

EVENT DESCRIPTION SHEET

(To be filled in and uploaded as deliverable in the Portal Grant Management System, at the due date foreseen in the system.)

 *Please provide one sheet per event (one event = one workpackage = one lump sum.)*

PROJECT	
Participant:	[101081558] - [Xarxa de l'Observatori del Deute en la Globalització] ([Xarxa de l'Observatori del Deute en la Globalització])
PIC number:	920766681
Project name and acronym:	[Citizens´Observatory For Green Deal Financing] — [Citizens4EGDFunding]

EVENT DESCRIPTION	
Event number:	9
Event name:	Citizen's research – Virtual tours to recovery projects in Spain
Type:	Virtual tours with videos and webinars
In situ/online:	online
Location:	online
Date(s):	15/05/2023; 22/05/2023; 01/06/2023; 20/11/2023
Website(s) (if any):	<p>Case-based research: link</p> <p>Links to the virtual tour videos on the project landing page (Bankwatch website):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Uncovering the green transition: The impacts of the EU transition and green extractivism - https://bankwatch.org/citizens-observatory#Spain - Uncovering the green transition: Hydrogen, the big player - https://bankwatch.org/citizens-observatory#Hydrogen - Uncovering the green transition: Where are care and feminisms in this transition? - https://bankwatch.org/citizens-observatory#Care <p>Links to the videos on YouTube:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Uncovering the Green Transition The digital and green transition impacts with 289 views on Youtube - Uncovering the Green Transition Hydrogen, the big player with 213 views on Youtube - Uncovering the Green Transition Where are care and feminisms in the transition? with 157 views on Youtube <p>Webinars:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Link to the general webpage of the webinar series (webinars 1-3): https://odg.cat/en/blog/its-raining-green-hallelujah-webinars-about-the-green-transition/ - Link to the webpage of the last webinar (webinar 4): https://odg.cat/en/publication/report-mapping-the-impacts-and-conflicts-of-rare-earth-elements/

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Link to the recorded webinars of the series (webinar 1-3): https://youtube.com/playlist?list=PL1h12mN8IKTCrpCSLXfRpiNH_gTuZukQ6 - Link to the recorded webinar 4: https://youtu.be/tffSJxuX_oE?si=emE05NYP2gPYOFtc <p><i>Webinar 1: The digital and green transition impacts on the Global South</i> with 362 views adding the original version, the English, the Spanish and the Catalan version.</p> <p><i>Webinar 2: Hydrogen: the major player in the energy transition</i> with 223 views adding the original version, the English version and the Spanish version.</p> <p><i>Webinar 3: Is there room for care and feminisms in this transition?</i> with 19 views of the original version.</p> <p><i>Webinar 4: Rare Earth Elements and their role in the green transition</i> with 155 views.</p> <p>Articles about the webinars on the project landing page (Bankwatch website):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Webinar 1: https://bankwatch.org/event/the-digital-and-green-transitions-impacts-on-the-global-south - Webinar 2: https://bankwatch.org/event/hydrogen-the-major-player-in-the-energy-transition - Webinar 3: https://bankwatch.org/event/is-there-room-for-care-and-feminisms-in-this-transition - Webinar 4: https://bankwatch.org/event/rare-earth-elements-their-role-in-the-green-transition <p>Published EDS: EDS Deliverable-9.1 ODG-2.pdf</p>
Participants	
EU Female:	119
EU Male:	71
EU Non-binary:	8
EU Don't want to answer	9
From country 1 [Austria]:	1
From country 2 [Belgium]:	12
From country 3 [Bulgaria]:	1
From country 4 [Croatia]:	1
From country 5 [Czech Republic]:	3
From country 6 [Estonia]:	3
From country 7 [France]:	5
From country 8 [Germany]:	15
From country 9 [Greece]:	1
From country 10 [Hungary]:	2

From country 11 [Ireland]:	1		
From country 12 [Italy]:	8		
From country 13 [Latvia]:	2		
From country 14 [Luxembourg]:	1		
From country 15 [Malta]:	1		
From country 16 [Poland]:	3		
From country 17 [Portugal]:	1		
From country 18 [Slovakia]:	1		
From country 19 [Slovenia]:	1		
From country 20 [Spain]:	134		
From country 21 [Sweden]:	3		
From country 22 [The Netherlands]:	7		
Total number of participants:	207	From total number of EU countries:	22
Description			
<i>Provide a short description of the event and its activities.</i>			

By monitoring recovery funds in Spain and Europe, ODG has been able to prove that, at least in Spain, there is a tendency to finance projects in the form of large public-private partnerships, to finance large-scale infrastructures, technological solutions and to boost digitisation.

