

## PRESENTAZIONE COOPERATIVA CELLARIUS

**Cellarius** è una Cooperativa Sociale di tipo B nata nell'ottobre 2006 da un progetto di reinserimento sociale e lavorativo rivolto a persone in condizione di svantaggio. La Cooperativa è retta e disciplinata secondo il principio della mutualità e della solidarietà senza fini di speculazione privata e si propone lo scopo di perseguire l'interesse generale della Comunità, la promozione umana e l'integrazione sociale dei cittadini ove emergano situazioni di disagio sociale, attraverso l'inserimento lavorativo di persone svantaggiate di cui alla lettera b) della legge 381/91 (Art. 3 dello Statuto). Nello specifico **favorisce e promuove il reinserimento sociale e lavorativo di persone svantaggiate** (sofferenti mentali, detenuti, ex tossicodipendenti, con o senza doppia diagnosi, minori a rischio di devianza, disabili) al fine di **creare reali opportunità di inclusione e di cittadinanza attiva**. **Cellarius** ha realizzato complessivamente **50 progetti di reinserimento socio-lavorativo** rivolti a persone sofferenti mentali in carico al Dipartimento della Asl 8 di Cagliari, a persone detenute ed ex tossicodipendenti provenienti dal Servizio per le Dipendenze della medesima Asl e dalle Comunità Terapeutiche e con disagio economico-sociale, inviati dai Servizi Sociali Comunali.

Attualmente **Cellarius** conta **8 soci**: oltre alla Presidente, due di essi sono impegnati nei servizi di manutenzione del verde e di pulizia di uffici pubblici e private; un dottore in scienze naturali si occupa della ricerca di nuovi settori di mercato inerenti l'ambiente, l'alimentazione naturale e l'economia del settore biologico; I restanti Quattro ricoprono dei ruoli specialistici in relazione alle loro formazioni ed esperienze professionali: una Psicologa con specializzazione in Psicoterapia Sistemico Relazionale che progetta, implementa, coordina e monitora il Settore degli Inserimenti Lavorativi; un Ricercatore in Psicologia Sociale presso il Dipartimento di Pedagogia, Psicologia e Filosofia dell'Università degli Studi di Cagliari quest'ultimo si occupa di progettazione

sull'inclusione sociale in ambito europeo; un dottore commercialista e revisore contabile, che si occupa prevalentemente di progetti comunitari come project manager o responsabile finanziario; un'esperta in politiche attive del lavoro, progettazione europea e inclusione sociale e lavorativa di persone svantaggiate, provenienti, in particolare, dal circuito penale. La sua compagine sociale è composta da professionalità che da lungo tempo si occupano della **predisposizione, realizzazione e monitoraggio di progetti personalizzati di reinserimento**; di attività produttive quali pulizie, manutenzione verde pubblico e gestione di punti di informazione turistica; di **progettazione e realizzazione di attività finanziate dal Fondo Sociale Europeo, per la sperimentazione e la modellizzazione di percorsi di reinserimento socio lavorativo rivolti a persone svantaggiate**.

Nella sua organizzazione interna **Cellarius** ha costituito un'équipe per la predisposizione, realizzazione e verifica dei progetti personalizzati di reinserimento. L'équipe è coordinata dalla **Psicologa**, che si avvale di un **Operatore degli Inserimenti Lavorativi** (tutor) e di un **Capocantiere**, entrambi con specifica formazione.

**Cellarius** fa inoltre riferimento ad un modello di intervento strutturato, che riconosce nella Cooperativa Sociale di tipo B un luogo "reale" di inclusione, attraverso il quale le persone svantaggiate rinegoziano la loro rappresentazione di abilità/risorse/bisogni personali, delle opportunità/vincoli presenti nel contesto e più in generale del concetto stesso di svantaggio. I percorsi hanno una durata variabile e si realizzano in parallelo ai programmi trattamentali/riabilitativi intrapresi nei Servizi Sanitari e nelle Istituzioni Penitenziarie e si articolano in specifiche attività di tipo professionale e psico-sociale i cui principali strumenti sono il lavoro e il gruppo di incontro settimanale che consentono di valorizzare l'individualità all'interno di un sistema relazionale "protetto".

