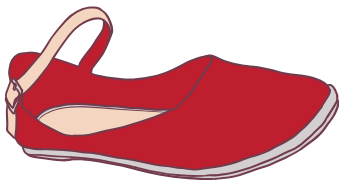


Euromed Seminar

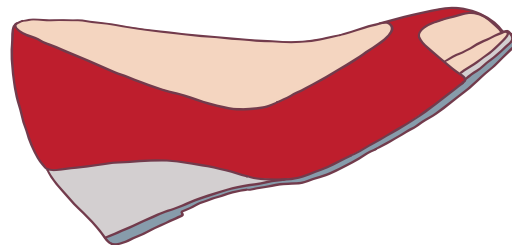
# Red Shoes

One step beyond...

Facultad de Filología  
Universidad de Sevilla  
Del 5 al 9 de marzo de 2019



## Benilde



Cofinanciado por el programa Erasmus+ de la Unión Europea



NOSDO  
AYUNTAMIENTO DE SEVILLA  
Qualitat Juvenil  
y Planes Joves de la Comissió Interuniversitària

20  
1000  
2019



UNIVERSITÀ DI FOGGIA



AYUNTAMIENTO DE CORDOBA  
Promoción de la Igualdad

CÁTEDRA DE ESTUDIOS DE LAS MUJERES  
LEONOR DE GUZMÁN

ane  
Agencia Nacional Española



جمعية ارتقاء  
من أجل مشاركة نسائية فاعلة



CURE  
<http://www.fondacijacure.org>



ADC

Asociația pentru Dezvoltare Creativă

A cargo de Susana Lafraya Puente

**BENILDE EDICIONES**

<http://www.benilde.org/>

Sevilla

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DISEÑO DE PORTADA

Eva María Moreno Lago

## Index

1. **What is “The Red shoes Report”?** Presentación del Informe “Red shoes”/“Red shoes” Report Presentation.
2. **Who is Benilde?** Presentación de Benilde/Benilde Presentation.
3. **Why & how, when & where our Euromed Seminar “Red shoes. One step beyond...”?** Descripción breve de nuestro proyecto/A short description of our project.
4. **Who & with whom?** Nuestras entidades socias, participantes, equipo de formación, voluntaries/as y otros colaboradores/Our Partners for the project, Participants, the Training Team, Volunteers & other collaborators.
5. **What?** El Programa de formación diario y la Memoria de fotos y el Videoclip/The Daily Training Programme and Memory photos & Videoclip link.
6. **Violence against women and girls?** A. Ponencia inaugural de Sana Emam (Arab Women Media Center, Jordan) y B. Trabajos de investigación previa realizados por las participantes; A. Framework speech by Sana Emam (Arab Women Media Center, Jordan) and B. Previous research work done by the participants on the topic.
7. **Annex:** Results of the Final Evaluation Survey.

*“Violence against women and girls is one of the most widespread, persistent and devastating human rights violations in our world today”, says United Nations. Women & girls continue suffering the most extreme form of discrimination as the major obstacle to the fulfillment of women rights and to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Goal 5). Red shoes is a symbol for reflection inspired by Elina Chauvet performances.*

## 1. What is “The Red shoes Report”? Presentación del Informe “Red shoes”/“Red shoes” Report Presentation

This Report is one of the results of our enriching work together. The aim is to share the work we have done to inspire other people interested in the development of projects related to the Violence against Women and Girls.

The structure of the Report is as follows:

- **Who is Benilde?** Promoter of project
- **Why & how, when & where our Euromed Seminar “Red shoes. One step beyond...”?** A short description of our project.
  - **Who & with whom?** Our Partners for the project, the Training Team & Participants & Volunteers.
  - **What?** The Daily Training Programme and Memory photos & Videoclip link.
  - **Violence against women in girls?** Previous research work done by the participants on the topic; and the framework speech by Sana Aleman (Arab Women Media Center, Jordan).
- **Annex:** Results of the Final Evaluation Survey.

## 2. Who is Benilde? Presentación de Benilde/Benilde Presentation

**Benilde** is a Cultural Association, a nonprofit NGO, and a University Association of the University of Sevilla. It was set up in 2014 as an initiative of the Research Group HUM753 “Escritoras y Escrituras” (Women Writers & Writing) and from the Cooperation for Development Group “Gender, Education & Awareness”, from the University of Sevilla.

**Benilde** works with: Cultures & Women, in the field of training and integration and equal opportunities between men and women.

Its main aims are:

1. To promote women participation in all spheres of culture, artistic creation and the studies and those in which women are subject/object of study, writing and reading of women writers from different languages and cultures.

2. To Foster the dialogue and exchanges between the University and Women Associations, NGO’s from disadvantage sectors: discriminated by race and any other reason, in risk of social exclusion, foreigners, sick women, victims of violence, and/or handicapped.

3. To disseminate women achievements in humanistic and scientific culture with the daily recognition, cultural activities and research of women.

4. To promote participation and presence of women in the political, economic, cultural, social and academic life as an instrument for the development of society and for the intercultural promotion and fostering cooperation between women associations.

Activities:

- Creation of didactic material, hardware and software, audiovisual materials, artistic, literary, magazines, papers, books and e-books, guides, edition, design and production.
- Organizing workshops, congress, seminars, conferences, exhibitions, symposium, performances, reading, cultural festivals, Cinema series, cine-forum, musicals, co-workings for women, theater, painting.

- Design, preparation, development and evaluation of training courses in all educative spheres formal, non-formal and informal, public and private and from School to University.
- Management of cultural, political, economic, social and university spaces.
- Creation of new ways of leisure and new activities for Young women participation and the promotion of volunteering and solidarity citizenship from Gender perspective.
- Translation and interpretation activities in all women creations and activities.
- Action related with New Technologies for Women and Research and technology development.
- Activities for Human Rights Defenders, mainly related to Sexual and Reproductive Rights (Vienna Conference)
- Projects and programs of International Cooperation Development and Humanitarian Action with Gender Perspective.

Other developed Erasmus+ Youth in Action projects:

- Euromediterranean Training Course: “Be brave: empower yourself”, Erasmus+ Youth in Action (2015-3-ES02-KA105-006989), Sevilla & Córdoba (Spain), 23-28 May 2016.

**More info: [www.benilde.org](http://www.benilde.org)**

### 3. Why & how, when & where our Euromed Seminar “Red shoes. One step beyond...”? A short description of our project

**The Euromed Seminar "Red shoes. One step beyond..."**, celebrated in Sevilla & Córdoba (Spain) between the 5<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> of March 2019, has brought together 20 youth workers, young women leaders, trainers and Gender experts from Women & Youth Organizations from the European Union (Hungary, Latvia, Italy & Spain), the Mediterranean (Jordan & Morocco), the Balkans (Bosnia & Herzegovina) and from the Balkan Eastern country (Republic of Moldova) to work on the topic of Culture & Education as a tool to fight against young women & girls violence.

Our aims for the Seminar has been:

- To share information & knowledge on the situation of violence against women & girls in the Euromediterranean context and to reflect on their consequences in our societies.
- To exchange good practices & tools, and common challenges to fight against gender violence from civil society and to explore new working methods.
- To learn more about “Erasmus+ Youth in Action Programme” as a resource to promote Women rights and to create a network for new projects and ideas for the next future strengthening the role of young women in societies.

The methodology developed has been: based on Non formal Education principles and methods where participants had an active role (before, during and after).

The Seminar have been delivered through: workshops (Sessions regarding: Mapping Women Violence in Euromed, Intercultural Association Women Market, Quality Criteria in Erasmus+ projects & Erasmus+ & Women rights I and II); debates & dialogues (Women rights & activism at the "Cátedra de Estudios de las Mujeres Leonor de Guzmán" of the University of Córdoba); info-sessions (Sessions: Introduction to the topic “A view on Violence against women & girls in the Mediterranean” & Introduction to the Erasmus+ Youth in Action Programme); learning by doing (Sessions regarding: Red shoes performance & Creation and elaboration of Erasmus+ projects); meetings with local government representatives & NGO's (Sessions: Greets at Sevilla’s Town Hall & Gender

participative policies at Córdoba's Equality House of the Town Hall); and through other cooperative games & intercultural partnership building.

Last but not least, we had the great and unforgettable opportunity to share together the demonstration during the 8<sup>th</sup> March: International Women Day in the streets of Sevilla.

We tried, from civil society, to go one step beyond to work on the prevention and end of violence working together women & youth organizations breaking the wall of silence and addressing the issue of Gender Violence in public, changing stereotypes and discriminatory attitudes and creating new opportunities for young people to fight against gender violence.

*“Eradicating violence may sound like a utopian dream, but it is not impossible. We need to imagine a better society for future generations”* says Elina Chauvet  
(Mexican “artist”)



**4. Who & with whom?** Nuestras entidades socias, participantes, equipo de formación, voluntaries/as y otros colaboradores/Our Partners for the project, Participants, the Training Team, Volunteers & other collaborators

**OUR PARTNERS:**

**Bosnia & Herzegovina partner (FONDACIJA CURE):**

Foundation CURE is a feminist organization focused on empowerment of young women in Bosnia & Herzegovina through education and raising awareness on women's human rights and the role of women in a society. It empowers a new generation of feminists and activists, while on the other hand contribute to building of strong women's movement in B&H that will respect generation's differences and different approaches to gender equality. By promoting nonviolent culture and anti-discrimination Foundation CURE holds up to visibility of women and their role in a society through transparency of its work, street activism and engaged art.

Blending of street activism, cooperation with institutions and networking enables Foundation CURE to target so many different groups of women and men and the general public. Foundation CURE advocates for gender equality and equality of women, young women and LBT women in Bosnia and Herzegovina, for a society without patriarchal norms, and with zero tolerance for discrimination and violence against women.

Foundation CURE supports and enables safe environment for new generation of activists and feminist and for their responsible and active participation in positive social changes through: capacity building; research, analysis and public policy advocacy; improving/changing picture of women in media , and increasing visibility of women's activism and contributions to positive social changes; local and regional networking; engaged art and activism; building of inclusive and sustainable women's movement. The biggest strength of organization – engaging young women to work in Foundation is also the biggest potential weakness due to the fact that because of education and/or full time employment opportunities in professions fluctuation in the team is not uncommon. Therefore process of strategic planning have recognized a need for setting the system to attract and engage more volunteers – a group from which Foundation select team members. One of the key

achievements of Foundation CURE is festival PitchWise - Festival of Women's Art and Activism (PW) organized annually since 2006 for twelve years now. Festival have started with an idea to use public unused spaces and transform it into the place that brings together artists engaged in tackling social issues and challenges, activists, academics, feminists, and all others interested in women's issues in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in the region. Every year on PW festival more than 50 artists and over 200 activists participates from region.

CURE bases its work on and stands for the following core values: Solidarity among women, Empowerment of women, Innovativeness in approaches and activities, transparency of work, Integrity, Oriented toward beneficiaries, Activism as method to make an influence, Enabling safe space for women, Consistency in work and committed to results. With all mentioned Cure Foundation will be valuable add for project Red shoes, One step beyond... and also it will be opportunity to exchange good practices and knowledge, to connect and establish new collaboration with participants form other countries.

Currently CURE Foundation is implementing a project Fairy tales are for everyone supported by Erasmus+, and also it is partner organization in other Erasmus+ project coordinated by organization from Serbia.

### **Moldova partner (Asociatia pentru Dezvoltare Creativa):**

Creative Development Association provides assistance to the Alumni community to implement their ideas in the Moldovan communities, spread experience acquired during the exchanges; promotes youth, volunteering, social, human rights, educational, academic and cultural activities at local and national level in Moldova. CDA have quite a big experience on projects linked to the Red shoes topics: Gender /Human Rights / Intercultural learning and works with a community of more than 3.000 alumni of different exchange programs. Our alumni community is very diverse in terms of age, profession and field of activity; therefore, our organization supports alumni interaction and communication activities and provides space for their further learning, exchange of experience and ideas put at work. Furthermore, due to the variety of fields and topics covered, together with our alumni community members we have the experience of working with different stakeholders from

local/national/international levels, cover specific activities as well as policy influence and lobby.

The activities of CDA are the following:

-Educational and volunteering projects: Leadership and community service program “Wave Week Moldova”, Odyssey of the Mind program, International Education Week, Volunteer Week, Global Youth Service Day, Hello&Win, Active Citizenship trainings and round-tables, Media; -International events: Youth Trainings and Exchanges within Youth in Action and Erasmus +, the Moldovan International Model United Nations (MDIMUN);

-Active Citizenship and Civic Education: 11even Chisinau, 11even Night, Inspiring Friday. These events bring speakers with strong personal stories and more than 200 participants each and aim to develop individual, leadership and communication skills, building a civic attitude/active citizenship based on responsibility and commitment;

- Intercultural: Friendship Force International exchanges and hosting of peace ambassadors;

-Entrepreneurship: Bright Ideas @ Work program, partner of the Global Entrepreneurship Week in Moldova, Youth in Business trainings;

-Local summits and trainings on a diversity of topics: CDA for Regional Empowerment;

-Ecological events: EcoMania, EcoQuest, EcoAware, EcoExhibition, EcoTrendy, EcoOrganized, Down with Plastic Bags, Up with Bio Bags, Collecting Plastic for cleaner community, GYSD;

-Alumni community empowerment: Annual Alumni Congress, Annual Alumni Picnic, CDA assemblies, International Alumni Conferences;

-Publications: Alumni News, interviews and successful stories, Annual Best Alumni Award, etc.

Among the successful programs of CDA are the Wave Week Moldova, Be the Change and EcoMania projects that promote youth development, youth civic engagement and community service. These are examples of developing the skills of young people and youth workers to make a change in their community and be able to motivate and work with their peers/young people.

### Jordan partner (Arab Women Media Center):

Twenty-five years ago as Arab journalists expertise in media (read-audio-visual) we met to discuss the necessity to create a Centre for media training and document their own studies and sustained individual efforts and our modest opening where kindly under the patronage of HRH Princess Basma Bint Talal, and cut the Ribbon marking the official Media Center opens, after a year of incorporation approved her grace on the honorary Presidency.

In 1999, we started working to achieve our goals focusing on:

- Training and networking between Jordanian and Arab media women.
- Training and rehabilitation and non-talent journalists.
- Information technology (non-media professionals).
- Training and rehabilitation and empowerment of young people.
- Media production/printed/documentary.

Our AWMC programs are the following:

1. Media for Special Purpose MSP Program: An investigative journalism workshop aimed on promoting a culture of accountability and the role of news media as watchdogs' grouped young reporter.

- Co-Applicant in Tahdeer Masar project (Training for Syrian journalist inside and outside Syria) in coordination with the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID) (Sep 1<sup>st</sup> 2015 till Sep 2017).

- Applicant in coordination with AWMC Member in MENA Legal and professional protection for Arab journalist a UNWOMEN funded project (Sep 1st 2013 till Sep 2014).

2. Media for Change M4C program: Strengthening civil society, Human Rights, Women's equality organisations and institutions. The Program A-Z media training topics to young people, practicing how media is involved in humanitarian' issues as peace building, conflict resolution, freedom of expression, human rights and democracy.

- Applicant in coordination with AWMC Member in MENA youth for change project media and civic education training for Arab young journalist in cooperation with INTERNEWS (Jul 2007 till June 2008).

- Media for youth media information literacy in cooperation with KAS for young Jordanians (July 2009 till July 2010).

3. Arab women journalists' conferences: we've launched 13 annual conferences, focusing on women journalists' role in Arab countries, and to issuing modern national media strategy, in MENA to supporting Arab Political Order change in all aspects starting Democracy, Freedom, and Strong integrated economy.

