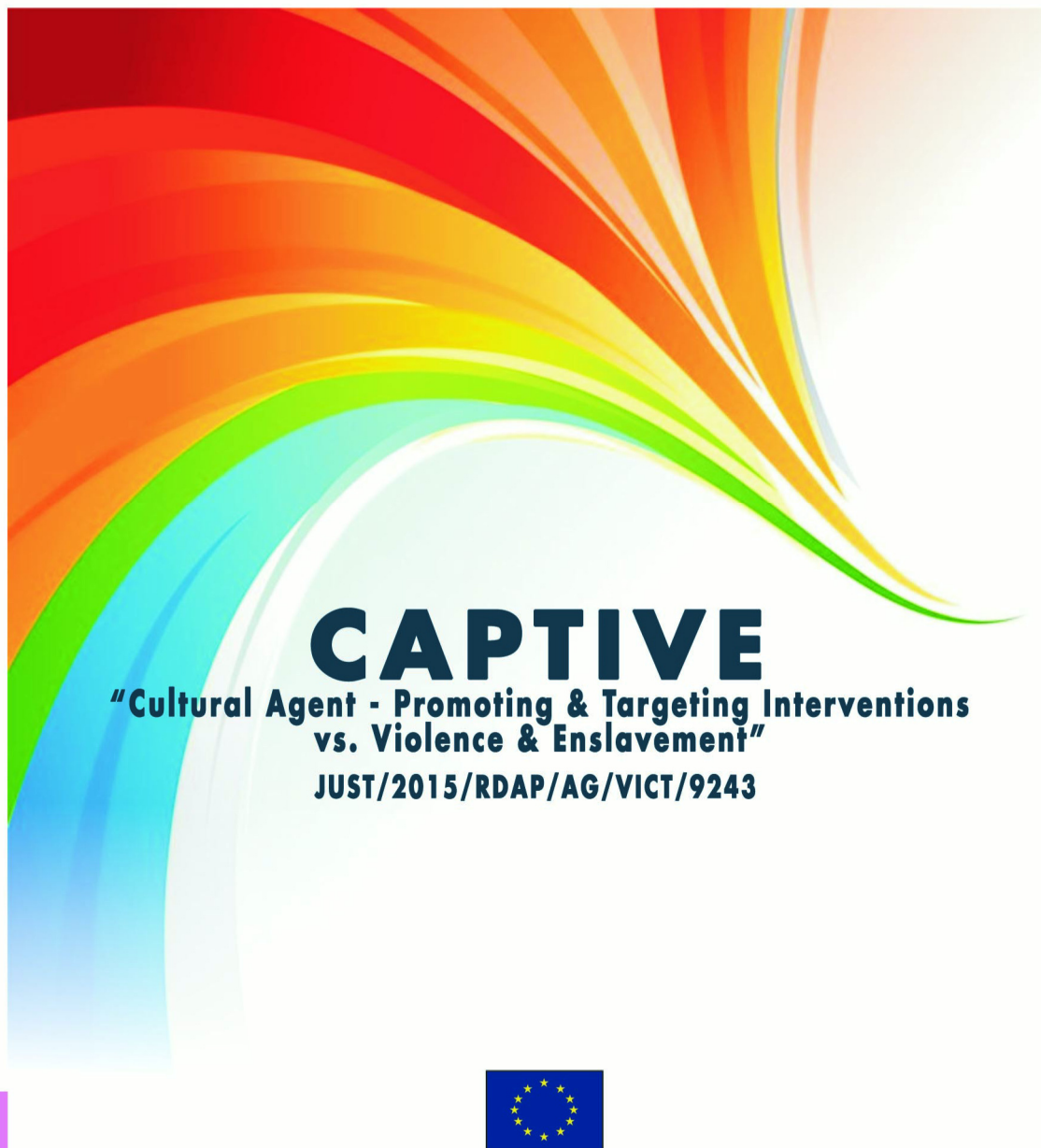


Curious to know more about the project? Check out our website, Facebook page or Twitter profile!

Website: <https://captive.euro-cides.eu/>
Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/projectcaptive/>
Twitter: @ProjectCAPTIVE1



This publication has been produced with the financial support of the Rights, Equality and Citizenship (REC) Programme of the European Union. The contents of this publication are the sole responsibility of the CAPTIVE Project partners and can in no way be taken to reflect the views of the European Commission.



CAPTIVE

“Cultural Agent - Promoting & Targeting Interventions
vs. Violence & Enslavement”

JUST/2015/RDAP/AG/VICT/9243



*Co-funded by the Rights Equality
and
Citizenship Programme of the European Union*



What is Project CAPTIVE?

