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fatima

PROJECT No: JUST/2013/DAP/AG/5823
PROJECT NAME: Preventing Honour Related Violence by Education and Dialogue through Immigrant NGOs
PROJECT ACRONYM: FATIMA

Report on recommendations by experts at ethnic minority NGOs and other stakeholder organisations

WS1: National workshop in partner countries

Partner organisation: Kerigma – Inovação e Desenvolvimento Social de Barcelos
Country: Portugal
Date: 27-05-2015



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Introduction

The workshop for the ethnic minority NGOs and other stakeholders was held on May 27, 2015, between 14pm and 18pm. in Arcozelo Parish Council, located at Praceta do Correio-Mor 4750-134 Arcozelo – Barcelos.

For this workshop 25 NGOs were invited, who participated in completing the questionnaire and also the representatives of organizations, the high commissioner for migration and public bodies, such as the Barcelos City Council.

An invitation was sent by email to all organizations, in which we asked to formalize the registration by the *link*: <https://pt.surveymonkey.com/s/BLL6CZ9>

Then, all NGOs were contacted by telephone to confirm their presence.

In the table below, we present the list of 25 NGOs that were contacted:

Name of the Organization	Geographical Spread
Cruz Vermelha Portuguesa Delegação de Barcelos	North of Portugal - Barcelos
Serviço de Ação Social de Esposende	North of Portugal - Esposende
Serviço de Apoio ao Cidadão Comunitário de Esposende	North of Portugal - Esposende
SOPRO - Solidariedade e Promoção	North of Portugal -Barcelos
GASC - Grupo de Acção Social Cristã	North of Portugal -Barcelos
GAE - Gabinete de Apoio ao Emigrante da Câmara Municipal de Barcelos	North of Portugal -Barcelos
Centro Social Cultural e Recreativo Abel Varzim	North of Portugal -Barcelos
CLAII - Centro Local de Apoio à Integração dos Imigrantes da Câmara Municipal da Póvoa de Varzim	North of Portugal -Póvoa do Varzim
AMU-Cooperação e Solidariedade Lusófona por um Mundo Unido	North of Portugal -Braga
Serviço de Apoio ao Emigrante e Imigrante - Balcão Único	North of Portugal -Braga
CLAII - Centro Local de Apoio à Integração dos Imigrantes da Câmara Municipal de Braga	North of Portugal -Braga
ATLAS - Cooperativa Cultural	North of Portugal -Braga
Fundação Bomfim	North of Portugal -Braga
Pastoral Universitária - Departamento de apoio ao migrante	North of Portugal -Braga
Universidade Católica - Departamento de apoio ao migrante	North of Portugal -Braga
Universidade do Minho - Departamento de apoio ao migrante	North of Portugal -Braga



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CLAI - Centro Local de Apoio à Integração dos Imigrantes da Câmara Municipal de Guimarães	North of Portugal - Guimarães
CASFIG- Coordenação de Âmbito Social e Financeiro das Habitações do Município de Guimarães	North of Portugal - Guimarães
CLAI - Centro Local de Apoio à Integração dos Imigrantes da Câmara Municipal de Vila Nova de Famalicão	North of Portugal -Famalicão
Gabinete de Atendimento e Acompanhamento Social de Famalicão	North of Portugal -Famalicão
Equipa Multidisciplinar de Acompanhamento às Urbanizações Sociais de Vila Nova de Famalicão	North of Portugal -Famalicão
CPCJ - Comissão de Proteção de Crianças e Jovens de Famalicão	North of Portugal -Famalicão
GAF - Gabinete de Atendimento à Família	North of Portugal -Viana do Castelo
Mais Brasil	North of Portugal -Porto
CNAI- Centro Nacional de Apoio ao Imigrante	North of Portugal -Porto

Table nr 1

In table nr 2 we can observe the representative organizations that were invited to participate in the workshop:

Name of the Representative Organization	Geographical Spread
Junta de Freguesia de Arcozelo	North of Portugal - Barcelos
Câmara Municipal de Barcelos	North of Portugal - Barcelos
Alto-comissário para as Migrações	Center of Portugal -Lisbon
Câmara Municipal de Esposende	North of Portugal - Barcelos
Câmara Municipal de Braga	North of Portugal - Braga
Câmara Municipal de Guimarães	North of Portugal - Guimarães
Kerigma	North of Portugal - Barcelos

