

Needs and Resources Analysis for gender sensitivity and violence prevention programmes with male migrants and refugees

National report Croatia

Project: FOMEN: Focus on MEN: Gender Based Violence Prevention
Work with Male Refugees and Migrants (REC-RDAP-GBV-AG-2018
– 856614)

SPA's project team: Dean Ajduković, Martina Čarija and Dragan Jusupović

Society for Psychological Assistance (SPA)
10 000 Zagreb, Kneza Mislava 11, Croatia

June 2020

This publication has been produced with the financial support of the European Union's Rights, Equality and Citizenship Programme under grant agreement No 856614 and Office for Cooperation with NGOs Government of the Republic of Croatia.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The project "FOCUS on MEN: gender-based violence prevention work with male refugees and migrants" is a two-year European project, funded by the European Union's Rights, Equality and Citizenship Programme (project no. REC-RDAP-GBV-AG-2018 - 856614). It is run by partner organisations based in six European countries and coordinated by "Verein für Männer- und Geschlechterthemen Steiermark (VMG)" in Austria. The project aims to promote innovative approaches in the prevention of gender-based violence among male refugees and migrants, avoiding the double discrimination suffered by this vulnerable group.

This report presents the analysis of needs and resources assessment for developing the capacity building programme for professionals who work with refugee and migrant men and for an intervention programme with these men in Croatia regarding sensitisation for and prevention of gender based violence (GBV). This report is a part of the Work package 2 of the FOMEN project.

The analysis is based on an empirical mixed methods study with professionals working with migrants and refugees, as well as with those who work in the area of gender, masculinities and violence prevention. The findings will feed into development of the capacity building and the intervention programme. Qualitative (focus groups and interviews) and quantitative (online survey) methods were used to gather data from the professionals.

The report begins with a short description of the country situation regarding refugee migration in Croatia. Then the methods and sample of participating professionals are described. This is followed by presentation of the qualitative and quantitative results of the needs and resource assessments, examples of good and poor practices and needs of professionals who work with migrant and refugee men for a gender sensitivity and violence prevention programme. The report closes with a summary of the most important recommendations regarding the design of the capacity building programme for the professionals and the intervention programme for the refugee and migrant men.

2. COUNTRY SITUATION

2.1. Immigration Statistics

Croatia does not have a tradition as an immigration destination. Historically it had continuous and high outward economic migration. In the beginning of 20th century this was to North America due to agricultural and economic crisis, and after the Second World War political emigration to South America, Australia and the US. During the sixties and seventies of the past century the economic emigration again increased, mostly to Germany and Sweden.

During the war following the breakup of former Yugoslavia humanitarian migration included outward going refugees from Croatia (about 200.009 and incoming refugees from Bosnia Herzegovina (about 400.000). The more significant refugee immigration from non-European countries into Croatia started in 2014.

Between September, 2015 and March, 2016 the „Balkan refugee route” was redirected through Croatia with thousands of refugees and migrants transported every day by trains, amounting up to over 600,000 people going through the country. Very few refugees requested asylum in Croatia, and if so, they actually attempted to travel further to Germany, Netherlands, Sweden and other Western EU countries. Croatian Ministry of Interior (MUP) collects statistical data and publishes reports about international protection in Croatia. Over the last 12 years, more than 8.000 people have requested asylum in Croatia. Total of 799 people received international protection, including relocated persons (Ministry of Interior). After EU closed its borders, pressure of illegal migration through Croatia increased: in 2018, about 6,600 border police officers processed 8,207 illegal migrants of which 1,068 requested asylum, others were mostly pushed back to Baosnia and Herzegovina (B&H) and Serbia, while some detained or returned to the third countries. The main countries of origin were Afghanistan, Syria, Iran, Iraq, and Algeria. The number of people who received a protection status in 2018 was approximately 50 % higher in comparison to 2017. Of the 2018 applicants 50.3 % were men, 16.1 % were women, 27.6 % were children, and 6 % unaccompanied migrant minors. (Asylum Information Database, Country Report: Croatia, 2018 acc. to IOM mapping report Protect, 2019). The highest recorded numbers of requests for international protection were in the period of 2016 to 2019. In 2016, 2,233 persons requested asylum, 1,858 persons in 2017, 1,068 persons in 2018 and 1,986 persons in 2019. These numbers are not representative of the real frequency of requests because of the (violent) push-backs on the borders that have become a practice since 2017/2018. Croatia is very “strict” in approving international protection to refugees. On average, Croatian authorities grant international protection to about 9,0 % of persons who seek it. Also, numbers of approved asylum requests are low because many asylum seekers leave the country before their asylum procedure is finalized, making them later vulnerable to being returned to the country where they first requested asylum. The Figure 1 shows comparison of number of requests for international protection in Croatia and number of people who were granted protection.

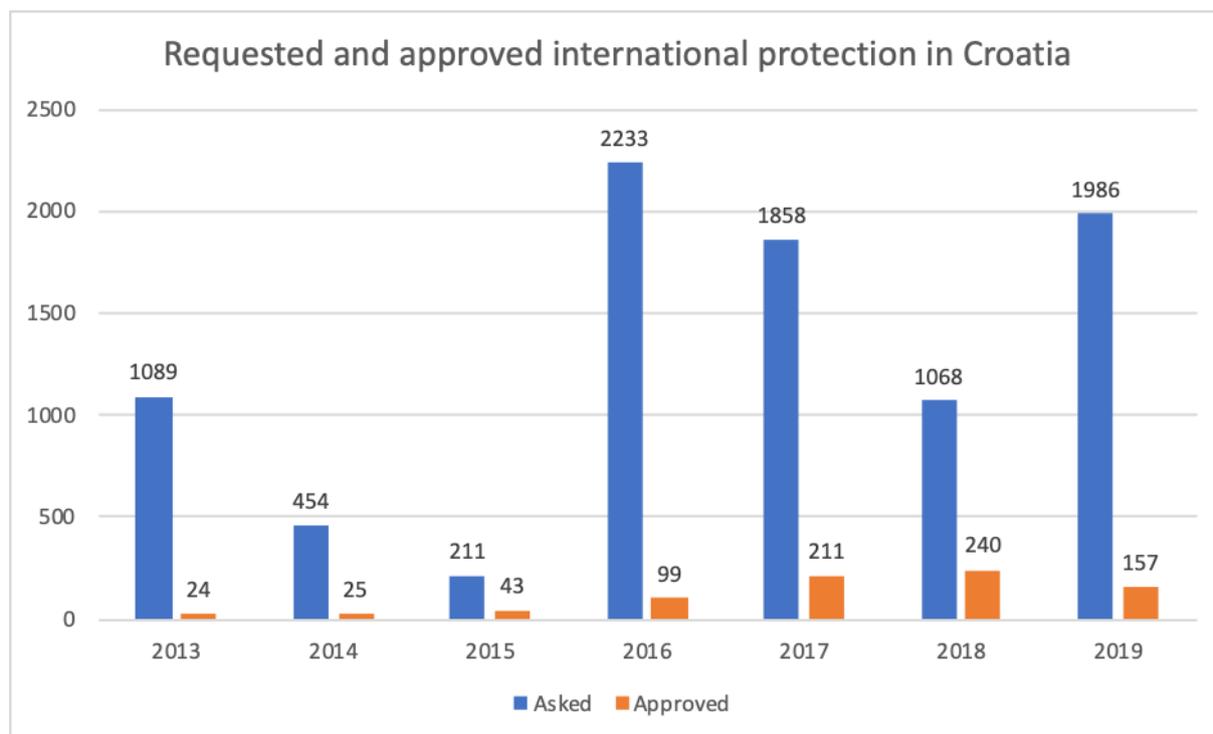


Figure 1: Requested and granted international protection 2013-2019.

After receiving asylum many migrants leave the country for West Europe and Scandinavia; some are later returned from other EU countries to Croatia as the country of their first asylum request. Refugees, after being granted international protection live dispersed in communities and are difficult to reach and identify. There is also a high mobility within the country because of the lack of continuity in employment which means they are often changing addresses, phone numbers, jobs and working schedules.

Croatia agreed to accommodate about 1,600 refugees through relocation and resettlement programs; by now about 250 refugees have come into the country through these programs (<https://ec.europa.eu/migrant-integration/news/second-group-of-syrian-refugees-arrive-through-croatias-resettlement-ii-programme>, accessed 1 June 2020.). Most of the resettled people also leave for other countries because of a better economic situations and presence of communities of people from their countries which Croatia almost doesn't have. Most of the relocated refugees are no longer to be found in Croatia, despite having been informed by Croatian authorities that they could not receive protection in any other country except the country of relocation (IOM mapping report Protect, 2019.). We estimate that, in total, about 400 adults and children remain in the county and are integrating, of which there are probably 200 adults.

Croatia has two Reception Centres for Asylum Seekers with a total capacity of 700 persons, located in Zagreb and Kutina. Separate premises for women and vulnerable groups are provided in the Reception Centre in Kutina. Families are kept together, while single women,

unaccompanied children and traumatized applicants are accommodated in separate rooms. However, some children have been accommodated together with other asylum seekers in reception centres including children staying alongside single men, people with mental disabilities and persons with substance abuse issues (AIDA, Asylum Information Database Croatia, 2018. according to IOM mapping report Protect, 2019). Unaccompanied children are placed in homes for children without parents or children and youth with behavioural problems. A specific challenge is that many asylum seekers, knowing that unaccompanied minors have privileged rights, and are not being deported, claim they are underage. They are placed in correctional facilities for youth, in order to protect unaccompanied children in children's homes. There is a lack of a facility that would accommodate migrants which should go through the process of determining their age.

Gender equality and applicants for international protection

Although the number of applicants for international protection has decreased, there has been an increase in approved international protection in 2019, especially asylum granted - 240 asylums and 25 subsidiary protections were granted, the largest number since the establishment of the asylum system. Females continue to be granted relatively more international protection than males. On the other hand, Ministry of Interior statistics show a continuous increase in irregular (illegal) migration. The tendency to strengthen state border control and effectively control irregular migration, which is the obligation of the Republic of Croatia as an EU member, could jeopardize unhindered and secure access to the asylum system, especially for the most vulnerable groups of women. The Ombudsperson believes that according to the Law on International and Temporary Protection, all social groups and individuals who have been persecuted as victims of gender-based violence in their domicile states should have a valid reason for requesting and being granted international protection. This includes rape and sexual violence, genital mutilation of women, forced marriages, domestic violence, honour crimes and gender discrimination, all forms of gender-based violence for which their states do not offer effective protection, or if they do not criminalize and/or prosecute such crimes. (2019 Annual Report of the Ombudsperson for Gender Equality).

Unaccompanied minors

Many minors and unaccompanied minors are not recorded in the official statistics - like children who are pushed back to the neighbouring countries (B&H and Serbia). The state harms these children by omitting them from the official statistics - firstly by not allowing them to stay in the safe country and secondly by non-recording them. The UN Committee on the Rights of the Child has recommended in their report on Croatia in 2014 a need for the creation of a single central database. The lack of such a database shows a neglect of the state towards unaccompanied children and their protection. Issues with accommodation and access

to basic rights has been pointed out for years by many human rights organisations. The following table shows the numbers of registered unaccompanied minors in Croatia, disaggregated by time, age and gender. Numbers of registered minors are very different each year, this probably has to do with how the registering of minors is organised. Some of the homes for children that SPA cooperates with have stated that the numbers of minors that have been accommodated in their premises have been much larger. This practice stands against the best interest of the child. (Pushback report on children and unaccompanied children, 2020, Centre for peace studies)

Table 1: Unaccompanied minors (2009-2019.)

Data about unaccompanied minors between 2009. and 2019.												
Gender/age	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
M	21	38	194	69	54	10	5	163	251	59	65	929
0-13 yrs	3		3				2	15	23	11	3	58
14-15 yrs	4	6	18	11	8		1	47	62	13	12	172
16-17 yrs	14	32	173	58	46	10	2	101	166	35	50	640
F			3	1	1			1	10	5	5	26
0-13 yrs								1	4	2	1	7
14-15 yrs									1		2	2
16-17 yrs			3	1	1				5	3	2	13
Total	21	38	197	70	55	10	5	164	261	64	70	955

Table 2: Registered unaccompanied refugee children (2018-2020)

	2018	2019	2020
Centre for social services appointment of special guardians	225	281	45
Recognized right to social services for temporary accommodation or to organized housing in social care homes	188	256	No data

Source: Pushback report on children and unaccompanied children, 2020, Centre for peace studies; Ministry for Demography, Family, Youth and Social Policy (e-mail received on 04th March 2020)

The independent body for protection of children rights, the Ombudsperson for Children, in her report for 2019, stated that they have received 10 complaints on violations of migrant

children rights. These complaints include verbal and physical violence, destroying of property and illegal pushback to the neighbouring countries (B&H and Serbia) without giving them the possibility to seek international protection in Croatia. She considers such actions a clear breach of the international law and that they put children in harms way and risk of violence - from the group they are traveling with, police, or they can become victims of trafficking.

