



**D. 2.3 Need Assessment Results:** Report of the results of the needs analysis that have been carried out. Report of 3 p each partner and 10 pages summary in English

## **Transnational report on needs assessment for WP2:**

Focus groups and interviews with migrant perpetrators or perpetrators with a family history of migration and with professionals working with perpetrators and mutual learning seminars with professionals from victim support services and perpetrator programmes

**France, Greece, Italy, Spain**

September 2022



Funded by  
the European Union



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This report provides a summary of the results of the Needs Assessment undertaken for WP2 by Psytel (France), UWAH (Greece), CAM (Italy), and Conexus (Spain).

Specifically, the four partners carried out:

- 1) Interviews and focus groups with migrant<sup>1</sup> perpetrators or perpetrators with a family history of migration<sup>2</sup>,
- 2) Interviews and focus groups with professionals working with perpetrators,
- 3) Mutual learning seminars with victim support services and perpetrator programme providers,

as described in the next paragraphs.

An external Advisory Board supervises and supports the project team: Professor Marianne Hester and Elli Scambor.

## **1. Interviews / focus groups with migrant perpetrators or perpetrators with a family history of migration**

### **1.1. Brief description of the sample of focus group / interview participants**

Across Italy, Spain and Greece a total of fifteen migrant men participating in a perpetrator programme were interviewed.

In Spain, five migrant men, between 30 and 53 years old, were individually interviewed on the Zoom platform. All of them had participated in a perpetrator programme for at least 5 months, up to 28 months. Four of them were from Latin American countries (Bolivia, Brazil, Venezuela, and Colombia) and one was from Morocco.

In Italy, five migrant men, between 25 and 51 years old, were interviewed face-to-face. Their participation in perpetrator programmes ranged from 4 to 11 months and their countries of origin were Albania, China, Poland and Romania.

In Greece, five migrant men or men with a family history of migration were interviewed face-to-face. They were between 29 and 55 years old and came from the following countries: Syria, Albania, Russia and Bulgaria. All of them participated in a perpetrator programme for at least 5 months and up to 18 months.

In France, it was not possible to interview migrant perpetrators directly due to COVID-19 pandemic restrictions, so three perpetrator service providers with over 10 years of experience working with perpetrators conducted the interview based on the guidelines and then reported the collected information back to Psytel staff through 1-on-1 interviews. The providers have rapport and trust established and this is reflected in the richness of the data.

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<sup>1</sup> "In the global context, a person who is outside the territory of the State of which they are nationals or citizens and who has resided in a foreign country for more than one year irrespective of the causes, voluntary or involuntary, and the means, regular or irregular, used to migrate" [derived by European Migration Network]

<sup>2</sup> A second-generation migrant is "A person who was born in and is residing in a country that at least one of their parents previously entered as a migrant" [derived by European Migration Network]

## 1.2. Entering the programme: help-seeking and being asked about violence

In the four countries, participation in the perpetrator programmes was mostly mandatory.

In Spain, for three men the participation in the perpetrator programmes was compulsory under court orders and for two it was voluntary (although one of the latter was referred to by child protection services).

In Italy, the participation of the interviewees in the perpetrator programmes was also mandatory and they were mostly referred to by lawyers but also by judges and as alternative penal measures.

In Greece, the interviewees attended the penal mediation programmes addressed to perpetrators under the mandatory order issued by the Criminal Court.

In France, migrant men participating in perpetrator programmes were mostly obligated to attend because of court orders, and just a small percentage attended voluntarily. Moreover, interviewees affirm that it would have been easier for them to talk with fellow countrymen.

Participants in Spain did not consider being a migrant man as an obstacle in seeking help but for the participant whose mother tongue was not Spanish, the process was more complicated. Similarly, men in Italy and Greece agreed in assuming the language barrier as the main obstacle.

Furthermore, in Greece, men experienced discrimination before being referred to the penal mediation programmes addressed to perpetrators. In Italy, instead, even if participants did not feel discriminated against because of their migration background, they declare that, without the referral, they would not ask for help.

*“Yes, I would like my culture to be taken into consideration, I think it is important for all foreign men, not only for me. I arrived in Italy a long time ago, but I am still very attached to my culture and I like to tell it and discuss with other men about the differences.” – Male migrant from Italy*

## 1.3. Recommendations for frontline professionals on addressing domestic violence and abuse (DVA) with migrant men

Interviewees in Spain and Greece stated that professionals should address men starting from getting to know the person and his migratory history, instead of asking questions straight about violence, in order to make them feel comfortable and not discriminated against. At the same time, as men in France, Greece and Italy affirmed, professionals should follow a non judgemental and respectful approach.

Beside this, perpetrators in Italy and Greece thought that receiving help by an interpreter with the language was important as well as being asked about the migration background. In Spain, while some men would prefer to answer questions about their country of origin, others thought that it would be uncomfortable.

Furthermore, interviewees from France pointed out the need to receive referrals to perpetrator programs from frontline professionals and for having access to contact details of experts that may help them.

Finally, perpetrators in Greece affirmed the need to address past and (possible) future experiences of discrimination.

*“The first step is to put oneself in the place of migrants and their culture, to understand their logic and to understand what is and what is not violence for them, and from there begin the support.” – Male migrant from Spain*

#### 1.4. Care received in the perpetrator programme: culturally adequate approaches and experiences of discrimination

Interviewees in Spain, Italy, France and Greece affirmed that perpetrator programmes are not adapted to the migration background of the men attended.

Despite this, one participant in Spain stated that the perpetrator programme professional addressed his country of origin, the migratory grief and the administrative problems and other two men were given the opportunity to address racism and discrimination between participants during group sessions.

In Italy, two men had been asked by professionals about their culture and the migration process, both during the evaluation phase and group sessions.

Professionals from Greece had a culturally sensitive approach too, according to the interviewees, making the participants feel valuable and actively engaged in the process.

In fact, the interviewees in Spain, Greece and in Italy (except for one) agreed on the importance and the benefits of discussing their culture and the migration process and showed preferences towards that approach during the intervention programmes.

In France and Greece, men were supported in reflecting on their own representation of violence and the consequences for them. However, it does not necessarily include their cultural beliefs.

Working with professionals speaking their language and/or with a similar migration background was considered more appropriate by participants of Spanish perpetrator programmes. Participants of Italian programmes did not consider it necessary to work with foreign professionals but think it could be useful to receive language support. Also, interviewees in Greece addressed the lack of interpreters when men were not familiar with the language, acknowledging that this is an institutional gap.

Finally, in Italy, Spain and Greece, participants did not experience discrimination, except for some racist comments from participants in the Spanish perpetrator groups. Furthermore, French interviewees did report having experienced discrimination.

*“Explaining how things are in my culture was like adding things in the programme, like I was offering useful information to the whole process, not only receiving help”. – Male migrant from Greece*

## 2. Interviews / focus group with professionals working with perpetrators

### 2.1. Brief description of the sample of focus group / interview participants

In total, nineteen professionals working with perpetrators were interviewed.

In Spain, one individual interview and one focus group were conducted on the Zoom platform. The participants were six psychologists working in perpetrator programmes for at least 6 months and up to 15 years. Professionals were all women, between 24 and 39 years old.

In Italy, one online focus group was held with six professionals working in perpetrator programmes. They were all psychologists and psychotherapists, one interviewee was also a criminologist. Participants were between 30 and 70 years old, with a decade of experience working in prevention of gender-based violence, except for two people with less than 5 years of experience.

In France, three psychologists working with perpetrators were interviewed. In particular, they were two women and one man, between 35 and 50 years old.

In Greece, four psychologists working in perpetrator programmes were interviewed face-to-face. They were two women and two men, between 36 and 45 years old, with at least 1.5 years and up to 10 years of experience.

In Spain, all except one professional had been trained in interculturality or migration. In Italy, only professionals working in two of the programmes had received training on interculturality and in France, some professionals were trained in interculturality, too.

### 2.2. Basic information about the perpetrator programme/s

In Spain, professionals work in the *Contexto* and *Repara* programmes. The *Contexto* programme has been operating since 2006 and around 200 men per year take part in the programme, while the *Repara* programme started in 2019 with around 80 men taking part per year.

In both Spanish programmes, about 80% of men attended are court referred and the rest attended voluntarily.

In Italy, the interviewed professionals work in the *White Dove* centre, *Nuovo Maschile* Association, *CAM Sardegna*, *CAM Cremona*, *Elefante Bianco* Association and *Dorian Gray*.

The *White Dove* centre has been active since 2011 and follows around 130 men a year; *Nuovo Maschile Association* is operating since 2012 and attends around 20 men per year; *CAM Sardegna* started in 2014 and receives about 30 men per year; *CAM Cremona* attends about 20 men a year; *Elefante Bianco* Association and *Dorian Gray* have been introduced in 2018 and attend 30 and 80 men per year, respectively.

In Italy, around 90% of men who attended perpetrator programmes are court ordered or their participation is recommended by Criminal Justice Services.

In France, professionals work in a Centre for the Care of Perpetrators of Domestic Violence (*Centre de Prise en Charge des Auteurs de Violences Conjugales*), in which men can attend

obligated or voluntarily; or men are in a socio-judicial centre, in which attendance is mandatory. In a legal case, attending a perpetrator programme can be an alternative to prosecution or can reduce part of the sentence. Men can also call a national helpline for perpetrators of domestic violence, active since April 2020, which is based on a voluntary approach, and private counsellors try to assist men in need.

