



PEPA- Peer Empowerment Programme for Achievement of Migrant Women

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1. INTRODUCTION

This questionnaire aims to get information about the state of art of volunteering in partner countries. With that aim, partners have conducted interviews with 4 groups:

- Migrant women with volunteering experience
- Migrant women without volunteering experience, but interested in participating in a volunteering programme
- Associations working with migrant women with experience in volunteering programmes
- Associations working with migrant women without volunteering experience, but interested in participating in a volunteering programme

To better collect the data, we translated all the questionnaires into Spanish and Catalan. The questionnaires with the questions were available both online (Google Forms) and on paper.

The form was sent to organisations working with migrants, women's organisations, we also distributed the form between our contacts, as we work regularly with migrants and volunteers of different nationalities. Participants that were not fluent in any of the languages of the forms (Spanish, English, Catalan) received help to fill in the questionnaire.

The surveys were distributed during March and April.

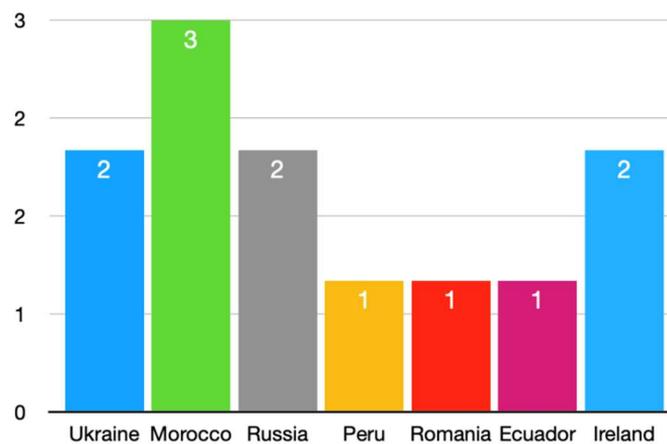
2. PARTICIPANTS

2.1 EXISTING PARTICIPANT QUESTIONNAIRE

INTRODUCTION

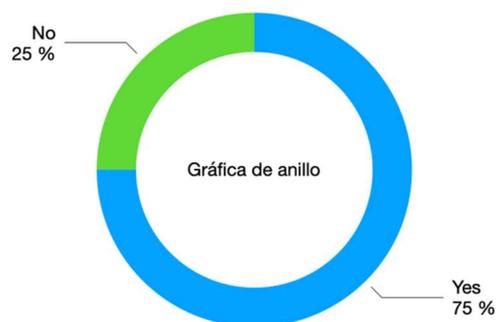
The form was sent to organisations working with migrants, women's organisations, we also distributed the form to our contacts, as we work regularly with migrants and volunteers of different nationalities.

The surveys were distributed during March and April and were answered by 12 women, whose nationalities are distributed as follows:



The answers obtained in the forms are summarised below.

1. In your opinion, was it more difficult as a migrants / ethnic minority woman to access volunteering opportunities than the general public?



To this question, 75% of the participants answered that it is more difficult for migrant or ethnic minority women to access volunteering opportunities.

The participants who answered “yes”, gave the following reasons: Language and communicational barriers

- Cultural or social gap
- Mainly because of the environment in which they carry out their activities, volunteering options tend to be less accessible.
- Language, inclusion, transportation, interference with benefits, childcare. Also, most of the migrant volunteers are men, which would often discourage women from seeking out opportunities
- For lack of knowledge and cultural and training differences. Also due to lack of autonomy and the dependence of the family on women.
- As they do not have as many opportunities, they are mostly reserved for the locals.
- Migrant women have many family responsibilities and have to take care of the husband, children and parents-in-law, meaning that they do not get access to the different opportunities that there may be.

The participants who answered “no”, gave the following reasons:

- Because there are NGOs like Islamic Relife, for example, most of them are immigrants, foreigners.
- They are often already plugged into the social services organizations where these volunteer opportunities exist.

2. What was your main reason for wanting to access volunteering opportunity?

- Networking, new opportunities
- because I want to be useful to society and help
- Because I had more free time, as my children were already grown up
- For academic training (psychology).
- Out of an awareness of helping other women.
- To help people in need, to do my bit, to feel more fulfilled.
- longing for justice and freedom
- To face new challenges

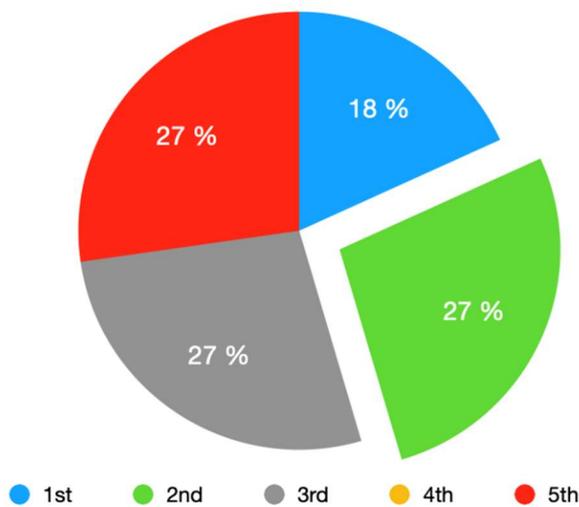
- To be able to enjoy the moment of happiness when I can make someone who needs it very much happy.
- To meet people from other cultures, try to help, and gain volunteer experience
- To help provide dignity, friendship, solidarity, and meet the basic needs of vulnerable individuals
- Being aware that I'm improving someone's life
- Know new people and integrate more easily

3. Please rank the key issues that were most difficult when accessing volunteering opportunity?

1 = biggest challenge, 2 = second biggest and so on...

