



raisd

Reshaping Attention and Inclusion Strategies for Distinctively vulnerable people among the forcibly displaced

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Information related to Ethics and Gender Issues

Deliverable D3.2.2

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About RAISD	
Call (part) identifier	H2020-SC6-MIGRATION-2018
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<p><i>Forced displacement crises overcome societies and institutions all over the world. Pushed by the urgencies rather than events, solutions are frequently reactive, partial, and disregard some groups. The project 'Reshaping Attention and Inclusion Strategies for Distinctively vulnerable people among the forcibly displaced' (RAISD) aims at identifying highly Vulnerable Groups (VG) among these forcibly displaced people, analysing their specific needs, and finding suitable practices to address them. The concept of 'vulnerability context' considers the interplay between the features of these persons and their hosting communities, their interactions and experiences, and how different solutions for attention and inclusion affect them. As a result of this work, a methodology to carry out these studies will be developed. These goals are aligned with the call. They pursue characterizing these migrations and developing suitable aid strategies for them. The Responsible Research and Innovation (RRI) frames the project. It proposes that all actors (including civil society) co-design actions, transversely integrates the gender perspective, and supports sustainability. Our research strategy will be based on methodological triangulation (i.e. the combined application of several methodologies). We will implement it through a specific participatory action research approach to fulfil the aim of undertaking advocacy-focused research, grounded in human rights and socio-ecological models. The team will work as a network of units in countries along migration routes. The units will promote the VG people' involvement, so they can speak with their own voices, gather information, and test practices. Work will rely on a tight integration of Social and Computer Sciences research. Automated learning and data mining will help to provide evidence-based recommendations, reducing a priori biases. A software tool will support collaboration, continuing previous H2020- funded RRI work.</i></p>	

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1. Objectives and Expected Results of RAISD

The **main objective** of the project is the **identification of highly vulnerable groups (VGs) among forced displaced people (FDP)**, and their specific **challenges and needs**, to be able to discover and provide TAISs. The project will deliver a catalogue of such strategies, and working guidelines for their identification in migration settings. These results address the need of effective strategies for the attention and inclusion of VGs.

The specific objectives and results of the project are...

SO1 *Definition and identification of Vulnerability Contexts (VCs)*

The project will look for defining distinctively vulnerable groups (the VGs) among FDP as emerging from the collected data. Key questions are:

- *What data are available? What is the context of immigration and migration flows in each territory? What is that characterisation?*
- *What migration groups could be identified as a “Vulnerable Group”? What is their profile (sociodemographic, cultural and socioeconomic characteristics) in each RAISD territory? Who could be considered as “Highly Vulnerable”? What are their specific challenges and needs?*
- *What are the characteristics of the host community? What are their social and institutional features regarding migration?*
- *How is the interaction of the host community with, and its impact on, the Highly Vulnerable Groups of FDP?*

Expected results are:

- R1.1. Characterisation of the concept of Vulnerability Context (VC): features and relationships
- R1.2. Catalogue of VCs linked to the EU

SO2 Identification of attention and inclusion practices for Vulnerable Groups (VGs) of Forcibly Displaced People (FDP)

Key questions are:

- *The project will be able to assess how different policies, laws and treaties are affecting attention and inclusion strategies towards VGs of FDP.*
- *People who belong to a vulnerable group have specific needs. How are people who belong to a vulnerable group treated? How these needs are formally reflected in public policies and how are they put into practice? Is there any adaptation of attention and inclusion strategies to the needs of highly VGs?*
- *Are there informal care practices for these people from the host or transit communities?*
- *Are there good practices on the ground? Has there been any negative experience that we could learn from and avoid?*

Expected results are:

- R2.1. Catalogue of current attention and inclusion practices related to VGs of FDP

Remember: formal and informal [in host communities] practices

SO3 Identification of key criteria to evaluate strategies and practices for attention and inclusion of VGs of FDP

An actor-oriented criterion means that standards and principles are meaningful to all stakeholders involved in the project and ARUs. Key questions are:

- *With what criteria should we evaluate policies and practices of attention towards Vulnerable Groups (VGs) of forcibly displaced people (FDP)?*
- *How can we adequately identify the interests of all actors? How can we make different assessment criteria compatible?*
- *Regarding strategies/practices, can we identify guidelines or procedures among these practices / policies? Can we establish a catalogue?*

Expected results are:

R3.1. Catalogue of actor-oriented criteria to evaluate strategies and practices for the attention and inclusion of VGs of FDP