Save the Children Serbia is collecting and publishing data on children which show much higher numbers of children present in the Balkan region. In their reports about push backs and violence against children on the move at the Western Balkans borders 1,842 children have been pushed back in the period January - June 2019 and 1,127 children in the period July - September 2019. In March and April of 2020 there were less cases because of the situation related to the COVID-19 pandemic. (Pushback report on children and unaccompanied children, 2020, Centre for peace studies)

Table 3: Children and unaccompanied minors pushed back from Croatia to B&H

	December 2019	January 2020	February 2020	March 2020	TOTAL
Unaccompanied children	21	20	106	10	157
Girls	27	27	22	3	79
Boys	69	37	27	9	142
TOTAL	117	84	155	22	378

Source: Pushback report on children and unaccompanied children, 2020, Centre for peace studies; Danish Refugee Council, Border Monitoring Monthly Snapshots - Bosnia and Herzegovina

What is rather worrying, is that the 209 recorded cases of pushbacks of children and unaccompanied minors included physical violence and fundamental rights breaches. The two most prevalent actions recorded in the pushback of children and unaccompanied minors are physical assault and theft of possessions. In 19% of recorded cases, groups including children and unaccompanied minors were beaten by Croatian police during their pushback (receiving impact injury from either, fists, open palms, baton strikes or other blunt implements). Meanwhile in 16% of cases the groups including minors were robbed by the authorities, acts which encompass the extraction of money, mobile phones and possessions of personal/monetary value.

Types of Violence used in push-backs from Croatia (2017-2020) to Bosnia and Herzegovina/Serbia where minors were involved

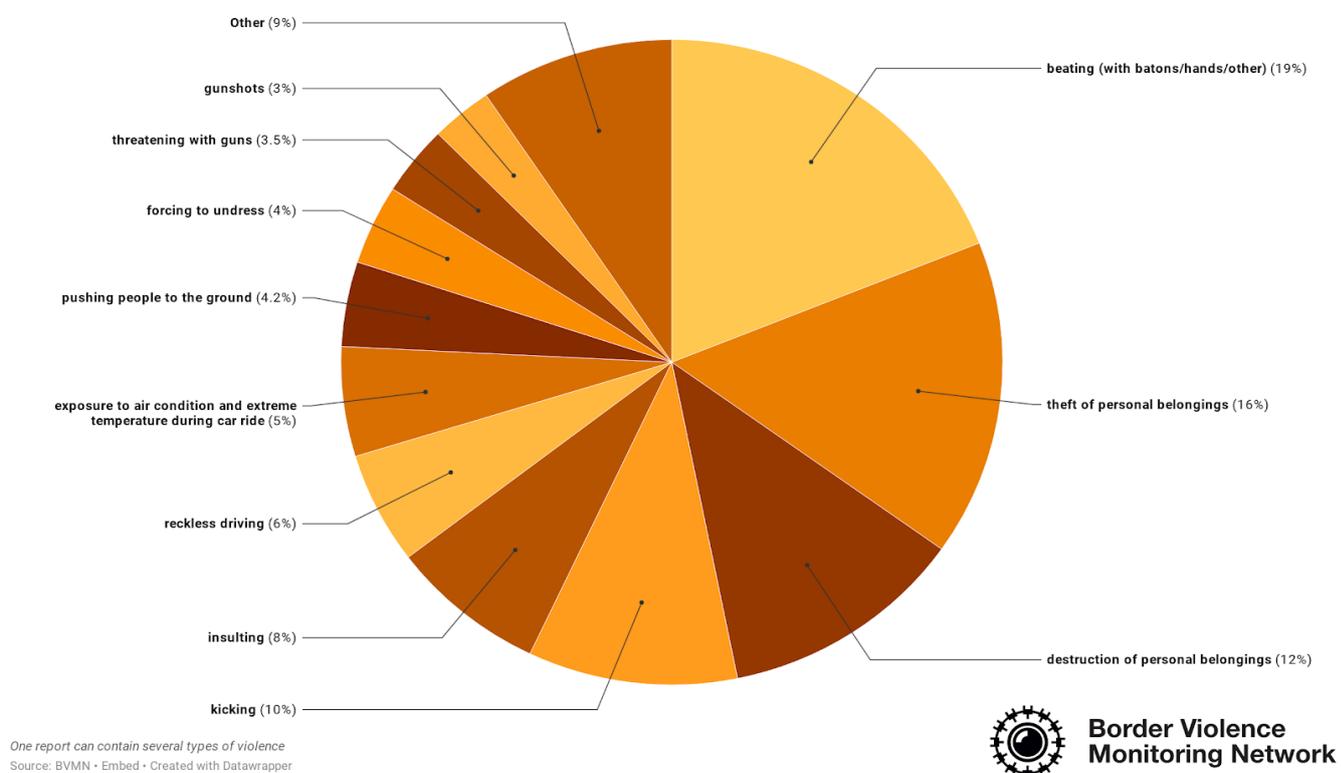


Figure 2: Types of violence use in push-backs (2017-2020) where minors were involved

Source: Pushback report on children and unaccompanied children, 2020, Centre for peace studies

2.2. Immigration policies

In 2007, Croatian Government adopted the first *Migration Policy of the Republic of Croatia for 2007/2008*, which – although there was only one case of a person granted international refugee protection (asylum) in Croatia – already contained a provision governing the issue of integration of migrants and refugees. It ensured access to the labour market, education system and health and social insurance. The second policy paper *Migration Policy for the Period 2013-2015*, also covered the issues of international-protection seekers and persons granted international protection (asylum beneficiaries and persons under subsidiary protection) and their reception and integration into society, in compliance with the 2004 *Common Basic Principles for Immigrant Integration Policy in the EU of the EU Council*, the 2015 *European Agenda on Migration*, and the *Action Plan on the Integration of Third-Country Nationals*. The *Action Plan to Eliminate Barriers to the Exercise of Specific Rights in the Field of Alien Integration for the Period 2013-2015*, adopted in 2013, contains measures that are specifically

focused on the status of persons under international protection as especially vulnerable category of aliens in the Croatian society.

Having experienced a massive transit of more than 650,000 refugees and other migrants over its territory as part of the Balkan corridor from September 2015 to April 2016, Croatia has committed itself to participate in the EU's quota scheme for the relocation and resettlement of third-country nationals or stateless persons eligible to be granted international protection. By the end of 2018, approximately 150 persons arrived in Croatia under both schemes, whereby the country met its quota undertaken for 2017 and 2018, out of a total of 1,583 persons it undertook to receive in the future. According to the Ministry of the Interior, about 650 applications were approved by October 2018, of which 510 for full asylum status and 140 for subsidiary protection. The new situation created by the arrival of further refugees under the relocation and resettlement scheme as well as the increased number of those granted protection in Croatia under the standard asylum application procedure triggered the adoption of a new *Action Plan for Integration*. It focused solely on persons afforded international protection and was adopted in June 2017 for the period to 2019. As stated in the *Action Plan* itself, "the reason for creating the measures in this Action Plan is precisely the particular vulnerability of persons who have been granted international protection, and the aim is to provide assistance and protection so they can more easily overcome their difficult situation during the refugee, humanitarian crisis that has affected not only EU member states, but also our country" (OHRRNM, 2017:5).

The goal of *International and Temporary Protection Act* was to ensure the rights of refugees. Thus the people with refugee status have the rights to: (1) residence in Croatia; (2) family reunification; (3) accommodation; (4) work; (5) health care; (6) education; (7) freedom of religion; (8) free legal aid; (9) social welfare; (10) assistance with integration into society; (11) acquisition of property; and (12) obtaining Croatian citizenship. The assistance with integration also means assistance in learning the Croatian language, history and culture. Furthermore, the Act stressed the importance of preventing discrimination and raising the awareness about problems encountered by refugees.

Besides the Office for Human Rights and Rights of National Minorities of the Government of as Croatia's main national coordinating body in charge of integration, the Ministry of Interior is responsible for initial reception measures, approval of protection and initial integration procedures pertaining to resolving the issue of legal status for persons granted international protection. Other ministries, each within its remit, provide support for other dimensions of integration directly from the central level, but much more so in practice within local communities, through their professional services with significant support from the civil sector and Croatian Red Cross. However, at the local community level there is less room for autonomy in designing and implementing integration measures.

Regarding combat against violence and violence prevention, and specifically gender based violence, there has been constant evolution since 2003 when the first Law on Protection from Family Violence was adopted. In 2017, in the Criminal Code definitions of hate crime and public incitement to violence and hatred were entered. This is one of the measures guaranteed in the National Anti-Discrimination Plan for the period 2017-2022 and the Action Plan 2017-2019 (IOM mapping report Protect, 2019.). The National strategy for the Protection against Domestic Violence in the period 2017-2022 is the fourth national strategy for the protection against domestic violence. It includes 33 measures based on a specific Article of the Istanbul Convention. Nevertheless, Croatia still lacks a coherent strategic policy document for the promotion of gender equality. UNHCR and Ministry of Interior, in coordination with CSOs working in the asylum shelters are finalizing a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) on the Response to Sexual and Gender-Based Violence in Reception Centres for International Protection Seekers. Society for Psychological Assistance is included in the development of the SOP.

2.3. Prevalence of gender-based violence

Due to domestic violence misdemeanour offenses, in 2018, 10,272 persons were reported (10.7% less than in the same period previous year), of which 7,983 men (77.7%) and 2,289 women (22.3%). Although the increasing trend of criminal offenses among close persons is significantly slowing down in Croatia, still an increase in number of criminal violent offenses among close persons was recorded both in 2018 and 2019 (reports of the Ombudsperson for Gender Equality). The Ministry of Interior recorded a total of 3,198 violent criminal offenses among close persons (which is 5.5% more than in 2017). Of the total number of perpetrators of the more severe violence among close persons, 1,910 (91%) were men and 190 were women (9%). In all violent offenses, men absolutely lead as perpetrators over women as victims. Among the perpetrators of crimes against sexual freedoms (Sexual Intercourse without Consent, Rape, and Sexual Harassment), 100% of the perpetrators are men. (2019 Annual of the Ombudsperson for Gender Equality). During the period 2000—2010, there were a total of 6,625 reported cases of sexual violence, between 461 and 761 cases per year. (<http://www.sigurnomjesto.hr/en/violence-prevention/statistics/>)

Criminal offenses of domestic violence 2015. - 2019

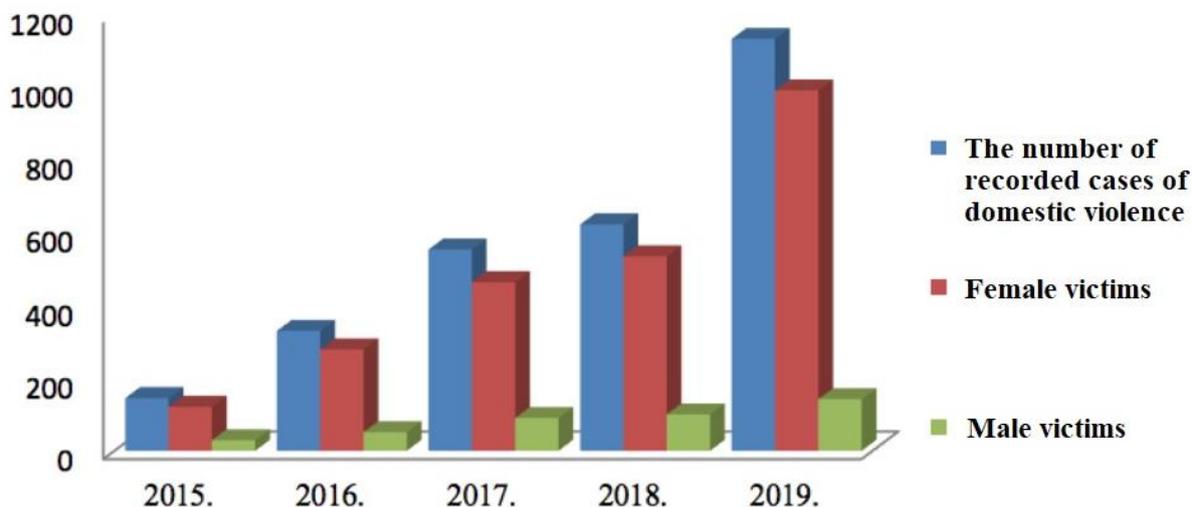


Figure 3: Cases of domestic violence criminal offenses (2015-2019)

The research of the Ombudsperson for Gender Equality conducted within the EU project "Building more effective protection: changing the system for combating violence against women" shows that in the observed period (2012-2016), over 88% violent acts were committed as physical and psychological violence.

