



# CAPTIVE second international meeting

## 28<sup>th</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup> June 2017



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## Presentation of the research and best practices

### *University of Seville*

1. Review of the literature
2. What is the service and support context for victims of S/GBV in the region?
3. Immigrant women's experiences of S/GBV
4. Service providers' experiences of responding to GBV in lives of immigrant women
5. Suggestions for training activities



# 1. Review of the literature



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# Flowchart (providers' experiences)



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Psycinfo n= 3; WOS n= 7; Dialnet n= 37  
**N= 47**



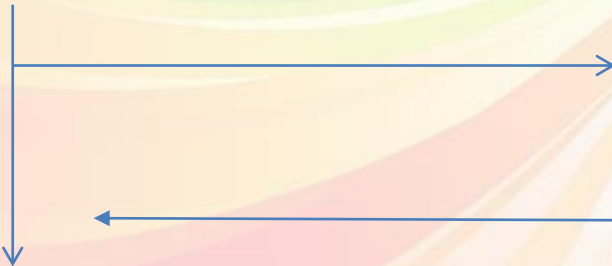
Excluded n= 14

Screened by title and abstract  
n= 33



Excluded n= 20

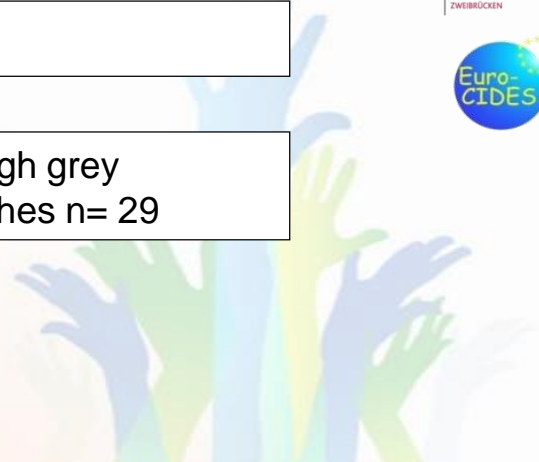
Full-text articles  
retrieved n= 13



Excluded n=8

Identified through grey  
literature searches n= 29

Total included studies n=4  
Total included reports n=2  
**Total included n= 6**



# Main results (providers)

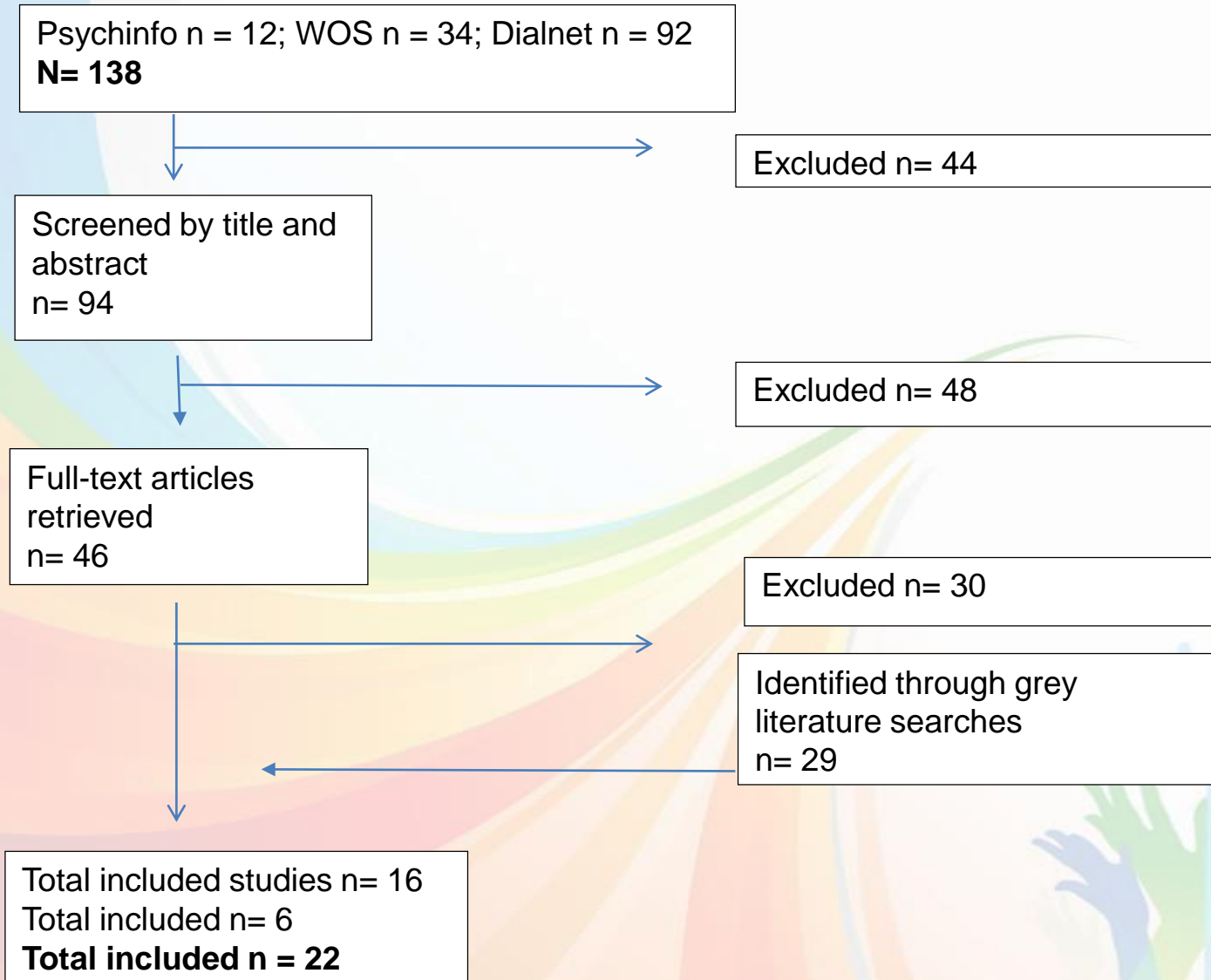
- ❑ Professional perceptions of support resources (Briones-Vozmediano et al., 2014):
  - Frustration when Women leave the help- seeking process;
  - Migrant Women have more difficulties in general and more vulnerability to IPV;
  - Difficulties in the migratory process may hinder the help-seeking process;
  - Criticism the inefficiency of resources;
- ❑ Barriers in IPV Spanish services to assist migrant women (Briones-Vozmediano et al., 2015):
  - Insufficient resources and difficulties to access to them
  - Lack of training and cultural distance
- ❑ Facilitators (Briones-Vozmediano et al., 2015): Spanish legislation allows migrant women to regularize their situation once they inform against the abuser.
- ❑ Some professional discourses (Briones-Vozmediano et a., 2016):
  - “Cultural prototypes of women victims of IPV” (e.g.: low self-esteem, isolation)
  - “Perpetrators are similar regardless the culture of origin”
  - The perpetrator is the responsible but the woman is accountable for continuing or leaving
  - “Lack of cultural sensitivity of professionals”