Per quanto riguarda il **network sociale** ed



imprenditoriale, la Cooperativa Cellarius, a livello locale, collabora con: - Il Dipartimento per la Salute Mentale, Asl 8 Cagliari; - Il Servizio per le Dipendenze, Asl 8 Cagliari; - L'Ufficio di Esecuzione Penale Esterna di Cagliari; - L'Associazione Casa Emmaus di Iglesias; - I Centri per l'impiego; - I Comuni di Cagliari, Selargius, Elmas; Quartucciu, Cabras e Carbonia; - Lo Sportello Orienta-Lavoro, di Cagliari; - La Provincia di Cagliari; - L'Università degli Studi Cagliari e al livello europeo con Clinks (Inghilterra), Foundation 180 (Paesi Bassi), Aproximar (Portogallo), Penal Justice Reform Foundation e Grado (Romania) e BAGazs (Ungheria).

## **PRESENTAZIONE PROGETTO JIVE (JUSTICE VOLUNTEERS IN EUROPE)**

JIVE è un progetto di 2 anni, finanziato dalla Commissione Europea, istituito da una partnership di 8 organizzazioni provenienti da diverse parti d'Europa e operanti nel Sistema Giustizia.

Il progetto si concentra su due principali aree di lavoro:

- 1) ruolo e valore del lavoro dei volontari con i detenuti, i loro familiari e con le vittime dei reati;
- 2) lavoro in partnership tra Organizzazioni Pubbliche e Private.

Gli obiettivi principali riguardano una riflessione congiunta sul ruolo e sul valore del volontariato nel Sistema Penitenziario, sulla varietà di modelli presenti in Europa, con particolare riferimento al reclutamento, alla formazione, al supporto e alla gestione dei volontari nelle diverse realtà dei partner coinvolti. Il prodotto finale prevede la costruzione di una guida di *best-practices*, sulla base della PAVE (Policy Agenda for Volunteering in Europe) e dell'EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE.

Le principali attività pianificate sono:

- Predisposizione di un questionario elettronico per conoscere la rete di Organizzazioni che opera nel sistema penitenziario ed esprimere il ruolo e il valore dei volontari che operano nella Giustizia Criminale in Europa.
- Studio/conoscenza dei modelli di reclutamento/selezione, *training* e supporto dei volontari; sviluppo di un profilo dei volontari in termini di capacità, conoscenze ed esperienze al fine di conoscere le diverse realtà e produrre una guida di *best-practices*.
- Studio dei diversi nodi della rete che operano nel sistema della Giustizia Criminale.
- Disseminazione e diffusione del lavoro di ricerca attraverso una *newsletter* periodica.

*Cellarius* ha aderito alla seguente **partnership transnazionale**:

**Clinks** (Inghilterra), Associazione *non profit*, capofila del progetto. Opera nel settore delle Organizzazioni di volontariato che lavorano con i detenuti.

**Aproximar** (Portogallo), Organizzazione *non profit*. Opera a favore di coloro che necessitano di processi di inclusione sociale.

**Grado** (Romania), Associazione per la protezione dei diritti umani. Promuove la giustizia sociale e la democrazia.

**RJP** (Romania), Fondazione per la riforma della Giustizia Penale. Opera per la ricerca di migliori condizioni di detenzione e di politiche sanzionatorie costruttive, in particolare a a favore di giovani detenuti.

**Foundation 180** (Paesi Bassi), Organizzazione *non profit*. Offre interventi e programmi di *training* e supporto, per le organizzazioni che operano con giovani a rischio.

**Brik**, Istituto per le Politiche Criminali, Università di Brema (Germania). Si occupa di ricerca nei settori del reinserimento dei detenuti, della loro formazione e orientamento, *dell'e-learning* e della Giustizia minorile.

**BAGazs**, (Ungheria), Associazione *non profit*. Operano per la prevenzione della tossicodipendenza, per la promozione del volontariato e per la lotta alla dispersione scolastica.



## Justice Involving Volunteers in Europe (JIVE)

### Issue 1 | June 2014

This newsletter will provide regular updates about the work of the JIVE project and useful information for third sector organisations, networks and volunteers within Europe working within the Criminal Justice System (CJS).