There are no available statistics on GBV referring to the migrant population. Findings from the interview conducted with the cultural mediator that worked in the Reception Centre showed that there were few cases of domestic violence against women, but not willingly reported by the victims. Furthermore, sexual violence against girls and boys were recognized, however, were highly underreported due to fears of the perpetrator or the children claiming they gave consent to the act. Moreover, an increase of male prostitution, both children and adults, was identified in front of the Reception Centre, however this was unrecognized as forced prostitution and a broader investigation was not held.

Prevention of GBV

Preventive work on gender-based violence in Croatia, aimed at (young) men is still relatively rare. Some of the good examples are CSO like Status M who provide continuous education of young men on gender stereotypes, non-violent conflict resolution, and male roles. Until now they have piloted preventive work with migrants.

Society for Psychological Assistance introduced perpetrator work in Croatia in 2003, and have trained about 140 providers throughout the country. Psychosocial treatment of perpetrators is now available as a protective measure according to Article 13 Of the Law on

Protection from Domestic Violence, by certified providers. In 2019 court referred treatment was provided to 385 persons, of whom 285 persons completed it, of which 219 men (76%) and 66 women (24%). There are about 10 treatment centres providing perpetrator services, but their funding is mostly irregular. The following figure shows the numbers of male and female perpetrators who participated in the psychosocial treatment, according to the Ombudsperson for gender equality report for 2019.

Number of participants in psychosocial treatment - misdemeanor proceedings

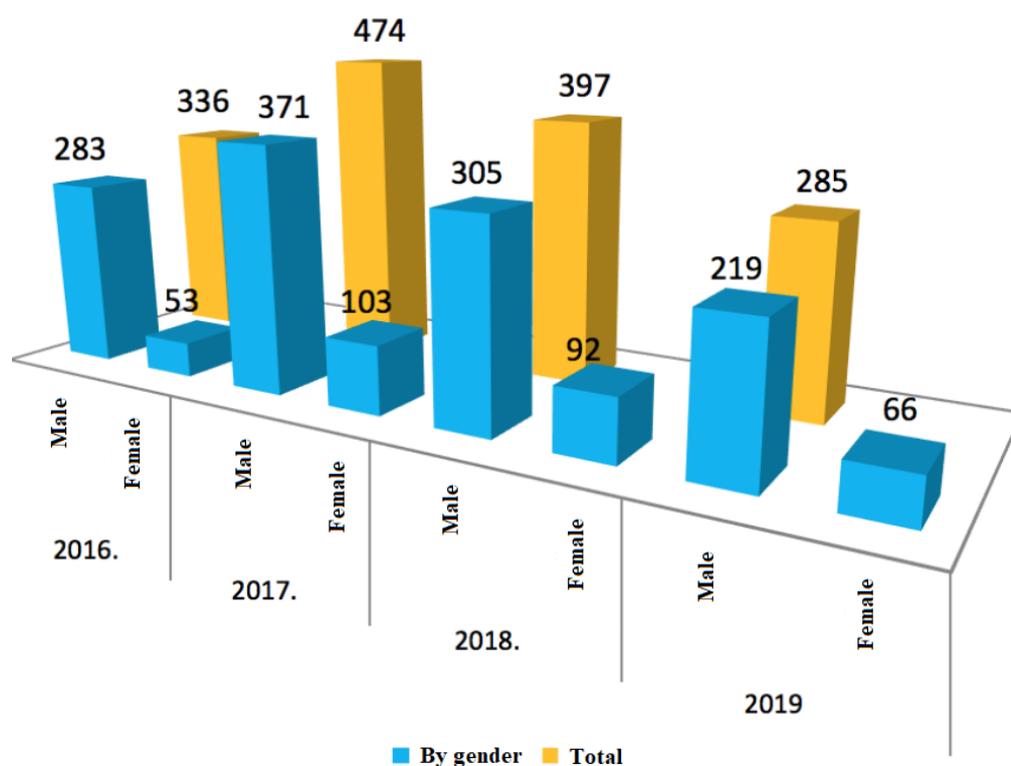


Figure 4: Number of clients in psychological treatment of perpetrators (misdemeanour cases)

Source: Annual Report of the Ombudsperson for Gender Equality, 2019

Victim support organizations have a long tradition of awareness raising, providing counselling services to victims and running safe houses for female victims of GBV. International Organisation for migration (IOM) has completed the implementation of a transnational project ‘Preventing SGBV against migrants and strengthening support to victims’ which was aimed at helping professionals, decision makers and migrants. Médecins du Monde in Croatia is completing a qualitative research on gender-based violence among refugees and migrants. Because of high mobility of refugees and migrants, but also larger

need for psychosocial support, Croatian professionals are searching for short and effective interventions that would empower the resilience of persons in transit.

A good example is a set of story books for coping with post-traumatic stress for youth (12 years and above). The story books are developed as an international effort by an expert group supported by an Austrian CSO Act Now, and the Society for Psychological Assistance is one of the implementing partners. The story books are available as an open source material online: <https://www.act-n-o-w.com/trauma-support/booklets/>.

Also, since Croatia doesn't have many communities of migrants from the Middle East, Africa and Asia, there is a constant lack of interpreters who could become involved in preventive and treatment work. Organisations providing support in this field, therefore, employ people who speak the relevant languages, but they are rarely professional interpreters. Society for Psychological Assistance provides training for interpreters and helpers regarding providing support to migrants and refugees with the help of translation.

2.4. Health provisions

Croatia has a general health care coverage, which also includes migrants and refugees. Individuals in the asylum-seeking status are entitled to emergency health care, while those with approved refugee status have the equal right to health protection and care as the Croatian citizens. While the health services costs for the citizens are covered through universal health insurance plan, and the insurance payment are directly paid by the employers. The cost of health services for the unemployed refugees and their families are paid by the Ministry of Health. The health services also include mental health.

3. AIM, METHODS AND SAMPLE OF THE NEEDS ASSESSMENT

The aim of this assessment was to get an overview and analyse the needs and skills of the providers in violence prevention with male asylum seekers and refugees in Croatia, to gather information on the needs of asylum seekers and refugees regarding the gender and masculinity sensitive violence prevention, and to identify best practice examples of violence prevention interventions.

The methods in the present needs analysis included qualitative (focus groups and interviews) and quantitative (survey) data gathering. The guides for focus group discussions, semi-structured interviews and the survey questionnaire were developed jointly by the FOMEN consortium partners. The invitation letter and the informed consent were also developed by the project consortium with minor adaptations for the Croatian context.

3.1. Focus groups

Two focus group discussions with experts comprised the total of 18 participants and three facilitators. They were held in parallel, on 3rd December, 2019, each lasting 2 hours. The meetings were held at the premises of the Foundation “Zajednički put”, Zvonimirova 17, Zagreb. The facilitators were Dragan Jusupović, Dean Ajduković and Martina Čarija.

Both expert focus groups had the same organization and structure. At the beginning the facilitators introduced themselves and welcomed the participants on behalf of the SPA and presented the FOMEN project. This was followed by explaining the objectives of the expert focus group meetings. In fact, the participants were reminded of the information that has been distributed to them together with the invitation to the focus group meeting. The participants then read and signed the informed consent. Next the participants introduced themselves. The ground rules about the process in the focus group were explained and agreed, particularly about the confidentiality of the contents. The discussion was facilitated using the guide with the outline of the questions that referred to: needs of male asylum seekers and refugees in Croatia, needs of professionals who work / will work with them, examples and opportunities for good practice in dealing with these groups, and collection of possible questions for quantitative research on the needs and resources. At the end of the focus group, the participants provided feedback about the group process and agreed that this was worthy experience for them, including an opportunity to get to know each other. The group discussions were audio recorded, and afterwards the main topics were transcribed and used in the content analysis. After transcription the audio recordings were deleted in accordance with the privacy protection regulations.

The focus group participants included 7 males and 11 females. They came from 12 institutions, both governmental and civil society organizations. The present organizations included: Office of the Ombudsperson for Gender Equality of the Republic of Croatia, City of

Zagreb Health Office, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Justice, UNHCR, IOM, Centre for Peace Studies, Jesuit Refugee Service, Medicines du Monde IOM, Status M (M stands for Male), Croatian Red Cross, Department of Psychology, University of Zagreb.

3.2. Interviews

Expert interviews were held with three key informants with extensive experience in the work with asylum seekers and people under the international protection. Each interview was held by SPA staff (Martina Čarija, Lana Gjurić, Ivana Bandić) from 7th to 9th January, 2020, at the SPA offices, Kneza Mislava 11, Zagreb.

The interviewees were a social worker, psychologist, and political scientist. The interviews lasted about 40 minutes. Audio recording was made of the interviews, and afterwards the main content topics were transcribed for further content analysis. After transcription the audio recordings were deleted in accordance with the privacy protection regulations.

3.3. Quantitative survey

In the introductory part of the questionnaire it was explained that this was a part of the needs and resources analysis within the FOMEN project and that the objectives were to: collect and analyse the perceived needs of the target group of asylum seeking and refugee men regarding gender sensitivity and violence prevention work; collect and analyse the needs of professionals working with this target groups regarding gender sensitivity and violence prevention; collect and analyse good practice examples and opportunities in this work as well as perceived difficulties or obstacles and strategies to overcome them; and to facilitate collaboration with professionals and organisations for the pilot implementation of the training program for professionals and the pilot intervention with the target group.

The participants consented to take the survey and the use of their data by clicking their approval at the beginning of the online questionnaire.

The questionnaire included 73 questions mostly using the Likert type response format with a 5-point scale. Another eight items in the last part of the questionnaire offered the participants to describe their good practice experiences, but these were optional. The contents of the questionnaire reflected the same areas that were explored in the focus groups and expert interviews, since the results of the qualitative part were fed into the development of the questionnaire. It took about 20 minutes to complete the survey with close-ended items, and another 15 minutes to complete the open-ended items in the last part of the questionnaire.

The survey had four parts. The first group of questions asked about sociodemographics (gender, age, profession, migration background), personal professional information (field of activity and years of experience, primary target population they work with), and institutional

information (type and size of organisation, main areas of activity). This part comprised 14 questions

The second part of the questionnaire asked about the participants' views on the importance of needs of migrant and refugee men regarding gender sensitivity and violence prevention work (11 questions; response format from not important to very important); how effective are some of the strategies to reach out and motivate migrant and refugee men to participate in this kind of work (12 questions; response format from poor to very good); about barriers for this target group to participate in a gender sensitive and violence preventive programme (7 questions; response format from not important to very important); how good are the selected strategies to create feeling of safety in the group for the men participating in the gender sensitive and violence prevention work (8 questions; response format from poor to very good), how good are selected strategies to address intercultural and language differences in gender sensitive and violence prevention work (8 questions; response format from poor to very good).

The third part of the questionnaire focused on the needs of professionals to work with male migrants and refugees on gender sensitive and violence prevention. It included 13 items; for each of them the participants assessed how important was the need (response format from not important to very important), and to what extent each need was personally fulfilled (response format from not at all to very much).

The fourth part of the questionnaire asked the participants to share examples of good practice regarding work on gender/masculinities and/or prevention of gender based violence with asylum seekers or refugees (8 items). They were also encouraged to describe in more detail such examples, but this part was optional and required additional 15 minutes of responding time.

At the end, the participants were offered to receive information about the project results and activities and possibly take part in them. If they wanted this, they were asked to send an e-mail to the project national contact point.