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# Flowchart (women's experiences)



# Main results (women)

(Most of data: IPV and prostitution)

- ❑ IPV:
  - More prevalence among migrant women (23.1%) than among Spanish (14.5%) (Vives-Cases et al., 2010).
  - Immigrant women → less knowledge of legislation (Asensio et al., 2014)
  - Less access to resources for migrant women (40.2%) than Spanish (46.2%) (Ministry of Health, Social Resources and Equality, 2015).
  - Over-representation of immigrant women leaving the legal proceedings (CGPJ, 2016).
- ❑ Violence outside intimate relationships: more representation of migrant women (Delegation for Gender Violence, 2015)
- ❑ Sexual Harassment: a higher proportion of immigrant women than Spanish (Cuenca-Piqueras. 2014).
- ❑ Human trafficking and Prostitution:
  - Prostitution is a voluntary election but they also recognize there isn't other options (Solana, 2012; Oso, 2008)
  - Reasons for prostitution: economic and labour access difficulties, irregular situation, isolation (e.g. Rios, 2016; Solana, 2012)
  - Language: a barrier to access public and health services (e.g Rios, 2014)
  - They ask for: regulation of their job and finishing the stigma (e.g. Oso, 2008)
  - Country of origin make the difference: East European and Latin-American women have more protective factors than the Africans (e.g. Alconada de los Santos, 2016)



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## 2. What is the service and support context for victims of S/GBV in the region?





# Participants ( $N = 7$ )

- People representing 4 **public institutions** that attend to S/GBV victims, migrant and not migrant women
  - Andalusian Women Institute - Regional Government
  - Central Social Services of the City Government
  - A Center for Women Information (depending on the City Government, and subsidized by the Andalusian Women Institute)
  - A specialized unit (the Women & Family Unit) of the National Police



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# Participants ( $N = 7$ )

- People representing 3 **associations/NGOs** of Seville (or with a delegation in Seville)
  - Spanish Commission for Refugees Care (CEAR in Spanish) – **100%** MIGRANTS (men and women)
  - Seville Welcomes You (Sevilla Acoge in Spanish) - **MAJORITY** OF MIGRANTS (men and women)
  - Women Survivors (Mujeres Supervivientes in Spanish) – **50%** MIGRANTS (only women)



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# Geographical context

In Spain, the law restricts “Gender Violence” to those women who have or have had an emotional relationship with their batterer. Thus, most of the data we have are related to Intimate Partner Violence.

%	Physical	Sexual	Psychological			Economic
			Control	Emotional	Fear	
Spain	9.2	7.3	23.4	20.5	11.6	9.5
Other	19.9	14.8	41.5	33.7	24.3	20.6

Elaborated from data of the last macro-survey carried out by the Government Delegation for Gender Violence of Spain (2015)



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# Geographical context

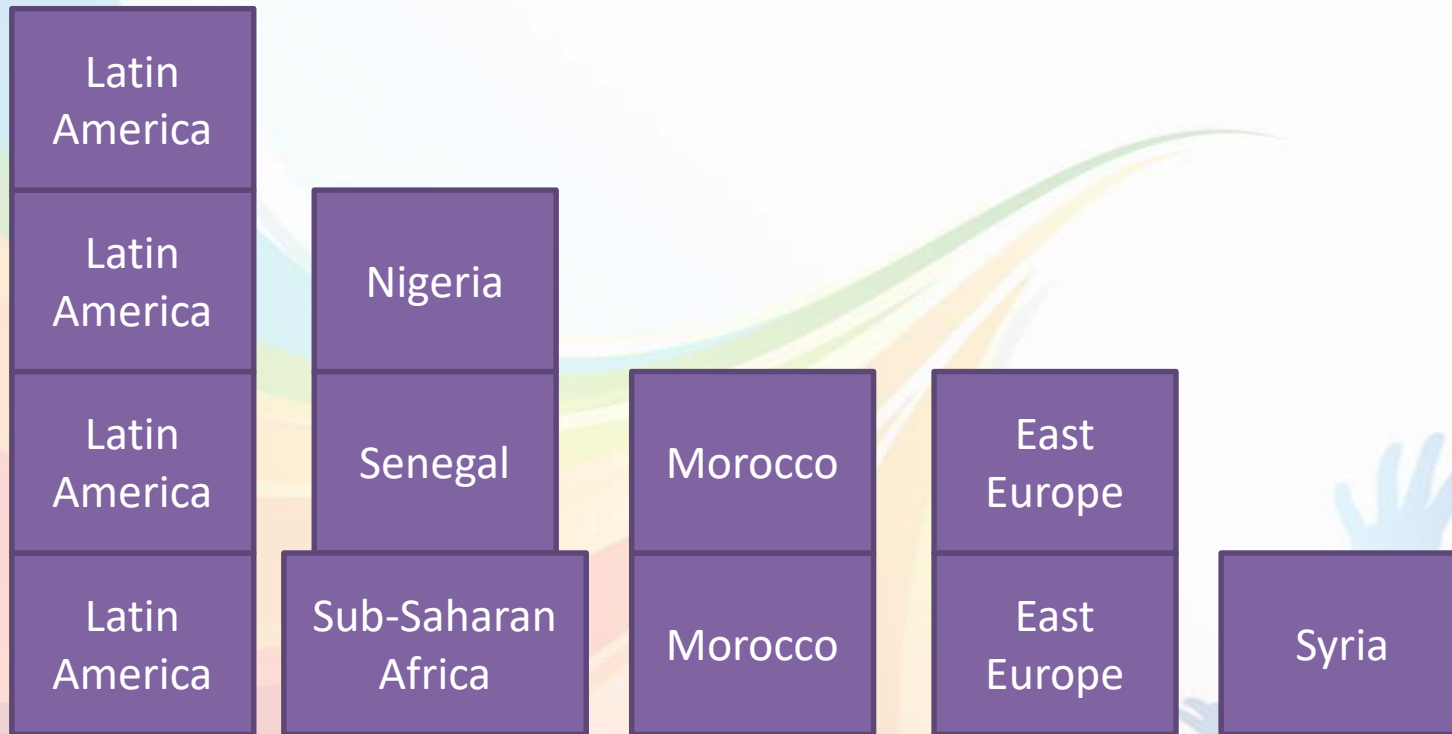
## ☐ Spain - 2013: registered migrants

1. Catalonia: 1.053.293
2. Madrid: 838.976
3. Andalusia (the most populated autonomous community of Spain): 608.186
  - 1) Malaga: 204.771
  - 2) Almeria: 132.217
  - 3) Seville (the most populated province of Andalusia): 72.514