Professionals in the Greek needs assessment work in *UWAH*, Community Centres and in a Counselling Centre. The perpetrator programme at *UWAH* is operating for at least one year and a half and attends around 25 men per year. Mostly everyone attending the programme is referred by a prosecutor's order as an alternative measure in criminal proceedings. In the *UWAH* perpetrator programme, around 20% of men have a migration background.

In the Spanish *Contexto* programme, around 40% of men are migrants, while in the *Repara* programme they are the 37%. More specifically, men come mainly from Latin American countries (Colombia, Ecuador and Bolivia), Eastern European countries (Romania) and Morocco. To a lesser extent, there are men from China, Pakistan and Syria.

In Italy, 30% of men attending perpetrator programmes are also migrants and they usually come from Eastern European countries, the Maghreb region, Latin American countries, China, etc.

The French specialised professionals were not able to give information about the percentage of migrant men that attend the programmes, as this information is not allowed to be asked in France based on French law of non-discrimination (Article 225-1 of the French Criminal Code and the Act of 27 May 2008). The specialised professionals report that they did not observe an over-representation of the population in the programmes. Participants can be migrants from all over, including being born in France with a family history of migration; in the last years, they mostly come from Eastern Europe countries.

*“Many would like to be helped but do not know who to ask for help” – Professional from France*

### 2.3. Referrals from migration related services

According to the interviewees, perpetrator programmes from Italy, Spain, France and Greece don't receive referrals from migration-related services and there is no coordination established between them.

Greek migration related services were even unaware of the existence of perpetrator programmes.

Despite this, in Spanish programmes, religious institutions or the Red Cross have referred migrant men on some occasions. At the same time, one Italian programme had a protocol with a cooperative which referred refugees, but it did not follow up after the Covid pandemic.

*“It is essential to create a partnership network with all the actors involved in the care of this group. Training in identifying these situations is the basis.” - Professional from France*

#### 2.4. Approach to / care for migrant participants in the perpetrator programme and differences observed with other participants

In French, Italian, and Spanish perpetrator programmes there was not any different approach between migrant men and native men and the same intervention was offered to both groups. Only one of the programmes from Italy offered specific sessions about the migration process. Moreover, the programmes were not adapted to the particular situations that migrant men have to face, such as legal processes.

In Greece, professionals based the exploratory phase on men's cultural background and tailored risk assessment tools to the specific needs of the migrant population.

In Spain, programmes reported they did not have any access to translation resources and in Italy only two associations collaborated with cultural mediators.

Generally speaking, professionals from all the countries agreed in recognizing some differences in the concept of gender-based violence that they observed in migrant men compared to other participants, except for professionals in Greece who did not observe any difference in the conceptualisation, discourse and degree of violence.

In Spain, some professionals observed differences according to the men's country of origin: people from Latin American countries usually had suffered a lot of violence during their lives and as a consequence they tended to normalize it. Men from Morocco tended to deny violence and placed the problem in the values of Spanish society. On the other hand, people from Eastern European countries were seen to show greater rigidity, hierarchy, dominance and resistance to change.

Instead, the differences perceived in Italy were more related to linguistic and cultural aspects. Moreover, professionals found it harder to address migrant men's emotional side and observed more defence mechanisms. Also, migrant men usually received harsher sentences and could not see their children for a longer time, compared to local men.

In addition, professionals from France pointed out that gender stereotypes, the concept of possession and administrative and financial violence were more present and that physical violence was more serious in migrant perpetrators. Moreover, they observed a lack of knowledge about French laws and gender equality as well as the fact that they were less likely to hide some behaviour by the lack of recognition of violence. Furthermore, there was an important influence of the family and the community, preserving certain "traditions" (for instance, forced marriage). They also reported that migrant men suffered from post-traumatic stress disorder and experienced significant violence during the migration process.

In Greece, professionals described that migrant men have experienced multiple traumas. They also observed that migrant men had stronger relationships than native men, although they were more likely to avoid separation or divorce because of a stronger sense of belonging and merged relationships. Migrant men were also seen to have a greater fear of the possible consequences due to limitations in language, socio-economic level, lack of support networks, etc.

*"We do not have a specific work approach because the mechanisms of violence remain the same. This work is based on respecting who they are without judging their religion, their culture, their history... It is the violent act that is condemned, not their belief or culture."* - Professional from France



## 2.5. Interest in and needs for specific training

All professionals from France, Greece, Italy and Spain showed great interest in receiving specific training on intercultural aspects and considered it really important in order to work with migrant perpetrators.

In particular, Spanish, Greek and French professionals would like to introduce as topics the migration process and its consequences, post-traumatic stress and the impact of trauma.

Moreover, Spanish professionals were interested in the migration grief, Ulysses syndrome, internalised racism and culture shock, mental health, social integration, colonialist feminisms, and, more generally, the flexibility and adaptation of perpetrator programmes for migrant populations.

For professionals from France and Greece, the training should also contain inputs on different cultures and religions and introduce gender roles.

As professionals from Italy affirmed, the training may include both a theoretical and experiential part and be led by migrant trainers.

For the interviewees in Greece, training should be carried by people with a migrant or refugee background, also in collaboration with interpreters. In particular, they would like to have a focus on the function of the language. Moreover, professionals from Greece thought about the training as an educational experience and suggested monitoring the work of different European projects in order to be in touch with a broader framework in this field.

*“Priority must be given to get to know the services dealing with the migrant/refugee population, informing them of the existence of perpetrator support programmes.” - Professional from Greece*

## 3. Mutual learning seminars with professional working in victim support services and perpetrator programme providers

### 3.1. Brief description of the mutual learning seminars and their participants

In the four partner countries, a total of thirty-three professionals participated in different mutual learning seminars.

In Spain, seven professionals participated in the mutual learning seminar, which was held on the Zoom platform. Four of the participants were working in victim support services and three in perpetrator programmes, with a range of 1.5 years and 6 years of experience. The participants were four women and three men between 25 and 44 years old, with different professional backgrounds: four psychologists, two gender equality agents and one social worker.

The Italian team arranged two online mutual learning seminars, with a total of thirteen professionals with at least 4 years and up to 22 years of experience. Specifically, they were nine women working with victims of gender-based violence and four women working with perpetrators. Participants were between 27 and 55 years old and all psychologists; eight of them were also psychotherapists.



In France, the participants of the mutual learning seminar were four professionals: three working in victims support services and one with perpetrators.

In Greece, nine professionals working in victim support services and penal mediation programmes addressed to perpetrators participated in an online mutual learning seminar. They were all women between 37 and 55 years old and four of them were psychologists, four social workers and one a counsellor.

### 3.2. Specific risks and needs of migrant women victims / survivors and responses to them in victim support services

In general, professionals of victim support services in Italy, Spain, France and Greece agreed on identifying the majority of the risks in the vulnerability factors of being a migrant woman: no access to resources or services, job, documents, language skills, custody of their children, as well as isolation and marginalization, administrative violence, etc.

In Spain, victim support workers emphasised the risk of women reporting the perpetrator while they were in an illegal situation and in France, the fact that in some cases the perpetrator can have impunity because of his diplomatic status. At the same time, in Greece, professionals pointed out the problem of not having the recognition of international protection and a lack of shelters.

Specifically, professionals from Spain observed that the pattern and the naturalization of violence are articulated differently in migrant women. Most frequently, they were victims of more explicit and serious physical violence, as well as cyber violence.

Instead, professionals from France found more sexualized violence and prostitution in migrant survivors and the presence of the feeling that they owed everything to their partners. Providers working with migrant victims drew the attention to the risks of child abduction, repudiation and honour killings also.

Italian professionals attended more single migrant women than ones in a relationship. They also indicated that often migrant women find a justification for violence in the culture as well as an encouragement in religious or superstitious beliefs; in France, professionals observed a discourse which is more linked to bad luck.

Participants in Greece stressed a lack of an adequate provision of interpreters as a primary gap and the importance of working with intercultural mediators in order to address cultural differences. Generally, gaps arose in terms of time, place, and gender availability.

All partner countries highlighted one specific risk of migrant women victims: the community and how it punishes, harasses and, mostly, isolates them. At the same time, the family-in-law or the family back home can also have a huge influence and/or cause harm to this population.

In Italy, women were even afraid that the cultural mediator would talk to the community. Similarly, in Greece they were afraid of talking to experts about the violence they were suffering because of honour crimes that often end in feuds.

French professionals recognised that a specific need of migrant women victims is to have more time to get out of the cycle of violence, to understand the system and their rights, to create a new network and to have access to interpreters.

Greek professionals added that legal and asylum procedure counselling, interventions related to employment (such as working groups or trainings) and social actions should be offered to migrant women.

*“In shelters there is no coordination and it is very difficult to orient. How can it be possible that I don't know who the perpetrator is? There is a great lack of sense here and it is quite worrying.” –*

Professional from Spain

### 3.3. Possible responses of perpetrator programmes to specific risks and needs of (ex) partners of migrant perpetrators

For professionals working in Spanish perpetrator programmes, possible responses to specific risks and needs of migrant women were using an experiential and relational approach, addressing home country beliefs and focusing on prevention.

Professionals from Italy suggested an exploration on how cultures affect the condemnation of violence and the role of the family of origin. They also thought that in addition to providing explanations about the law, the measures applied and the risks if they are violated, migrant men need an accompaniment for understanding.

Professionals from the French programmes reported that it is important to give information about the risks to which migrant men may be exposed. They also saw the need to refer men to psychotrauma treatment.

Participants in Spanish, French and Greek mutual learning seminars perceived a clear need to improve coordination between perpetrator and victim's services. Particularly, French professionals suggested the creation of common risk assessment tools and Greek participants proposed a common framework for understanding and intervention.

