



*Migrant women's experiences of sexual and  
gender-based violence and help-seeking  
journeys: Focus on ITALY*



**Analysis and identification of good  
practices**

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## LITERATURE REVIEW

### 1.1 SOURCES OF THE RESEARCH

The Analysis of the relevant studies about GBV and women immigration flows in Italy- specifically in the Sicilian Region- was conducted through the following **sources**<sup>1</sup>:

<https://www.researchgate.net/>. It's a social networking site for scientists and researchers to share papers, ask and answer questions, and find collaborators. According to a study by Nature and an article in Times Higher Education, it is the largest academic social network in terms of active users, although other services have more registered users and more recent data suggests that almost as many academics have Google Scholar profiles. People that wish to use the site need to have an email address at a recognized institution or to be manually confirmed as a published researcher in order to sign up for an account. Members of the site each have a user profile and can upload research output including papers, data, chapters, negative results, patents, research proposals, methods, presentations, and software source code. Users may also follow the activities of other users and engage in discussions with them. Users are also able to block interactions with other users. Site members may "follow" a research interest, in addition to following other individual members. It has a blogging feature for users to write short reviews on peer-reviewed articles. <sup>2</sup>

<https://scholar.google.it/> : is a freely accessible web search engine that indexes the full text or metadata of scholarly literature across an array of publishing formats and disciplines. Released in beta in November 2004, the Google Scholar index includes most peer-reviewed online academic journals and books, conference papers, theses and dissertations, preprints, abstracts, technical reports, and other scholarly literature, including court opinions and patents. Google Scholar allows users to search for digital or physical copies of articles, whether online or in libraries. It indexes "full-text journal articles, technical reports, preprints, theses, books, and other documents, including selected Web pages that are deemed to be 'scholarly'. <sup>3</sup>

<https://www.academia.edu/>. It's a social networking website for academics.<sup>[4][5]</sup> The platform can be used to share papers, monitor their impact, and follow the research in a

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<sup>1</sup> ANFE do not has free/open access to the databases indicated by the guiding notes like Universities and Research

<sup>2</sup> ResearchGate indexes self-published information on user profiles to suggest members to connect with others who have similar interests. When a member posts a question, it is fielded to others that have identified on their user profile that they have a relevant expertise. It also has private chat rooms where users can share data, edit shared documents, or discuss confidential topics. The site also features a research-focused job board. As of 2016, it has 11 million users, with its largest user-bases coming from Europe and North America. Most of Research Gate's users are involved in medicine or biology, though it also has participants from engineering, computer science, agricultural sciences, and psychology, among others.

Research Gate publishes a citation impact measurement in the form of an "RG Score". RG score is not a citation impact measure. RG Scores have been reported to be correlated with existing citation impact measures, but have also been criticized as having questionable reliability and an unknown calculation methodology. Research Gate does not require peer review or fees.

<sup>3</sup> Because many of Google Scholar's search results link to commercial journal articles, most people will be able to access only an abstract and the citation details of an article, and have to pay a fee to access the entire article. The most relevant results for the searched keywords will be listed first, in order of the author's ranking, the number of references that are linked to it and their relevance to other scholarly literature, and the ranking of the publication that the journal appears in. Using its "group of" feature, it shows the available links to journal articles. In the 2005 version, this feature provided a link to both subscription-access versions of an article and to free full-text versions of articles; for most of 2006, it provided links to only the publishers' versions. Since December 2006, it has provided links to both published versions and major open access repositories, but still does not cover those posted on individual faculty web pages; access to such self-archived non-subscription versions is now provided by a link to Google, where one can find such open access articles. Through its "cited by" feature, Google Scholar provides access to abstracts of articles that have cited the article being viewed.<sup>[16]</sup> It is this feature in particular that provides the citation indexing previously only found in CiteSeer, Scopus and Web of Science. Through its "Related articles" feature, Google Scholar presents a list of closely related articles, ranked primarily by how similar these articles are to the original result, but also taking into account the relevance of each paper.

particular field. It was launched in September 2008,<sup>[6]</sup> with 31 million registered users as of January 2016 and over 8 million uploaded texts. Academia.edu proclaims it supports the open science or open access movements and, in particular, instant distribution of research, and a peer-review system that occurs alongside distribution, instead of prior to it.<sup>[10]</sup> Accordingly, the company stated its opposition to the proposed (since withdrawn) 2011 U.S. Research Works Act, which would have prevented open-access mandates in the U.S.<sup>[11]</sup> However, Academia.edu is not an open access repository and is not recommended as a way to pursue green open access by Peter Suber and experts, who instead invite researchers to use field-specific repositories or general-purpose repositories

**<https://zenodo.org/>** . Built and developed by researchers, to ensure that everyone can join in Open Science. It is a research data repository. It was created by OpenAIRE and CERN to provide a place for researchers to deposit datasets. The OpenAIRE project, in the vanguard of the open access and open data movements in Europe was commissioned by the EC to support their nascent Open Data policy by providing a catch-all repository for EC funded research. CERN, an OpenAIRE partner and pioneer in open source, open access and open data, provided this capability and Zenodo was launched in May 2013. In support of its research programme CERN has developed tools for Big Data management and extended Digital Library capabilities for Open Data. Through Zenodo these Big Science tools could be effectively shared with the long-tail of research. Zenodo helps researchers receive credit by making the research results citable and through OpenAIRE integrates them into existing reporting lines to funding agencies like the European Commission. Citation information is also passed to DataCite and onto the scholarly aggregators.

**<https://doaj.org/>** : DOAJ is a not-for-profit organization managed by Infrastructure Services for Open Access C.I.C. (Community Interest Company) based in the United Kingdom. DOAJ relies entirely on the voluntary donations of its members and on sponsorship monies received. In March 2016, DOAJ received a grant from the IDRC for a specific timed project tackling the improvement of open access journals in the Global South. Neither DOAJ or IS4OA receives grants or funding from any other source. The aim of the DOAJ is to increase the visibility and ease of use of open access scientific and scholarly journals, thereby promoting their increased usage and impact. The DOAJ aims to be comprehensive and cover all open access scientific and scholarly journals that use a quality control system to guarantee the content. In short, the DOAJ aims to be the one-stop shop for users of open access journals

**<http://www.sociologica.mulino.it/>**: *Sociologica. Italian Journal of Sociology* online is a peer-reviewed journal published three times a year. The journal publishes theoretical, methodological and empirical articles providing original and rigorous contributions to the sociological current debate. Founded in 2007 and published by one of the main Italian social sciences publishers, il Mulino, *Sociologica* is one of the first international journals of sociology published solely online. *Sociologica* is an on line journal which offer scholars and students the possibility to discuss quickly and seriously the more relevant topics of the discipline. The journal is open access, but a registration is needed.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> The journal aims at: debating sociologically relevant issues in an open way; promoting sound intellectual exchange between different approaches within the social sciences, between different theoretical and methodological traditions and between different generations of scholars; exploiting the potential of digital communication to advance active scientific exchange

## 1.2 ANALYSIS OF THE ITALIAN LITERATURE ABOUT THE S/GBV PHENOMENON AMONG IMMIGRANT COMMUNITIES

The research of the literature in the field of Gender Based Violence was conducted analyzing two issues of the phenomenon:

- A. The women' experiences of Sexual and Gender Base Violence among the foreign population
- B. The efficiency of the Services Providers present in Italy to support and help immigrant women victims of S/GBV.

The **keywords** used were the next:

- Gender violence and immigration
- Violence women immigrant
- Exploitation immigrant women;
- Female mutilation Italy;
- Honour crime immigrant women;
- Forced and combined marriage Italy
- Cultures and women violence
- Sex Trafficking Women
- Human Trafficking
- Domestic violence and immigrant women
- Italian legislative about GBV
- Immigration +GBV +Sicily
- Immigration + women + violence + Sicily
- Service support for Female mutilation Italy
- SGBV Service for women immigrant +Italy
- Support Services for women immigrant at risk or victims of violence +Italy
- Trauma women + immigrant approach support
- Exploitation women /girls/female/ migrant/immigrant service provider/professional/advocacy/
- Intimate partner violence women/girls/female/ migrant/immigrant service provider/professional/advocacy/
- Mental health women /girls/female/ and migrant/immigrant service provider/professional/advocacy/
- Wellbeing women /girls/female/ and migrant/immigrant service provider/professional/advocacy/

### Summary of the data research.

At the end of the first research step, we found more than 2000 documents (2019 exactly) about the issue of the violence experiences and studies of the GBV phenomena among the immigrant communities and about 4200 documents (4236 precisely) about the Services providers to help immigrant women victims of GBV. After an early scrutiny, 513 findings for the issue of the GBV Phenomena among the immigrant and 295 findings about the Services to supporting immigrant women. They were examined by a second screening - analysis of the Abstracts- and at the end 116 findings for the first strand and 195 for the second one were retrieved entirely. Finally just 36 final documents were related mainly to the two field of this research: 23 final findings focused on the sexual or gender violence experiences of immigrant women, whereas 13 results were significant for the analysis of the Services System for defend and assist immigrant women victims or at risk of S/GBV in Italy..