Our center is experienced on Erasmus+ and is partner in a lot of Erasmus+ projects (Training, Youth exchanges and is accredited for hosting EVS) and we will nominate for the Red shoes project two journalist members in our center to share their experience and to shed light on the role of media for public awareness about domestic violence and gender equality and how they think of this while they are preparing their TV program.

### **Morocco partner (Espace de Développement Social):**

Espace de Développement Social (EDS) is an association, at local, national and international scale, to improve the active participation of young people in the social, cultural & environmental development of their communities through out concrete actions that helps to solve important issues for the societies. It mainly focuses on how to develop youth talents and youth interests for the purpose of breaking boundaries between young people all over the world and to create intercultural awareness living the teamwork.

For example, EDS has participated in a nine-day workshop in Berlin, to make a garden in collaboration with teams from different nationalities managed to collaborate as well as exchange different aspects of every groups' culture. During April, EDS continued the work in Morocco organizing and hosting a new project that aims at rehabilitating the Sidi Boughaba lake, which is one of the lungs of the city of Kenitra, a resting place for migrating birds and one of the green spaces where people goes during vacations.

The role EDS as a partner, is to help young participants to develop a broader term for cooperation and team work. It should also try to make participants take the initiative when necessary regarding Gender issues breaking boundaries drawn by nationality, religion, culture, stereotypes...etc.

### Hungary partner (Tudatos Ifjúságért Alapítvány):

Tudatos Ifjúságért Alapítvány (TIA) is a newly established, voluntary organization in Hungary. It has many active members working with young people on different topics, such as human rights education, employability and entrepreneurship, financial education, media literacy, etc. The organization aims to develop the key competencies (particularly the social and civic competences) of young people, which are important in the modern world in order to actively affect positive change in our society. It believes that these knowledge, skills and attitudes are the basis for the support of integration of individuals into the community, active participation in public affairs and community development.

The organization also aims to support youth, youth public life and youth researches with a range of professional work of dealing with problems of individuals and civil society organizations. TIA is organizing youth event, workshops and trainings in order to reach these aims. It supports the development of projects by young people on national and international levels as well. The members who established the organization although has been taking part in many international training courses, seminars and youth exchanges organized in the framework of Youth in Action Programme and Erasmus+ Youth as participants. They understand the importance of this programme in Europe and they are willing to contribute to the impact it can make on youth work. This is the reason they decided to get involved take part in Erasmus+ mobility projects.

The organization among its members has many leaders who are working with and for young people already. They have experience developing and using non-formal and informal educational methods for personal development. Working with young people on competence development is one of our basic values and it is included in the every-day work of our volunteers. Volunteering has always been the key element of the work of our organization since we are a volunteer based and volunteer led organization. Our projects and activities are realized by volunteer leaders. Developing entrepreneurial thinking and working with NEET youth was always a priority for us. Developing these skills and competences of young people and make them capable of becoming entrepreneurs themselves is one of the aims of this organization. This is the reason we find this project very useful in order to develop experts who can lead our members on their way towards social enterprises.

### Latvia partner (Association for Initiatives and Cooperation “Yard”):

Association of Initiatives and Cooperation "Yard" (AICY) is an NGO established in 2009 with a mission to support the development of young people in our town Baldone and involving them in different non-formal activities at the local and international level. We are a small organization, but have managed to implement many local events as well as be partners in numerous Erasmus+ Youth in Action international projects – youth exchanges, training courses and seminars. We are experienced on working with Mediterranean countries within the SALTO-Youth Euromed RC.

As we are providing non-formal learning activities for local youngsters, we need constantly to think about new ways to attract & motivate youth, this is why we are all the time open for learning and discovering new ways of working with youth and developing our professional and personal skills.

Although gender topic is not the topic we directly work with, we believe it is everywhere, because we observe many gender-based prejudices among young people and often do not know how to deal with them in a constructive and critical way. We also are aware that among the young people we work with might be people from LGBT communities, so, we need new tools to include them more effectively, which we hope to get from this project.

### Italy partner (University of Foggia):

The University of Foggia was founded in 1999 and is a public institution. Since its foundation (Italian Ministerial Decree 05.08.1999), the University has presented, in terms of education and research, a dynamic and innovative proposal. A module characterised by didactics in step with the territorial requirements, by applied local research projects, internationalization, orientation, cultural events and promotion of the University activities.

The University has five Departments (“Humanities. Literature, Cultural Heritage, Education Sciences”, “Sciences of Agriculture, Food and Environment”, “Economics”, “Law” and “Medicine and Surgery”) with three-year degree courses, the specialist degrees, the Master’s degree courses, an Interdepartmental Research centre. The large number of

Master's courses, research doctorates, and the specialist colleges have contributed to turning the University of Foggia into a cultural centre in which young people can acquire professional training that meets the needs expressed by society and the world of work. The Department of Humanities. Literature, Cultural Heritage, Education Sciences will be involved in the Red shoes project.

During last year, the Università degli Studi di Foggia has expanded and consolidated all the initiatives and activities aimed at improving and qualifying the teaching methodology, research and international relations by participating in a large number of international cooperation projects promoting students' and teachers' exchange, services to students, the information system and the library system. Actually, counts on about 10.000 students (over a third are postgraduates). UNIFG participates actively in the Erasmus+ Programme in order to promote mobility, cooperation between students and staff of different European countries. Extensive network of international exchange partners provides opportunities for students and staff to gain international experience in the wider global community (around 300 outgoing students and 300 incoming students). Its main objectives focus on: Increasing Recruitment of International Students, Promoting Erasmus+ study abroad Programme, Developing and promoting Postgraduate Programmes in English, Developing Joint Degrees with institutions abroad, Promoting cooperation with foreign universities.

UNIFG is ranked among the 12 top Universities in Italy by the Evaluation of the Quality of Research (VQR). It is the first University in Italy to receive the "Human Resources Excellence in Research" Award from the European Commission in 2010. UNIFG offers: 16 Bachelor degree programs, 15 Master's degree courses, numerous PhDs and internships & several Summer Schools.



**PARTICIPANTS:**

<b>Names</b>	<b>Countries</b>
Carmen González García	SPAIN
Celia Moreno-Morilla	SPAIN
Anete Bužoka	LATVIA
Ieva Dzerkale	LATVIA
Anna Knézi Zódi	HUNGARY
Zsófia Dorottya Szabó	HUNGARY
Nicoleta Borodin	MOLDOVA
Sanda Udovčić	BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA
Francesca Giannini	ITALY
Hadeel Alqudah	JORDAN
Mouhib Mouna	MOROCCO
Alessia della Rocca	ITALY
Bianca Cogliano	ITALY

**TRAINING TEAM:**

<b>Names</b>	<b>Countries</b>
Karima Ait-Mhand	MOROCCO
Mariana Meg Turcan	MOLDOVA
Lana Pasic	BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA
Sana Alemam	JORDAN
Antonella Cagnolati	ITALY
Susana Lafraya	SPAIN
Mercedes Arriaga	SPAIN

Special thanks to our “invited trainer”:

- Malena Rubinstein (Psychology and Psicodrama Director)

### **BENILDE VOLUNTEERS & OTHER COLLABORATORS:**

Thank you very much to our Benilde’s volunteers:

- Yolanda Ruano
- Yorlery Espinoza
- Sara y Begoña
- María Burguillos
- Daniele Cerrato
- Eva Moreno
- Mercedes Flórez
- Raúl Arteaga

Thank you very much to Zita Szalai (Hungary) and Ieva Grundsteine (Latvia) for their support during the preparation of the project and the participants.

Además, también hemos invitado a Asociaciones locales a participar en una de nuestras actividades abiertas en la Universidad de Córdoba. Aquí tienes la invitación que se les envió:



Gracias también a la Delegación de Igualdad, Juventud y Relaciones con la Comunidad Universitaria del Ayuntamiento de Sevilla y especialmente a Manuel Izquierdo. También, al Área de Igualdad del Ayuntamiento de Córdoba y especialmente a Esther García; y al Área de Cooperación para el Desarrollo del Ayuntamiento de Córdoba. Por último, a la Cátedra de Estudios de las Mujeres "Leonor de Guzmán" de la Universidad de Córdoba y a la Facultad de Filología de la Universidad de Sevilla.

A todos y todas gracias por vuestro apoyo, presencia, cariño y compromiso con la Igualdad y la juventud del Mediterráneo.

5. What? El Programa de formación diario y la Memoria de fotos y el Videoclip/The Daily Training Programme and Memory photos & Videoclip link



EUROMED SEMINAR: "RED SHOES. One step beyond..." Seville - Córdoba, Spain (5 <sup>th</sup> - 10 <sup>th</sup> March 2019)						
Time	Tuesday 5	Wednesday 6	Thursday 7	Friday 8	Saturday 9	Sunday 10
8:00 - 8:30		Breakfast & walk to the Old University!	Breakfast	Breakfast & walk to the Old University!	Breakfast & session at Hermandad Colón	Participants Departures
9:00-9:30				Energizer		
9:30-11:00		Presentation: aims, contents, methods, results, team, Pax expectations	Bus to Córdoba	Mid-Term Evaluation	9:30 Energizer Erasmus+ & Women Rights II (projects)	
11:00-11:30		Coffee Break	10:30-11:30 Visit to Equality House & meeting Córdoba NGO	Erasmus+ Youth in Action Coffee Break	Coffee Break	
11:30-13:30		Intro to Gender Violenc Mapping Women & girls Violence in Euromed	12:00 Free Discovering Córdoba	Erasmus+ Youth in Action Quality criteria	Projects presentation & follow-up	
13:30-15:30		Lunch University	Lunch University	Lunch University	Lunch University	
15:30-17:00		Intercultural Association Women Market		Erasmus+ & Women Rights I (ideas)	Final Evaluation & Youthpass Ceremony	
17:00-17:30		Coffee Break	16:30-18:00 Dialogues Women rights & Activism	Coffee Break		
17:30-19:00	Participants arrivals	Visit & Greets at Sevilla's Municipality	A tea in La Judería	Red Shoes performance	Free time for participants Team Evaluation	
19:00-20:00	Team building		Bus to Sevilla	Demonstration "8 <sup>th</sup> March: International Women Day"	Free time	
20:30-22:30	Welcome Dinner & Getting to know others!	Dinner Hermandad Colón & Intercultural night	Dinner Hermandad Colón & Free night Team Evaluation	Dinner Check Gourmet	21:00 Dinner & Farewell Party!	

VIDEOCLIP Y MEMORIA FOTOGRÁFICA



**PROGRAMA ERASMUS+ “JUVENTUD EN ACCIÓN”**

**Euromed Seminar "Red shoes. One step beyond..."**

Sevilla & Córdoba, 5<sup>th</sup> -10<sup>th</sup> March 2019

**VIDEOCLIP: Si quieres ver nuestro videoclip del Seminario visita este link:**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=j33b90g4mA8>

**MEMORIA FOTOGRÁFICA/PHOTO MEMORY:**

**Bienvenida al grupo en la Universidad de Sevilla/Welcome to the group at the University of Seville**



**And waiting for Mouna from Morocco...**

**Mercedes Arriaga (presidenta de Benilde) & Susana Lafraya (coordinadora) preparadas para comenzar! / Mercedes Arriaga (president of Benilde) & Susana Lafraya (coordinator) ready to start!**



**Presentando el programa del Seminario y las normas / Introducing the Seminar Programme and norms**



**El trabajo sobre las expectativas by Karima Ait-Mhand/Working on our Hopes and fears....and to do it better.... by Karima Ait-Mhand**





**Conociéndonos un poco mejor con Citas rápidas by Mariana Meg Turcan/Getting to know each other with speed dates by Mariana Meg Turcan**



**Introducción al tema del Seminario by Sana Emam/Introduction to the Seminar topic  
by Sana Emam**



**Trabajando en el Mapeo sobre la Violencia contra las mujeres y las niñas by Lana Pasic  
& Karima Ait-Mhand/Working on the mapping on Violence against Women & girls by  
Lana Pasic & Karima Ait-Mhand**





**En la Bienvenida y visita al Ayuntamiento de Sevilla con el Director General de Juventud, Manuel Izquierdo/Visit to the Town Hall of Sevilla with the Youth General Director, Manuel Izquierdo**







**Noche intercultural by Lana Pasic (Maestra de ceremonias)/Intercultural night by Lana Pasic (Master of ceremonias)**



**Visita a la Casa de la Igualdad del Ayuntamiento de Córdoba con Esther García (directora) y encuentro con ONGs locales/ Visit to the Equality House of the Town Hall of Córdoba with Esther García (director) and meeting with local NGOs**







**Diálogos en la Cátedra de Estudios de las Mujeres “Leonor de Guzmán” de la Universidad de Córdoba con María Rosal (directora), Mercedes Arriaga y Antonella Cagnolati (profesora pedagogía Universidad Foggia)/Dialogues in the Gender Studies Chair “Leonor de Guzmán” University of Córdoba with María Rosal (directora), Mercedes Arriaga y Antonella Cagnolati (profesora pedagogía Universidad Foggia)**



**Thanks to Alessia della Rocca our consecutive translator and interpreter**

**Un paseo guiado por Córdoba by Guillermo Carabaño/A guided walk in Córdoba by Guillermo Carabaño**





Erasmus+

Erasmus+  
*Red Shoes*  
Christy Sajid...





**Un té mágico en la Judería de Córdoba/A magic tea in La Judería, Córdoba**





**Volviendo a Sevilla para el Día Internacional de las Mujeres, 8 de Marzo..../Coming back to Sevilla for the International Women Day, 8<sup>th</sup> March....**







**Calentando motores antes de la evaluación intermedia by Lana Pasic & Mariana Meg Turcan/Warming up before the Mid-evaluation by Lana Pasic & Mariana Meg Turcan....**





Erasmus+



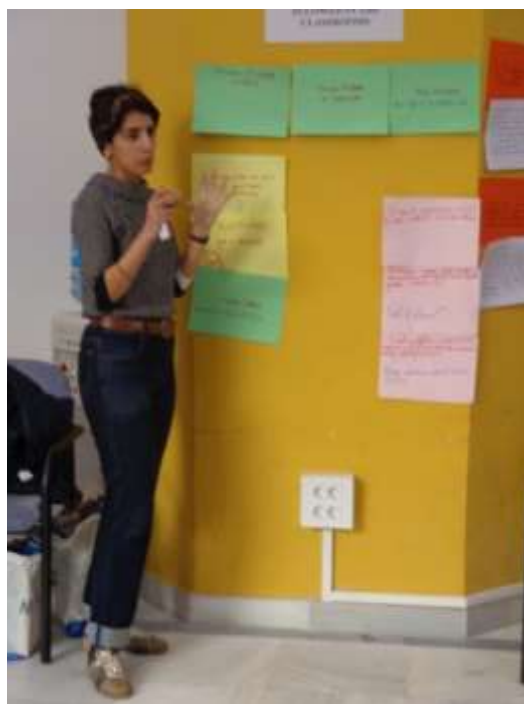
**Y después de explicar el programa Erasmus+.... Trabajando sobre los Criterios de Calidad by Susana Lafraya/ And after info on Erasmus+ programme .... Working on Quality criteria by Susana Lafraya**



**Identificando intereses y necesidades comunes para trabajar en proyectos Erasmus+ by Lana & Karima/Identifying common interests for new Erasmus+ projects by Lana & Karima**









**Un poco de Psicodrama para la Red shoes performance by Malena Rubinstein/A taste of Psicodrama for the Red shoes performance by Malena Rubinstein**







**Preparadas para la Manifestación del Día Internacional de las Mujeres/Ready for the Demonstrations**







**Mouna con nuestras voluntarias de Benilde: Yolanda, Yorlenny, Sara Y Begoña/Mouna**  
**with Benilde volunteers: Yolanda, Yorlenny, Sara Y Begoña**





**Ultimo día trabajando en los 3 proyectos con sol.../Last day working on the development of the 3 projects with sun...**

**Group 1: Project Training on Gender Equality “Move your point of view” (Italy, Bosnia & Herzegovina & Spain)**



**Group 2: Youth exchange/Training course “Media & Gender” (Jordan, Morocco, Spain, Latvia, France, Sweden, Germany)**



**Group 3: Online Campaign “Build a safer virtual life/BSVL” (Hungary & Moldova)**



**Y para terminar la Evaluación final/At the end the final evaluation**







**Y la entrega del Youthpass...**





**Muchas gracias a todas!...THANK YOU VERY MUCH TO EVERYBODY!**

**KEEP ON DOING AND SEE YOU SOON!!!!**

## 6. Violence against women and girls?

### A) A VIEW ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN & GIRLS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN BY SANA EMAM

Here you can find the presentation written by Sana Emam from the Arab Women Media Centre (Jordan) for the session “Introduction to the topic” (6th March 2019) where the bases to understand the problem and situation of Gender violence in the Mediterranean were settled.