In this newsletter:

[Introduction](#)

[Background](#)

[The story so far](#)

[Partners](#)

### Introduction

JIVE is a 2 year project funded by the European Commission and establishes a partnership of 8 non-government organisations (NGO's) from across Europe working within the CJS in order to exchange ideas and share good practice. Lead by UK based charity Clinks, there are two main areas of work that this project will concentrate on:

- 1) The role and value of volunteers working with offenders, their families and victims
- 2) Working effectively in partnership with statutory and private organisations

The project aims to build on the recommendations of the [Policy Agenda for Europe](#) (PAVE) and the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee ([SOC/431 – EU Policies and Volunteering](#)) by identifying the level and nature of volunteering in the Criminal Justice Systems across Europe, reviewing

current practices in recruitment, training and supporting volunteers and developing a best practice guide which can be adapted to suit various judicial systems across Europe.

The primary target group for this project will be the voluntary sector organisations working in criminal justice which intend to develop their capacity to recruit, train and support volunteers. The secondary target group will be the volunteers who will receive training and offer support to offenders and their families.

### Background

There are a variety of models of volunteering across Europe and the PAVE, produced at the end of the 2011 European Year of Volunteering (EYV), offers excellent recommendations on various aspects of recruitment, training, supporting and managing volunteers in several policy areas. However, there is little reference to volunteers working in the CJS, except in terms of support for victims.

There is increased use of private and non-statutory organisations to deliver criminal sanctions, both custodial and community based. Many of these services are then sub-contracted to NGO's to deliver locally, creating a mixed economy and competitive commissioning environment. The nature of the relationship between NGO's delivering direct services to offenders and the commissioning organisation, private or statutory, can be challenging and this project will explore the different commissioning models, protocols and payment arrangements, to identify examples of good practice.

As the economic climate continues to require austerity measures in public sector services, the social and economic value of volunteers has been increasingly recognised. NGO's and volunteers can make a critical and significant



contribution to developing credible alternative penal sanctions.

However, as the [European Civil Society Platform on Lifelong Learning](#) (EUCIS-LLL) states in their key messages on the 2011 European Year of Volunteering, "volunteering is freely given, but not cost free – it needs and deserves targeted support from all stakeholders".

Despite the wide support and promotion of volunteering as part of active citizenship in Europe over many years, and the recommendations of the 2011 EYV Alliance, there are some sectors where volunteers are less well supported. This is particularly true of the CJS, or offenders and their families. If volunteers are used to visit offenders in prison, particularly those that are isolated or potentially violent, they also need to be aware of the prison rules within their judicial system that they must comply with.

Although some volunteers are managed by statutory agencies, the vast majority of criminal justice volunteers are recruited, trained and supported by specialist NGO's, or non-profit organisations. Many of these organisations are commissioned by private or statutory organisations to deliver front line support to offenders to reduce reoffending. There is often an imbalance of power, particularly reflected in financial arrangements, which can seriously impede a positive and co-operative working partnership.

The JIVE project wants to focus on the issues above and develop universal tools and resources that will enable better and widespread use of volunteers within the CJS in Europe.

## The story so far

On the 4<sup>th</sup> April 2014, the first project meeting was held in London. Clinks' representatives highlighted the main focus of the project and, discussion centred on activities expected from all partners, timetables and budgets.



*The JIVE team*

The main activities planned under the project are:

1. **Scoping and mapping exercise** – Lead partner BRIK Institute, University of Bremen, Germany

To design and circulate an electronic questionnaire to all known networks, organisations and national justice ministries which will capture the role and value of criminal justice volunteers within Europe. To publish a report of the findings on relevant websites, circulate to all stakeholders and hold a seminar for partners and other relevant stakeholders to present these findings.

2. **Volunteer recruitment, training and support** – Lead partner Aproximar, Portugal

To develop a volunteer profile in terms of skills, knowledge and experience, exchange current training materials, agree essential generic components and optional components for specific areas of work. To pilot and evaluate the training course in each partner country and

produce a best practice guide for organisations wishing to recruit, train and support criminal justice volunteers.

