



STAR – STAND TOGETHER AGAINST RACISM.



# RESEARCH REPORT SPAIN

PREPARED BY:  
AGA BYRCZEK  
TEA STANIC  
BEATRICE NALDI

## Copyrights:

Asociación Cazalla Intercultural  
C/Corredera 36 bajo  
30800 Lorca, Murcia, SPAIN  
[www.cazalla-intercultural.org](http://www.cazalla-intercultural.org)

This report was developed within the **STAR – Stand together Against Racism Project** co-funded by the Erasmus+ Programme of the European Union. The content of this work is solely the responsibility of its authors and does not necessarily reflect the official views of the European Union.

The STAR project is implemented in partnership with the following organizations:



**SZANSA**



Co-funded by the  
Erasmus+ Programme  
of the European Union

STAR Project | 592140-EPP-1-2017-1-ES-EPPKA3-IPI-SOC-IN



STAR – STAND TOGETHER AGAINST RACISM.



## RESEARCH PROBLEM QUESTIONS and METHODOLOGY

The research is part of the STAR project and is set to give a state-of-the-art overview which would allow the partners of the project to adapt/create practices, methodologies and tools to better address the issue of racism and invisible racism among young people. The main aim of the research is then to identify what are the experiences and needs of young people in relation to racism and invisible racism (demand) and what are the existing practices in the local contexts that are there to address these needs (supply). At the end, comparing the mismatch between supply and demand, the partners will be able to identify gaps that should be filled by the deliverables of the STAR project.

In the first part of the research we decided to target young people and people working with young people to investigate the issue of racism and invisible racism, the needs, awareness and attitudes of young people towards it. We have run the questionnaires in the classrooms with the total of 210 students, and conducted 12 in depth interviews with young people coming from the disadvantaged communities and people working with young people. Finally we revised the previous research done within the Lorca Libre project, and integrated some of the findings into this document.

### RESEARCH PROBLEM QUESTIONS

- Young people's understanding of 'racism' and 'invisible racism', limits of 'acceptable' and 'unacceptable';
- Majority's young people's attitudes towards diversity and racism;
- Majority's young people's competencies to navigate in diverse environment in respective and non-racist way (including invisible racism);
- Majority's young people's understanding of privilege, power and their relation to racism, including invisible racism;
- Experiences of minority young people in educational and other social settings with racism and invisible racism;
- Needs of minority young people to address/handle situations of racism and invisible racism;



Co-funded by the  
Erasmus+ Programme  
of the European Union

STAR Project | 592140-EPP-1-2017-1-ES-EPPKA3-IPI-SOC-IN



STAR – STAND TOGETHER AGAINST RACISM.



## THE NATIONAL CONTEXT

While discussing the national context it is important to understand that although Spain is kind of progressive in terms of the inclusion policies and social movements pro diversity, there are still a lot of issues needed to be worked on. Racism in Spain exist.

In order to understand better the Spanish context, you need to understand:

### Migration situation

There is the very visible tendency in Spain that the number of migrants is increasing, and based on the first numbers of the national institute of statistics done for January 2018, 9,8% of the documented population living in Spain are migrants. To illustrate it better in every group of 10 people, one of them will hold passport different then Spanish. And this number still do not fully illustrate the cultural diversity in Spain, since we need to include to this number: number of people who have received Spanish passport through the process of nationalization, and the number of undocumented migrants. Both of the cases are difficult to calculate, in the first case looking at recent years there was around 200 000 people receiving Spanish passport per year, in terms of undocumented migrants, there are no statistics, although some estimations has been done, and the number of the undocumented migrants is Spain probably is over 1 million, and based on the statistics of the numbers of people caught on borders, number of deportations, we know that the number of undocumented migrants is increasing every year. Some examples we can read in the Europa press: "A total of 3,804 immigrants arrived in Spain irregularly so far this year until March 4, almost 18 percent more than in the same period last year, when 3,260 arrived, according to data from a report of the European Commission."

REMARK: we have mentioned the number of people who went through the nationalization process, since it still influences the feeling of diversity and is important to analyse the society. In many cases even if a person holds Spanish passport, but has visible physical characteristics indicating that she or he might not be born in Spain, or they have accent, in many cases those people will be still the subject of the racist behaviours.



