



Supplementary Document to the Voices of Immigrant Women Project Case Study Map

JUXTAPOSITION TABLES AT THE TRANSNATIONAL AND INTERDISCIPLINARY LEVEL



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**VOICES OF
IMMIGRANT
WOMEN**

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Below is a summary table that visually shows the different aspects that have been analyzed during the fieldwork. Therefore, the information presented arises from the field work and the reports prepared

	POLITICS	SOCIO/CULTURAL	ECONOMIC/ LABOR
FRANCE	<p>Measures in favour of immigration in France have been strengthened. The government encourages local authorities in charge of social policies to play an important role in the integration of migrants. However, the actions put in place in the framework of integration do not include a declared policy in favour of immigration.</p> <p>Subject to legislation and administrative practices that impose restrictions on entry into France, migrant women have become a priority for integration policies.</p>	<p>The professional integration trajectory is part of a transition involving professional, personal and social aspirations. For these women, immigration led to a break with their country of origin, thus influencing their devaluation of the codes of the country of origin, to enable them to succeed in the process of social and economic integration in France.</p>	<p>Economic success in the host country remains linked to obtaining a job equal to or higher than the diploma obtained.</p> <p>In the host society, immigrants generally experience a devaluation of their professional status. Regardless of nationality, women are systematically relegated to positions below their qualifications.</p> <p>The unemployment rate among migrant women remains very high. This is generally due to discrimination in hiring.</p>
GREECE	<p>There are multifaceted administrative procedures in order to achieve regularization of their legal status in Greece. Once they arrive in the country with various short-term visas (e.g., tourist, work contracts), they easily found themselves in a precarious or irregular condition in which they face enormous everyday difficulties. Regularization (residence permit) is directly associated with the positive evaluation of their application after a lengthy period of wait (in cases of asylum seekers who are granted international protection in Greece as refugees or beneficiaries of subsidiary protection) or associated with legal stay and employment (for economic migrants) with</p>	<p>Family, relatives or a wider network of friends of individuals who have previously arrived in the country play an important role for migrant women. Also, it is relevant the preservation of traditions: remember their culture and heritage, as well as its unique features.</p>	<p>59.4%, of female migrants can be found in the household sector followed by accommodation and food service activities at 17.2%, manufacturing at 7.2%, agriculture, forestry and fishing at 3.5%, and wholesale and retail trade at 2.7%. Shadow economy in Greece is estimated in 29.4% of the country's GDP. The jobs in which migrant women are largely employed are paid or not paid occupations outside the margins of formal employment and unregistered. They are considered non-attractive, without social prestige and inferior by the workforce of the reception society, however they do provide economic profits and social status attainment to the customer or employer. The labour that migrant women are exposed to is not only characterized by precarity, low status and low wages, exploitation, flexibility and instability, isolation and individualization, but also by</p>