**3. Cross sector partnership work in criminal justice** – Lead partner Foundation 180, The Netherlands

To undertake a review in each partner country of current arrangements for non-profit organisations working with statutory criminal justice agencies and private companies working with offenders (e.g. private prisons, community service contractors etc.). To produce a review of current practice with recommendations for the most effective models of partnership.

**4. Dissemination** – Lead partner Penal Justice Reform Foundation and GRADO, Romania

To produce a regular newsletter to highlight progress of the project along with case studies and other information which will be circulated through relevant networks to highlight the value of criminal justice volunteers. GRADO will co-ordinate a final conference in Bucharest with the active participation of volunteers, ex-offenders, victims, statutory and private organisations and non-profit bodies to demonstrate the value of volunteers in the CJS.

In addition, support to these workstreams will be provided by BAGazs based in Hungary and Cooperativa Sociale Cellarius based in Italy.

## Partners

The partnership represents a broad spectrum of judicial systems each bringing a range of experience working with volunteers within the CJS, in turn providing an opportunity to learn from each other. Several of the partners involved have direct experience of the

relationship between statutory agencies, private contractors and the non-profit sector which delivers front line services for offenders, families and victims. You can read more about the partners below.

### [Clinks](#), United Kingdom

Clinks is a non-profit infrastructure body which supports, represents and campaigns for voluntary sector organisations working with offenders in England & Wales. Clinks aims to ensure the sector and all those with whom they work, are informed and engaged in order to transform the lives of offenders and their families.

### [Foundation 180](#), The Netherlands

Foundation 180 is an independent non-profit organisation established as a knowledge network which aims to improve the social position of vulnerable and at-risk youths. This is achieved by offering behavioural interventions and programs, training, consulting, audits, performance measures and data collection to organisations working with young people. 180 monitors and manages interventions for young people in the CJS.

### [Aproximar](#), Portugal

Aproximar is a non-profit organisation, established with the purpose of providing services that enable individuals, groups, organisations and communities to respond autonomously to the demands and needs of the social inclusion process. Aproximar's focus is on services allowing for holistic and integrated interventions.

### [Penal Justice Reform Foundation \(RJP\)](#) Romania

RJP aims to promote improved prison conditions and constructive community sanctions. During 2000 to 2007 RJP was the Central and Eastern Europe representative of

Penal Reform International, and built a regional network of experts, partner Civil Society Organisation (CSOs) and public authorities, and implemented projects in partnership with local CSOs and central government authorities in Bulgaria, Romania and Moldova. Activities involve promoting use of community service, in particular for young people, protecting prisoners with mental health issues and young people at risk of drug addiction.

#### [BAGázs](#), Hungary

BAGázs aims to help those living within the Roma community in the town of Bag to realise their potential, and introduce alternatives to involvement with drugs, popularise volunteering, both through the programs in the settlement, and among the people living there, demonstrating that each individual can make a valuable contribution to their community. This is achieved through non-formal education and remedial classes to improve school performance, group and individual activities such as sports, volunteer and peer mentor training, drug prevention programmes and the dissemination of information about available support.

#### [GRADO](#), Romania

GRADO's objectives include contributing to the improvement of the CJS and promoting the protection of human rights and democracy. This is achieved through monitoring the enforcement of legislation during sentencing and campaigning for the rights of victims of domestic violence.

#### [Cooperativa Sociale Cellarius](#), Italy

Cellarius was formed in 2006 as a project of social and occupational reintegration aimed at disadvantaged individuals. Their aim is to pursue the general interest of the community, human development and social integration of citizens through employment. Specifically,

Cellarius fosters and promotes social reintegration and employment of disadvantaged people with the aim of creating real opportunities for inclusion and active citizenship, by working to integrate local services.

#### [University of Bremen](#), Germany

The Bremen Institute for Criminal Policy (BRIK) is a research unit at the University of Bremen. Criminologists at the Department of Law and Social Science are based here. BRIK has a very good relationship with the Senate of Justice and Constitution Bremen and has vast experience in the field of prisoner resettlement strategies, vocational and educational training, e-learning and youth justice. Ongoing projects include drafting legislation on alternatives to imprisonment and promotion of vocational training and employment for people with severe social problems.



