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CLARA PROJECT LEARNING COMMUNITIES AGAINST RACISM, XENOPHOBIA AND HATE CRIMES

REPORT

D.5.2. TRANSFERABILITY REPORT



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1. Introduction

On February 4, 2022, the Final Conference of the CLARA Project "Local Learning Communities against Racism, Xenophobia and Hate Crimes" is held. CLARA project has been developed for more than two years, longer than expected, due to the difficulties generated by the global pandemic of Covid-19, whose impact at the health, economic and social level has affected all face-to-face activities and has especially targeted people in vulnerable situations

The **European Web Site on Integration (EWSI)**¹ has produced a report on how the pandemic has affected the migrants and migrant background population living in EU Member States, that already are risk populations identified by hate speech and therefore victims of hate crimes. Those phenomena are an increasingly important challenge in Europe. The pandemic has aggravated a situation in which hate crimes have increased in Spain by more than 9%, according to the latest 2021 report published by the Ministry of the Interior²

The **European Action Plan Against Racism 2020-2025**³, highlights the need to respond to hate speech and hate crimes, and to adequately identify victims and address their needs. This approach is indicated as a priority, and something explicitly supplemented in the Rights Directive of the Victims.

In this context, the CLARA project has been committed to improve the capacities of local authorities, and in particular, the local police, to identify, prevent and act against hate crimes and speeches, as well as racist and xenophobic incidents, through an innovative training model involving the communities targeted by hate speech. Through the Local Learning Communities methodology, a wide range of products and strategies have been developed; they can be transferred and used by other European cities, to sensitise and train their local police officers in the tackle and prevention of hate crimes, as well as to empower and sensitise their communities and associative networks. The development of effective strategies and tools against the increase of hate speech is key to consolidating the values of tolerance, respect for diversity and Human Rights that are the common framework for coexistence in European cities.

Throughout this report, we will explain and detail the products, strategies and methodologies that have resulted from the CLARA Project and can be transferred to other cities, local authorities and police organisations that face these same challenges at the European level.

¹ European Website on Integration - https://ec.europa.eu/migrant-integration/news/covid-19s-impact-migrant-communities_en

²

http://www.interior.gob.es/documents/642012/13622471/Informe+de+la+encuesta+sobre+delitos+de+odio_2021.pdf/0e6ffacb-195e-4b7b-924e-bf0b9c4589b5

³ EU Anti-Racism Action Plan 2020-2025 -

https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/default/files/a_union_of_equality_eu_action_plan_against_racism_2020_2025_en.pdf

2. General Framework of the Project.

The CLARA project has been co-financed by the Rights, Equality and Citizenship Programme of the European Union – 2014-2020 (REC-AG-2018/REC-RRAC-HATE-AG-2018 GA 847508). It has been developed by a consortium of entities coordinated by Municipal Police of Madrid (City Council of Madrid) and the participation of the University of Salamanca, the Spanish Observatory on Racism and Xenophobia (OBERAXE) of the Ministry of Inclusion, Social Security and Migrations, the social cooperative Dinamia, the Bradford Hate Crime Alliance and the local polices of the following cities: Elche, Fuenlabrada, Getafe, Málaga, Leganés y Pamplona.

Seven Local Learning Communities (CLAPs) have been established, one in each of the partner cities. 136 local police officers and 65 people from associations and local communities (targeted by hate speech) have participated in the CLAPs. As part of the first activities, 21 local police officers travelled to the city of Bradford (United Kingdom), one of the European cities with the highest percentage of migrant population and one of the best and most advanced examples of community policing at the European level. During this study visit they could exchange experiences and know in-depth the work of the West Yorkshire Police and the Bradford Hate Crime Alliance. During the CLAPs training activities, a wide and diverse set of experts participated in different sessions contributing with their knowledge to the development of different tools, strategies and products. Among these products, we want to highlight the creation within the police organizations of Specialized Units focused on the identification and tackle of racism and hate crimes, the elaboration of manuals and protocols of action against these crimes and racist and xenophobic incidents, as well as the establishment of agreements with the associative networks and local entities, building on mutual trust, for the early detection of hate speech and the prevention of these crimes.

