



Grundtvig Learning Partnership
VIP: Vocational training In Prison
2012-1-IT2—GRU06-37734 2

Workshop Report
4 July 2014 – 15,00 – 18,00

Participants:

- *ROC Noorderpoort* (Netherlands): Jan Johannes BUISSINK, Koos Christiaan WEERTS, Rochus F. C. BROEDERS, Minke Aly KLOPPENBURG
- *S.C. R.D. Profil Consult S.R.L.* (Romania): Alexandra AMOTA, Adrian GOIA, Liliana CISMARIU
- *Confederación Nacional de Autónomos y Microempresas* (Spain): Beatriz ALONSO POZO, Joaquin BERGARECHE
- *Uşak Köylerini Kalkindirma Derneği* (Turkey): Ali Osman ÇAKIN, Zeycan KORKMAZ TANYERİ, Ezo ERDOĞAN
- *Lazzarelle coop. sociale a r.l.* (Italy):, Immacolata CARPINIELLO, Paola MAISTO
- *Greta du Velay* (France): Céline GIBERT, Pierre CARROLAGGI, , Bertrand FRAISSE
- *Stowarzyszenie Koinonia Jan Chrzciciel Oaza Wrocław* (Poland) Aleksandra Maria MAJ
- *Guilford College* (USA) Tiffany Lauderbaugh KALLAM
- *Female Prison of Pozzuoli* (Italy) Stella SCIALPI (manager), Maria Francesca SORRENTINO (Chief of Guards) Angela MAIETTA (UEPE), Cinzia CIARLEGNO (social Worker) Lucia OLIVA (Prisoner), Antonella PISCIOTTARO (Prisoner) Rosaria CHIAIESE (Prisoner) Claudio FLORES (Dirigente Area 1 P.R.A.P. Napoli).

The prisons

The prison is situated in a convent of the '700, in a central area;

Staff

1 manager

1 chief of guards

300 prison guards

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5 social workers

15 administrative staff

Prisoners

The female prisons of Pozzuoli is the largest prison of southern Italy. In this prison at the moment there are 180 women.

Foreigns: 61

Drug addict: 15-20%

Alternative measures: 2

In Italy women constitute a minority of the prison population: about 5%

Prison systems and prison regimes are almost invariably designed for the majority male prison population – from the architecture of prisons, to security procedures, to facilities for healthcare, family contact, work and training. Women's prisons are an adaptation of prisons for men. As a consequence, prisons tend not to meet the needs of women prisoners, and women in prison are affected by imprisonment in a particularly harsh way.

Women's offending and imprisonment is closely related to women's poverty. Women offenders typically come from economically and socially disadvantaged segments of society. Major crimes committed by these women are: to push drugs and robbery. Typically, they are young, unemployed, have low levels of education and have dependent children. Many have histories of alcohol and substance abuse.

These women often have primary responsibility for the family, when a woman is sent to prison the consequences for her family are often very significant. The visits by the family are very important.

Where visits are possible, often the conditions make them traumatic for all parties, involving extended waits in inhospitable waiting areas, restrictions on the length of visit and number of people permitted, and intrusive searches, even of children.

Maintaining contact with children is also particularly difficult for women who are i, non-resident foreign nationals, because relatives are often undocumented and can not take children.

The relationship with their children is very difficult from prison. Maintaining contact with children through phone calls and letters is likely to be particularly problematic. Restrictions on the time at which phone calls can be made may make it difficult to speak with children. A mother with several children may find it hard to share out 'phone-time' between them so that they all get an equal chance to speak with her. Children may be too young to read or write letters.

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In Italy the prison should have a reformatory, restorative and rehabilitative function. The main way that this is done is by giving prisoners the opportunity to be educated, gain skills for future employment. But often this does not happen because the prison is not the real training programs.

Training is left to external agency, and often lack the money to fund training.