R3.2. Preliminary study of approaches to integrate actor-oriented criteria in the evaluation of strategies and practices for the attention and inclusion of VGs of FDP

SO4 Mapping among VCs and practices according to evaluation criteria

The project will develop the novel concept of 'vulnerability context' (VC) to characterise a migration setting. It will comprehend the features of a VG of FDP and its host community / organisations, and their dynamics. It will also include the actors' criteria of evaluation for the elements of the setting. Key questions are:

- *What is the relationship or correspondence between the identified inclusion practices and the contexts of vulnerability? What are the relationships between the policies and practices that are carried out and the contexts of vulnerability?*
- *How are needs and challenges identified and satisfied?*
- *What lessons or experiences can we identify from the understanding of the current situation?*

Expected results are:

R4.1. Mapping among vulnerability contexts and practices according to evaluation criteria to define TAISs

SO5 Elaboration of recommendations to develop attention and inclusion strategies tailored to VCs

Key questions are:

- *Taking into account the previous issues, how would be an inclusive strategy of attention to people from a vulnerable group? What needs and circumstances should be taken into account? What criteria should we use to design a "tailored" care strategy?*
- *What guidelines should we follow to design an ideal strategy? What methodology to elaborate TAISs should we design? And for the policy recommendations for actors? What kind of recommendations can be made? What should they cover?*

Expected results are:

- R5.1. Methodology to elaborate TAISs
- R5.2. Policy recommendations for effective TAISs for VGs of FDP

SO6 Validation of Tailored Attention and Inclusion Strategies TAISs and their methodology through pilots

Given the impact that laws and policies have on attention and inclusion strategies, a group of recommendations will be targeted to policy makers. Key questions are:

- *What context and needs are of greatest interest in each RAISD's territory? Which stakeholder/s could lead the practice? What stakeholder/s have sufficient capacities to develop a pilot TAIS?*
- *What criteria should we use to design and evaluate or assess the performance and outcomes of the pilots? The applied criteria provide a real assessment of the actors' interests?*
- *What are the outcomes (validation and assessment) of the application of the recommended practices after its development throughout pilots? Do the practices could be applied in the VCs? Are the results obtained those expected? From the experimentation of pilot practices, what lessons can we learn?*
- *What recommendations can we make to improve policies and practices regarding the care of vulnerable groups? What recommendations could be addressed to the different involved stakeholders?*
- *How could those innovative measures and policies be extended across the EU?*

Expected results are:

- R6.1. Validation of the catalogue of TAISs
- R6.2. Validation of the methodology to elaborate TAISs

SO7 Development of the Collaborative Research and Innovation Online Software tool (CRIOS)

In order to encourage participation and adoption of solutions, the project will create a Community of Users (CoU). Users will belong to target groups of VGs, hosting communities, and migrant/refugee assistant professionals and volunteers, in the areas where the ARUs operate. The project will deliver specific resources and activities to the community. Key questions are:

- *What characteristics can a tool have to share and analyse information that will help all the members of the project?*
- *What access / information needs can the project clients have?*
- *What resources and activities do the CoU need?*
- *Which open software alternatives are the most appropriate?*
- *How it can help researchers to create and tests hypotheses?*

Expected results are:

- R7.1. CRIOS
- R7.2. Actor-oriented clients for the CRIOS
- R7.3. Integration of analysis tools with the CRIOS

SO8 Creation of the observatory for TAISs in FDs

Key questions are:

- *Thinking about the continuity of the project, how can we make the ARUs sustainable?*
- *What financing could be available to generate observatories?*
- *What structure and system of functioning could be the most appropriate? What stakeholders can be the motor of the observatories?*
- *What goals could make us more sustainable and lasting?*

Expected results are:

R8.1. Observatory for TAISs in FDs.

R8.2. Funding strategies for the observatory of TAISs in FD

2. The fieldwork team: Researchers' profile and interpreters

Each partner will focus on data collection working with a recognised NGO or related institution.

The direct data collection will be done by researchers with a background in refugee and asylum studies.

Before starting any fieldwork, all the researchers who are going to conduct interviews or workshops must be familiar with up-to-date data on migratory flows in their territory. Both, from a quantitative and qualitative perspective.