Table nr 2

Concerning the participation, the workshop was attended by 10 persons, two men and 8 women, as we can observe in table nr 3:

Name of ONGs / Representative Organization	Gender Female	Gender Male
Cruz Vermelha Portuguesa Delegação de Barcelos	1	
GAE - Gabinete de Apoio ao Emigrante da Câmara Municipal de Barcelos	1	
CLAI - Centro Local de Apoio à Integração dos Imigrantes da Câmara Municipal de Guimarães	1	
Centro Social Cultural e Recreativo Abel Varzim	1	
Mais Brasil	1	
Kerigma	1	1



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GAF - Gabinete de Atendimento à Família	1	
Alto-comissário para as Migrações	1	
Junta de Freguesia de Arcozelo		1

Table nr 3

Feedback on the research and academic report

The presentation of the survey report was held after the official presentation of FATIMA project. We developed a PPT that contained report information. The first part was to contextualize the Work Package 1 (WP1) and the second part allowed to know the results of the questionnaires and to compare the information between the countries (Portugal, UK, Greece and Sweden).

We started off by presenting the aim of the WP1 and we made a brief description of the implementation of the questionnaires and how the NGOs were chose to participate in this phase of the project. Afterwards, we presented the results of the questionnaires.

When we analyzed the organizational structure, we observed that the Portuguese NGOs need to promote the engaging of the volunteers *“the Portuguese organization rely more on paid staff, than on volunteers”*.

Concerning to the age of beneficiaries, the largest age group are 0-16 because most of the ONGs work on the prevention of this thematic with children. The largest group of the ethnicity beneficiaries are the Brazilian, this number can be explained by the approach of the language - Portuguese.

Related to the type of work undertaken by the NGOs, they confirmed that the three main work fields are: Education and Training; Advice; and Campaign through preventive work and awareness within the communities. The partnerships with local NGOs have more impact locally because the answers are almost immediate, and most of the times it’s easier to contact the local associations for a quick answer.

Regarding to the comparison of the organizations to understanding of human rights and the knowledge of the existence of the United Nations and the Convention on the rights of women and children is high among NGOs (90%). As for the human rights legislation at national level, it also has a similar result (85%). However, most of the organizations surveyed did not



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describe the legislation on human rights in their country. We must take this in account during the construction of the training materials.

General feedback on the report was very positive and allowed to explore the issues that have been proposed to the working group.

The NGOs were divided in two groups, one group focused on the dynamic of *“Recommendations for development of NGO profile”* and the other group focus on the subject *“Recommendations for development of training material”*.

After the discussion, one person was invited to present the results to the entire group. This dynamic allows to have different perspectives and complement the information for the next steps.





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Recommendations for development of NGO profile

According to the work group, the main tasks of the NGOs working with preventing HRV should be to provide support, information, referral and counseling to those who are in need. The main tasks developed by the NGOs are developed primarily in individual sessions or group sessions, in schools through the seminars and events for the local community. Many of the NGOs are invited by the schools/universities or other associations to debate this thematic and sometimes they have the necessity to create tools or adapt some materials depending on the target group.

All the individuals that work with HRV at ethnic minority NGOs must have certain social skills developed, such as:

- **Personal – skills** (communication skills; assertiveness; empathy, respect for him//herself and for the others; sensibility...)
- **Relation with others** (social interaction; pro-social behavior; empathy and social participation...);
- **Self-management** (self - control; social independence, accountability and compliance);
- **Academic - skills** (academic responsibility; orientation to the task of performance...)

During the workshop the group mentioned that the knowledge of different languages allows them to understand everyone. Ethnic minority people usually have difficulties with communication, either because of language differences or because of cultural differences. They also need to know more about every culture, religion, rules, laws and myths related to the different cultures.

NGOs working with preventing HRV should promote multicultural activities in order to include ethnic minority and give response to some of the difficulties experienced by immigrants in their integration process.

Concerning the question about what attitudes should the individuals working with HRV at ethnic minority NGOs have, these are directly related to the skills that they mentioned behind, since if the person has a set of these skills (such as communication skills, empathy, assertiveness; self-control; autonomy...) they can easily do a pro-active work.



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Recommendations for development of training material

Regarding the recommendations for the development of training material, all NGOs stated that it is important to focus on topics related to: knowledge of the human rights; the conventions and legislation in the different countries; the comprehension of the terms: honor and violence; and crimes committed in name of the honor; as well as the costumes and cultures in the different countries.