# Results: Coming from...

One block = one institution names the origin



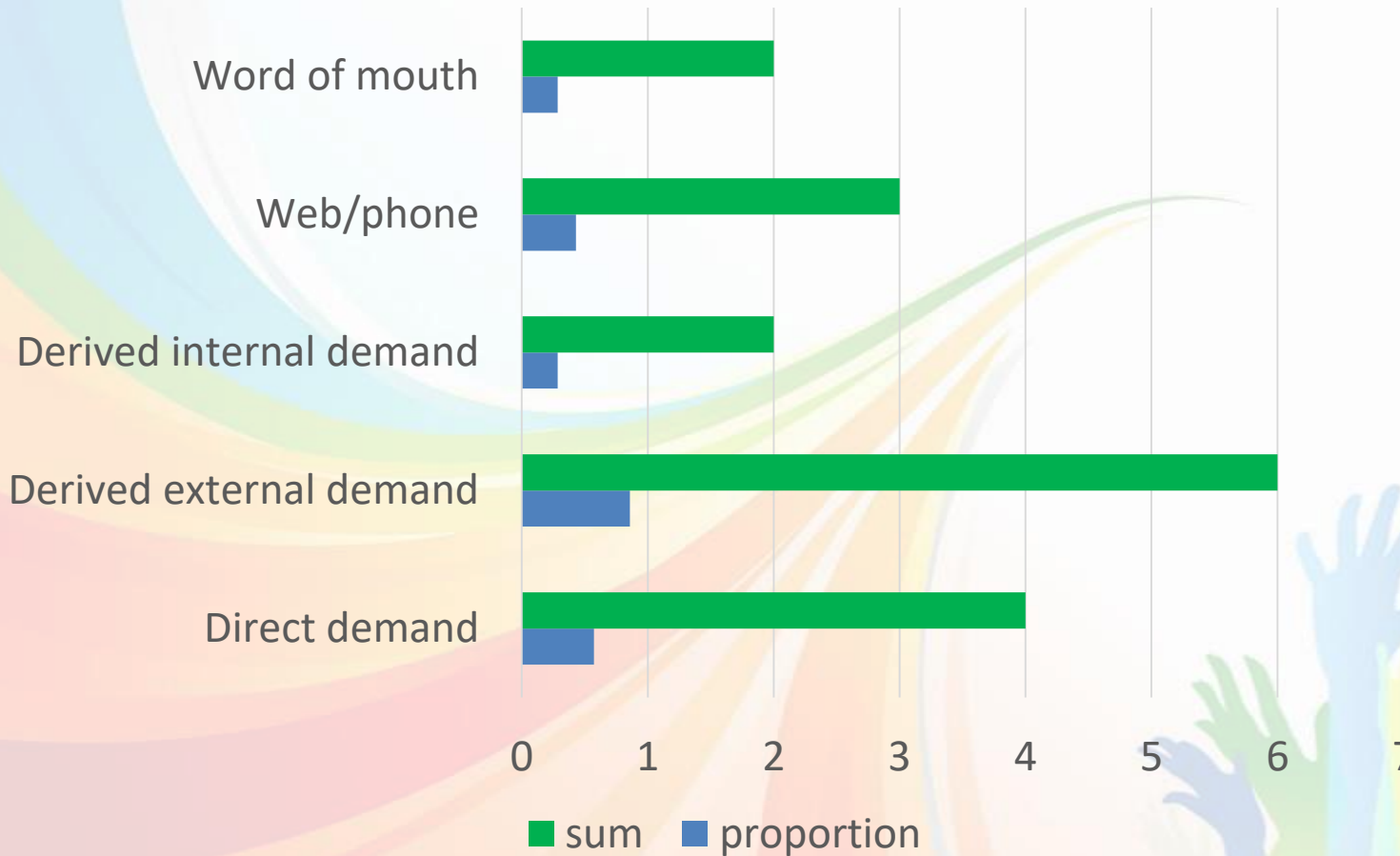
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# Results: Access to the service



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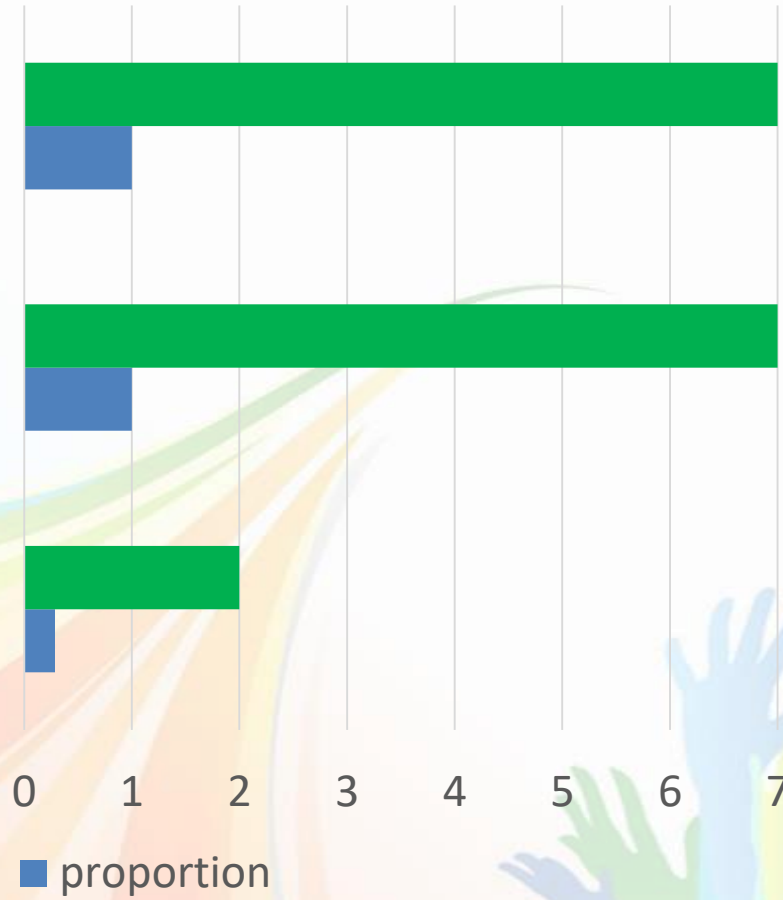