3. About developed products and their transferability.

The CLARA Project establishes as one of its fundamental objectives the development of products, within the framework of each of the Learning Communities (CLAP); these products should constitute a transforming element based on the project objectives and must respond to the needs of the territory where the CLAP has been developed. These products are described in detail in the Final Project Report, but below we include and analyse them from the perspective of their transferability and potential beneficiaries, grouped into five categories:

3.1. Guides / Manuals / Protocols of Police Intervention, in case of racist, xenophobic incidents and hate crimes.

Four intervention handbooks have been developed to support police action in racist, xenophobic incidents or hate crimes

- Guide to identify and act against hate crimes (Getafe Local Police)
- Procedure for Action that will be followed in Cases of Racism, Xenophobia and Hate Crimes (Leganés Local Police)

- Racism, Xenophobia and other forms of intolerance: Handbook on policing (Madrid Local Police)
- Protocol for the Detection and Intervention to deal with Hate Crimes Malaga Local Police)

The objective of these tools is to support the work of police officers for a better identification, prevention and intervention of hate crimes or incidents, contributing to a more standardised action of the local police in these situations. The protocols address legal issues regarding hate crimes, give recommendations about supporting and accompaniment of victims, provide references of available supporting services (from NGOs and public services), and other useful information.

What is relevant and very innovative is that these Protocols, Handbooks, and Guides, being fundamentally material for police use, have been prepared in collaboration with local non-police associations, NGOs and local communities, mostly made up of "target" groups of racist and hate crimes.

3.1.1. Transferability:

These handbooks and guides are not substitutes, in any way, for the existing official action protocols that the different local police forces of other Member States may have, as they are based on Spanish legislation regarding this kind of crimes and are also adapted to the specific needs of a territory as well as the work and police collaboration relationship with specific local associations and entities.

However, they can be useful for local police organisations in all Member States, regardless of if they already have specific protocols for racist and hate crimes. Beyond the fact that the legislation on this type of crime may vary from one Member State to another, the elements that serve to identify these incidents as well as the way for dealing, supporting and accompaniment to the victims, do have a common denominator and they are therefore transferable results to any police organisation. Likewise, what is described in these guides may serve as a basis for other police officers to see tangible results of the work together with associations and non-police entities for police action and intervention regarding these crimes.

The documents are available in the Learning Communities download area on the CLARA Project web and can be requested by any police organisation of a Member State.

3.2. Training programs on Hate Crimes for Police Officers

The goal of CLARA Project is to develop an innovative methodology for training police officers in the identification of hate crimes and racist incidents. A Guide about the Methodology of Learning Communities was developed by the University of Salamanca for guiding the constitution and the pedagogical approach of Learning Communities. This Guide can be downloaded from the project website.

In addition, two of the CLAPs (Getafe and Malaga) have developed specialized training programs for both, police officers who have not participated directly in the project, as well as for social agents and entities that work in the areas of coexistence and non-discrimination. One of the Program focuses its contents on the training of police officers for the detection, prevention and treatment of incidents and hate crimes, while the other focuses on social and community mediation, both for police officers and social agents. The products are:

- "Training program for the detection, prevention and treatment of discrimination incidents and hate crimes" (Malaga Local Police)
- "Community mediation for intercultural issues" (Getafe Local Police).

The Training Programs are available in the Learning Communities download area on the CLARA Project web site and can be requested by any police organisation of a Member State.

3.2.1. Transferability:

The developed training programs are independent products and fully transferable elements; consequently, they can be included in the regular training plans of different police organisations of the EU Member States, both during the first steps of basic police training and during continuous training plans, or as part of specific training in Human Rights or diversity management.

Like the above-mentioned case (Handbooks, Guides, and protocols) it will be necessary to adapt the programs to the Legislation, regulations, and other legal issues, specific to each Member State, whenever they are applied. Regarding the training program aimed not only at police officers, but also at social agents, it is important to highlight its transferability as an element of collaboration between police organisations and social entities; this factor is key in the community policing models, and it has a proven efficacy in crime prevention strategies.

3.3. Creation of specialised hate crime and diversity management police units.

Thanks to a legislative framework that allows it, and to the support of local authorities who have provided all the necessary means and resources, the CLARA Project has created three police units specialised in hate crimes and diversity management in municipalities where this type of specialisation did not exist. Undoubtedly, this is the most remarkable product with the greatest impact of all those developed within the framework of the project, as it constitutes a structural transformation within police organisations and ensures the continuity of the actions developed in the project once the European funding comes to an end.