**Table 1 - Final findings: Studies about women' experiences of Sexual and Gender Based Violence among the immigrant communities**

|                                |      |   |
|--------------------------------|------|---|
| total findings                 | 2019 |   |
| Escluded                       | 795  | Results no pertinent                                |
|                                | 711  | Duplicate   |
| Screened by title and abstract | 513  |   |
| Escluded                       | 110  | Not set in ITALY                                    |
|                                | 176  | Not focused on immigrant women                      |
|                                | 111  | Not focused on violence experience                  |
| Full-text articles retrieved   | 116  |   |
|                                | 96   | Not focused on violence experience                  |
| Pertinent finding              | 23   | 7 From academic journals<br>19 from Grey literature |

**Table 2- Final findings: Studies focus on the capacities and gaps of Italian Services Providers deal with providing immigrant women victims of Gender Based Violence with an cultural sensitive approach.**

|                              |      |   |
|------------------------------|------|---|
| total findings               | 4236 |   |
| Escluded                     | 3426 | Results no pertinent                                  |
|                              | 415  | Duplicate   |
| Screened by abstract         | 295  |   |
| Escluded                     | 10   | Not set in ITALY                                      |
|                              | 96   | Not focused on immigrant women                        |
|                              | 37   | Not focused on violence experience                    |
| Full-text articles retrieved | 143  |   |
| Escluded                     |      | Not set in ITALY                                      |
|                              |      | Not focused on immigrant women                        |
|                              | 117  | Not focused on violence experience                    |
| Pertient Findings            | 13   | 4 Academic sources<br>13 Gray Literature <sup>5</sup> |

### **1.3 STUDIES ANALYSIS: immigrant women' experiences of sexual and Gender Based Violence**

The analysis of the literature about the experiences of GBV and of the help-seeking among female refugees, asylum seekers and migrants in Italy has individuated and analysed the following findings:

#### **1. Le condizioni per il riconoscimento Violenza sulle donne, migrazioni, cittadinanza**

The research investigates gender relationships from the perspective of the migration experience of those women coming from Central and South America countries and currently living in the North-east of Italy. The research takes into considerations two aspects: gender violence against women, as it is recognized by the interviewees and the struggle for recognition in the everyday life, with the partner, within the family context at work. Both aspects are linked to the migration experience and the organization of everyday life in Italy. Symbolic violence is adopted as interpretative approach while intersectionality – among gender, class, race...(Crenshaw, 1991, Mason 2002) as analytic perspective. The research analyses the condition through which the women who have been interviewed recognize themselves as subject, subject in the world and citizens, including their successes and failures. Recognition is here understood as the unveiling of gender violence as well as the exchanging process between self reflecting and the inter subjective dynamics concerning the different aspects of life. Such double perspective is highly needed for the reconstruction of the trajectories through which the identities are built within the set of social practices.

Methodology: Biographic interviews to collect life stories and participating observation of everyday relations in family contexts and during parties.

71 ethnographic meetings- 36 women involved – interview in a public and private(home) spaces in Veneto

#### **2. Libere di scegliere? L'aborto delle donne migranti in Italia, tra politiche migratorie, sfruttamento lavorativo e casi estremi di abusi e violenza –**

The essay takes into account the increase in the number of abortion among migrant women in Italy in the wider context of the living conditions of these women which are often subjected to a multiple discrimination related to gender, migrant status, and kind of job. The feminization of migrations towards Italy is put in connection with the feminization of the labor market and with the arrival of specific nationalities of migrants. After having compared the data related to the abortion with respect to Italian and migrant women, this contribution enters into the details of the socio-economic characteristics of these second ones' life, by analyzing the bond existing with the recourse to abortion. Far from any perspective of victimization of these women, the essay aims to question their actual freedom of choice, and concludes with an analysis of a case of extreme violence and exploitation.

Methodology - Interview and storytelling

#### **3. Violenza domestica. Una riflessione antropologica sulla moralità e l'identità di genere delle donne straniere in Italia. (Gender and Domestic violence)**

Methodology Interview: structured interview:

Duration : from 60 to maximum 180 minutes

Setting: Women's Aid Center, Public and private place (Home) Province of Varese and Bergamo. durata delle interviste è compresa tra i 60 e i 180 minuti. Languages Italian and Spanish.

The research shows the reaction to the experience of violence depends on the different interactive levels of meaning universes, such as the institutional system, the social community and the personal and individual experience and story of the actors. So in the migratory experience of many women this three levels have to interact also with the new social system of the hosting Country imposing a new redefinition of the social identity of the woman.



#### **4. La violenza sulle donne immigrate in Italia. una prospettiva critica attraverso l'incontro con alcune interlocutrici**

It's a qualitative study about violence against women immigrant using Gender sensitive approach

#### **5. Project: Genital Female mutilation and Female rights on the migrant communities. Equal Opportunities Department –Law 7/2006**

Integrated path for research, training and awareness raising activity in Roberto to prevent and fight a traditional practice in The Italian Regions of Veneto and Friuli Venezia Giulia to know the experience of violence of the immigrant women and the experience of the operators and professionals who work in the Health Service and Police Force.

Research made by Adusu, Association For The Human Rights; Sviluppo Umano

Culture Aperte; In Collaboration With Aidos – Associazione Italiana Donne Per Lo Sviluppo.

Methodology: semistructured Interview.

#### **6. Il corpo migrante tra cambiamento culturale e processi di agency: una lettura delle mutilazioni genitali femminili.**

The research analyze the female genital mutilation in order to define an action to increase the awareness and consciousness of the human rights and the respect of the identity and in the same time promoting more information to the operators and professionals of the Health and Social Service. The research uses also a bottom up approach, training people from the social communities to become agents of prevention inside the migrants communities, to fight this traditional practice.

Methodology: Action research – participation of the target (people from the migrant communities) to make together the new meaning of the identity and its relevance. For this job is very important the role of the intercultural mediator(culture sensitive approach) always present during the communication relation.

#### **7. Corpo sessuale e corpo materno. Le rappresentazioni di donne vittime della tratta per lo sfruttamento sessuale**

Qualitative Research. Semi structured interview – face to face – the question were open to compare the feeling about their body as a mother and the feeling of their body and femininity as sexual activities.

Target\_ 18 Women victims of Trafficking and Sexual exploitation – 16-31 years old (13 Europeans of which 11 from Romania, 1 From Moldova, 1 From Bulgaria And 5 From Nigeria)

#### **8. Le donne delle serre: Storie di sfruttamento nelle campagne del ragusano**

Report (interview and storytelling) about the experience of sexual and labor exploitation of immigrant women in the area of the Ragusa Province (Sicily).

#### **9. Il quadro internazionale dei delitti d'onore riflessioni antropologiche**

The configuration of cultural "honor" killing should be seen in the context of international dynamics. Even though they have laws that could eradicate the appalling crime, national states often ignore or under estimate criminal episodes by explaining them with behaviors that can be justified by the need to restore the dignity of a group. The cultural assumptions behind the collective value of such destructive acts are rooted in Islamic traditions based on family groups, who's every organization and structure make it possible to ascribe the crime to the collectivity.

It's this collective dimension that makes it very difficult for the victim to avoid judgment and the ensuring punishment: the innocuous and inappropriate behavior of a woman, and the wave of shame that follows it, may indeed end up disgracing the whole family. The contact with the West has put into action innovative and positive pushes as far as scientific and technological advances are concerned, and furthermore the introduction of more or less democratic ideas and institutional systems that are producing substantial transformations.

#### **10. Con tutta la forza necessaria Una ricerca su donne migranti e servizi di accompagnamento nella Casa delle Donne contro la Violenza di Modena**

Research carried out in the Association "*Casa delle donne contro la violenza*" Onlus of Modena to analyse a specific project, about the employment of migrant women in situations of multiple difficulties, and the dynamics of social intervention, through a general overview of the situation concerning immigration.

The first part of the research deals with the issue of migration by women, the current legal approach to immigration and the complex dynamics relating to the work. The following part of the research analysis fragments of cases of migrant women in search of work, studying the context in which they fit specific project activities, as well as providing the point of view of operators, in charge of certain services aimed at migrant women. The issue of job for migrant women, in the peculiar period in which we are living in, was important for the stakeholders involved and, through deepening the theme, have emerged also some themes interesting for research purposes.

Methodology: participant observation, focusing on the perspective of qualitative analysis, accompanied by semi-structured interviews and informal conversations., semi structured interview and informal conversations using the active and positive listening. Active listening is a structured form of listening and responding that focuses the attention on the speaker. The listener must take care to attend to the speaker fully, and then repeats, in the listener's own words, what he or she thinks the speaker has said. The listener does not have to agree with the speaker must simply state what they think the speaker said. This enables the speaker to find out whether the listener really understood. If the listener did not, the speaker can explain some more. Often, the listener is encouraged to interpret the speaker's words in terms of feelings. Then the speaker can go beyond confirming that the listener understood what happened, but can indicate that he or she also understood the speaker's psychological response to it. Active listening has several benefits. First, it forces people to listen attentively to others. Second, it avoids misunderstandings, as people have to confirm that they do really understand what another person has said. Third, it tends to open people up, to get them to say more. When people are in conflict, they often contradict each other, denying the opponent's description of a situation. This tends to make people defensive, and they will either lash out, or withdraw and say nothing more. However, if they feel that their opponent is really attuned to their concerns and wants to listen, they are likely to explain in detail what they feel and why. If both parties to a conflict do this, the chances of being able to develop a solution to their mutual problem becomes much greater.