Co-funded by the  
Erasmus+ Programme  
of the European Union

STAR Project | 592140-EPP-1-2017-1-ES-EPPKA3-IPI-SOC-IN

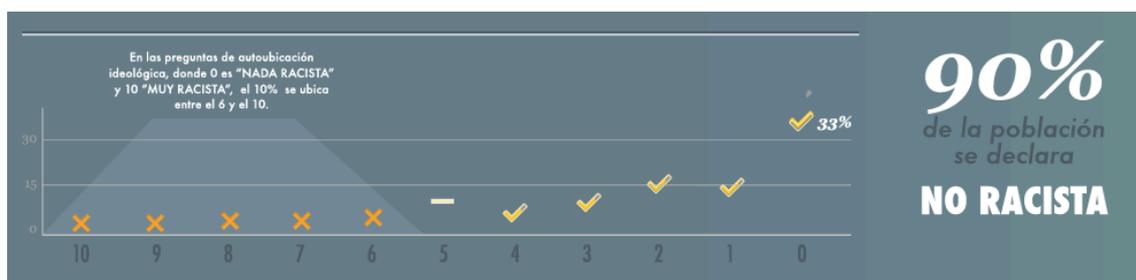
## Variación de la población extranjera residente en España según principales nacionalidades. Año 2017

	Población a 1 de enero		Crecimiento anual(*)	
	2018(*)	2017	Absoluto	Relativo (%)
TOTAL	4.572.055	4.419.455	152.600	3,5
Marruecos	682.515	665.604	16.911	2,5
Rumanía	675.086	683.794	-8.708	-1,3
Reino Unido	285.698	293.475	-7.777	-2,6
Italia	221.781	203.826	17.955	8,8
China	183.387	177.519	5.868	3,3
Colombia	160.111	138.358	21.753	15,7
Ecuador	140.032	145.201	-5.169	-3,6
Alemania	139.096	141.069	-1.972	-1,4
Bulgaria	125.244	127.388	-2.144	-1,7
Francia	106.508	103.219	3.289	3,2
Portugal	100.414	100.922	-508	-0,5
Ucrania	99.108	94.475	4.633	4,9
Venezuela	91.228	63.268	27.960	44,2
Argentina	74.466	71.163	3.303	4,6
Rusia	73.651	71.625	2.026	2,8

(\*) Datos provisionales

### Attitudes towards diversity

In the last few years a number of the different researches has been done in Spain investigating their attitudes towards migrants and racism in general.



90% of the Spanish population consider themselves not racists<sup>1</sup>. Probably the emigrant past of the Spaniards has sensitized the society, which spontaneously associates migration with the need to work, poverty and inequality. Despite a first positive approach, the social perception about immigration has many nuances. Thus, a large majority of respondents believe that the number of immigrants in Spain is excessive or high. In the same sense, when the respondent is asked to rate immigration as a phenomenon, up to 34% consider it negative or very negative, compared to 42% that rate it positive or very positive. In other research

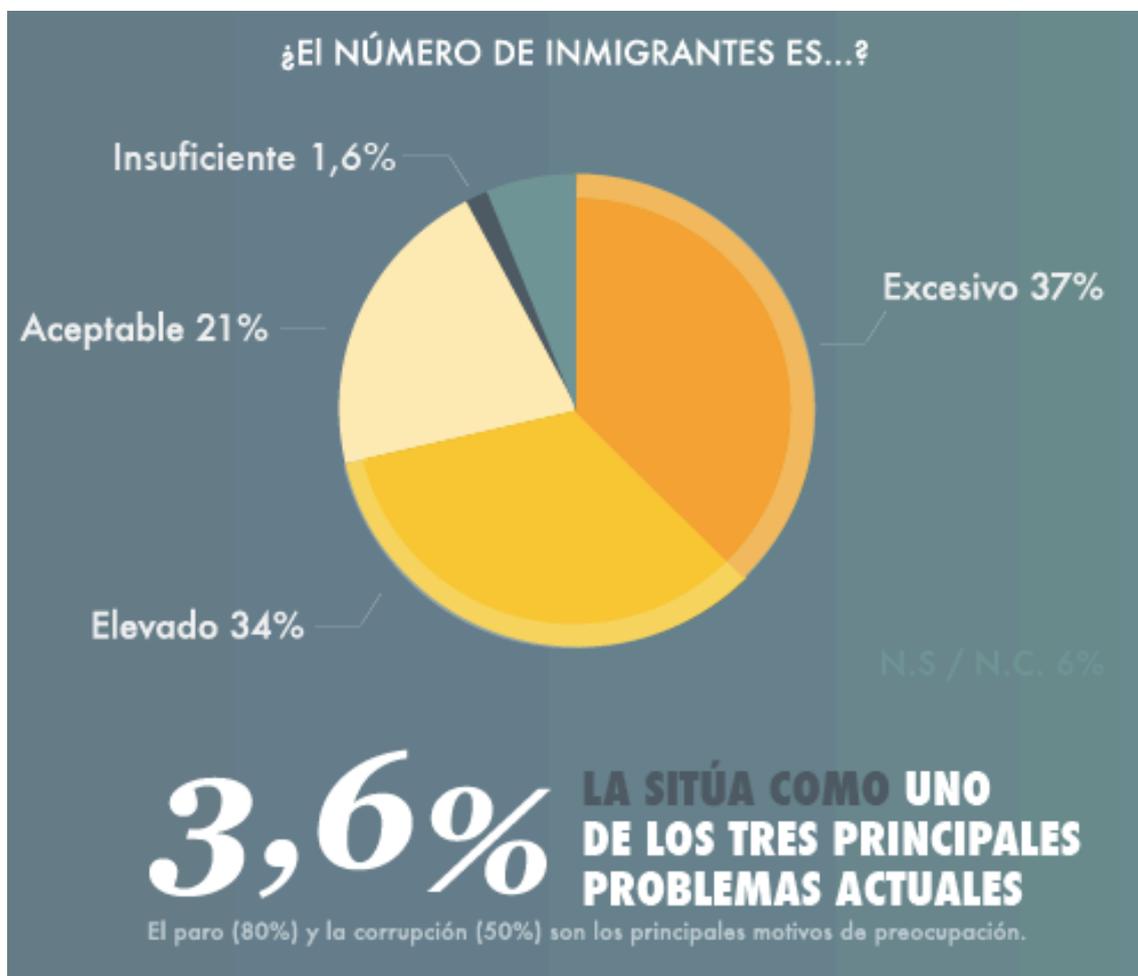
<sup>1</sup> Estudio nº 3082 – Mayo 2015

