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Evaluation of a violence prevention intervention and lessons for future research in conflict settings:
Working with men to prevent violence against women – a community survey, cluster randomised controlled trial and nested cohort study in Côte d’Ivoire

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Declaration by the candidate

I, Mazeda Hossain, confirm that the work presented in this thesis is my own. Where information has been derived from other sources, I confirm that this has been indicated in the thesis.

Mazeda Hossain

ABSTRACT

Background

Evidence from armed conflict settings points to high levels of intimate partner violence (IPV) against women. Current knowledge on how to prevent IPV is limited – especially within war-affected settings. This research aims to inform the prevention of IPV in conflict-affected settings, specifically identifying community exposures to violence and traumatic events and their consequences among men and women and the impact of an IPV prevention intervention in Côte d'Ivoire.

Methods

This thesis represents a coordinated programme of research comprised of four studies: (1) a systematic review of violence against women (VAW) prevention interventions in conflict settings; (2) a community survey to determine community levels of exposure and perpetration of IPV, non-partner violence and traumatic events before, during and after a period of conflict; (3) a cluster randomised controlled trial to determine the added value of an IPV prevention intervention working with men; and (4) a nested cohort study to assess the gendered and temporal impact of violence and the intervention on mental health.

Results

The systematic review uncovered an extensive VAW prevention programme but limited research on its effectiveness. The community survey found high levels of IPV, non-partner violence and traumatic events among women and men. Women experienced higher overall levels of violence compared with men. The cluster RCT found significant differences between men in the intervention and control groups with regard to their ability to manage conflict and their increased engagement in gender-equitable behaviours. Among women, the cohort study found that factors significantly associated with post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) included male partner alcohol use and experience of IPV in the past year. Men were strongly protected from PTSD if they cohabitated with their female partner. A research commentary further advocates for violence prevention programming in conflict settings with attention to all forms of violence against women, including IPV.

Conclusion

In conflict-affected settings, policy approaches and interventions that aim to improve the lives of survivors should work towards programming that promotes gender equality and protects women and girls from abuse.

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ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AOR	adjusted odds ratio
ARR	adjusted risk ratio
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women
CI	confidence interval
CTS	Conflict Tactics Scale
DfID	Department for International Development
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
DV	Domestic Violence
EMAP	Engaging Men in Accountable Practice
ESVC	Elimination of Sexual Violence in Conflict
GEM	Gender Equitable Men
GBV	gender-based violence
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
IDP	internally displaced persons
IMAGES	International Men and Gender Equality Survey
IPV	intimate partner violence
IRC	International Rescue Committee
KAP	knowledge, attitudes and practice
LSHTM	London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine
MDG	Men's Discussion Group
MWPI	Men and Women in Partnership Initiative

NGO	non-governmental organisation
OR	odds ratio
PTSD	post-traumatic stress disorder
RCT	randomised controlled trial
RR	risk ratio
SD	standard deviation
SE	standard error
SGBV	sexual and gender-based violence
SRH	sexual and reproductive health
SVRI	Sexual Violence Research Initiative
TIDieR	template for standardising intervention description and replication
TTM	trans-theoretical model
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNESCWA	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
VAW	violence against women
VAWG	violence against women and girls
VSLA	village savings and loans association
WGRN	Women and Girls Rebuilding Nations
WHO	World Health Organization

CHAPTER 1

1. Thesis structure and contributions of the candidate

1.1. Structure of the thesis

This PhD thesis is comprised of a collection of research papers. The research papers have been published or submitted to peer-reviewed journals as independent research contributions for a global review of violence prevention interventions in conflict settings, a community survey, a cluster randomised trial of an intimate partner violence (IPV) prevention intervention, a nested cohort study and a research commentary.

The thesis comprises four studies and a research commentary and is structured as follows.

Chapter 2 is an introduction that includes an overview of the epidemiological knowledge and methodological considerations of researching violence, and of health and violence prevention interventions in conflict-affected settings. **Chapter 3** presents the rationale for the thesis and the conceptual frameworks used for the design and analysis of the research. **Chapter 4** describes the aims, objectives and background to the intervention and the research methods used for the studies included in the thesis.