## Gender Justice VS Gender-based violence

- Assessment of some laws and policies affecting gender equality and protection against gender based violence
- The report is composed of 7 countries, each of which maps a country's key legislative developments and gaps regarding gender justice.

This study and its conceptualization adhere to the concept of human development and to the principle that gender justice is fundamental to human development.


“The process of enlarging people's choices,” and thus allowing them to “lead a long and healthy life, to be educated, to enjoy a decent standard of living” as well as to have “political freedom, other guaranteed human rights and various ingredients of self-respect.”







The colour-coded representation below provides a comparison of the laws identified in the country profile with international human rights standards, the recommendations of the UN Committee on the Elimination of Violence against Women and country recommendations under the country's respective Universal Periodic Reviews.



**YES**  The law provides for gender equality and/or protection from gender-based violence and is substantially compliant with international standards. A green category does not indicate that the law is perfect or that gender justice in the relevant topic area has been fully achieved.

**Partly**  Some gender justice aspects of the law have been addressed, but important gender inequalities remain.

**NO**  The law does not provide for gender equality and/or there is no or minimal protection from gender-based violence.







## Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)

YES 

**TUNISIA** Tunisia ratified CEDAW in 1985 and lifted all specific reservations to the Convention in 2014. It will not take any regulatory or legislative decision, which states that Tunisia's religion is Islam.

**PALESTINE** Palestine unilaterally ratified CEDAW by Presidential Decree No. 19 of 2009. After UN recognition of Palestine as a State

Partly 

**ALGERIA** ratified CEDAW in 1996 and maintains reservations to Article related to A2 policy measures (States agree to pursue by all appropriate means a policy of eliminating discrimination against women, undertaking to take concrete steps to eliminate discriminatory laws, policies and practices in the national legal framework.), freedom to choose residence ,equality in marriage.

**LEBANON** ratified CEDAW in 1997. and maintains reservations to Article related to equal rights with respect to nationality of children, equality in marriage and family relations.

**SYRIA** ratified CEDAW in 2003, subject to reservations to nationality, residence, marriage and divorce.



**JORDAN** ratified CEDAW in 1992, and maintains reservations to Article related to equal rights with respect to nationality of children , equality in marriage and family relations.


**EGYPT** ratified CEDAW in 1981 and maintains reservations to policy measures , equality in marriage and family life

**MOROCCO** ratified CEDAW in 1993 and maintains a reservation to Article relating to process for resolving disputes, and a declaration to Article 2, stating that the government of Morocco is ready to apply the provisions of the Article as long as these do not conflict with Islamic law

### NATIONALITY LAW

YES 

**ALGERIA** Women enjoy equality under the Nationality Code. Women and men have the same rights in relation to passing their nationality to a child and spouse.

Partly 

Women can pass on their nationality to their children in the same way as men. However, they do not have the same rights as men to pass citizenship to a foreign spouse

**EGYPT**

**MOROCCO**

**TUNISIA**





NO

women married to non-Jordanian men cannot pass their citizenship to their children or husband in the same way as men

**JORDAN**

**SYRIA**

**LEBANON**

There is no Palestinian nationality law

### CRIMINAL LAWS

#### Domestic violence

YES

Women and girls are protected by the Law on Protection from Domestic Violence, The law could be further strengthened by clarifying the definition of domestic violence crimes.

**JORDAN**

**MOROCCO**

**TUNISIA**

**LEBANON**



**ALGERIA** Domestic violence was criminalized by Law . Penalties for some Penal Code offences involving spouses were increased. However, there is no law on domestic violence prevention measures, such as protection orders.

NO

does not have domestic violence legislation.

**SYRIA**

**EGYPT**

**PALESTINE**

#### Rape (other than of a spouse)

YES

Rape is considered a crime against the family and morals. The penalty for rape is 5–10 years' imprisonment. If the rape was committed against a minor, the sentence is imprisonment for 10–20 years.

**ALGERIA**

**JORDAN**

**MOROCCO**

**TUNISIA**

**LEBANON**

**SYRIA**

**EGYPT**

**PALESTINE**



### Exoneration by marriage

YES

**TUNISIA** Article 227 of the Penal Code exonerated a rapist if he married his victim. Article 239 exonerated a man from punishment for kidnapping a woman if he married her. These articles were removed from the Penal Code in 2017.

**PALESTINE** In the West Bank, Article 308 of the Penal Code previously exonerated a rapist of criminal responsibility if he married the rape survivor. Law No. 5 of 2018 repealed Article 308 of the Penal Code

**MOROCCO** There is no 'marry-your-rapist / abductor' provision in the Penal Code.

**JORDAN** Article 308 of the Penal Code exonerated a man in cases of rape or sexual assault if he married his victim. Article 308 was removed from the Penal Code in 2017.

**EGYPT** Article 291 of the Penal Code was removed in 1999. Article 291 stipulated that there was no penalty for male rapists who married a female victim

Partly

There is no fully exonerating an offender who marries his victim. However, he may have his penalty reduced if he marries his victim . A minimum penalty of two years imprisonment applies for rape.

**ALGERIA**

**LEBANON**

**SYRIA**



### Abortion for rape survivors

YES

**TUNISIA** Abortion has been decriminalized. Article 214 of the Penal Code permits an abortion during the first three months of pregnancy if it is performed by a doctor in a hospital or licensed clinic.

Partly

**ALGERIA** Abortion is prohibited by Articles 304–313 of the Penal Code, including for women who have been raped. A fatwa was issued in 1998 permitting abortion for rape survivors in some cases, and the public health law allows abortion if it is essential for a woman's mental

**EGYPT** Abortion is prohibited by Articles 260–264 of the Penal Code. A 1998 fatwa on abortion declared that women who have been raped should have access to an abortion in the first months of pregnancy.

NO

Abortion is prohibited , including for women who have been raped.

**JORDAN**

**LEBANON**

**PALESTINE**

**SYRIA**

**MOROCCO**



**Sexual harassment**

YES

Sexual harassment is criminalized

**MOROCCO**  
**ALGERIA**  
**EGYPT**  
**TUNISIA**

Partly

There is no specific sexual harassment offence in the Penal Code or Labour Law. Sexual harassment can be punished as the offence of unwanted sexual contact

**JORDAN**  
**LEBANON**  
**PALESTINE**  
**SYRIA**



**PERSONAL STATUS LAWS**

**Minimum age of marriage**

Partly

The legal age of marriage for each spouse is 18 years. It is possible in exceptional cases to conclude a marriage contract below the prescribed age after obtaining special permission from the court, which is given only for serious reasons and for the obvious interest of the spouses.

**JORDAN**  
**MOROCCO**  
**ALGERIA** The Family Code sets the age of marriage for males and females at 19 years.  
**EGYPT**  
**TUNISIA**

NO

**LEBANON** There is no law prohibiting early marriage. The minimum age of marriage varies among religious denominations and disadvantages girls. Although most religious groups set the minimum age as 18 for boys, all religious groups allow girls under the age of 18 to marry

**PALESTINE** The Muslim personal status laws set the minimum legal age of marriage as 15 years for girls and 16 years for boys in the West Bank, and 17 years for girls and 18 for boys in the Gaza Strip. The ages can be lower if a judge allows it (with a guardian's approval in the case of the girl).

**SYRIA** eligibility for marriage is reached at the age of 18 for a boy and 17 for a girl. Judges can authorize a marriage of a girl from the age of 13. If a 17-year-old girl wants to marry and the guardian does not object, the judge marriage.







**LABOUR LAWS**  
**Right to equal pay for the same work as men**

YES

The Labour Law recognises the principle of equal pay for equal work.

**SYRIA**  
**TUNISIA**  
**LEBANON**  
**PALESTINE**  
**MOROCCO**  
**ALGERIA**  
**EGYPT**

NO

**JORDAN** The Constitution provides that "every worker shall receive wages commensurate with the quantity and quality of his work." However, there is no right to equal pay for women and men under the Labour Code No. 8 of 1996.



## B. PREVIOUS RESEARCH WORK DONE BY PARTICIPANTS

### GENDER VIOLENCE IN BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA

By Lana Pasic & Sanda Udovčić

#### Statistics

- 47.2% (almost 1 in 2) of women have experienced some form of violence from the age of 15
- Types of violence
  - 40% psychological
  - 20% economic
  - 20% physical
  - 10% physical and psychological
  - 10% jealousy
- 1 in 5 every 5<sup>th</sup> women in BiH has experienced some form of partner-inflicted violence
- Increasing reporting of family violence, although reporting is still very low – only 1 in 4 women who experienced violence reported it, as they believe they would not receive adequate support or responsiveness from institutions and there are no meaningful prevention measures for ensuring that violence does not re-occur
  - 70% of women have no faith in institutions to assist them in case of gender-based violence
  - Young women are more exposed to violence than older women (the prevalence rate of violence among women aged 18-24 is 56.38% and 44.2% in the case of women over 65 years)
  - The prevalence of domestic violence is slightly higher in rural (49.2%) than in urban areas (44.3%)
  - Material deprivation significantly increases the risk of domestic violence - 19.7% of women who do not live in deprived households have experienced violence compared to 26.3% of women from deprived households
  - In households with problems with alcoholism, almost 60% of women have experienced violence, while this percentage is lower (20%) in households without alcohol abuse
  - 58.4% of women who have experienced physical violence in the past year said that they did not view themselves as victims of physical violence; 62.5% of women do not think that they need support, because they do not recognise certain forms of violence (especially sexual and economic in partner relations) = tradition and patriarchy are used to justify violence
  - 9 safe houses in BiH with 178 available places
  - **70% of victims of domestic violence return to perpetrators**

There is a digital system of reported domestic violence cases of Gender Center FBiH, with data from police stations, Centres for Social Work and NGOs and safe houses and SOS phone lines. In RS, Ministry of Family, Youth and Sports is responsible for statistical data (no common data for the country).

## **Legislative framework, recognition of violence, strategies and protection mechanisms**

### **COMPLIANCE WITH INTERNATIONAL AND EUROPEAN STANDARDS**

- Overall gender equality: gender laws and labour laws are in compliance with international standards – no discriminatory practices of any kind are permitted by law in private or public spheres of life

- National and international legal framework on preventing and combating violence against women – according to the Constitution of B&H all international legal frameworks regarding human rights are directly applicable, including as well as Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)

- The Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence – Istanbul Convention – BiH was the 6<sup>th</sup> country to ratify the Convention on 7 November 2013 (commitment to ensure legal, institutional and organisational framework for preventing violence against women, protection of victims and adequate punishment for perpetrators)

- National Framework Strategy for implementation of the Istanbul Convention (2015-2018) and all forms of violence against women (not just domestic)

*Following the ratification of the Istanbul Convention, amendments were made to the Criminal Code of BiH (2015) in definitions of rape and other forms of sexual violence committed as crime against humanity or war crime against civilian population, which were harmonised with international standards. Laws on protection against domestic violence in both Federation BiH and RS were amended, providing for enhanced protection of victims and improved mechanisms for co-ordinated actions of institutions in situations of domestic violence, as required by the Convention. Brcko District, as a special administrative unit within BiH, adopted the new Law on Protection against Domestic Violence in February 2018, aimed at improving protection of victims and specifying institutions responsible for support and protection.*

### **OTHER LAWS AND STRATEGIES**

- Gender Law (2003, revised in 2010)
- Law on Prohibition of Discrimination of BiH (2009, revised in 2016)

- Entity-level laws and strategies (domestic violence punishable by 2-3 years in prison):

- The FBiH Law on Protection from Domestic Violence (2013)
- Strategy for prevention and combating domestic violence FBiH (2013-2017)
- The RS Law on Protection from Domestic Violence (2012)
- Strategy for combating domestic violence RS 2014-2019

- Planned Gender Action Plan (2018-2022)

#### **Institutional bodies and gender mechanisms**

- Gender Equality Agency of BiH
- Gender Equality Commissions of both Houses of Parliament of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina

- The Gender Center of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina
- The Gender Centre of Republika Srpska (RS)

#### **Legal framework in B&H is adequate, but there is a gap between the legislation and implementation!**

• Rights of women in court, property rights, to be informed about investigative procedures and results of proceedings, to be a witness and to submit complaints to court rulings BUT there is no systemic support to women experiencing violence:

- Courts – the weakest link in combating violence in B&H
  - long court procedures (although legally these cases should be treated as urgent)
  - available legal protection measures often not used by courts

• Need for free legal aid (even unemployed women have no right to free legal aid, because of laws on common property which they share with their husband/often the perpetrator) = free legal aid is often provided by CSOs

- Legal system does not adequately enforce payment of alimantation
- Lack of prosecutors' initiative in obtaining evidence and lack of information for victims on available legal actions

- No consistency in protection – support depends on the entity, canton or municipality

• Society and labour market: no support to employ women victims of violence to help them to become economically independent and leave abusive household

• Immediate protection: safe houses in FBiH have problems with stable financing and are dependent on external support (foreign donors and funds); safe houses in RS – 70% financing by the Ministry of family, youth and sports, and 30% from local community



o Number of safe houses in B&H is seven times lower than the standard prescribed by Istanbul Convention

## SITUATION OF GENDER VIOLENCE IN HUNGARY

By Anna Zödi

Violence against women is rooted in women's unequal status in society, and that status reflects the unbalanced distribution of social, political, and economic power among women and men in society. It is one of the most pervasive human rights violations of our time and a form of discrimination that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual, psychological or economic harm or suffering to women.

The full extent of violence against women is difficult to estimate, as it continues to be under-reported and stigmatised, meaning that what actually gets reported is only a fraction of the reality. In Hungary, less than 60 % of the population tend to trust the police.

It is estimated that in Hungary, 28 % of women have experienced violence, which is 5 % lower than in the EU overall.

As from the above written can be seen, violence against women is present daily in Hungary, in the big cities and at the countryside as well.

These numbers are from 2014, which is the latest research on the topic:

Prevalence Data on Different Forms of Violence against Women:

- Lifetime Physical and/or Sexual Intimate Partner Violence : 21 % (1)
- Physical and/or Sexual Intimate Partner Violence in the last 12 months : 6 % (2)
- Lifetime Non-Partner Sexual Violence : 3 % (3)

(1) Proportion of ever-partnered women aged 18–74 years experiencing intimate partner physical and/or sexual violence at least once in their lifetime. Source: European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights, 2014. Violence against Women: An EU-wide Survey. Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union.

(2) Proportion of ever-partnered women aged 18–74 years experiencing intimate partner physical and/or sexual violence in the last 12 months. Source: European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights, 2014. Violence against Women: An EU-wide Survey. Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union.

(3) Proportion of women aged 18–74 years experiencing sexual violence perpetrated by someone other than an intimate partner at least once in their lifetime. Source: European

Union Agency for Fundamental Rights, 2014. Violence against Women: An EU-wide Survey. Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union.