*“Perpetrators are part of the equation, and to save the victims you have to work together. If you don't solve the problem on the perpetrator's side, you don't protect the victims.” –* Professional from France

### 3.4. Coordination and collaboration between victim support services and perpetrator programmes regarding migrant service users: status quo and possible improvements

In all four partner countries there was a general lack of coordination between victim support services and perpetrator programmes.

In Spain, the problem showed particularly in shelters and, compared to other kinds of services, victim support services made less referrals to perpetrator programmes. Also, professionals in Greece underlined the same problem, due to the fact that many services were not aware of the existence of perpetrator programmes.

In order to improve the collaboration between services, professionals from Italy and Spain suggested having more team meetings. Italy also pointed out the need to make mutual

referrals and a careful joint risk assessment. Spain and Greece recommended creating networks and protocols and incorporating multidisciplinary.

Moreover, interviewees from Greece suggested that the coordination between these services should be delegated to a third actor who would be in charge of its supervision, ensuring ethical standards and controlling confidential information.

*“Migrant perpetrators can only be helped if we change the way we look at them, we must break down society’s prejudices. The stigmatisation of migrant men, racism, is violent. It reinforces their anger and therefore their violence. It is the whole population that should be trained no matter where you come from.”* – Professional from France

#### **4. Main conclusions and recommendations**

##### **4.1. Conclusions and recommendations for the MOVE capacity building programme for perpetrator programmes**

It is highly recommended to integrate an intercultural approach into perpetrator programme interventions and to take into account the different socio-cultural backgrounds of the participants, avoiding a colonialist positioning. At the same time, it is suggested to address the migration process and migration-related issues, being careful of avoiding men’s re-traumatisation.

In fact, both interviewees in Spain and Italy pointed out that there is little specialisation on migration and intercultural processes in the field of gender-based violence and hence the need for more training. Professionals needed to be prepared and informed about the country of origin and its actual problems, the culture, the gender roles, the religion, the context and the norms around violence and introduce these topics in the group sessions.

Furthermore, in Italy, a specific focus on the position of the families of origin is proposed.

Moreover, interviewees in France suggested training on psychotrauma, forced marriages, dowries and transcultural aspects.

Finally, it is important to give men information about the legal situation, protocols and laws of each country.

##### **4.2. Conclusions and recommendations for the MOVE training package for frontline professionals in the migration field**

Frontline professionals need to receive training in order to detect gender-based violence and address the topic in migrant men, in particular learning how to approach them and how to talk about violence. Some interview techniques may be needed in order to improve their expertise and promote a confident space where people can openly talk.

Frontline professionals must be aware of avoiding judgement, erroneous representations and stereotypes and address people in an inclusive way. In addition, the intervention should be done from an intercultural and intersectional perspective and, in order to do so, the training should include aspects related to specific cultures.

In particular, the Greek needs assessment pointed out that different services and agencies dealing with migrant populations should request and receive specific budgets to cover the costs of interpreters and intercultural mediators.

#### 4.3. Conclusions and recommendations for the MOVE multiagency model

It is important to improve the existing networks with perpetrator programmes and create collaboration and protocols with migration related services and other kinds of services (e.g. mental health, etc.) in order to increase the referral and the support, as well as networking with communities and neighbours that can participate in detection. Moreover, more coordination and joint team meetings should be encouraged.

Integrating a culturally sensitive and a multidisciplinary approach is also seen as fundamental.

Moreover, it is suggested to include coordination with ethno psychologists and cultural mediators, who should be trained in gender-based violence and be included in perpetrator programmes with migrant men. It is recommended that a clear distinction exists between the role of an interpreter and a cultural mediator, due to the fact that the first one may not have training about the cultural context. Finally, professionals should obtain training on the obstacles and challenges of collaboration related to men with migrant backgrounds who perpetrate gender-based violence and how to overcome them.

# Country Reports

## ○ Italian Country Report

### 1. 1. Interviews / focus group with migrant perpetrators or perpetrators with a family history of migration

#### 1.1. Brief description of the sample of focus group / interview participants

5 migrant men were interviewed.

	Years Old	Months in the program	Origin Country
P 1	25	4 months	Albania
P2	30	6 months	Cina
P3	45	6 months	Poland
P4	45	11 months	Romania
P5	51	9 months	Romania

#### 1.2. Entering the programme: help-seeking and being asked about violence

For all men is mandatory to participate to the program: three were advised by the lawyer; one comes from a service that deals with alternative convictions and another is referred by the judge. Nobody told how the law works and why they had to participate to the perpetrator program. In general, they say they do not understand and recognize violence even after entering the program, only one of the men understood and recognized the violence more. During the programs, since the evaluation interviews, they were asked about violence. Everyone recognizes the importance of being able to speak, without any judgment. Although some of them minimize and feel annoyed when we talk about violence. If they weren't referred to the program, they wouldn't ask for help. They do not believe they have been discriminated against for being migrants. The language was recognized for all the main risk, although they understand quite well the Italian language. All men, except one person, would like to talk about their own culture in the group *"Yes, I would like my culture to be taken into consideration, I think it is important for all foreign men, not only for me. I arrived in Italy long time ago, but I am still very attached to my culture and I like to tell it and discuss with other men about the differences.*

#### 1.3. Recommendations for frontline professionals on addressing DVA with migrant men

Apart from a couple of men who say that things would be better resolved in the family, or in their community, the rest say that surely **having some help with the language** is essential. In addition, the culture of origin should be given importance, asking questions. **Being heard** and **not judged** are the only advice that is given.

#### 1.4. Care received in the perpetrator programme: culturally adequate approaches and experiences of discrimination

In general, men have not experienced discrimination. Two of them had the opportunity to talk about their culture and the migration process as they were asked during the evaluation phase and during a group sessions. They consider the presence of a foreign professional unnecessary, they all emphasize the fact that they feel well integrated. Eventually being helped with the language and talking about the culture would be something they would consider useful within the program.

## 2. Interviews / focus group with professionals working with perpetrators

### The focus group was held on 22<sup>nd</sup> of June 2022 online

#### 2.1. Brief description of the sample of focus group / interview participants

In total, there were 6 professionals working in the Italian perpetrators programs. All are psychologists and psychotherapists and just one professional is also a criminologist. The age of the professionals is: 58 years old, 30 years old, 41 years old, 70 years old, 42 and 55 years old. All of professionals are working in group with perpetrators of gender violence. Four professionals have decennial experience in working in the prevention of gender violence, just two of them have less than 5 years of the experience. The focus group was conducted by two facilitators: Silvia Amazzoni and Mario De Maglie, two professionals from CAM of Florence both psychologist and trainers.

#### 2.2. Basic information about the perpetrator programme/s

Each professional works in a perpetrator program located throughout Italy: the *White Dove* center where it has been active since 2011 and follows around 130 men a year; *Nuovo Maschile Association* has been active since 2012 and follow around 20 men per year; *CAM Sardegna* has been active since 2014 and follows about 30 men per year; *CAM Cremona* follows about 20 men a year; the association *I' Elefante Bianco* and *Dorian Gray* are two centers born in 2018, they receive 30 and 80 men respectively. All professionals agree that 90% of the men arriving at their programs are referred by the court, lawyers, obligatory pathways to obtain alternative measures, etc. So they are mandatory or their participation is recommended by Criminal Justice Services. Only 10% are male volunteers. All professionals agree that 30% of the men arriving at their programs are migrants. The provenience of them are really different (Easter Europe, Morocco, Maghreb, Latin America, China, etc)

#### 2.3. Referrals from migration related services

None of the centers receives refferals from migration related service. Just one program, informs that before the covid pandemic, they had an active sending protocol with a cooperative of the territory that dealt with refugees. Until 2019, they welcomed some refugees into their programs. It was not followed up after the pandemic.

#### 2.4. Approach to / care for migrant participants in the perpetrator programme and differences observed with other participants

In general, the centers have no differences in treating men despite their foreign origins. In none of the centers are there specific sessions relating to the migration process. Usually if the men have a good level of language they fit into groups. Only one center, have had one session on the migration process. Only two of the associations participated in some formations on interculturality. In particular one of the associations. Only two of the associations have had short experiences with cultural mediators, although they highlight the need for them to be mediators trained in gender-based violence, since the risk is that they can minimize the violence. Some of the differences in treatment violencethat emerge:

they are related to linguistic and cultural aspects and more difficulties in approaching the emotional parts of people with migrants. Also one of them recognize that for some cultures as more difficult to recognize violence and there are more mechanism of defense. Other differences that are seen in the treatment of foreign men is that it appears that they receive harsher sentences and that the children cannot see them for much, much longer than their foreign colleagues.

### 2.5. Interest in and needs for specific training

All participants recognize the importance of being able to have specific training on intercultural aspects. all agree on the need for foreign trainers. They would like both a theoretical and experiential training on cultural aspects.

## 2. Mutual learning seminars with victim support service and perpetrator programme Providers

### 3.1 Brief description of the mutual learning seminar (methodology) and its participants

Two mutual learning seminars were conducted with two services for victims of the territory. A mutual learning seminar was carried out with *Aiuto Donna*, the victim support service of Pistoia and another was carried out with the *la Nara*, Victim support service of Prato. In the first mutual learning seminary there were 6 VSS operators and 2 CAM operators. The meeting took place online on 6 June 2022. In the second mutual learning seminar were present 3 operators of VSS and 2 from CAM.