Chapter 5 presents a mapping and systematic review of the global evidence base on violence against women (VAW) prevention interventions and evaluations (Study 1), while **Chapter 6** details the community survey findings (Study 2) and **Chapter 7** describes the cluster randomised controlled trial (RCT) findings (Study 3). **Chapter 8** details findings from a nested cohort study to examine the effect of the intervention and violence on mental health (Study 4). And **Chapter 9** presents a research commentary advocating for further investment in the evaluation of VAW prevention strategies in conflict-affected settings.

Chapter 10 concludes the thesis with a final summary of the findings and their contributions to the field, the limitations of the research, a final discussion and implications of the findings for policy, programming and future research. The thesis also includes an overview of the impact of the research to date.

Copies of data collection tools are included in the Appendices along with detailed tables for the systematic review.

1.2. Contributions of the candidate to the thesis

This thesis was completed as a part-time doctoral student at the London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine (LSHTM) (2009–15), where I also work as a full-time social epidemiologist (2005–present). Prior to enrolling in the LSHTM doctoral programme, I completed my MSc degree at LSHTM in the Faculty of Epidemiology and Population Health. Upon completion, I joined the research group run by my thesis supervisor, Professor Charlotte Watts, in the Faculty of Public Health and Policy. As a staff social epidemiologist, I worked closely with Dr Cathy Zimmerman and Professor Watts to design, manage, analyse and disseminate findings from cross-sectional and cohort research studies on gender-based violence (GBV) and health. This included working on studies examining health and violence among sex trafficking survivors and asylum seekers in several European Union countries (United Kingdom, Belgium, Italy, Moldova, Ukraine, Bulgaria and the Czech Republic).

In 2008, I was offered the opportunity to lead a cluster RCT in Côte d'Ivoire evaluating a new intervention developed by the International Rescue Committee (IRC) to address the gap in interventions that worked directly with men in humanitarian settings. I was able to apply my methodological training as a social epidemiologist and, in addition, I was able to use my personal knowledge of Côte d'Ivoire. For two and a half years, between 2000 and 2002, I lived and worked in a small, rural village in the north-eastern corner of the country where I served as a Peace Corps volunteer. I learned to speak Ivorian French and elementary Dioula and worked on health and development activities alongside community members. During my time there, I also watched tensions flare along ethnic and political lines and violence and killings become more commonplace. As the security situation became more tenuous, I was evacuated in 2002 when the country became officially divided into rebel-controlled and government-controlled areas and the Crisis period had officially started. Wanting to continue working in West Africa, I next worked with the World Food Programme in the refugee camps of neighbouring Guinea as a monitoring and evaluation specialist. It was there, while conducting household surveys and focus group discussions on food ration use among refugees from Sierra Leone and Liberia, that I again heard first-hand about the

atrocities and effects of war and violence. Importantly, I learned how research and humanitarian aid could work hand in hand to improve the lives of people in conflict-affected settings. Thus, from its design to the dissemination phases, my thesis is heavily influenced by my experiences living and working in West Africa.

All of the research presented in this thesis represents primary data collection activities (community survey, cluster RCT and nested cohort) and a systematic review. I led the design, tool development, data collection, data analysis, write-up and dissemination activities for all research components. In addition, I managed the trial implementation, including financial management, contracting, partner liaison, and the hiring and training of field workers. This work was completed under the supervision of Professor Charlotte Watts and Dr Cathy Zimmerman, who provided input on the research questions and tools and critical feedback on all drafts. Two additional colleagues within the Gender Violence and Health Centre also contributed to this work. Dr Ligia Kiss provided input into the research tools and critical feedback on publication drafts and co-facilitated two fieldworker training workshops. Ms Tanya Abramsky provided statistical support for the final trial analysis and nested cohort study and critical feedback on the trial findings and nested cohort publications. In addition, Mr Drissa Kone (field research manager) and the IRC GBV team provided input into the research tools to ensure that they were culturally appropriate, support for the fieldwork logistics to make sure that they were feasible and appropriately addressed the current security situation, and feedback on the preliminary analyses. The forms outlining the specific contributions of the candidate and all co-authors to individual papers are provided before the start of individual research papers.