Data collection and survey sample

The survey was done on-line. The request to complete the survey was distributed to 90 e-mail addresses with a link to access it on a Sosci Survey platform and it was made available to users via www.soscisurvey.de. The invitation e-mails were sent to the individuals and organizations that are involved in work with asylum seekers and refugees, gender and masculinity issues or gender based violence prevention in Croatia and are known to the SPA's network. The survey was open from 4th March to 30th April 2020.

The survey was completed by 48 individuals, of which 46 (96%) work in Croatia, one person also works in Bosnia & Herzegovina, and one in Germany. Among them 36 (75%) were

female and 12 (25%) male. Most of the participants (33%) were between 35 and 44 years of age. The age distribution is presented in Figure 5.

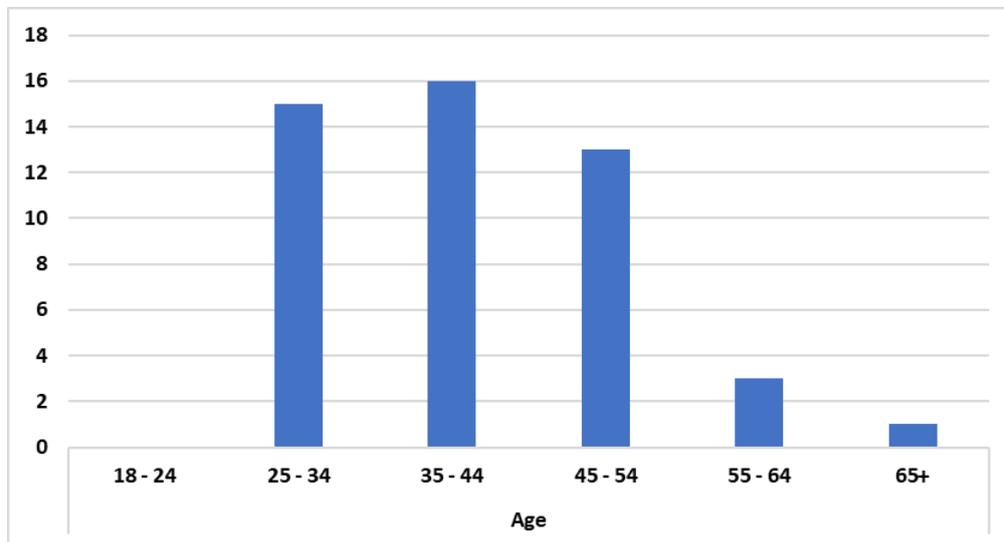


Figure 5: Survey participants per age (N=48)

By profession most of the participants were psychologists (33%) and social workers (25%), there were two layers (4%), four educators (8%), two sociologists (4%), and the other included NGO activist, private entrepreneur, administrator, economist (18%).

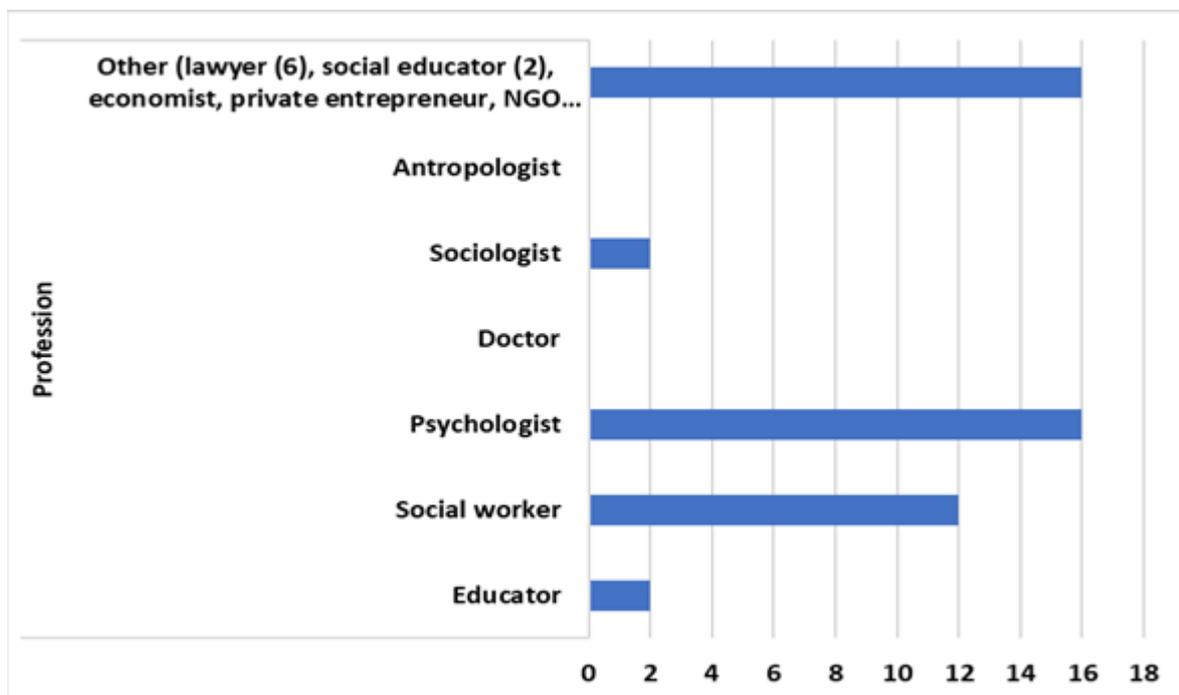


Figure 6: Participants by profession

Regarding own migration background, 35 participants (73%) were born in Croatia and in which they currently reside and work, 12 (25%) were born in another country and one participant did not provide the answer. In addition, 31% of them consider to have international family history. Among them, 21% have been a refugee at any time in their life.

Taking into account that participants could choose more than one field in which they work, most of them work in migration/intercultural education (58%), violence prevention (48%), and gender/masculinity (15%), while the other (29%) include child protection, sexual violence, psychosocial support, social work, mental health, education, etc. Figure 6 shows these data.

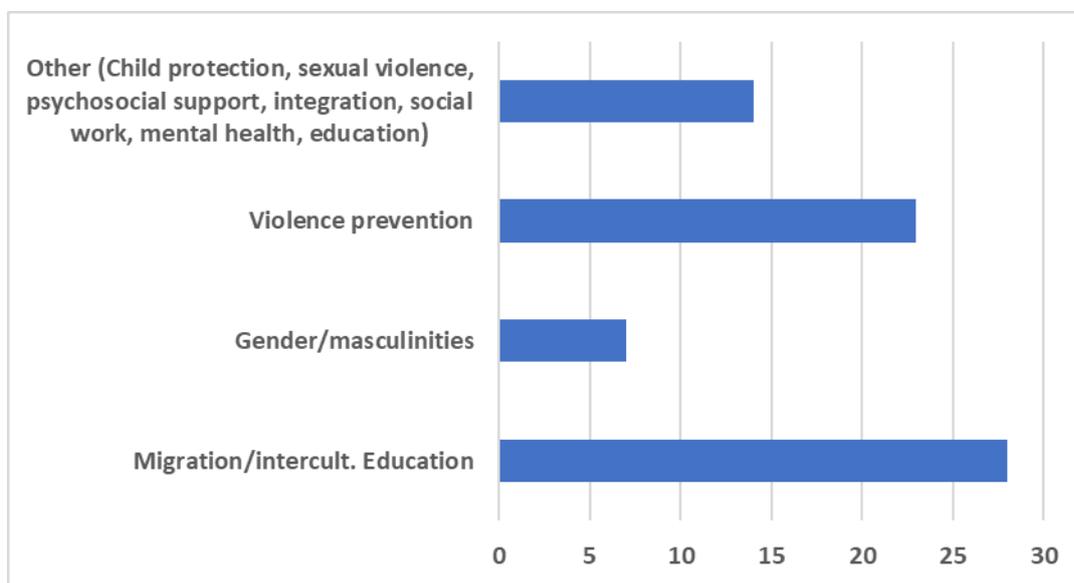


Figure 7: Participants' field of activity

The survey participants were quite professionally experienced: most of them had over 10 years' experience (47%), then between 4 and 10 years (40%), and between 1 and 3 years of experience had 13% of the participants.

Regarding the population the survey participants work with, they could choose more options. Most of them work with women (34%), asylum seekers (32%), men (31%) and adults (30%). Details are presented in Figure 8 which show that they work with populations that are relevant for the FOMEN aims.

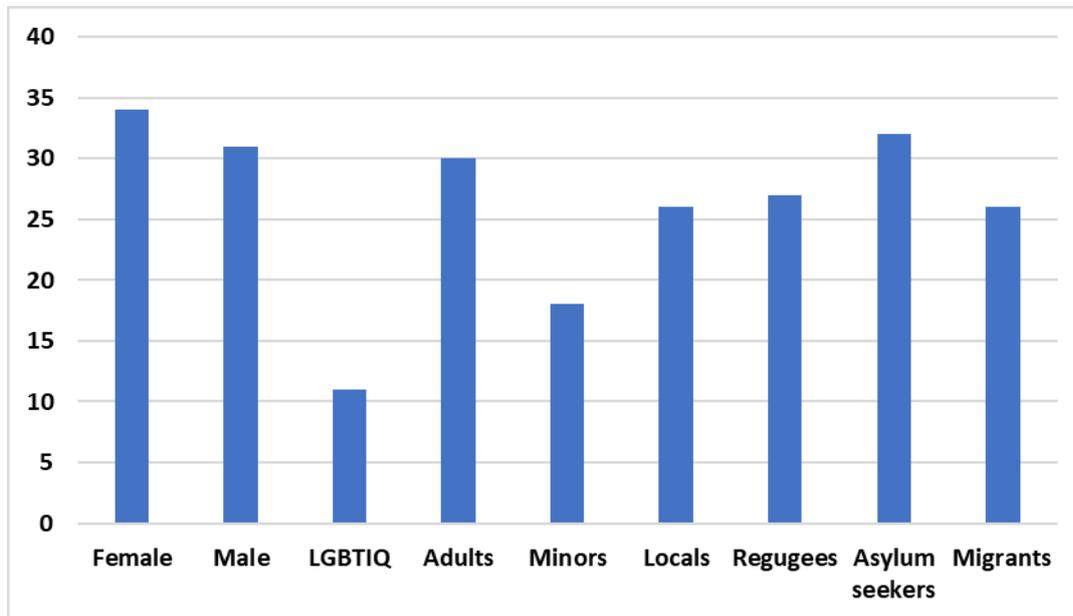


Figure 8: Populations the survey participants work with (multiple answers possible)

All the participants work in organizations. Most of them work in statutory organizations (42%) and civil society organizations (38%). Breakdown of these data are presented in Figure 8. Most of them have between 11 and 50 staff (44%), followed by smaller organizations with up to 10 staff members (27%). There were 14 participants (29%) who work in organizations with more than 51 staff members, which includes the ministries and international organizations.

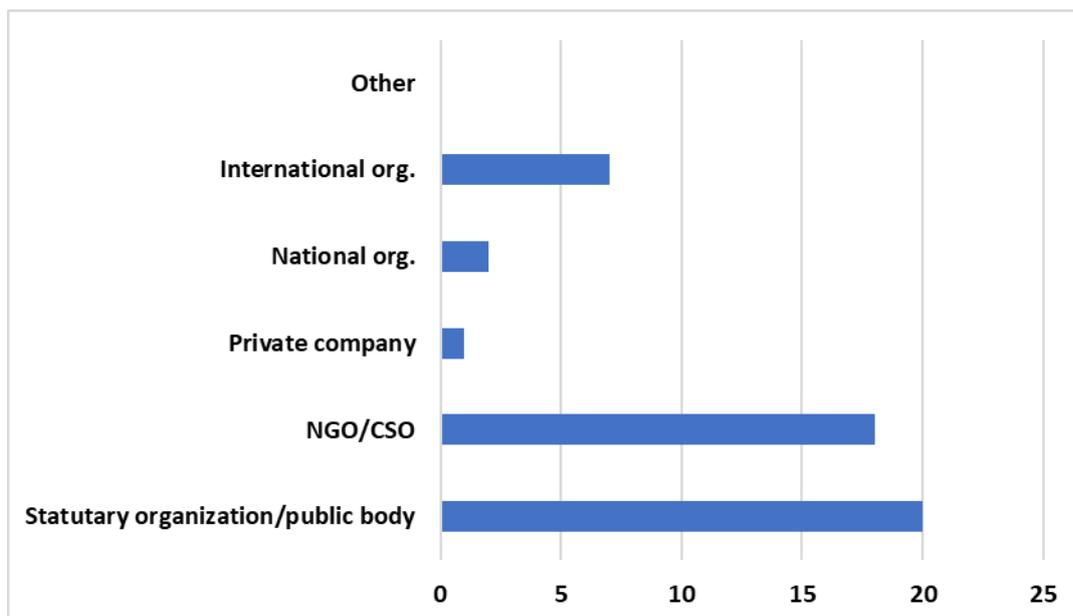


Figure 9: Type of organization the survey participants work in

Half of the sample (50%) works in organizations providing variety of areas, mostly direct services (psychosocial assistance, regular education, legal assistance, child protection, protection of human rights, reception and accommodation of asylum seekers, humanitarian assistance, prevention of gender discrimination, health care), then in migration/intercultural education (27%), while the remaining 23% work in the area of violence prevention.