The type of transition that is being envisaged - basically energy and technology-based - has material, social and environmental implications in the territories of extraction.

At the same time, the transition proposed in the plan is a transition model that will most likely not solve the situation of intertwined crises or emergencies (climate, social, of care, of meaning) in which we now find ourselves. For example, the promotion of green hydrogen in Spain through large-scale infrastructures may not be entirely energy efficient, may have impacts on biodiversity or bring loss of fertile land. At the same time, the overpromotion of green hydrogen will continue to promote a centralised energy system for the benefit of the energy oligopoly. In addition, large public-private partnerships are also taking place in the fields of health and care, often leading to the casualisation of service and working conditions and undermining public services and common goods.

For these reasons, ODG has sought to develop a video series to explain the current green and digital transition and what a more desirable transition that takes into account the biophysical limits of the planet and global justice might look like.

The whole case-based research virtual tours WP9 can be consulted [here](#).

To promote the videos ODG altogether with Quepo - an audiovisual production cooperative - prepared short trailers to be promoted through social networks such as Twitter and Instagram and posted the full versions on YouTube. These have been the resulting viewings:

Viewing of tweets in Catalan, Spanish and English containing the trailer:

- Trailer of Uncovering the Green Transition: The digital and green transition impacts: 4637 views between the Catalan, the Spanish and the English versions

- Trailer of Uncovering the Green Transition: Hydrogen, the big player: 242 views
- Trailer of Uncovering the Green Transition: Where are care and feminisms in the transition?: 893 views between the Catalan and the English versions

The whole campaign on Twitter to promote the videos had the hashtag #UncoveringGreenTransition and had 137 546 potential impacts and a potential reach of 81 386.

Viewings of the trailer via Instagram reels:

- Reels of Uncovering the Green Transition: The digital and green transition impacts: 1093 views
- Reels of Uncovering the Green Transition: Hydrogen, the big player: 654 views
- Reels of Uncovering the Green Transition: Where are care and feminisms in the transition?: 1172 views

Viewings of the full videos on Youtube with English, Spanish and Catalan subtitles:

- Uncovering the Green Transition: The digital and green transition impacts: 286 views
- Uncovering the Green Transition: Hydrogen, the big player: 213 views
- Uncovering the Green Transition: Where are care and feminisms in the transition?: 157 views

Except for the first video for technical issues, the 2nd and the 3rd video were also shown at the beginning of the webinars and therefore viewed by the attendees.

In general, the feedback received about the videos has been positive, as the production team has managed to make them entertaining and understandable, despite the fact that they deal with specific and sometimes complex or dense topics.

When it comes to the webinars, it was a series of three webinars named *It's Raining Green... Hallelujah?*, and they were related to their respective videos, as explained above. The idea of the series was to bring a critical look on the European green transition. All webinars were simultaneously interpreted in English, Spanish and Catalan.

- The first webinar *The digital and green transition's impacts on the Global South and alternatives to extractivism* was held on the 15 May via zoom.

The transition being promoted by the European institutions has a very important material basis. The demand for minerals has increased significantly in recent years and is expected to continue to do so. The extraction of these minerals causes damage to the environment and has social impacts and impacts on the communities near the extraction areas as well.

The objective of the webinar was to make visible the material basis of this transition centred on technologies, and to analyse it from a global justice perspective as well as to talk about other possible transitions that take into account the biophysical limits of the earth as well as human rights.

The webinar recording was uploaded on YouTube and got 370 views between the [Catalan](#), the [Spanish](#), the [English](#) and [the original](#) versions.

- The second webinar *Hydrogen: the major player in the energy transition* was held on the 22 May via zoom.

Both because of the European green transition and the need to break energy dependence on Russian gas, the European Union has created public funds and mechanisms that can finance projects for hydrogen production and transport. Energy and fossil fuel companies such as Repsol, Iberdrola or Enagás, among others, have been lobbying for the development of hydrogen, promoting old gas infrastructures to transport hydrogen. In the case of Spain, laws in the autonomous communities have been changed to allow quick infrastructure deployment, occupying fertile land and destroying biodiversity. The European Union is also looking beyond the continent to import green hydrogen. Chile would be an example of it.