	<p>administrative obstacles and lack of resources or support.</p> <p>Family reunification also emerged as a mechanism for the unity of family members and must be further enhanced by migration policy.</p>		<p>decollectivization, or in other words by alienation from family, community, collective, networks of solidarity and labour rights.</p> <p>Female migrant domestic workers rarely claim work rights as they are in an isolated workspace. The need for further training and support of employability was highlighted.</p>
ITALY	<p>In Italy the hostility towards migrants is at increase: such a result is also due to a growing anti-immigration speech and politics promoted by certain political forces, which has been further reflected in immigration laws and policies.</p> <p>Immigration and asylum are dealt with by the Ministry of the Interior, in other words: no specific Ministry to be dedicated to these phenomena in Italy exists. Accordingly, the set of approaches, perceptions and opinions that often surrounds immigration, or better migrants themselves, is the one identifying them in terms of labour and security, fear and emergency.</p>	<p>As for socio-cultural aspects that encourage and facilitate effective participation and integration of immigrants/immigrant women in a new sociocultural context of receiving societies, can be pointed networks of friends and relatives as fundamental, especially at the beginning of their emigration experience. Social support networks, made up of associations, NGOs, social organizations, less religious entities, constitute an important resource for the socio-cultural integration and participation of migrant women in the country; moreover, these organizations replace the state, or rather state structures, which often do not provide a full range of services essential for their integration, and especially economic integration.</p> <p>Another resource used to promote the participation of immigrant women are migrant, migrant women's or "mixed" associations, considered to be a form of political and social participation, and a tool for maintaining their cultural and linguistic identity</p>	<p>It is possible to observe that Italy attracts immigrant labour and workers who are placed in services and commerce, rather than highly skilled ones. This situation is due to the socio-economic conditions that define the Italian society of the present time: economic difficulties in general, socio-economic differences between geographic areas and social classes, gender issues, discrimination, etc. As a final result, even qualified migrant women do not find a good job.</p> <p>Migrant women are confronted with the impossibility of getting their professional qualifications recognised being achieved in their countries of origin, which is perceived and interpreted as a form of institutional discrimination.</p>
PORTUGAL	<p>The women's voices point to the complexity of the processes, sometimes entailing the use of support and consulting services. In this sense, it is marked the consideration of legal processes is highlighted, bringing out the importance of the previous and timely preparation of the documents required by the country of destination. They also warn about</p>	<p>Emerge with topics associated with feelings of discrimination, which are related to stereotypes that are acutely present in Portuguese society. Although, in this context, they note that there are privileges for white immigrant women with a higher academic level. it mentions, on the one hand, prejudices associated with language, especially non-European Portuguese,</p>	<p>The economic, financial, and labor factors are referred to by immigrant women, on the one hand, as deterrents to the migratory project and, on the other hand, as one of the main constraints they face in the host countries. Thus, the recognition of the professional skills and, consequently, access to jobs</p>

	<p>situations in which the discourse of public entities/institutions is inappropriate and incomprehensible, making the legal processes even more difficult.</p>	<p>and the persistence of behaviors, views and beliefs that prevent the visibility of crucial issues such as racism, discrimination, xenophobia, among others. It highlights the decisive role of family and close friends, especially those from the same country of origin (informal immigrant groups) in achieving their migratory goals, both personal and professional. It also highlights the support provided by other social institutions and organizations. They uncover that they want to maintain and preserve the culture of their country, as well as keep up the connection with relatives who remained in the country of origin through frequent contacts using social networks and when possible, through visits.</p>	<p>in line with their training/academic qualifications becomes decisive.</p>
SLOVENIA	<p>Since Slovenia is part of EU, they are also part of the EU protection program and thus provide certain help for legal refugees. The distribution from people in the program is arbitrary, asylum seekers cannot choose where they want to live.</p> <p>Migration through marriage and family reunion can be seen as a common way of coming to Slovenia.</p>	<p>There is a lack of social integration support even if the women speak Slovene.</p> <p>It is important to maintain the cultural identity but thus learning and adapting to the Slovenian culture.</p> <p>Especially for young women, there is a need for organizations to meet other young people from different countries to have a complete integration. Discriminatory behaviour from young people and neighbours complicates the integration process.</p>	<p>Entering the country with a fixed job facilitates the process for residency (different kinds) and provides social security through employment or self-employment. When the process of residency is completed, the migrant has the same rights to access state support (basic income during Covid-19).</p> <p>In some areas, there are opportunities to find a job even before migration, as some professional fields are internationally networked, but the Slovenian bureaucracy complicates an easy transition. With higher education or academic status, finding a job and integration is easier.</p>
SPAIN	<p>At the political level, it establishes the importance of establishing regulations and procedures that allow the situation in the country of arrival to be regularized, since the administrative situation in which they find themselves is crucial for the</p>	<p>The networks of friends and relatives are fundamental, especially in the first reception. It is also very important for many of the women to maintain contact with their family at source, as it helps them maintain their cultural and social ties.</p>	<p>Training for job placement is very important, as an essential element for social integration (courses of EU-funded entities on employability and entrepreneurship, as well as in the care sector,</p>

