

REPLICATING THE UN
MULTI-COUNTRY STUDY
ON MEN AND VIOLENCE:
UNDERSTANDING WHY
SOME MEN USE VIOLENCE
AGAINST WOMEN AND HOW
WE CAN PREVENT IT

Ethical and safety
guidelines for
research on gender-
based violence

Acknowledgements

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All parties replicating the United Nations Multi-Country Study on Men and Violence methodology must adhere to these ethical and safety guidelines, which are based on:

- World Health Organization (2003). *Putting Women First: Ethical and Safety Recommendations for Research on Domestic Violence Against Women*. (www.who.int/gender/documents/violence/who_fch_gwh_01.1/en/index.html)
- Jewkes, R., E. Dartnall and Y. Sikweyiya (2012). *Ethical and Safety Recommendations for Research on the Perpetration of Sexual Violence*. Sexual Violence Research Initiative. Pretoria, South Africa, Medical Research Council. Available from www.svri.org/EthicalRecommendations.pdf.

Ethical and safety guidelines

Ethical Considerations

“Research on violence against women raises important ethical and methodological challenges in addition to those posed by any research ... It is not an exaggeration to say that the physical safety and psychological well-being of both the respondents and the research team can be put in jeopardy if adequate precautions are not taken.”¹

There are number of ethical considerations that need to be made when conducting research on violence against women. The International Research Network on Violence and Women and the World Health Organization stipulates the prime importance of: confidentiality and safety; the need to ensure that the research does not cause any participant to experience further harm (including not causing the participant further trauma); the importance of ensuring that the participant is informed of available sources of help; and the need for the interviewers to respect an interviewee's decisions and choices.

Ethics clearance

All parties using the United Nations Multi-Country Study on Men and Violence methodology should apply for ethical clearance from a national ethics board before commencing the research.

Individual consent

At the start of all interviews, participants are informed of the purpose and nature of the study through the information and consent form. In most cases the respondent will be asked to sign a consent form; due to the low levels of literacy in some settings where the study will be conducted and the fear some people may have in recording their name, another option is for the interviewer to get verbal consent and record that the consent procedure has been administered.

As part of the consent procedure, the participants are informed that the data collected will be held in strict confidence. To ensure that the participant is aware that the survey includes questions on highly personal and sensitive topics, the interviewer will forewarn the participant that some of the topics are difficult to talk about. The respondent will be free to terminate the interview at any point and to skip any question that he/she does not want to answer.

The participants will also receive an information leaflet with the contact details of the research team and sources of support for a range of problems. They will also be provided with an information sheet that is appropriately detailed and explicit about the

¹ World Health Organization (2003). *Putting Women First: Ethical and Safety Recommendations for Research on Domestic Violence Against Women*. Geneva, pp. 6-7.

fact the survey contains questions relating to violence and sexual behaviour; however, this sheet need not be left with participants if they do not want it, for safety reasons.

Voluntary participation

Participation in the study is on a voluntary basis. No inducements will be made. Where appropriate, incurred expenses (such as for transport) could be reimbursed. Participants must be clear that refusal to participate will not result in any negative consequences.

Confidentiality

Much of the information provided by the participants will be extremely personal. Confidentiality of the information collected during the survey is of fundamental importance. The male questionnaire asks participants about the perpetration of criminal behaviour, including rape, and thus it is vital that even the interviewer is not aware of their responses to avoid ethical dilemmas about the need to report to the police.

A number of mechanisms will be used to protect the confidentiality of the information collected:

- All interviewers will receive strict instructions about the importance of maintaining confidentiality. No interviewer will conduct an interview in their own community.
- No names will be recorded. Instead, households will be identified using a unique code. The identifiers linking the questionnaire with the household location will be kept separate from the questionnaires. Upon completion of the survey, the identifiers and the household lists will be destroyed. In all further analysis, the codes will be used to distinguish questionnaires.
- Tapes made of in-depth interviews (qualitative research) will be kept in a locked file. Again, no record of the name of the interviewee will be kept.
- Particular care will be taken during the presentation of the research findings to ensure that the information presented is sufficiently aggregated so that no one community or individual can be identified. Where case study findings are presented, sufficient detail will be changed to ensure that the source of the information cannot be identified.
- The questions related to the perpetration of sexual abuse and other particularly sensitive questions will be self-administered, using PDAs.