## **HUNGARY: THE PURPOSE OF WOMEN IS GIVING BIRTH**

**By Zsófia Szabó**

### *Hungary's demography*

Hungary has been suffering from demographic depression for decades now. Our society is growing old, there is no denying in this – therefore, it is a very difficult time to be a woman here.

In Hungary it is very common to view women as the key to turning our demographic statistics around. Our family support programs are thriving, because the government is doing everything they can to encourage childbirth.

'The purpose of women is giving birth.' said László Kövér, speaker of the parliament. The current hungarian government (2010-) is making many misogynic comments labeled as conservative values. However, their solution for the problem starts on the wrong side.

### *Overtime Law*

For some reason, the government thinks that family sets women back in their careers. Though this is true, this is nothing compared to how career sets women back in their family lives. The hungarian people altogether are forced to work way too much – especially now, given the fact that in December a new law passed called the 'Overtime Law': a law that says people's overtime wages only have to be paid every three years cumulated by the employer. This law makes lot of families living from month to month lose a respective percent of their monthly incomes, which makes their everyday expenses much more complicated. This has an immediate effect on the women of these households, putting them under pressure on a purpose. But how?

### *Family support packages*

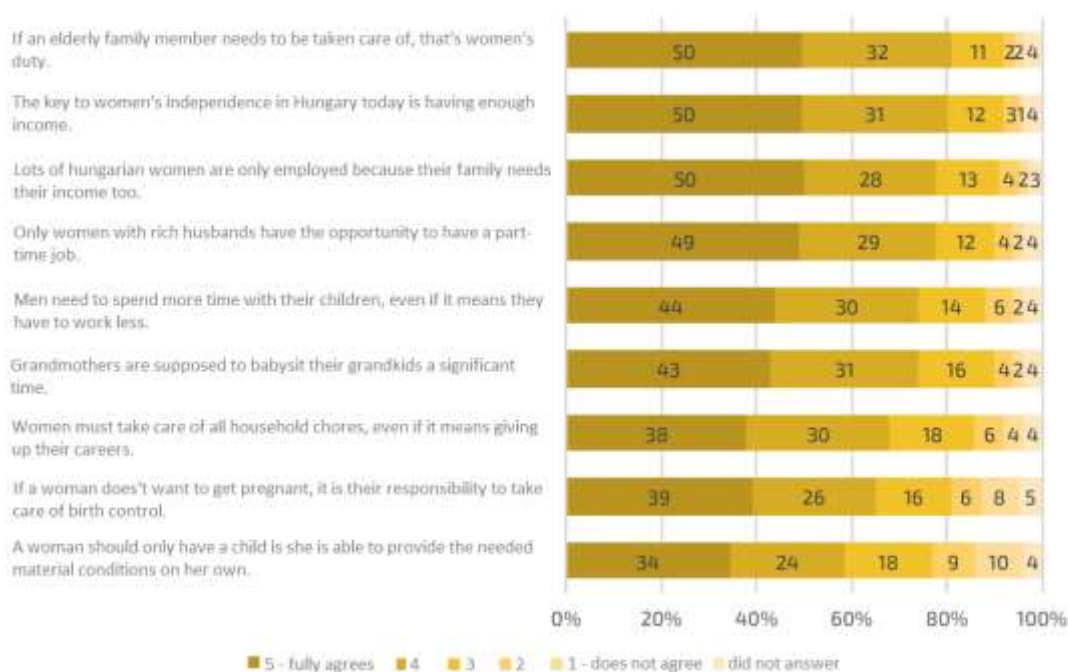
The government has just announced (back in January) their new family support packages. If a woman chooses to have four children, they don't have to pay personal income tax ever again in their lives and they receive an interest-free loan for a family car from the state. If you have three kids, you don't have to pay back your student loans, and have right to get 10+10 million HUF (approximately 63 000 EUR) to build or buy a family home. All of this

sounds great, right? The problem is, the amount received by women with one child haven't grown a penny since 1998. Now, the inflation since then is 282% - so, understandably, families with one child had no choice but to work overtime to compensate this shortfall. Until now, because of our new law. So now they can either switch to better paying jobs, but let's not forget that a fair amount of hungarians did not get proper education, and that sometimes infrastructure and the limits of the region make it hard or even impossible to switch for a better paying job. If switching isn't an option, then you don't really have a choice left, but to decide to have more children, making you dependent on governmental support.

### *Women's rights and gender*

EU countries must ratify the Istanbul Convention. Hungary is an EU country – yet, the government refuses to do so, despite the relentless activism of many hungarian women. The reasoning behind this decision is not understanding and agreeing with the term 'gender' and 'gender roles'. Gender studies are prohibited to be taught on hungarian universities since September 2018, and we even managed to chase away Central European University from Hungary, claiming it to be a 'gender university', and labeling 'gender studies more like a religion than actual science'. Blindfolding the people of this country seems to be successful though – many hungarian women don't even realise how oppressed they are.

**How much do you agree with the following statements? (all respondents, %)**





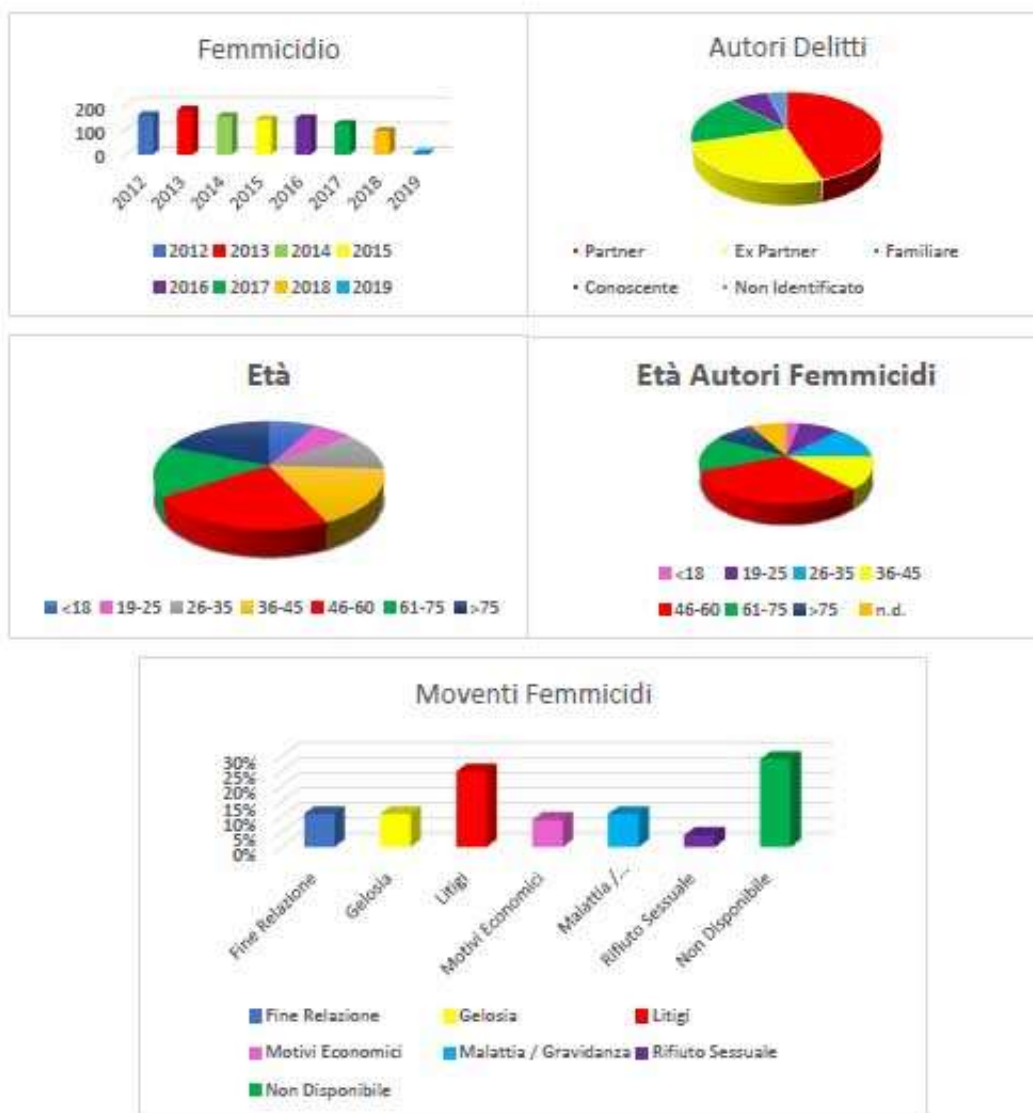
Our society has a very rigid view on women and women's roles. This is most likely not going to change in the near future, because the government is using everything in its power to preserve this hierarchy (i.e. banning universities taking up the problem).

*Everything is alright*

'Hungarian women have already reached the level of equality they deserve. If they were given more, men would be inferior to them.' said Boglárka Illés, spokesperson of Ministry of Human Resources. It is very clear that the Hungarian government does not care about women's rights, and it most certainly does not intend to improve them – they only view women as the key to making children. That's women's role in 21st century's Hungarian society.

## GENDER VIOLENCE IN ITALY

By Francesca Giannini



With the legislative decree n.93 of 14 August 2013 and, subsequently, with the entry into force of the Law number 119 of 2013, ratifying the Istanbul Convention of 11 May 2011.

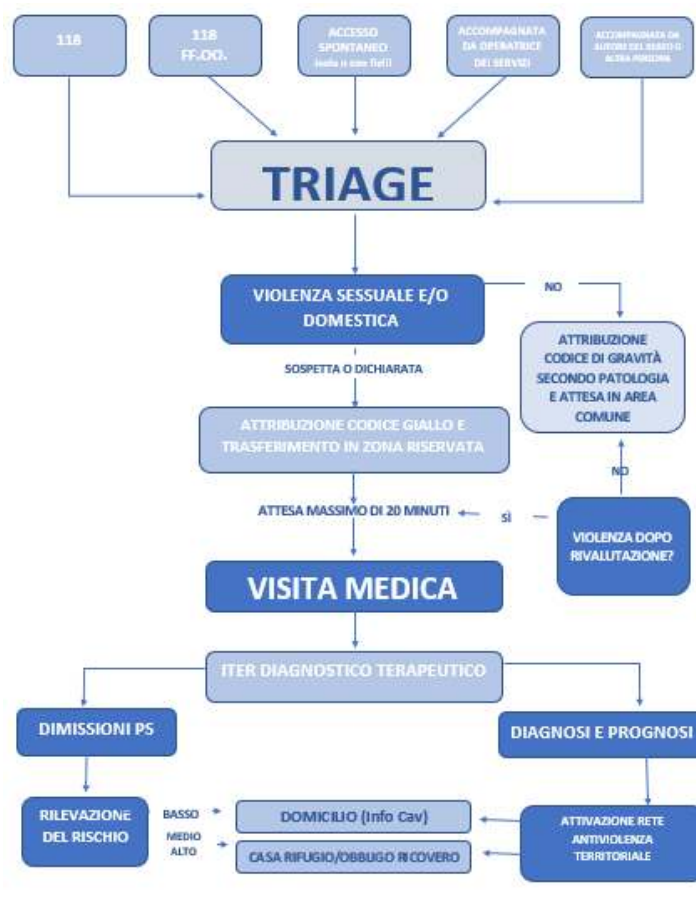
Among the innovations introduced by the law of October 15, 2013 we find the aggravating circumstances of the case, according to art. 609-ter of the Penal Code. In fact, with the addition of paragraphs 5-ter and 6-ter, the aggravating circumstance of article 609-bis regarding sexual violence is envisaged, such as an increase in the sentence in the event the victim was pregnant or 'increase from six to twelve years if the facts are committed in the "comparisons of a person of which the guilty is the spouse, also separated or divorced, or the one who is or has been linked by an affective relationship, even without cohabitation".

To this is added the so-called "Querela a Doppio Binario", or in case of serious repeated errors, implemented for example with weapons, the lawsuit becomes irrevocable; the same is revocable in the other cases, but there will be the solitary remission in the trial before the judicial authority.

Following the ratification of the Council of Europe Convention, measures such as the one provided for by article 24 of the law n.183 of 2014 have been implemented, as is the leave for women victims of gender. In the first paragraph there is the right to abstain from work for reasons related to protection - anti-violence centers and shelters - for a maximum period of three months. This leave can be used on an hourly or daily basis over a period of three years. Paragraph 6 provides that the worker has the right to the transformation of the full-time employment relationship in part-time, into a full-time employment relationship.

Following the law n.119 of 2013 there were two three-year plans, where the last, from 2017 to 2020, takes the name of "Extraordinary Action Plan against Sexual and Gender Violence". Storytelling pursues the prevention of the phenomenon through information and sensitization of the community, strengthening the crisis of men and conflicts in interpersonal relationships; the sensitization of the media operators for the realization of a communication and information respectful of the representation of gender and of the female figure; guarantee the formation of all the professionals who come into contact with

facts of gender violence or stalking. On January 30th, 2018 of the "National Guidelines for Health Companies and Hospital Companies on Relief and Social-Health Assistance to Women Victims of Violence", where refresher courses are planned for 118 operators, order and their relationship in case of presence of violence. Within the guidelines you can see the process that professionals must follow in the event of the presence of a woman victim of sexual and / or domestic violence.



The three-year plan is divided into three strategies: prevention, protection and support, pursuing and punishing.

With prevention, it intends to attack the roots of the culture of violence, its causes and its consequences by implementing political strategies aimed at education, awareness, recognition of violence and obtaining equal opportunities in every area of public life as private, to combat discrimination, stereotypes linked to gender roles and sexism and male violence against women. Activating treatment pathways for men responsible for violence



and crimes related to violence against women; to sensitize the private sector and the mass media on the role of stereotypes and sexism in male violence against women. With a view to promoting an emancipation of society in this direction, it is necessary to develop political strategies aimed at education, awareness, recognition and achievement of equal opportunities in all areas of public life and private life, eradicating discrimination, stereotyping, minimization and justifications linked to gender roles and sexism, meaning the factors that produce the contextual conditions favorable to the perpetuation of male violence against women. This includes all the actions addressed to the various stakeholders regarding the awareness of public opinion in general and of a specific population target.

The plan of protection and support are paths of economic, financial and labor empowerment and of living autonomy; free antiviolence telephone line 1522; protect and support child victims and / or witnesses of family violence.

The last plan, that is to pursue and punish, provides for the protection of women victims of violence through an effective and rapid assessment and management of the risk of lethality, gravity, recurrence and recidivism; improve the effectiveness of judicial proceedings to protect victims of abuse and violence and crimes related to male violence against women; strengthen the capacity to prosecute and punish violence against migrant women, refugees and asylum seekers.

## JORDAN: SITUATION REPORT ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

By Hadeel Alqudah



### 1. Legislative Framework

Discrimination based on race, language, and religion is prohibited by Article 6 of the Jordanian Constitution. It does not, however, make any reference to gender-based discrimination.

Only some forms of violence against women are criminalized in Jordan. Chapter 7 of the Penal Code criminalizes rape and harassment, while marital rape is not considered a criminal offence. Jordan does not have a specific law on honour crimes, and honour crimes are not explicitly mentioned in the Penal Code. On the contrary, the Penal Code contains provisions allowing perpetrators to get lenient sentences in case of crimes committed because of adultery. Thus, under Article 340, "he who discovers his wife, or one of his female relatives with another in an adulterous situation, and kills, wounds or injures one or both of them, benefits from a reduction in penalty". However, as part of the package of amendments to the Penal Code adopted in 2017, Article 98 has been amended to disallow attenuating circumstances for crimes committed in a fit of rage. Article 308, which permitted rapists to avoid prosecution by marrying their victim, has also been repealed in

2017 following pressure from civil society. In 2016, the State's Fatwa department issued a fatwa prohibiting honour killings, prompting women's rights organisations to strongly criticize the state for linking religion to the issue of violence against women. Abortion is considered a criminal offence under Articles 321-325 of the Penal Code, with no exception in case of rape or incest.