4. RESULTS OF THE QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH

This section describes the needs of male migrants and refugees as well as professionals working with them regarding a violence prevention and gender awareness programme, jointly from the qualitative and the survey data.

4.1. Needs and interests of refugee and migrant men

By utilizing the focus discussion method, a group of 18 experts identified the following needs of male migrants and refugees:

- Knowledge about cultural specifics regarding the approach to gender-based violence, and the legislative framework in the country of their current residence
- Knowledge about physical violence being punishable and unacceptable (this awareness also needs to be raised among migrant women)
- They are intrinsically motivated to learn how to treat women in Croatia, how to talk, how to approach them
- A round table/focus group should be organized for them to express for themselves what their needs and problems are. Those who are waiting for a decision on obtaining asylum and those who intend to leave the Republic of Croatia (which represents the majority of them), will not show interest in gender-based violence because they are overwhelmed with other problems at this stage.

We received similar answers from the experts we interviewed. They also stressed the need of gaining knowledge on the cultural specifics related to gender-based violence and the legal framework of the country of residence.

Importance of migrants and refugees needs

Through an online questionnaire, we asked experts working with migrants and refugees to assess **the importance of different needs of migrants and refugees with regard to the prevention of gender-based violence**. They provided estimates on a Likert-type scale of 5 points, from 1 – not important at all, to 5 – very important. The ranking list of these needs with respect to the average grade of all respondents is represented in the table 4.

Table 4: The importance of needs of migrant and refugee men

Needs of migrant and refugee men	Range	Average	Rank
Talking about their experience of flight / migration and related trauma with other refugee and migrant men	3 – 5	4,48	1
Learning about views, values and laws on violence against women and children in the country of residence (in comparison to the country of origin)	2 – 5	4,46	2,5
Talking about the violence and discrimination they have been and are subjected to and its consequences as a basis for preventing violence	3 – 5	4,46	2,5
Talking about the difficulties in and barriers to participate in the country of residence	3 – 5	4,45	4
Learning about views, values and laws on family, gender roles and equality in the country of residence (in comparison to the country of origin)	2 – 5	4,39	5
Reflecting on / talking about how the flight / migration and integration process has affected and affects their role and identity as men	2 – 5	4,24	6,5
Knowing about different forms of sexual and gender-based violence and its consequences on victims/survivors	2 – 5	4,24	6,5
Learning about flirting, dating, sexual and intimate relationships in the country of residence (in comparison to the country of origin)	2 – 5	4,22	8
Discussing with other migrant / refugee men how to transform their role in family and other relationships in the country of residence	2 – 5	4,20	9
Learning about views, values and laws on LGBTIQ persons in the country of residence (in comparison to the country of origin).	2 – 5	4,07	10

The average estimates of all 10 presented needs were assessed by the respondents as **very important**, and their relative importance is visible from the position on the ranking list. Consequently, it will be necessary to include all these needs in the content of the preventive education program for male refugees and migrants.

4.2. Requirements and methodologies of prevention programmes for refugee and migrant men

In addition to the needs and interests of male refugees and migrants, we asked the respondents about other aspects and components of such prevention program - how to include and motivate male refugees and migrants to participate in the program, how to create a safe and stimulating environment in the group in order to talk openly about gender-based violence, how to address intercultural, language and other barriers and difficulties for their participation in such program and what topics should definitely be included in the program.

Considering the situation of refugees and migrants, i.e. the problems they face when arriving to the country of residence, it is understandable that participation in the program for the prevention of gender-based violence will not be high on their list of priorities.

Reaching out and motivate migrant and refugee men

In the conversation with the experts during the focus group and 3 interviews, different **ideas were offered on how to include and motivate the users of such program:**

- Through primary health care data (for people who have been granted asylum and reside in the community);
- Through workshops for men on topics relevant to them (e.g. how to deal with stress, emotional control – especially for people accommodated in the Shelter for Asylum Seekers);
- Through other similar programs;
- People accommodated in the Shelter for Asylum Seekers will be easier to include in the program than those who have already left the Shelter and are going through the integration process (because they are focused on other issues), but people who are in Croatia for several years should also not be neglected;
- Through other organizations that help refugees and migrants and continuously work with them: Croatian Red Cross (HCK), clinics of the Doctors of the World (Medicins du Monde - MdM), Ministry of the Interior (MUP), Center for Social Welfare (CZSS), domestic and international associations such as UNHCR, IOM, Are You Syrious (AYS), the Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS) and others;
- Through current activities that take place in the Shelter (sports and similar activities);

- Through information campaigns implemented in the Shelter and Refugee Reception Centers.

Recommendations for motivating beneficiaries:

- Emphasize similarity between legislation of Croatia and other EU countries, so this knowledge will be relevant to them in other countries as well;
- Explain in the promotion of the program that in case they had committed any act in their country that is considered a criminal offense under the law of the country of residence, they will not be prosecuted for it;
- In the promotion of the program, single out up to 5 procedures that are normal in the country of origin and are not acceptable/legal in the country of residence;
- Through informal forms of socializing: organizing trips during the weekend, e.g. to the Mountain Sljeme;
- Cash compensation for participation in the program; food stamps;
- Ensure that the obtained certificate carries some value/benefit, e.g. in employment;
- If the program is implemented outside the Shelter, they should be provided with transportation;
- Provide refreshments during workshops (tea, coffee, biscuits, chips).
- Motivation by a person who knows them and knows how to explain to them what the program is about (e.g. translators).
- Select individuals who stand out as representatives of the group (who have the support of their groups, who impose themselves as informal leaders). They should be encouraged to cooperate because they can encourage others to get involved in the program.
- Gain their interest with something that is interesting to men (e.g. sports), a “non-classical” approach.
- The program should encourage active participation of users, give them an active role, e.g. to teach other members of the group about topics they have mastered.
- Avoid the terms "refugee" and "migrant" because they have negative connotations for them.

Proposals for methods of implementation of such program include:

- Organize a pilot group (e.g. focus group) of refugees and asylum seekers who will provide information on their needs, how to get motivated, what to improve in the materials, in the content of the program, etc.
- Actively involve participants. Include simulations in the program, role-playing, testing lessons learned; conduct fewer lectures and place emphasis on the workshop aspects.
- Modelling - model acceptable (desirable) behaviour through conversation with children and women.
- Cultural mediators are needed (to educate them so that they can implement the program).
- Multimedia approach due to a language barrier; give preference to pictorial content due to lack of understanding of the language; video materials, etc.
- Do not include tasks in the program (because they generally do not complete them).

Achieving a sense of security and readiness for open conversation

The following ideas and recommendations relate to achieving a sense of security and readiness for open conversation:

- Do not judge.
- Ensure a warm atmosphere in the group.
- Experts must not be in a position to “look down” or “show off”.
- The program leader should be someone they perceive as close/someone who understands them, e.g. someone with their cultural background. Education or the first presentation can be held by a person with similar cultural background who has resided in Croatia for longer time.
- Convince participants of the confidentiality of the information (through statements of consent).
- Encourage conversation among participants.
- Show interest in their side of the story, their cultural perspective.
- Build a relationship between facilitator and participant.
- Male facilitators or at least a male-female facilitator pair.
- The presence of an interpreter is very important for their sense of trust and security.

- Pay attention to certain details, e.g. keep in mind that certain groups of migrants do not tolerate nor accept each other.
- Work in small groups (optimally 4-5 participants).

Obstacles to be expected and recommendations for overcoming them

- Work on early prevention and resocialization as well as therapeutic/psychological work with people who show signs of violent behaviour (including women who support such behaviour);
- When working with people who had been granted asylum, consider that for the first two years they are more focused on other things and overburdened with how to integrate into the community (learn the language, find and keep a job, an apartment etc.);
- Expect resistance from participants as these are very personal topics;
- It is recommended that program leaders be men;
- Obstacles include: uncertainty about how long they will stay in Croatia, mistrust, lack of time by those who are employed, leaving the Shelter, etc;
- The functioning of the system in Croatia shows that punishing violence can worsen the situation;
- The venue of the program is important; it is important to be ready to leave your place/office and work in the field;
- The age of the participants should be taken into account when designing the program; maybe develop several versions for different age groups;
- Identify a “prominent member of the migrant community” and include him in the program because he will then encourage other members of the community to participate in the program.

Content of the prevention programme

The focus group and interviews also discussed the topics that such program should cover. Following are participants' suggestions:

- Men's health.

- Raising awareness about the difference between sex and gender; between violence and harassment.
- Different cultural perspectives.
- Labelling and discrimination (connect to gender-based violence and expression of feelings as a specifically male problem)
- Gender stereotypes.
- It is important to work on these topics with women as well (not just men).
- Honour-related topics; roles of men.
- Description of the role of men in Croatia (emphasize that he participates in household chores and in the upbringing of children).
- Father-son relations.
- Construction of masculinity.
- The topic of men's violence against men.
- Self-regulation (emotions and behaviours), self-help, relaxation techniques.
- Partner relationships.
- Consequences of domestic violence.
- Sleep problems and psychosomatics.
- Everyday topics.

The key requests and methods of work were included in the questionnaire so that the respondents could assess them on the assessment scales.

Assessment of different strategies for involving and motivating male migrants and refugees

How suitable are different strategies for involving and motivating male migrants and refugees to participate in the program? On a 5-point scale (1 - very poor to 5 - very good), respondents assessed different approaches as shown in table 5.

Table 5: Assessment of different strategies for involving and motivating male migrants and refugees

Strategies of reaching out and motivating migrants	Range	Average	Rank
Offering childcare	2 - 5	4,47	1
Informing about and promoting the work through associations or local communities of refugees or migrants	2 - 5	4,34	2
Holding the sessions at or near their communities / places they live	2 - 5	4,23	3,5
Informing about and promoting the work through NGOs / civil society organisations working with refugees or migrants	2 - 5	4,23	3,5
Involving respected members or leaders of refugee / migrant communities	2 - 5	4,15	5
Offering a certification for participation	2 - 5	3,89	6
Informing about and promoting the work through statutory / public institutions working with refugees or migrants	2 - 5	3,85	7
Offering financial compensation for participation	1 - 5	3,32	8
Through website or social media	1 - 5	3,21	9
Not mentioning “violence” in the name of the programme or dissemination efforts	1 - 5	3,17	10
Through flyers or leaflets	1 - 5	2,87	11

The first seven approaches were rated good by the respondents, with the relatively most important being the offer of childcare, while parents are in the program. The last 4 approaches received relatively low average scores, especially flyer approach. Interestingly, the offer of financial compensation for participation in the program was rated relatively low (3.32; rank 8), although in the focus group discussion this was among the recommended measures. Also, the claim ranked penultimate (Not mentioning the word "violence" in the name of the program) has an average score of 3.17 even though our experience in working with perpetrators of domestic violence shows that beneficiaries of such programs do not like to be "labelled" as perpetrator of violence (bully).

The importance of the main barriers for participating in the programs

Through the questionnaire, respondents also assessed the importance of the most common barriers for the participation of male refugees and migrants in such programs (from 1 – not important at all to 5 – very important). The results are listed in the table 6.

Table 6: The importance of the main barriers for participating in such programs

The main barriers to participate	Range	Average	Rank
Fear of legal consequences if violence is disclosed	2 - 5	4,30	1
Feeling (doubly) stigmatized as migrants and (potential) perpetrators of violence	2 - 5	4,11	2
Having to commit to attend a certain number of sessions	1 - 5	3,91	3
Having to travel to participate	2 - 5	3,87	4
The issue is not a priority in their current situation	2 - 5	3,83	5
Lack of resources to attend (time, money for transport)	2 - 5	3,77	6

Respondents rated all six obstacles as quite important, and the relatively greatest importance was attributed to the fear of legal consequences, if their violent behaviour is discovered, as well as the feeling of double stigmatization. The lack of resources for participation in the program is of relatively lowest importance, although this is also quite important, given the average grade (3.77).