	<p>integration of foreigners, and in particular migrant women.</p> <p>Another element is that regularization is long, expensive and with numerous administrative obstacles, and in some cases, it is difficult to obtain the documentation they request. In asylum seeker cases, it is also often a long process that they usually carry out alone, without resources or support throughout the administrative process.</p>	<p>Associations, social entities and religious entities constitute the main support for these women since they offer resources that the public administration does not offer.</p> <p>The associations of migrant communities is considered as a form of political and social participation and at the same time facilitates them to continue maintaining their cultural identity.</p> <p>Although not generalizable, certain stereotypes towards certain groups of migrants have been detected.</p>	<p>assistance, the domestic sector, and as cultural mediators)</p> <p>It is important to strengthen resources to promote this labor integration and entrepreneurship. Many women express their interest in starting a business and contributing to society.</p> <p>In the search for employment, the institutional resources and / or support networks that are most used are the networks of friends, public entities, family, the network of migrants and social entities.</p>
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	SANITARY	EDUCATIONAL	SOCIAL SERVICES
FRANCE	<p>Immigrant women in France can take advantage of the good health care they are granted. Indeed, when a migrant woman can prove that she has been legally resident in France for three months, she is entitled to free access to health care.</p>	<p>In search of jobs corresponding to their level of training, many migrant women who have obtained a university degree in France are more likely to respond to advertisements corresponding to a background lower than the degree they have obtained.</p> <p>The diploma, perceived as an "intellectual" benefit for these migrant women graduates, becomes a disadvantage as soon as it is associated with the assumptions of the country of origin. This junction of origin and migrant woman status become parameters that together contribute to devaluing the importance of the university career and the various diplomas obtained in France. This situation has the consequence of creating a lack of motivation and developing, as Gomez (2020) points out, psychological problems.</p> <p>The French Immigration Office (OFII) offers women a training course entitled "Living in France". This training aims to support immigrant women in their social, cultural and professional integration in France. This integration of immigrant women is also part of policies in favor of women's rights and in relation to the law of 26 November 2003, which introduces knowledge of the French language as an essential condition for integration.</p>	

<p>GREECE</p>	<p>There are problems in accessing healthcare, while they develop dependency on employers and form perceptions that cut them off from official health policy and care while they develop perceptions regarding themselves and their health and survival in the market of precarious, low status/low wage jobs.</p> <p>A possible health problem may limit the ability of migrants to maintain a job, since the majority is drawn to precarious, low status/low wage occupations or to ones where there is a high incidence of work accidents and occupational health hazards.</p>	<p>Educational provisions often overlook the socio-economic outcomes and effects for the migrant women on the job market.</p> <p>Ensuring further and vocational training will develop a plan for their integration and empower them towards social and labour market integration.</p> <p>Bureaucratic obstacles were mentioned during school enrolment and attendance before and during the Covid-19 pandemic.</p>	<p>The Greek language learning is a central in accessing social care and social services.</p> <p>Due to the existence of lengthy procedures legal support is required.</p>
<p>ITALY</p>	<p>Altogether, both sanitary and healthcare aspects are fundamental in the lives of migrant women, especially for improving their living conditions and quality standards.</p>	<p>It is necessary to emphasise the importance of education both for migrant women and their children: women strongly believe that education is an important resource and empowering tool of social, cultural and economic integration in a society.</p> <p>It is important to learn Italian language as soon as possible in order to communicate and better integrate into the majority society.</p>	<p>Several of the migrant women interviewed in Italy remember the little and often badly organised support they had received from public administration in terms of assistance and guidance upon their arrival in Italy: they complained about difficulties in getting stay documents, which particularly affects newly arrived immigrants. Accordingly, they suggest simpler and faster procedures. In this respect, legal assistance on available procedures and services, as well as support in bureaucratic procedures, vocational training, employment integration, mediation, etc. are offered by dedicated associations and NGOs, since public administration does not provide adequate nor sufficient guidance. In conclusion, improvement of the guidance services for migrants, especially at a public level, is considered a priority.</p>
<p>PORTUGAL</p>	<p>The issues associated with health care were referred to by two women, namely the difficulties</p>	<p>They are unanimous in valuing education and the progression of studies as an added value for their</p>	<p>As far as social services are concerned, despite the bureaucracy and delays they assert are associated</p>