In 2008, Jordan adopted the Law on Protection from Domestic Violence (No. 6). The law, which was heavily amended in 2017, does not mention the concept of gender-based violence. In general, it can be regarded as a protective law, as it provides for restraining orders to be issued against the abuser and protection measures to be taken immediately in cases of domestic violence. Subject to the victim's consent, a mediation process can be also undertaken. Civil society has criticized the fact that the mediation process can be initiated even in the case of a repeated offence or if the victim is a child, and has called for a more limited scope of application. An obligation is further imposed on health, social, and educational personnel to report witnessed or suspected cases of child abuse or family violence. Still, the law presents some major shortcomings, including the failure to criminalize forms of violence such as restrictions on women's freedom and choices, economic abuse, psychological violence, and marital rape and the exclusion of former spouses and non-married intimate partners from the definition of "family members".

The law on the Prevention of Human Trafficking (No. 9), making all forms of human trafficking for sexual or labour exploitation punishable by up to 10 years in prison, was adopted in 2009. However, the 2017 CEDAW shadow report, drafted by a coalition of the Arab Women Organisation (AWO) and the Mosawa Network (representing 93 Jordanian community-based organisations), states that the detection of trafficking victims is insufficient and the prosecution of perpetrators remains low.

Jordanian legislation does not explicitly criminalize female genital mutilation (FGM), which is still practised in a limited geographical area in southern Jordan. Perpetrators of FGM can however be prosecuted for injuries.

Jordan ratified the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) in 1992. It maintains however reservations to Article 9 (2), on women's rights to transmit their nationality to their children, and Article

16 (1), regarding equality in marriage and family relations, and has not signed its Optional Protocol. In 2015, Jordan delivered its 6th periodic status report to the CEDAW committee. The NGOs shadow report was also submitted to the CEDAW committee ahead of its examination of the state's report in February 2017. The Committee expressed concern about Jordan's backward step in terms of gender equality and discrimination against women and urged the country to address the alarming increase in honour crimes and domestic violence.

Jordan has ratified the Rome statute of the International Criminal Court, and has adopted a National Action Plan for the implementation of UN Security Council resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security. So far, it has not acceded the Istanbul Convention of the Council of Europe on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence.

## **2. Political Framework**

Both NGOs and state agencies, including the Family Protection Department of the police and the Ministry of Social Development, collect and compile data on reported crimes against women. However, the decentralization of the collection and compiling of data on gender-based violence incidents, along with the variety of sources employed by different agencies and organisations (police complaints, media, etc.), results in important data discrepancies, making it difficult to determine the exact magnitude of the phenomenon.

In 1992, the Jordanian National Commission for Women (JNCW) was established as a semi-governmental body and has since then worked on developing policies, reviewing legislation, and drafting strategic plans to improve the quality of women's life. The JNCW also provides the Government with advice and proposals regarding women's rights and how to fight violence against women. Under the umbrella of the JNCW, the network Shamaa has been created to coordinate all Jordanian stakeholders working on violence against women. Every year, it organizes activities to mark the 16 days of activism against gender-based violence.

In 2016, the Government launched a national Human Rights Plan for 2016-2025 on "The rights of the most vulnerable groups". Reinforcing and protecting women's rights have



been included among the main goals of the plan, although no mention is made in the plan about gender equality.

Feminist NGOs are generally invited to participate in the preparation of official action plans and laws. In 2017, for example, the National Council for Family Affairs called on NGOs to take part in the Committee charged with drafting the new law on domestic violence, although not all their recommendations were given due consideration.

### **3. Protection Framework and Access to Justice**

#### *Protection systems, psychological support and empowerment services*

In Jordan, only a limited number of organisations provide hotlines for women victims of violence. A helpline offering legal, social, and psychological services to vulnerable or abused women is run by the Jordanian Women's Union, while only the independent National Centre for Human Rights and the State's Family Protection Department operate national hotlines providing emergency support 24 hours a day<sup>1</sup>.

There are 3 types of state-owned shelters in Jordan. Shelters for victims of human trafficking provide temporary protection to victims until their problem is resolved or they have been returned to their country of origin or to any country of their choice. The state also runs shelters for victims of violence, including a specialized centre providing support to children victims of domestic violence and sexual crimes. Finally, the government is currently working towards the establishment of a shelter for women at risk, aimed at providing an alternative to the current practice of administratively detaining women to protect them from honour crimes or other forms of gender-based violence. This kind of protective custody has been repeatedly denounced by national NGOs and international organisations as a violation of victims' rights<sup>2</sup>. This shelter is expected to open in late March 2018 and will offer rehabilitation and reintegration services, including legal, psychological, and social support. Mizan for Law is cooperating with the Ministry of Social Development

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<sup>1</sup> See the 2008 UN report Violence against Women - Assessing the Situation in Jordan [http://www.un.org/womenwatch/ianwge/taskforces/vaw/VAW\\_Jordan\\_baseline\\_assessment\\_final.pdf](http://www.un.org/womenwatch/ianwge/taskforces/vaw/VAW_Jordan_baseline_assessment_final.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> See the report Shouting Through the Walls – Discriminations, Torture and Ill-treatments by Equal Rights Trust and Mizan for Law.

to establish this centre and train its staff under the project «Alternatives to Administrative Detention for Women at Risk».

In addition to these state-owned structures, the Jordanian Women's Union runs a women's shelter in Amman for both Jordanian women and the increasing number of female migrant victims. The JWU and the Jordan River Foundation also provide counselling services and psychological support for victims of gender-based violence.

#### *Prevention and training of professionals in contact with victims*

There are no educational curricula about gender equality, non-stereotypical gender roles and gender-based violence against women in schools at any level. The Ministry of Education has recently initiated a process of revising school curricula and textbooks and has held meetings with NGOs asking to amend specific issues, including gender-related ones. The outcomes of this process are not yet known.

Furthermore, the state does not provide adequate professional training on how to deal with cases of gender-based violence to the police, public prosecutors, health and social workers, or other public officials. UNICEF carried out several trainings on this subject, including a Gender-based violence Training for Security Forces in 2017. However, more people need to be trained, as the trainings carried out so far have not been sufficient to improve public officers' response to violence. In fact, NGOs have documented some cases of secondary victimisation of female victims during their interactions with the police.

In the past, civil society launched several campaigns aimed at raising awareness to end violence against women. However, the lack of sufficient funding has prevented NGOs from launching large-scale awareness-raising campaigns in the past few years.

#### *Access to a non-discriminatory judicial and police system*

In Jordan, women victims of violence can file complaints with the Family Protection Department; a specialised department within the police tasked with investigating sexual crimes and domestic violence under the supervision of the prosecution authority. If the complaint is withdrawn, cases of misdemeanour will be dropped, while if the defendant faces felony charges the trial will continue and the perpetrator is likely to receive a lighter sentence. In line with the amended law on domestic violence, which requires specialist judges to hear domestic violence cases, Jordan's Judicial Council announced in 2017 that

107 judges would be appointed throughout the country to deal with these cases. The Council also drew up a plan to provide these judges with specialized training. So far, only some of the judges have been trained.

Women's testimonies are considered equal to those of men in criminal and administrative courts. However, when it comes to personal status courts a woman's testimony is only worth half of that of a man.

Several NGOs in Jordan provide free legal services to citizens lacking sufficient economic resources. While some human rights and women's rights organisations specialise in supporting women victims of violence, others more generally offer free legal aid to anyone who cannot afford it otherwise and may eventually represent perpetrators in cases of violence against women.

In case of complaints of violence committed by state agents, military courts or police courts have jurisdiction to adjudicate on the claim. Sexual violence committed by a state agent could amount to torture. However, the number of cases of such violence is unknown, and until recently perpetrators could be granted impunity under article 308 of the Penal Code if they agreed to marry their victim.

#### *Specific vulnerabilities*

Underage marriage is very common in Jordan and is not criminalised by law. According to a study on child marriage published by the Jordanian Higher Population Council in 2017, the number of marriages involving girls under the age of 18 increased between 2011 and 2015, peaking at 10,866 in 2015<sup>3</sup>. UNICEF's State of the World's Children 2017 maintains that approximately 8% of girls in Jordan get married before turning eighteen<sup>4</sup>. These figures further increase when considering the Syrian refugee population in Jordan<sup>5</sup>, with one third of all Syrian marriages in Jordan between 2011 and 2015 involving girls below the age of 18. According to some civil society organisations, the actual figures could be even higher, as marriages among refugees are not always registered immediately.

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<sup>3</sup> [http://kvinfo.dk/sites/default/files/hpc\\_child\\_marriage\\_eng.pdf](http://kvinfo.dk/sites/default/files/hpc_child_marriage_eng.pdf)

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.unicef.org/sowc2017/>

<sup>5</sup> <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-18073144>

Jordanian laws do not explicitly criminalise same-sex physical relations. Nevertheless, lesbians, bisexual, and transsexual women are most vulnerable to violence, facing social stigmatization and discrimination. Moreover, as LGBT issues are an unmentionable subject in Jordan, no public organisations nor NGOs address abuses against them. Similarly, the taboo surrounding prostitution has so far meant that no organisation in Jordan will take up this issue, despite the high levels of harassment and abuse constantly faced by sex workers.

Women with disabilities are also highly vulnerable to gender-based violence. In 2012, Arabic BBC uncovered cases of child abuse in several private care institutions in Jordan<sup>5</sup>. In addition, a large part of Jordanian parents to mentally disabled women and girls defend their right to subject them to forced sterilisation. The absence of a law protecting women with mental disabilities from forced sterilisation was highlighted in the 2017 recommendations by the UN CEDAW Committee, which invited Jordan to take measures to ensure that the rights of women with disabilities be respected<sup>6</sup>. In May 2017, a new Law on the Rights for Persons with Disabilities was ratified, explicitly prohibiting the discrimination of persons with disabilities and fostering their integration.

The situation of domestic workers is addressed by the 2008 labour law, which protects the rights of migrant workers. The adoption of the anti-human trafficking law in 2009 further improved the legal protection for migrant workers in Jordan. Yet, domestic workers – mostly female - still represent a vulnerable group, due to the weak enforcement and ineffective application of the legislation. Furthermore, public authorities tend to turn a blind eye to instances of forced labour, trafficking, and violence. Most often, domestic workers do not even report the crimes to which they fall victim due to the fear of facing charges, detention, or deportation, as the Jordanian system grants the employer control over the migrant worker's residence status. Support to female migrant workers and victims of trafficking in Jordan is provided by the Tamkeen Centre for Legal Aid and Human Rights, which provides assistance to marginalised groups and victims of human rights violations.

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<sup>6</sup> See the Concluding observations on the sixth periodic report of Jordan by the CEDAW Committee [http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/\\_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolNo=CEDAW%2fC%2fJOR%2fCO%2f6&Lang=en](http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolNo=CEDAW%2fC%2fJOR%2fCO%2f6&Lang=en)

Single mothers represent yet another group vulnerable to discrimination and violence, due to social stigma and family pressure. A woman who gives birth out of wedlock can be held in administrative detention for years under the pretext of protecting her life from danger. She normally loses custody of her child, who is registered without his parents' names and taken to an orphanage. Although mothers enjoy the right to custody over their children in case of divorce, this right is subject to severe limitations, including travel restrictions preventing women from travelling with their children in the absence of the father's approval, even if for work purposes or to return to their home country. In addition, mothers can lose their right to custody in a number of ways, including in case of remarriage.

Finally, refugee women in Jordan are exposed to violence, human rights violations, including early marriage, and intersectional discrimination as women and refugees. The lack of protection services explicitly targeting refugees in Jordan and the barriers to economic and educational opportunities further exacerbate their vulnerability and endangers their fundamental rights.

#### **4. Combating VAW in the framework of Europe-Jordan cooperation**

##### *European Union-Jordan cooperation*

Through its European Neighbourhood Policy, the European Union cooperates with Jordan to promote the equal treatment of women within the scope of the 2013 EU-Jordan ENP Action Plan<sup>7</sup>. Fostering gender equality and combating violence against women, including through public awareness campaigns, features among the priorities of the Plan's section on human rights and fundamental freedoms. Further, the European Union is working with Jordanian civil society through the financing of the project «Alternatives to Administrative Detention for Women at Risk», aimed at establishing shelters for women at risk of violence.

##### *Council of Europe-Jordan cooperation*

Combating violence against women will remain one of the main priorities of the Council of Europe-Jordan cooperation for 2018-2021, within the framework of the Council of

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<sup>7</sup> [https://eeas.europa.eu/sites/eeas/files/2013\\_jordan\\_action\\_plan\\_en.pdf](https://eeas.europa.eu/sites/eeas/files/2013_jordan_action_plan_en.pdf)



Europe's Neighbourhood partnership. In particular, the Council of Europe will assist Jordan in improving the normative framework to protect women from gender-based violence and putting in place an adequate protection system.

### **5. Recommendations to Jordan**

- Review the Jordanian Constitution, the Penal Code, and the Personal Status law
- Implement and monitor the effects of the Jordanian Labour law in order to guarantee gender equality, protection against gender-based violence, and equal access to justice;
- Criminalize honour crimes in the Penal Code and increase the efforts to prevent these crimes;
  - Criminalize underage and forced marriage and forced sterilization in the Penal Code;
  - Withdraw all reservations to the CEDAW;
  - Increase the number of specialized services and shelters for victims of gender-based violence, both in cities and in rural areas;
  - Improve conditions of life and provide adequate protection services for refugee women in Jordan;
  - Ensure the training of professionals and integrate gender equality, women's rights, and measures of prevention of gender-based violence into the educational curriculum;
  - Systematically collect and publish data, information, and awareness-raising material about gender-based violence in Jordan.

## PREVIOUS RESEARCH WORK ON GENDER EQUALITY AND VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN & GIRLS IN LATVIA

By Ieva Dzerkale, Anete Bužoka

### Statistics in brief

- Official name of the country – Republic of Latvia
- Proclamation of independence – 18.11.1918. (04.05.1990.)
- Territory – 64.6 thousand km<sup>2</sup>
- Population on 01.01.2018. – 1 million 930 thousand
- Capital city – Riga (32% of the population)
- State system – Parliamentary republic
- Parliament – Saeima (100 members)

### Equality in numbers

- Population (2018) – women 1 015 278 (54%), men 890 658 (46%)
- Females per 100 males (2018) – 118
- Life expectancy at birth (2017) – girls 79.6 years, boys 69.8 years
- Mean age of population (2018) 42.3 years
- Population by higher education (2018) – women 35.6%, men 22%
- Marriages (2017) – 13 150
- The average duration of marriage (2017) – 13.6 years
- Registered their first marriage (2017) – females at the age of 29.5, males at the age of 31.6
- Divorces (2017) – 5 943
- Average age of mothers (2017) – first-time 27.6 years, total 30.2 years
- The most important role of a woman is to take care of her home and family (2017) – 74% Latvians believe, 25% Latvians disagree
- The most important role of a man is to earn money (2017) – 68% Latvians believe, 31% Latvians disagree

- Gender Risk Poverty Index (2017) – women 25.8%, men 20.4%
- Employment rate by gender (2018) – women 61.7%, men 67.6%
- Average monthly wage (2016) – women EUR 762, men EUR 907.
- Positions held by women in senior management positions (2018) – 29%
- The Gender Equality Index (2018) – Latvia achieved 17th place

▪ Gender pay gap (2017) – The gender pay gap is the difference in average gross hourly wage between men and women across the economy. In Latvia, the gender pay gap stands at 15.7% (the average gender pay gap in the EU is 16%).