The composition of women and men of each team will be balanced (60%-40%)

Actions that mitigate potential risks of coercion or power differentials between researchers and participants that must be followed are:

- Researchers with a refugee or migrant background, or from the same culture.
- Gender match with interviewees in the case of women.
- Wide experience interviewing vulnerable groups.
- Specially-trained on gender issues.
- Trained on attitudinal procedures for interviews dynamisation (avoiding ethnocentrism, fostering trust relationships, care and sensitivity, security issues, procedures for incidental findings, etc.).

3. Ethics

The project will gather information from pilots in its Action Research Units (ARUs) in order to better understand the problem of attention and inclusion strategies to Vulnerable Groups (VGs) of Forcibly Displaced People (FDP), and evaluate its proposals in this area. In this context, it will look for information that characterise these migrants and their lives, as well as related institutions and societal actors. The types of data collected include sensitive ones, such as gender, age, ethnicity, health, sexual lifestyle, political opinion, and religious or philosophical conviction. The project will set up tailored attention strategies to assist these migrants and their host communities.

The project is committed to ensure that the general benefits of its activities will warrant the involvement and efforts of their participant individuals, limiting any disturbance to them, especially in terms of protecting the identity and integrity of VGs. The project will be based on deliberative co-creation of activities, so participants can design them to bring results of maximum value according to their constraints.

Representatives of all interested stakeholders will be involved in these activities in the field.

The ethical aspects of data collection and research on them have been carefully considered.

The research methodology includes data collection by means of interviews, workshops and questionnaires with both migrants from VGs and actors from civil society, organisations, policymakers, business, and science/academia. In all cases, ethical issues have been considered starting from the recruitment of participants among FDP, their active participation in the research (both in ARU's activities and project workshops), and the management of the gathered information.

The project will set up Privacy by Design rules to guarantee that all research activities address security, ethics and individuals' liberties. The project will enable mechanisms to avoid any intentional or unintentional use of information that can bring any harm to any participant, or being misused in other contexts. All partners performing research will act according to national and European legislation, and in line with national data protection provisions and the European data protection rules. They will also be required to follow agreed rules for the recruitment of participants, the implementation of activities, recording, analysis, and storage of data collected in the project.

The guidelines on these issues will be applied by all partners and periodically reviewed by the Ethics and Information Privacy protection committees of the project. **Each partner will be responsible for compliance in their country and must be able to justify it and prove it to the ethical committee as well as observe national and EU legislation.**

These ethical requirements have been previously approved by the Project Officer of the European Commission assigned to our Grant Agreement and by the national ethics committee.

3.1. Procedures and criteria that will be used to identify/recruit research participants

Regarding the consortium, each partner will follow the same recruitment procedure in the fieldwork phase and in the pilot's phase:

- Detection of potential research participants working in collaboration with the NGOs of each country, always considering the profiles that will be obtained as a result of our methodological design.
- Review of the scheme of interviews previously designed in WP3-Methodological Coordination (see section 6 of this document), and checking with the NGO, to find out if adaptations are needed in each country or for a specific profile of interviews.
- Selection of research participants in collaboration with the NGO that knows their context in each case. This collaboration will pursue to avoid participants' stigmatisation and also analyse other aspects such as the possible presence of traumas, difficulties in communication (e.g. need of an interpreter or deaf interpreter), pressures from her/his membership group. The objective is to detect, as partners have done in other researchers with refugees, which are the ideal conditions for each interviewee.

In this stage, a document with information about the research and the researchers will be provided to participants, so, once that they are informed, they can decide if they want to participate in the research. All participants will also be informed that they may withdraw from the research process at any time. If the research participant decides that s/he does not want to participate in the research process during the collection data phase, for any reason, s/he will be always able to do it. In this document, there will also be information about the anonymisation procedure that we are going to implement to guarantee the confidentiality of the data.

3.2 Description of the technical and organisational measures that will be implemented to safeguard the rights and freedoms of the data subjects/research participants

The main objective of gathering this information from FDP and stakeholders is to detect and define the profiles of VGs of FDP, e.g. women, victims of trafficking in human beings, and people with physical or cognitive disabilities. These profiles will be used to describe the specific needs of these groups.

As our team pointed out in previous research [Hänninen et al., 2013], interviews conducted by mass media sometimes reveal personal data of refugees that may pose a real danger to their lives. Researchers will guarantee the anonymity of the interviewed people throughout all the process.

The procedures the partners will implement for the collection, storage, protection, retention and destruction of data comply with national and EU legislation. More specifically, with all the requirements that are legally established by the Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation). According to this text, all the processing of personal data will be lawful as all research subjects will provide their given consent for the purposes established in this report and that will be detailed in each consent form.