CHAPTER 2

2. Introduction: epidemiological and methodological context

2.1. Prevalence of violence against women in conflict-affected settings

Violence against women and girls (VAWG) includes intimate partner violence (IPV), child sexual abuse, forced marriage, sexual harassment, and rape (Watts and Zimmerman, 2002). Global estimates of lifetime experiences of VAWG range from 15% to 71% (Garcia-Moreno et al., 2006); within conflict-affected settings, violence is often a lifetime occurrence, happening before, during and after a conflict period (Liberia Institute of Statistics and Geo-Information Services (LISGIS) [Liberia] et al., 2007, Swiss et al., 1998, Hossain et al., 2010, Ministère de la Famille de la Femme et des Affaires Sociales (MFFAS) and UNFPA, 2008, Bartels et al., 2010, Steiner et al., 2009, Stark et al., 2009), making it a clear human rights and public health issue in humanitarian settings (Marsh et al., 2006).

Increasing recognition of sexual violence has brought the issue onto the international agenda, although it remains the 'least condemned of war crimes' (O'Connor, 2014). Research has suggested that, at all stages of a conflict, women and girls remain at high risk of sexual violence, physical violence, and various forms of exploitation, including sex trafficking (Ward, 2002, Ward and Marsh, 2006). Reports of non-partner sexual violence range from 0.2% to 72% among women (Ministère de la Famille de la Femme et des Affaires Sociales (MFFAS) and UNFPA, 2008, Omanyondo, 2005) and 1% to 16.5% among men (Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), 2005, Johnson et al., 2008) in sub-Saharan African conflict settings. Within armed conflict-affected settings, women and girls are doubly burdened by experiences of violence as they are often survivors of violence directly related to the conflict and of violence perpetrated by their husbands, boyfriends or other family members (Hossain et al., 2014b, Bastick et al., 2007a), abuses that are often hidden and unacknowledged by the international or any other justice system. Globally, one out of three women report an experience of physical or sexual violence from an intimate partner (Devries et al., 2013) and nearly 7.2% of women report an experience of sexual violence from a non-partner (Abrahams et al., 2014). In conflict settings such as the Democratic

Republic of the Congo (DRC), Côte d'Ivoire, Kosovo and Syria, figures on reported sexual and physical violence range from 6.4% to 40% (Tappis et al., 2012, Hossain et al., 2014a, Johnson et al., 2010, Stark and Ager, 2011) but actual rates are likely to be higher due to under-reporting. However, global data point to partner violence as the most common form of violence, compared with non-partner violence (Devries et al., 2013, Abrahams et al., 2014).

Although both women and men in conflict settings are likely to have experienced several types of violence by different perpetrators, some forms of violence are far less well-documented. For example, there is a relative dearth of evidence on the extent of partner violence in conflict-affected settings, particularly during and immediately after a period of insecurity (Clark et al., 2010, Giacaman et al., 2010, Sivakumaran, 2007, Stark et al., 2009, Fonseca et al., 2001, de Jong et al., 2008, Green, 2007, Roberts et al., 2008). Until recently, most data collection on violence in areas affected by conflict has measured rape committed by armed actors, with much of the data on violence against women drawn from governmental or humanitarian agencies or from reports produced by health facilities or gender-based violence (GBV) response services, which often note the most grievous cases (Cohen et al., 2013). This specific focus, while important for justice measures, fails to account for the multiple and related types of violence that are experienced during a conflict and in the displacement and reconstruction phases. Potential misunderstandings of the true reach and impact of sexual and other forms of violence occur when data on GBV are limited and the structural factors that increase women's risk of violence – such as limited mobility, discriminatory access to money or financing and restricted service access – are not considered (The International Rescue Committee, 2014).

Alongside conflict-related violence, violence perpetrated by an intimate partner is highly prevalent and likely to have been present before a conflict and to continue long after reconstruction efforts are underway. Population-level data from the DRC demonstrate this trend: over 50% of women have experienced physical violence, with 35% of ever-partnered women reporting sexual violence from their intimate partner and 16% reporting an experience of non-partner sexual violence. Among women living in areas of active conflict, higher levels of sexual violence are often reported, both within and outside their families (Ministère du Plan and Macro International Inc, 2008, Peterman et al., 2011). In a recent systematic review of sexual violence among female refugees and internally displaced people

in complex humanitarian emergencies across 14 countries, 21% of women had experienced sexual violence (intimate partner and non-partner rape) (Vu et al., 2014). These patterns of violence against women underline the need for initiatives to respond explicitly to the breadth of sexual and physical violence by all perpetrators in conflict settings, including intimate partners.