▪ Working men spend on average 9 hours per week on unpaid care and household activities, while working women spend 22 hours – that’s almost 4 hours every day. In the labour market this is reflected by the fact that more than 1 in 3 women reduce their paid hours to part-time, while only 1 in 10 men do the same.

▪ Women`s right to vote – women in Latvia have been voting and participating in politics since 1918

▪ First parliamentary election, 1st Saeima (1922-1925) – women 0, men 100

▪ The first female Member of Parliament – 4th Saeima (1931-1934)

▪ Parliamentary election, 13th Saeima (2018) – women 31 (31%), men 69 (69%)

▪ Women in national parliaments – Latvia ranks 45 out of 193 countries around the world for the percentage of women in parliament

▪ Prime ministers in the government of Latvia in the 21st century – women 1, men 8

▪ Presidents of Latvia – women 1, men 8

▪ Number of women among the elected members of local government elections (2017) – women 549, men 1065

▪ Number of women among elected members in the European Parliament (2014) – women 3, men 5

### **Violence against women & girls**

▪ Surveys reveal that Latvia is among European countries where prevalence of domestic violence against women is above the EU average.

- EU-wide survey (*in Latvia 1 513 women*) conducted in 2014 by the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) shows that 39% of women in Latvia have experienced physical and/or sexual violence since the age of 15. It is above the EU average of 33% and ranked Latvia in 7th place.
- Survey shows that 32% of women in Latvia have experienced physical and/or sexual violence by a partner. It is above the EU average of 22% and ranked Latvia together with Denmark in 1st place.
- 17% of women in Latvia have experienced physical and/or sexual violence from non-partner. EU average is 22%.
- 60% of women in Latvia have experienced psychological violence during the relationship by a partner (current and/or previous). It is above the EU average of 43% and ranked Latvia together with Denmark in 1st place.
- 14% of women in Latvia have experienced stalking since the age of 15. EU average is 18%.
- Many studies show direct link between domestic violence and poverty and it is obvious also in case of Latvia. According to Eurostat (2012) 36.2% of Latvia's inhabitants live at risk of poverty (the EU average is 24.7 %).
- Latvia has a very high level of tolerance towards domestic violence. Only 64% of residents believe domestic violence against women is unacceptable and should be punished. Average awareness index in the rest of the EU is 84%.
- 31% of residents believe that domestic violence is a private affair that should be resolved by the family. Only 54% of people are aware of different support services for women who have become victims of domestic violence.
- Survey on violence against women indicates that the majority of women who are victims of violence do not report their experiences to either the police or any victim support organisation.





## **VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA (BASED: VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN THE FAMILY IN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA REPORT)**

**By Nicoleta Borodin**

Violence affects a large number of women, regardless of their age, area of residence, or social-economic status. The total prevalence rate of husband/partner violence over a lifetime (psychological, physical, or sexual) since the age of 15 is 63%, and the prevalence rate of husband/partner violence in the last 12 months is about 27%.

1. Rural women, women with a low level of education, unemployed and self-employed women in agricultural activities are the most vulnerable.

2. Women who have experience simultaneously physical, sexual, and psychological violence committed by current or their most recent husband/partner are in a more difficult situation. The prevalence rate of cumulative experience of violence (psychological, physical, and sexual) over their lifetime is 12.3%. Rural women, elderly women, and those separated or divorced reported the highest prevalence rate of multiple forms of violence.

3. Women from rural areas are at a higher risk of experiencing all the forms of violence, both over their lifetime and in the last 12 months. This fact may be conditioned by a number of factors, including higher CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS CHAPTER 5. This study is based on quantitative and qualitative research and aims to offer an information framework regarding the different aspects of violence against women in the family. It reveals not only the prevalence of the given phenomenon, but also explores its causes, determinants, and consequences, identifies the needs to improve the legal and institutional frameworks so as to improve more efficiently violence against women in the family. economic dependency of rural women<sup>43</sup> in their husbands/partners, lack of sufficient support mechanisms, including family and community networks, as well as shelters, psychological counselling, legal services<sup>44</sup> and stronger adherence to traditional gender roles which place women in subordinated position to their husbands, who in turn use this to exercise power and control, including through use of violence<sup>45</sup>. An argument for higher prevalence rates among rural women is their lower economic status, and respectively higher dependency on their husbands/partners, as well as a consequence of

the recent economic downturn in Moldova, which has affected more rural communities, resulting in higher unemployment rates and financial difficulties. However, further qualitative research is required to analyze such direct causality between prevalence of violence and the impact of economic hardship.

4. Although partner violence is widely spread among all age groups, the prevalence rate of violence over a lifetime rises with age. The longer women are in a relationship (marital or cohabitation), the higher the chances are for violence against them to occur. At the same time, data also show that one third of women aged 15-34 years old have experienced partner violence in the last 12 months. Hence, the conclusion may be drawn that violence against women is deeply rooted and widely spread in society, and individual and social beliefs, as well as the behavioural patterns that determine the oc43 A number of research studies do link greater economic dependence of rural women on their partners with higher prevalence rates of violence. For more see: Mathews, 2004; Rothman et.all, 2007; Bornstein 2006, etc. 44 Research conducted by Weiss, 2000, Sullivan et.all, 1994, etc. suggests strong links between the absence of available support services and higher prevalence rates of partner violence against women in the rural areas. 45 Feminist advocates argue that partner violence is a gender-based violence and it is deeply rooted in the unequal status of women and men in the family resulting from the traditional gender roles and division of labour. Violence against Women in the Family in the Republic of Moldova REPORT 2011 80 currence of violence against women are being repeated from generation to generation.

5. The study reveals certain dependency between a woman's marital status and the probability of violence occurring. Divorced and separated women are the most affected by violence from their former husbands/partners, while women who are not married, but living together with a partner are less affected by partner violence. This finding in a way confirms the findings of the DHS46 and reveals the fact that partner violence is probably present during the marriage and is more obvious during the divorce/separation process. Another explanation would be that divorced/separated women are less reticent to report cases of violence, as they do not fear anyone anymore, are not dependent or pressurized by family or community, etc.

6. The prevalence rates decrease slightly with the increase of women's education. Hence, the lowest rates of prevalence were registered for women with higher education. This finding confirms the arguments voiced by feminist theories, according to which women with higher level of education are not only better able to secure their economic independence, but also have the possibility to better negotiate a more equal relationship with the partner and in the family, thus decreasing the chances for the partner to exercise control and use violence to maintain the traditional gender relationships. However, the findings also indicate that women's education is an important but not critical determinant of the likelihood to experience or not violence, as other factors including the attitudes of women towards gender roles and violence, their economic status, personal relations, place of residence, etc. do impact women's position in the family.

7. Although the majority of surveys conclude that women's economic independence reduces to minimum the likelihood for partner violence occurrence (in marriage or cohabitation), this survey data reveal a lower rate of violence prevalence namely for persons who are dependent from economic point of view. One possible explanation could be the fact that reporting rates in case of women with no income (unemployed and housewives) are lower due to the fact that economic dependence makes women fearful of disclosing such information. At the same time, the prevalence of violence in the case of women with a source of income could be caused by the material situation of the husband/partner, who is either unemployed or earns less, or does not accept a woman's economic independence. This finding is supported also by literature in the area, which offers arguments saying that greater economic empowerment of women is linked to an increase of male partner violence, as this impacts negatively their masculinity and the "self-image" of a man being the breadwinner and the decision-maker in the family.

#### *Prevalence of partner psychological violence*

1. About 60% of women reported cases of psychological violence over a lifetime, and one quarter of interviewed women stated that they had experienced violence in the last 12 months. Just as in the case of total violence, psychological violence occurs more frequently in case of rural women. Differences are registered between the prevalence rate of psychological violence over lifetime and in the last 12 months among the different age

groups. The highest rates of violence over their lifetime were registered for women older than 45; while for prevalence of violence in the last 12 months – the highest rates were reported by women aged between 15 and 34. An argument for this finding would be the fact that the older the woman is, the lower the probability is for her to have a partner in the last 12 months.

2. To maintain their power and control over their wives/ partners, men most frequently use insults, intimidations, and fear, acting psychologically on women. The survey data do not reveal that experience of different forms of psychological violence has individual peculiarities related to partner's subjective characteristics, dynamics of relationships, and last but not least, women's perception of what an insult, intimidation, humiliation, or verbal threat represents.

3. Victims of psychological violence often confirm the fact that such partner's behaviour is accepted by society, being deeply rooted from generation to generation and serving as means to control women.

4. Another type of psychological violence experienced by some women is a partner's social control. This type of violence is most frequently expressed by husband's/ partner's controlling behaviour aimed at a woman's social isolation. Hence, according to the survey data, practically one in two women reported cases of controlling behaviour over their lifetime, and one in three women reported this type of violence in the last 12 months.

## RESEARCH WORK ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN & GIRLS IN MOROCCO

By Mouna Mouhib

Violence is the use of force or power, physical or psychological, to constrain, dominate, kill, destroy or damage. It involves blows, injuries, suffering, or the destruction of human property or natural elements.

In Morocco It is psychological violence which arrives first it represents 47% thus totaling 4.978 of the cases, followed by the economic and social violence which concerns 24.82% of the women, that is 2.621. And third place is physical violence with 16.32% of cases, or 1,721 women.

In the last position comes the legal and sexual violence with respectively 6,02% and 5,68% of the total, that is to say 636 and 600 registered cases.

"That sexual violence happens at the bottom of the ladder does not mean we do not have it in society, but it is still considered a taboo. Women feel embarrassed to come and denounce her

"Morocco does not provide full protection to women against the various types of violence of which they can be victims. Although the Constitution prohibits discrimination and «treatment which is cruel, inhumane, degrading, or undermines their dignity», the penal code, whose reform is underway, does not guarantee the effective protection of women against violence and discrimination.

Rape is considered a crime against morality and not against the person. Marital rape, sexual harassment in public places, and psychological violence are not yet offences under the penal code.

Although Morocco is signatory to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the country only recognises its obligation to eliminate discrimination against women as long as this does not contradict Sharia Law.

Counselling services and shelters for women and girls victim of violence are generally set up by civil society organisations but they lack resources, and as a result, they are not numerous. This situation is even worse in rural areas...



In 2014, following a struggle waged since 2012 by civil society and some parliamentary groups, the Moroccan Parliament adopted a legislative amendment abrogating Article 475 (2) of the Penal Code, according to which rapists can not to avoid prosecution by marrying their victim if the victim is under 18 years of age. In June 2016, the government council adopted a new version of the draft penal code reform (No. 10-16). This text has merely made some amendments to the current Penal Code, including alternative sentences, voluntary termination of pregnancy, and stiffer sentences for those accused of sexual assault on minors. Civil society has challenged the government's methodology, which has failed to respect the participatory approach, as well as fragmenting the draft penal code reform rather than revising it as a whole.

Bill 103.13 of the Fight against violence against women was adopted by the parliament on July 20, 2016. It ignores the opinions of the national institutions and the advocacy of the civil society, who had however denounced that this project is very insufficient in terms of protective measures, remedies, and sanctions including domestic violence; does not cover all types of violence; and makes no reference to the legal protection of several categories of women, including mothers, single women, migrant women and women with disabilities.

National plans to combat violence against women have been put in place in recent years, particularly between 2002 and 2004, and more recently between 2008 and 2011 with the Multisectoral Program to Combat Gender-Based Violence through Empowerment. women and girls (TAMKINE) comprising 13 ministerial departments, NGOs and 8 UN agencies. The Government's Agenda for Equality on the Parity Horizon (2012-2016) contains an axis aimed at combating all forms of discrimination and violence against women. However, NGOs are not systematically invited to participate in the development of these plans, or in their monitoring and evaluation.

Most programs dealing with violence against women are supported, in the framework of bilateral and multilateral cooperation, with a co-financing of the Moroccan State, by the Spanish, French, Belgian, Swiss, German, Finnish, Danish, Swedish, EU, and some UN agencies in Morocco: UNFEMMES and UNFPA.

And as a recommendation to fight against this problem:

- train a specialized and active police in the field of the fight against violence against women as well as qualified magistrates to treat these cases and implement the new law 103-13 which represents a great achievement for these activists
- providing victims with shelters and psychological, medical and legal support services free of charge.

## **RESEARCH WORK ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN & GIRLS IN SPAIN**

**By Carmen González García**

Violence against women is one of the most common violations of human rights. Gender violence in Spain is one of the most repeated violations of human rights in society and affects a greater number of people. Millions of women and girls in the world are victims of sexist violence because of their gender condition, and in Spain we are not unaware of this.

From January 1, 2003 to April 21, 2017, according to official data, 920 women have been killed by their partners or ex-partners. Since 2013, children victims of gender violence were also counted, 23 girls and boys have died. The year 2017 was the deadliest, with 8 children killed. To this figure we should add other deaths of women caused by criminal acts committed by men other than the partner, not counted in the statistics.

They are not counted by the statistics due to the fact that the law has in its own written the failures for which it has been done completely ineffective, leaving women and children helpless, while produced an aggressive offensive by male abusers, who use it in their own benefit.

In the Article 1 of the LEY ORGÁNICA 1/2004, 28 December, of Comprehensive Protection Measures against Gender Violence, is worded as follows: "This Law has aim to act against violence that, as a manifestation of discrimination, the situation of inequality and the power relations of men over the women, is exercised over them by those who are or have been their spouses or of those who are or have been linked to them by similar relationships of affectivity, even without coexistence".

The most serious injustice of the law is that it only protects women linked to the aggressor for a sentimental bond. In this way, all the others, which can be the mother, sister, mother in-law, sisters-in-law, daughters of legal age, neighbour, co-worker, the

stranger on the street, who are assaulted by the abuser, and of course the prostitutes, beaten or tortured by pimps or clients, are not worthy of the protection of the Organic Law. Likewise, women victims of other serious crimes, such as rape and abuses and sexual harassment committed by relatives, friends, neighbours, boss or colleagues work, or strangers, are outside the protection of the law.

The known data throw a worrisome reality. The Observatory of the General Council of the Judiciary indicates that 166,260 complaints were filed in 2017, 16.4% more than in 2016. The number of people prosecuted was 20,059, of whom 16,146 were convicted. If we put these sentences in relation to the total number of complaints filed, we are talking about less than 10%. In 2017, 44,106 orders of protection were requested, however, 32.3% were not admitted or denied (12,447). In turn, that same year 266 minors were prosecuted for violent crimes, which means an increase compared to 2016 of 48.6%.

Gender violence is full of hidden figures. According to the Macro Survey of Violence against Women 2015, 12.5% of women aged 16 and over living in Spain have suffered physical or sexual violence throughout their lives. And 13% of women have been afraid of their partner at some time. If we extrapolate the percentage to the female population of that age, we would be talking about more than 2.5 million women. Only in 2015, 2.7% of women have suffered sexist, physical or sexual violence and 9.2% have suffered psychological violence, control, humiliation, harassment, threats.

## **GENDER VIOLENCE: A HARD-FOUGHT BATTLE IN SPAIN**

**By Celia Moreno-Morilla**

### **Defining the concept of gender violence**

"Violence against women is a signal of historically unequal power relationships between women and men, which have led to women being dominated by men, women discrimination and the insertion of obstacles against their full development. Violence against women throughout their life derives essentially from cultural patterns, specifically from the harmful effects of some traditional or customary practices and all extreme acts related to race, sex, language or religion which carries on the subordinate condition that is assigned to women in the family, workplace, community and society" (Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, 1995: 52).