Through these specialised units, a reference point is created to work with other police units, to coordinate with legislative and judicial authorities on hate crimes, and to cooperate with social entities and organisations in the guidance, accompaniment and monitoring of victims as well as in raising awareness of hate crimes in schools and cultural centres. The units created are:

- "Specific Community Relations Unit" (Elche local police).

- "Diversity management unit" (Getafe local police force)
- "Hate and diversity sub-group" (Malaga local police).

3.3.1. Transferability:

Although the units themselves are not a transferable element, their functional design, operational protocols, role, and relationships within the structure of the police organisation, and their relations with local authorities and non-police entities, do constitute a model to follow for any police organisation that does not have specialised hate crime and diversity management units.

The transfer of this product, understood as the creation of specialised police units in police organisations that have not participated in the CLARA Project, will require, due to its complexity and necessary resources, close accompaniment, and advice, as well as direct knowledge and learning actions, such as study visits to local police forces in cities where these specialised units already exist or have been organised.

3.4. Creation of liaison officers.

The police liaison officer has specific training for the collection of racist, xenophobic and hate incidents, and has a role as a point of contact in the communities of the target population of this type of crime to act in situations of conflict or emergency, and to constitute an element of trust to which this type of incident can be transferred. The liaison officer acquires in-depth knowledge of the neighbourhood in which he or she carries out his or her professional work, constituting a key element for the police in the strategy for the prevention of hate crimes and discrimination, as well as for the design and implementation of effective preventive measures and the improvement of coexistence. The creation of the police liaison officer, as a product of the CLARA Project, has been proposed by the Municipal Police of Madrid.

3.4.1. Transferability:

Like the creation of specialised hate crime and diversity management units, the figure of the police liaison officer is a model to be replicated in other Member States by police organisations that have not initiated relations of trust with the community, in particular with the associative network and local entities. Together with specialised units, it is another fundamental element for any model of community policing that addresses the fight against hate crime and discrimination from a preventive approach.

3.5. Establishment of agreements and stable frameworks for collaboration between police organisations and associations or social organisations.

One of the most significant results of the CLARA Project has been the development, among its products, of stable collaboration agreements between the police and local associations and entities.

These frameworks for meeting, dialogue and cooperation are the basis of any community policing model that addresses the objective of safe cities for coexistence by involving broad sectors of the population, including authorities, security forces and organised civil society. They also represent a way of extending and expanding the local learning communities created in the CLARA Project, involving new social actors. The products developed are:

- Technical working group (Elche Local Police)
- Mixed Commission (Getafe Local Police)
- "Alliance for Tolerance and Against Hate and Discrimination City of Fuenlabrada" (Fuenlabrada Local Police)
- "Comunidad Local por la Convivencia y la Diversidad de Leganés" (Leganés Local Police)
- "Pamplona against hatred" (Pamplona Local Police)

3.5.1. Transferability:

It is very difficult to create stable frameworks for collaboration between police organisations and local associations and entities, if it is not based on in-depth and long-term community work, as has been done in the CLARA Project. In any case, these collaboration agreements are a working and learning reference for any police organisation that wants to initiate and establish frameworks for work and collaboration with local entities in their community, but also for social entities in other Member States that work for co-existence and against discrimination in their cities and that want to advance in models of cooperation with local institutions and authorities.

3.6. Conclusions on transferability of products.

Of the five categories into which we have grouped the products developed by the CLARA Project Learning Communities, two of them, the training projects for both police organisations and social agents, and the manuals or guides for dealing with situations of hate or discrimination, are certainly transferable to other European cities in other EU Member States. Such a transfer requires a work of analysis and regulatory adaptation, taking into account all legal and juridical aspects regarding the classification of racist and hate crimes and incidents, victims' rights, police intervention protocols and others. The transfer of such products is particularly relevant in those European cities whose local police lack specific training in hate crime and diversity management, which are currently most cases.

Regarding the other three categories of products (creation of specialised police units, liaison officers and stable frameworks for collaboration between police and social organisations), effective transferability to other cities and police organisations requires advice and support, as well as the activation of a series of institutional resources by local authorities. Therefore, this report provides all the contacts of the police and non-police organisations that have participated as members of the consortium that has developed the CLARA Project, so that they can be reached from other cities and police organisations and activate advisory and support processes that facilitate the transferability of these products.