#### **11. Analitical report – MATRIFOR Forced Marriage in Italy: a qualitative research Le Onde Onlus**

Qualitative research .The research is the outcome of a first processing of information and data collected during the interviews and it is divided into three fact-finding areas: 1. Analysis of data available in Italy (Chapter 2) 2. Analysis of Italian law on the subject (Chapter 3) 3. Analysis of the interviews to privileged witnesses and victims or potential victims (Chapter 4 – 5 – 6) art of the multi-country MATRIFOR project, led by the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona. The MATRIFOR project aims at studying forced marriages as a new form of trafficking in human beings in Europe

The text is the outcome of a first processing of information and data collected during the interviews and it is divided into three fact-finding areas: 1. Analysis of data available in Italy (Chapter 2) 2. Analysis of Italian law on the subject (Chapter 3) 3. Analysis of the interviews to privileged witnesses and victims or potential victims (Chapter 4 – 5 – 6)

Methodology

*Le Onde* Onlus established a Work Group for the surveys considered in the project. It involves different professionals in the different phases of in-depth analysis: - on the law analysis aspects two lawyers collaborated, Elvira Rotigliano and Monica Palazzo, mixing the criminal analysis

aspects to marriage and immigration law aspects; - on the achievement of the interviews, their reading and analysis Maria Grazia Patronaggio and Natalia Milan collaborated; - the general text revision was carried out by Maria Rosa Lotti and Maria Grazia Ruggerini.

## **12. Women Trafficking and Sexual exploitation: Tools to fight and opportunities to prevent the phenomenon.**

Qualitative Research.

Target. Women victims of Violence come from Nigeria, Albania and Serbia living in the reception center of the Community Papa Giovanni XXIII Association.

Results. Analysis of the organization of the sexual exploitation used by the Albanian and Nigerian rackets; Analysis of the Italian legislation to punish that crimes and the how much that law could be able to prevent the trafficking to immigrant women.

Relevance of victims role (experience of the violence) in the trial.

Methodology. Life story (storytelling) is the best methodology to analysis and study the process of the trafficking and sexual exploitation of immigrant women because it offer the opportunity to know and understanding how the fact has to impose a redefinition of their existence and identities; Participant observation during days spent inside the reception centers.

## **13. Trafficking of Nigerian girls in Italy the data, the stories, the social services**

The research has been carried out within this initiative by PARSEC. This research is a useful tool not only to understand the phenomenon of trafficking of young Nigerian women in Italy and the services available to assist victims, but also to compare individual realities existing in Italy: only by sharing information and knowledge about this problematic issue, is it possible to contribute to a decisive and effective response to prevent and combat this phenomenon in all its complexity.

Nigeria is the first African country to specifically ask for an Italian intervention to address the appalling problem of trafficking in minors and young women from Nigeria to Italy.<sup>6</sup>

The Data, the Stories, the Social Services has responded to this request with an initiative entrusted to UNICRI, which was funded in two different stages. The programme has strengthened the relationships between the most qualified institutions responsible for combating trafficking in both Countries through the exchange of information and investigative methodologies. The initiative targets minor girls in particular, analysing the factors that tend to discriminate women, adolescent and minor girls within their communities of origin. A particular attention is devoted to institutional capacity building and strengthening of monitoring and protection mechanisms in the framework of bilateral cooperation with Nigeria in order to better counter transnational organized crime.

## **14. Le donne sul percorso migratorio: nuovi ruoli, nuove difficoltà**

Ethno-psychiatric reflection on the challenges, risks and threats to the mental health of women who take the path of migration.

Migrant women are an essential part of the immigrant population in our country, a variegated and well established, numerically significant, but little known and explored. Women who migrate always end up affecting events and the history of carrying out important and crucial social functions of

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<sup>6</sup> The Italian Cooperation has taken on a new holistic vision. This new approach, based on the belief that it is necessary to invest in new generations for a sustainable development, is grounded within the United Nations Charter of the Rights of the Child, which recognizes underage minors as the subjects of rights, rather than mere object of needs. In a manner coherent with this new mindset, the Italian Cooperation has been focusing on the principles of the child and the adolescent's best interests, of non-discrimination, of the right to life, and on the principles of development, equal opportunities and participation. Italy has always been committed to the fight against trafficking of children. The structured response it has organized to confront this issue has been internationally recognized as a leading strategic approach among other countries of the European Union. Through an intervention integrating the specific legislation produced by our Parliament, the Government's activities and the targeted interventions of the Development Cooperation, our Country has set up an effective strategy that aims to create a protection network for young victims of trafficking both in Italy and in the countries of origin benefiting from our interventions. For its part, within the framework of its Guidelines on Children's Issues, the Italian Cooperation provides a specific commitment to "Combat the phenomenon of the human market and trafficking in underage persons through prevention activities, also in coordination with distance support programmes and, when necessary and with due precaution, international adoptions

cultural mediation and acceptance, legitimacy and facilitation of business of others. However, many of them live on the margins of society while confronting a series of difficulties more serious than those of immigrant men. This work stems from the choice to provide starting points for reflection on what it means to be a woman, mother, wife, worker in the context of a migration experience and the difficulties that this entails.

#### **15. L'impatto culturale dell'immigrazione islamica sull'ordinamento giudiziario italiano: alcune riflessioni "**

Although Italy has been a country with a strong tradition of emigration, only in the last twenty-five years Italians have had to face the social, juridical and cultural problems related to high immigration hosted by this country. The majority of immigrants come from areas with Islamic religious tradition such as Northern and Central Africa and the Middle East. The cultural impact between the Italian Catholic tradition and the newcomers' faith and customs has been very strong, often problematic. The aim of this report is to investigate the most relevant issues between the cultural and legal aspects of Islamic culture pertaining to immigrants living in Italy with the Italian legal system. The legal areas proposed for the investigation are related to self-determination, personal integrity and family law, especially for analyzing the impact of cultural differences on public policies and social behaviour.

The methodology used regards a comparative and a multidisciplinary approach.

#### **16. Grave sfruttamento e tratta nel lavoro domestico e in agricoltura in Italia un'analisi critica degli strumenti di contrasto, prevenzione e tutela delle vittime**

Report about the job exploitation of immigrant women in the sector of the farming and household analyzing the legislative law against the trafficking of humans and the gaps of its application. The report show also how many women are victims of job exploitation are victims of abuse too because they are more vulnerable. Inside the wall of the domestic area the relationship between the immigrant woman and the employer could generate an escalation of violence and subjugation.

#### **17. Sex imbalances at birth in migratory context: evidence from Italy**

This document aims to explore SRB of migrants in Italy in order to shed light on the phenomenon of sex selection at birth. Our objective is to analyze births from mothers with a foreign background from countries where sex selection at birth is widespread and that are among the largest immigrant communities in Italy. In addition it aims at assessing what are the possible factors affecting skewed SRB in migratory context. Data stems from the Survey on births from the Resident Population Registers, from Birth Assistance Certificate (CEDAP) dataset for the year 2008-9 collected by the Italian Ministry of Health in Lombardy, and from the First Regional Survey on Sexual and Reproductive Health of Migrant Women held in Lombardy in 2010. Results both at the national and at the regional level show skewed sex ratio at birth for migrants originating from India, China and Albania. The phenomenon is more evident for higher-order births in a context of declining fertility associated with new techniques to assess the sex of the fetus.

Methodology: Multivariate analysis; analysis of case study in Lombardy , as it is the first Italian region by number of migrants.

#### **18. " Torture is not culture": exploring different aspects of Female Genital Mutilation.**

A particular journey through the ancient rite of Female Genital Mutilation is presented to explain what is the essence of this practice, what are its consequences and the effects on the society. An excursus of different points of view is made to let the reader know what we are talking about. A further part about legislation is explained in order to present how governments deal with the issue and what they are doing, if they are doing something, to stop the barbaric tradition and to protect women of their countries

**19. This is not my fatherland” Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting in the context of migration: narratives of Nigerian women asylum seekers.**

Qualitative research study conducted with nine women asylum seekers from southern Nigeria and residents of the city of Perugia who have undergone the practice of Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting (FGM/C) in Nigeria.

The survey explores the migratory and life experiences of these women, and how they live while managing their migratory identities, in order to understand how the migration process affects the system of opinions, attitudes and meanings related to FGM/C as experienced by Nigerian women who were interviewed using a transnational perspective and a gender-sensitive approach.

**20. Dal Bangladesh alla provincia vicentina: maternità migranti tra negazione e rinegoziazione di sé**

Stories of women show that the migratory experience turns out to be so full of difficulties and obstacles, mainly related to the lack of known reference points, as full of opportunities and freedom to discover and to be enjoyed, released by the control exercised by the family from the native country

**21. Società multiculturali, immigrazione e reati culturalmente motivati (comprese le mutilazioni genitali femminili)**

A research about the Multicultural society, immigration and culturally motivated crimes (including female genital mutilation)

**22. La donna nei progetti SPRAR in Emilia Romagna Politiche sociali e normative nei progetti di accoglienza delle richiedenti asilo e rifugiate**

Relevance of use a Gender approach within the reception centers (SPRAR) in order to build an efficient System of support to immigrants women, victims or at risk of GBV

**23. Female Genital Mutilations: echoes in the mind of scars on the body. A clinical and psychopathological study on a group of immigrant women in Sicily**

Aim of this study was to draw attention to the psychological background and complications of Female Genital Mutilations (FGM), in relation to the body. Methods. 20 women immigrants who underwent FGM in their countries and who had been in Italy for more than five years (average age: 33±9). Ten women had FGM I (slight), ten women had FGM III (deep). We administered the Somatic Inkblot Series (SIS), a semi projective test which explores the perception of the body and identifies some possible conflictual or non-mentalized areas. Results. women with FGM III had significantly higher PAS (Pathological Anatomy Score), ATR (Anxiety-Threat Rating), D (Depression) and Sex (Sexuality) scores and significantly lower Somatic Repression (SR) scores than women with FGM I. Discussion. There was a difference in relationship with their body between women with FGM I and those with FGM III, but no differences in cognitive performances, anxiety, symbolic function or defensive strategies (which are organized around dissociation). The larger wound on the body, the more compromised are the relationship with it, the women's self-confidence and the feeling of trust in.