The aim of the webinar was to reflect on the large infrastructures that are being promoted around an energy vector that is to be transported but which still has a low efficiency and during the transport of which many losses can be generated, as well as needing large amounts of water to be produced. Also, the implementation of these projects in territories such as Chile is causing violations of the rights of indigenous peoples and communities, as well as damage to marine biodiversity.

The webinar recording was uploaded on YouTube and got 241 views between the [Spanish](#), the [English](#) and the [original](#) versions.

- The third webinar *Is there room for care and feminisms in this transition?* was held on the 1 June via zoom.

Although one of the main triggers of the current crisis was the health emergency resulting from COVID 19, three years later we seem to have forgotten the consequences of underfunded and privatised public health and care services when it comes to dealing with a global pandemic. Moreover, it is not just that they are unprepared for an emergency like 2020, but that across Europe, public services are being progressively dismantled in favour of large private companies. Privatisation, rather than being reversed, is being deepened by the national recovery and transition plans through the RRF. An example of this is the Strategic Project for Economic Recovery and Transformation (PERTE) Salud de Vanguardia, one of the mechanisms for channelling Next Generation Funds in Spain.

The Spanish recovery plan consolidates Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) and turns digitalisation and technological modernisation into the solution to all crises (including the care crisis). Moreover, it is not committed to guaranteeing basic rights, nor does it recognise the urgency of dignifying essential jobs for the reproduction of life; while it creates new mechanisms of indebtedness that could mean more cuts in public services in the near future.

Therefore, the aim of the webinar was to make visible the privatisation trends of essential services (such as health) keep going on in Spain but also in Europe, and how a transition based on technology and digital will not reverse social and gender inequalities. At the same time, the aim of the webinar was to think about other transitions that include a global justice, social justice and gender justice perspective.

The webinar recording was uploaded on YouTube and got 78 views between the [Spanish](#), the [English](#) and the [original](#) versions.

In addition to the series of 3 webinars that were initially planned and in order to reach the missing participants for this work package, ODG decided to organize one final webinar entitled *Rare Earth Elements - Their role on the green transition: impacts and conflicts map* that took place on November 20, 2023 via zoom and was simultaneously interpreted in English, Spanish and French.

As the EU Critical Raw Materials Act points out, Rare Earth Elements are strategic for the green and digital transition, and also for defence and the aerospace industry. While the central question for industrialized economies has remained how to urgently secure the sources that can meet a booming demand of critical materials for a green and digital transition, there is an increasingly unsustainable and unjust distribution of environmental, social and health burdens on communities across REE global supply chains.

Altogether with the Institute for Policy Studies, the Environmental Justice Atlas and the Research and Support Center of Development Alternatives – Indian Ocean, the Debt Observatory in Globalisation launched a map documenting more than 25 cases of socio-environmental contention in China, Chile, Brazil, Finland Greenland, India, Kenya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malawi, Myanmar, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, and Sweden, among other countries. The aim of the webinar was to present the map and to talk about the environmental, social and human rights injustices and abuses that are taking place along REE global supply chains and how local communities are resisting across the world.

The [original version](#) of the webinar recording was uploaded on YouTube and got 202 views.

In terms of dissemination through social networks, there was a campaign on Twitter to promote the webinar series with the hashtag #ItsRainingGreen with 1 106 189 potential impacts and a potential reach of 432879. The full Tweet Binder report can be consulted [here](#). The last webinar was also promoted reaching 6 586 views in total on X and 654 views on Instagram.

As far as the attendance is concerned, the first webinar was attended by 95 people (66 from the EU), the second by 52 people (44 from the EU), the third by 71 people (58 from the EU) and the last by 80 people (39 from the EU) (counting people only once even if they participated in more than one webinar). The total number of participants was 298, of which 166 were women, 114 men, 9 non-binary people and 9 people who did not want to answer about their gender. 207 out of the 298 participants were from the EU that are being reported in this EDS. 218 out of 298 participants had European nationalities (including Bosnia and Herzegovina, United Kingdom and Iceland from outside the European Union) and 80 out of 298 participants where from outside of Europe (including Argentina, Bolivia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Lebanon, Madagascar, México, Philippines, Puerto Rico, South Africa, Uganda, USA and Venezuela).