3.6.1. Who are the potential recipients of the transfer of the products developed in the CLARA Project?

CLARA Project is conceived as a project to train police officers to deal with hate crimes and incidents of racism and xenophobia through an innovative and effective methodology such as the Local Learning Communities (CLAP), but the results of the development of these CLAPs have involved not only police organisations, but also local and national authorities, local organisations and entities, associations of target groups of this type of crime, and finally invited experts from various fields such as lawyers, prosecutors and recognised organisations, but also local and national authorities, local organisations and entities, associations of target groups of this type of crime, and finally invited experts from various fields such as lawyers, public prosecutors or organisations recognised for their work against racism and xenophobia. All these types of organisations are recipients of the dissemination of the results of the CLARA Project, but to receive the transfer of the products elaborated and detailed above, we will point out:

Local police, who want to acquire training, capacity building and awareness of their staff in the fight against racism, discrimination and hate crimes, as well as in diversity management.

Local and national authorities, with the capacity to legislate and design regulations, as well as to activate public measures and resources for training and awareness-raising against racism and incidents of hate and discrimination.

3.6.2. Conclusions on the continuity of products developed after the end of European funding.

The CLARA project, which has been co-funded within the Rights, Equality and Citizenship programme (REC-AG-2018/REC-RRAC-HATE-AG-2018 GA 847508) of the European Union (2014-2020), has among the results of the Local Learning Communities some products that will continue the work and objectives of the project once the project deadlines have expired, and the EU funding has ended.

Among these products we would like to highlight, firstly, the creation of police units specialised in hate crime and diversity management, as it means that European funding and the development of the project have not only led to a structural change in a police organisation that is here to stay, but also that this change involves the involvement of local authorities with their own resources and a direct impact on police awareness of the dimension of hate crime that modifies both the operational and preventive approach to tackling this problem. These specialised units have a potential "contagion effect" on other local police forces in nearby territories and contribute in a decisive way to putting the issue of diversity and the threat that hate speech and racist and xenophobic incidents pose to coexistence in cities on the political and media agenda of local authorities.

Secondly, we would like to point out the creation of community liaison officers. Like the specialised police units, this is a change in the structure of police organisations that remains after the end of the project and European funding. An added effect of these liaison officers is their contribution to the improvement of the perception of the police that is often held in target communities (susceptible to hate speech and racist incidents), the diversification of channels available for contacting the police in the face of racist or hate incidents, their role in prevention and their knowledge of certain issues to assist in the diagnosis and design of measures and action plans by the police and local authorities.

Thirdly and finally, we refer to the establishment of stable collaboration frameworks between police organisations and local associations and entities. These products, which are intended to last over time and grow, have arisen from the express request of the participants in the Learning Communities to be able to continue building strategies and better coexistence once the CLARA project ends. This is one of the most significant indicators of success and one of those that can have the greatest impact on dissemination, due to its capacity to reach different social actors and the fact that it is a space open to new incorporations in the future, both at the level of authorities and institutions, as well as third sector collectives and entities, or neighbourhood associations.

In short, the impact that European funding has had on the creation of structures with the participation of police organisations, institutions and authorities, and local associations and entities that aspire to continue the work initiated within the framework of the CLARA Project is very high, and this is something that we cannot fail to highlight.

4. Contacts per product.

The following table lists the products developed in the CLARA project with the associated contacts of the consortium members, both at methodological and operational level.

Table 1: list of products developed with methodological and operational contacts

PRODUCT	TYPE	ORGANISATION POLICE	CONTACT METHODOLOGY	CONTACT OPERATIONAL	COORDINATION
Community relations unit and technical bureau	Framework for collaboration	ELCHE	Cat. Concha Antón cantón@usal.es	proyectoclaraelche@gmail.com	dri.pm@madrid.es
Alliance for Tolerance and Against Hate	Framework for collaboration	FUENLABRADA		policiaydiversidad@ayto-fuenlabrada.es	
Joint Bureau (institutional and social entities)	Framework for collaboration	GETAFE		policia.jefatura@ayto-getafe.org	
Partnership agreement with associations	Framework for collaboration	PAMPLONA		sjefatu@pamplona.es	
Handbook on dealing with hate crimes, racism and xenophobia	Protocol	LEGANÉS		Imbris@leganes.org	
Racism, Xenophobia and other forms of intolerance: a handbook for police action	Protocol	MADRID		gestiondiversidadpmm@madrid.es	
Police Hate Crime Manual	Protocol	MÁLAGA		rfcampos@malaga.eu	
Hate Crime Policing Manual	Protocol	GETAFE		policia.jefatura@ayto-getafe.org	
Diversity Management Unit	Specialized unit	GETAFE		policia.jefatura@ayto-getafe.org	
Hate Crime Unit	Specialized unit	ELCHE	proyectoclaraelche@gmail.com		