### 1.3.1 CONCLUSIONS OF REVIEW

With the geographical extension of migrations, Europe has assisted in the last decade to a return of costumes and concepts of gender coming from the agrarian areas of the planet. The studies below show the following points.

1. Although there are formal and informal restrictions on violence against women in many countries, Violence against women is maintained in many societies because of culture, social context, and laws that often uphold male control of female partners. Furthermore, many of these women have undocumented or non permanent immigrant status, placing legal restrictions on them. Whereas some cultural ideologies can help increase respect for women (e.g., respect for the mother), others ideologies can serve to disempower women and increase the likelihood of gender violence. In many immigrant communities, gender roles not only serve as a justification for abuse, but they also increase women's vulnerability to abuse by keeping them isolated, subservient to male partners, and self-sacrificing to community and family . In addition, roles placing family responsibility on females and economic responsibility on males reduce options for women's separation from an abusive spouse and maintain male economic control in relationships.
  2. For immigrant women, these issues may increase their vulnerability to an even greater extent as these women live within two often conflicting cultures and within a context in which they are isolated and viewed as other.
  3. Honour killing is the murder of a person accused of "bringing shame" upon their family. Victims have been killed for refusing an arranged marriage, committing adultery or entering a relationship with someone disapproved by relatives, renouncing faith and behaving or dressing in a way thought to be inappropriate. Both men and women can be victims of honour killings but In many instances, the crimes are committed by family members against a female relative with the purpose of controlling behavior. Such murders are carried in the name of protecting cultural beliefs or honour. Those targeted are believed to have shamed their family or community. Honour Killing is much about gender relations and it should be seen as a specific form of violence against women that is extremely harmful, and is ultimately based on specific notions of proper gender relations that seriously violates women's autonomy.
1. Source of vulnerability for refugee and asylum-seeking women and girls is their exposure to gender-based violence (GBV), which is, in turn, exacerbated by the frequent unequal gender relations within the community of origin. it represents a cause of forced displacements and is often used as a weapon to threat and humiliate populations at war.
  2. Female refugees and asylum seekers are exposed to violence not only in their country of origin but throughout their displacement experience: during the journey (women who pay smugglers to take them out of their country can easily find themselves in dangerous or degrading situations and they might fall victims of women traffickers , especially if they are travelling alone and are solely responsible for the family burden;
  3. The practice of FGM has predominantly been linked with Islam. However its origins are thought to pre-date this: "FGM is pre-Islamic but was exacerbated by its intersection with the Islamic modesty code of family honor, female purity, virginity, chastity, fidelity, and seclusion. In many of the countries that practice FGM, both men and women still support its continuation;

surprisingly, it is predominantly supported by women, as it is seen as an essential part of raising a daughter correctly and it is also linked to family honour. The practice rationale is frequently the need to control women, especially their sexuality, to ensure a woman's virginity before marriage and chastity thereafter. Therefore, it seems it is more about the actual control of women, than honor rebuts this religious notion and states: "Female genital mutilation is unambiguously linked to customs of male domination.

These costumes and concepts contrast the promotion of gender equality – official policy (at least in written law) of the European Union so we have to think about a Gender Reception and Help System able to provide:

- empowerment of Women through the overcoming of victimizing visions by the social operators in order to support women in the process of empowerment (resilience);
- judicial practices regarding the request for protection or family reunification (The most vulnerable women have proved to be those forced to leave children and companions in the country of origin)
- guidance and practical support to know the new reality and have information about the social system of the hosting country;
- supplying victims with to Health and social assistance specifically oriented to the female needs (pregnancy);
- education paths and job opportunities in order to offer them an opportunity to get money and their freedom without the control exercised by their family or exploiter (female trafficking – prostitution) ;
- the use a gender and cultural sensitive approach dealing with immigrant women have experience of GBV or are at risk of GBV. This approach is focus on the specificities of each ethnic identities and it uses the same symbolic universes of the native society where and through her personality has been built. This approach prefers using the narrative models of the native culture to "get" to women and to create a listening space where the helping relationship is based on the respect of the differences.

#### **1.4 STUDIES ANALYSIS: efficiency of Italian Services Providers to support victims of Gender Based Violence and to help specifically immigrant women victims of S/GBV.**

The final findings of the Studies focused on the capacities and gaps of Italian Services Providers deal with immigrant women victims of Gender Based Violence were the following:

##### **1. Women and girls migrants;( ACADEMIC REPORT)**

***Politiche dell'accoglienza, pratiche della differenza. Servizi e migrazioni sotto la lente delle politiche pubbliche ; Tarabusi F.***

Qualitative research (*ethnographic approach*). Reproducing of patterns of inequality both within the inclusive and multicultural work projects as interventions in the daily work of staff engaged in the service provider or professional and advocacy, because of the system law and *language* or cultural *barriers*.

##### **2. Reference: Trafficking of Nigerian Girls in Italy. The Data, the Stories, the Social Services (April 2010) (ACADEMIC STUDY)**

Quantitative and qualitative approach. The study analyses the gap of the social agencies and the police in the field of the policies to protect and support the young immigrant women victims or potential victims of Human trafficking. The study shows the deficient application of the "Social Path" as a procedure to get the residence permit and the slight interpretation of the requirements for the residence permit granted made by competent authorities and the deficit of specific competences of the professionals work in the first reception phase finally.

##### **3. Health care for immigrant women in Italy: are we really ready? A survey on knowledge about female genital mutilation.**

**Ann. Ist. Super. Sanità vol.50 n.1 Roma Jan./Mar. 2014 (ACADEMIC STUDY)**

From October to December 2012, a questionnaire was used to interview 41 operators working in CARA (Shelter for Refugees and Asylum Seekers) in central and southern Italy. The purpose of the study was to estimate the current knowledge about FGM among social and health care assistants working with asylum seeker. Migration fluxes to Italy over the past decade created a healthcare challenge: women with FGM have specific medical and psychological problems that doctors, nurses and social assistants without specific training are not usually able to manage. Only 7.3% of respondents states to know well FGM, while 4.9% do not know it at all. 70.7% declare to have never met or assisted a woman with FGM, nevertheless all respondents work with asylum seeker from countries where FGM are performed. This discrepancy of data can be due to two factors: the tendency of immigrant women who received FGM of not mentioning the practice and the lack of adequate training of operators who are not able to recognize women with FGM.

##### **4. Le diversità culturalmente determinate percepite dall'operatore sanitario nell'incontro con la paziente straniera.**

**international journal of migration and transcultural medicine e. beretta et al - 2008 - n° 7 - 397/405 - (ACADEMIC STUDY)**

Quantitative methodology, Semi-structured interviews. 28 Health professionals operating in the North Italy (Lombardia). The study highlights the difficulty in caring relationship between the health professional and the foreign patient: such difficulties are often generated by cultural diversity that the operator identifies in language, approach to the service and in sharing and compliance with certain social and institutional rules, in clothing, in hygiene habits etc.

##### **5. Io non ho paura – I don't fear, Studio sulle violenze domestiche contro le donne migranti. (REPORT -GREY LITERATURE.)**

Qualitative research: 47 face-to-face interviews with stakeholders and victims (professionals: 36; migrants women 11);focus groups. There is an high level of domestic violence against migrant and refugee women in Italy, and this is a type of violence which is often under-reported, especially when the victims have a precarious legal status; It would be necessary a specific training for the



professionals from different sectors (medical psychologists, lawyers, police, the judiciary) who are the first contact for the victims. The report also points to the role state lack to fulfill properly, due to the inability to prevent, protect and guarantee the lives of women, through specialized programs.

**6. Violenza contro le donne nei contesti migratori di Italia e Spagna: conoscenza e percezione delle pratiche tradizionali dannose nei sistemi socio-sanitari - (REPORT - GREY LITERATURE.)**

Qualitative and quantitative analysis: 250 survey and 45 in-depth interviews; 295 Health service's operators working in Sicily and Abruzzo. There aren't in Italy dedicated statistical researches able to provide information on forced marriages; the Individual health care providers identified a lack of specialised training and specialized services supporting migrants women. It was evident that healthcare providers faced several challenges in managing care for migrants, which included not only language and cultural barriers, but also reference constraints within their workplaces, and disharmony between the law and their professional norms. Further studies, which explore health care management for migrants in countries with different health insurance models, are recommended.

**7. Rapporto di ricerca Il matrimonio forzato in Italia: conoscere, riflettere, proporre come costruire una stima del numero delle donne e bambine vittime in Italia di matrimoni forzati e quali interventi avviare. (REPORT -GREY LITERATURE.)**

Qualitative data in depth interviews with operators and victims, focus group and collection of information from women's shelters. Schools are identified by key witnesses as nodal points for the prevention of FM and for giving initial support to girls pressured to marry their will; Training for operators is thus crucial. General recommendations concern the development of networks among institutions and civil society organizations in order to address FM within the framework of policies and social interventions against domestic violence and those in favor of migrant integration. It is also recommended to introduce a clear gender oriented focus and a marked sensitivity to intercultural issues.