<http://www.cis.es/cis/export/sites/default/>

[Archivos/Marginales/3000\\_3019/3019/es3019mar.pdf](Archivos/Marginales/3000_3019/3019/es3019mar.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> from the Center of Sociological Studies, there was a question asked, what do you think about the number of migrants in Spain, and only 21% of respondents said acceptable, 34% said high, and 37% said excessive.

It could be said that Spanish society has a predominantly positive attitude towards immigration, even aware of the reality that motivates it, and tolerant of immigrants on an individual basis. At the same time, however, it is also striking how collective perception is influenced by myths and imposed images, especially on certain groups of migrants. It is this ambivalence that portrays in a certain way the attitude of Spanish society towards immigration, divided between tolerance and integration, in one extreme, and a reluctant or xenophobic attitude, in the other extreme. After a first positive facade (or politically correct), the true attitude towards the immigration of Spanish society emerges as it faces certain concrete and real situations.



Concluding the study on the attitudes of Spaniards, we can observe that there are certain challenges connected with racism. There is a significant number of

<sup>2</sup> Estudio nº2967. ACTITUDES HACIA LA INMIGRACIÓN (VI)  
[http://www.empleo.gob.es/oberaxe/ficheros/ejes/encuestas/2012\\_Encuesta\\_actitudes\\_hacia\\_inmigracion.pdf](http://www.empleo.gob.es/oberaxe/ficheros/ejes/encuestas/2012_Encuesta_actitudes_hacia_inmigracion.pdf)



STAR – STAND TOGETHER AGAINST RACISM.



people who does not recognize that they are racists, quite often it is unconscious or those people are unwilling to see it. There is the tendency to be politically correct, therefore many people are not verbalizing the racist attitudes, although they are still inside, and quite strong. Finally, there are a lot of racists actions that are not considered racism, since they are normalized in the society.

### **Invisible Racism and micro racism**

Asking people on the street to define micro-racism or invisible racism, I am pretty sure that almost everybody will say that it is the first time when they hear this term, they might try to make up the definition, but it is not popular. In Cazalla Intercultural we run the research among young people in Lorca in 2014 trying to understand if the term is known, and effectively it is not. Nevertheless, I was quite surprised that searching the internet you can find some very interesting articles and approaches, that means at least that it is not only Cazalla who works on the other forms of racism, and definitely the articles found confirms the direction that we would like to undertake.