#### First Mutual learning seminar

Sex/gender	Ages	Background	Years of Working	Association
Female/woman	46	Psychologist /psychoterapist	4	VSS
Female/woman	48	Psychologist /psychoterapist	6	VSS
Female/woman	55	Psychologist /psychoterapist	16	VSS
Female/woman	42	Psychologist /psychoterapist	15	VSS
Female/woman	36	Psychologist	4	VSS
Female/woman	42	Psychologist	16	VSS
Female/woman	28	Psychologist	6	PP
Female/woman	35	Psychologist /psychoterapist	4	PP

#### Second Mutual Learning Seminar

Sex/gender	Ages	Background	Years of Working	Association
Female/woman	27	Psychologist /psychoterapist	10	VSS
Female/woman	53	Psychologist /psychoterapist	10	VSS
Female/woman	44	Psychologist /psychoterapist	22	VSS
Female/woman	28	Psychologist	6	PP
Female/woman	35	Psychologist	4	PP

### 3.2. Specific risks and needs of migrant women victims / survivors and responses to them in victim support services

Specific needs for migrant women are linked to the satisfaction of basic needs: to have a house, food, a job, documentation, etc. Without these needs covered, it is not possible to reflect on maltreatment. Often migrant women have embarked on the journey to make family reunification and have many problems for permits. They are often single women, who become symbols of emancipation and this means that their communities and families isolate them. Some them say I know that I will no longer be able to count in my family" ( especially for African and Arabic women) .They are often women with few economic and social resources, therefore without a social network of reference in the area. They are hardly integrated in the territory and therefore tend to find themselves in situations of isolation.



Many often therefore do not have the opportunity to learn the Italian language and mainly frequent other women with the same origin. The husband is their only point of reference. Thinking of separating without financial resources, support and speaking little or no language, is therefore impossible. Psychological support is different, it is necessary to stay on practical and help aspects also in the aspects of separation and concrete problems. Other specific needs are related to developing a social network, greater language skills and cultural mediation. Mediators trained in violence are needed. Often migrant women find a justification of violence in the culture. Finally, religious and superstitious aspects also emerge that encourage violence and do not support separation. In the last 20 years, however, there has been a change for example the recognition of sexual violence for example for women from Pakistan. On the other hand, as regards couples where the man is Italian and the woman is a foreigner, they are often women from Eastern Europe, there is great power in the couple on the part of the man. The risk mitigation service responds with: cultural mediation. Numerous projects with the D.I.R.E network have started (e.g. trained cultural mediators on gender-based violence; ethnopsychological project; working with migration services, etc.) With respect to mediation, they realized that women do not trust on one side for fear that there is not a correct translation and on the other that the mediator may speak in the community of origin.

### 3.3. Possible responses of perpetrator programmes to specific risks and needs of (ex) partners of migrant perpetrators

Decline programs with these specifications if not already done. Through an initial exploratory part on how cultures affect the condemnation of violence, the role of families of origin. In some cases, the families of origin themselves, who lived in the country of origin, encouraged men, perhaps to a restrictive extent, to violate the measures themselves, unaware of the risks that men would incur. Sometimes it is not clearly explained to men or it is not clearly understood how the law works in Italy, why certain measures are applied and what are the risks if the established measures are not respected. Sometimes, it is not enough just to provide explanations, but an accompaniment to understanding would be needed.

### 3.4. Coordination and collaboration between victim support services and perpetrator programmes regarding migrant service users: status quo and possible improvements

Coordinate the two services through team meetings even every three months. Make reciprocal referrals and make careful risk assessments together. Confronting what men report about the violence they act and how they are interpreted in the community to which they belong. Carry out awareness work with lawyers on the issue of responsibility with them.

## 4. Main conclusions and recommendations

### 4.1. Conclusions and recommendations for the MOVE capacity building programme for perpetrator programmed

Recommended for the evaluation interviews at the beginning of the program: a specific analysis of the situation, and specific focus on the cultural messages that promote violence, the role of the religion and the position of the origin families of males that arriving to the programs. Include sessions group about culture and give the possibility to explain their migrant process, be aware not open again traumatic experiences in group. Promote a network with ethnopsychologists and migrant related services to support prevention paths for migrants. More trainings for professionals of PP on intercultural aspects to be aware of male manipulation. Trainings for psychologist, layer and social workers on the themes. Including linguistic and cultural mediators.

#### 4.2. Conclusions and recommendations for the MOVE training package for frontline professionals in the migration field

Give to frontline professionals competence about recognize violence and interviews technics to avoid judgment and promote a confident space where person can feel welcome and open to talk. Creation of training that can include, in addition to the aspects of detecting violence, also aspects related to specific cultures (those that most frequent the service); generally provide intercultural training so that they are able to address and treat people from other cultures in an inclusive and non-judgmental way. Involvement of cultural mediators in training to prevent violence. Inclusion of foreign teachers for training.

#### 4.3. Conclusions and recommendations for the MOVE multiagency model

Improve the network working with PP. Create a network between programs and services dealing with migration and also local services (e.g. mental health, hospitality, municipality, etc.). To train cultural mediators and the possibility that they can enter into the programs trained on violence. Provide financial resources for mediators or create agreements with municipal reception services or associations that deal with migration.

## Spanish Country Report

### 1. Interviews / focus group with migrant perpetrators or perpetrators with a family history of migration

#### 1.1. Brief description of the sample of focus group / interview participants

In Spain, the needs assessment held with migrant men or men with a family history of migration who participated in a perpetrator program consisted of 5 individual interviews realized on Zoom platform by one MOVE project/Conexus Association researcher, specifically on the: 07/06/2022; 08/06/2022; 16/06/2022; 21/06/2022.

More information about the sample is included in the following box:

	Age	Participation (months)	Country of origin
<b>P1</b>	49	24	Bolivia
<b>P2</b>	30	28	Morocco
<b>P3</b>	53	5	Brazil
<b>P4</b>	47	2,5	Venezuela
<b>P5</b>	45	21	Colombia

#### 1.2. Entering the programme: help-seeking and being asked about violence

*“It is taken for granted that we [men of Arab and Latin American origin] are sexist, aggressive and violent. There is a presumption of guilt that makes it very difficult for us”*

The participation in the programme was compulsory for three men and voluntary for two. In the first case, they entered in the service because of court orders, in particular one was referred by the penalty management service and one by the court. One man, even if was sentenced, asked for help directly and found the program on the internet. In the second case, one man was referred by the General Management for the Rights of Children and Adolescents and the other recognized having troubles with his partner and for this reason asked for help directly.

Being a migrant man wasn't seen as an obstacle in seeking help but in the case in which Spanish wasn't the mother tongue of the country of origin, the language complicated the process a little.

There is no unanimous opinion about being asked about the migration background in this context, some prefer to be asked and for some it is not necessary (and it can also be uncomfortable).

### 1.3. Recommendations for frontline professionals on addressing DVA with migrant men

*“The first step is to put oneself in the place of migrants and their culture, to understand their logic and to understand what is and what is not violence for them, and from there begin the support.”*

The majority think that a migrant man would turn to a psychologist (better if he is a man) or a group if he wants to talk about violence.

Professionals should not ask directly about violence but start from knowing the person, his life, showing interest in what he experienced, etc., in order to create trust and help the person open up. They should get inside the migratory history and consider how much it costed coming to Spain and that they are carrying an emotional baggage which can be overwhelming.

The approach has to take into account the cultural conditioning they received in their country of origin because it influences their way of thinking and it is different from the cultural structure of the host country, as well as the actual problems present in their country (e.g., economic issues).

Finally, for the interviewed men it is important to receive information about the legal situation, protocols and laws in Spain.

### 1.4. Care received in the perpetrator programme: culturally adequate approaches and experiences of discrimination

*“It helped me to have someone who knows about the country, where I came from, how we grew up. It helps him more than me because then he knows how to communicate with me”*

In most cases, Spanish was already the mother tongue, although professionals should take into account that there are some typical expressions that don't exist in Latin American countries. When it wasn't, men already had a good level of Spanish but they agreed on the fact that a professional talking the same language would have been better.

Professionals working in the programmes were all Spanish and all men agreed that it would be helpful to work with ones with a similar migration background because they would be better understood, there would be acknowledgement of things in common, the difficulties of displacement and adaptation, etc. At least, it would be helpful working with professionals with knowledge about their country and culture, including the kind of violence existing there, and addressing specific issues related to the migration process. Just in one case the professional addressed the life in the country

of origin, the migratory grief and the administrative problems and in two cases they talked about racism and discrimination between participants.

They didn't experience discrimination by professionals but in two cases other participants made racist comments.

## 2. Interviews / focus group with professionals working with perpetrators

The interview and the focus group were realized on the 13th and 17th of June 2022 respectively

### 2.1. Brief description of the sample of focus group / interview participants

A total of 6 professionals working in Spanish perpetrators programmes were interviewed. They are all women and psychologists with a specialized training of master's degree in psychosocial intervention in gender-based violence from the University of Valencia. The age of the professionals is: 39, 29, 28, 27, 27 and 24, as shown in the table.

All professionals implement their intervention with perpetrators of gender-based violence in individual and group form. Most of the professionals had 3 or more years of experience, one with a remarkable experience of more than 20 years and another younger professional, who had recently joined the organization, with one and a half year of experience.