**8. Punto e a capo sulla tratta. (REPORT -GREY LITERATURE.)**

Quali-quantitative analysis: 156 organizations involved: 148 private and 8 public, comprising two municipalities, two provinces, one intermunicipal consortium, Region 1, 1 and 1 Asl Institute of Public Care and Charity (IPAB). Of these, 94 operate in Northern Italy, in the Center 30 and 32 in the South and Islands. The report demonstrates that, though the Italian legal framework on trafficking is considered one of the most innovative and advanced, especially in the area of victim protection, a number of inadequacies in its implementation undermine the effectiveness of the measures aimed at protecting trafficked people. Most of these problems are consequences appropriate victim identification procedure; the lack of adequate training in trafficking among professional.; lack of data and awareness; cuts to the welfare budget and absence of a co-ordinated national strategy to tackle the issue. In many cases, migrant women who are victims of violence cannot get assistance because they do not have residence or working papers in the host country.

**9. Il silenzio e le parole. Il Rapporto nazionale Rete Antiviolenza tra le città Urban-Italia - (REPORT -GREY LITERATURE.)**

Quali-quantitative analysis: 797 interviews: 516 women and 279 men; service provider or professional and advocacy, in 14 cities of the Network. In some cities there is more strongly violence related to cultural or religious issues, in particular in the realities bordering the Adriatic (Pescara, Bari and Taranto for example). The mechanism underlying the gender violence remains the same and the true difficulty is finding the language common to allow the victims or potential to

make a request for help and in developing effective tools for pay them with appropriate support, adopting also the necessary precautions dictated from different language and culture

**10. Le Mutilazioni Genitali femminili nel Lazio - A cura di Giuliana Candia - (REPORT - GREY LITERATURE.)**

Quantitative approach ; 1122 operators from Lazio region ( service provider, professional and advocacy). The generic knowledge of the phenomenon of FGM is widespread, the absolute majority of respondents declares aware of the existence of the practice (83% between health, 95% among those social). The majority of respondents said they had "some" knowledge, and among them significantly outweigh social workers. It is noteworthy that nearly 13.5% of health workers expressed their ignorance, but at the same time appears available for an in-depth (it is only 4.4% of social workers), while 3.9% do not know the phenomenon and does not intend to deepen it

**11. Progetto.9 Le Mutilazioni Genitali Femminili (MGF) nella popolazione immigrata - (REPORT -GREY LITERATURE.)**

Quantitative analysis: 438 interviews Health Service Operators in Emilia Romagna region. Changes in clinical obstetric practice are necessary to incorporate women's perceptions and needs, to use fewer interventions, and to demonstrate greater sensitivity for cross-cultural practices and more respectful treatment than is currently available in the present system of care; many are finding it difficult to provide effective health care to such patients, and there is much perplexity about what form an appropriate response might be because of lack of awareness and training

**12. Per Forza, Non Per Amore. Rapporto Di Ricerca Sui Matrimoni Forzati In Emilia-Romagna. (REPORT -GREY LITERATURE.)**

Qualitative approach, interviews. 45 people (3 victims; 10 cultural mediators; 11 social-health workers, 4 migrants; 5 teachers, 11 other stakeholders.

The report shows the lack of cultural knowledge among providers and the other groups, particularly referred about the phenomenon of Forced marriage. An additional underlying institutional and organisational risk is the lack of good quality data and gender mainstreaming in migration policy. A key vulnerability identified is migrant women's poor access to information, knowledge and experience of both their rights to protection, their rights to citizenship status and rights to and knowledge of services that they may trust.

**13. Forced Marriage in Italy: a qualitative research**

**Le Onde Onlus – Aprile 2014 (STUDY, GREY LITERATURE)**

The workers have a good knowledge of the communities living on the territory, but none service aims specifically to prevent and fight FM or adopted a specific definition or work protocol for FM since in Italy there are not regulations or guidelines available. There aren't in Italy dedicated statistical researches able to provide information on forced marriages; there is a lack of information and of awareness raising campaigns in foreign languages. It would be necessary a specific training for workers operating in services with a high percentage of foreign users, and also for police officers to facilitate the emersion of the phenomenon, the risk assessment and the identification of the protection measures available. Qualitative research: in-depth interviews (fieldwork) and a legal analysis (desk study)

20 face-to-face interviews with stakeholders (professionals: 18 women and 2 men) and victims or potential victims (10 women).

### 1.4.1 CONCLUSIONS OF REVIEW

The researches have shown that advocacy service and providers supporting do not tend to have specific policies or adequate programs on migrant and refugee women victims of Gender based violence. The Law no. 208 of 28<sup>TH</sup> December 2015 – financial law 2016 has introduced the PINK CODE (protection pathways for victims of gender violence) as an operative procedure for the First Aid Station. The Law no.208/2015 aims to create a space oriented to victims of violence guaranteeing: Expertise; confidentiality and connection with the territorial service and bodies that deal with the protection of people at risk of violence.<sup>7</sup>

Although the pink code aims to supply victims of violence with multifunctional support service respecting their privacy, silences and the time they require to decide to report or not the crime, this gender sensitive procedure/approach is missing the multicultural prospective.

Language is still a barrier that impedes women from learning and accessing health services in receiving communities. Often the status of illegal migrants present in Italy do not make immigrant women able to seek support from police or from the relevant social services because of their fear of being arrested as “illegal” migrant

In order to improve the local and national response to S/Gbv phenomenon a series of actions is needed:

- creating new Training courses for professionals working in the protection system, in law enforcement agencies, in the judiciary, in social and health services, in education, as well as in NGOs
- Increasing the awareness of all the stakeholders and migrants;
- reinforcement of women's shelters response to GBV and definition of quality standards;
- Strengthening of local networks for action against gender based violence, extending their field of intervention to forced and early marriages; honour crimes, females mutilation, trafficking
- Promoting Information and awareness raising campaigns address to victims and potential victims, based on an intercultural approach that avoids stereotypes of violence.

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<sup>7</sup> The implementation of the Pink code is still not completed and there are huge differences among the each Italian regions. In Sicily Province as Palermo, Messina, Ragusa, Syracuse Caltanissetta and Catania have already start a Pink Code pathway within the Emergency Services of the Provincial Hospitals. Instead Province like Trapani, Agrigento and Enna haven't adopted yet the Pink code Protocol even if the First Aid Station have been already cooperating with the local Women's Aid Center.

## 2. QUALITATIVE RESEARCH ABOUT THE POLICIES AND PRACTICE TO HELP IMMIGRANT WOMEN VICTIMS OF S/GBV IN THE AREA OF THE TRAPANI PROVINCE-SICILY

The second step of the research implied interviewing with Services of the local welfare systems dealing with refugee/migrant women victims or potential victims of S/GBV in order

- To increase knowledge about professionals' experiences of providing support to individuals affected by S/GBV from migrant and refugee populations
- To increase knowledge on experience of sexual/gender-based violence (S/GBV) immigrant and refugee women
- To analyse perceptions about the influence of culture of origin in experiences of S/GBV

### 2.1 ADMINISTER OF THE "MAPPING SERVICES FORM"

For the first goal of the research were selected four type of Service Providers operating in the fields of migration, crime and violence against women. They were informed via phone about the subject of the questionnaire and the items of the mapping services form. Most of the stakeholders which had been reached preferred filling out the questionnaire autonomously to making a face-to-face interview.

#### 2.1.a LIST OF THE SERVICE PROVIDERS

**A. POLICE STATION** of the main cities of Trapani Province: Mazara del Vallo, Marsala, Trapani and Castelvetrano

**B. SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES**

- *Family counselling* of Trapani, Marsala, Castelvetrano, Mazara del Vallo

It's a Social and Health Service free and integrated into the Hospital for women to support them in the entire life with services of gynecology, pediatrics, psychology, educational and social areas, familiar and marriage counseling

- *Hospital- first aid Point* of Mazara del Vallo, Marsala, Trapani and Castelvetrano

**C. WOMEN'S AID CENTERS**

The Sicilian Women's Aid Center can be shared in two type:

- "*Centri antiviolenza*" – *Anti-violence Center* - recognized by the Regional Law n.3 of 3<sup>th</sup> January 2012. (
- "*Sportelli Antiviolenza*" – *Anti-violence Support Desk* – are support Desk to help victims of gender violence or women have experienced of violence with legal, physiological and social services, even if are not officially registered to regional list of Antiviolence Center.

The researchers interviewed the following women's aid centers: The Anti-violence Center of Marsala "**Casa Di Venere**"; The Anti-violence Support desk of Mazara "**Demetra**": The Network of **DIANA** Support Desks of the CU.TU.LE.VI Association placed in many cities of the province of Trapani, Agrigento, Messina e Palermo; The Women Support Desks of Marsala Municipality in partnership with the *Metamorfosi* and *Pega* Associations

The Women's Aid centers work in collaboration with Police Stations, Social and Health Services but in the province of Trapani it doesn't exist any formal network. The partnership

with the local Institutions is validated by temporary agreement that needs to be renovated each year. That makes the financing difficult to source therefore each yearly activities of the Women's Aid centers are rely on the fundraising activities.

#### **D. RESIDENTIAL COMMUNITY FOR WOMEN**

- Reception Centers for women refugees and asylum seekers "COESI"  
This a camp where refugees and asylum seekers access by Prefecture decision and after the stay for a short period in the early level of reception<sup>8</sup>.
- Women's Shelter in Mazara del Vallo - "La mimosa".  
Women can access to the Shelter through Social Services or Police after reporting the crime.