	<p>in accessing the care provided by the national health service. In this regard, they highlight the role of other organizations/institutions (for example, the services of the University) to help them overcome the problems they must face in the public system. In one of the cases, it is highlighted that the housing conditions they manage to secure are determinant for their integration process.</p>	<p>integration. It should be noted that for some of women the migratory project involves progression in their studies, namely higher education, i.e., to obtain bachelor's, master's and Ph. D. degrees. Those who do not attend higher education mention specialized higher technical courses and training courses in Portuguese, as knowledge of the language of the host country is seen as a factor of inclusion. There are also those whose project is to provide their children with a quality education. They recognize the important role of the school and the educational agents. However, they also point out certain moments that conditioned the integration of their children in school. It should be noted that, in some situations, studies placed immigrant women in a more comfortable position from a social and economic point of view, which determined their stay in Portugal. In sum, education is seen as a factor of empowerment, of promotion of social and economic status, of self-worth, in other words, it is a facilitating process of integration and can be a way to influence and help other women.</p>	<p>with these institutions, these women refer to the access to scholarships, namely in higher education, as a facilitating process of integration in Portugal. Others indicated that they benefited from social welfare to support their families and from school social support measures to ensure their children's schooling and specifically local measures to combat school failure and drop-outs, all of which constituted a fundamental aid and support network for their stay in the country of destination.</p>
<p>SLOVENIA</p>	<p>Discrimination in health service access. A "personal doctor" is needed to get temporary residency (or other kinds), but access to a personal doctor is difficult for migrants if they don't have a permanent residency.</p>	<p>Support for the integration of young migrants is not well provided. Although individuals in institutions provide information, the children face discrimination on a social level in educational institutions. The state institutions provide primary school classes for adults and language courses for asylum seekers. Migrants without asylum status must pay for the language courses on their own but there are a lot of NGOs that offer courses of different types.</p>	<p>NGOs and social associations are the main point of contact and provide various types of assistance. Language courses are the most important offer. NGOs offer very good programs to support refugees. More services should be established as a special center for migrants where migrants can find all relevant information for the migration process.</p>

<p>SPAIN</p>	<p>The area of health is fundamental for the improvement of the quality of life of the migrant women.</p> <p>It is valued as a good system since it has universal coverage whatever the administrative situation in which they find themselves.</p>	<p>Education and educational attainment are considered an essential element and an empowering resource that facilitate social integration.</p> <p>The universities and other educational institutions are becoming a resource for integration.</p> <p>Need for language training for immigrant women who do not know it. It is the social entities and associations that usually teach these courses, but they indicate that for the acquisition of the language the courses are not enough, but the interaction with the natives is important.</p> <p>Gender training is important for immigrant women and for professionals so that they know how to intervene from a gender perspective.</p>	<p>Need to strengthen legal assistance and guidance on available procedures and services in the Social Services. It is essential that public entities have legal assistance and translation services.</p> <p>In the first stage of stay in the country of arrival, the guidance and advice that must be done with migrant women is key, especially when they come alone and do not have social networks in the country of arrival.</p>
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	REPRESENTATION/PARTICIPATION OF COMMUNITY ASSOCIATIONS	JUSTICE AND SECURITY	OTHERS
FRANCE	<p>Importance of the community network. They emphasised the importance of family, friends or compatriots, and cultural associations as an element of success in their integration. The women who supported this idea emphasised the importance of their original cultural identity. Others, on the other hand, stated that community ties are, for them, contrary to integration insofar as they delay assimilation into the host country's culture.</p>	<p>Immigration in France, as in many other European countries, takes two forms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the legal way, which is done by entering French territory by obtaining a visa (student, family reunion, tourist). Concerning student migration, the French government has opted for what it calls "selective immigration", i.e., only students with good academic results who can justify the absence of the selected training in their country of residence are likely to be able to pursue their studies in France. In addition to this, the increase in university tuition fees has made a big leap forward in 2018, the aim being to restrict the massive arrival of students from countries outside the European Union. - The illegal way refers to the entry into the territory without administrative authorization. Currently in France, people in an irregular situation have the possibility to apply for regularization by requesting an asylum application in order to obtain a refugee status or subsidiary protection. This administrative regularization procedure allows the French authorities to identify and control the influx of migrants on its territory. 	
GREECE	<p>The majority of interviewees 9/10 believed that migrant community associations do not help female workers in work and other matters; they are left without help if they do not turn to a lawyer on their own.</p> <p>The majority of women reported that their involvement in the church and the religious organization monopolized their interest. Workers prefer to spend their spare time in church and Bible study groups instead of joining a union or community association. In their spare time, they contact their family members while others go for walks, occasionally meet friends or rest.</p>	<p>Due to deficiencies of check mechanisms and labour inspection lacks interviewees expressed the hesitance over the possibility of filing a complaint for fear of dismissal or denouncement to the authorities (for those with unstable/irregular legal status). In case of abuses (verbal, physical, psychological), payment delays or other mistreatments, migrant women domestic workers are thus urged to seek alternative means of ensuring survival in Greek society, choosing individual methods of regulating their difficulties and worker rights, far from collectivities and often resigning from them completely. For many years, migrant female domestic workers have attempted to solve their problems alone or with the assistance of contacts networks or their employers which leads to further isolation.</p>	