# Results: Resources

Personal resources: Woman cared by another woman

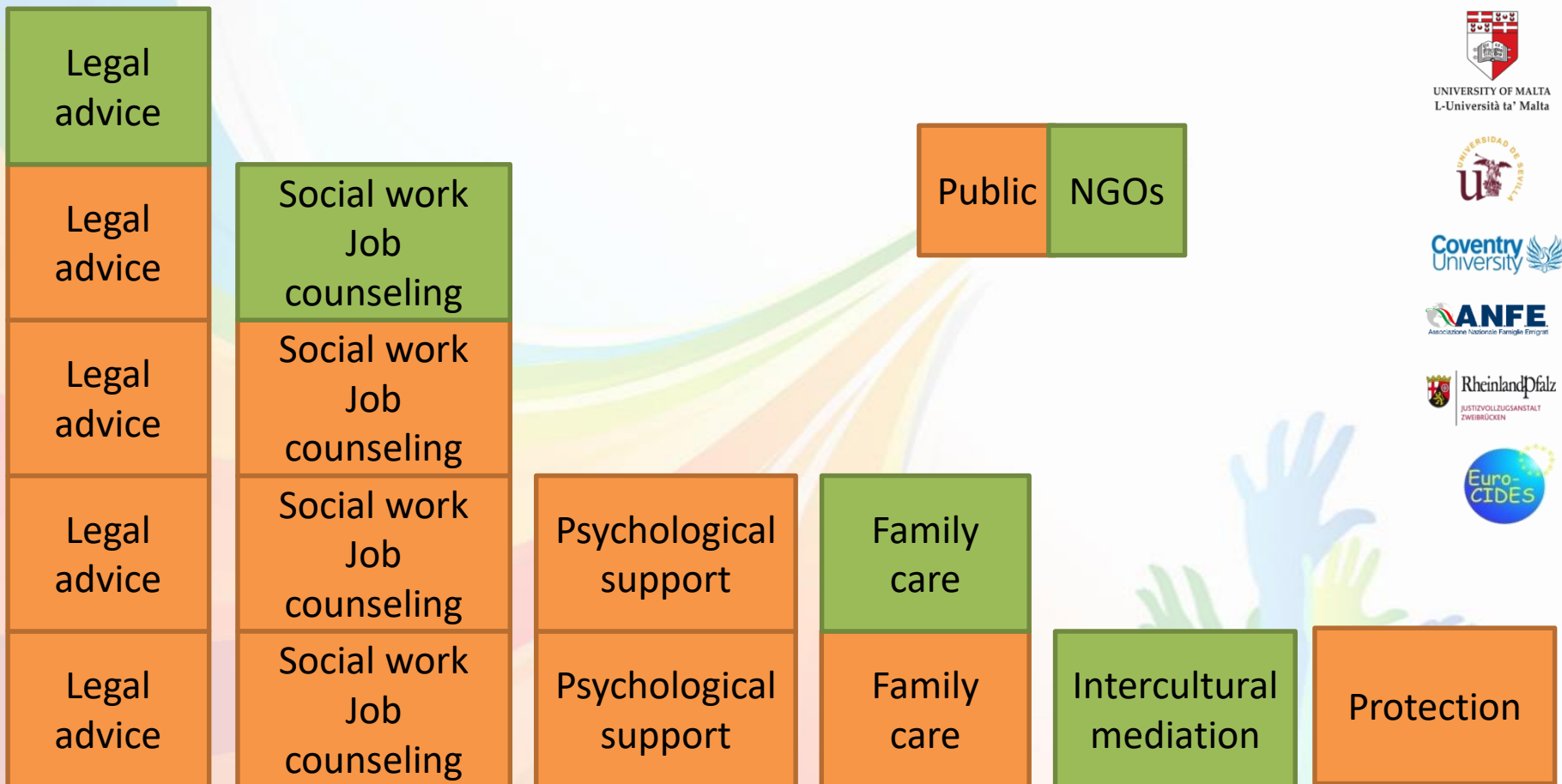
Free services

Sufficient financial resources



# Results: Provided support

One block = one institution names the support



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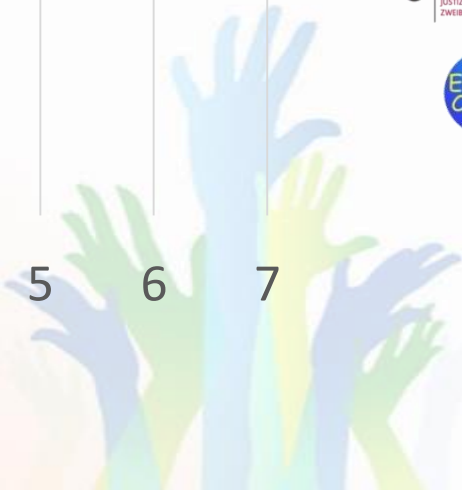
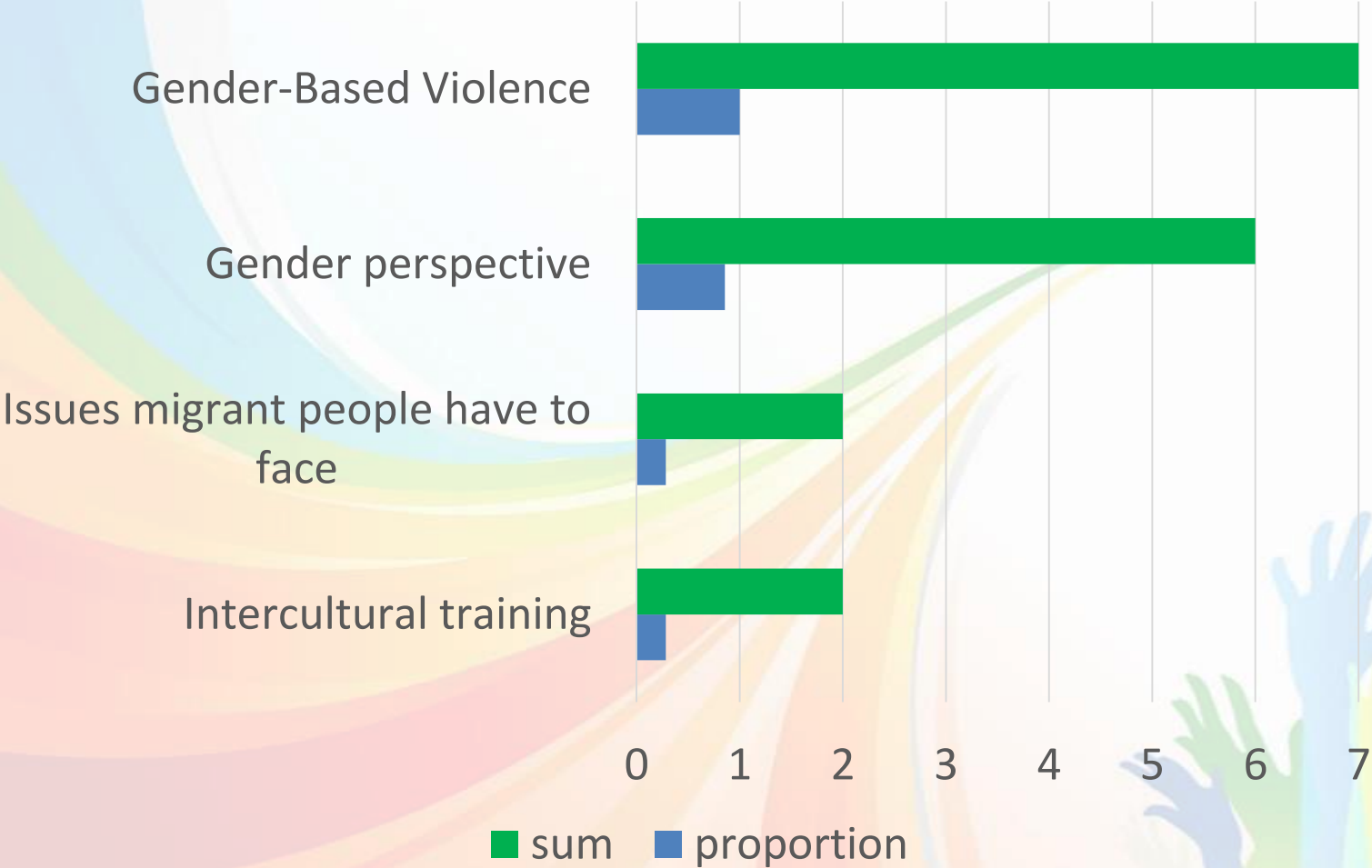