First of all let´s have a closer look on the invisible racism. When you are searching in Spanish "invisible racism in Spain", first of all what you will find are articles done in relation to the press note <sup>3</sup>of Amnesty International that in Spain racism is "invisible" and warns that racist incidents are not documented. Then we can find the review <sup>4</sup>of the book: [Las que se atrevieron](#) (2017) of Lucía Asué Mbomío Rubio, which tells us the story of 6 Spanish women who married black men, and clearly states that in this book we can destroy the myth that Spain is not a racist country. And further we can learn as well about invisible racism: " *For the white majority in Spain, racism is invisible, as is machismo for certain men, homophobia for many heterosexuals and so on. But obviously that does not mean that these forms of discrimination do not exist. In order to know how much racism there is in Spain, a voice must be given to the affected minorities and those who live with them.* "

Looking further you are easily finding tons of examples of experiences of racism, that form many people will not be recognized as racism – like telling someone that you don´t look like not Spaniards, that you have dancing in the blood, avoiding sitting next to you in the bus, looking at you differently, starting speaking louder and with a lot of gestures to the person whose native language is Spanish but is black, and many more<sup>5</sup>.

---

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.europapress.es/epsocial/noticia-ai-denuncia-espana-racismo-invisible-alerta-no-documenta-incidentes-racistas-20090803162116.html>

<sup>4</sup> [https://www.lespanol.com/opinion/tribunas/20180320/racismo-principiantes/293340665\\_12.html](https://www.lespanol.com/opinion/tribunas/20180320/racismo-principiantes/293340665_12.html)

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4dMpCA0tXbU>





STAR – STAND TOGETHER AGAINST RACISM.



## Micro-racism

There is still not much about micro-racism, but the term is being used more frequently, and we can find some interesting examples of it online – for example the article <sup>6</sup>of Alvaro Llorca, who interviews 4 students, who were born in Latin America and migrated to Spain, and tells their stories of micro racism in high schools.

*Attention to these attitudes has gained visibility in recent months with the popularization of the word "micro-racism", an adaptation of the feminist term "micromachism".*

*"They are small gestures that occur on a daily basis and that involve aggressions that do not take you to the psychologist, but which are unpleasant", according to the micro-brains definition Lucía-Asué Mbomío, collaborator of Afroféminas, a media that is contributing to give visibility to the term. In the same line, Sos Racismo Madrid launched last year a "denunciation and visualization platform for everyday micro-violence" called Es Racismo.*

Studying the hashtag on twitter #esracismo there is no doubt that the problem exists, doesn't matter how we call it – invisible racism, micro-racism, micro-violence or micro-aggression. The cases are multiplying every day, people finally start speaking up, although most probably it is not enough. There is one clear conclusion from this research online, that no matter how we will call it, we need to underline that those actions are racism! And we should make it visible first in order to fight it.

## MAIN FINDINGS

The main findings from the research done among high school students, and professionals working with young people. The question was design to find out the experiences of young people with violence, especially this on the micro level, as a victim, violator, or bystander; to learn if there is any understanding in relation to the concepts of privileges, power, racism and invisible racism, and finally to find out the needs of young people.

### Lack of understanding of concepts of power relations and privileges

Asking young people if there is someone who has more/less opportunities than you, they correctly identify **money**, **level of intelligence**, **place of birth** and

---

<sup>6</sup> "España no se da cuenta de lo racista que es": cuatro jóvenes nos hablan de microrracismos – Alvaro Llorca  
[https://verne.elpais.com/verne/2017/09/19/articulo/1505807589\\_910685.html](https://verne.elpais.com/verne/2017/09/19/articulo/1505807589_910685.html)



**beauty** (appearance) as some of the main factors. Although they are unable to connect this with the power and privileges. Moreover, there was disturbingly high number of responses, that suggest the rejection of the concept of privilege and connect the opportunities we have in life only with the effort we put, which is actually the reproduction of the existing stereotypes in the society.

Examples:

- Because everyone has the same possibilities for everything
- Because we all have the same rights, but we have to work for it

	Yes	No	I don't know
4.a) Do you think you have more opportunities in life that somebody from your environment that you know?	39	128	42
4.b) Do you think somebody that you know has more opportunities in life than yourself?	53	93	51

### The Chain of Power – violence produces violence

We have asked our respondents if they ever ignored, had fun of, made a person feel rejected, produced insecurity in someone, insulted, judge or avoided or had fear of someone. 38% admitted that they have insulted someone, and 35% that they judged someone, and had fear of someone. We asked why? And apart few very racist comments, most of the others indicates that:

- a) Young people think that the mistreatment can justify mistreatment
- b) Young people lack strategies how to react towards others with whom they have conflict in the non-violent way
- c) Young people do not know how to react with other peers in the situation of fear, when being object of aggressions.