Physical safety of informants and researchers

The physical safety of interviewees and interviewers is paramount. If the focus of the survey becomes widely known – either within the household or among the wider community – the topic of the interview may become known to a perpetrator of violence. For people experiencing violence, the mere act of participating in a study may provoke further abuse. This may place the respondent or the interview team at risk of violence, either before, during or after the interview. For this reason, the following measures will be adopted to ensure that the research topic does not become widely known:

- To enable the respondent to explain the study to others safely, the survey will be framed with a safe name that does not include the word 'violence' and will be introduced at the community and household levels in this manner. An example of a safe name could be 'The Study on Men's Health and Life Experiences.'
- Interviews will only be conducted in a private setting. Only very young children (younger than 2 years) will be permitted to be present. Where necessary, locations outside the household where the interview can be conducted in private will be identified (such as in nearby fields or at a local clinic, church or temple).
- The participant will be free to reschedule (or relocate) the interview to a time (or place) that may be more convenient for him/her.
- Interviewers will be trained to terminate or change the subject of discussion if an interview is interrupted by anyone.

Do no harm

Violence against women and many of the other issues covered in the survey, such as sexuality, drug use and transactional sex, are sensitive and stigmatized issues; men may fear answering such questions. For this reason, particular care will be taken to ensure that all questions are asked sensitively, in a supportive and non-judgemental manner.

Interviewers will be trained to be aware of the effects that the questions may have on the informant and, if necessary, will terminate the interview if the effect seems too negative. In-depth training will be provided to the researchers and fieldworkers. The training will not only discuss survey techniques but also how to respond and, if necessary, provide support to the respondents reporting their experience of violence. Interviewers will be trained to assist if asked but to not try to force any respondent into an intervention for which they are not ready.

Harm related to perpetration disclosure

Special care must be taken in this research with men because men will be asked to report on their perpetration of violence and other crimes. Given that no harm must arise from research participation, we are obligated to protect participants who disclose perpetration in response to questions. Care must be taken to ensure that information is not elicited that could be used in legal proceedings, such as an identified victim and perpetrator for child or stranger rape cases. For these questions and to ensure confidential disclosure, we will use a self-administered methodology.

Perpetrators often try and minimize their actions; it is essential that there is no collusion from the field team in this. At the same time, we do not want to deliberately harm any participants, so we should not lecture them on their bad behaviour after asking about it. Research in South Africa shows that asking about the 'most serious consequences' of perpetration is an important way of conveying a message of non-acceptability.

Mechanisms to attend to researchers' and fieldworkers' needs

It is likely that some interviewers will have been a direct target or have had familial experiences of violence. Although this may improve the interviewers' skills and

empathy, the process of being involved in the study may awaken images, emotions, internal confusion and conflict. These reactions may affect their ability to work, may have a negative impact on their health and may create tension in the home. Even when a researcher or fieldworker has not experienced violence, listening to stories of violence and abuse may be draining and even overwhelming.

Thus, mechanisms need to be put in place to support the needs of researchers and fieldworkers. During the research, regular debriefing meetings should be scheduled to enable the research team to discuss what they are hearing, their feelings about the situation and how it is affecting them. These meetings will aim to reduce the stress of the fieldwork and avert any negative consequences.

Despite these measures, some fieldworkers may need to be given less emotionally taxing tasks, be given a break from the study or to withdraw from the research altogether. To account for these possibilities, sufficient numbers of fieldworkers will be recruited to allow for a 10 percent attrition rate of interviewers over the study.