PRODUCT	TYPE	ORGANISATION POLICE	CONTACT METHODOLOGY	CONTACT OPERATIONAL	COORDINATION
Hate and diversity sub-group	Specialized unit	MÁLAGA	Cat. Concha Antón canton@usal.es	rffcampos@malaga.eu	
Community Liaison Officer	Specialized unit	MADRID		gestiondiversidadpmm@madrid.es	
Training in mediation in intercultural settings	Training	GETAFE		policia.jefatura@ayto-getafe.org	
Training in identifying, preventing, and dealing with hate incidents and hate crimes	Training	MÁLAGA		rffcampos@malaga.eu	

For an adequate transferability of any of the products developed and listed in the table above, it is advisable to previously contact the police organisations responsible for their development and implementation in the framework of the CLARA Project, including in copy the methodological contact and the coordination, to obtain advice and support if necessary.

In addition to the contacts, some of the products have documentation available on the CLARA Project web portal.

- <https://proyecto clara.es/>
- [Methodological Guide of Local Learning Communities \(ES\)](#)
- [Lessons learned in Europe: the role of local police in tackling racism, xenophobia and hate speech](#)
- [Downloads of Local Learning Communities \(Elche, Fuenlabrada, Getafe, Madrid, Málaga, Leganés and Pamplona\)](#)

5. On the dissemination of the results of the CLARA Project. Stakeholders.

The other focus of this report, after analysing the transferability of the products developed, is to disseminate its results and conclusions to all stakeholders, at national and European level. The following audiences have been defined as stakeholders of the project results:

- Police organisations: The dissemination of the project results to these organisations contributes to raising awareness of the growing problem of hate crime, building bridges between different police organisations, and fostering cooperation and exchange of best practises between them. In addition, it focuses on the effectiveness of police work with non-police organisations to improve coexistence in cities and prevent crimes before they occur.
- Police training academies: The CLARA Project is essentially a training project, as its core element is an innovative training methodology for police officers. For this reason, it may be of interest to any academy that trains police officers in their dealings with the public and that wants to incorporate tools on hate crime, identification and prevention of racist and xenophobic incidents and treatment of victims, both in basic training packages and in continuous training.
- Local, national, and European institutions and authorities: the decision to dedicate public resources to the fight against hate speech and hate crime, racist and xenophobic incidents and the improvement of coexistence in cities through the tools and learning from the CLARA Project is a political decision, and therefore it is key to put the results of the project on the political and media agenda of the competent authorities.
- Civil society and third sector organisations and entities working against racism, xenophobia and hate speech: the CLARA Project teaches us that the best strategy to improve coexistence in cities and neutralise hate speech and racist incidents is that it involves the whole of society working together. Social entities can see in the CLARA Project other forms of collaboration with police, authorities and institutions to support each other.
- Networks of cities against racism: networking and dissemination are key for the exchange of good practises and inter-institutional awareness-raising, as well as to enhance dissemination and commitment in this case against racism and hate speech and hate crimes. Most of the partners of the CLARA Project are cities (through their local police) and the activities have been developed in their urban areas together with associations and local entities of the municipality, so the dissemination in European city networks is relevant.

5.1. Video-summary of the project.

One of the most important dissemination products is the CLARA Project video, in which not only all the members of the consortium have participated, but also a large part of the associations and local entities that have taken part in the seven CLAPs that have been developed.

In almost 6 minutes, the video describes the objectives of the project, the consortium and the activities developed, and products produced in the framework of the CLAPs. It is accessible for the hearing impaired and is subtitled in English.