For more information about the JIVE project please contact [robert.price@clinks.org](mailto:robert.price@clinks.org)

This project has the financial support of the Criminal Justice Programme of the European Union. The contents of this newsletter are the sole responsibility of the project partners, and can in no way be taken to reflect the views of the European Commission.



## Justice Involving Volunteers in Europe (JIVE)

### Issue 2 | August 2014

This newsletter provides regular updates about the work of the JIVE project and useful information for third sector organisations, networks and volunteers within Europe working within the Criminal Justice System (CJS).

In this newsletter:

[Introduction](#)

[Europe-wide survey](#)

[Developing a volunteer profile](#)

[Netherlands: voluntary support to prisoners](#)

[Romania: a volunteer in prison case study](#)

[Hungary: The \(his\)story of BAGázs](#)

#### Introduction

A lot of progress has been made since the first JIVE newsletter. All partners have been busy laying the foundations of the project and collaborating with various contacts and networks within their respective countries. The project focuses on two areas:

- 1) The role and value of volunteers working with offenders, their families and victims
- 2) Working effectively in partnership with statutory and private organisations

#### Europe-wide survey on the role and value of volunteers working in the CJS

The JIVE project intends to enrich our knowledge about how and why organisations

use volunteers in their work with ex-offenders, their families and victims of crime. [The BRIK Institute](#) has designed a survey which will capture this evidence and asks how we recruit, train, reward and represent those who undertake civil engagement without pay. It also builds a picture of how integrated volunteers are within organisations, and their wider value in society in supporting social systems and community work. The data will enable the project to evaluate current practice within and between EU member states, so as to share and learn from best practice in volunteer recruitment, training and support. If your organisation recruits, trains and/or manages volunteers, please take 20 minutes to share your experiences. We have set up a survey in the following languages, which you can access by clicking here:

[English](#) [Italian](#) [German](#) [Spanish](#)

Or select a different language via Google Translate by clicking [this link](#). The survey will close after 12<sup>th</sup> September 2014.

#### Developing a volunteer profile

JIVE project partner [Aproximar](#) is leading on volunteer recruitment, training and support. This challenging focus requires them to develop a volunteer profile in terms of skills, knowledge and experience, as well as co-ordinating the exchange of current training practices and materials.

Aproximar has developed essential tools (volunteer programme evaluation grid, and a practice exchange framework) to facilitate this process. All partners were asked to identify 10 examples of good practice in their countries and select 3 of the most promising to complete the practice exchange framework tool.





This is a first step in creating a **Prisons' Volunteer Programme** which will be piloted in all 7 partner countries; something never before performed in the EU!

So far, Aproximar has received volunteer programme information from the UK, Netherlands and Portugal, and more are expected as the deadlines draw near. They expect to finalise a practice exchange report in September 2014, which will be analysed and discussed during the October 2014 partner meeting in Lisbon.

Aproximar has identified a number of national partners and is in discussion with the Portuguese Red Cross, which has the responsibility to manage Portuguese Prison Services volunteers. Furthermore Aproximar expects to advertise and promote a national conference, to be held in Portugal during October 2014, which will bring together volunteers working within the Criminal Justice System, as an opportunity to showcase their value and contribution to society.

### Netherlands: voluntary support to prisoners

In the Netherlands, a number of organisations are active in supporting offenders in prison. The main organisations are Gevangenzorg Nederland, Exodus, Humanitas and BONJO.

Gevangenzorg Nederland and Exodus are volunteer organisations, both of which are based on the Christian faith. Humanitas is a volunteer organisation based on humanist beliefs, whilst BONJO represents the interest of detainees.

In this newsletter we will introduce [BONJO](#) and briefly detail their work.

Located in Amsterdam, BONJO operates to serve the interests of ex-prisoners and is often contacted by prisoners when they experience problems. BONJO is an association with roughly 80 members and these are volunteer organisations from around the country.

Activities include visiting prisoners and providing one-to-one support or group discussion; providing buddies for prisoners; and advice and guidance on temporary housing, employment and debt.