As it is stated in Article 9(1) and Article 89(1), the “processing of personal data revealing racial or ethnic origin, political opinions, religious or philosophical beliefs, or trade union membership, and the processing of genetic data, biometric data for the purpose of uniquely identifying a natural person, data concerning health or data concerning a natural person’s sex life or sexual orientation” will only be done if it is essential “for archiving purposes in the public interest, scientific or historical research purposes or statistical research purposes or statistical purposes”. Moreover, each data subject will have the right to obtain the erasure of personal data as mentioned by the “right to be forgotten” in Article 17 and will have the right to object “at any time to processing of personal data” (Article 21).

An anonymisation procedure will be applied to all interviews in all countries in compliance with Article 89(1): “measures may include pseudonymisation provided that those purposes can be fulfilled in that manner. Where those purposes can be fulfilled by further processing which does not permit or no longer permits the identification of data subjects, those purposes shall be fulfilled in that manner”.

The anonymisation techniques that the project will apply are described next.

3.3 Anonymisation techniques

A detailed Data Management Plan (DMP) with special attention to agreement on specified rules on how to store and exchange data, will be provided at the beginning of the project. All data will be stored anonymously on secure servers that have restricted password protected access, limited to persons approved by the consortium, and data encryption. The storage and transferring across borders, and from institution to institution, will adhere to national, institutional and EU policies, such as the FAIR Data Management guidelines, concerning safe storage and transfer of data. The use of data for analyses will not breach confidentiality.

In order to guarantee the efficiency of the chain of anonymisation, a set of technical measures aimed at concealing, masking and disassociating the personal data of the participants will be taken. These will include both the microdata or direct identification data, and indirect identification data, that is, cross-referenced data from the same or different sources, which could allow the re-identification of a specific person, despite the fact that their information has been anonymised. Among the first group of data are name, location and date, and acquaintances. The last group would include data such as significant dates (e.g. birthdate or date of hospital admission), professions, membership in minority social groups, and economic income. If there were identification variables that could not be anonymised, these data would be removed from the previous process. In the choice of these operations, it must also be guaranteed that the process will not entail a distortion of the real data.

Methods based on combined encryption algorithms using data disturbance techniques (e.g. random exchange, and combination of original data with synthetic data) and generalisation, will be used to guarantee confidentiality, as this is a one-way mathematical operation.

These measures will be implemented by every partner, starting in the fieldwork and continuing with data analysis. The software support tools of the project will implement them.

This securing process cannot be considered as a sporadic process, but as a continuous one. For this reason, the Privacy protection committee will regularly analyse the existing risks and take measures in this regard, completing the DMP followed by the partners. For this, ethical hacking tests will be carried out aimed at assessing the strength of the procedures and risk analysis.

3.4 Measures to protect vulnerable groups and measures applied in place to minimise the risk of their stigmatisation

The research activities will be in accordance with European legislation on this matter, specifically, following the Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation).

The research team knows from experience in previous projects that research on refugees, asylum seekers and migrants, concerns particularly vulnerable groups, who need specific safeguard ethics. The project work methodology has considered the principles specified by the European Commission (EC) in its "Guidance note: Research on refugees, asylum seekers & migrants".

In order to comply with these principles and regulation, the project has designed an ethical self-evaluation that guarantees that our research is relevant to the communities involved and that it has objectives that are not harmful to participants. The project will have a strategic document, the Ethics Plan, with the procedures to be followed by all the ARUs that are included in the action-research platform. It includes:

1. Each partner will focus on data collection working with a recognised NGO or related institution (in the phases of fieldwork and pilots) that will facilitate the specific aspects that are necessary to protect VGs. The project will detail in the meetings the measures needed to implement in place to minimise the risk of stigmatisation in each case. Partners will treat the cases one by one, observing whether participating in the interviews carries any risk of stigmatisation for vulnerable profiles. Researchers and NGO staff will also decide if the presence of counsellors or psychologists is necessary in each case.
2. The direct data collection will be done always by researchers with a background in refugee and asylum studies.
3. Researchers will provide an informed consent that must be signed by the members of the involved groups. Research participants will receive information about the project aims, expected results and limits of the research in the information supplied before getting the informed consent. The purpose is to ensure that participants fully understand the implications of being involved in the research. Participation in surveys and at the events in the project is voluntary and the participants will not be subject to any psychological, social, economic or other form of risk.