Both the interview and the focus group were conducted by Dr. Álvaro Ponce, psychologist of the Conexus association, researcher and trainer of the MOVE project.

age	39	29	28	27	27	24
gender/sex	mujer	mujer	mujer	mujer	mujer	mujer
profession	psicóloga	psicóloga	psicóloga	psicóloga	psicóloga	psicóloga
years of program experience	15	1	5	4	3	6 meses
intercultural studies or immigration	si	si	si	si	si	no
Program includes migration issues	no	no	no	no	no	no
Program includes informal migration issues	si	si	si	si	si	si

### 2.2. Basic information about the perpetrator programme/s

The different interviewees work in CONTEXTO and REPARA programmes, both of which are intervention programmes for perpetrators of gender-based violence. Both are based in the city of Valencia, Spain. The CONTEXTO programme, operating since 2006, attends around 200 men per year; the REPARA programme, operating since 2019, attends around 80 men per year.

Both programmes provide care to about 80% of men referred from the justice system and about 20% of men who voluntarily attend their programmes.

In the CONTEXTO programme, around 40% of men are of foreign origin and 60% are native (Spanish), while in the REPARA programme 60.3% are native (Spanish), 37% are migrants and 2.7% of men are of unknown nationality.

With regard to the countries of origin of the migrant population they are attending, these are mainly from Latin American countries (Colombia, Ecuador and Bolivia), Eastern European countries (Romania) and Morocco. To a lesser extent, there are men from countries such as China, Pakistan and Syria.

### 2.3. Referrals from migration related services

All professionals indicated that they do not receive referrals from migration-related services and that the migrant population accesses the programmes mainly through referrals from the justice system. There were few occasions of referrals of migrant men from religious institutions or from the Red Cross.

### 2.4. Approach to / care for migrant participants in the perpetrator programme and differences observed with other participants

In general, the centres do not have a specific and differentiated programme for intervention with migrant men and none of the programmes include specific sessions on the migration process. They don't have access to translation resources, so that only men who have some domain of the language can participate. The programmes do not have specific protocols for dealing with migration issues, but there are rules of respect based on human rights for situations of offence or racism that may arise during the sessions. Therefore, anyone who violates this framework of respect could be sanctioned. Some of the interviewees have reported participating in the FOMEN project on migration and interculturality, however, most of them point out that there is little specialisation on migration and intercultural processes in the field of gender-based violence. They also indicate that the programmes are not adapted to the situations that migrant men have to face, such as the legal and bureaucratic migration processes or the family realities in their countries of origin. Some professionals recognize some differences in men in the treatment and conception of gender-based violence according to their place of origin, indicating that in the case of men from Latin American, they tend to describe historical life conditions in which they report having suffered a lot of violence, having lived in violent societies and that exercising it is therefore part of their everyday life. In the case of men of Moroccan origin, they deny violence, affirming that they do not share the values on how to treat women in Spain, often saying that what is a problem here would not happen in their country. Finally, the professionals indicate that migrant men from Eastern European countries show greater rigidity, hierarchy and dominance,

indicating that many of them say that the relationship with women is in a certain way, "that it is just the way it is" and that no one can change it.

### 2.5. Interest in and needs for specific training

All the participants show great interest and recognise the importance of being able to receive specific training on aspects of migration and interculturality applied to intervention with the population they work with. They are interested in and consider appropriate for training the following topics: migration process and migration grief, Ulysses syndrome, internalised racism and culture shock, mental health, social integration, post-traumatic stress, colonialist feminisms, working with histories of trauma and violence, flexibility and adaptation of programmes for perpetrators in situations of immigration.

## 3. Mutual learning seminars with victim support service and perpetrator programme providers

### 3.1. Brief description of the mutual learning seminar (methodology) and its participants

In Spain, the needs assessment held with professionals working with victim support services and perpetrator programmes consisted of one mutual seminar realized on Zoom platform with a total of 7 professionals (4 females and 3 males), specifically:

- 20/06/2022: mutual seminar with 4 professionals working with victim support services and 3 professionals working with perpetrator programmes, with 1 MOVE project/Conexus Association researchers

More information about the sample is included in the following box:

	Age	Gender	Background	Service	Years
<b>P1</b>	32	woman	Psychologist	VSS	1,5
<b>P2</b>	32	man	Psychologist	PP	4,5
<b>P3</b>	44	man	Social worker	PP	2,5
<b>P4</b>	31	woman	Psychologist	VSS	4
<b>P5</b>	30	woman	Gender Equality Agent	VSS	4
<b>P6</b>	25	woman	Gender Equality Agent	VSS	1,5
<b>P7</b>	36	man	Psychologist	PP	6

\* VSS = victim support service; PP = perpetrator programme

### 3.2. Specific risks and needs of migrant women victims / survivors and responses to them in victim support services

*“In the end, violence is violence, here and everywhere, it may manifest itself differently but the seriousness is the same”*



Professionals observed that in migrant women victims the violence is articulated differently, in particular the pattern and the naturalization of it. Most frequently, they are victims of more explicit and serious physical violence, as well as cyber violence (e.g. men using social networks convincing them to come to his country, sending threatening videos, etc.).

In general, professionals agree on finding the majority of the risks in the vulnerability factors of being migrant: no access to resources, job, language, documents, isolation, custody, economic dependency, etc.

One specific risk is the community and how it punishes and harrasses women, in some cases they are in charge on the part of the aggressor who doesn't live in Spain but it also happens when he lives here.

Another specific risk is reporting the perpetrator when they are in an illegal situation: if the case does not go well, the woman would be kicked out of the country. Foreigners' policies also limit some protection systems: temporary protection, protection orders, etc.

### 3.3. Possible responses of perpetrator programmes to specific risks and needs of (ex) partners of migrant perpetrators

*They say there is a cultural clash here: "here women are free". They find it hard to see the limitations that women have here because they think they have more freedom.*

Professionals reflected on the fact that more severe cases such as the ones described by VSS professionals don't arrive to perpetrator programmes, although they agree on observing more physical violence and normalization in the migrant population. Generally the level of recognition is lower and they are forced to attend the programme, e.g. being referred by social services, etc., and the language can also be a problem.

In the services/programmes they are working in, they don't make any difference in the kind of intervention between a migrant or a native man.

Possible responses to the specific risks and needs are using an experiential and relational approach, addressing home country beliefs, focusing on prevention and improving coordination between services.

### 3.4. Coordination and collaboration between victim support services and perpetrator programmes regarding migrant service users: status quo and possible improvements

*In shelters there is no coordination and it is very difficult to orientate. How can it be possible that I don't know who the aggressor is? There is a great lack of sense here and it is quite worrying.*

Right now there is a lack of coordination between VSS and PP, in particular in shelters; VSS refer less to PP, compared to other kinds of services.

It is important to understand that the objective between VSS and PP is shared and in order to improve the coordination, there should be more meeting spaces (such as the Mutual Seminar) in order to talk, share, see the limitations but also incorporate what the other is doing, create networks and protocols. It is necessary to incorporate teamwork and multidisciplinary.

#### **4. Main conclusions and recommendations**

##### **4.1. Conclusions and recommendations for the MOVE capacity building programme for perpetrator programmes**

Professionals working in perpetrator programmes should integrate an intercultural approach in their intervention, being prepared and informed about the country, the culture and the language, taking into account the different sociocultural background and addressing the migration process, in particular the migratory grief.

##### **4.2. Conclusions and recommendations for the MOVE training package for frontline professionals in the migration field**

Frontline professionals need to receive training in order to detect gender based violence and address the topic in migrant men, in particular learning how to approach them and some interview techniques.

Beside this, the intervention should be done from an intercultural and intersectional perspective.

##### **4.3. Conclusions and recommendations for the MOVE multiagency model**

It is fundamental to incorporate the reality of the person and to integrate interculturality, through a multidisciplinary approach.

It is important to encourage more community work and teamwork, also networking with communities and neighbors that can do detection.

Professionals also see the need to check themselves, in particular their resistances, and which prejudices and racism are exercising.

Also, it should be taken into account that some migrant populations live in a specific neighborhood and not in others, for this reason it is important to organize the services according to this and to improve collaboration within them.

## France Country Report

### **1. Interviews / focus group with migrant perpetrators or perpetrators with a family history of migration**

#### **1.1. Brief description of the sample of focus group / interview participants**

In France it was not possible to perform interviews with perpetrators due to COVID restrictions. For this reason we asked perpetrator service providers to ask the questions on the interview guide to the perpetrators and report back to Psystel staff through 1-on-1 interviews. The following persons signed a consent form (available upon request) and agreed to have their names in the report: Ms. Giraud (female, mid40's, director of the Centre for the treatment of perpetrators of domestic violence (CPCA) in Angouleme, France; Mr. Roques, male, mid50's, director of the Association for Judicial Control in Essonne, France that has special services for perpetrators of violence in the justice system; and Ms. Canu, a psychologist working for the Centre for the treatment of perpetrators of domestic violence (CPCA) in Nevers, France. All three work closely with perpetrators of gender-based violence for over 10 years. The advantage of this technique is that the perpetrators have an established rapport and trust with the provider. This is noted in the richness of the responses obtained.

#### **1.2. Entering the programme: help-seeking and being asked about violence**

- The majority of perpetrators are referred to support programmes by court order. These pre- or post-sentence responsibility courses last between 2 and 4 days.
- A minority voluntarily seek help through the national helpline or by going to see a psychologist
- Seek help often out of fear of losing their partner or being confronted with the law. The request for help sometimes comes after the compulsory accountability course where there has been an awareness;
- They say they are ashamed and afraid of being seen as monsters so they don't talk about it. Fear of being misunderstood, of racism, of being seen as a sub-human in their community
- Thinks they are not talked to or helped because they are afraid of them and judged as 'unsalvageable'.