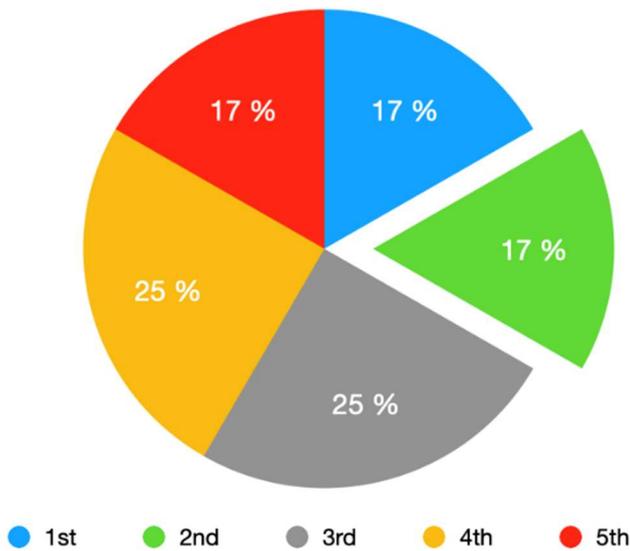
- Language and everyday vocabulary
- The right volunteering opportunity
- Personal motivation
- Accessibility
- Family commitments, health etc?

Language and everyday vocabulary



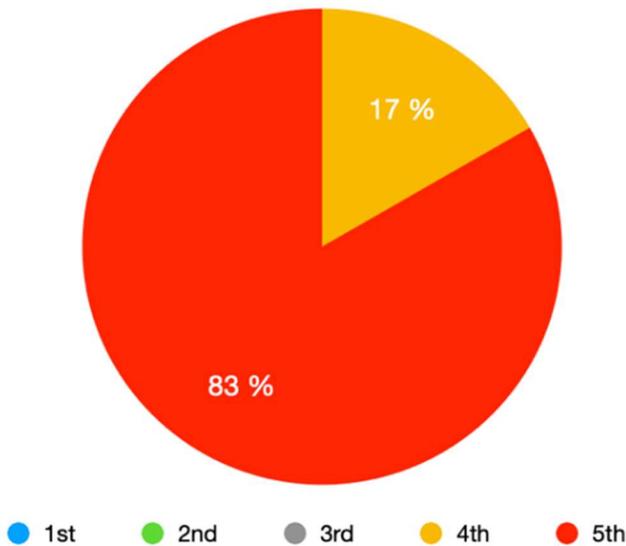
In this section, the responses are evenly split between options 2, 3 and 4 with 27%. For 18% it is the most important issue, and no one voted for option 4.

The right volunteering opportunity



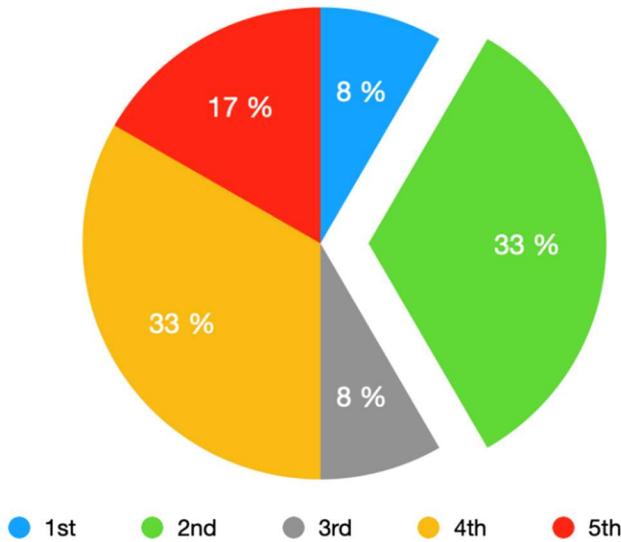
In this section, the responses are even between options 1, 2, and 5 with 17% and between options 3 and 4 with 25% of the votes.

Personal motivation



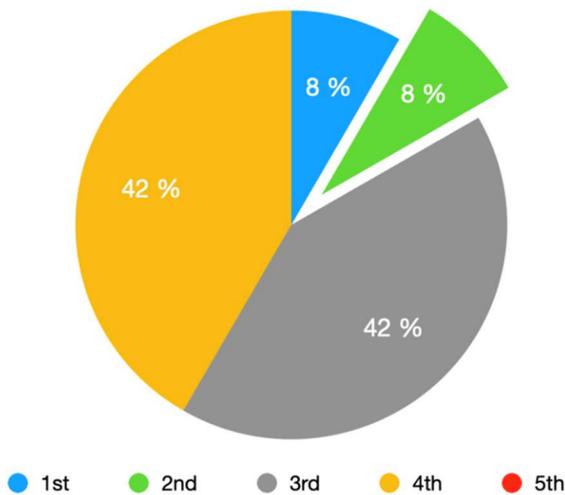
This option is not among the first ones for any of the respondents and the majority (83%) is in the last place.

Accessibility



In this option, the responses are also very evenly spread, but for most respondents, it is between 2nd and 3rd place (33%).

Family commitments, health, etc.



In this option, the responses are also very evenly spread, but for most respondents, it is between 2nd and 3rd place (33%).

4. Do you think it's harder for women to access volunteering than men?



5. What aspect of volunteering was most important for you?

- Meeting new people, getting to know different approaches to doing things
- Feeling useful
- Acquiring work and personal autonomy.
- That it was aimed at women. As a woman, it was easier to get around.
- That allowed me to combine my personal life and my profession with volunteering.
- Social relations, mutual contribution among peers
- The great heterogeneity of the groups with which I was involved.
- When I had to spread the word about what we were doing, going from street to street in different towns and cities to make our NGO and the people we helped known.
- Getting to meet people from other cultures
- Taking my lead from community volunteers (refugees) and letting them guide decisions. Creating relationships of mutual respect. Perhaps the most important element in choosing a program was that it maintained the dignity of the beneficiaries
- A practical experience, where I have learned a lot of things that I can apply to my personal life.

6. How long was your volunteering opportunity?

The answers to this question are varied, from 1 month to 3 years. Some of them mention that it has been interrupted because of Covid-19 restrictions.

What is the ideal length of a volunteering opportunity?