Additionally, BONJO Central is responsible for publishing their magazine 'The BONJO' and oversees the project 'Huisbewaring' where the house of a prisoner is taken care of. The BONJO contact office coordinates the project 'Stragglers' which is organised by the volunteer members.

If you have any questions about BONJO, please contact [Everhardt Lubbers](#). He will submit questions to the organisation and send you an answer.

### A short case study from Romania: Mihaela – a volunteer in prison

"I decided to volunteer in prison during the first year of studying for my Master of Probation at the University of Bucharest. I wanted to gain experience of working with inmates, so through the Romanian Association for the Defence of Human Rights ([GRADO](#)) I got to be part of the 'contribution to the implementation of penal legislation in Romania' project.

The project was implemented by GRADO, Romanian Ministry of Justice, National Administration of Penitentiaries, Penal Justice Reform Foundation and Transcena Association. The objective is to support the enforcement of penal legislation in line with European Union

standards. GRADO and Transcena developed programmes for reducing anti-social behaviour and preparing prisoners for reintegration into the community after release from Prison Colibaşi.

We go to the prison every week to work with the inmates. The team works in the detention area and facilitates group activities which will encourage pro-social behaviour among prisoners. I was trained alongside the NGO and prison staff on how to work with inmates, and I participate in the activities carried out by inmates within both the maximum security regime and the closed regime.

In my opinion, having volunteers to work with prisoners brings benefits to the prison because the system does not have enough resources to hire paid staff. For prisoners it is an enormous advantage as they can attend lessons and learn new things about themselves. It also stops them from being confined to their cells all day.

GRADO considers volunteering important because it increases its capacity, enables students to work with prisoners and helps them gain valuable experience.

For me it is an amazing opportunity to practice what I have studied. I work with a team of professionals, practice the techniques of working with prisoners and I am able to develop both personally and professionally. The most important thing is that I have the chance to work within a field in which I want to make a career."

MIHAELA BRATU, volunteer

### Hungary: The (his)story of BAGázs

BAGázs operates in a village that is a segregated Roma settlement. Conditions were poor; there were high levels of unemployment, drug abuse, and generally people that are

disengaged. At that time there was a call from the Central Office of Justice for implementing a peer mentoring programme in the framework of MOMIE, a transnational project financed under the European Community Program for Employment and Social Solidarity – PROGRESS (2007-2013), and so former probation officer Eموke Both submitted her application.



### About MOMIE

The Models of Mentoring for Inclusion and Employment (MOMIE) project had the following objectives:

- To provide innovative answers to supporting people from disadvantaged groups
- To understand the effects of mentoring in comparison with peer mentoring
- To promote active inclusion of persons excluded from the labour market and contribute to their well-being

### MOMIE in Hungary

BAGázs carried out two mentor programmes: one in Bag, and one in Budapest.

They started their mentoring programme in February 2011 in Bag. The aim of the project was to prevent drug use, crime and recidivism, through mentoring. They trained local youth (peer mentors) and college students from Budapest (non-peer mentors) together in a

hostel in the middle of a forest in the mountains.



They used the methods of experimental learning, and role play. The goal of the training was to enable these mentors to support one or two potentially crime involved youths. As a result of their programme, 4 local mentors (peer mentors) and 7 mentors from Budapest (non-peer mentors) worked with 14 young people over a six month period.

You can read the final project report [here](#)

The success of the mentoring programme and its potential convinced them it was worthwhile to continue, but in the framework of the Probation Service there was no opportunity for this. The only chance was to set up an NGO. So the Budapest Metropolitan Court registered their organisation, BAGázs, on 17<sup>th</sup> January 2011. BAGázs is a mosaic word, from the name of the village and from the word „bagázs”, which is a Hungarian slang word for an informal group, or gang.

The motto is “Legyünk egy BAGázs!”, meaning: “Let’s become one BAGázs (one gang)!”



BAGázs set out to use the methods of non-formal education and volunteering to enable the youth of Bag to work towards their self-defined goals and to enhance their freedom to choose their own path in life, in order to break out from the poverty trap that defines their current lives.

“Volunteering is freely given, but not cost free – it needs and deserves targeted support from all stakeholders.”

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