#### **2.1. b IMMIGRANT USERS**

Trapani is a province in the autonomous island region of Sicily. It has an area of 2,460 square kilometers (950 sq mi) with 24 municipalities and a total population of 434476 (2016) of which the 51% female(221572). The foreign population legally resident in the area is in the amount of 19,115 (41% female 7995). The main nationalities present in Trapani are Romanian, Tunisian, Moroccan, Sri Lanka, Albanian, Bangladesh, China, Polish, Philippine . In the last few year others migration flows has interested the Trapani area: hundreds and hundreds of people come from Africa and Asia through the illegal humans trafficking or people smuggling. The main nationalities of these people are Bangladesh, Ivory Coast, Eritrea, Gambia, Guinea, Mali, Senegal, Sudan and Nigeria. The principal nationality of women that arrived in Italy illegally by the humans trafficking or people smuggling, as confirmed by the stakeholders interviewed during the research is the Nigerian:

- **Police Stations** = 2% of clients come from Tunisia Nigeria Gambia Morocco Senegal Mali China Somalia Bangladesh
- **hospitals**= 3% of beneficiaries are native Tunisia Nigeria Gambia Morocco Senegal Mali China Somalia Bangladesh
- **Family Counseling** =3,8% of users were born in Romania, Tunisia, Morocco, Nigeria China Serbia, Gambia, Bangladesh. Somalia Pakistan Senegal Mali
- **Women's aid centers** = 1% of victims come from Morocco - Tunisia – Nigeria

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<sup>8</sup> See Articles 9-14 Italian Legislative Decree 142/2015 - The legal Italian framework of the reception system draws a (theoretical) line between first reception on one hand, generally provided for a maximum of 30 days in Regional "Hubs",<sup>16</sup> and second-line reception provided under the System for the Protection of Asylum Seekers and Refugees (SPRAR) on the other. However, in contrast to the Greek approach, the Italian system includes both forms of reception in the legislative instrument regulating reception of asylum seekers.<sup>17</sup> This design seems to reflect pre-existing practice in Italy, whereby asylum seekers were likely to stay in CARA or other first line reception structures throughout the entire asylum procedure,<sup>18</sup> even though the quality of reception conditions differs considerably between those types of accommodation and SPRAR facilities.

**TABLE 3- Percentage of Service Provides Users who are from immigrant communities**

| Service Provider                                  | Estimated population served | N. of service users par year      | % of clients who are from immigrant communities                  | main countries of origin for immigrant clients?  |
|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|--|
| Police  | 317826                      | around 100000                     | around 1% = 1000   | Tunisia Nigeria Gambia<br>Marocco Senegal Mali Cina<br>Somalia Bangladesh                              |
| Women's Aid Center<br>-                           | 188036                      | 85 taking charge and 150 contacts | Range from 1,5% to 3% of user yearly (from 1 to 2 migrant women) | Marocco - Tunisia - Nigeria  |
| Hospitals   | 317826                      | <i>no data provided</i>           | 3%   | Tunisia Nigeria Gambia<br>Marocco Senegal Mali Cina<br>Somalia Bangladesh                              |
| Family counselling                                | 317826                      | <i>no data provided</i>           | 3.5%   | Romania Tunisia Marocco<br>Nigeria China, Serbia Gambia<br>Bangladesh Somalia Pakistan<br>Senegal Mali |
| Reception Centers for refugees and asylum seekers | <i>no data provided</i>     | 15                                | 100%   | Nigeria  |
| Women's shelter                                   | <i>no data provided</i>     | 10                                | 1%   | Tunisia, Marocco, Romania  |

### **2.1.c USE OF GENDER AND SENSITIVE CULTURAL APPROACH**

**Police stations:** In case of S/GBV the Police asks for the collaboration with the local Women's aid center and Social Service in order to manage the taking in charge of women victims of violence. Generally police officers have the first contact with victims of S/GBV are women but, because of the lack of female Staff, it often can't be guaranteed. The police station don't supply any specific services for immigrant women victims of violence. Rarely police officers speak a second language or have multicultural competences.

**Women's aid centres:** services are free and women are often put into contact with it by Police or Social Service. They use a gender approach, utilizing female operators, and in some way a cultural sensitive approach using a Linguistic mediator when the woman is an immigrant. However these Services don't have any special operative procedure to manage the case of violence against immigrant women. The victims support is made of the following steps:

- **First Contact:** To build a confidence relationship between operator and woman and offer a space where woman can be help to be aware of facts and increase the consciousness of the crime.
- **Taking charge:** listening of the women experiences respecting their time and emotional needs in order to offer them a space without judgment where they can talk about the facts, their feelings and fears.

- Reception And Protection: protection procedure of woman offering her the possibility to start an empowerment pathway and build a new life. When a woman is a risk of death she'll be immediately moved to a shelter House.

The analysis of the questionnaire responses shows that immigrant women contacting Women's Aid Center have specific information needs such as notice about proceeding to report the crime or knowledge about the immigration policies. Often they have more problems than Italian women to report because of the documents and the residency permit, and because they don't know they can get the protection and free social service support as victims of trafficking.

**Family counseling:** Women can access to the Clinic spontaneously or they can be put into contact by the Social Services or Police. The female staff members have first contact provide victims with the following step of assistance:

- Reception: It is the first contact with victims when the nurse or doctor (women) try to build the relationship with the victim
- Diagnostic investigations
- health care
- Psychological support
- Activating anti-violence network (Police, anti-violence Centre, Social Services Municipal, counseling, shelter homes)

The same procedure is adopted with immigrant women victims of S/GBV and, even though the health operators could be supported by an intercultural mediator (registered to a local list), that still happens rarely..

**Hospital-First aid Post:** Violence is often omitted and the signs of violence are often overshadow. Many victims need to take their time before to talk about the event of violence and before to accept themselves as victims of violence. The Law no. 208/ 2015 has introduced The **pink code** to supply victims of violence with *multifunctional support service* respecting their privacy, silences and the time they require to decide to report or not the crime, starting from the first health service. The pink code is an health code assigned to user/woman in the Emergency Room (Hospital) that have suspected violence trauma or *injures*. In this case the person will be *accompanied* in a PINK ROOM that is a space of help and assistance where a **Task Force** - *made up of different professionals such as nurses, doctors, social workers and physiologists, police officers and magistrates* - will provide victims of violence with health care and physiological support. The purpose of this task force is to realize a support network for victims of violence, developing cooperation between the territorial institutions – such as the Health Service, the police and the judiciary - and many no profit organization and association that handle with defense of victims of violence.

### **Residential community for women:**

The Reception Center "COESI" has specific staff with intercultural competences (linguistic and intercultural mediators) but they are not specifically skilled in GBV. In front of case of GBV or potential victims they use only female staff and adopt the following procedure:

- First listening of the immigrant woman has experienced GBV trough the support Psychologist and an Intercultural mediator

- Listening sessions where professionals (Psychologists and Intercultural mediator) try to go deeply to the experience of violence together with the victim and respecting its silences and its painful experiences.
- Networking: Collaboration with the Police Station, Social and Health Services, and minor Tribunal if woman has children underage, for the woman taking charge.

The **Woman's Shelter "LA MINOSA"** don't supply a specific support to immigrant women victims of S/GBV. It offers general advocacy services help women with safety planning, court advocacy, Orders for Protection or Order assistance, referrals to area agencies - Police Station, Social and Health Services, Women's AID Centers, Territorial Minors Tribunal when woman has children underage- support and information groups, and individual support/advocacy.

#### **2.1.d ADMINISTRATION OF MAPPING SERVICES FORM : GAPS AND AREAS OF IMPROVEMENT**

**Police stations:** Analyzing the answers of the mapping tool items it comes out that the principal barrier for the service in meeting the needs of immigrant women is the absence of an official procedure to handle immigrant women in reporting the violence. In order to satisfy the help requests of immigrant women the police stations would need to have:

- the availability and access to a list of intercultural mediators;
- the availability and access to a list of linguistic mediators
- greater ease of access (speed and effectiveness) to the territorial social service

**Women's aid centres:** Both the ant violence Centers and the Anti-violence Support Desks interviewed have confirmed that one of the main problem for women and immigrant women victims of violence is the possibility to get a job and their economic independence. In consequence Women's aid centers declare that in order to address their service to the immigrant women requirements they need to have

- a connection with Job agencies and Services so as to offer a vocational guidance and a job placement services to support them to find a job.
- the availability of a List of intercultural mediators to call when it's necessary.

**Family counseling:** The operators of the Family Counseling talk about the need to get a specific procedure for the tacking charge of immigrant women victims of GBV able to offer:

- an adequate setting where immigrant women can recognize some connection with the native culture;
- a service of intercultural and linguistic mediation in order to be able to create a comfortable confident space for immigrant women



**Hospital-First aid Post:** The Law 208/2015 has introduced the pink code but it has not ruled a linguistic and intercultural mediation support in the public HealthCare Service for immigrant women victims of violence. These women, who broken down in their personal identity, would need build up themselves again and that is could be possible thanks to a culture sensitive approach instead to find bureaucratic obstacles or cultural misunderstandings.