- The duration depends a lot on personal characteristics, family and labour circumstances, etc.
- I think there is no ideal duration, I consider it a personal thing. I think it should be something you should never stop doing.
- Since it is volunteering, there should no time limit, you are there when you can, and if you leave it will be for basically important personal reasons.
- My opportunity was three months, but I would have done it forever if I could.
- A minimum of 2-3 months with regular reviews after that to ensure good mental health and prevent burnout

7. Is it important for you that your volunteering opportunity is accredited at the end?

40% of the respondents have answered “no” to this question and 40% have answered “no”.

Other answers are:

- For me, accreditation is not important, but personal growth is.
- It could be useful, but it is not determinant

8. Tell us about any good practices that you have seen? Please explain why you consider them as good practice(s)?

- Crowdfunding
- Peer-to-peer support. Tomorrow you may be the one who needs help. Empathise, don't judge. Don't ask questions, listen and give your opinion if you are asked. Because collaboration has to be understood as this, collaboration and solidarity among equals.
- Language courses offered to people coming from abroad by some companies such as the Red Cross. It allows migrants to familiarise themselves with the language and meet other people in the same circumstances.
- Assembly decision-making practices: very important because sometimes things are taken for granted when they are not for the people for whom the volunteer action is intended.
- Peaceful conflict resolution techniques: useful tools in all areas of life.
- Dynamic-practical training to solve problems or organise activities: it allows to involve human resources and to motivate the group more.

- Before the arrival of refugees, we purchase for them cultural-appropriate food items so they can cook their food as soon as they arrive. I think this is a good practice because familiar food can be very comfortable when you're abroad.

9. What would a good volunteering opportunity look like for you?

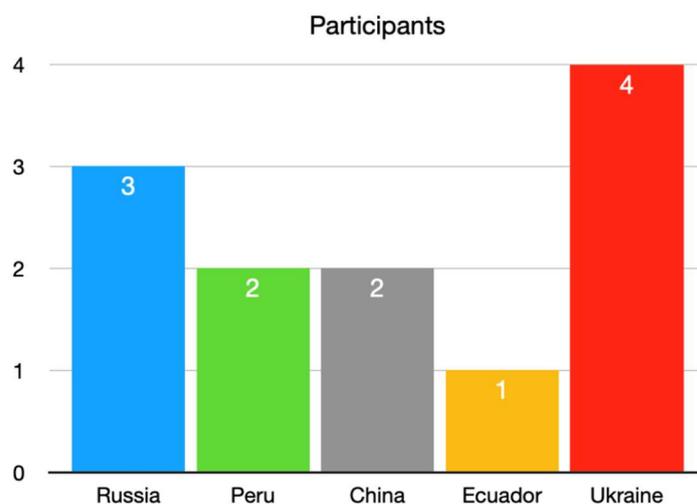
- One where you can contribute with your knowledge or previous experience to help others to achieve work, autonomy, self-esteem and inclusion in society.
- Give language classes to newcomers. It would be important that the volunteering was 1 or 2 days a week, one for a few hours to be able to combine it with my profession and my family.
- Tailored to the needs of the organisation and volunteers
- Being able to give opinions and participate with new ideas
- Voluntary work in grassroots groups, where self-organisation and no ties to economic-utitarian interests are a priority.
- Working hands-on with refugees and immigrants to help them with daily needs, or navigating the local institutions etc.
- I am drawn to fast-paced emergency response programs that focus on direct and immediate aid provision and distribution.
- Flexible schedule, non-routine tasks
- To be able to participate in a project for the development of which anthropological research is essential and which requires a journey through different cultures and countries.
- A chance to provide expert opinions of personal situations, to be treated as a useful and valued member of the team. Migrant women have experience that can be used to create programs and policies if they are listened to, particularly in programs that are trying to provide services these women have used /are using. The service-user perspective should be the most valuable asset when creating and implementing programs

2.2 NEW PARTICIPANT QUESTIONNAIRE

INTRODUCTION

The form was sent to organisations working with migrants, women's organisations, we also distributed the form to our contacts, as we work regularly with migrants and volunteers of different nationalities.

The surveys were distributed during March and April and were answered by 12 women, whose nationalities are distributed as follows:



The answers to the questions are summarized below:

to the summarized

1. In your opinion, is it more difficult for migrants / ethnic minority women to access volunteering opportunities than the general public?

100% of the participants answered "yes"

Among the reasons for this opinion are:

- Due to language and communicational barriers
- Because, as I am a migrant, I am not fluent in Spanish nor Catalan
- Due to lack of knowledge and cultural and educational differences. Also due to a lack of autonomy and the dependence of the family on women.
- Because of stereotypes linked to race, culture and language.
- Difficulties with language or culture, or not knowing how to access such opportunities.
- This can be a lack of information, documentation or diplomas.
- Lack of support

- Not being aware of the opportunities. Difficulty accessing information about opportunities, language / educational barriers. Not feeling a part of society therefore perhaps not imagining such roles would be open to someone from outside.

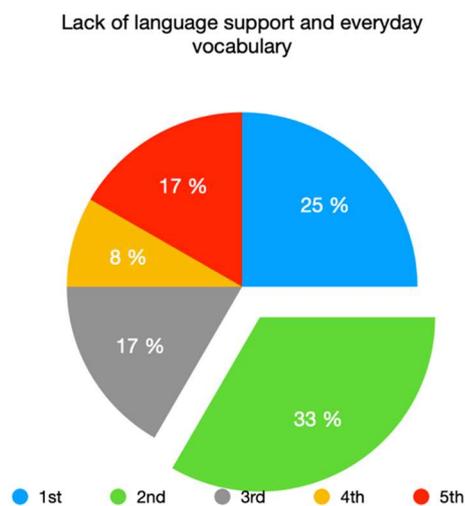
2. What would be your motivation for wanting to access a volunteering opportunity?