# Results: Type of training



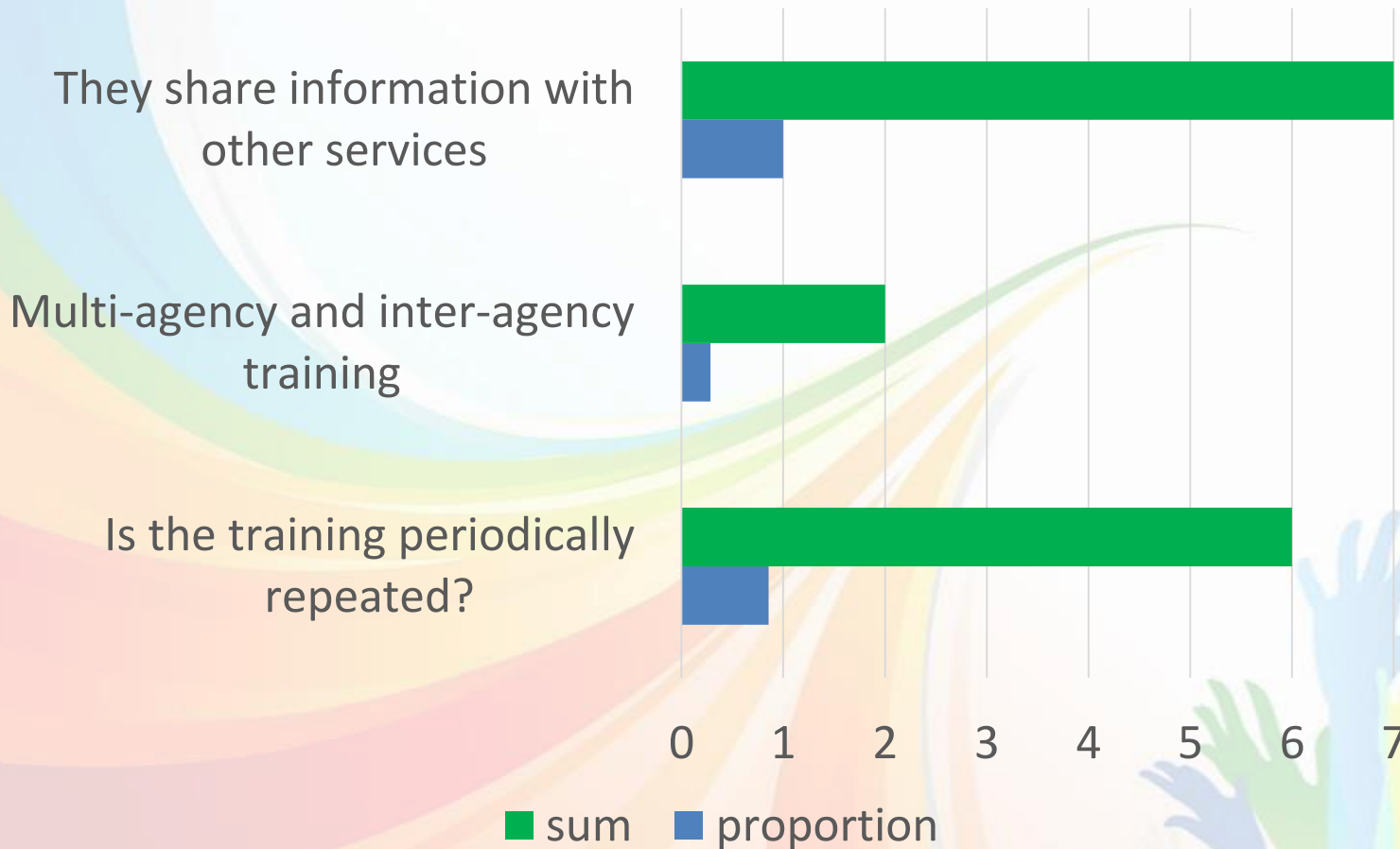
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# Results: Sharing and repeating



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# Results: Equality that causes differences