Harmful publicity

The survey findings must be disseminated in a scientifically rigorous manner. Care will be taken to highlight the extent to which violence against women is cross-cutting, existing in all communities and socio-economic groups. Particular attention must be paid to ensuring that the findings are not used as a means to describe one setting or racial group as 'worse' than another.

Provision of crisis intervention (particularly for countries interviewing women about experiences of violence)

Prior to conducting the research, country teams should liaise with potential providers of support, including government health, legal, social service and educational resources in the community, and less formal providers of support (including community representative, religious leaders, traditional healers and women's organizations) – to identify the forms of support that each is able to provide.

Based on the information collected, each research team should develop procedures for handling cases of abuse. Each research team should also produce a resource list of agencies and individuals who can provide support both during and after the survey, which will be offered to respondents. For safety reasons, the card will not explicitly mention violence against women and will either be sufficiently small enough to be hidden easily or include contact details for a broad range of health and support services.

Where few resources exist, a counsellor should accompany the research team and be available in the short term to provide support to cases of abuse that emerge. Additional resources will be sought to enable existing services to better respond to cases of abuse that are identified.

Ensuring ethical standards are met

- All parties undertaking research on violence against women are advised to obtain ethical permission for the study from a local institution and, where relevant, national ethical review boards in each study site.
- All interviewers, supervisors and study coordinators undergo standardized ethics and safety training. For recommended training guidelines, please see the UN Multi-Country Study on Men and Violence training materials.
- The coordinating institution in each study should document any ethical or safety issues that arose during the fieldwork.

Reporting mechanism for serious ethical and safety incidents

To handle any serious ethical and safety issues that arise as part of this research, we strongly recommend that anyone using the UN Multi-Country Study on Men and Violence methodology establish a formal mechanism for reporting and response, particularly for major adverse events. Major adverse events could include but are not limited to:

- Any incidents in which a respondent's safety is put at direct risk as a result of the research. This could include women who have reported experiencing violence being subsequently abused due to their partner's involvement in the study.
- Any incidents in which a fieldworker's safety is put at direct risk as a result of the research. This could include interviewers being physically or sexually assaulted while conducting the research.
- Any incident in which the confidentiality of respondents is jeopardized. This could include cases in which household lists or consent forms fall into the 'wrong hands'. It could include a case in which male participants who have reported perpetration of sexual violence are somehow identified by the police and arrested as a result of their participation in the research.
- Any incident related to the research, interviewers or participants that results in serious injury, death or arrest.
- Any political and civil unrest or natural disaster in a study site that has the potential to put at serious risk the interviewers, participants and data quality.
- Any national level issues that have the potential to affect the integrity of the research as a whole.

ETHICS COMMITTEE LEARNING FROM THE UN MULTI-COUNTRY STUDY ON MEN AND VIOLENCE

During the UN Multi-Country Study on Men and Violence, P4P established and chaired an Ethics Committee composed of selected members of the Regional Steering Committee and external experts on research ethics. The Ethics Committee was responsible for advising P4P and national partners on how to respond to any serious ethical and safety issues (as defined below).

Reporting procedure for serious incidents or 'major adverse events':

1. National partners will *immediately* report any serious ethical and safety issue (as outlined below) directly to Partners for Prevention.
2. Partners for Prevention will collect any relevant information related to the serious ethical/safety issue and report to the Ethics Committee (via email).
3. Partners for Prevention will convene a virtual meeting of the Ethics Committee (by video or phone conference) within one week of receiving the report.
4. The Ethics Committee will review the case and determine a course of action at the virtual meeting.
5. Partners for Prevention will be responsible for implementing the decided course of action and reporting back to the Ethics Committee.
6. If follow-up action is required, Partners for Prevention may choose to convene a second committee meeting.
7. Partners for Prevention will prepare a formal ethical incident report, including actions taken and final outcomes and with input from other relevant parties, to be shared with all committee members and kept on record.