### **Analysis of gender violence from a MACRO LEVEL (Spain)**

The year 2018, in Spain, ended up with an image that scarcely differs from the one found at the beginning of the year 2019. Last January, watching the news in our country became something terrifying: "Seven women murdered in less than two weeks. A murder almost every two days "(ABC, 2018). This kind of news has not stopped and, in addition to that, the lack of protection by some political parties creates a feeling of discouragement and anger that is devastating Spain every day. Under the slogan "Women, you are not alone, not one more woman dead", "Sister, I do believe you" or "Me too", millions of women have taken to the streets to join their voices, strength and hope in search of a Spain which acts preventively and ensures the "quality of life" of victims of gender violence. The last demographic study conducted by the General Council of the Judiciary (2018) highlights that the autonomous communities of Madrid, Valencia, Murcia, the Balearic Islands and Andalusia present the highest number of complaints (see Figure 1).



Figure 1. Complaints per 10,000 inhabitants (Source: General Council of the Judiciary, 2018).

The legislative framework (<https://goo.gl/PBY7cW>) that endorses Spain regarding gender violence is specified in the following laws: "Organic Law on Comprehensive Protection Measures against Gender Violence" (28/01/2005), "Organic Law for the effective equality of women and men" (03/24/2007) and "Urgent measures for the development of the State Agreement against gender violence" (03/08/18). In Andalusia, the regional regulations on gender violence are specified in Law 9/2018, of October 8, amending Law 12/2007, of November 26, for the promotion of gender equality in Andalusia.

### Analysis of gender violence from a MESO LEVEL (Andalusia)

The analysis of the Magnitude Report on Gender Violence (2018) includes 932 fatalities in the period from 2003-2018 in Spain. Data highlight the significant cases of gender violence in Andalusia, which sum 183 fatalities (see Table 1). The percentage distribution of the data points especially to the provinces of Malaga and Seville.

Table 1. Victims of gender violence (2003-2018)

	SPAIN	ANDALUSIA	TOTAL %
2003	71	13	18.3%
2004	72	19	26.4%
2005	57	9	15.8%
2006	69	21	30.4%
2007	71	8	11.3%
2008	76	9	11.8%



<b>2009</b>	56	14	25.0%
<b>2010</b>	73	17	23.3%
<b>2011</b>	62	17	27.4%
<b>2012</b>	52	8	15.4%
<b>2013</b>	54	11	20.4%
<b>2014</b>	55	10	18.2%
<b>2015</b>	60	14	23.3%
<b>2016</b>	44	3	6.8%
<b>2017</b>	49	7	14.3%
<b>2018*</b>	11	3	27.3%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>932</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>19,6%</b>

Source: Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality (2018)

In Andalusia, the *Andalusian Institute for Women* (<https://goo.gl/84n9tp>) and the *Andalusian Observatory against Gender Violence* (<https://goo.gl/qTvi5g>) based their work on giving pieces of advice and important assistance to victims and their relatives, which is fundamental. On the one hand, the Andalusian Institute for Women offers information about specialized services, practical guides for families, detection and intervention protocols, legal guidance on gender violence and women's rights and guidance to take action against sexual violence. On the other hand, the Andalusian Observatory focuses on research and analysis of the phenomenon of gender violence, as well as its evolution and prevalence. Both organisms are coordinated and belong to the Ministry of Equality, Health and Social Policies.

It is also worth mentioning the importance of the *Second Strategic Plan for Gender Equality in Education (2016-2021)*. This plan works as a framework and a tool to continue promoting equality within the education system and includes the following objectives: (1) To establish conditions so that schools could design “School Programmes” focused on coeducation, (2) To carry out actions based on the raise of awareness, training and

involvement, (3) To promote activities to raise awareness and prevent gender violence and (4) To promote the integration of gender perspective in the education administration.

Currently, the inclusion of the extreme right party as part of the current government has generated a certain structural and emotional imbalance in Andalusia. The political representatives of the extreme right party have even requested, "To know the names of the employees of gender violence organisms in Andalusia." This type of actions reinforces the macho behaviour and mistreatment towards women that define the actions and ideals of a significant percentage of the population of our society.

### **Analysis of gender violence from a MICRO LEVEL (School of Education-Seville)**

As a Ph.D. student and training staff at the University of Seville, I cannot ignore the signs of gender violence that were impregnated in the School of Education between 1997-2009, and whose unpleasant "smell" is still patent in our school. In 2017, different news showed the sexual and labour abuses to which some colleagues were subjected for years by an ex-Dean. This fact has triggered a series of preventive actions developed by the Unit for Equality of the University of Seville (<http://igualdad.us.es/wpblog/>). On June 19<sup>th</sup>, 2018, this organism approved the "Protocol for the Prevention, Evaluation, and Intervention of Harassment" in our School. In addition, the Unit for Equality has created the "Volunteer Citizens' Network for the detection and support of victims of gender violence at the University of Seville" which has as main actions: to raise awareness among the University Community, to equip the university population, in general, and the victims of gender violence, in particular, with strategies of empowerment, to train future professionals in the detection and prevention of toxic relationships and to enable the detection of possible cases of victimhood. Finally, the Unit for Equality offers all the members of the University Community (students, administration and research academic staff) training related to conceptual and action aspects focused on gender violence, and public notices for support to carry out workshops and conferences on equality.

At the University of Seville, women are joined together and we feel strong to fight against gender violence through training, intervention and research, which is promoted in our schools.

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## VISION OF 2 YOUNG ITALIANS LIVING IN SEVILLA

### GENDER VIOLENCE IN SPAIN

by Alessia della Rocca & Bianca Cogliano

Gender-based violence constitutes the most obvious type of human rights “violation” at a global level. For many years in the legal field there has been a lack of proper legislation to protect women who are victims of violence and abuse. This meant that the battered women were, very often, in a condition of total impotence.

In 1992, the UN defined violence against women as “any kind of violence based on belonging to the female sex category that has, or may result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or pain for a woman, as well as threats of all kinds, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, both in public and in private life”. We can observe that the Spanish Constitution present, on a generic level, 5 articles that refer to issues related to sexual discrimination:

**Article 14°** indicates that “all Spaniards are equal before the law without any kind of discrimination against birth, race or **sex**...”

**Article 15°** which is related to equality, states that “All human beings are entitled to life and to physical and moral integrity without being subjected to torture, inhuman and degrading punishment of other similar treatments in any case”.

**Article 24°** even though it refers to all individuals, we are interested in the issue of gender-based violence since it states that “All people have the right to obtain effective protection from judges and courts, exercising their legitimate rights and interests without under any circumstances being defenceless”.

**Article 35°** indicates that “All Spaniards have the duty and the right to work, freely choosing their profession, with the possibility of growth through their work and with an appropriate remuneration to meet their needs and those of their families. In no case there should be discrimination based on gender”.

**Article 39°** states that “The public authorities also ensure the total protection of children, which are equal before the law, regardless of their kinship and mothers, and of whatever type and their marital status is. The law allows paternity confirmation”.

The commitment by the Public Administration for (gender) equality comes with the approval of laws that transfer constitutional principles and European directives, laws alone do not change social reality, but these are very important in order to set action frameworks and opening the doors to necessary reforms.

Today, in Spain, the specific rules that protect equality and women's rights are:

- Organic Law, dated 22<sup>nd</sup> December and modified by the Organic Law 8/2015: Parliament unanimously approves the principle of transversality that gender-based violence is a problem affecting the whole of society and, for this reason, its prevention and its eradication must be carried out in every sphere.

One of the most serious problems facing society is the eradication of violence against women. This type of law therefore provides sensitization measures in different sectors.

- According to the Royal Decree Law 9/2018, dated 3<sup>rd</sup> of August, urgent measures against gender violence were discussed. It is stated that, since 2003, when the women which were murdered by their partner or former partners began to be counted, the number rose to 947. In most cases, the victim had not previously reported the violence or the harassment they were undergoing. In 2017, 76.5% of the murdered women had not previously reported their attackers.

This is why it was necessary to proceed with the enlargement of the mechanisms for verifying situations of gender violence. By virtue of this, the conditions through which a situation of gender-based violence may occur are modified.

- Organic Law 3/2007, dated March 22<sup>nd</sup>, for the equality between women and men, states that the aim of the law is to create a series of participation organs, directorates for equal opportunities in all the Ministries, to promote the use of a non- sexist language in public institutions, to create a series of strategic plans for equal opportunities, to introduce the gender variable in the elaboration of studies and statistics that must be developed by public institutions, to recognize the right to the union of personal, family and work life and to support a greater co-responsibility between women and men in the sphere of family obligation.

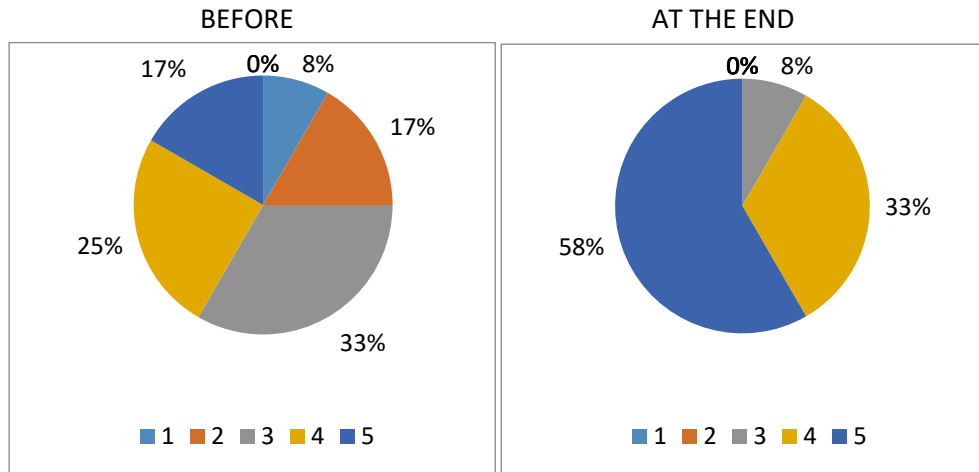
In particular, in the Spanish autonomous region of Andalusia, there is an important institution whose aim is to provide information on women's rights and opportunities and



to provide help and advice on how to act in case of discrimination. This institution's name is Instituto Andaluz de la Mujer (Women Andalusian Institute) and it has eight headquarters, one in each province capital city, these headquarters are called Centros Provinciales de la Mujer (Provincial Women's Centers). Their working areas are: information, psychological support, legal support, social attention, and job, education and participation support. As far as topics are concerned, the following thematics are covered: women's right, couple crisis, non-payment of pensions and breach of the visitation regime, violations, sexual assaults and bad treatments, teenage pregnancy, sexuality, anticontraceptive drugs and voluntary termination of pregnancy, career guidance, job training and creation of companies, working discrimination and sexual harassment, women associations, services, IAM programmes and activities, publications, studies, gender documentation, co-educative programmes, meeting places for women.

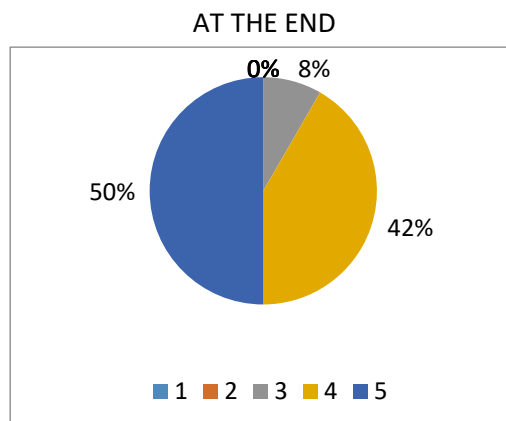
## 7. ANNEX: Final Evaluation Quest results: Euromed Seminar "Red shoes. One step beyond..."

### 1. How much do you know about the seminar topic? (1=very little, 5=very much)



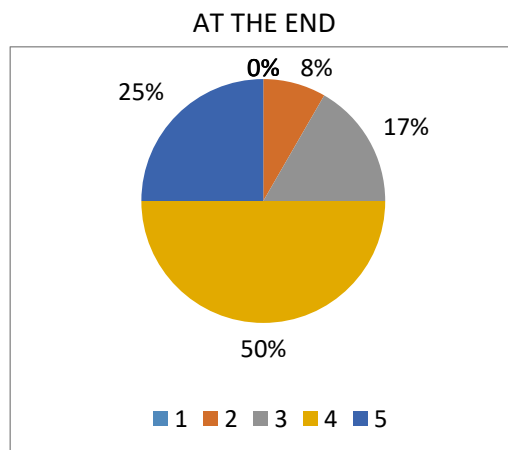
Tal y como se observa en los gráficos el conocimiento previo de las participantes sobre Violencia de Género en el contexto Euromed ha aumentado de manera sobresaliente al final del seminario pasando la máxima puntuación (5) del 17% al 58%. Siendo un 91% las personas que han valorado como muy bueno el conocimiento sobre el tema al final del seminario.

### 2. How do you evaluate the contents of the seminar (1=not satisfied, 5=very satisfied)



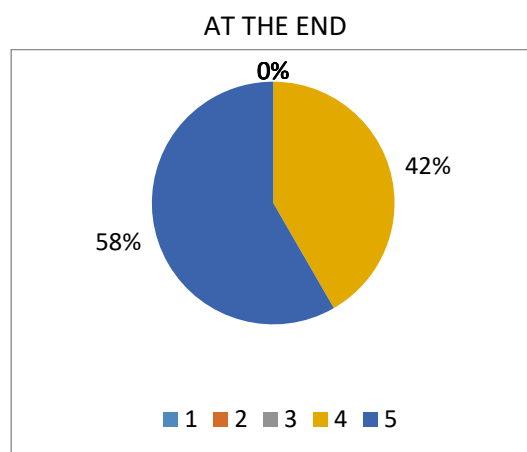
Tal y como se observa el gráfico un 92% de las participantes valoran muy positivamente los contenidos del seminario.

**3. The Previous Research Work you have done it before your arrival has been useful?  
(1=very little, 5=very much)**



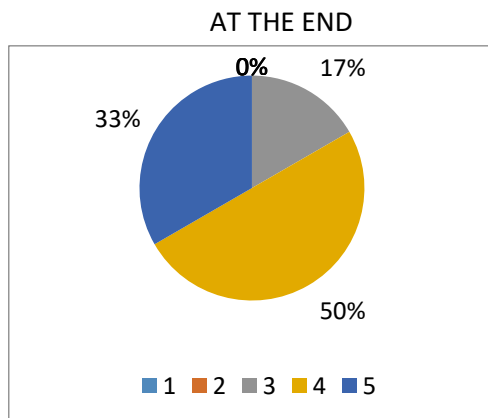
Un 75% de las participantes han valorado muy positivamente la utilidad del trabajo previo de investigación realizado para el desarrollo del seminario sobre las realidades de la Violencia contra las mujeres y las niñas en sus países de origen.

**4. How do you evaluate the group participation? (1=not satisfied, 5=very satisfied.)**



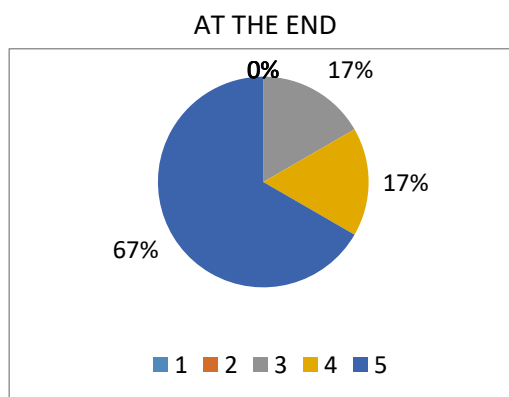
Tal y como se observa el gráfico un 100% de las participantes valoran muy positivamente la participación del grupo durante el seminario.