- Networking, new opportunities
- Help others, feel a part of something important, gain new skills and experience
- Get to know other women
- Knowing that I am improving someone's life
- Because I want to be useful to society and to help
- Personal fulfilment

3. Please rank the key issues that, in your view, that would stop you from accessing volunteering opportunity?

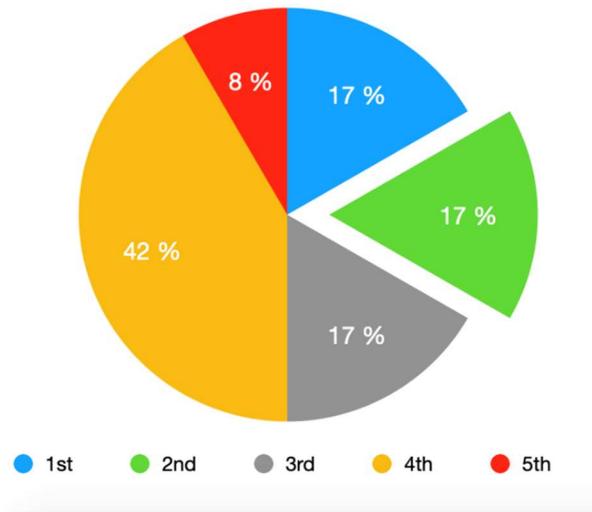
1 = biggest challenge, 2 = second biggest and so on...

- Lack of language support and everyday vocabulary
- Relevance of the opportunity
- Personal motivation
- Accessibility
- Family commitments, health etc?



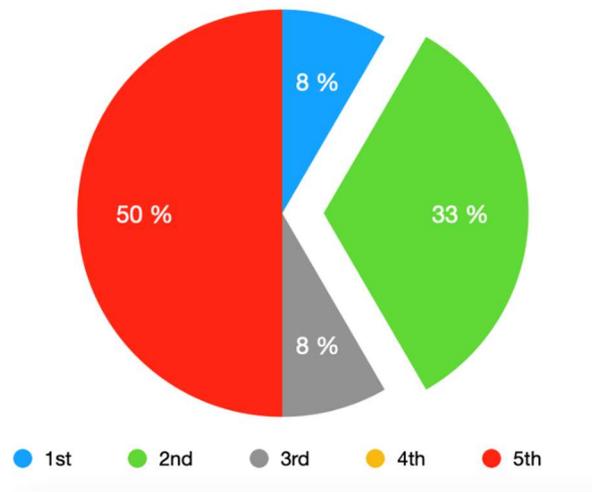
Lack of language support is an important main reason for the majority of the respondents. The first reason for 25% of the respondents and the second reason for 33%.

Relevance of the opportunity



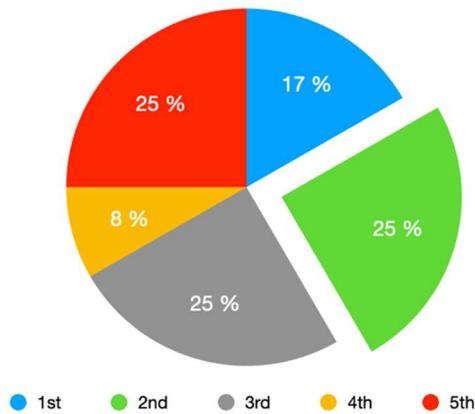
Regarding relevance of the opportunity, the answers are even for the 1st, 2nd and 3rd position, with 17% of the respondents each. The majority (42) has voted for the 4th option.

Personal motivation



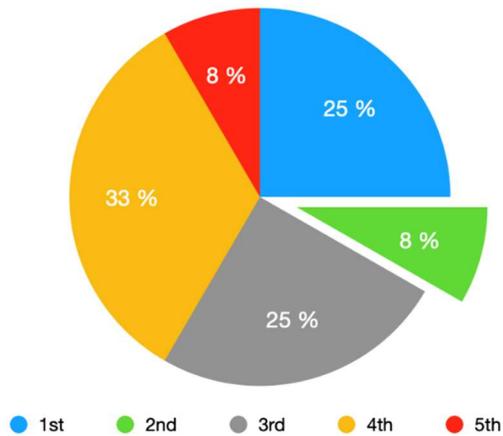
Personal motivation is relevant for 33% of the respondents, that have chosen it as the 2nd option. For 50% of the respondents, it is the last option.

Accessibility



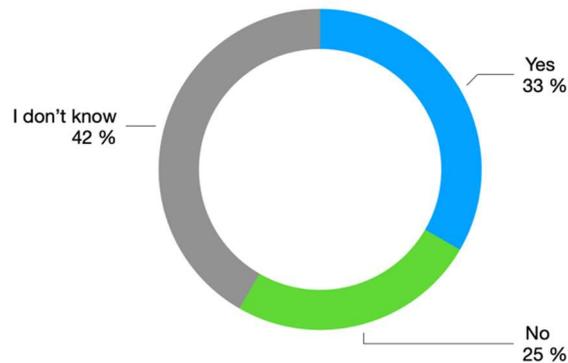
Regarding accessibility, the answers are divided, with 25% for the 2nd, 3rd and 5th option, 17% for the first option and only 8% for the 4th.

Family commitments, health, etc.



Family commitments and health are the main reason for 25% of the respondents and only for 8%, it is the less important reason.

4. Do you think it's harder for women to access volunteering than men?



If yes, in your opinion, why is this the case?

- The main reason is that they don't have the means to access the information
- The gender gap has a negative impact on this aspect.
- Time and financial constraints, family commitments

5. What aspect of volunteering would be most important to you? e.g. practical hands-on experience, qualification?

- Meeting new people, getting to know different approaches to doing things
- A personal and professional experience
- Feel myself useful
- For personal growth

6. Ideally, how long should a volunteering opportunity be and is it important for you that you get accreditation at the end?

The answers vary from 2 weeks to 1 year. Regarding accreditation, for most of them is not necessary.

One of the respondents said:

- I imagine a minimum of 6 months would be necessary but exactly how long would depend on the project, intensity and on the number of hours/days and how regular this would be. Accreditation might be useful, but I think the experience overall is more important.