### Comments of young people whom and why they mistreated:

- To a person who overwhelmed me a lot
- Because this person was insulting me and judging
- To certain people who have not done the right thing with me and that is why this person does not deserve my attention (ignore)
- Those people who speak badly of someone, and I prefer not to get together with those people



STAR – STAND TOGETHER AGAINST RACISM.



- Yes Because maybe they speak bad of that person and I think I believe it
- A guy in high school because if he insults me I also insult him
- A CLASS COMPANION BECAUSE IT DOES NOT FALL GOOD AND IT SEEMS TO ME THAT IT BELIEVES THAT BY BEING RARE IT CAN ALWAYS BE DONE VICTIM

### Young people lack strategies on how to react when they observe or are involved in microaggression.

The numbers indicate a bit different results that comments. We have asked what do the young people do when they are the object of mistreatments, and most of them indicated that they ask for help, especially friends and family. And then revising the comments from the young people, we can observe the trend that young people have that the best strategy, if you are a victim, is to ignore, so maybe those people will get bored and move to someone else; second most popular recommendation was *“to get used to it, since it is normal”*.

Unfortunately those strategies can be very destructive on the long term, as one of the respondents is explaining: *“I did not react plenty of times, not to get affected, but in one moment the reflection comes – we are a lot, how it can happen that no one in the class likes me, and I felt sad.”*

### Young people need professionals who believe in them

Always when we work with young people we need to look on the way how to empower them instead of disempowering. Unfortunately, from the research we can learn that the school is not the best place to feel empowered, and most of the put downs, which are causing the lack of self-esteem, feeling different etc. is coming from teachers. Even if the teachers might have the good intentions, they tend to do harm on the personal level, for example suggesting young people to follow the different career that they dreamed of, because of low grades, but also young people feel that teachers passed the message that they are not good enough. If no one believes in the person, this person will not believe in him/herself.

There is as well very important aspect that many teachers are not prepared to support youth, and especially most of the teachers are **not able to empathize** with so called *“problematic youth”*. If we will look on the profile of teachers, most of them are in school the ones who had good grades, who were considered *“good kids”*, and they don't have experience, and therefore they usually don't help.

### Young people need role models



Co-funded by the  
Erasmus+ Programme  
of the European Union

STAR Project | 592140-EPP-1-2017-1-ES-EPPKA3-IPI-SOC-IN



STAR – STAND TOGETHER AGAINST RACISM.



“Professionals quite often does not realize that they are dealing with youth with the body of adult, and head of a child – everything that happens leaves a mark – positive and negative one.”

The behavior of the professionals can play a very important role in the development of the youth, even if we do not realize it. Since as youth workers, teachers, parents, we are being permanently observed, and most of our behaviors are copied. Even in this research there were plenty of comments that starts “my mother always says...”, which should answer the opinions of young people.

### Young people don't have time

This is one of the most disturbing discoveries from the research itself, since it was explicitly stating by a lot of people, including most of the professionals that young people don't have time. As the consequence of this, youth is less active, and not really socially engaged. Looking at the reasons of this there are two possible hypothesis, either there is much more thing to do at school, much more homework to do, or young people already in high school have problem with time and stress management, it might be that the work to be done is the same, but since there is much higher stress factor, and young people do not organize well, as a consequence they take much more time for one thing. Don't matter which hypothesis is true, both cases indicates that the culture of productivity, efficiency, and competition was already brought to school and is bringing its damage. Since equality and inclusion needs time, discovering ourselves as well, and if from the very early age we will enter into the vicious circle of always running after something, we will never stop relax, and think about own needs and needs of others. We will not include because we must compete, we will never smile at someone because we are too stressed to even look around. Most of the adults is suffering from this, but when it reached our youth...



Co-funded by the  
Erasmus+ Programme  
of the European Union

STAR Project | 592140-EPP-1-2017-1-ES-EPPKA3-IPI-SOC-IN



STAR – STAND TOGETHER AGAINST RACISM.



## EXAMPLES OF INVISIBLE RACISM

### LANGUAGE

There are plenty of expressions in the language that carry the implicit racist message like for example: **trabajar como un negro** (work as a Black) - this expression not only evokes a past of subjection of human beings because of their racial condition, but, and this is the fundamental thing, it evokes, justifies and reproduces what could be called "the racial division of labor". Therefore, it justifies the inequality of roles, status and, consequently, the inequality of rights and opportunities in society.

- ovejas negras
- mano negra
- hacer cosas de negro
- dinero negro,

They are very normalized, but are coming from our history and refers to the times where there was the racial segregation, related to the feeling of superior and inferior, and although we are using them unconsciously, they are clearly racist.