Dissemination: the video is available online on the project website and on the website of the coordinating member (Madrid City Council) and linked to these websites from the websites of the other consortium members. In the case of the local police, on the websites of their respective city councils. It has been shared on the social networks (Twitter) of the project and of the consortium members and has been included in the CLARA project results newsletter of January 2022. Finally, it will be screened at the beginning of the Final Conference of the project to be held on 4 February 2022.

5.2. CLAP results report.

The CLAP results report, prepared by the University of Salamanca, is available on the project's website and can be consulted here:

<https://proyectoclara.es/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/Publicacion-Final-CLARA.pdf>

The report analyses the methodology of the Learning Communities and their appropriateness in police training against hate, the implementation and development of CLAPs, includes all the non-police entities that have participated, describes in detail the products produced, analyses several evaluation and satisfaction indicators, and ends with proposals for improvement and transferability.

For dissemination purposes, it is included in the project's results newsletter.

5.3. Project's results newsletter.

The project results bulletin includes highlights of the most important elements of the results report, as well as links to the products published on the CLARA Project web portal and to the video summary of the project. It is sent by email from the Spanish Observatory on Racism and Xenophobia (OBERAXE), a member of the consortium.

It is shared with:

National Authorities

- Consejo General del Poder Judicial
- Fiscalía General del Estado
- Ministerio de Justicia
- Ministerio del Interior
- Ministerio de Igualdad
- Ministerio de Inclusión, Seguridad Social y Migraciones
- Ministerio de Educación
- Ministerio de Cultura y Deporte
- Ministerio de Sanidad, Consumo y Bienestar Social

Local police organisations

- Denia
- Córdoba
- Granada
- Valencia
- Albacete
- A Coruña
- Alcobendas
- Móstoles
- Murcia
- Sabadell
- Vitoria
- Valladolid
- Zaragoza
- Castellón
- Palma de Mallorca
- Vigo
- Las Palmas de Gran Canaria
- Burgos
- Cornellá de Llobregat
- Cambados
- Bilbao
- Burela
- Tarragona

Associations and social entities

- Foro para la Integración social de los Inmigrantes
- Consejo de Víctimas de Delitos de Odio y Discriminación
- Plataforma del Tercer Sector
- Consejo para la Eliminación de la Discriminación Racial o Étnica
- Consejo Estatal del Pueblo Gitano
- Plataforma de la Infancia
- Provienda
- Active Africa
- Alborea Asociación
- Asociación Promoción Gitana La Rioja
- Asociación Barró
- Asociación Musulmana por los Derechos Humanos.
- Cáritas
- CEPAIM
- Ecos do Sur.
- FAGIC
- Fundación Al Fanar.
- ACOBE
- FUNCI

- Fundea
- Fundación Secretariado Gitano
- Movimiento por la Paz
- Open Society Foundation
- OXFAM Intermón
- Plataforma Khetane
- Salam Plan
- ARI Perú
- ECCOS de Paz
- Fundación Cibervoluntarios
- ENWAD
- CEAR Euskadi
- Asociación Por Ti Mujer
- Asociación Karibu
- AISE (Asociación Inmigrantes Senegaleses)
- Asociación Cultural KOTI
- ATIM (Asociación Trabajadores Inmigrantes Marroquíes)
- PAREM Murcia
- AEII (Asociación Educativa por la Integración y la Igualdad)
- Rasinet
- Asociación Raíces Bolivianas
- Negociado de Diversidad Cultural de Donostia
- Servicio de Ciudadanía e Inmigración de Palamós
- Concejalía de Bienestar Social, Diversidad y Cooperación de Guadalajara
- Oficina Municipal de Inmigración de Roquetas de Mar.
- Convivencia e Integración, Cooperación e Inmigración (Torrevieja)
- PANGEA Guardamar del Segura
- Servicio de Atención y Mediación Intercultural de Vicar
- Concejalía de Servicios Sociales, Inmigración y Sanidad de Beniel
- Interculturalidad y Nueva Ciudadanía de Esplugues de Llobregat
- Departamento de Inmigración de Formentera
- Negociado de Inmigración de Bilbao
- Negociado de Cooperación al Desarrollo e Inmigración de Málaga
- Concejalía de Inmigración y Cooperación al Desarrollo de Santander
- Departamento de Inmigración de Arrecife
- Concejalía de Relación con Residentes de Otras Nacionalidades y Pangea de Alfaz del Pi
- Departamento de Inmigración de Ciudad Real
- Departamento de Inmigración y Refugio de Madrid
- Concejalía de Inmigración, Cooperación y Voluntariado, Departamento de Inmigración de Alicante
- Movimiento contra la Intolerancia