7. Tell us about any good practices that you have seen? Please explain why you consider them as good practice(s)?

- Collaborate when necessary in everything that is needed. It is important to see how, after all your effort, people thank you for your support or, at least you see that you have helped and feel good about yourself.
- Train unemployed people
- Distributing food, organising wardrobes (collecting used clothes and household items and giving them to the needy), distributing sandwiches to the homeless, giving free language classes to migrants. These are good examples that can be replicated.
- Those flexible with time and so that minorities/ disadvantaged people could have equal opportunity to volunteer, and to be a central part of projects - so they can gain from the experience but especially so that projects are informed by the people they aim to support.
- In some countries, it can be difficult to volunteer on interesting projects if you are not able to commit to full-time hours, meaning they are only accessible to a privileged sector of society who can afford to commit to full-time unpaid positions - closing them off to those who could most gain from the experience.

8. What would a good volunteering opportunity look like for you?

- To work with housewives, to teach them a language so that they can work.
- One that is useful, that is useful for both parties and society in general and does not take into account prejudices and stereotypes, that is effective and direct.
- It would last 3-4 months, would be in a field of personal interest (environment for example) and with responsibility on both sides.
- With a lot of organised tasks
- Collaborate with other people and enrich me with other cultures and people with more experience, who can teach me.
- volunteering in which I can pass on my knowledge.

3. ORGANISATIONS

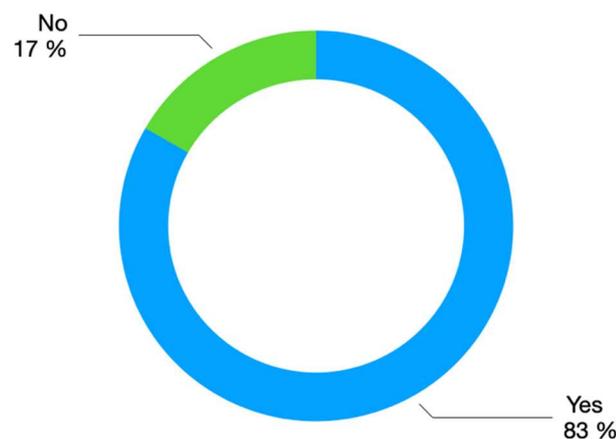
3.2 EXISTING ORGANISATIONS

To obtain relevant information, organisations working with migrant women and already running volunteer programmes were contacted. The institutions that filled in the survey are the following:

- Asociación de mujeres migrantes diversas
- Asociación de Mujeres Migrantes de Cataluña
- Por ti mujer
- ASOCIACIÓN DE MUJERES INMIGRANTES MALEN ETXEA
- Calala Fondo de Mujeres
- Càritas Interparroquial de Reus

The answers to the questions are summarized as follows:

1. **In your opinion, is it more difficult for migrants / ethnic minority women to access volunteering opportunities than the general public?**



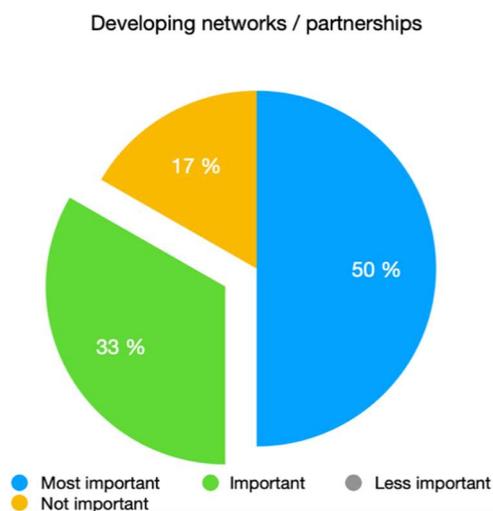
If Yes, why is this the case?

- Because they have more family burdens, especially children and caring for the elderly.
- Because many do not have time, they have to earn a living to support themselves and send money to their families. They generally have jobs with bad timetables and low pay.
- Because of the prejudices of both migrants and local people.

- Because of their own and others' taboos, because they are part of more vulnerable groups, because of lack of training, because of social isolation.
- Migrants, in general, find it more difficult to access volunteering opportunities for several reasons:
 - Firstly, it may be that, due to cultural situations, they are people who do not leave the house as much and take on more housework and childcare, which means that they do not have as much time to devote to volunteering.
 - On the other hand, sometimes the fact of being migrants is also associated with employment difficulties and more precarious workplaces, which makes it more difficult to find time for volunteering.
 - On the other hand, the concept of "volunteering" is also sometimes very western. In other cultures, there is cooperation, solidarity and very communitarian conceptions of support, although they do not speak of "volunteering" as such.

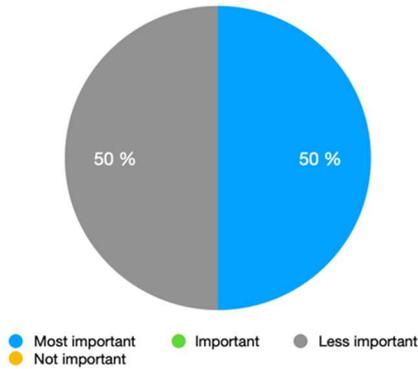
2. Please rank the following that is most helpful in setting up a volunteering programme for migrant / ethnic minority women? 1 = most important, 2 = next most important and so on...

- Developing networks/partnerships
- Policy & Procedures
- Safeguarding
- Training



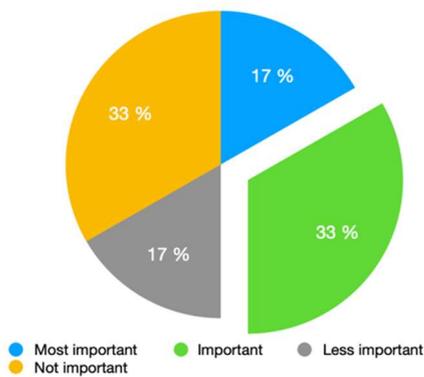
For 50% of the respondents developing networks and partnerships is the most important factor for a successful volunteering program.

Policy & Procedures



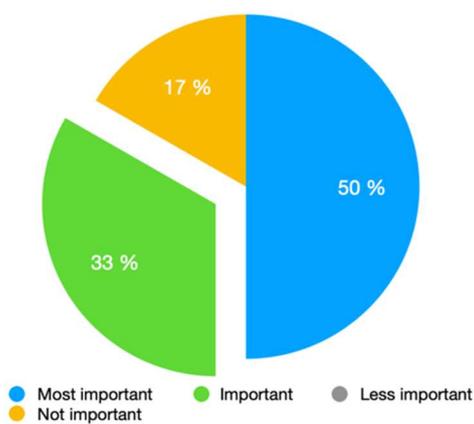
Regarding policy and procedures, the opinions are divided. For 50% it is the most important factor and for the other 50% less important.