<p>ITALY</p>	<p>Regarding their social, cultural, and economic participation, the interviewed women indicate friendship and family networks as main resources in this respect. These are added by socio-cultural associations based on either migrant, migrant women's or "mixed" membership: these associations, which are not necessarily founded by one's fellow countrywomen, offer migrant women (and men) a larger possibility of their social, cultural, and political representation and participation.</p>	<p>As stated several times, approaches, perceptions and opinions surrounding the phenomenon of immigration, and immigrants themselves in Italy, as well as the relevant information, are often filtered through a prism of labour and security, fear and emergency. Regarding the information offered by the interviewees, they state that they feel safe and not discriminated in Italy, that is to say in the researched area (Florence and surroundings). In addition, they acknowledge generally positive feelings regarding the social climate in the city of Florence, without pointing out specific discrimination experiences for being women or immigrant woman. Finally, according to some of the interviewed migrant women in Florence, Florence and Italy are far safer than their cities and countries of origin, which was also one of the reasons that had induced some of them to emigrate.</p>	<p>Services for immigrants provided and delivered by public administration at the local level that should be, though, enhanced especially in case of services to migrant women</p>
<p>PORTUGAL</p>	<p>In this topic, women indicate their participation in associations and other organizations (student associations, Cape Verdean women's association, governing bodies of an association for the education and dissemination of orchestral music etc.) as a way of assuming certain social roles and supporting other women in similar situations. They highlight their active and intervening role in the public sphere. They make positive references to associative and participation in activities promoted by Portuguese institutions. In two cases, participation in political movements was also mentioned. In one of the cases there is a reference to the pandemic situation that has changed the way we live and accentuated gender inequalities.</p>	<p>Regarding justice, the voices of immigrant women point essentially to the bureaucracy and complexity of some processes, such as obtaining visas, legalizing, and applying for nationality, and the recognition of academic diplomas. They add that these are excessively expensive and time-consuming. Some immigrant women mention that to regularize their situation, and not remain in an illegal position, they have to resort to third parties, for example private companies, which organize travels and the necessary documentation to enter the country and obtain the visa. With regard to justice, one of the women indicated having recourse to justice in order to assert some of her rights in a process of regulation of parental custody and responsibility.</p> <p>Regarding safety, one of the women reported experiencing episodes of sexism and domestic violence. However, it should be noted that the safety found in Portugal is the main reason for living in the country chosen.</p>	<p>The maintenance of their cultural identity through their own voice and action.</p>
<p>SLOVENIA</p>	<p>Community associations are not much involved in the support of official information and the migration process. There is little support coming from public entities.</p> <p>The community is more important for social integration through informal community groups that provide guidance, help and information over various social media channels.</p>	<p>Living in asylum houses is provided until asylum seekers get refugee status.</p> <p>The women feel more security and empowerment coming to Slovenia.</p> <p>The migration system is unequal between the migrants. Migrant women with higher education, profession, more financial support etc. have easier</p>	

	<p>The problem is getting quick and correct information regarding various issues, and there is a possibility that some information may be intentionally poorly disseminated.</p> <p>Migrant women are drawing on social networks and family/partners for integration and support. There are several informal communities through Gmail or Facebook groups where migrant women get in contact with other migrants and share information and support. These social entities are the key for orientation, information, and networking.</p> <p>The contact with other migrants from the same or different country facilitates the emotional wellbeing of the women and helps to maintain the cultural identity of the home country.</p>	<p>access to integration programs and the possibility for a fast residence permit is high.</p>	
<p>SPAIN</p>	<p>Participation is done through friendship networks, public entities, relatives, social entities and, to a lesser extent, religious entities, cultural associations and the network of migrants.</p> <p>Role of migrant community associations as a form of political and social participation and maintenance of their cultural identity.</p> <p>Action of public administrations at the local level and specialized services for women.</p>	<p>They have difficulties in receiving legal assistance, being difficult to regularize their situation or carry out procedures such as family reunification. They consider that the regularization process is slow, which significantly hinders their integration in the country.</p>	