Project CAPTIVE (Cultural Agent Promoting & Targeting Interventions vs. Violence & Enslavement) is a 2-year project, co-funded by the Rights, Equality and Citizenship Programme of the European Union, aimed at combating S/GBV among migrant women.

The partnership consists of 2 NGOs, Euro-CIDES (FR) and ANFE (IT), a prison/refugee camp Justizvollzugsanstalt Zweibrücken (DE) and 3 universities, the University of Malta (lead partner), the University of Seville (ES) and the University of Coventry (UK). Several other organisations are involved in the project as Associated Partners.



Why a project on S/GBV among migrant women?

« I couldn't sleep because in my country there was a lot of violence. I thought "these men are going to rape us during the night..." and I kept protecting my little daughter with a knife I stole from a bar. » A. Mexico (from fieldwork conducted in Spain)

Gender-based violence (GBV) is a tragic reality for many women and girls across the globe. Women who are migrants or refugees are among the most vulnerable, with up to 7 out of every 10 migrant women reporting a lifetime experience of GBV. A portion of these women will be fleeing conflict-related sexual violence or may be seeking a life removed from where domestic and or/sexual violence, harassment and other harmful practices such as forced marriage and female genital mutilation, are normalised. However, sadly women and girls continue to be at risk of a range of GBV, like sexual assault, forced prostitution and trafficking, on their migration journey. In their host countries, a whole new set of challenges arise for women and girls related to their immigration status, cultural and linguistic diversity and economic disadvantage.

ERASMUS. US attracts every year around 5,000 international students and has agreements with more than 700 universities worldwide. US is committed to a strong social justice agenda and works continually to support students from minority groups. The University has a lengthy record of involvement in European projects and, over 18 years, has developed the operational and financial capacity to ensure successful implementation of project goals. Engagement with collaborative research projects is central to the University of Seville's (US) commitment to European mobility. The Faculty of Education has engaged heavily with such projects. In addition to those listed specifically, US took part in STAY IN, Student guidance at university for inclusion (526600-LLP1-2012-1-IT-Erasmus-ESIN) led from Italy; and led EU MILL, EuroMediterranean integration through lifelong learning (530401-TEMPUS-1- 2012-1-ES-TEMPUS-SMHES).

Contact person: Dr. José González-Monteagudo

Website: <http://www.us.es/eng>

E-mail: monteagu@us.es

UK: The University of Coventry, Faculty Research Centre for Advances in Behavioural Studies. Coventry University was granted University status in 1992. The University provides high quality learning and applied research with a strong vocational focus for over 24,000 students. The principal activities of the University are research and development projects, academic and specialist consultancy, professional development courses, training services, secondments, student placements, graduate recruitment, workshops, seminars and conferences. The Centre for Advances in Behavioural Science focuses on the development and evaluation of theoretically-rooted, evidence-based psychological interventions across a range of areas: children's literacy and developmental disorders, violence and interpersonal aggression, identity and resilience in communities and organisations, cognition, neuropsychology and psychopharmacology. Related to this aim is the need to develop theoretical models that map the environmental and personal factors that impact successful intervention. We work in partnership with key stakeholders to identify key challenges, develop resources, evaluate initiatives and theoretical models, and to create sustainable approaches to impact.

Contact person: Claire Pillinger

Website: <https://www.coventry.ac.uk/research/areas-of-research/advances-in-behavioural-science/>

E-mail: aa5567@coventry.ac.uk



Malta: The University of Malta, Department of Criminology (Lead partner).

The University of Malta is the highest teaching institution in Malta. It is publicly funded and is open to all those who have the requisite qualifications. The University's structures are in line with the Bologna Process and the European Higher Education Area. Conscious of its public role, the University strives to create courses which are relevant and timely in response to the needs of the country. The supreme governing bodies of the University are the Council and the Senate. There are some 11,500 students including over 1000 international students (450 are visiting students) from 92 different countries, following fulltime or part-time degree and diploma courses, many of them run on the modular or credit system. The University regularly hosts a large number of Erasmus and other exchange students.

The Department is involved in research and teaching in the field of Criminology: policing, corrections, terrorism, geo-spatial analysis of crime, psychology/psychiatry/biology of crime, criminological research methods, cyber crime, criminal investigation, crime/criminal profiling, domestic violence, hate crimes and other crime-related areas of study. It also acts as a resource centre for the provision of experts and expertise in the various fields of its activity to the Courts of Justice and the Probation Services (which could be considered a direct off-shoot of the then Institute of Forensic Studies). Furthermore, it acts as an advisory body to the Government on matters pertaining to criminal justice.