"I was never told that I could be helped. I was never taught to do otherwise.

I liked being told I had the power to change my behaviour

- He likes to be acknowledged for their difficulty, their suffering. And to put words to it

The first person who talked to me about it was the judge. I would have liked to have been told about it before I was sentenced. I had no choice but to come, now that I'm here I might as well do something about it

- Would talk more easily with people from the same country, trust would be easier to establish. Would feel less judged and more understood.

#### **1.3. Recommendations for frontline professionals on addressing DVA with migrant men**

Recommendations gathered:

- Dare to talk about it and ask questions.

One perpetrator said when he joined the programme: "Why am I only being told about this now? I wish they had told me these things before.

- Do not judge, be benevolent.

"I could see disgust and fear in the social worker's eyes.

- Give the telephone number or contact details of people who can help. For example, by putting up posters

- What helped them to talk was the non-judgmental way of accepting their words and their problems. Respect for their religion and culture, feeling respected. Taking them into account as normal people who also suffer

#### 1.4. Care received in the perpetrator programme: culturally adequate approaches and experiences of discrimination

Culturally appropriate approaches and experiences of discrimination gathered:

- They are helped to reflect on their representation and prohibition of violence and the consequences for them.

- No specific adaptation for perpetrators with a migrant background

- The majority of them have all experienced discrimination, both in their own country, which they had to flee, and in France.

"Now that I know that we can be helped, I will give this information to other men. I wish someone had done it for me."

## 2. Interviews / focus group with professionals working with perpetrators

See explanation above.

### 2.1. Brief description of the sample of focus group / interview participants

Three people were interviewed - 2 women and 1 man between 35 and 50 years old - psychologist - director of a socio-judicial follow-up centre - head of department of a CPCA (Centre de Prise en Charge des Auteurs de Violences Conjugales). One of the persons also worked as a psychologist in private practice and received perpetrators in this context.

### 2.2. Basic information about the perpetrator programme/s

- CPCA (Centre de Prise en Charge des Auteurs de Violences Conjugales) - objective: prevention of the act and of recidivism. Judicial or voluntary approach - training courses/actions of responsibility, therapeutic and medical support in groups or individually, socio-professional support, etc.
- Socio-judicial monitoring: A judicial measure that requires the convicted person to comply with monitoring and assistance obligations designed to prevent re-offending. It can be imposed on its own, without a prison sentence, or as an additional sentence accompanying a prison sentence, in which case the follow-up will take place on release from prison.
- A course of accountability can be an alternative to prosecution or part of the sentence - the aim is to create a dynamic for change,

- The national helpline for perpetrators of domestic violence 08 019 019 11 - a voluntary approach recently introduced (April 2020) - the number is aimed at men who are about to commit violence or who are seeking support.
- Counselling with a psychologist. This is voluntary - the psychologist interviewed uses psycho-education and systemic approaches, among others

The duration of these programmes varies greatly, ranging from a few minutes for telephone calls to manage a "violent crisis" to several months for voluntary support.

In the vast majority of cases, the perpetrators are followed up under judicial constraint, following a conviction or to avoid it.

"We see that it works when they come back or ask for an appointment. They ask for help when their violence becomes a problem for them."

"Many would like to be helped but do not know who to ask for help."

These services do not note an over-representation of migrant men but the men were not able to give a precise percentage.

It is important to remember that domestic violence can occur in any couple regardless of their origin.

In this category, there may be newcomers but also people who were born in France and have a migratory family history. All countries are represented and in recent years more men from Eastern Europe.

### 2.3. Referrals from migration related services

- No referral from refugee or migration services because they are not aware of these contexts of violence. They are not trained, so the issue is not addressed

- No coordination or collaboration

"It is essential to create a partnership network with all the actors involved in the care of this public. Training in identifying these situations is the basis."

### 2.4. Approach to / care for migrant participants in the perpetrator programme and differences observed with other participants

- No notable difference with the other perpetrators. Gender stereotypes are very present (feeling attacked in their place as men) - post-traumatic stress disorder with, for the migrant public, significant violence during the migration process, which accentuates this state. Minimisation, trivialisation of violence, taking no responsibility for violence - insecure attachment - need to be recognised and valued

"When I work with them on emotions, I show them photos of women with different emotional expressions. Most of them can't identify the emotions. They are dissociated."

Differences observed: lack of knowledge of French law and the prohibition of violence - No information on gender equality - Important weight of the family and the maintenance of "unequal traditions" (forced marriage, dowry, no right to separate without the agreement of the family council). Justification of violence by the fact that his wife belongs to him is more present. She must obey them and be a good wife and mother. Physical violence can be more important and administrative and financial violence very present. They are less likely to hide than 'native Frenchmen' because they do not recognise that it is violence; they may be afraid of the judgment of their community if they do not 'hold' their wife well.

“We do not have a specific work approach because the mechanisms of violence remain the same. This work is based on respecting who they are without judging their religion, their culture, their history... It is the violent act that is condemned, not their belief or culture.”

- Seeking their support in order to bring them to change, putting words to their suffering so that it is no longer expressed by violence.
- Traumatic experiences will be talked about, whether it be migratory paths, childhood, etc. Difficulty of integration, anger due to rejection. How to express this anger without violence. (management of emotions)
- Specificity put in place: access to a translator, show them that their religion/tradition can be respected without the use of violence, in a respectful and equal relationship;

What it would be good to do :

- Be able to change attitudes from within the community. Find people of the same religion/culture who can testify about their exit from violence and their journey/challenge.

“The community can be helpful or not. Either it normalises the violence or it condemns it because it is a shame to have a son in prison.”

- The presence of professionals with this type of background is useful so that they can identify with it and find other solutions than violence.
- Do not adopt a "colonialist" position of superiority and judgment
- Provide information as soon as they arrive in France on women's rights and the laws prohibiting such violence. The prohibition must be clearly stated.
- It is essential to have a minimum knowledge of transcultural aspects
- Work on the emotions and take into account and treat psychotrauma as soon as they arrive. The migratory journey is violent and will generate psycho-trauma. It is essential to treat it.
- Breaking down prejudices and representations about migrant perpetrators "thinking that nothing can be done for them, that they are all like that, that it is "cultural"

“No matter what country they were born in, they are not born violent. Violence can be learned and unlearned. We must believe in the possibility of change in human beings.”

- Remember that a person's migratory route cannot justify or excuse violent behaviour;

“As with other perpetrators, they must be made aware that it is their responsibility and their choice to change.”

## 2.5. Interest in and needs for specific training

Not all professionals have specific training on this topic

Those interviewed have not had any need for training but be careful not to stigmatise a population - participatory method

Training should contain :

- Elements on the migratory journey and its consequences
- Inputs on different cultures/religions and the place of women and men

- The impact of psychotrauma
- Elements of understanding of the causes of violent behaviour

### 3. Mutual learning seminars with victim support service and perpetrator programme providers

#### 3.1. Brief description of the mutual learning seminar (methodology) and its participants

Four participants took part in the learning seminar after signing an informed consent form (available upon request), who work in victim support services and perpetrator programmes, specifically: head Paroles de femmes 77 service; independent social worker specialising in victim support; social worker in a police station; social worker for victims in the Léa association (NGO).

#### 3.2. Specific risks and needs of migrant women victims / survivors and responses to them in victim support services

Specific risks::

- Significant administrative violence for her to be in France illegally-Double violence: conjugal and State because the French law for her to access/keep their residence permit is not respected
- Risk of child abduction, repudiation, honour killings, increased confinement, fear of reprisals from family back home
- The violence does not only come from the perpetrator but often from the whole community and the family-in-law. When she leaves the perpetrator, she finds herself alone and banished
- Lack of language skills, loss of reference points, isolation +++++, don't know where to turn for help
- perpetrators born in France but with a migrant family background, go to look for their wife in the country of origin, they say she will be more docile. She loses all her bearings
- 
- When they are born in France, there is no paper problem and they know their rights better. They can protect themselves better.  
“For some, women are objects, wombs, ...They don't know that they have the right to complain even without papers.”
- They don't consider themselves victims - much greater level of control
- Normalization of violence like French victims who have already experienced violence  
“They can say, he was brought up like that, that's how it is in our country.”
- More sexual violence/prostitution
- Will talk more about bad luck and that they owe everything to their spouse
- Sometimes the spouse has impunity because of having a status as a diplomat

Specific needs :

- Need more time to get out of violence
- Need to understand the French system and that they have rights and what domestic violence is  
“They need to find their place as women in French society.”
- Create a new network as they are often rejected by the community and cannot return to their country of origin
- Need for access to language or translator and to find their bearings

Answers given on support and perpetrator services:



- Use of translator or Google translation for those with language difficulties
- Give clients spatial and temporal reference points
- Inform them about their rights in France

But it is important to note that no particular methodology is needed because the perpetrators' strategies are similar.

"The strategies implemented by perpetrators are universal, no matter where they come from. Responses could be improved if the law was more protective and enforced."

### 3.3. Possible responses of perpetrator programmes to specific risks and needs of (ex) partners of migrant perpetrators

"Perpetrators are part of the equation, and to save the victims you have to work together. If you don't solve the problem on the perpetrator's side, you don't protect the victims."