4. Researchers will guarantee the anonymity of the interviewed people throughout all the process. As our team pointed out in previous research [Hänninen et al., 2013], interviews sometimes reveal personal data of refugees that may pose a real danger to their lives. So, the project will take any potential measure to guarantee that anonymity, which is of paramount importance to people fearing persecution in their home country or being captured by host country law enforcement agencies.
5. Among these measures are:
 - a. A confidentiality clause in the document for researchers will be included. This intend to avoid that collaborating with the research (for instance signing consent forms), may jeopardise the FDP anonymity.
 - b. The project will only gather data that is essential for the specific research aims. **Names, addresses, specific locations, exact dates will not be collected nor any other specific aspect that could facilitate personal identification.**
6. The researchers of all partners will ensure that there are no misunderstandings because of the language used, with the assistance of an interpreter if necessary.
7. Researchers will keep completely anonymous any information that participants wish to hide for reasons of personal safety or privacy.
8. Researchers will conduct the interviews to each person without the supervision of other members of her/his group. This is the most effective way to safeguard their privacy and prevent stigmatisation, based on the experience the team had in previous projects with FDP and other vulnerable groups.
9. In the case of women, the interviews will be conducted by a female researcher. So, researchers will always ask if they prefer to be interviewed by a woman.
10. Children or adults unable to give their informed consent will never be selected as research participants. The consent of their legal representatives is very difficult to achieve. In addition, it is not necessary for this research to expose them to possible stress in the interviews. The researchers will obtain the information related to these groups by analysing the data that the NGO with relevant expertise can provide, complying with all the ethical requirements.
11. Researchers will not create unjustified expectations in participants about future residence in the EU, the determination of their status nor about how the research will help to improve the situation of their group and how participants will be recognised or rewarded.
12. Researchers will carry out periodic evaluation meetings to ensure that ethical issues are followed in the research conducted by all partners. The Ethics and Privacy protection committees of the project will lead these reviews.

13. Researchers will provide a small compensation to participants in the research.

3.5. Incidental findings policy

In terms of incidental findings policy, the consortium members will resort to UNHCR and local refugee aid NGOs and organisations when something unexpected happens (e.g. illegal situation, disasters, armed conflicts, or terrorist attacks) that interferes the planned research and innovation activities in any of the participating countries. UNHCR, with its global network, has emergency action policies that can assist RAISD consortium members in detailing an incidental findings policy and action plan should the occasion require such. Due to the unexpected and emerging nature of this kind of incidents, each case will be studied specifically, and detailed plans will be made in collaboration with the organisations.

In this research with FDP, researchers can also discover unintentionally information concerning human rights violations (on or by the participants) like human and sexual trafficking, domestic violence, forced marriage, female genital mutilation, trading in human organs, or child pornography. The consortium researchers will implement in WP1 a strategic plan for helping participants in these situations, e.g. by informing the responsible national authorities, NGOs, or other agencies with relevant expertise. This plan must be approved by a competent national research ethics committee.

3.6 Regarding research activities undertaken in non-EU countries

It is confirmed that the research is compatible with EU and international law, according to Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation).

Furthermore, and according to Article 19 of the H2020 Regulation (EU) No 1291/2013, we will demonstrate that the research that will be conducted in third countries would have been legally conducted in one of the EU Member States by means of the approval of a European ethics committee.

3.7 Regarding fair benefit-sharing arrangements with stakeholders

Local researchers from third countries will be involved, local research needs will be responded, and local participants and their communities will be benefited. In fact, those are part of the essential requirements for a Responsible Research and Innovation approach, as we detailed in the methodology.

If ethical issues arise unexpectedly during the research process, we would contact the Commission/Agency immediately to receive appropriate help and guidance.

EU researchers will not be sent to a third country, as fieldwork will be conducted by local researchers.

3.8. Ethical self-evaluation

The deep ethics of research also requires that if there are incidental findings that might compromise the security or integrity of the interviewee or a person in his/her surroundings, we should report to the corresponding authorities.

At the beginning of the RAISD works all partners and team members must ensure that they fulfil the Ethical self-evaluation of project that guarantees that our research is relevant to the communities involved and has objectives that are not harmful or prejudicial to participants.

The project is committed to ensure that the general benefits of its activities will warrant the involvement and efforts of their participant individuals, limiting any disturbance to them, especially in terms of protecting the identity and integrity of VGs. The project will be based on deliberative co-creation of activities and representatives of all interested stakeholders will be involved in these field activities.