2.2. Prevalence of partner violence in other settings

The first population-level studies measuring partner violence using comparable methodologies appeared in the mid-1990s; since then, the research community has firmly established that violence by a male against his female partner is a common occurrence, with hundreds of studies reporting the prevalence of partner violence and its corresponding adverse health and social consequences (Campbell, 2002, Garcia-Moreno et al., 2005, Jewkes et al., 2002, Kishor and Johnston, 2004, Watts and Zimmerman, 2002, Devries et al., 2013).

The World Health Organization (WHO) Multi-country Study on Domestic Violence and Health was one of the first large-scale studies to collect comparable data across a range of settings (Garcia-Moreno et al., 2005). This household survey was conducted in 1997 within 10 countries at rural and urban sites (Garcia-Moreno et al., 2006). The prevalence of any type of partner violence (physical and/or sexual) experienced in a woman's lifetime ranged from 71% in Ethiopia to 16% in Japan (Garcia-Moreno et al., 2005). In addition to the WHO study, the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) now include a standardised violence module in some settings. These national DHS surveys report lifetime partner violence levels experienced among ever-partnered women that range from 75% in Bangladesh to 16% in the Dominican Republic (Hindin et al., 2008). Other studies conducted in higher-income settings have found similar trends (Kishor and Johnson, 2004). Evidence on the prevalence of partner violence experienced by men is more limited in comparison; however, among studies that record IPV experiences among men, the reported prevalence is generally lower and the health and social consequences are less severe compared with women.

2.3. Health consequences of partner violence among women

In the last decade, the public health field has started to recognise that violence against women represents a risk factor for a range of health outcomes, including poor mental health, adverse reproductive outcomes, poor sexual health, disability, chronic pain, coronary heart disease, traumatic brain injury and death, to name a few (Garcia-Moreno et al., 2013, Ellsberg et al., 2008, Campbell, 2002, Devries et al., 2010, Bonomi et al., 2006, Beydoun et al., 2012, Vives-Cases et al., 2011, Kwako et al., 2011).

Among women, the physical and mental health consequences of experiencing partner violence are well-documented. These include a range of long- and shorter-term physical health symptoms, such as injury, functional disabilities (e.g. decreased ability to perform daily activities), memory loss, vaginal bleeding, fistula, headaches, chronic pain, chest pains, acute sprains and strains, and increased risk of sexually transmitted infections (including HIV) (Ellsberg et al., 2008, Campbell et al., 2002, Coker et al., 2000, Leserman et al., 1996, Bonomi et al., 2009, Dossa et al., 2015). Evidence also suggests that there are cumulative effects of violence and its physical health consequences (Garcia-Moreno et al., 2005). A dose–effect relationship has been noted between the nature of partner violence experienced and physical health (McCauley et al., 1998, Straus et al., 2009), indicating that more severe or repetitive experiences of partner violence may have longer-lasting impacts on women’s health.

In addition to adverse physical health outcomes, psychological distress among female victims of violence is also common. Mental health symptoms may include depression, anxiety, symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and suicidal thoughts or attempts (Ellsberg et al., 2008, McCauley et al., 1998, Edwards et al., 2009, Bonomi et al., 2006, Romito et al., 2005, Basile et al., 2004). In conflict-affected settings, such as the DRC, women who reported any type of sexual violence (conflict- or non-conflict-related) also reported high levels of PTSD symptoms (Dossa et al., 2015). Poor reproductive health outcomes have also been documented, including foetal loss, unintended pregnancy and low birthweight (Sarkar, 2008, Alio et al., 2009, Martin et al., 1999). Abuse during pregnancy was reported by 5% of women participating in the WHO Multi-country Study, with 25% to 50% reporting having been kicked or punched in the abdomen (Garcia-Moreno et al., 2005).

Table 2.1 presents a range of health outcomes associated with experiences of partner violence.

Table 2.1. Potential health consequences of experiencing physical and/or sexual violence

* Reproduced from 'World Report on Violence and Health' (WHO, 2002).