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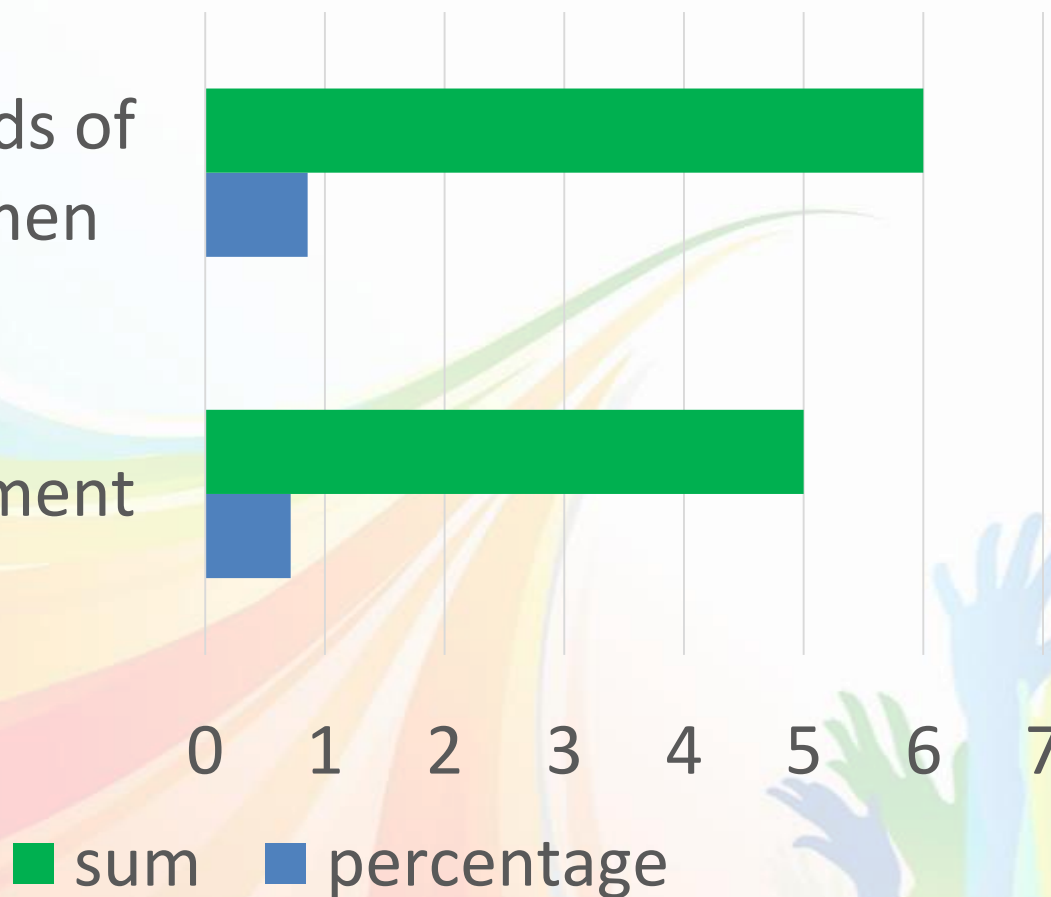
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Different needs of  
Spanish women

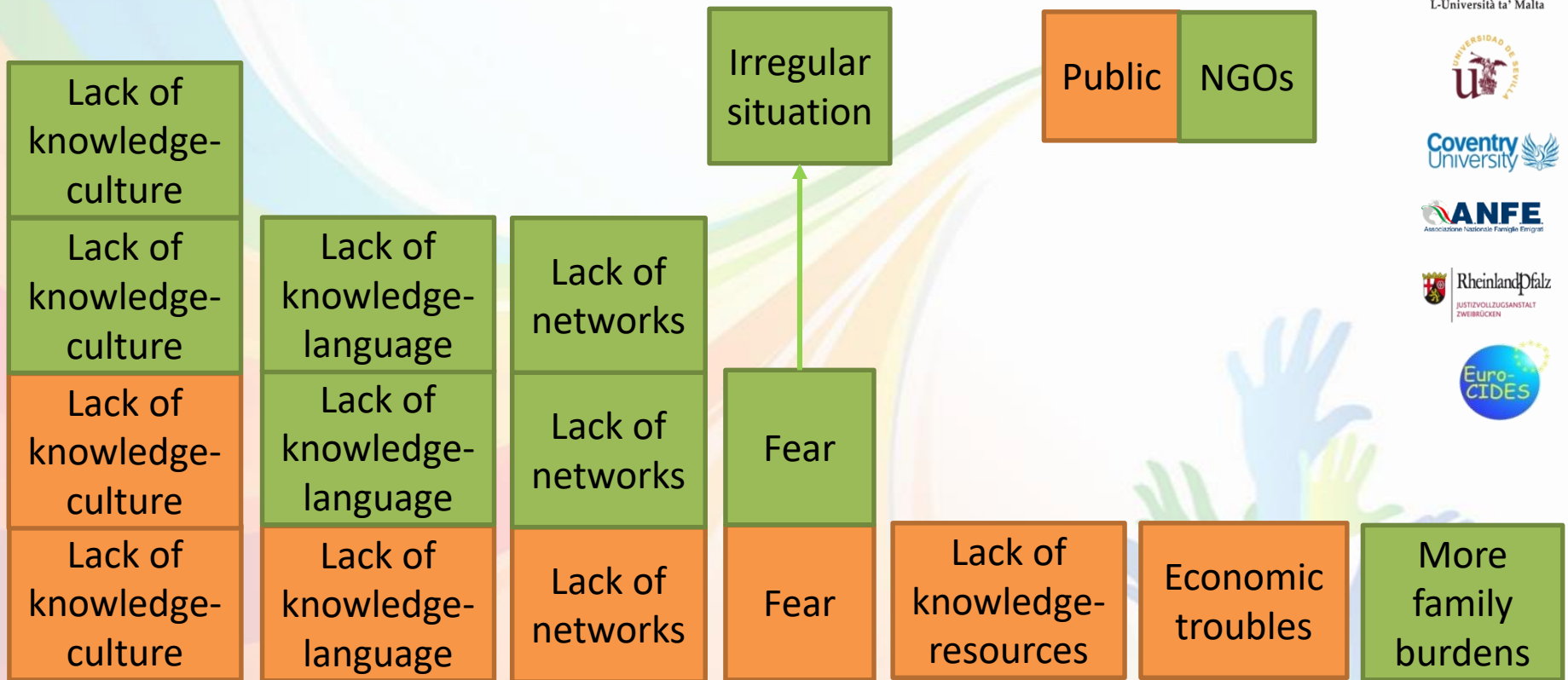
Similar treatment



■ sum ■ percentage

# Results: Differential needs

One block = one institution names the difference



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# Results: Best practices



One block = one institution names the practice

Care without judgement

Workshops

Diligence

Personal and close treatment

Free services

Women's shelters

Social lunchroom



# 3. Immigrant women's experiences of S/GBV



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# Participants (N = 3)

n = 1 (Mexico) n = 2 (Morocco)

- Age: 40-50
- n = 2 with children
- In Spain for at least 10 years
- Regular immigrant situation
- Good Spanish now, difficulties in the past
- They currently know about the services



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# Results:

Women's experiences in their country of origin and the migration process





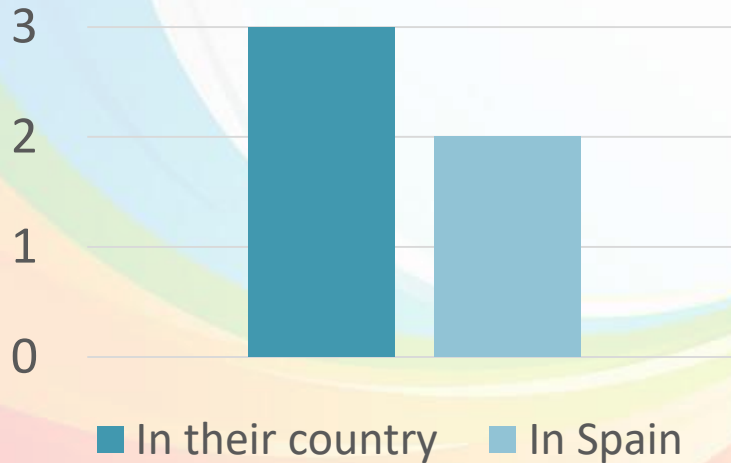


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# Kind of S-GBV

## Intimate Partner Violence

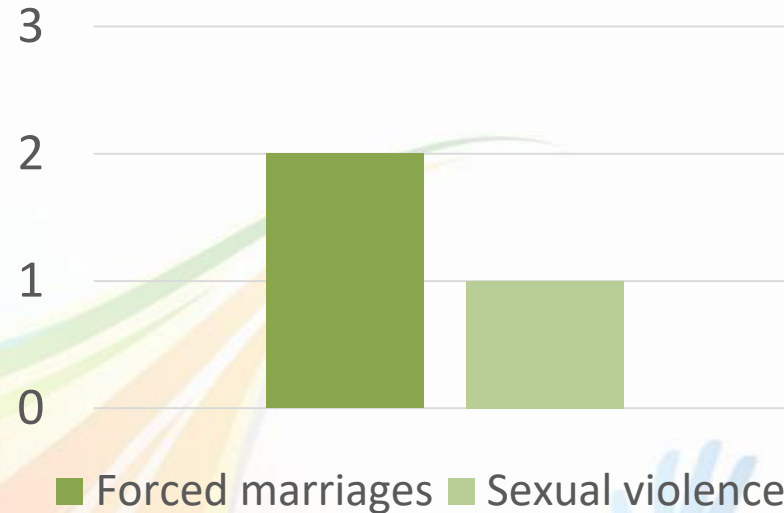


Moroccans

Moroccans

Mexican

## Other kinds of S-GBV



Moroccans

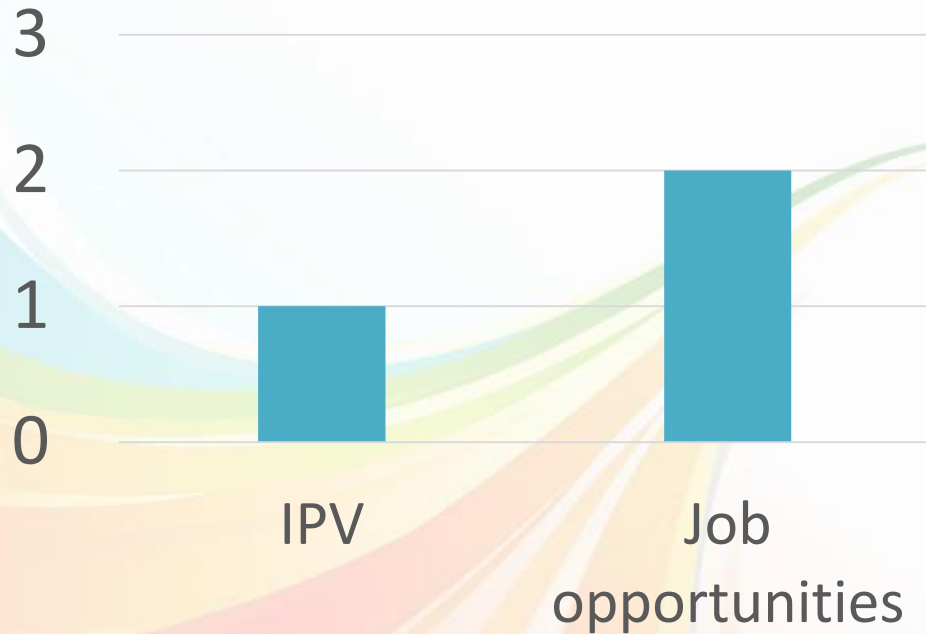
Moroccans



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# Reasons for leaving

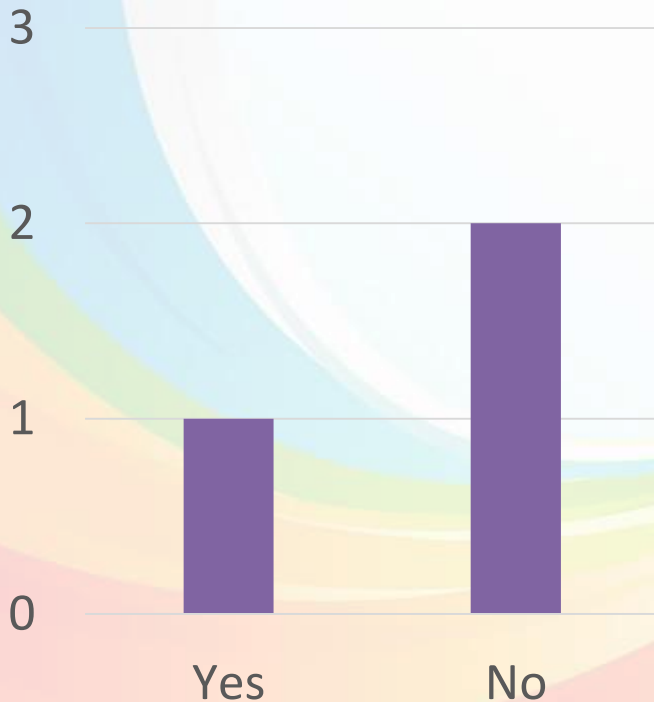


Mexican

Moroccans



# Support in their country of origin



Mexican

Moroccans

In their own words...

F: “[...] *our families force us to get married. If anything happens to you, you can’t tell your parents. It’s a problem...*”



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# Differences between men and women



Women → more services and job opportunities but...

- Precarious
- Humiliation and abuse

In their own words...