The project will enable mechanisms to avoid any intentional or unintentional use of data that can bring any harm to any participant, or being misused in other contexts. All partners performing research will act according to national and European legislation, and in line with national data protection provisions and the European data protection rules. They will be required to follow agreed rules for the recruitment of participants, the implementation of activities, recording, analysis and storage of data collected in the project.

The project will set up Privacy by Design rules to guarantee that all research activities address security, ethics and individuals' liberties. Any survey, interview or workshop participation will be on a voluntary basis with sufficient information to all parties. The information on the rights of interviewees and participants to workshops will be given verbally before the research activity starts. Agreement will be reached with organisations that provide information through documents or interviews, on the disclosure of that information and the protection of confidentiality.

All data will be stored anonymously on secure servers that has restricted, password protected access and data encryption. An identification number will be assigned to each participant. The storage and transferring of across borders, and from institution to institution, will adhere to national, institutional and EU policies, such as the FAIR Data Management guidelines, concerning safe storage and transfer of data. The use of data for analyses will not breach confidentiality.

If ethical issues arise unexpectedly during the research process, we would contact the Commission/Agency immediately to receive appropriate help and guidance.

The project will carry out periodic evaluation meetings to ensure that ethical issues are followed by all partners in the research.

3.9 Informed Consent Form

PROJECT TITLE	Reshaping Attention and Inclusion Strategies for Distinctively vulnerable people among the forcibly displaced
PROJECT ACRONYM	RAISD
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CALL AND TOPIC	Migration-08-2018 Addressing the challenge of forced migration
FUNDING SCHEME	Horizon 2020 - Research and Innovation Action
PROJECT DATES	1/2/2019 - 31/1/2022

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 programme under grant agreement 822688.

1. INTRODUCTION

You have been invited to take part in a research study. Before making a decision on whether you want to participate or not, please read this document carefully. We will guarantee that you understand all the provided information, so let us know if you need an interpreter. Please ask all the questions you may have, so you can be completely sure to understand all the proceedings of the study, including risks and benefits. This informed consent document may include words that you do not understand. If this is the case, please ask the contact researcher or any other member of the study to fully explain the meaning of the word or piece of information you do not accurately understand. We assure the compliance of the project proceedings with the current legislation.

2. PURPOSE OF THE PROJECT

Reshaping Attention and Inclusion Strategies for Distinctively vulnerable people among the forcibly displaced (RAISD)

The project 'Reshaping Attention and Inclusion Strategies for Distinctively vulnerable people among the forcibly displaced' (RAISD) addresses the need for effective strategies for the attention and inclusion of **distinctively Vulnerable Groups** among Forcibly Displaced People. Its' **overall objective is to identify these groups, their specific challenges and needs, to be able to discover and provide Tailored Attention and Inclusion Strategies** for them. Data acquisition in the Project will consist of surveys, questionnaires, interviews and focus groups.

3. DURATION OF THE RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

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Del. 3.2.2 Manual for Researchers: Ethics and Gender issues [07/019]

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Project activities will last 36 months from 02/2019 to 01/2022.

4. RISKS OR INCONVENIENCES

No risk is foreseen. We will guarantee the protection of your data and its anonymisation in all phases of this investigation. We have an ethical committee that oversees this and a specific **procedure for incidental findings**, such as references to human trafficking, human rights violations, child abuses, etc. You are only requested to be available to participate.

5. BENEFITS

To decide for each partner: Those who are involved in the research should be compensated for time and effort. Usually, this compensation is provided as cash, voucher or some gift. You will receive small cash compensation, a voucher or a gift for your dedication.

With your participation you will make a substantial contribution to **discover and provide Tailored Attention and Inclusion Strategies** for Vulnerable Groups among Forcibly Displaced People.

6. PRIVACY AND CONFIDENTIALITY

Responses you give in the questionnaires, interviews, workshops and focus groups will be recorded. Your recorded data will not include any personal identification, so it will not be possible to identify you afterwards.

Information will be processed during the phase of data analysis and will be shown in project reports. It will not be possible to identify the source of the information. The results of this investigation may be published in scientific journals or at conferences and may be used in further studies. None of the provided personal data will be given to third parties. The responsible for data custody will be Rubén Fuentes (Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Spain).

The authorisation for the use and access to this information is valid until the end of the study unless you decide to cancel it before. If you should decide to deny your consent, please contact the investigator and let her/him know of your intention of leaving the study.

Your decision to whether or not give your authorisation for the use and diffusion of the information provided by you is completely voluntary. However, if you do not provide the investigators with this authorisation now or if you cancel it in the future, you will not be able to participate in this study.