### OTHER EXAMPLES:

Assume that an immigrant is with a Spaniard for money or papers. Or that the black person in the relationship is the immigrant, "when it could be the other way around".

- Ask blacks if they burn in the sun, "as if black people had cardboard instead of leather".

- "Calling a black man, a dark so as not to offend him, as if being black were an offense. Even worse, I can call him simply by his name. "

- Congratulate for the good command of the Spanish language, "assuming that in no way can be the native language" of the person "afro descendant".

- Or consider "that a baby of an interracial couple, never be white, will always be black, brown, etc."

### EXAMPLE FROM THE RESEARCH IN LORCA:

Yes, a little for being Romanian family a little for being shy. Once a policeman told me something similar to " you look Spanish!" after having seen my documentation and it made me feel good, then I have been wondering why this made me feel good. And I did not like it. I also felt discriminated against in the institute, by the teachers who treated me as a less important student because I did not have very high grades and did not sit in the front row. No matter what results you have, I'm an equal person.





STAR – STAND TOGETHER AGAINST RACISM.



## **POLICIES and GOOD PRACTICES**

In the context part of this research we have seen that on the surface Spain tend to be tolerant country, and politically correct. Unfortunately digging deeper, we discover that it is not true. And this refers as well to the policies. As for 2018 Spain is almost the only member of the Council of Europe that lacks an independent body to combat racism. This institution called in February this year on the Spanish Government to establish this figure "with urgency". The warning appears in a report that evaluates the efforts against discrimination in Spain. The lack of measures to integrate migrants and the segregation of Roma children are added to the list of deficiencies.

The Government created in 2009 the Council for the Elimination of Racial or Ethnic Discrimination with the objective of monitoring racist behavior. But neither that body was ever independent - it is framed in the Ministry of Health - nor has it had a journey in recent years. In a monographic report released, the Council of Europe regrets that this forum "has been practically without activity" and that it lacks leadership (its president resigned in 2014). Checking this body further (August 2018) the latest news published on the website of this council is from 2015.

The Committee for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) of the UN, body in charge of ensuring the respect and correct application of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, published its conclusions (2016) after an analysis of Spanish policies on racism. The agency expresses its concern about several issues that, in its opinion, constitute a deficit in the fight against racial discrimination in the country. Among them, the hot returns from Ceuta and Melilla, the Centers for Internment of Foreigners (CIE), the deaths of the Tarajal, the use of ethnic profiles by the Police and the absence of effective legislation, among other issues.

The border between Ceuta and Melilla and Morocco continues to be a black spot in terms of human rights for the history of Spain, according to the UN. The committee denounces the summary returns of immigrants from the two autonomous cities - the so-called hot returns - a procedure authorized by the Citizen Security Law. The committee requests that this amendment be revised to guarantee "access to asylum procedures for all persons susceptible to international protection (...) including an individualized evaluation in each case, as well as the guarantee of protection against return without discrimination".

The only specific anti-racist law in Spain that was number 19/2017 and is in the area of sport – law against violence, racism, xenophobia and intolerance in sport.

The area of the civic society looks already much better, and there are numerous NGOs small and big which are doing a lot of work for the integration, changing the mindset of the Spaniards, offering the direct support and doing activism. There is even one apart from Cazalla Intercultural who works on the similar approach to invisible racism, called SOS Racismo, although they are calling it



Co-funded by the  
Erasmus+ Programme  
of the European Union

STAR Project | 592140-EPP-1-2017-1-ES-EPPKA3-IPI-SOC-IN



STAR – STAND TOGETHER AGAINST RACISM.



micro-racism, and they managed to popularized the hashtag #esracismo (is racism).

Since we have observed that in Spain the main issue is the racism that is subtle and on the micro level, the best practices we have identified are aiming to work those issues. In this part you will find concrete actions that can be taken and the approaches in the field of education, that are coming from the experience of Cazalla Intercultural working on the project Lorca Libre, which was the first step of the organization to tackle the theme of invisible racism.

#### DESCRIPTION OF LORCA LIBRE PROJECT

This was the pilot project on invisible Racism (on the European level) implemented in Lorca, Spain, between 2014 and 2015. Cazalla implemented several activities within this project:

Seminar for experts to define the topic and share about the real situation of young people and violence in Schools; training of trainers for 15 unemployed local youngsters, taking the results from the Seminar and creating tools based on non-formal education; implementing workshops in 6 public schools in app.150 classes (3239 young people from 12-19 years); Summer camps for 150 teenagers to work out more the topic on co-living, antiracism, good treatment, etc. Finally, creation of the points free of racism where peers educate each other organizing raising awareness days.