*N: “[...] We, the housekeepers don’t have any right. [...] Because **if I don’t work, I won’t renew my documents and the pressure...** you know? The pressure is the first thing. [...] A woman put up with many things... **I was raped at work and I didn’t tell. For surviving. I’ve borne what nobody can bear”.***



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# Results:

Women's experiences in Spain.  
Successes and failures in aid services  
in Seville



# Are services enough?

## Psychological Assistance

- With quality
- But Deficient

## Compulsory denounce

- To get some kind of help

## Material help and urgent basic needs

- By non-migrant or women specific services
  - Doctors of the World
  - Caritas
  - The Spanish Red Cross



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# How did they perceived they were being treated?

- Lack of empathy and bad manners

In their own words...

N: *"When they receive an immigrant they have to feel something, **to put in their shoes**, because it is very hard. Nothing is better than a kind reception and attention. Giving **a good reception is really important**"*



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# How did they perceived they were being treated?

- Lack of empathy and bad manners
- Prejudices

In their own words...

F: "[...] and the social worker said 'But your appearance is nice, **you don't look like a battered woman...**'[...] If she doesn't see you as a victim, she doesn't help you either listen to you"





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# How did they perceived they were being treated?

- Lack of empathy and bad manners
- Prejudices



Their proposal: more training in empathy and sensitivity

**CAPTIVE: opportunity**

# The good things

- **Job** advice and opportunities (though precarious)
- Other **women as a resource**
- **Good professionals**, too: Doctors of the World, Caritas and the Spanish Red Cross was brilliant.
  - Little agreement in assessing other specific services (few interviewees).



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# Women's experiences based on literature/evidence reviews and primary research



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## ❑ **Obstacles** to support findings with literature regarding **IPV**:

- Research not focused on experiences but in statistics
- Few interviews conducted → No categories

## ❑ Experiences of other kind of S-GBV:

- **Forced marriage**: a gap in Spanish research
- **Sexual violence**, especially at work: A higher risk of suffering sexual violence and harassment for migrant women (Cuenca-Piqueras, 2014).



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# 4. Service providers' experiences of responding to GBV in lives of immigrant women

### 3. Service providers' experiences of responding to GBV in lives of immigrant women



#### □ Participants on the **interviews**:

- **N = 9** (7 women, 2 men)
- Aged from **29** to **59**
- Qualified professionals working directly with spanish and immigrant women suffering GBV for **more than 6 months**

#### □ Providers belong to different institutions and entities in **Seville**:

- Public services
  - Andalusian Women Institute (IAM)
  - Women & Family Unit of National Police (UFAM)
  - Local Center for Women Information (CMIM)
- Private services
  - Spanish Commission for Refugees Care (CEAR)



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### 3.1. Interviews results: Providers' training



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All interviewees have received specific training in Gender Based Violence offered by their institution.

Criticisms

Demands

Contents are **too focused on legal questions**

Contents:

- More **practical**
- **Emotional** and **psychological** questions.

**Periodically training.**

### 3.1. Interviews results: Providers' training

Do the professionals working with immigrant women receive a specific training?

Providers interviewed have not received an standardized training to improve their services for immigrant women victims of GBV.

*This result was also found by Briones-Vozmediano, La Parra and Vives-Cases (2015) :*

*“vi) Lack of training among professionals in how to provide effective assistance to immigrant women.”*



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# 3.1. Interviews results: Providers' training



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Legality and psychosocial contents.

Guide-lines depending on the profile of the immigrant women

Some proposals by interviewees for this interculturally training program.

Practical Methodology:

- Spaces for share good practices
- Practical exercises focused in emotional and psychosocial skills (rol playing)

## 3.2. Interviews results: Providers' experiences

Did interviewees find differences working between different nationalities?

Responses were contradictory.

Same result found by Briones-Vozmediante et al. (2014):  
"b) Ambivalent positions regarding differences between immigrant and Spanish women"

Some providers answered **they do not make distinctions between women.**

At the same time, they gave information about **difficulties for immigrant women**



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## 3.2. Interviews results: Providers' experiences

**Economical  
dependance on  
the perpetrator**

**Fear and distrust  
of institutions**

**Difficulties perceived  
by professionals  
working with immigrant  
women**

**Lack of social  
networks**

**Language**

**Cultural normalization  
of violence.**



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## Similar difficulties were found by...



**Fear and distrust**  
of institutions

*Briones-Vozmediano et al (2015):  
“iii) lack of confidence in IPV services”*

**Lack of social  
networks**

*Briones-Vozmediano et al.  
(2014): “b) feeling uprooted and  
experiencing social isolation”*

**Economical  
dependance** on  
the perpetrator

*“Vulnerability was due to dependence  
of a partner” (Migrant Women Against  
Violence, 2013)*

**Cultural normalization**  
of violence.

*Briones-Vozmediano et al. (2014):  
“Cultural normalization of violence in  
immigrant women’s countries of origin”*

**Language**

*Briones-Vozmediano et al. (2014):  
“inability to speak the language  
makes it difficult to access  
resources”*



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## 3.2. Interviews results: Providers' experiences

**Their condition as victims is questioned**  
by institutions due to their situation as  
immigrants

**Aids**  
**conditioned to**  
the denounce

**Barriers that some**  
providers found  
working with  
immigrant women

**Prejudices and lack of sensibility**

*Briones-Vozmediano, Davó-Blanes and García-De (2016) :  
“Lack of cultural sensitivity of professionals in helping  
immigrant women in abusive situations”.*



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### 3.3. Interviews results: Some providers' proposals



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More **economical resources**

Adding more **interpreters** to centers

**Regular and specific courses** related to immigrant women victims of GBV

**Improving coordination** between entities

**Improvements for services**

### 3.3. Interviews results: Some providers' proposals



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**Meeting points for migrant women**

**Scholarships for migrant women in order to increase the commitment with courses**

**Catchment of trusted persons inside the womens' communities to accompany them**

**Good practices**



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## 5. Suggestions for training activities



# Suggestions for the training activities

## ☐ Target population

- Compulsory: Professionals of public institutions need more training on intercultural issues and special needs of migrant women victims of S/GBV
- Optional: Professionals of associations and NGOs



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# Suggestions for the training activities

## □ Main characteristics I

- Language adapted to the language of providers
- Basic cultural aspects of the users from the most common origin regions
- Visual materials and dynamic content
  - e.g videos [by CEAR in YouTube](#) translated into English. They describe S/GBV situations suffered by migrant women, described by Spanish people who met them.
  - Farmamundi



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# Suggestions for the training activities

## □ Main characteristics II

- Practical activities, not only reading activities
- PBL (Problem-Based Learning), a kind of inductive learning:
  1. Watch a video, read about a real situation...
  2. Answer questions about 1
  3. Connect the answers with the theory



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