Safeguarding



Regarding safeguarding, the opinions are very divided, for the majority, it is important or not important (33% each) and for 17% it is most important and less important.

Training

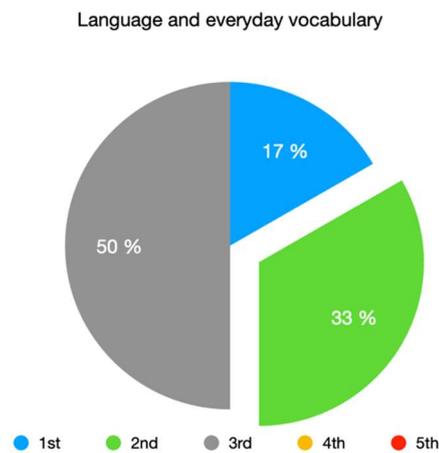


Training is very important for 50% of the respondents and not important for 33%.

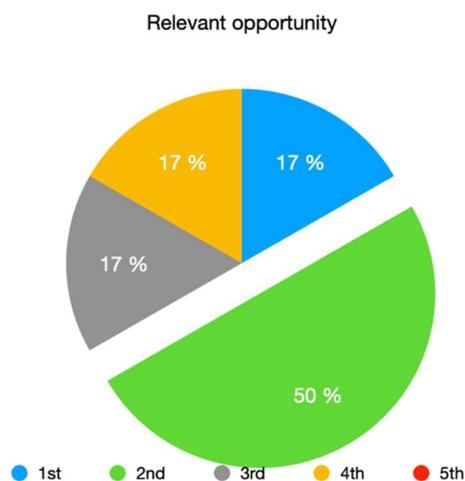
3. Please rank the key issues that, in your view, migrant/ethnic minority women face when trying to access volunteering opportunities?

1 = biggest challenge, 2 = second biggest and so on...

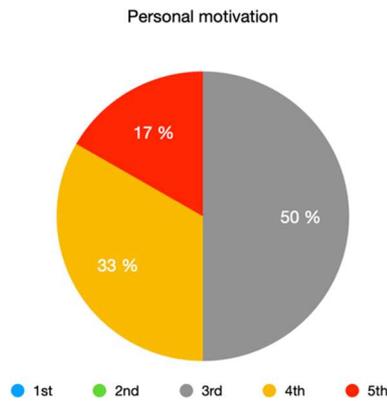
- Language and everyday vocabulary
- Relevant opportunity
- Personal motivation
- Accessibility
- Family commitments, health etc?



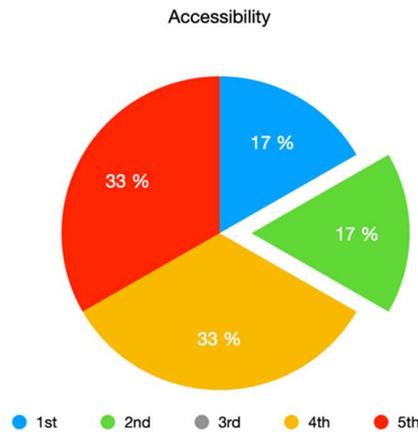
For 50% of the respondent’s language and everyday vocabulary is considered in the 3rd, while for the 17% it is the biggest challenge and for the 33% the second biggest challenge.



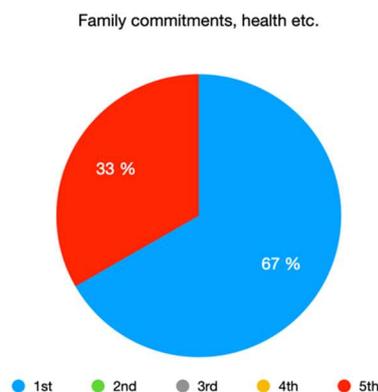
For 50% of the respondents, a relevant opportunity is the second challenge, the rest of the respondents are split between the first, the 3rd and the 4th.



Personal motivation is the 3rd challenge for 50% of the respondents, the 4th for 33 % and the 5th for 17%.



Regarding accessibility, the opinions are divided. For 33% it is the 4th or 5th challenge, while for 17% it is the first or second challenge.



Family commitments and health are either the biggest challenge (67%) or the 5th one (33%).

4. What aspect of volunteering is most important to a migrant learner?

- Environment and socio-cultural education
- Learning the language, knowing how to cope with practical things, such as looking for housing or accessing the labour market.
- Conciliation and co-responsibility
- Attention and prevention of gender violence
- To know about their rights in the host country.
- Motivation

5. Ideally, how long should a volunteering opportunity be and is it important for your service users to get accredited qualifications?

- The majority (75%) think that it should be open-ended.
- At least six months, too many changes are not good.
- Depending on the person's motivation and the specific task to be carried out: sometimes the ideal is a short, specific action, and sometimes a long-term, time-measurable action is preferable.

6. Tell us about any good practices that you have used or seen? Please explain why you consider them as good practice(s)?

- At the Migrant Women's Association of Catalonia, our main objective is the good of the community. For this reason, we work on comprehensive actions that represent the members of the community and we value community interests through recreational and cultural actions.
- Attention to the group of immigrant women, with guidance and advice services on immigration issues: documentation, family reunification, legal advice, work permits, catalogue of difficult to cover, renewal of residence cards, driving licences, homologation of diplomas.
- The association Por Ti Mujer permanently organises multicultural days, participatory and co-educational workshops to facilitate this process and improve the adaptation rates of immigrant women and their families to the new cultural environment.