Contact person: Dr. Sandra Scicluna

Website: <https://www.um.edu.mt/socialwellbeing/criminology>

E-mail: sandra.scicluna@um.edu.mt

Spain: The University of Seville, Faculty of Education. The University of Seville (US), founded in 1505, comprises 26 Faculties and Centres with 129 departments. It offers 78 Bachelor degrees, 80 Masters and 148 Doctoral programmes, catering for 64,000 students and a further 4,000 researchers based in 400 different research groups. Annually, the University accounts for around 7,500 scientific publications with an international impact. The Taiwan Ranking places Seville in the top 500 universities worldwide, in URAP Seville ranks in the top 400. QS ranks Seville's Education sector within the World's Top 250. In collaboration with the University of Malaga, Seville manages High Tech, a renowned International Campus on behalf of a consortium of Spanish universities. This is an unique campus set up to showcase Spain's research strengths. Within Spain, USE ranks third in applications for patents and generates significant technological enterprises. Each year some 9,000 students achieve internships in industry affirming a strong entrepreneurial spirit. USE is committed to European mobility, and in 2010 was Spain's foremost participant in

There are many barriers to help-seeking which include language, cultural norms and beliefs, but also distrust in the system, feelings and experiences of discrimination and exclusion. Project CAPTIVE aims to identify the specific needs of migrant women victims/survivors of S/GBV and advocate for support services that are better tailored to this target group.

What are the objectives of the project?

- To share good practices amongst partner countries.
- To capitalise on the skills of migrant women and train them in how to help and support migrant victims/survivors of S/GBV.
- To train professionals that encounter migrant women in their daily work, in S/GBV among migrant women, cultural awareness and cultural sensitivity.
- To raise awareness about S/GBV within the migrant community and broader society more generally.
- To create support programmes for migrant women victims/survivors of S/GBV.
- To promote an effective model of European cooperation in the field of prevention, fight against S/GBV and support to migrant women victims or potential victims of S/GBV.

Main activities and outputs:

Project CAPTIVE revolves around 4 core clusters of activities:

1. Research
2. Training
3. Capacity-building
4. Awareness-raising

1 Research was conducted in the 6 partner countries to better grasp the challenges faced by migrant women victims/survivors of S/GBV in each national and local context and give voice to their experiences. The research involved a literature review, interviews with service providers and migrant women victims/survivors of S/GBV. Outputs include 6 national reports and 1 cross-national report. The reports are downloadable at: <https://captive.euro-cides.eu/>



“Through the course, I learned more about the laws of the country I live in and domestic violence. I now know better that organisations are there to help the abused and refugees and try their best to make their lives better with no return. I also learned how to integrate with the locals and know more about their culture and law.”

Ethno-cultural Agent, Malta

- 2 Training activities targeted both migrant women and professionals. In Germany, Italy and Malta 5-8 migrant women were recruited to participate in an Ethno-cultural Agent course (150 hours). Through a mixture of teaching, discussion and focus groups the course aimed to equip women with the know-how to identify S/GBV, learn what services are available locally and become aware of the legal protections offered in the country that they are residing in.



Germany: Justizvollzugsanstalt Zweibrücken is a penitentiary institution in Rhineland Palatinate. It was built in 1839 - 1845 as a Bavarian county jail. Since then it had been expanded extensively and continues to expand and modernize. We are the “central training institution” of Rhineland-Palatinate. Male and female prisoners are trained together in many various professions. At present, JVA Zweibrücken is employing 321 women and men of different professions e.g. lawyers, psychologists, counsellors, social workers and a doctor. Zweibrücken Prison has a lot of experience in treatment of violent offenders and gender-based violence. Furthermore they managed two refugee camps for several months.

Contact person: Anja Rohr

Website: <https://jvazw.justiz.rlp.de/de/startseite/>

E-mail: Anja.Rohr@vollzug.jm.rlp.de

Italy: A.N.F.E. Italy is a National Association based in Rome organized with 48 foreign representatives, covering 16 countries. In Italy the body is made up of 44 provincial and 16 regional structures. A.N.F.E. is registered for the Register of Institutions and Associations performing activities in favor of immigrants (Ministry of Labour and Social Policies); General Directorate of Immigration; UNAR Registry, the Registry of associations and to support the fight against the discrimination (Presidency of the Council of Ministers - Department for Equal Opportunities). A.N.F.E. is one of the founders of the National Emigration Council (CNE). It's member of the General Council of the Union International des Organismes familiaux, of Comites and of the General Council of Italians Abroad (CGIE). It participates actively in the tables of the Territorial Councils for Immigration and it's also part of the Institute for International Economic Cooperation and the Problems of Development. One of the main activities of A.N.F.E. in the world is developing new inclusion policies in order to promote the social integration of migrant communities in the hosting countries. For that reason in the last few years A.N.F.E., answering to the social inclusion needs of the new migration flows come from Africa and Arabic Countries, has organized language and culture courses for migrants and refugees.