Result and impact can be seen in the final report of the project, Tool-KIT, video tutorial about the invisible racism and other results of the project, available on [www.lorcalibre.com](http://www.lorcalibre.com). We find this concept very useful to prevent racism, and to raise awareness about microaggressions, and create the competence of sustaining relationship with diverse people.

#### **Approaches to work with the topic of invisible racism**

One of the main learning from the project Lorca Libre were approaches that we should include in the field of education with young people.

##### Understanding invisible racism and microaggression

*Microaggressions are the everyday verbal, nonverbal, and environmental slights, snubs, or insults, whether intentional or unintentional, which communicate hostile, derogatory, or negative messages to target persons based solely upon their marginalized group membership* <sup>[1]</sup>.

It is important to pass the message to young people that microaggressions are a form of violence and can be harmful. Taking as an example the racist joke, which are normalized in many cultures, and considered as something fun, and far from having the objective of hurting someone. But imagine that in the classroom there is a student whose parents come from Pakistan, and she permanently hears jokes about other people from her community indicating that





STAR – STAND TOGETHER AGAINST RACISM.



people with this ethnic background are stupid, they lack education etc. Although they are seen as "jokes", there is a high chance that this student will take this personally, self-esteem will lower, and she will stop wanting to interact with the other students, which is as well a form of exclusion. Microaggressions are directed not only to people with ethnic background different from the majority, but they are present in all the different forms of discrimination. Let's take as an example a person making a comment on the street like "she is so fat": if in the group where this comment was made there is another fat person who felt addressed by this comment, most probably he or she will take it very personally and similar consequences can happen as the ones mentioned above. The microaggressions are considered as a new modern way of discrimination that based on the studies is considered even more harmful and destructive for the society, and since it relates not only to racism but as well to other forms of intolerances and discriminations, we are usually treating it all together, not only in relation to the ethnic background.

#### Understanding power relations

We work to deconstruct the concept of power as something desirable. Our goal is to make students understand that having power should not be the main objective of their lives, and if they are in a position of power, how to execute the power in a positive sense, and how to ensure the mutual respect. Here we are treating as well the concepts of inclusion, since those who are in the position of power should be more responsible for including everybody, since people in the vulnerable position often cannot do it by themselves.

#### Promotion of good treatment

Finally, we propose good treatment as the alternative to bad treatment or mistreatment. We encourage young people to practice good treatment in everyday life, and have it always presented in their heads. In our education we focus on the things which we should not do, in the classroom we can often hear "don't speak when I am speaking", "don't do this, don't do that", but there is a lack of positive examples what to do, and we are trying to focus on this aspect. To find out possibilities how to be inclusive, how to support others, how to make a good deed. It can sound very simple, but we have learnt about its importance, and how powerful it can be.



Co-funded by the  
Erasmus+ Programme  
of the European Union

STAR Project | 592140-EPP-1-2017-1-ES-EPPKA3-IPI-SOC-IN



STAR – STAND TOGETHER AGAINST RACISM.



## OTHER GOOD PRACTICES

### #ESRACISMO

The nonprofit organization SOS Racismo has launched a campaign to raise awareness of everyday racism that goes unnoticed by the eyes of citizens.

One of the actions has been the virilization of a video made with a hidden camera in which the reactions of the people in the street to the restrictions to participate in a draw that are imposed on a young woman wearing a veil are shown. The actress is called Meritxell Martènez and has done a great job unmasking how behind "I'm not racist" hides a behavior of passivity in these cases. In the video you can see how a woman says she has nothing against the veiled girl, but that she cannot do anything if the commercial of the draw does not want her to participate. While other people reacted by demonstrating against the racism that the young woman was suffering and withdrawing from the draw.

The objective of the campaign is "to remove consciences and create an internal debate". The cases of racism are real and even if you do not suffer them, they exist. The association through #EsRacismo "seeks complicity, since you do not have to be an activist to fight against racism, but everyday actions can change the world."

Video: [https://www.youtube.com/watch?time\\_continue=2&v=MxhKeOseu0c](https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=2&v=MxhKeOseu0c)

On the web page of the campaign (<http://esracismo.com>) you can find multiple cases of everyday racism that the association is trying to make visible.