- Defence of the Human Rights of Women and in particular of migrant women, promoting personal and collective empowerment to achieve the objectives of a life free of violence for women.
- Fight against trafficking, understood as a violation of human rights, a violation of the universal right of all people to move freely.
- In 2018, with our financial support in the framework of a project funded by the Barcelona City Council, they provided information on immigration procedures, registration, access to healthcare, complaints of harassment at work and gender violence to more than 200 women.
- Workshops on legal assistance with the participation of 62 women, Catalan classes that enabled 95 people to obtain their accreditation, workshops to learn how to search for information and carry out electronic procedures with 10 women and workshops on gender and sexual diversity with 17 women. They developed two workshops with the participation of about 20 women in each one, one on the situation of labour discrimination of domestic and care workers and another one to get to know the city and become familiar with the public transport system. Calala has also accompanied the organisation in the process of obtaining its NIF and digital certificate.
- Mujeres Migrantes Diversas has strengthened its management capacities and has managed to speed up the regularisation processes for people in an irregular migratory situation, accompany cases of gender violence and facilitate their access to public services. All this work has provided them with new opportunities to finance their work.

7. Which specific skills and competences should PEPA develop for practitioners to increase the levels of migrants / ethnic minority women in volunteering?

- Knowledge of the culture, customs, language, empathy, training in long-term care.
- Motivation, being clear about the concept of volunteering and the responsibilities it implies, both for those who provide help and for those who receive it.
- Improve knowledge of the laws and policies on foreigners to be able to help migrant women.
- Knowledge of legislation and rights.

8. Tell us what was/is the greatest challenge in setting up a volunteering/peer support programme?

- The lack of involvement of some volunteers. They want to help, but soon get tired because of professional or personal issues. In many cases, the family is a problem, because they don't like women to leave the house a lot and do their activities.
- First of all, I think we have to differentiate between volunteering and mutual support: volunteering implies the fact of dedicating part of one's time to voluntary and altruistic action without being paid for doing so and, on the other hand, mutual support also implies the link with others in a much closer relationship of empathy. We could say that mutual support is done through volunteering, but not all volunteering implies mutual support.
- On the other hand, I believe that the fundamental reason why people (and women) can devote their time to volunteering is that they have their basic needs covered and can enjoy free time (which they decide to devote to volunteering); and, for women, this means being able to support themselves financially and not depend on anyone, not having household chores or care tasks associated with the family because they are women and having a network outside the family that can be used to seek this type of support.

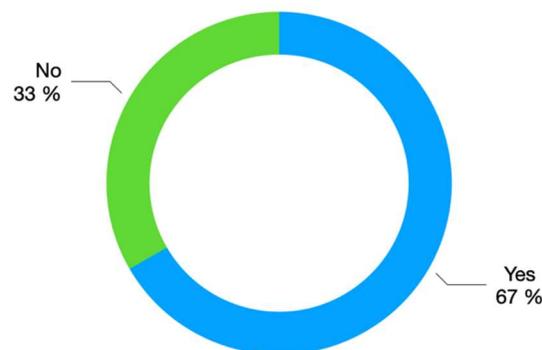
3.2 NEW ORGANISATION

To obtain relevant information, we contacted organisations working with migrant women, migrants or women that had no experience in running volunteer programmes but were potentially interested. The institutions that filled in the survey are the following:

- Fundación Afectados Fibromialgia y Síndrome fatiga crónica
- Let her in
- Separadas y divorciadas
- Asociación Mentes abiertas
- Asociación ALMA
- Cruz Roja

The answers to the questions are summarized as follows:

1. **In your opinion, is it more difficult for migrants / ethnic minority women to access volunteering opportunities than the general public?**



For 67% of the respondents, it is more difficult for migrants and ethnic minority women to access volunteering opportunities.

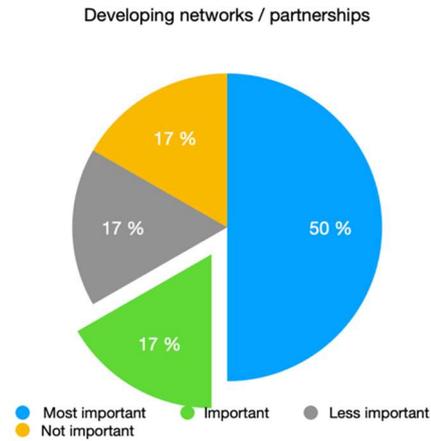
If Yes, why is this the case?

The main reasons given are that they are responsible for taking care of the family, don't have so much independence, usually are not fluent in the language of the host country.

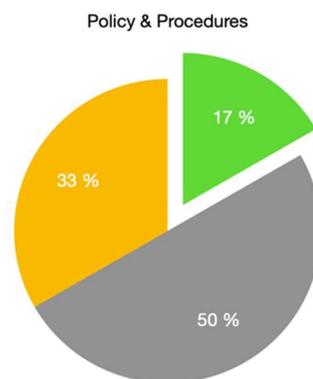
2. Please rank the following that would be most helpful in helping you to set up a volunteering programme for migrant / ethnic minority women?

1 = most important, 2 = next most important and so on...

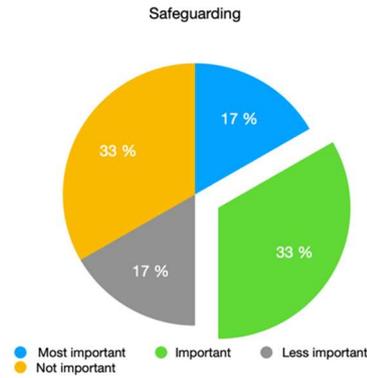
- Developing networks / partnerships
- Policy & Procedures
- Safeguarding
- Training



For 50% of the respondents, developing networks and partnerships are the most important thing for setting up a volunteering programme.



Policy and procedures are less important for 50% of the respondents and 33% not important.



Regarding safeguarding, the opinion is divided. For 33% it is either important or not important and for 17% it is most important or less important.



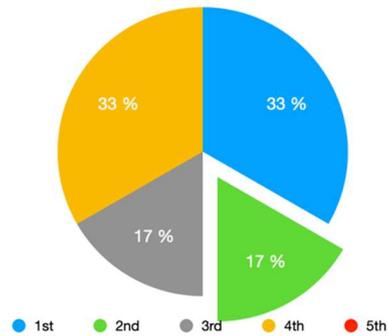
Regarding training, it is divided among most important, important and not important, with 33% of the answers each.