You can request to be interviewed by a female researcher if you feel more comfortable to share your experiences that way.

Please notice that your participation in the study will not contribute to facilitate your future residence in the EU or the determination of your refugee status by any national authorities.

7. CONTACT PERSONS

In case of any issue involving you in your role of participant of this research study, you are invited to inform the national project coordinator (**data to be included in each participant country**). The local representative will be (**to be filled by each partner organisation including email address**).

8. CONFIRMATION

Your participation in this study is only possible if you freely and independently sign this consent to authorise us to use the data you provide. If you do not wish to do so, please do not participate in this study.

I hereby declare:

I am 18 years or older and I am competent to provide consent;

- I have been fully informed about the aims and purposes of the Project. I understand that there is no compulsion to participate in the Project and, if I choose to participate, I may at any stage withdraw my participation;
- I have read, or had read to me, a document providing information about this research and this consent form. I have had the opportunity to ask questions and all my questions have been answered to my satisfaction, and I fully understand the description of the research that is being provided to me;
- I agree that my data (collected by surveys, questionnaires, interviews or focus groups) is used for scientific purposes and I have no objection that my data is published in scientific publications in a way that does not reveal my identity);
- I understand that, subject to the constraints above, no recordings will be replayed in any public forum or made available to any audience other than the current researchers/research team;
- I freely and voluntarily agree to be part of this research study, though without prejudice to my legal and ethical rights;
- I understand that I may refuse to answer any question and that I may withdraw at any time without penalty;
- I understand that my participation is fully anonymous and that no personal details about me will be recorded;

Information may be shared among any of the other researcher(s) and partners participating in this Project **in an anonymous form** (namely information which does not relate to an identified or identifiable natural person or to personal data. It is rendered anonymous in such a manner that the data subject is not or no longer identifiable). All information I give will be treated as confidential. The researcher(s) will ensure to preserve my anonymity.

I have received a copy of this agreement.

This consent form is made pursuant to the relevant national, European and international data protection laws and regulations and personal data treatment obligations. Specifically, this consent document complies with the following laws and regulations:

The research project meets the data protection requirements set out in the European regulations, and specifically in the treatment of data regarding its international transfer. The Spanish law incorporates from May 25, 2018 (Royal Decree-law 5/2018, of July 27, urgent measures for the adaptation of Spanish law to the European Union

regulations on data protection) the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) Regulation (EU) 2016/679 (Ref. DOUE-L-2016-80807). The research is granted with the security levels established in the legal framework.

Statement of investigator's responsibility: I have explained the nature and purpose of this research study, the procedures to be undertaken and any risks that may be involved. I have offered to answer any questions and fully answered such questions. I believe that the participant understands my explanation and has freely given informed consent.

Name and surname of the researcher:.....

Place, date and signature of the researcher:.....

Signature of the interviewee:.....

4. Gender perspective

The gender dimension is considered and integrated in the entire research process. As the team knows from previous research experiences, integrating the gender perspective is not an easy task because it must be applied in a structural way and adapted in the different steps of the investigation. In this case, the project will apply the gender perspective in four priority areas in which universities and centres of research can usefully undertake gender actions (LERU, 2010): 1) leadership, vision and strategy; 2) measures for achieving structural change; 3) strategies for effective implementation of those measures; and 4) steps for addressing the lack of a gender dimension in the researches.

Regarding the composition of the research groups in each action research unit, the project will follow several considerations. First, the composition of women and men of each team will be balanced. Secondly, the decision-making process will prioritise the existence of a shared leadership between women and men. Third, although there are gender experts in the teams, the design of the gender dimension and its application will be collaborative and involve both female and male members of teams. Fourth, there will be previously designed and precise measures to assess that the gender perspective had been applied in the process, or to adapt it to the actual requirements if necessary. Finally, the dissemination of research will emphasise how the gender dimension has been included throughout the process, serving as a demonstration effect for other research projects.

Regarding the groups involved in the research, it should be considered:

- Forcibly displaced women are a particularly VG that suffers violence in their transit and camps (Laacher, 2010). They are particularly vulnerable in situations of FD due to the combination of non-conflict related factors (e.g. access to education, resources, health services, food, and ease of movement), and conflict-exacerbated factors (e.g. social breakdown, vulnerability, sexual violence, lack of personal security, shelter, and food distribution).
- Risk of being treated as passive victims.
- Revision of the interview guide for FDP by other NGOs. For example:
 - Question number 8 can be a highly sensitive question for women or LGTB people that escaped from their families. So this question should be avoided if they do not mention this aspect of their lives freely.
 - Question number 20 can also be a highly sensitive question for certain groups or cultures. If the interviewee has not mentioned it before, we should ask this question in a more indirect way, for example: Have you ever have any kind of problem because of your partner? Do you have problems to find a partner?