Most of the First Aid Point of the Trapani province confirmed they cannot answer to the necessities of immigrant women victims of S/GBV without:

- a specific modus operandi for the tacking charge of immigrant women victims of GBV that respects the cultural origins of the victims and their believes
- The presence of the professionalisms with specific multicultural competences among the expertise of the task force ( planned by the PINK CODE

**Residential community for women:** analyzing the answers of the questionnaire given to the Residential communities for women it's clear enough that the main requirements of improvement of both are related to the:

- Need to be supported by a team specialized in S/GBV with multicultural competence in order to make immigrant women able to drop the diffidence to talk about their life and their painful experiences
- Need to have specific training about tradition, beliefs and religion of the main ethnic groups of the Sicilian immigrant flows finalized to develop a knowledge about the habits and customs of different cultures
- Need to gain an easily access to the social and health services of the local area

## **2. 1. e Formative and educational Service Providers requirements**

**TABLE 4. Formative Need**

|                                  | <u>Staff specifically trained</u> | <u>Periodical Training</u> | <u>Training focus on issues facing immigrant women DVA/sexual assault victims</u>                                 | <u>Formative necessities</u>   |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|---|--|
| <u>Police Station</u>            | NO                                | NO                         | Training activities are usually part of a plan activities promoted by some no profit organizations working on GBV | Training about how facing the report proceeding of Immigrant women                                     |
| <u>Women's Aid Centers</u>       | YES                               | biannual                   | Some of them should be focused on immigrant women   | Training about the Habits and customs of the of Main culture of South Africa                           |
| <u>Hospital –First Aid Point</u> | YES                               | yearly                     | NO  | Training about the methodology to handle case of migrant women victims of GBV respecting their culture |
| <u>Family counseling</u>         | YES                               | yearly                     | NO  | Training about the multicultural competences and S/GBV   |

Especially women's healthcare and social providers need to be prepared to respond to disclosures of GBV with skill. Even when providers do not ask about violence, women may disclose such experiences voluntarily. Providers who respond poorly can inflict great emotional harm or fail to provide essential medical and social care. Health and social service organizations may be the first or only point of contact outside the home for women experiencing violence, so professionals counsel women and provide information may be strategically placed to help women get assistance before violence escalates, and providers may inadvertently put women at further risk if they are uninformed or unprepared.

As noted above on the Table 4, professionals working in the Service Providers interviewed need training to address GBV adequately in order to recognize violence against women as a public health and human rights issues, separating prejudices and misconceptions about GBV common in the wider society.

One-shot trainings are not generally sufficient to change providers' attitudes or practices but what they ask is a training programs that should provide ongoing, repeated training and should train new staff as they are hired. The trainers should be knowledgeable about the epidemiology of violence; able to present sensitive material in nonthreatening ways but familiar with the main foreign culture present in the territorial area. The Training should start by exploring participants' own beliefs, concerns, and personal experiences regarding violence, recognizing that staff may have experienced or perpetrated violence themselves. By providing appropriate, ongoing training and institutional support, programs can encourage providers to consider the implications of gender-based violence in all aspects of their practice.

#### **2.1.f OTHERS SERVICES: GOOD PRACTICE FROM THE VOLUNTARIES**

##### ***A. HELP DESK IN ARABIC LANGUAGE - CARITAS MAZARA DEL VALLO***

It's a counseling desk composed by voluntary practitioners (social worker, psychologists, sociologist trainers, Lawyers, etc) and supported by Arabic women as linguistic mediators. It offers a space to migrant women where they can talk about their problems (economic, social and familiar problems) and try to find the best solution. For this purpose the help desk cooperates with local institution, Social Service, and other no profit associations. The target clients are Immigrant women ( in majority come from Morocco and Tunisia ) regularly resident in Mazara del Vallo.

During the giving of the mapping form (face to face interview) the staff told us that the main hindrance to speak with immigrant women about the S/GBV in one hand is attributable to immigrant women's reluctance to talk about the aggressive behavior of their husbands or male children and to recognize these behaviors as sorts of violence. In the other hand the barrier is ascribable to the lack of a dept knowledge of the Muslim culture and habits of the Arabic Community resident in Mazara del Vallo by volunteers.

##### ***B. STREET UNIT SERVICE OF CARITAS MAZARA DEL VALLO***

The **STREET UNIT SERVICE** is a group made up of three operators at least, of which sisters of the catholic church and volunteers purposely trained with linguistic and multicultural competences. The Team goes to the streets to meet immigrant women forced into prostitution by the trafficker network (in majority come from Nigeria).

During the first meetings on the street the operators try to keep in touch with women, avoiding women run away immediately. Through the subsequent meetings the team tries to build a confidential relationship with immigrant women in order to talk about their pain and violence

experiences just at the end. Finally (after at least 15 meeting, it means around after 6 9 months) the group will move the attention towards the social and health service of the local welfare system to help the immigrant woman to start an empowerment pathway, leaving the street and trying to get the opportunity to live a different life (new accommodation/house, getting a job, or beginning vocational training etc ).

The Strong points of this support service is the capacity to create a first contact with women victims of prostitution based on the confidence and respectful relation. The main criticism that the analysis of the research underlines, considering the target and the field of work, is that the Street Unit Service operates in cooperation with many local no profit associations, developing a caring networking, but not in partnership with the main actors of the fight to the Sexual and gender based violence that is : The local Police stations, Women's Aid Centers, Social and Health services.

### **C. “PELLEGRINO DELLA TERRA” ASSOCIATION**

The association provides victims of trafficking and sexual exploitation - 150 clients par year of which 13% are women immigrant come from Nigeria and Gana – with a free help service. It includes the following types of support and advocacy:

- Individual casework support and advocacy: action to empower victims of S/GBV by providing them with health, emotional, practical and personal welfare support. The job involves ensuring that immigrant women are provided with a safe, supportive and welcoming environment and enabling them to access their rights, make decisions and increase their life options.
- Accommodation in emergency situations: provide short or medium-term secure accommodation from a few days up to a few months. In addition to these core services, services may include transportation and provision of household/ personal goods, as well as safety planning, programmes for affected children and follow-up for former residents
- Counseling: individual counselling to support women in achieving their goals and address any challenges women may be experiencing (i.e. trauma, substance abuse, mental health issues);
- Housing and social welfare advice and support: offering longer-term accommodation along with support and referral services to assist women and their families in the transition from emergency shelter to permanent housing
- Education support and Italian language classes
- Language support (interpreters and intercultural mediators)
- Vocational guidance ( to attend a vocational training or to get a new job) Assistance in finding employment and accessing economic opportunities
- Activation of the Territorial network and Referral to other key agencies to offer the immigrant women the opportunity to start an empowerment pathway and try to build a new life, getting an house, a job and moved so far from the trafficking Human network. The service provide legal Assistance to support victims to report the crime to the Police and

Prosecutor's Office, assistance with legal applications and court preparation, as well as accompaniment or referrals to legal; assistance to access to the social protection and medical services;

Special Street Unit outreach services for immigrant women victims of Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation. A group of Skilled operators ( yearly Trained) find to put into contact with the victims of prostitution. During the first contact on the street, the voluntary social operators , explain the content of the prevention material given out and how the social services can be accessed. During this first contact it tries to collect basic information regarding the girls: origin, age, length of stay in Italy. The new or “first” contacts represent in general 50% of the contacts established by the mobile street unit, confirming thereby the high level of mobility of the girls involved in trafficking as well as the enormous amount of new and continuous arrival. During this first contact the girls usually welcome the cultural mediator of their own nationality and are quite talkative even if they only share basic personal information. During the second or after repeated contacts instead, it is more likely that they open up, talk about their lives and often complain about their condition.

As many no profit association working on the field of the contrast and prevention of the S/Gbv, Trafficking and Sexual exploitation phenomena, the “**PELLEGRINO DELLA TERRA**” **ASSOCIATION** can't activate any health and social protection if immigrant women don't report the violence.

## 2.2 INTERVIEW TO IMMIGRANT WOMEN VICTIMS OF S/GBV

### 2.2.a Participants: no. 15 women pre-selected by the associated partners

- **Nigerian women:** ten Nigerian women victims of violence and abuse in their Country and that have been subjected to sexual exploitation on their journey to get to Europe or were forced into prostitution in Libya - many women need the protection of the exploiter to not receive more abuse or violence during the trip or because they have to pay the documents and ticket for the trip. Three of them were victims of trafficking. Five women live in the Second Reception Center "Coesi" in Valderice, the other four reside in an own house in Mazara del Vallo whereas one lives in the Women's Shelter "La Mimosa".
- **Arab Women:** five Arab women, who have arrived in Italy with family reunification permit, (the husband lives and works in Italy), users of the services offered by the Associated partners. They live mainly within their house because they do not speak properly the Italian language and they so they can't get a job.

### 2.2.b Research method

#### ❖ Qualitative research:

It was decided to use mainly **in- depth interview**<sup>9</sup> - as the main method to collect data through an interpretative approach - for the understanding of women's violence experiences. The in-depth interview is a technique designed to elicit a vivid picture of the participant's perspective on the research topic. Researchers engage with participants by posing questions in a neutral manner, listening attentively to participants' responses, and asking follow-up questions and probes based on those responses. They do not lead participants according to any preconceived notions, nor do they encourage participants to provide particular answers by expressing approval or disapproval of what they say.

#### ❖ Setting and conduction of the Interview.

The interviews were conducted face-to-face in friendly place/room (inside the building of the associations, reception centers etc) and involve two interviewers and the Psychologist and the multicultural mediator of the residential communities or structure.

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<sup>9</sup> In-depth interviews are one of the most common qualitative methods. One reason for their popularity is that they are very effective in giving a human face to research problems. In addition, conducting and participating in interviews can be a rewarding experience for participants and interviewers alike. For participants in depth interviews offer the opportunity to express themselves in a way ordinary life rarely affords them. Many people find it flattering and even cathartic to discuss their opinions and life experiences and to have someone listen with interest. For their part, interviewers engaged in in-depth interviews are offered the privilege of having people who are virtually strangers entrust them with a glimpse into their personal lives

## ❖ In-depth interview Phases

- **Preliminary Explanation.**

Presentation of the team and the Purpose of the project, Information about the subject, objectives and method of the Interview.