FATAL OUTCOMES	NON-FATAL OUTCOMES		
	Physical injuries and chronic conditions	Sexual and reproductive sequelae	Psychological and behavioural outcomes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Femicide • Suicide • AIDS-related mortality • Maternal mortality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fractures • Abdominal/thoracic injuries • Chronic pain syndromes • Fibromyalgia • Permanent disability • Gastrointestinal disorders • Irritable bowel syndrome • Lacerations and abrasions • Ocular damage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gynaecological disorders • Pelvic inflammatory disease • Sexually transmitted infections, including HIV • Unwanted pregnancy • Pregnancy complications • Miscarriage / low birth weight • Sexual dysfunction • Unsafe abortion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Depression and anxiety • Eating and sleeping disorders • Drug and alcohol abuse • Phobias and panic disorder • Poor self-esteem • Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) • Psychosomatic disorders • Self-harm • Unsafe sexual behaviour

2.4. Measuring violence

The measurement of IPV and non-partner violence is part of a relatively new and evolving field. One of the first national-level studies on IPV (also referred to as domestic violence) was conducted in Colombia in 1990 (Kishor, 2005). Since that time, the types and specificity of questions and methodological approaches have been developed further. Today, research on this topic explicitly includes the use of ethical guidelines to ensure safe and principled research design and data collection procedures, as well as guidelines on the interpretation and dissemination of sensitive data collected from populations that may have experienced past trauma or could potentially be harmed through participation in the research (Watts et al., 1999, Zimmerman and Watts, 2003, Ellsberg et al., 2001, Ellsberg and Heise, 2002).

Over the past 30 years there has been a growing consensus on how to document the prevalence of IPV. The Conflict Tactics Scale (CTS, CTS2-revised) was developed by Murray Straus in 1979 and has since been used extensively in many epidemiological surveys on partner violence (Straus and Douglas, 2004, Straus et al., 1996, Straus, 1979). This tool operationalises violence measurement by focusing on the frequency of specific acts of violence that vary in their severity. The CTS/CTS2-revised defines physical violence as observable acts that occur in situations of couple conflict, such as ever being 'slapped',

'pushed', 'hit', 'beaten', 'burnt', 'choked' or 'threatened with a weapon'; sexual violence (added into the CTS2-revised version) consists of forced and coerced sex; and psychological abuse includes intimidation, threats and insults (Straus et al., 1996).

Despite the advances in measuring the prevalence and incidence of partner violence, debate remains on whether the CTS fully captures the chronic nature, severity and context of physical and sexual abuse (Dobash and Dobash, 2004, Nazroo, 1995). For example, the counting of specific behavioural acts does not account for related dimensions such as the context under which the violent act occurred, especially when the act may have been motivated by self-defence or retaliation or used as a controlling tactic by one partner (Lindhorst and Tajima, 2008). It does not allow for an understanding of the intent, consequences or context of the abuse.

Today, many epidemiological studies on violence against women utilise questions based on the CTS and the CTS has been established as a reliable instrument (Archer, 1999) for determining the prevalence of violence rather than the intent, consequences or context of partner violence. Compared with its use in research among women, this instrument has rarely been adopted for surveys that include men, and therefore may not capture certain aspects of male experiences of abuse, especially around sexual violence. In studies that have used a modified CTS to measure violence, it has been noted that the context and impact of violence against a partner differed between women and men (Hines and Saudino, 2003, Archer, 2002, O'Leary and Williams, 2006, Straus et al., 2009, Browning and Dutton, 1986, Cunradi et al., 2009, Perry and Fromuth, 2005).

Since its initial development, other revisions have been developed, such as the module included in the WHO Multi-country Study, which do not position the violent acts in relation to conflict but rather to their 'intentionality' (WHO, 2002). This version has increasingly been used among both women and men (Hines and Saudino, 2003, Archer, 2002, O'Leary and Williams, 2006, Straus et al., 2009, Browning and Dutton, 1986, Cunradi et al., 2009, Perry and Fromuth, 2005), although the context and impact of violence against a partner differ between women and men.