Other relevant sources:

- What gender equality in RRI means: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IWz4qqATmbU>
- Gender Toolkit: <https://www.yellowwindow.com/genderinresearch>
- The Genderbread Person. A teaching tool for better understand gender: anatomical sex, gender identity, gender expression and attraction: <https://www.genderbread.org/>

- Good Practices of Gender Sensitive Research: Guidelines and Information Sheet: <https://www.rri-tools.eu/-/good-practices-of-gender-sensitive-research-guidelines-and-information-sheet>

5. Examples of practical cases related to ethical and gender issues.

These practical cases were addressed in the Kick of Meeting of RAISD (11th- 13th March 2019).

CASE 1: A Syrian man with hearing impairment has doubts about his participation in the study.

To select the interviewed people, researchers have to go to NGOs, so they must do preliminary work with NGOs and convince them to work with them. Before the interview, the interviewer has to explain in a concise manner what the project is about, for this purpose, in the informed consent there is a short description of what is expected in the project

To avoid communication problems, the interviewers must be selected according to the target and previously informed about the specific characteristics of the interviewed, firstly by the NGO and then consulting secondary sources of information.

Remember that the methodology to obtain information directly from FDP will be individual interviews. Focus groups are thought for hosting communities, organisations and other stakeholders.

We must consider the level of the hearing impairment. An interpreter also implies sign language.

CASE 2: An Afghan head of the family has been contacted to participate in the study with his wife and son. His son is a young adult who has suffered persecution because of his sexual orientation. Both mother and son want to participate in the study; however, the father has doubts.

The context of the country plays a key role, so the differences in culture will define the addressing of the problem.

How to secure people participating in the research? Saying that we are not going to make use of any data that can suppose any danger.

The problem about sexual orientation is not only an issue for children but for the community: How the community is going to judge? Probably the head of the family is going to hide it to avoid reject from the community. I will be difficult to convince the father to participate on the research. At some point we would need to withdraw because we are able to convince the father to participate.

At an institutional level, there are two groups of countries expected. European countries that are part of EU, and NGOs; and, on the other hand, countries closer to the countries that are sending migrants.

Consider specific agencies working with them, some working with UN. Consider also if religious authorities can play a key role.

CASE 3: A young Coptic woman from Egypt has escaped and, during the interview, the interviewer discovers that she suffered sexual violence during the transit.

The informed consent must be signed before the interview.

A woman should be interviewed by a woman. In this specific case, she should be interviewed by a Christian woman.

The previous information about interviewees coming from NGOs is of paramount importance to foresee this kind of situations. In this example, what we would know in advance is that she is a woman that comes from Egypt; the information about the rape is supposed to be obtained during the interview.

In case of incidental findings, the member of the project must consult the ethical committee. Interviewer should be trained on these sensible issues. After the interview, we can assess the person with psychological health. In this kind of situations, we should consider if this person should be considered for the study.

6. References and Disclaimer

Directive 95/46/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 October 1995 on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data.

European Commission (2016). Guidance Note – Research on Refugees, Asylum Seekers & Migrants. European Commission: Brussels.

Hänninen, L., Bueno, T., Cela, J., García-Castillo, N., Núñez García, P., Parras, A.: Refugee women and the media: analysis of the media visibility of refugee women (Spanish 'Mujeres refugiadas y medios: análisis de la visibilidad mediática de las refugiadas'). Fragua, 2013.

Laacher, S.: Violence against women during their clandestine journey: Algeria, France, Spain, Morocco (French "Les violences faites aux femmes pendant leur voyage clandestin: Algérie, France, Espagne, Maroc"). EHES-CEMS, 2010.

LERU: Women, research and universities - Excellence without gender bias. 2010. Available at <https://www.leru.org/files/Women-Research-and-Universities-Excellence-without-Gender-Bias-Executive-summary.pdf>

Regulation (EU) No 1291/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 establishing Horizon 2020 - the Framework Programme for Research and Innovation (2014-2020) and repealing Decision No 1982/2006/EC

Regulation (EU) No 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data.



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