They mentioned that the training should be divided in two moments: a theoretical part (with explanations of the themes) and a practical part (that include group dynamics).

A theoretical part should include the themes that we mentioned before, to help on the contextualization of the thematic. It can happen at the beginning of the session (as an introductory part), or at the end of the session (as an explanation/conclusion/summarize).

They also suggested that the theoretical part should be supported by a PPT or a Video, to have more dynamism to the session.

Themes:	Number of sessions	Organization of sessions
Knowledge of UN/National policies on Children's Rights	1 session	1 st Theoretical part and 2 nd practical part
Knowledge of UN/National policies on Women's Rights	1 session	
Knowledge and understanding of honour related violence	1 session	
Lobbying and Campaigning	1 session	
Using media/social media for awareness raising		
Other, please specify:	Sharing good practices	

Table nr 4



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Regarding to the practical part, the NGOs suggest: case studies, group discussions; role play, presentation and theatre, as we can see in the table below.

Dynamics	
Case Studies	X
Group Discussions	X
Role Play	X
Presentations	X
Other, please specify:	Interactive theater (oppressed theater and picture theater) “A theatrical method that is based on the principle that the act of transforming is transformative”; it’s a method, “through dialogue, to restore to the oppressed their right to speak and their right to be”.

Table nr 5

Regarding to a wider community, the training should include:

- Board/card games with the different themes, and adjusted to the different target group to be worked at home (families);
- Books - with life stories to work with children at schools through workshops; some studies show that children who experience positive interactions, appear to be more socially competent (empathy, ability to engage in different contexts, resolution capacity of social problems ...);
- Community radio – program to sensitize the general population;
- Interactive Theatre – through life stories it tries to involve the general community to participate, since positive interaction with others *promotes personal development and increases interpersonal skills, attitudes and stability.*

Concerning to other recommendations, the group focused essentially on the development of **dynamic sessions**:

- Every session should have 2 moments – a theoretical and a practical part;
- Development of life stories and involvement of the local communities to participate;



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- Using the interactive theatre, as a form of art and expression to explore the thematic HRV;
- Recordings of some parts of the interactive theatre to be used in campaigns, as well as some photos.

Briefing note

Justification of migratory flows and Social Movements

By the end of the twentieth century, the Portuguese migratory experience was marked by emigration. Portugal presented a negative migration balance until of the mid - 1970s, resuming the trend between 1982 and 1992 and later in 2011. In other words, during these periods more people left the country than those who entered.

The emergence of the immigration phenomenon in Portugal appeared in the period immediately following the Revolution of the 25th of April 1974, associated with the decolonization process, the change of the nationality law and the Portuguese return movement from former colonies.

It is, however, in the 1990s a positive migration balance was accomplished. Economic growth phase and numerous public works, with manpower needs, consolidation of democracy and the accession in 1986, to the European Economic Community (EEC), where these were structural factors to consolidate and increase immigration in Portugal until the end of the first decade of the 21st century.

In the late 90s of the last century, Portugal became a country with an intense profile for immigration, welcoming a large number of immigrants who sought our country to work. This reality has brought to our country a cultural diversity, new professionals, new languages, opening horizons and immigration that not was limited to Portuguese speaking countries

The first immigration flows were dominated by nationals of countries with which Portugal had historical relations - Cape Verde, Angola, Brazil, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe, Guinea-Bissau. From the late 1990s, Portugal witnesses the diversification of flows immigration, entering a new phase of its immigration experience with the arrival of citizens from Eastern Europe – e.g. Ukrainians, Moldovans, Russians and Romanians - and Asian – e.g. Chinese - with



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few cultural and linguistic affinities with Portugal. It is also with the turn of the century that comes a second wave of immigration from Brazil (less qualified and more feminine), with distinct characteristics of the first wave of the 1980s (most qualified).

In terms of the main groups of nationalities, the group of South American countries was established as the most representative, being mainly composed of citizens of Brazilian nationality. Immediately after this, are the African Portuguese Speaking Countries and European Union countries.

The foreign population is not distributed evenly throughout the territory. The high concentration of foreigners in the Lisbon area, is largely a consequence of the first waves of immigration from the African Portuguese Speaking Countries.

Brazilians are in an intermediate position, since they have yet more than half of its residents in the Lisbon area. The Chinese nationals are scattered all over the country, even if evidencing two target areas with greater meaning - Lisbon and the Northern area.