Assessment of different strategies for creating a safe space in the group

As revealed through the focus group discussions, it is very important for such programs to create a safe and confidential environment in the group so that participants can openly discuss gender-sensitive violence. We therefore asked them to rate (from 1 - very poor to 5 - very good) how suitable different strategies are for creating a safe environment in the group. Average ratings, ranks, and ranges of ratings are shown in the table 7.

Table 7: Assessment of different strategies for creating a safe space in the group

Strategies for creating a safe space	Range	Average	Rank
Having translators for all involved languages in the group	3 - 5	4,76	1
Promoting and creating an inclusive atmosphere (no discrimination, but diversity of cultural identities and masculinities)	3 - 5	4,74	2
Clarifying rules of confidentiality (especially in which cases confidentiality will have to be broken – informed consent)	3 - 5	4,62	3
Adapting the structural frame and contents to the individual needs of the participants (rhythm, limits, personal background/experiences)	3 - 5	4,49	4,5
Having cultural mediators or members from the communities as co-facilitators of the group	2 - 5	4,49	4,5
Creating informal spaces of interaction and relationship building (e.g. excursions, cooking, visits to museums)	3 - 5	4,43	6
Encourage participation of and conversation among all participants	3 - 5	4,39	7

All seven strategies offered were rated as very good or good. The first 3 strategies were rated as very good, and the remaining 4 as good.

Addressing intercultural and language differences

The focus group and interviews also demonstrated the importance of a good and careful approach in addressing intercultural and language differences. This is understandable because refugees and migrants come to Croatia and the EU predominantly from Asia and Africa, i.e. countries and communities that are quite different from Croatian and European culture, language, customs and social norms, especially in the field of male-female relations and gender sensitive forms of behaviour.

Therefore, we asked respondents to rate (from 1 – very poor to 5 – very good) how suitable individual strategies are in addressing intercultural and language differences. Following are their average ratings, from relatively high to low (table 8).

Table 8: Assessment of different strategies in addressing intercultural and language differences

Strategies to address intercultural and language differences	Range	Average	Rank
Having intercultural mediators	2 - 5	4,30	1
Using audio-visual / multimedia resources	2 - 5	4,26	2
Using professional interpreters from outside the local community/ies	2 - 5	3,94	3,5
Using less or non-language based methods (such as theatre, art, etc.)	2 - 5	3,94	3,5
Having country-of-origin nationals as co-facilitators	1 - 5	3,87	5
Using interpreters from the local community/ies	2 - 5	3,83	6
Using group members as translators	1 - 5	2,98	7

The first 6 strategies were rated as good, and only the last one (Using group members as translators) was rated as the worst, although still acceptable (2.98).

The use of intercultural mediators, audio-visual resources and professional translators outside the local community are relatively the best strategies, which is fully in line with previous experiences in overcoming intercultural and language barriers.

4.3. Examples of good (and bad) practice in violence prevention with refugee and migrant men

The focus group and interviews as well as the online questionnaire addressed examples of good practice in working with refugees and migrants in Croatia:

- Status M organization (workshops on gender roles and equality in 2019) – a male member of their culture who already resides in the recipient country holds education (it is easier for them to accept information and they are more likely to incorporate it into their own behaviour)
Excursion to the mountain Sljeme – if they are well informed, migrants see the excursion as an opportunity to socialize and change the routine (Shelters)
- Association Center for Peace Studies (CMS; 2012 – 2015). Informal programs/workshops (mutual interaction, establishing contact, sharing experiences).

Cooking – migrants prepared their food and presented themselves and their culture (a good introduction and background for education on gender-based violence and the topic of gender roles).

- Organization IOM – Protect Program.
- MDM organization – project: Sexual and gender-based violence among asylum seekers.
- The Croatian Red Cross has worked with groups seeking international protection on some gender-sensitive topics.

Examples of bad practice in work with refugees and migrants. Discussion on bad practice yielded only two such examples:

- Research on gender-based violence (2016) did not prove successful because it was in English and not in the language of migrants.
- Asylum seekers went to help and volunteer during the floods in Croatia but were poorly received by a group of local “bikers”.

Both examples testify to the importance of taking into account language and intercultural factors.

4.4. Needs of professionals for gender sensitive and violence prevention work with male migrants and refugees

In the second part of our research, we asked respondents about the needs of professionals. Through the focus group and interviews, respondents highlighted the following attitudes, knowledge and skills needed by experts:

- Knowledge of the culture from which the users come, but also familiarity with persons on the individual level;
- Transcultural skills needed to work on culturally specific topics;
- Theoretical knowledge about violence, understanding of the process of violence, specific needs of men;
- Specific knowledge on gender-based violence;
- Conflict management skills;
- Possession of process knowledge (how to facilitate group work);

- Specificity of male groups;
- Knowledge of protocols on dealing with (gender-based) violence;
- Sensitization of experts on the topic of violence against refugees;
- Familiarity with the potential risks of working with migrant perpetrators of violence.
- Recognizing signs of violence and warning signs (so that victims can be identified);
- Provide supervision to program managers;
- Be familiar with the network of programs and services (know where to refer people);
- Coping with stress;
- Involvement of translators in the work of the group - extensive education of translators is required;
- Support of institutions and other organizations (MUP, NGOs);
- Adequate and safe environment, perhaps even outside the Shelter;

Importance of needs of professionals

Based on the results of the qualitative research, we selected 12 expert needs for the questionnaire. For each of these needs, 48 experts who completed the questionnaire provided assessments of the importance and the degree to which these needs were met. The results are shown in the table 9.

Table 9: The importance of needs and the degree to which the needs were met

Needs of professionals	Importance of needs			Satisfaction of needs		
	Range	Average	Rank	Range	Average	Rank
Having reflected on their own beliefs, stereotypes and experiences regarding gender and violence (discrimination / sexism)	4 - 5	4,72	1	2 - 5	4,00	2
Having reflected on their own beliefs, stereotypes and experiences regarding gender and violence in (male) refugees and migrants	3 - 5	4,67	2	2 - 5	3,72	7
Knowledge and skills for group work with clients from diverse cultures	4 - 5	4,65	3	2 - 5	3,34	9

Knowledge and skills to identify and address gender-based and domestic violence in perpetrators and victims	4 - 5	4,60	4	1 - 5	3,41	8
Having reflected on their own beliefs, stereotypes and experiences regarding refugees and migrants (discrimination / racism)	3 - 5	4,59	5,5	2 - 5	3,91	3
Knowledge on problems, difficulties and barriers in the process of migrant integration into a new culture	3 - 5	4,59	5,5	2 - 5	3,81	4,5
Knowledge of the national legal framework on gender-based and domestic violence	3 - 5	4,54	7	1 - 5	4,04	1
Knowledge on gender and family roles and relations in cultures of origin	2 - 5	4,52	8	1 - 5	3,28	10
Knowledge and skills for group work and managing group processes in preventive work with men	3 - 5	4,49	9	1 - 5	3,11	11
Knowledge of relevant protocols and referral mechanisms for addressing gender-based and domestic violence	2 - 5	4,46	10	2 - 5	3,81	4,5
Knowledge on the national system of accepting and integrating migrants/refugees	2 - 5	4,43	11	2 - 5	3,79	6
Knowledge and skills for working on gender and masculinities with men	3 - 5	4,41	12	1 - 5	3,04	12

It can be noticed that for all needs the average assessments of importance (4.72 - 4.41) are higher than the average assessments of their satisfaction (4.04 - 3.04). Of the 12 needs offered, 8 were rated as very important and 4 as quite important. At the same time, none of these needs are met to a satisfactory degree. Seven of them are quite satisfied, and the remaining 5 are moderately satisfied.

Professionals in Croatia estimate that they need more knowledge and skills in order to be able to successfully work on the prevention of gender-sensitive violence with refugees and

migrants. Most of all, they lack knowledge and skills for working with men on gender roles and masculinity, for group work and group processes, knowledge of gender and family roles and relationships in the cultures from which migrants come, and knowledge and skills for recognizing and resolving gender-based and domestic violence among perpetrators and victims of violence. At the same time, this knowledge and skills are assessed as quite or very important and should be offered as part of specific training for the implementation of the prevention program.

Contextual and organizational requirements

- Provide childcare (while parents are in the program);
- Implement the program near or in the place where the users live;
- It is very important to ensure an excellent translator;
- Be careful that translators do not interpret or judge;
- Make sure that the participants have confidence in the translator (mediator);
- Check how literate they are in their mother tongue and adjust the program to the educational level of the participants;
- Approach them with respect and understanding;
- Involve migrants in the evaluation and development of the program (it has been shown that they are more active in the work if they themselves are involved in the process of creating the program);
- Although a closed group is better for such programs, an open group should be considered due to the high turnover of people;
- Ensure that the certificate of completion of the program carries some benefits/advantages; offer them financial compensation or food stamps;
- Work in small groups;
- Provide supervision to program managers;
- Knowledge of laws and protocols for conduct in cases of violence.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS IN SUMMARY

The following sections summarize the recommendations for developing and implementing the intervention for migrants and refugee men regarding increasing gender sensitivity and violence prevention and for development of the capacity building program for the professionals who will deliver this intervention. These recommendations are based on the integrated information from the qualitative research that included 21 experts and the quantitative survey with 48 professionals.

As described in the chapter *Country situation*, the specifics of Croatia are that it is not the destination country for the refugees on-the-move. Rather, for most of the refugees it is a transit country like the neighbouring non-EU countries Serbia and Bosnia & Herzegovina on their journey to the West and North European countries. The closure of the Hungarian border redirected the refugee flows since 2015 through Croatia, putting tremendous pressure on border surveillance. The police push back of migrants attempting to enter Croatia as the outer border of the EU has been heavily criticised.

The refugees who have been granted asylum status are entitled to a number of rights and benefits, practically enjoying the same ones as the Croatian citizens. Among other rights, they are entitled to support in integrating into the receiving communities. The implication of the fact that they live spread out throughout communities, in contrast to residential accommodation in some other countries, is that they are difficult to reach and motivate to participate in the intervention programmes. However, the men who still in the asylum-seeking procedure are accommodated in the two reception centres. This provides the opportunity to offer to them with the intervention envisioned of the FOMEN project.

However, the hindering circumstances for providing the violence prevention programme is that most of the asylum seekers and refugees do not consider GBV as their priority topic, other issues are overwhelming and priority regarding their future life.

Based on the analysis of qualitative and quantitative data, we summarize the following recommendations, both for the development of the FOMEN violence prevention program for refugee and migrant men and the training program for professionals to deliver it.

5.1. Gender sensitivity and violence prevention work with male migrants and refugees

Knowledge and attitudes

Regarding the knowledge contents, all the topics listed in the survey were assessed as important, so the prevention work should include them. However, some aspects are highlighted below.

The asylum seekers and refugees need knowledge about cultural specifics in gender relations, social construction of masculinity, understanding what is considered GBV, and about the legal framework of the receiving society regarding violence. This includes understanding that any form of violence is unacceptable and that perpetrators are held legally accountable. Knowledge and recognition of different forms of GBV and sexual gender-based violence (SGBV), and awareness of the consequences for the survivors are essential. This needs to be understood by both male and female migrants.

The asylum seeking and refugee men need to learn about attitudes, values and legal ramifications regarding violence against women and children in the destination countries, in comparison to the countries of origin. They should become aware of the gender roles and practices in the receiving culture regarding gender equity.

They are motivated to learn how the gendered behaviours are codified in Europe, e.g. how to approach women and how to talk with them, how intimacy is manifested and regulated.

Topics attractive to the male refugees

The common denominator for the topics recommended for the programme is that they should focus on the men themselves so that they feel acknowledged. The implication is that the content of the violence prevention programme should reflect what is important from their perspective which would increase motivation to participate.

These topics include: health and psychosomatics, including insomnia; legal framework regarding asylum procedures and refugee entitlements; gender role stereotypes; men's role and masculinity reconstruction due to migration; masculinity of men in EU cultures and family; partner and parental roles and relations; men's honour; discrimination and stigma; harassment and violence in relations; violence of men against men; achieving emotional and behavioural self-regulations under stress and provocation; self-help and self-soothing techniques.