- Understand that we are working in the same interest to stop violence and recidivism
- Work with the perpetrators on the place of the woman - equality in the couple - communication
- Information on the risks they face
- Need to create common tools for a similar reading of violence and danger
- Need to inform victims when they leave prison or when the perpetrator's behaviour indicates a greater risk of committing an offense
- Referral to psychotrauma treatment
- Need to improve the transmission of information

### 3.4. Coordination and collaboration between victim support services and perpetrator programmes regarding migrant service users: status quo and possible improvements

- No collaboration with migration services unless particularly complicated case for regularisation
- Need to train all professionals and volunteers on how to identify violence
- There is little collaboration between the victim and perpetrator services. Little network, little link.
- Sometimes professionals working with victims run accountability courses for perpetrators. And sometimes the prison monitoring service informs the victim and the associations of the release from prison and the elements of increased danger. This should become systematic

"A professional working with perpetrators: We have created a self-assessment tool for perpetrators of domestic violence. It should be disseminated like the helpline."

## 4. Main conclusions and recommendations

- It is necessary to create support and exchange networks between the different professionals
  - Get to know each other to work together
- "We have common interests: stopping violence and fighting against recidivism."
- Be sure of shared secrecy - give each other the elements to carry out their missions

“We must not take ownership of the victim or the perpetrator.”

- Be on a systemic approach for a global accompaniment of the victims, their children and the perpetrator
- Fight together to demand an increase in the budgets allocated
- Facilitate access to care for perpetrators and victims
- To do prevention work on gender equality, emotional management and non-violent communication techniques with men/women/children from migrant backgrounds as well as for the general public

#### 4.1. Conclusions and recommendations for the MOVE capacity building programme for perpetrator programmed

Need for training on :

- Psychotrauma due to the migratory journey
- Forced marriages, dowries
- How to set up information actions in the community
- On a global and intercultural approach to domestic violence

#### 4.2. Conclusions and recommendations for the MOVE training package for frontline professionals in the migration field

Training should be systematic from the moment of taking up the post in all host structures

Must include :

- Identifying domestic violence through the prism of the perpetrator
- Information on the specificities, administrative violence, strategies, gender stereotypes in order to be adapted in one's own posture

A professional says: “We ourselves are not clear about gender stereotypes. We need to be trained to behave appropriately and pass it on to the public.”

- How to talk and raise the issue of violence with the perpetrator
- Breaking down prejudices and erroneous representations

#### 4.3. Conclusions and recommendations for the MOVE multiagency model

“Migrant perpetrators can only be helped if we change the way we look at them, we must break down societal prejudices. The stigmatisation of migrant men, racism, is violent. It reinforces their anger and therefore their violence. It is the whole population that should be trained no matter where you come from.”

- To help the perpetrators to ask for help: Make information campaigns to the general public in several languages - Disseminate the help number - Display it in all the places they frequent.
- Break the stigma attached to this group. Violence is also very present among local men
- Do prevention and not just cure. Do prevention from childhood and also with adults
- Work with groups of men of all nationalities so that there is mutual enrichment

- Develop partnerships between front-line structures, those dealing with victims and those dealing with perpetrators
- Raise awareness among all professionals of the problem of domestic violence to improve detection.
- Look at the perpetrators as people who can change

“We won't change them all, but some will manage to change.”

## Greek Country Report

### 1. Interviews / focus group with migrant perpetrators or perpetrators with a family history of migration

#### 1.1. Brief description of the sample of focus group / interview participants

Regarding the needs assessment report of perpetrators of violence against women and girls, 5 migrant men or men with a family history of migration were interviewed. The interviews were conducted face-to-face, by a service provider/ researcher from UWAH. Specific information about the sample is provided in the following table:

	Years Old	Months in the programme	Origin Country
<b>P1</b>	29	18	Syria
<b>P2</b>	42	14	Albania
<b>P3</b>	53	5	Russia
<b>P4</b>	38	9	Albania
<b>P5</b>	55	7	Bulgaria

#### 1.2. Entering the programme: help-seeking and being interviewed about violence

All interviewees have entered the perpetrator programme under the mandatory order of the Criminal-Court and its representatives, in terms of the Penal Mediation ordered in cases of domestic violence. In practice, this means that their motivation regarding changing was extremely low, while in many cases, the information provided regarding the Penal Mediation and how it works (e.g. duration of the programme, participation etc), was scarce or even totally absent. It was also quite frequent for them not to recognise or admit the violence they were perpetrating in general. Therefore, they perceived questions about violence as quite annoying, intrusive, accusatory and stigmatising. However, according to participants, rapport building, and thus the examination of topics like violence perpetration, were enabled when they were not feeling as being judged and accused and when the professional was interested in listening to their own story: *“When coming here (in the perpetrator programme) I was angry and suspicious...like going to the Court [...] I didn’t want to say anything. The turning point was when I saw that you weren’t against me and you wanted to hear me; that you were there to help me, not to accuse or punish me”*.

Regarding their migration background, all participants said that they didn’t face any forms of discrimination, although they admitted being wary, due to prior experiences of discrimination (even within the Criminal Justice System (CJS) at the process preceding the referral to the perpetrator programme). However, some of them expressed their concerns about the language used and the unawareness of their cultural background: *“Although my counselor didn’t know many about my country and religion, I liked the fact that I was asked and had the chance to talk about them, because this is who I am”*. This practice, except from honoring their background, made them feel valuable and that they actively participate/ offer to the counseling/ therapeutic process: *“explaining how things are in my culture was like adding things in the programme, like I was offering useful information to the whole process, not only receiving help”*.

### 1.3. Recommendations for frontline professionals on addressing DVA with migrant men

- To be aware of and ask questions about the cultural background. Cultural background is a very sensitive issue and needs to be carefully addressed.
- Professionals need to follow a non-judgmental approach towards both the perpetration of violence and the migration/ different cultural background. At this level an intensive training of therapists needs to take place.
- Professionals need to examine and reflect on their own attitudes and beliefs towards migration and different cultural backgrounds
- Professionals need to acknowledge and respect the special issues/ challenges of migrant men
- Use appropriate language (e.g. simple phrases/ words, short sentences, avoid scientific terminology) and frequently ask if what is said is being fully understood and comprehended
- Activate special mechanisms that are available (e.g. translation services, support systems etc.)
- Avoid interpretations that correlate violence to specific cultures/ faith structures and or religion
- Professionals need to make them feel that they are being accepted, heard and not criticized
- First establish rapport and then ask about violence (rapport could be established through questions about their life, culture/ religion and their experiences both in general and regarding the migration, as well as regarding discrimination experiences
- Discriminations as future possibility and relevant experiences from the past should be addressed.

### 1.4. Care received in the perpetrator programme: culturally adequate approaches and experiences of discrimination

- Participants didn't face any form of discrimination within the perpetrator programme, but they have faced discriminations at social level, even by the representatives of the CJS.
- The approaches followed by the professionals were culturally sensitive.
- They had the chance to talk about violence and make their own interpretations, linked or not to their cultural background.
- There weren't specific measures (especially institutionalised ones) regarding their migration background
- The language was a big issue (e.g. absence of translators in cases where men were not familiar with the language used in the receiving country), although acknowledging that this was not the professional's fault, but rather an institutional gap

## 2. Interviews / focus group with professionals working with perpetrators

### 2.1. Brief description of the sample of focus group / interview participants

	Age	Gender	Professional background	Years of experience	Organisation

<b>P1</b>	36	Female	Psychologist	1.5	UWAH
<b>P2</b>	39	Female	Psychologist	3	Community Center
<b>P3</b>	45	Male	Psychologist	10	Counseling Center
<b>P4</b>	41	Male	Psychologist	8	Community Center

The interviews were conducted face-to-face with professionals working in perpetrator programmes, by researchers from UWAH. All participants provide the corresponding services through the Perpetrators' Programme, by undertaking to support men perpetrators primarily on the basis of prosecution/court orders through the penal mediation process.

## 2.2. Basic information about the perpetrator programme/s

- The perpetrator program at UWAH has been operating for the last 1.5 years and support cases of Domestic Violence (DV) and Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) after takes on the majority (29/30) of cases following a **prosecutor's order for counselling/treatment instead of continuing criminal proceedings**. Only one case (1/30) is monitored voluntarily by the programme:  
*"Attending the programme is an incentive for them not to be imprisoned. It's not too late. They make that clear to themselves."*
- Regarding the **demographic data** of the beneficiaries, 25 are men and 5 are women (4 women receiving support for committing violence against their children), with an average age of 45 years. The beneficiaries usually are of a low socio-economic level, having received basic education and most of them are locals (50%-50% from city and villages). **Six to eight are beneficiaries with an economic migration background.**
- **Monitoring** of the progress of counselling/treatment is carried out by the prosecution to avoid any possibility of recidivism. Every quarter a report is delivered to the prosecutor's office, so that the prosecutor is aware of the progress and possible absences of the beneficiaries, in order to make the necessary decisions and their potential impact. Factors such as difficulty in accessing the center for treatment due to financial difficulties, resulting in less frequent meetings are understood and respected. Especially in the covid-19 period there was a flexibility in time.
- The **aim** of the programme is to give perpetrators an opportunity to rehabilitate their abusive behaviour, taking responsibility for it and changing the patterns of behaviour that reinforce it. Always with a focus and care for the protection of victims/survivors and children.
- The **methodology** followed is individual settings through a multi-voice approach in order to change holistic abusive patterns of behavior. Motivational interview is being used to enhance their motivation to change.
- Operates a **24-hour helpline** for perpetrators or anyone seeking help and support for their potential violent act.

The data deriving from UWAH that are presented here are quite excessive; giving however an overall picture of the situation in Greece, since information from the rest participants provide a similar picture.

### 2.3. Referrals from migration related services

- No referrals from migration related services exist, as they are not aware about them. It is not even in their minds that specialist support is provided to perpetrators of DV and IPV.