SUMMARY. INTERACTION PROCESSES OF MIGRANT WOMEN

	CHALLENGES	SOLUTIONS	HITS
FRANCE	<p>Regularization of the administrative situation. Difficulty to integrate professionally. Difficulty accessing health care due to language barriers. Difficult cultural integration due to the desire to remain close to their culture of origin. No support from professionals.</p>	<p>Training for professionals in contact with migrant women Develop more actions in favor of learning the French language Setting up intercultural days in the municipalities to promote elsewhere Facilitating the professional integration of immigrant women through the recognition of diplomas obtained abroad.</p>	<p>Generalization of access to health care. Consideration of shelter for migrant women.</p>
GREECE	<p>Gendered division of labour in the local labour market. Lack of work rights. Legal status/regularization difficulties. Non-participation in migrant communities and lack of organized action. Obstacles in finding employment other than domestic work or precarious jobs. Hindrances in intercultural coexistence with local communities. Lack of translation in public administrations/services/hospitals etc.</p>	<p>Aid concerning employability, entrepreneurship and training in labour sectors. Care for mother, single parent families. Provision of Greek language courses. Simplification of regularization processes. Support/intercultural mediation and guidance regarding services.</p>	<p>Regularization of legal status. Formal employment condition and provision of work rights. Better and holistic healthcare access. Further education and training programs participation. Self-acquiring of national health care insurance, formal employment.</p>
ITALY	<p>Difficulties in getting stay documents needed for regularisation of one's legal status in emigration Too long and uncertain regularisation process in the case of asylum seekers Difficulties in finding employment for undocumented, hence irregular/illegal migrants Difficulties in finding employment for regular migrants, especially in line with professional qualifications achieved in the country of origin</p>	<p>Simplify and facilitate regularisation processes, and bureaucratic procedures, faced by migrants/migrant women Support migrants, and especially migrant women in finding employment by strengthening existing resources and promoting labour integration policies Recognise educational and professional qualifications achieved in the respective country of origin</p>	<p>Universal coverage in the public healthcare system Free or low-cost Italian language courses for immigrants, sometimes arranged for migrant women or mothers only Available training programmes Service of cultural-linguistic mediation covering schools, healthcare services, and employment offices in the city of Florence</p>

	<p>Difficulties in getting one's educational and professional qualifications recognised being these achieved in the respective country of origin: this condition is felt as a form of institutional discrimination</p> <p>Insufficient training opportunities for migrants, and especially for migrant women, with particular reference to entrepreneurship</p> <p>Need for adequate training for future education professionals on: migrations, esp. female migrations, and challenges faced by migrant women</p> <p>Difficulties in getting correct information on existing and available services</p> <p>Public administration does not provide adequate guidance to immigrants, and resort to associations and other social bodies</p> <p>Being too short, integration programmes for migrants would need a greater continuity so as to be more efficient and sustainable</p> <p>Difficulties in connecting with cultural standards and sociocultural patterns of the receiving society (as expressed by some migrant women)</p>	<p>Enhance training opportunities for migrants, and especially for migrant women, with particular reference to entrepreneurship</p> <p>Promote adequate training for future education professionals on migrations, and esp. migrant women</p> <p>Promote adequate training for professionals in the field of gender</p> <p>Improve information on available services, legal aid, and general guidance for migrants, especially in public administration</p> <p>Promote the continuity of integration programmes for migrants so as to make them more efficient and sustainable</p> <p>Promote the maintenance of migrant native culture and language</p> <p>Facilitate migrants/migrant women in acquiring cultural standards and sociocultural patterns of the receiving society</p> <p>Promote further language courses to facilitate the integration processes of migrants</p>	<p>Active role of associations in sociocultural involvement and participation of migrant women (and men)</p>
<p>PORTUGAL</p>	<p>Making the regularization process for migrant women less bureaucratic and less expensive.</p> <p>Valuing accompaniment by public administration.</p> <p>Moral and ethical respect when conducting language translations in public administrations.</p> <p>Guidance of the processes by public institutions, without the express need for recourse to associations and social entities.</p> <p>Registration of specific services/teams/projects to attend to, advance, accompany and insert migrant women with specific training.</p>	<p>Speed up the administrative and bureaucratic frictions that are very slow in the regularization process of migrant women.</p> <p>Strengthen legal aid and guidance on available formalities and services.</p> <p>Strengthen existing resources to promote labor integration and entrepreneurship</p> <p>Promote the maintenance of the mother tongue culture and the strengthening of social and/or family networks.</p>	<p>Involvement and active role of associations.</p> <p>Existing training programs.</p> <p>Access to education and school social support for children and young people.</p>