In addition to physical and sexual violence, partner emotional abuse has been linked to poor mental health, including suicidal ideation, functional disabilities and depression (Yoshihama

et al., 2009, Ludermir et al., 2010). Emotional abuse has been conceptualised in different ways, starting with the CTS (Straus, 1979), which measured verbal aggression, and later the WHO Multi-country Study module, which measures specific acts: insulted or made to feel bad about oneself; humiliated or belittled in front of others; intimidated or scared on purpose; and threatened with harm (Heise et al., 2010, Garcia-Moreno et al., 2006). As with physical and sexual violence, these acts are counted and debate is ongoing about which constructs are being measured, how they are related to other forms of violence, and at which point these acts qualify as abuse (Heise et al., 2010).

Table 2.2. Common definitions of violence against women and girls (adapted from Fulu and Kerr-Wilson, 2015)

Intimate partner violence	IPV refers to any behaviour in an intimate relationship that causes physical, sexual or psychological harm, including aggression, sexual coercion, psychological abuse and controlling behaviour (WHO, 2005). An intimate partner or relationship is defined as a person with whom an individual has a close, personal relationship that may be characterised by emotional connectedness, regular contact or sexual behaviour, identification as a couple, and cohabitation. Intimate partners may include current or former spouses, boyfriends or girlfriends, dating partners, and ongoing sexual partners (Breiding et al., 2015).
Sexual violence – partner and non-partner	Any sexual act, attempt to obtain a sexual act, unwanted sexual comments or advances, or acts to traffic or otherwise directed against a person’s sexuality using coercion, by any person regardless of their relationship to the victim, in any setting, including but not limited to home and work (WHO, 2007).
Child sexual abuse	Involvement of a child in sexual activity that he or she does not fully comprehend, is unable to give informed consent to, or for which the child is not developmentally prepared and cannot give consent, or that violates the laws or social taboos of society. Interactions between a child and an older child/adult who by age or development is in a position of responsibility, trust or power and the child is used as an object of sexual gratification for the other person (WHO, 2003).
Child abuse or maltreatment	Child abuse or maltreatment constitutes all forms of physical and/or emotional ill-treatment, sexual abuse, neglect or negligent treatment or commercial or other exploitation, resulting in actual or potential harm to the child’s health, survival, development or dignity in the context of a relationship of responsibility, trust or power (Watts et al., 1999).

In addition to IPV, measures have been developed to assess levels of violence perpetrated by someone other than an intimate partner (non-partner violence). Non-partner violence is often distinguished by life stage (adult and childhood) and may include physical and sexual

violence as well as child abuse or maltreatment. Compared with research on IPV, studies on non-partner violence are relatively underdeveloped in terms of standardised definitions and tools (Abrahams et al., 2014). Table 2.2. presents an overview of common definitions of violence against women and girls (Fulu and Kerr-Wilson, 2015).

This thesis will draw on the definitions associated with intimate partner violence (physical and sexual), non-partner violence (physical and sexual) and child sexual abuse.

2.5. Programming and evaluation challenges in conflict-affected settings

Violence in conflict settings may be perpetrated by a range of individuals (e.g. combatants, family or intimate partners) and in a range of settings (e.g. homes, while collecting water or in refugee camps) (Mukwege and Nangini, 2009, Bastick et al., 2007b, Ward and Brewer, 2004, Johnson et al., 2008, Taback et al., 2008). The limited research that has been conducted in settings with continual insecurity has been carried out on convenience samples (Nduna and Goodyear, 1997), in refugee or internally displaced persons (IDP) camps (Pham et al., 2004), or through service record reviews (CARE, 2005, Steiner et al., 2009, Wakabi, 2008, Hagan et al., 2005, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), 2005, Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), 2005, Okumu et al., 2005) either during or immediately after a conflict (Gilgen et al., 2010, Glass et al., 2014). Individuals in conflict-affected settings have often witnessed or been subjected to conflict-related or community violence, which may increase the risk of subsequent violence perpetration among men and violence experienced by women (Clark et al., 2010, Raghavan et al., 2009, Hynes et al., 2004, Ward and Brewer, 2004), especially IPV. The needs and modes of delivery for those who have experienced and perpetrated violence often differ because individuals are likely to have faced various traumatic events from direct conflict-related violence and non-conflict violence (Glass et al., 2012, Bell et al., 2012, Casey et al., 2011). These factors often influence – and sometimes prevent – service delivery and prevention programming and, for evaluation research, they can hinder data collection.