Exploring own experiences and relating them to current feelings and behaviours

The migrant and refugee men have the need to explore in a safe and supportive context their own experiences, including trauma and violence suffered in the home country and during the journey to the receiving country, as well as adverse experiences since arrival.

The programme should include opportunity to share personal experiences of refugee journey with other men. This should include violence and discrimination to which they were exposed.

Share experiences about difficulties and obstacles of participating in everyday activities in the receiving communities.

Explore and share how the flight, migration and life in the receiving community affects their role and masculine identity. It is important to share with other refugee men how to transform own masculinity and family role.

Reaching out and motivating participation of men

The male migrants and refugees could be motivated to participate in the programme on violence prevention by offering a broader set of topics which are more attractive to them, such as coping with migration stress, self-regulation of emotions, and culturally appropriate approach to women. Another way is to link the FOMEN programme to the already existing programmes serving this target group. This could be done by building partnership with Croatian Red Cross, Medicins du Monde, Jesuit Refugee Services, UNHCR, IOM, Are You Syrious (AYS) who have been present in the reception centre for asylum seekers for a long time.

Disseminating information about the violence prevention programme could be done by linking it to ongoing sports and similar activities, information boards in the reception centre.

Regarding motivating the asylum seekers to participate in the FOMEN programme, it should be emphasized that the Croatian legal framework is similar to that in the West Europe countries, so that this knowledge will be needed wherever they find themselves in the future.

In order to promote the programme participation, present up to 5 illustrations of situations or behaviours that are acceptable in the country of origin, but are not acceptable or even illegal in the receiving countries.

If the programme is delivered outside of the reception centre, transportation of the participants should be ensured. Providing refreshments and food during the workshops is a must. Organizing weekend excursions might bring the potential participants together and into the programme. Incentives in the form of food vouchers for participating in the programme may increase their motivation to participate.

A strong motivation could be achieved if the certificate of a completion of this violence prevention programme could be recognized by authorities both in Croatia and other EU countries towards benefits in the asylum-seeking process, employment etc. This certificate would testify that the men are willing to invest time and effort to understand the legal and social context of the receiving society and are working towards integrating within the value system.

Motivation to subscribe to the violence prevention programme might be supported if it is recommended and explained by a trusted person, preferably from the migrant community. This could be also achieved if informal group's leaders endorsed the programme and participated in it.

Preventive programme delivery

The delivery modes should be based on experiential learning, mutual sharing and active participation of men. Workshop format should be used, including role play, real life simulations and modelling constructive behaviours in everyday situations.

Because of the language barriers, interpreters are necessary and cultural mediators as well if possible. However, they need to be trained how to contribute to the programme implementation. Video materials and graphic should be used to overcome the language limitations.

Tasks such as homework should be avoided.

Ensuring safe space for group work

The trainers' and participants' approach should be non-evaluative regarding the past of the group members. Welcoming atmosphere in the group is important and should be consistently nourished. The group facilitators and interpreters should be open to ideas and comments from the group members and should accommodate their initiatives and requests to the extent which is possible and reasonable.

Confidentiality is highly important and should be clarified both at the time of group recruitment and during the life of the group. The size of the groups should be not more than 4 to 5 participants.

The group should be co-facilitated preferably by a female-male pair to model gender equality and shared responsibility.

Barriers to programme delivery and solutions

Resistance to change in the groups is expected and the facilitators should have high level of group work skills, including dealing with resistances.

The asylum seekers and refugees are uncertain how long will they remain living in Croatia, so the programme should be delivered within a short period of time (e.g. four weeks).

The prevention programme should be held in the space which is convenient to the participants, in this case the reception centre.

5.2. Capacity building programme for professionals

The capacity building programme for professionals, i.e. training of the professionals who will deliver the violence prevention programme for male migrants and refugees should address complex competencies, which include attitudes, knowledge and skills.

Cultural competencies

The training programme should provide the professionals with basic understanding of the culture from which the refugee participants originate, and develop skills required to work in a multicultural environment, particularly with the vulnerable participants from other cultures.

Understanding migration

Understanding of the migration process, needs and challenges of forced migration, models of acculturation; knowledge of the legal procedures regarding asylum and refugee right and entitlements; knowledge of procedures through which asylum seekers and refugees can access the rights and services.

Understanding violence

Knowledge about interpersonal violence, understanding the relations between emotions and violent behaviours, violence escalation in close relations, theories of violence; understanding of core of GBV.

Helping skills

Basic understanding of the mental health vulnerabilities related to forced migration, psychological trauma and consequences.

Skills to provide basic screening for posttraumatic stress and depression, and referral in case of need.

Ability to teach the participants elementary self-help skills for self-soothing, emotional and behavioural self-regulation, coping with stress.

Self-awareness of values and attitudes

Explore own attitudes about construction of masculinity, gender roles in the society and family, knowledge about specifics of GBV and SGBV, including recognitions and basic interventions. Also, explore own thinking about migration and refugees.

Technical requirements

Group work skills, group conflict management knowledge and skills.

Skills to seamlessly work with interpreters in the group.

Knowledge about referral systems and protocols in the case of GBV and SGBV; institutions and organizations involved in the life of asylum seekers and refugees.

Ensure supervision, consultation and support to professionals delivering the programme.

Ensure appropriate and safe working space to implant the programme.

Ensure support from the authorities administering the reception centre and from other organizations working on the premises with asylum seekers.

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Annexes

**Annex 1: Information for participants and informed consent form
(for expert workshop/focus groups)**

Annex 2: Annotation sheets on key questions (for expert workshop/focus groups)

Annex 3: FOMEN online questionnaire

Annex 1

Participant Information and Informed Consent Form

Expert Workshop

FOMEN: FOCUS on MEN: Gender Based Violence Prevention Work with Male Refugees and Migrants

The FOMEN project

The Project “FOCUS on MEN: Gender Based Violence Prevention Work with Male Refugees and Migrants” is a two-year European project funded under the Rights Equality Citizenship Programme of the European Union (project n° REC-RDAP-GBV-AG-2018 – 856614). It is run by partner organisations in six European countries and is coordinated by “Verein für Männer- und Geschlechterthemen Steiermark (VMG)” in Austria. Here in [country], [your organisation] is the organisation delivering the activities of the FOMEN project and the responsible person is:

[main researcher of your organisation, contact e-mail and or phone]

Expert Workshops

The Expert Workshops have the main objective to assess needs and resources and identify best practices concerning gender sensitive violence-preventive work with male refugees and migrants in each partner country. Groups of experts from the fields of migration/intercultural education, gender/masculinities and violence prevention will share and discuss relevant needs, challenges, resources and good practices to guide the further development of the project activities.

The Expert Workshop will last about 2 – 4h. A moderator will ask you several questions while facilitating the discussion. Notes will be taken, and the discussion will be audio-recorded for accuracy of the later transcription.

Voluntary participation

Participation in the Expert Workshop is voluntary, and you can refuse to answer any question and withdraw from the Workshop at any time.

Confidentiality and data protection

Any information and personal data you give will be treated according to [national data protection law] and to Regulation (EU) 2016/679 (General Data Protection Regulation). The results of the Expert Workshop may be summarised in published articles, reports and presentations. Quotes or key findings will always be made anonymous in any formal outputs unless we have your prior and explicit written permission to attribute them to you by name.

Your personal data given in the Expert Workshop participant list will only be used to contact you for your possible participation in other activities of the FOMEN project in the future. The participant list will be shared with the coordinator of the project, “Verein für

Männer- und Geschlechterthemen Steiermark” (Graz, Austria), and the European Commission (Directorate-General Justice and Consumers, Brussels, Belgium), with the exclusive purpose of reporting on this project activity, and will be treated according to Regulation (EU) 2016/679 (General Data Protection Regulation) by these entities.

Please do not share other people’s identities or responses from the Expert Workshop with others to maintain the privacy of the participants outside of the group.

Informed Consent

	YES	NO
I have read and understood the Participant Information, or it has been read to me. I have been able to ask questions about the Expert Workshop and my questions have been answered to my satisfaction.	YES	NO
I consent voluntarily to participate in this Expert Workshop and understand that I can refuse to answer questions and I can withdraw from it at any time, without having to give a reason.	YES	NO
I agree that the Expert Workshop will be recorded using audio and written notes.	YES	NO
My words / contributions to the Expert Workshop can be quoted in publications, reports, web pages and other research outputs in an anonymised way.	YES	NO
I agree to [your organisation] recording and processing the personal data and information I provide. I understand that this information will be used only for the purposes set out in this statement and according to the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR).	YES	NO
I give permission for my personal data in the assistance list to be shared with the coordinator of the project, “Verein für Männer- und Geschlechterthemen Steiermark” (Graz, Austria), and the European Commission (Directorate-General Justice and Consumers, Brussels, Belgium). These organisations will treat my data according to the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR).	YES	NO
I give permission for photographs of the Expert Workshop and myself to be used in reports on the activity and on websites and social media of the FOMEN project and its partners.	YES	NO

I agree to take part in the Expert Workshop

Date	Name of Participant	Signature
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Date	Researcher's name	Signature
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2 copies: 1 for the participant, 1 for the project file

Annex 2: Annotation sheets on key questions

1. Previous experiences and good practices in preventing gender-based violence or working for equality with immigrant or refugee men

- What have you worked on?
- What has worked? Which strategies / methodologies have been useful?
- What have been the difficulties or obstacles and how could they be overcome?

2. Needs of migrant and refugee men regarding gender sensitivity and violence prevention work

- What content should be addressed in different target groups (asylum seekers, migrants, etc.)? What needs have / perceive the men of the collective, which ones the women?
- How to present and carry out the work without stigmatizing the collective and contributing to xenophobic discourses?
- How can (different) migrant and refugee men be reached (through which services, etc.)?
- What would motivate them to take part in a prevention activity?
- What could be barriers for their participation and how could they be overcome?
- How can a safe space be created in the group?

3. Needs of professionals working with male migrants and refugees regarding gender sensitive and violence prevention work

- What are the main needs of professionals working with male migrants and refugees regarding gender sensitive and violence prevention work?
- What knowledge and skills would they need to deliver a violence prevention programme with these men?
- What would motivate them to take part in a training course and to undertake such a prevention initiative?

4. Proposals for a survey on needs and resources for prevention

We are going to design a questionnaire for gathering experiences, needs and opinions from more people working in the field across the state, related to the prevention of gender-based violence with male migrants and refugees.

- Which are the most important questions to be asked?
- Which of the questions discussed today are important, which aren't so much?
- Which other questions should be asked?

Annex 3

On-line Questionnaire

WP2 Needs and Resources Analysis
FOMEN - FOCUS ON MEN: Gender Based Violence Prevention Work
with Male Refugees and Migrants

The FOMEN project

The Project “FOCUS ON MEN: Gender Based Violence Prevention Work with Male Refugees and Migrants” is a two-year European project funded under the Rights Equality Citizenship Programme of the European Union (project n° REC-RDAP-GBV-AG-2018 – 856614). It is run by partner organisations in six European countries and is coordinated by “Verein für Männer- und Geschlechterthemen Steiermark (VMG)” in Austria. For more information on the FOMEN project, please see also: <https://www.focus-on-men.eu>

In [country], [your organisation] is the organisation delivering the activities of the FOMEN project and the responsible person is:

[main researcher of your organisation, contact e-mail and or phone]

This questionnaire is part of the Needs and Resources Analysis of the FOMEN project and its main objectives are to:

- *Collect and analyse the perceived needs of the target group of migrant and refugee men regarding gender sensitivity and violence prevention work,*
- *Collect and analyse the needs of professionals working with migrants and refugees regarding gender sensitivity and violence prevention,*
- *Collect and analyse good practice examples and opportunities in this kind of work as well as perceived difficulties or obstacles and strategies to overcome them,*
- *Establish collaboration with professionals and organisations for the pilot implementation of the project (train the trainers, pilot intervention).*

The survey has two main parts. The first part is about your views on the needs of migrant and refugee men regarding gender sensitivity and violence prevention and on how to meet them through a prevention project (including needs of professionals to deliver such a project) and takes about 20 minutes to complete. The second part is optional and asks about (good practice) examples, experiences and lessons learned in this kind of work. It takes about 15 min to complete.

We know you are all very busy and tried to make the survey as short as possible. However, this is a unique opportunity to ask frontline workers and experts across various countries about these important issues and we feel that all these questions are essential to understanding how to move this issue forward in an appropriate way.

Thank you very much in advance for your collaboration!