- **Empathic Listening of women' experiences of violence**

Empathy is the ability to project oneself into the personality of another person in order to better understand that person's emotions or feelings.

Empathic listening, also called active listening or reflective listening, is defined a way of listening and responding to another person that improves mutual understanding and trust, enabling the listener to receive and accurately interpret the speaker's message and then provide an appropriate response<sup>10</sup>.

### The Process of Empathic Listening

- a) Give the person you are connecting with your full attention.
- b) Do not speak when the other person is in the middle of communicating their issue. Empathic listening means that your job is hearing what is being said, and reach to the heart of the topic to achieve full understanding of the situation.
- c) Offer a summary of what you have heard to the speaker, when they are done talking. This means rewording what it's been heard, offering a summarized version of what speaker have said. It need be no more than an outline going over all of the most important key points of their problem. This affirms to them that listener were listening, and reaffirms to yourself what you heard..

Through the empathic listening we encouraged immigrant women to fully express herself free of interruption, criticism. Often they suffer a sense of shame and humiliation also for the loss of the trust in themselves and the others. Instead thank to the emphatic connection with them it succeeded in reducing the stress and tension and gaining the trust and cooperation with immigrant women to talk about the trauma and violence experiences. When victims felt understood, their defensiveness were lower and they were able to think more clearly about what had happened and to be more receptive to outside inputs..

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<sup>10</sup> The Benefits of Empathic Listening are: builds trust and respect; enables the one in need to release his/her emotions, reduces tensions, encourages the surfacing of information, creates a safe environment for sharing and problem solving.

After the first unstructured interviewing we decided to meet immigrant women one more time, using a **semi structured interviewing** method, in order to make open-ended questions about relevant topics that could have strayed from the in-depth interview: Definition/understanding of Violence; Violence Behaviors; Violence Contexts; How did others react to the violence fact?; Changes in cultural and life attitudes toward violence;

### 2.2.c Brief abstract of the immigrant women's Interviews

Sexual and gender based violence is a problem present in each cultures but the difference between the western and the Arabic and Asian cultures is that in the last ones there aren't an effective legislative system that defend the rights of women and a support system for victims.<sup>11</sup>

There is an high level of domestic violence against women among the Moroccan communities in Italy, and this is a type of violence which is often underreported, especially when the victims have a precarious legal status. The stories listened of Moroccan Women are stories of women that come from poor families and rural areas, that never studied or went to the School, and absolutely without any job prospective. Often they arrived in Italy by the family reunification permit, consciousness that the only mission they have is take care of the children and house. Policies on family reunification, for example, which reinforce women's dependence on a male partner, may make them less able to escape domestic violence.

They were alone without money and not speaking the Italian language and completely dependent on their Husbands, whom often abuse of their role and position. As Moroccan women interviewed explained *"is not easy to be a foreign woman here, and I knew lots of Moroccan women who suffer violence in their homes, from their husbands, without denouncing them because they think that there is nothing that can be done"*. In other cases, as three of Moroccan women interviewed, many Arabic women don't recognize sort of domestic violence as a criminal behavior but as a familiar issue that must to remain in domestic ground.<sup>12</sup>

The indifference to this type of violence stems from attitudes that domestic violence is a private matter and, usually, a justifiable response to misbehaviour on the part of the wife. Selective excerpts from the Koran are used to prove that men who beat their wives are following God's commandments. These religious justifications, plus the importance of preserving the honour of the family, lead abusers, victims, police and health care professionals to join in a conspiracy of silence rather than disclosing these offences. However, a fair reading of the Koran shows that wife abuse, like genital mutilation and "honour killings" are a result of culture rather than religion.

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<sup>11</sup> According to an IOM report – A study on the socioeconomic profile of migrants arriving in Italy based on interviews conducted between April and July 2016 with a thousand migrants at open reception centres (CARA), temporary reception centres (CAS) and secondary reception centres (SPRAR) in several regions of Italy – the reasons which drive migrants to leave change dramatically according to gender "There is a striking difference in the percentage of women versus men that left for family or friend-related reasons (37.8% versus 17.8%)," the report reads. "Many women, in fact, report leaving to avoid abuse within the family, forced marriage or to follow a partner." Discrimination, on the other hand, is less frequent. The driving factors for men leaving also include affiliation to political or religious groups, which play a smaller role in women's decision to leave.

<sup>12</sup> The Moroccan Penal Code provides insufficient protection to women against sexual and gender violence crimes, which are often unreported and prosecutions not pursued. Over the past decade, Morocco has made significant strides in improving women's rights, including the ground-breaking passage of the 2004 Family Code, giving women greater protection and equality, and the 2008 ban on discrimination against women. But the country still struggles with high levels of gender-based violence. Fully 60% of Moroccan women have experienced some form of violence and a quarter of them sexual violence in their lifetime.

Even more faces of violence are present in the stories of the Nigeria women interviewed. Some of them were victims of trafficking, many have been subjected to serious sexual exploitation on their journey and others are forced into prostitution in Libya.<sup>13</sup>

In Libya, women are often gang raped by their traffickers with no regard for their nationality or age, or even if they are pregnant *“Selling people is normal in Libya”* said one of women interviewed. Violence and exploitation were common place while crossing in Niger and Libya, where the women were detained before sailing to Italy.

For many of these women, sex work isn’t a choice. It’s slave labor, enforced by vicious gang leaders who threaten the women with physical violence and deportation if they refuse to comply.<sup>14</sup>

*“If I had reported him to the police, my family would have been in great danger”* said one of them.. *“but thank to Sister Claudia I succeed in doing it.. and now I ‘m still anxious, but free and confident”*

## 2.2 d Final results

The analysis of the in-depth interview and the story of the personal experience of the immigrant women demonstrate that victims of SGBV do not look for specific assistance, unless there have serious health problems, because of the

- Humiliation of the violence suffered
- Embarrass of the judgment of the operators working in the care services
- Shame of speaking about their life and themselves
- Worry about of the reactions of members of their community

The evaluation of the semi structured interview highlights that among immigrant women there is an high level of unawareness about which are behaviors and practices attributable to Sexual and Gender based violence and about punibility by the Italian and European Law as penal crimes.

Immigrant women victims of trafficking and sexual exploitation don’t reveal details about the exploitation networks or report the crime because they fear of

- losing the job promised by the exploitation network that brought them to Italy
- being tracked by traffickers. The fragmentation of the control chain, due to the women being sold to different individuals while crossing countries, prevents the victims from connecting their exploiters to the “maman” who ultimately paid for their trip to Italy.
- being threatened in retaliation (Nigerian women undergo voodoo rituals, based on hair bands, nails and magical formulas that bind them to their exploiters)

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<sup>13</sup> For at least 30 years, Nigerian women have been trafficked into Europe for sex work, but numbers have spiked recently. In 2014, the trickle of a few hundred women a year grew to nearly 1,500. The following year, it increased again to 5,600. In 2016, at least 11,009 Nigerian women and girls arrived on Italian shores. These women used to arrive on planes with visas. Now, they come the “back way” — the smuggling route that has developed across Africa to bring hundreds of thousands of Africans to Europe.



- being repatriated or losing the residence permit or even losing parenting (especially the Bengali and Moroccan women).

Furthermore, the evaluation of the Interviews pointed out that the lack of knowledge about Legislation in the field of trafficking and Gender Based Violence generates a scepticism among immigrant women, not facilitating to trust Police or other Social Services. So Immigrant women victims of trafficking don't know they could get the international protection, a social protection and an economic support as victims of Gender Based Violence don't are aware of obtaining special support for them and their children if they report the crime.<sup>15</sup>

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<sup>15</sup> ANTI GENDER BASED VIOLENCE ITALIAN LEGISLATION: Law n.66 of 15<sup>th</sup> February 1996 Introduction of the consideration of each kind of violence against women as a crime against the individual freedom and not anymore as a crime against the morality and public decency ; Law n.154 of 4<sup>th</sup> April 2001 New measures such as the estrangement of the violent relative in order to fight the domestic violence; Law n.60 and Law n.134/2001 Introduction of the free advocacy (collaboration between aid women centers and Courts) of women victims of violence or abused which live in economic disadvantage; Law n.38 of 23<sup>th</sup> April 2009 Increase of penalties for sexual violence crimes and introduction of the "Stalking" crime; Law n.77 of 27<sup>th</sup> June 2013 Ratifying the Istanbul Convention (2011), It represents the most important step made by the Legislative to prevent and contrast the GBV; Law no. 119 of 15<sup>th</sup> October 2013 - *transformation in law and modification of the Legislative Decree no. 93 of 14<sup>th</sup> august 2013*. The law aims to make more incisive the penal repression of domestic violence, abuse and sexual violence and stalking. Moreover in order to ensure effective implementation of the Istanbul Convention the Law establishes that: victims of domestic and sexual violence, stalking and female genital mutilation can get free legal aid; concession of the Humanitarian residence permit for Victims of Trafficking according to the art.18 of The Immigration Consolidated ACT - *adopted with the Italian Legislative Decree 286/98 to recognize the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings of 16<sup>th</sup> May 2005*.

## Final findings: Immigrant women victims of S/GBV REFERENCE

- ## Final findings: Service providers REFERENCE

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