The speakers had diverse profiles and nationalities with a total of 11 women and 7 different men speaking, including the moderators. Each profile can be consulted in [this web entry](#) for the series of webinars and in [this](#) one for the last webinar.

The topics of the webinars were mainly connected to the European policies as well as to related global dynamics. The content of the webinars and the participation of different international speakers generated interest and attracted a large and diverse audience. [This](#) is a document that collects some of the questions and/or discussion generated during the first webinar, as well as some of the resources that were shared during it.

The participants were asked to fill the EU Survey on Justice, Rights and Values in the end of the webinars as well as by email. 35 people filled in the EU Survey on Justice, Rights and Values regarding the four webinars. We believe that the number of responses could be higher given that a total of 207 people from the EU attended the webinars. Furthermore, it is worth mentioning that some people did not want to respond to the survey because they thought it was too broad and, in turn, felt that it asked for personal information unrelated to the activity itself. That being said, some people have asked ODG to bring this demand to the attention of the funder, which is why it is mentioned in this section.

In general, the overall assessment of the webinars was high, with the first webinar reaching a score of 4,7 out of 5, the second webinar reaching a score of 4,57 out of 5, the third one reaching a score of 4,8 and the last one of 4,23 out of 5.

When having a look at the quantitative questions of the EU Survey (with rating 1-5), the ones receiving less score in the first webinar were related to the increased skills (3,65) and the webinar length (4,35). The webinar was more of a lecture format rather than a workshop, so participation was more in the form of listening and being able to ask questions rather than improving skills. When it comes to the length, as organisers of the event, ODG recognises that there were too many speakers in the first webinar and times were adjusted and we tried to improve that aspect for the webinars that followed. The results of the EU Survey for the second and third webinar also show that there was an improvement in this sense.

Regarding the second webinar, the ones receiving lower score were related to the increased cooperation (3,57) and the increased skills (4,00). The fact that the second webinar included topics that are connected to European foreign policy and that, although it was mentioned, it did not focus so much on interconnection between European countries, may have meant that the feeling of having increased cooperation after the webinar was not so high. However, it is worth mentioning that when it comes to increasing cooperation, the webinar and plenary format may not be the most optimal and that ODG opts for face-to-face and/or more participatory activities when it comes to inter-cooperation.

In case of the third webinar, the lowest scores would also be those related to skills improvement for the same reasons as in webinar 1. When it comes to the last webinar, the lower scores were related to skills improvement in the first place (4,17) and increased cooperation in the second (4,33).

All the webinars were displayed through Zoom webinars, so only the panellists could set up their camera or speak directly, as if it were a conference. The only possible interaction between attendees was via Q&A or chat. The aim was not so much to create a meeting that would give rise to cooperation between the participants, but rather a dialogue between the panellists in order to raise awareness of a topic.

On the other hand, we have the questions receiving higher scores. When it comes to the 1st webinar, the appropriateness of the content received the highest mark with 4,76/5. Also, the feeling of increased knowledge was high with 4,70 out of 5, maybe because of the global perspective that the webinar was trying to bring and also analysing the green and digital transition with global justice perspective. Regarding the 2nd webinar, the item receiving more points was the one about the length, with 4,71 out of five points. The third webinar also received the maximum score regarding the length and the adequacy of the online application, with 5/5. The methodology of the 3rd webinar was well appreciated as well, rated 4,8 out of 5 points. The chosen methodology received a score of 4,8 and the same for increased knowledge. Finally, the highest punctuation for the last webinar was for the appropriateness of the subject matter and its relevance for each of the attendees, with 5/5.

Finally, people answering the survey generally considered that their perception of the topic did change to some extent in all the webinars. Also, people answering the questions considered the organisers were taking into account gender perspective, taking into account differences in situations and needs of different genders, making sure the participant group was diverse, thinking about a time schedule that was flexible enough to allow access, using visual materials avoiding reinforcing gender stereotypes or making sure the trainers team was diverse and gender balanced.

HISTORY OF CHANGES		
VERSION	PUBLICATION DATE	CHANGE
1.0	01.04.2022	Initial version (new MFF).