	<p>Training for professionals to include the gender perspective in interventions.</p> <p>Regularization of the labor situation in a shorter space of time.</p> <p>Openness and connection to the multidimensionality of cultural patterns by Portuguese citizens.</p> <p>Gender training for immigrant women.</p> <p>Gender training in school institutions in the host country.</p> <p>Continuity and sustainability of their life projects, especially for students.</p> <p>Guaranteed access to health surveillance services and non-urgent medical follow-up.</p>	<p>Promote language courses to facilitate the integration process.</p> <p>Promote access to lifelong education and training.</p> <p>Incorporate translation services in public institutions.</p> <p>Promote training of professionals in the gender field.</p>	
SLOVENIA	<p>The biggest challenge is seen in the lack of social interaction support although the women speak the Slovenian language. Due to the Covid-19 pandemic and a general reservation of Slovenian people towards the women and their families an interaction with the women's surroundings is challenging, especially with neighbours.</p> <p>Another challenge is the finding of a personal doctor as there is almost no access to doctors, especially for migrants.</p>	<p>Learning the Slovenian language is seen as the main measure for integration in order to interact with people. Slovenian classes are taken in schools, NGOs or even at home without professional help.</p> <p>Informal networks like Facebook groups and Gmail distribution lists help with needed information, additional support, and networking with other migrants.</p> <p>Work and the job environment offer assistance of any kind and help to connect with local people and improve their language skills. The interviewees mostly learnt and improved their language skills through conversations with colleagues and schoolmates.</p>	<p>Migration has a major impact on the life of the women. It improved their life qualitatively. All the women are in the process of integration: some more advanced as they already found a job and got a residence permit, others are still in the process of education (primary school for adults) to enter the labour market. The children are going to school and have mostly no problems with integration.</p>
SPAIN	<p>Difficulty in achieving the regularization of migrant women.</p> <p>Difficulty finding work in an un-regularized administrative situation.</p> <p>Difficulty connecting with cultural standards.</p> <p>Little training or difficulty on the part of professionals to include the gender perspective in interventions.</p> <p>Difficulty in coordination between the different areas</p> <p>In the case of asylum seekers, the regularization process is also usually a long process and the accompaniment process</p>	<p>Speed up the administrative and bureaucratic frictions that are very slow in the process of regularization of migrant women.</p> <p>Strengthen legal aid and guidance on available formalities and services</p> <p>Strengthen existing resources to promote this labor integration and entrepreneurship</p> <p>Promote the maintenance with the maternal culture and the strengthening of social and / or family networks.</p>	<p>Universal coverage in the health system.</p> <p>Involvement and active role of associations.</p> <p>Existing training programs.</p>

	<p>followed by the public administration is not very well valued.</p> <p>Public institutions do not carry out adequate guidance and resort to associations and social entities.</p> <p>Need to improve resources for translation in public administrations.</p> <p>Need to improve gender training for immigrant women.</p> <p>High of resources, temporary situation, continuity of the projects.</p> <p>Registration of specific services/teams/projects to attend, advance, accompany and insert migrant women with specific training.</p>	<p>Promote language courses to facilitate the integration process.</p> <p>Incorporate translation services in public institutions.</p> <p>Promote the training of professionals in the field of gender</p>	
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