5.4. Dissemination of the project in social media, press media and events.

- The Municipal Police of Pamplona (member of the consortium) is interviewed on television and explains the details of the CLARA Project. Link to the full interview here: <https://www.navarratelevision.es/AlaCarta/17B940D8-E993-975A-C8BC8ADA23821E59/fi/1384236/Proyecto-Clara-mucho-que-hacer-contra-el-odio>



- The CLARA Project, awarded in the 1st edition of the "Navarra de colores" awards, which recognises initiatives and actions that highlight coexistence and cultural diversity as a factor for regional development.



The Project has a Twitter account for the dissemination of different activities @ClaraProyecto

PROGRAMME

10:30 – 10:45. Opening session

Madrid City Council

State Secretariat for Migration

Europeann Commission Delegates

10:45 –11:15. Project presentation: consortium, objectives and development.

Madrid Municipal Police

Spanish Observatory of Racism and Xenophobia

Dinamia.

11:15 – 11:45. Local Learning Communities (CLAP).

University of Salamanca.

11:45 – 12:00. Break.

12:00— 13:15 Presentation of the products and results of CLAP.

13:15 – 13:45. speeches by the authorities of the participating cities

*Madrid, Málaga, Elche, Pamplona, Fuenlabrada,
Leganés y Getafe.*

13:45 - 13:50. Closing of the day

5.6. Press release on the Final Conference of the CLARA project.

<https://www.inclusion.gob.es/oberaxe/es/destacados/index.htm>

5.7. European Networks of Cities against Racism (ENAR and ECCAR).

ENAR (European Network Against Racism) is a network of more than 150 non-governmental organisations that has been working in Europe since 1998 against racism and discrimination.

ECCAR (European Coalition of Cities Against Racism) is an initiative launched by UNESCO in 2004 to help cities improve their policies in the fight against racism, xenophobia, and other forms of discrimination. Of the cities whose local police are partners in the CLARA Project, three are part of this network (Getafe, Madrid and Malaga).

The dissemination of the results of the CLARA Project in these networks is fundamental to give visibility to successful cases of collaboration between institutions and organised civil society in the fight against racism, but also to put on the public policy agenda of European cities a proven methodology of police training and a model of effective community policing in prevention to fight hate crimes and improve coexistence in cities.

For these reasons, the results of the CLARA Project are also shared with these networks.

6. Final conclusions on transferability and dissemination.

The transferability report of the CLARA Project has focused on two main objectives.

Firstly, to analyse and categorise the products developed within the framework of the project from the perspective of their potential transferability to be adapted, incorporated, and replicated, totally or partially, by other police organisations in the EU Member States. It is based on a categorisation of the products designed in the CLARA Project Results Report and points out their availability through the project's web portal at proyectoclara.es, but also invites interested local authorities and police organisations to contact the police that has developed and implemented the product. For this purpose, a contact table per product has been elaborated, with an operational, a methodological and a coordinating contact. It is recommended that for an adequate transferability of any of the products developed in CLARA, it is advisable to have the advice and support of the police organisations that have implemented them, as well as the methodological support of the University of Salamanca. Finally, other police authorities and organisations are also invited to consider carrying out study visits to police organisations that have created, within the framework of the CLARA project, units specialised in diversity management or hate crimes and discrimination, all with the aim of facilitating the transferability and adaptation of CLARA products to other cities as much as possible.

Secondly and lastly, to disseminate and disseminate both the activities and the results of the CLARA Project to authorities, police organisations, entities and groups of the Third Sector that fight against racism and discrimination, and the media, with the aim of putting on the institutional, social, political and media agenda the challenge that European cities face in the face of hate crimes, racism, xenophobia and other forms of discrimination, and how the models of community policing are the most effective in combating these phenomena from the perspective of prevention. It was also highlighted that the CLARA Project, co-financed by the EU's Rights, Equality and Citizenship programme (2014-2020), has developed, through the Learning Communities, an appropriate methodology for training police officers for this purpose, building bridges and creating lasting spaces for institutional collaboration with civil society, to support cities in continuing to advance European standards and values of coexistence, diversity, and respect for human rights.