**5. How do you evaluate the methodology used (1=not satisfied, 5=very satisfied)**



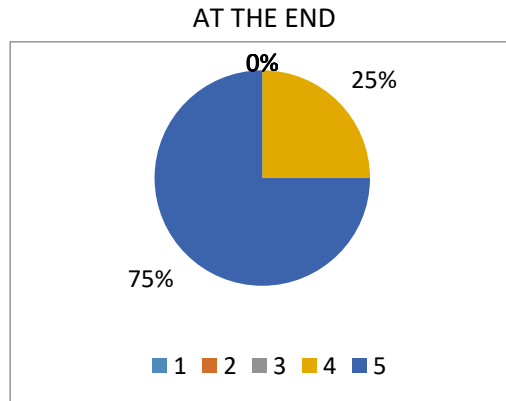
Tal y como se observa el gráfico un 88% de las participantes valoran muy positivamente la metodología utilizada durante el seminario.

**6. How do you evaluate the accommodation and meals? (1=not sat., 5=very sat.)**



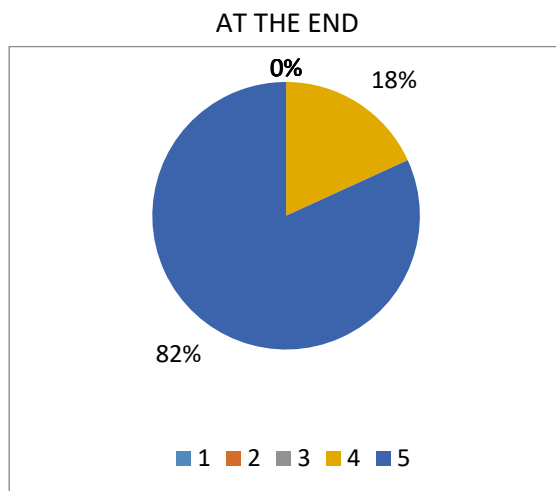
Tal y como se observa el gráfico un 84% de las participantes están muy satisfechas con el alojamiento y las comidas.

**7. How do you evaluate the organization in general? (1=not satisfied, 5=very satisfied)**



Tal y como se observa el gráfico un 100% de las participantes valoran muy positivamente la organización en general del seminario.

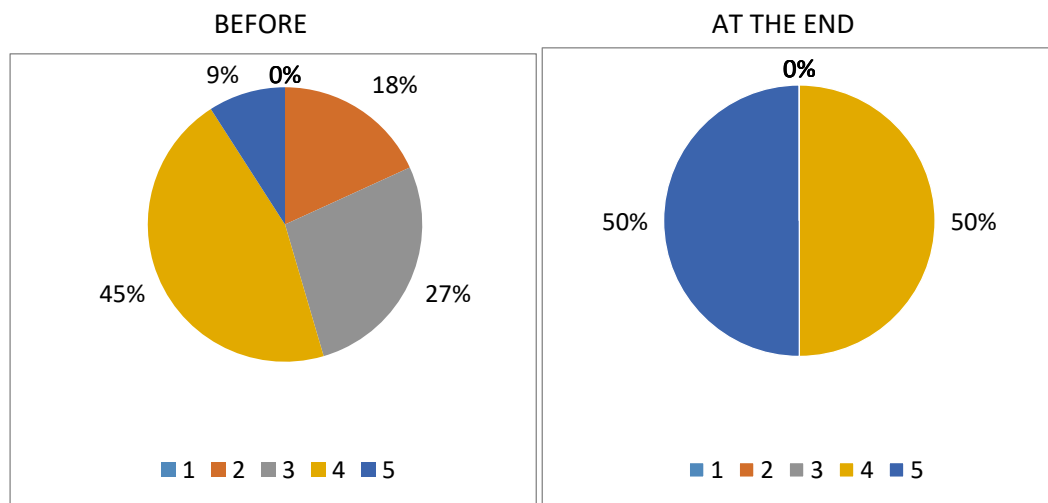
**8. How do you evaluate the training team? (1=not satisfied, 5=very satisfied)**



Un 100% de las participantes han valorado muy positivamente el equipo de formación para el desarrollo del seminario.

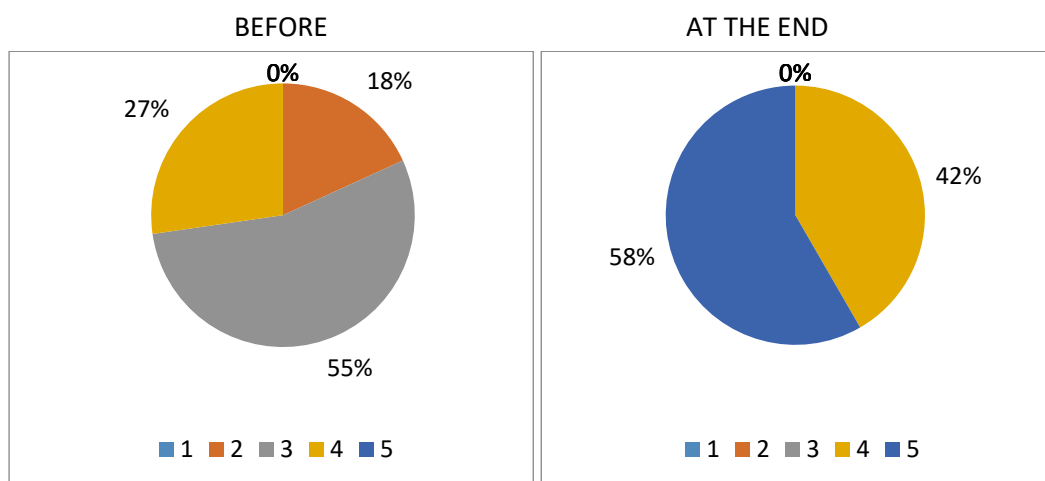


**9. In which way do you think you have acquired the following competence: Cultural awareness and expression (1=very little, 5=very much)**



Tal y como se observa en los gráficos la competencia relativa a la adquisición y/o desarrollo de la competencia de Conciencia cultural y expresión ha aumentado de manera sobresaliente al final del seminario pasando la máxima puntuación (5) del 9% al 50%. Siendo un 100% las personas que la han valorado como muy buena evolución final respecto a la adquisición de esta competencia Youthpass.

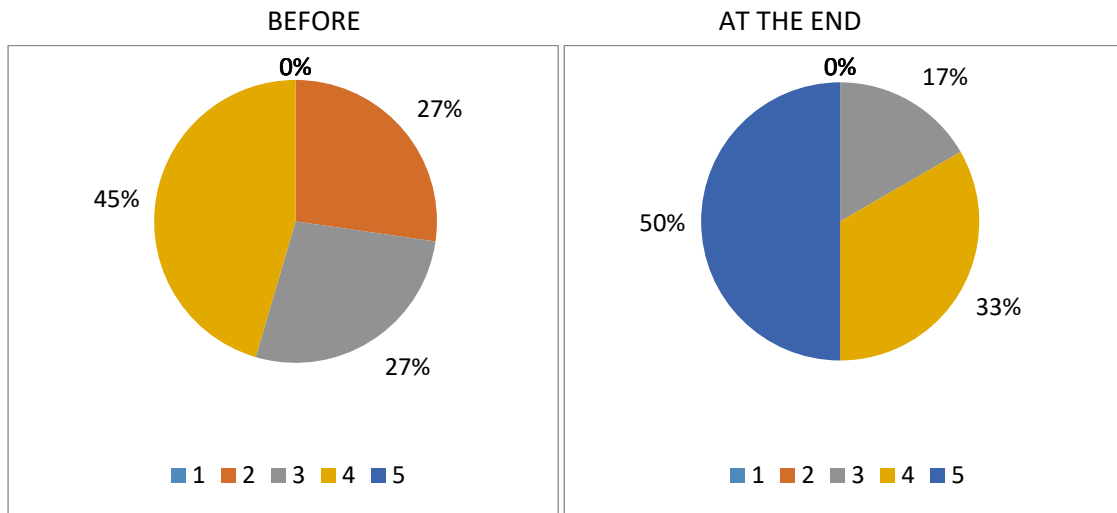
**10. In which way do you think you have acquired the following competence: Learning to learn (1=very little, 5=very much)**



Tal y como se observa en los gráficos la competencia relativa a la adquisición y/o desarrollo de la competencia de Aprender a aprender ha aumentado de manera sobresaliente al final del seminario pasando la máxima puntuación (5) del 0% al 58%.

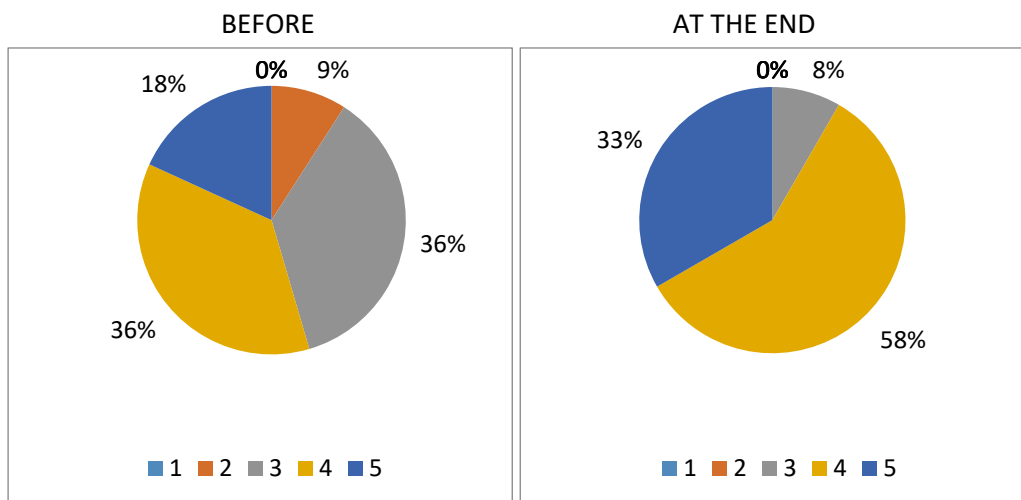
Siendo un 100% las personas que la han valorado como muy buena evolución final respecto a la adquisición de esta competencia Youthpass.

**11. In which way do you think you have acquired the following competence: Sense of initiative and entrepreneurship (1=very little, 5=very much)**



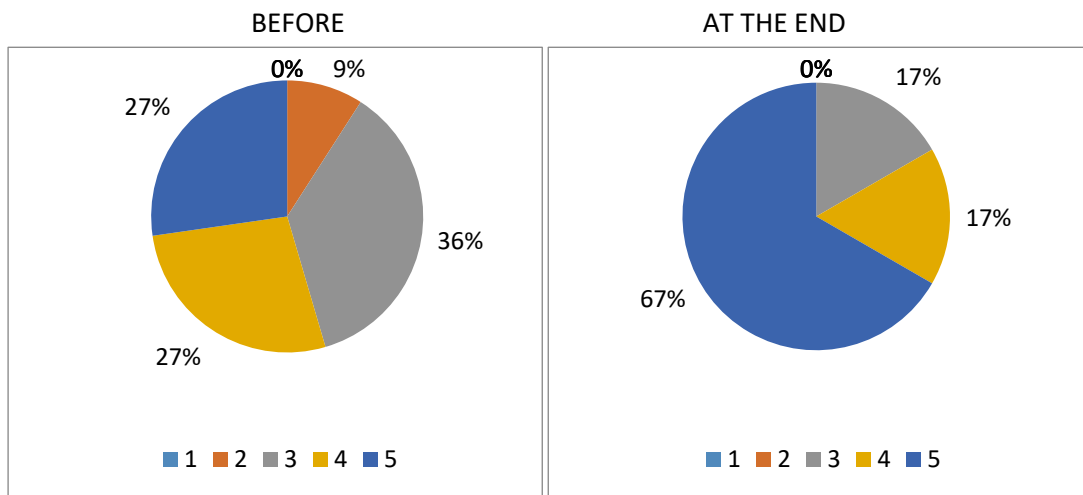
Tal y como se observa en los gráficos la competencia relativa a la adquisición y/o desarrollo de la competencia de Sentido de iniciativa y emprendimiento ha aumentado de manera sobresaliente al final del seminario pasando la máxima puntuación (5) del 0% al 50%. Siendo un 83% las personas que la han valorado como muy buena evolución final respecto a la adquisición de esta competencia Youthpass.

**12. In which way do you think you have acquired the following competence: Digital competence (1=very little, 5=very much)**



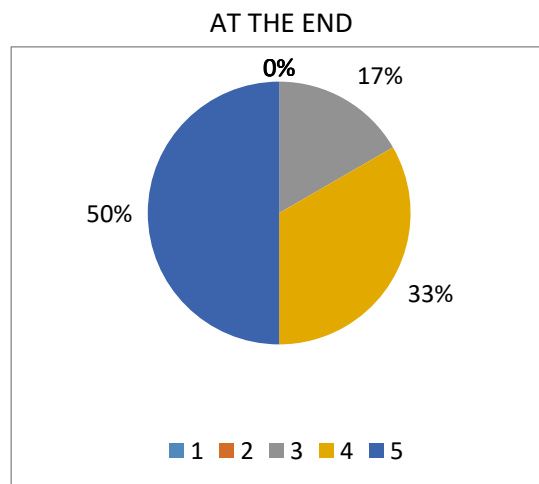
Tal y como se observa en los gráficos la competencia relativa a la adquisición y/o desarrollo de la competencia digital ha aumentado al final del seminario pasando la máxima puntuación (5) del 18% al 33%. Siendo un 91% las personas que la han valorado como muy buena evolución final respecto a la adquisición de esta competencia Youthpass.

**13. In which way do you think you have acquired the following competence:  
Communication in foreign languages (1=very little, 5=very much)**



Tal y como se observa en los gráficos la competencia relativa a la adquisición y/o desarrollo de la competencia de Sentido de iniciativa y emprendimiento ha aumentado de manera sobresaliente al final del seminario pasando la máxima puntuación (5) del 27% al 67%. Siendo un 84% las personas que la han valorado como muy buena evolución final respecto a la adquisición de esta competencia Youthpass.

**14. Did you match your expectations in general? (1=very little, 5=very much)**



Tal y como se observa el gráfico un 83% de las participantes valoran muy positivamente el logro de sus expectativas en general.

### **15. What are the 2 most important things you have learned at the seminar?**

Related to the topic of the Seminar participants confirm:

- Situation about this topic in another country; Gender Violence map; we have common problems

Related to Erasmus+:

- Erasmus+ projects, how to apply and how to create one

Related to Interculturality:

- Culture of all the countries that were at the Seminar; New Cultures; intercultural situations; Live together

Related to methodology:

- Different approach with topics and facilitating all the process; to go with the flow and expert lens

- Cooperative work; Team work where everyone has a different background; Cooperation with other people;

- Entrepreneurship; Develop ideas; To search

Others:

- It's not a shame to be a feminist

- Sorority

### **16. Would you like to do any recommendations for future projects?**

Participant's recommendations are:

- More people from different cultures

- Less activities and more stimulating to the topic

- More practical and "activated": name tags ...

- More interaction between trainers and participants at the sessions

- More Seminars (liked very much event at the Córdoba University)

- Do not add a drama therapy (it wasn't helpful)

### **17. Would you like to add anything not related to the previous question?**

- It was a great experience!

- It has been a truly amazing experience

**18. Please, send a final tweet for the Red shoes group (participants + training team)!!!**

- I loved and enjoyed everything that happened here: the organizers, trainers and frame were the best! I will miss you!
- You were all very welcoming and professionals. Participants were amazing and stimulating to do the work. Overall, it was a great experience, great time and useful time spent here
- You are the best! So many smiles!
- Stay positive as you are now :)
- Let's go together. Love you all
- Meet to meet you
- #WORKINGTOGETHERAREBETTER
- Thank you for everything!
- Thank you all!!!
- GREAT EXPERIENCE!!