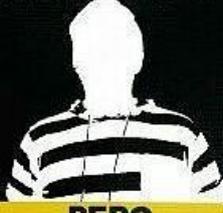
### #NOHAYPEROS

The campaign "Against racism there are no BUT" which aim to sensitize all the population, but especially the young people about discrimination. This initiative aims to change the perception we have of foreigners and immigrants that is often based on prejudices and stereotypes. We want to create in our city an environment of cultural respect, coexistence and tolerance to combat all those situations that entail a discrimination that we tolerate or that they are socially normalized and therefore we do not perceive them as discriminatory: invisible racism.

The campaign is aimed at the general population, since it is developed through social networks twitter and Facebook. Anyone who wanted to participate was asked to send a phrase against discrimination or in favor of diversity or a sentence with a photo to the hashtag #nohayperos.



# YO NO SOY

<p><b>RACISTA</b></p>  <p><b>PERO</b> ¿CÓMO VAMOS A TENER LOS MISMOS DERECHOS?</p>	<p><b>INTOLERANTE</b></p>  <p><b>PERO</b> ¿POR QUÉ TENEMOS QUE ACEPTAR SUS COSTUMBRES?</p>	<p><b>MACHISTA</b></p>  <p><b>PERO</b> SI SU MARIDO LA HA MALTRATADO ALGO HABRÁ HECHO</p>
<p><b>XENÓFOBO</b></p>  <p><b>PERO</b> PREFIERO NO MEZCLARME CON ELLOS</p>	<p><b>ISLAMÓFOBA</b></p>  <p><b>PERO</b> NO QUIERO UNA MEZQUITA EN MI BARRIO</p>	<p><b>HOMÓFOBA</b></p>  <p><b>PERO</b> ¿COMO VAN A ADOPTAR DOS HOMBRES?</p>

# CONTRA LA DISCRIMINACIÓN

# NO HAY PEROS

 @inter\_locutores #nohayperos

Video developed for the campaign: <https://youtu.be/D-Fe9EeNPNw>



STAR – STAND TOGETHER AGAINST RACISM.



## CONCLUSIONS:

- Most of people in Spain consider themselves not racists, moreover there is the tendency that people want to be politically correct, but the fact is that there are tons of cases of racism on the micro level, that bring a lot of harm and the perpetrators often are not even conscious about it. Therefore, there is such a need to work on invisible racism.
- Invisible racism is racism, although most of the people in Spain is not realizing it and it needs to be made visible.
- There are many ways on calling invisible racism, but this is not important, since what we need to do is go over the political correctness and the feeling of "I am not a racist", "I don't have a problem", "I am not part of the problem".
- Activities related to good treatment can be very useful not only to directly encourage young people to have better relations with others, but as well they can limit the number of stress young people have that is influencing as well on their performance at school and the number of free time that they have for their hobbies and social activism.
- Young people need strategies on what to do if they are involved in microaggression situation or how to communicate if they don't like someone
- Young people need role models
- We need to work the non-violent communication strategies and good treatment since the most common strategies to face microaggressions are to respond with the microaggression or to ignore that there is any problem.



Co-funded by the  
Erasmus+ Programme  
of the European Union

STAR Project | 592140-EPP-1-2017-1-ES-EPPKA3-IPI-SOC-IN



STAR – STAND TOGETHER AGAINST RACISM.



## BIBLIOGRAPHY:

- **Informe Anual 2017 sobre racismo en el estado español** SOS RACISMO  
<http://www.sosracismomadrid.es/web/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/Informe-Anual-2017-SOSweb.pdf>
- **Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination** - Concluding observations (2011) CERD/C/ESP/CO/18-20  
[https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/\\_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CERD/C/ESP/CO/18-20&Lang=En](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CERD/C/ESP/CO/18-20&Lang=En)
- Council of Europe - ECRI - Country monitoring in Spain  
<https://www.coe.int/en/web/european-commission-against-racism-and-intolerance/spain>
- Los límites racistas del antirracismo moral español, by Mahdis Azarmandi  
<https://www.elsaltodiario.com/1492/los-limites-racistas-del-antirracismo-moral-espanol>
- Press note Instituto Nacional de Estadística de Migraciones. Año 2017 [http://www.ine.es/prensa/cp\\_e2018\\_p.pdf](http://www.ine.es/prensa/cp_e2018_p.pdf)
- "España no se da cuenta de lo racista que es": cuatro jóvenes nos hablan de microrracismos  
[https://verne.elpais.com/verne/2017/09/19/articulo/1505807589\\_910685.html](https://verne.elpais.com/verne/2017/09/19/articulo/1505807589_910685.html)
- <https://sosracismo.eu/esracismo/>
- Microracismo by Afrofeminas  
<https://afrofeminas.com/2015/03/24/microracismos/>