*“Priority must be given to getting to know the services dealing with the migrant/refugee population, informing them of the existence of perpetrator support programmes.”*

- There is no cooperation or coordination.

*“There is a need to build confidence in the benefits of a perpetrator programme but also to prove its effectiveness to both the native and migrant population. After that will be ready to cooperate.”*

- **Proposed solution:** *“One solution would be to carry out a needs assessment in an organized way in all local actors and to structure a cooperation protocol containing guidelines on how to communicate and share information between them. If you don't have the big picture, in a generalized way, there can be no result.”*

### 2.4. Approach to / care for migrant participants in the perpetrator programme and differences observed with other participants

#### Care for migrant participants?

- Building risk assessment tools tailored to the migrant population and their specific needs.
- There is a need for sensitivity, understanding and knowledge of the migrants' value system through contact with their culture.
- Use of tools that explore the person's functionality and given them appropriate care depended on their mental health status, cultural background, socio-economic level, and personal preferences.
- With the aim of social integration of migrants/refugees, actions could be taken to introduce us to their culture, thus giving value to the experience, taking it as the most meaningful learning experience.
- Personalized care for cases referred by the Public Prosecutor's Office.
- Presence of professionals with the same cultural background who may identify and address their problems with a compatible way
- Taking into consideration that they are a population likely to have experienced multiple traumas, plus migration, and to be experiencing post-traumatic stress, care should be given both in the approach and in the treatment to avoid re-traumatization.



- Rejecting prejudice that people with an immigrant or refugee background are more likely to engage in abusive behaviours because of their culture.
- People from migrant/refugee backgrounds must be given equal opportunities for change and there must be a belief in change.

### **Differences between locals and immigrants?**

- No difference has been identified in the degree and means of violence committed, just as the violence is explained in the same way. Possessiveness and control lead them to physical violence: *“The is no difference in the way they explain violence”*
- There is difference in social networking and support: *“Paradoxical 8/10 of the local people don’t have very close relationships. On the contrary, migrants are like a punch. They usually have a very good relationship with their fellow citizens; support systems that may have helped them to adapt in the new country”*
- Often migrants are more likely to avoid separation or divorce because of more merging relationships and a “sense of belonging”. They are also more adaptable out of fear of consequences, as they are not privileged (limitations in language, socio-economic level, lack of support networks).
- Locals rely on the existence of a support network from the extended family, using children as a means of revenge. Because of the culture they have a feeling that circumstances will help them to avoid the consequences.

### **2.5. Interest in and needs for specific training**

- As an educational experience, the teaching of the culture, the difficulties migrants experience (migratory journey, traumatic and post-traumatic experience/stress), learning about gender roles and the function of the language could be done by the people with the migrant/refugee background themselves is proposed.
- Institutional provision should be made for courses on interculturalism to be offered during the course of studies.
- Provide training by qualified professionals who work in this field and have substantial experience about DV and IPV to the migrants’ population.
- Monitoring the work of various European projects taking place, so that we are in touch with the broader picture of the framework in this field.
- Training with reference to interpreting and cooperation with interpreters, bearing in mind the difference with intercultural mediation

*“Observation in a migration field is required in order to see what may reinforce violence and get to know these people and the challenges they face, in general”*

## **3. Mutual learning seminars with victim support service and perpetrator programme providers**

### **3.1. Brief description of the focus group and its participants**

A focus group online meeting was held on 26<sup>th</sup> of July 2022 between professionals working in perpetrators’ programmes and victim support providers of DV and IPV.

	Age	Gender	Professional background	Organisation
P1	40	Female	Psychologist	Shelter for Women Victims of Abuse
P2	38	Female	Social Worker	Counseling Center – Municipality of Corinthos
P3	43	Female	Social Worker	ESTIA Programme
P4	37	Female	Social Worker	Health Unit of Kastelli
P5	52	Female	Counselor	Counseling Center – Municipality of Karditsa
P6	55	Female	Psychologist	EKKA
P7	41	Female	Psychologist	UWAH
P8	46	Female	Social Worker	Health centre
P9	28	Female	Psychologist	UWAH

### 3.2. Specific risks and needs of migrant women victims / survivors and responses to them in victim support services

#### Risks:

- The risks that face the migrant women can be identified in the lack of basic needs from the pyramid of needs such as lack of shelter and specialized services for migration.
- Also, the reduced access to social services and the non-recognition at the legal aspect in the asylum process since in many cases they lack legal documents for identification, leads to merely or completely social marginalization. Thus, many services are unable to provide counselling and support to migrant women victims/survivors of DV or VAW due to lack of documentation and protection shelters. In relation to the above obstacles, if they are not resolved, it is difficult to address issues relating to DV or VAW.
- In many cases there is the risk of the migrant women victims/survivors being threatened by their fellow nationals or relatives for honor crimes that often end in feuds when they choose to break their silence and talk to experts about the violence they suffer at the hands of their husbands.
- The absence of a support network was also highlighted as crucial, as was the existence of support and empowerment actions for women victims/survivors.
- The issue of communication and the existence or the adequacy of the provision of interpreters emerged as a primary gap, while the importance of having intercultural mediators in order to be able to explain issues of diversity that arise due to culture was also stressed.
- Gaps arise generally in terms of the availability of interpreters in the time, place, and gender necessary for victims to receive the support and counselling they need. Both access to

adequate communication and knowledge of the language of the host country are highlighted as privileges and their absence as exceptionally problematic with negative consequences for the management of the refugee population regardless of gender.

**Needs:**

- A good knowledge of legal issues and the asylum procedure could be given as a footnote for professionals in order to provide their services as best as possible.
- Interventions related to employment, such as working groups on women's entrepreneurship and training programmes with zero qualifications, as well as legal counselling for refugee women are noted as useful.
- Specialized training in the feminist approach is considered appropriate to support women at all levels.
- It is advisable to separate the jobs of interpreters and intercultural mediators. There is often confusion of roles without taking into account that interpreters may not have the appropriate training to provide information regarding the cultural context and bring their own personal perspective.
- Different services and agencies dealing with migrant populations should request and receive specific budgets to cover the posts of interpreters and intercultural mediators and to provide them specialized knowledge and support/counselling guidance for women who have been subjected to violence.
- A neglected issue that has a huge impact on the well-being of children and society in general is the violence perpetrated by refugee women. That is why it is good to be vigilant so that this kind of violence is also investigated.
- Social networking, joint action to actively involve migrant women victims/survivors in all areas of social life and bridging the gaps in social services are considered important necessities in the field of support refugee women.

**3.3. Possible responses of perpetrator programmes to specific risks and needs of (ex) partners of migrant perpetrators**

Regarding the perpetrators' programmes and their perception of the specific risks and needs of victims of violence:

- Creation and use of a common language on violence is fundamental in order to highlight the means of intervention.
- Specific principles for action are also proposed in the case of high risk for victims, such as, for example, building and transporting refugee victims to safe shelters.
- The importance of safeguarding sensitive personal data is also stressed in order to avoid further risk to victims.
- A helpful factor would be the provision of proper and adequate interpretation at the institutional level, ensuring the best interests of victims.
- For the above purpose, good cooperation and practices are mentioned as very useful tools, fostering a climate of trust, and setting a common methodological framework and understanding for work.
- Finally, gender stereotype bias against the perpetrator would be good and useful if it would cease to exist and become part of the common language of communication in violence.

**3.4. Coordination and collaboration between victim support services and perpetrator programmes regarding migrant service users: status quo and possible improvements**

The cooperation between the two programmes and with the other involved agencies proved to be legitimate on all sides without any doubt.

- Good practices are proposed with protocols for cooperation available and applicable at institutional level, involving all stakeholders (agencies, police, hospitals, criminal justice system services, and other public services) and equal treatment for women refugees.
- Coordination should be done by a focal point, who would need to oversee issues such as ensuring the ethics, having control over confidential information, while being the person responsible for being informed and aware of important issues to be dealt with.
- Sufficient knowledge and information on the issue of penal mediation is considered as an element for a good cooperation, since many services are not aware of the existence of perpetrator programmes in order to refer such cases.
- Lack of expertise in managing perpetrators and gender issues, inadequate staffing and interdisciplinary training are highlighted as barriers to cooperation and coordination between the two programmes.
- Finally, it raises the question of the utilitarianism of such partnerships, with the aim of decriminalization rather than good cooperation to stop both gendered and abusive patterns of behaviour.

#### **4. Main conclusions and recommendations**

##### **4.1. Conclusions and recommendations for the MOVE capacity building programme for perpetrator programmed**

- Awareness of cultural background and migration-related issues (e.g. migration trauma/grief, specific issues related to migration etc).
- Awareness and implementation of cultural sensitive approaches
- Discussions about migration and differences in the cultural background as part of the working agenda – providing chances of talking about these topics.

##### **4.2. Conclusions and recommendations for the MOVE training package for frontline professionals in the migration field**

- Use of appropriate language (e.g. simple words and expressions, short sentences, avoid of scientific terminology, checking if everything is understood)
- Avoidance of generalizations and interpretations due to the different cultural background
- Interviewing techniques and ways of asking and talking about perpetration of violence following a non-judgmental and inclusive approach
- Reflecting and working on their own attitudes, beliefs and prejudice towards migrant men

##### **4.3. Conclusions and recommendations for the MOVE multiagency model**

- Engaging and motivating all actors to participate actively in the process
- Familiarizing with good practices of collaboration in the field
- Developing and establishing corresponding protocols of collaboration
- Awareness of the obstacles and challenges of collaboration and getting trained on overcoming them.