Contact person: Giuseppe Pilocane

Website: <http://www.anfe.it/>

E-mail: gpilocane@tiscali.it



'The ideal multicultural system' : CAPTIVE E-manual

Following technical meetings with local stakeholders, partners produced an E-manual, which articulates the project team's vision for an ideal multicultural support system for migrant women victims/survivors of GBV in the 6 territories. The e-manual includes information about geography, levels of decision-making, migration and GBV in each local context. Moreover, it identifies key gaps in service provision and suggests strategies for more effective communication, referrals and information-sharing among the main stakeholders. The E-manual can be downloaded at this link: <https://captive.euro-cides.eu/>

Who are we?

France: Euro-CIDES brings important experience from other projects. Each year since 2002 they have performed training sessions on territories' diagnosis for students, as well as for social workers and managers of social institutions and structures, on behalf of a regional French institute of social work. In relation to education in prison, from 2008 onwards they associated the Headmaster of the teaching unit of the French National Education Ministry in the prison of Bordeaux to their works. Since 2011 they have involved the French public youth care service (DIR PJJ SO) in their works and from 2012 they have been joined by the pedagogical unit of the French Ministry of National Education, which manages 20 schools in prisons of the south-west region of France (Bordeaux, Limoges, Poitiers). Furthermore, Euro-CIDES has participated as applicant or partner in several projects under the EU Lifelong Learning Programme (for instance: HIPPO 2008/2010 dealing with the transition from prison to outside; FEFI 2013/2015 focusing on the education of female inmates; ON-OFF 2013/2015, concerning the exchange of methodologies in the education of detainees) and also as associate partner in European Social Fund projects (acknowledgement of prior learning in prison) always for population in social difficulties and precarity, also with intellectual difficulties and very low skills. They also work (directly or associated) with probation services so their competences is a complement with such target groups than CAPTIVE ones

oo

Contact person: Dominique Antony

Website: <https://euro-cides.eu/>

E-mail: dominique.antony@cegetel.net



An online course (30 hours) aimed at professionals was also created. The course explores S/GBV adopting a survivor-centred and gender-sensitive approach, and looks into intercultural communication and different strategies of coping and resilience. The e-course is accessible at:

<https://www.openlearning.com/courses/captivecourseforprofessionals/HomePage>

3 Capacity building: A support desk acting as a one-stop-shop for migrant women victims or potential victims of S/GBV was set up within institutions dealing with cases of S/GBV. The support desk brings together Ethno-cultural agents and professionals to offer migrant women a range of information on relevant services available locally and nationally. To ensure sustainability, a European Organisation of Ethno-cultural Agents was set up bringing together EcAs and professionals from partner countries, with the aim of furthering the work undertaken in the course of the project. National and EU protocols were also signed with relevant stakeholders.





Main findings emerging from the research and project activities:



4 Awareness-raising activities included information sessions for professionals in the 6 partner countries and information and prevention activities in France, Spain and the UK.



Storytelling activities/laboratories exploring GBV and involving both migrant women and men took place in Germany, Italy and Malta.



- Migrant women are often exposed to pre-migration conflict-related sexual violence; intimate partner violence across the lifespan, from childhood 'witnessing' exposure in pre- and post-migration settings; child maltreatment (for self and own children); forced and early marriage and the threat of so-called 'honour-based' violence; sexual assault and rape by strangers, acquaintances and partners; and human trafficking and domestic servitude;
- The location of migrant women at the intersection of race, immigration and gender makes the actual experience of SGBV qualitatively different from that of White or native-born women;
- It is therefore crucial that there is understanding and awareness among frontline professionals and service providers about multilayered and routinised forms of domination that often converge in these women's lives, and hinder them to create alternatives to abusive relationships and other forms of violence and abuse;
- Improved training may also alleviate the high levels of burnout experienced by providers/professionals who attempt to meet the needs of migrant women victims;
- Services working with migrant communities need to apply trauma-informed practice; specialist reach including staff that share language and cultural backgrounds; capability around responding to disclosure and handling referral safely and sensitively; competence and confidence to challenge harmful community norms; access to trained interpreters; and options for exercising choice such as being able to request female interviewers;
- The relative invisibility of migrant women's role in Europe's workforce and the associated insecurity faced by participants in domestic and other work environments, regardless of legal status, underscores the need for gender sensitive policies on migration and employment, and to progress legislation to protect against slavery;
- Multiple avenues for informing newly arrived and current migrants must be explored and used to enable better access to information on risks, rights and services which could be promoted through community groups, early intervention, immigration and border control agencies, and long-term engagement with survivors and those at risk.