1. Informed Consent

Voluntary participation

Answering the Questionnaire is voluntary, and, of course, you can refuse to answer any single question or the Questionnaire as a whole at any time.

Confidentiality and data protection

Any information and personal data you give will be treated according to [national data protection law] and to Regulation (EU) 2016/679 (General Data Protection Regulation). The results of the Questionnaire may be summarised in published articles, reports and presentations, where quotes will always be made anonymously.

I consent voluntarily to answer this Questionnaire and understand that I can refuse to answer questions and I can withdraw from it at any time.	YES <input type="radio"/>	NO <input type="radio"/>
My answers to the Questionnaire can be quoted in publications, reports, web pages and other research outputs in an anonymised way.	YES <input type="radio"/>	NO <input type="radio"/>

2. Personal and institutional information

2.1. Please, provide the following information about **yourself**:

Gender:	<input type="radio"/>	Female	<input type="radio"/>	Male	<input type="radio"/>	Non-binary	<input type="radio"/>	Other:		
Age:	<input type="radio"/>	18-24	<input type="radio"/>	25 -34	<input type="radio"/>	35-44	<input type="radio"/>	45-54		
	<input type="radio"/>	55-64	<input type="radio"/>	65 +	<input type="radio"/>					
Profession / basic training:	<input type="radio"/>	Educator	<input type="radio"/>	Social Worker	<input type="radio"/>	Psychologist	<input type="radio"/>	Doctor		
	<input type="radio"/>	Sociologist	<input type="radio"/>	Anthropologist	<input type="radio"/>	Other:				
Do you live in the country you were born in?							<input type="radio"/>	Yes	<input type="radio"/>	No
Do you consider yourself a person with international family history?							<input type="radio"/>	Yes	<input type="radio"/>	No
Have you been a refugee at any time in your life?							<input type="radio"/>	Yes	<input type="radio"/>	No

2.2. In which country(ies) do you work? (multiple answers possible)

<input type="radio"/>	Austria	<input type="radio"/>	Croatia	<input type="radio"/>	Germany	<input type="radio"/>	Greece	<input type="radio"/>	Italy
<input type="radio"/>	Spain	<input type="radio"/>	Other:						

2.3. What is your field of activity / experience/ expertise? (multiple answers possible)

<input type="radio"/>	Migration/ intercultur. education	<input type="radio"/>	Gender / masculinities	<input type="radio"/>	Violence prevention
<input type="radio"/>	Other:				

2.4. How many years of experience do you have in this field(s)?

<input type="radio"/>	less than 1	<input type="radio"/>	1 - 3	<input type="radio"/>	4 - 10	<input type="radio"/>	more than 10
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2.5. Which population do you work with? (multiple answers possible)

<input type="radio"/>	Women	<input type="radio"/>	Men	<input type="radio"/>	LGBTQI*
<input type="radio"/>	Adults	<input type="radio"/>	Minors	<input type="radio"/>	Locals
<input type="radio"/>	Refugees	<input type="radio"/>	Asylum seekers	<input type="radio"/>	Migrants

2.6. Please, provide the following information about **your organization**:

<input type="radio"/>	I don't work in any organisation (freelancer, etc.) -> go to section 3
-----------------------	--

2.7. Your organisation is a / an ...

<input type="radio"/>	Statutory organisation / public body	<input type="radio"/>	NGO /CSO	<input type="radio"/>	Private company
<input type="radio"/>	Other:				
<input type="radio"/>	National organisation	<input type="radio"/>	International organisation		

2.8. How many staff does your organisation have?

<input type="radio"/>	Up to 10	<input type="radio"/>	11 - 50	<input type="radio"/>	51 - 100	<input type="radio"/>	More than 100
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2.9. What is the main field of activity of your organisation?

<input type="radio"/>	Migration/ intercultur. education	<input type="radio"/>	Gender / masculinities	<input type="radio"/>	Violence prevention
<input type="radio"/>	Other:				

3. Needs of migrant and refugee men regarding gender sensitive and violence prevention work

3.1. How important are the following needs for male migrants and refugees regarding gender sensitive and violence prevention work?		1 not important at all	2 slightly important	3 moderately important	4 quite important	5 very important
1	Learning about views, values and laws on family and gender roles and equality in the country of residence (in comparison to the country of origin)	1	2	3	4	5
2	Learning about views, values and laws on violence against women and children in the country of residence (in comparison to the country of origin)	1	2	3	4	5
3	Learning about views, values and laws on LGBTIQ* in the country of residence (in comparison to the country of origin).	1	2	3	4	5
4	Talking about their experience of flight / migration and related trauma with other refugee and migrant men	1	2	3	4	5
5	Talking about the violence and discrimination they have been and are subjected to and its consequences as a basis for preventing violence	1	2	3	4	5
6	Talking about the difficulties in and barriers to participate in the country of residence	1	2	3	4	5
7	Reflecting on / talking about how the flight / migration and integration process has affected and affects their role and identity as men	1	2	3	4	5
8	Discussing with other migrant / refugee men how to transform their role in family and other relationships in the country of residence	1	2	3	4	5
9	Knowing about different forms of sexualized and gender based violence and its consequences on victims/survivors	1	2	3	4	5
10	Learning about flirting, dating, sexual and intimate relationships in the country of residence (in comparison to the country of origin)	1	2	3	4	5
11	Others:	1	2	3	4	5

4. Reaching out and motivating migrant and refugee men for gender sensitive violence prevention work

<i>4.1. How good are the following strategies to reach (out to) male migrants and refugees and / or motivate them to take part in a gender sensitive and violence preventive work programme?</i>		1 very poor	2 poor	3 acceptable	4 good	5 very good
1	Informing about and promoting the work through statutory / public institutions working with refugees or migrants	1	2	3	4	5
2	Informing about and promoting the work through NGOs / civil society organisations working with refugees or migrants	1	2	3	4	5
3	Informing about and promoting the work through associations or local communities of refugees or migrants	1	2	3	4	5
4	Involving respected members or leaders of refugee / migrant communities	1	2	3	4	5
5	Through flyers or leaflets	1	2	3	4	5
6	Through website or social media	1	2	3	4	5
7	Not mentioning “violence” in the name of the programme or dissemination efforts	1	2	3	4	5
8	Holding the sessions at or near to their communities / places they live	1	2	3	4	5
9	Offering financial compensation for taking part	1	2	3	4	5
10	Offering child care	1	2	3	4	5
11	Offering a certification for taking part	1	2	3	4	5
12	Others:	1	2	3	4	5

<i>4.2. How important are the following are barriers for male migrants and refugees to participate in a gender sensitive and violence preventive work programme?</i>		1 not important at all	2 slightly important	3 moderately important	4 quite important	5 very important
1	Feeling (doubly) stigmatized as migrants and (potential) perpetrators of violence	1	2	3	4	5
2	The issue is not a priority in their current situation	1	2	3	4	5
3	Lack of resources to attend (time, money for transport)	1	2	3	4	5
4	Having to travel to take part	1	2	3	4	5
5	Fear of legal consequences if violence is disclosed	1	2	3	4	5
6	Having to commit to attend a certain number of sessions	1	2	3	4	5
7	Others:	1	2	3	4	5

5. Creating a safe space for migrant and refugee men in gender sensitive and violence prevention work

<i>5.1. How good are the following strategies to create, as much as possible, a safe space in the group for gender sensitive and violence preventive work?</i>		1 very poor	2 poor	3 acceptable	4 good	5 very good
1	Promoting and creating an inclusive atmosphere (no discrimination, but diversity of cultural identities and masculinities)	1	2	3	4	5
2	Adapting the structural frame and contents to the individual needs of the participants (rhythm, limits, personal background/experiences)	1	2	3	4	5
3	Clarifying rules of confidentiality (especially in which cases confidentiality will have to be broken – informed consent)	1	2	3	4	5
4	Encourage participation of and conversation among all participants	1	2	3	4	5
5	Creating informal spaces of interaction and relationship building (e.g.: excursions, cooking, visits to museums)	1	2	3	4	5
6	Having cultural mediators or members from the communities as co-facilitators of the group	1	2	3	4	5
7	Having translators for all involved languages in the group	1	2	3	4	5
8	Others:	1	2	3	4	5

6. Addressing intercultural and language issues in gender sensitive and violence prevention work

<i>6.1. How good are the following strategies to address intercultural and language differences in gender sensitive and violence prevention work?</i>		1 very poor	2 poor	3 acceptable	4 good	5 very good
1	Using professional interpreters from outside the local community/ies	1	2	3	4	5
2	Using interpreters from the local community/ies	1	2	3	4	5
3	Using translation by group members	1	2	3	4	5
4	Having intercultural mediators	1	2	3	4	5
5	Having country-of-origin nationals as co-facilitators	1	2	3	4	5
6	Using less or non-language based methods (such as theatre, art, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5
7	Using audiovisual / multimedia resources	1	2	3	4	5
8	Others:	1	2	3	4	5

7. Needs of professionals to work with male migrants and refugees on gender sensitive and violence prevention

7.1. Regarding the following needs of professionals to work with male migrants and refugees on gender sensitivity and violence prevention: a) how important do you think they are? b) to which extent are they covered for yourself ?		a) importance of this need					b) I have covered this need				
		1 not important at all	2 slightly important	3 moderately important	4 quite important	5 very important	1 not at all covered	2 a little covered	3 moderately covered	4 quite a bit covered	5 very much covered
1	Having reflected on their own beliefs, stereotypes and experiences regarding refugees and migrants (discrimination / racism)	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
2	Having reflected on their own beliefs, stereotypes and experiences regarding gender and violence (discrimination / sexism)	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
3	Having reflected on their own beliefs, stereotypes and experiences regarding gender and violence in (male) refugees and migrants	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
4	Knowledge on gender and family roles and relations in cultures of origin	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
5	Knowledge on problems, difficulties and barriers in the process of migrant integration into a new culture	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
6	Knowledge on the national system of accepting and integrating migrants/refugees	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
7	Knowledge of the national legal framework on gender-based and domestic violence	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
8	Knowledge of relevant protocols and referral mechanisms for addressing gender-based and domestic violence	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
9	Knowledge and skills for working on gender and masculinities with men	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
10	Knowledge and skills to identify and address gender-based and domestic violence in perpetrators and victims	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
11	Knowledge and skills for group work with clients from diverse cultures	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5

12	Knowledge and skills for group work and managing group processes in preventive work with men	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
13	Others:	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5

8. Good practice examples of gender sensitive violence prevention work with male migrants or refugees

Filter question:

Do you know of any examples of work on gender / masculinities and or prevention of gender based violence with male migrants or refugees?		Yes		No
--	--	-----	--	----

If no -> go to section 9

8.1. If yes, please, provide a short description and, if available, a link to a website or to any documents with further information on each of the initiatives you know of:

--

Filter question:

Have you taken part in any of these examples of work on gender / masculinities or prevention of gender based violence with male migrants or refugees yourself?		Yes		No
--	--	-----	--	----

If yes -> skip the next filter question.

If no -> filter question:

Do you have enough knowledge about any of these examples of work on gender / masculinities or prevention of gender based violence with male migrants or refugees to be able to answer some question on it/them?		Yes		No
---	--	-----	--	----

If no -> go to section 9.

Filter question:

Would you be willing to answer a few questions on the experience and lessons learned in this work (it will take about 15 min)?		Yes		No
--	--	-----	--	----

If no -> go to section 9.

8.2. What was the name of the example of work on gender / masculinities or prevention of gender based violence with male migrants or refugees you (if you have knowledge of several examples, please, choose the one you consider most relevant)?

8.3. What were the three main **objectives** of the project or initiative?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

8.4. What were the three main strategies to **reach out to and engage** migrant or refugee men to participate (and how successful were they)?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

8.5. Please, briefly describe the main contents of the project initiative.

8.6. What were the three main difficulties or obstacles for the project / initiative and how were they overcome?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

8.7. How were cultural and language issues dealt with and with what success (e.g. interpreters, cultural mediators)?

8.8. All in all, which are the three main lessons learned from this work example of work on gender / masculinities or prevention of gender based violence with male migrants or refugees?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

9. Information about the project results and activities

9.1. If you would like to be informed about the project results and activities and possibly take part in them, please, write an e-mail to [*name and e-mail address of national contact point*].

9.2. Is there anything else that you want to tell us or do you have any comment on the questionnaire or the FOMEN project?

Thank you very much for your time and for sharing your knowledge with us!