3. Please rank the key issues that, in your view, migrant/ethnic minority women face when trying to access volunteering opportunities?

1 = biggest challenge, 2 = second biggest and so on...

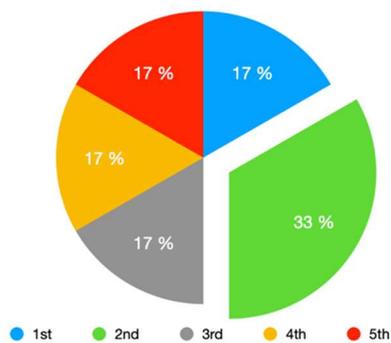
- Language and everyday vocabulary
- Relevant opportunity
- Personal motivation
- Accessibility
- Family commitments, health etc?

Language and everyday vocabulary



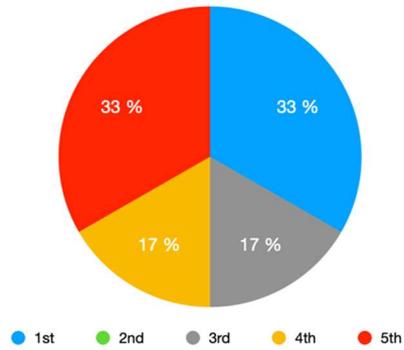
Language and everyday vocabulary is the biggest challenge for 33% of the respondents, for 17% it is the 2nd and 3rd, and the 4th one for 33%.

Relevant opportunity



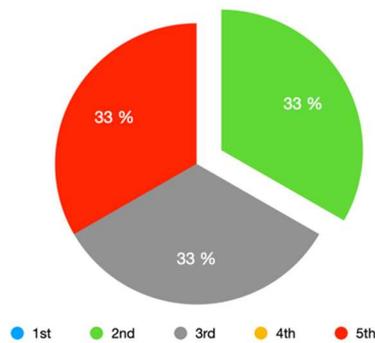
The relevant opportunity is the 2nd biggest challenge for 33% of the respondents, while the rest is divided.

Personal motivation



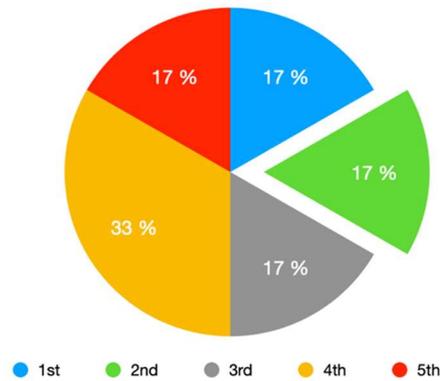
For 33% of the respondents, personal motivation is either the first or the 5th challenge and for 17% it is either the 3rd or the 4th.

Accessibility



The answers are divided among 2nd, 3rd and 5th, with 33% each.

Family commitments, health etc.



Regarding family commitments, for 33% of the respondents, it is the 4th challenge, the rest is divided.

4. What aspect of volunteering in your views would be most important to a migrant learner?

- To address the real needs of migrants, which are practical things, such as housing, work, health care, etc.
- Motivation
- We still don't know the answer to this question

5. Ideally, how long should a volunteering opportunity be and is it important for your service users to get accredited qualifications?

- It depends on personal and professional commitments.
- From 6 months, although the ideal duration would be from one year onwards.

6. Tell us about any good practices that you have used or seen? Please explain why you consider them as good practice(s)?

- Intercultural meetings on everyday issues.
- Projects and activities that benefit the whole community.
- Bringing together people from different professional and social backgrounds.
- To dissociate spaces where migrants are helped from the voluntary work they want to do, since in this way there are differentiated spaces where there are no misunderstandings, and the roles are very concrete and clear for everyone.

- Parejas linguistic (linguistic parents) Centro de Normalización Linguística - improving the language skills of newcomers, Casa Misericordia (Reus) - adults who go for walks or run errands for the elderly.

7. Which specific skills and competences should PEPA develop for practitioners to increase the levels of migrants / ethnic minority women in volunteering?

- Legislation, psychology, languages
- Increase the hours of knowledge of these people and, above all, the accompaniment of them.
- Ability to reach and connect target groups/participants; communication skills, creativity, problem-solving

8. Tell us what is the greatest challenge you foresee in setting up a volunteering/peer support programme?

- Mutual knowledge, synergy in actions, empathy in respecting differences.
- Prejudices and lack of empathy towards people coming from outside.
- Lack of training for volunteers
- Lack of constancy on the part of the volunteers.
- Common vision on rights and obligations of the involved parties

4. CONCLUSION

In a conclusion, the main **reasons** why migrant women are willing to volunteer are:

- social reasons, as networking and meeting new people
- professional reasons, as to gain practical experience they can apply for a job
- personal reasons, as to be useful to the society or gain personal autonomy

The main **needs** detected are:

- Language and communicational barriers
- Cultural and educational differences.
- Lack of autonomy and the dependence of the family on women.
- stereotypes linked to race, culture and language.
- Not being aware of the opportunities.
- Time and financial constraints, family commitments

A **good volunteering opportunity** would be one:

- that has a flexible schedule, non-routine tasks.
- where migrant women are treated as useful and valued member of the team. As migrant women have experience that can be used to create programs and policies, particularly in programs that are trying to provide services these women have used /are using.
- that is useful for both parties and society in general and does not take into account prejudices and stereotypes, that is effective and direct.

The **specific skills and competences** that the PEPA Project should develop for practitioners to increase the levels of migrants / ethnic minority women in volunteering are:

- Psychology
- Languages, how to help migrant women to learn the language of the host country
- Ability to reach and connect target group
- Communication skills, creativity, problem-solving
- Knowledge of the culture, customs, language, empathy, training in long-term
- Motivation, being clear about the concept of volunteering and the responsibilities it implies, both for those who provide help and for those who receive it.



- Improve knowledge of the laws and policies on foreigners to be able to help migrant women.