As the prevention of and response to violence against women and girls receive greater attention, international and national-level bodies have recognised the need for improved data that are robust and comparable. In 2013, the United Nations (UN) acknowledged that the lack of comparable and reliable data on violence against women was one factor

preventing the development of policies and programmes that improved gender equality (UN Women, 2013). The UN has therefore created a set of gender indicators that represent a step forward in understanding progress towards the Millennium Development Goals or Sustainable Development Goals (United Nations General Assembly, 2015). The *WHO Multi-country Study on Women's Health and Domestic Violence against Women* provided one of the first steps in helping to standardise data collection approaches related to violence against women (VAW). The study included ethical and safety guidelines; this represented an important addition to the field, as many people recognised the need to research violence and evaluate the effectiveness of programming and policies but were unsure about where to start (World Health Organization (WHO), 1999, Watts et al., 1999). As the field evolves, guidelines that address the additional burdens that may be faced in conflict settings need to be developed (WHO, 2007).

2.6. Evidence on preventing violence against women

Within conflict settings, programming often targets response services rather than violence prevention (Blanchet et al., 2013). However, it can be argued that, as conflict-affected settings move towards peace, interventions that can help prevent future violence and assist with healing communities and survivors should be a priority. Evidence from programmes in more stable settings, as well as in other conflict settings, offers some guidance about what approaches may work and also what is missing. Within sub-Saharan Africa, as elsewhere, there is growing programmatic experience in how to address gender inequality and IPV. This includes programmes that seek to change gender norms, that work with men to promote non-violent constructions of masculinity, and that promote the social and economic empowerment of women (Gibbs et al., 2012). Promising intervention research suggests that the use of different 'gender-transformative' interventions that promote gender-equitable behaviours and beliefs may reduce men's perpetration of IPV against women (Barker et al., 2009, Jewkes et al., 2006, Pronyk et al., 2006, Kim et al., 2009, Kim et al., 2007, Interagency Gender Working Group, 2006, Ditlopo et al., 2007, Peacock and Levack, 2004, Pulerwitz et al., 2004, Michau, 2007). However, within conflict-affected settings, IPV prevention programming is still in its infancy, with few well-designed violence prevention programmes. There are even fewer that directly engage with men, despite evidence that men are often

the perpetrators of the most severe forms of partner violence (Jewkes et al., 2015, Watts and Zimmerman, 2002).

A comprehensive review of VAW prevention interventions by Heise concluded that interventions that work to shift gender-related norms and beliefs that sustain male authority, acceptance of wife beating and female obedience can have an impact on violence levels across a range of settings, especially when reinforced through friendship networks and social institutions (Heise, 2011). However, current understanding of how these pathways of change might function is limited. Another comprehensive review was conducted in 2011; this looked at work with boys and young men to prevent sexual violence and found 10 studies with some evidence of interventions that improved attitudes relating to rape, VAW and other negative gendered attitudes (Ricardo et al., 2011). However, the link between changing attitudes and behaviour change in the long term was still unclear. The review found that evidence on behaviour change was limited, with only eight studies actually measuring perpetration, of which only one school-based study showed a significant decrease in sexual and physical dating violence compared with a control group (Foshee et al., 1998, Foshee et al., 2004). The conclusions that could be made from this review were restricted by study design limitations, the small number of studies that assessed perpetration, and the short follow-up period for most of the studies (one year or less). These reviews highlighted that there is limited published evidence on the impact or acceptability of implementing an IPV prevention intervention among men, especially in conflict-affected settings.

Several systematic reviews have recently been published on the effectiveness of violence prevention programming (Fulu et al., 2014, Spangaro et al., 2013, Heise, 2011, Stark and Ager, 2011, Holmes and Bhuvanendra, 2014, Ellsberg et al., 2015). These reviews all concluded that there is scarce evidence on effective interventions to prevent VAW in conflict-affected settings. The most recent review of reviews (from 2015) found 84 evaluations of interventions that aimed to prevent VAWG. However, the majority were conducted in high-income settings and none were conducted in a conflict setting (Ellsberg et al., 2015). One 2013 realist review on the prevention of sexual violence in conflict-affected settings noted that the literature on combatant violence perpetration was extensive but that most interventions were opportunistic and generally occurred in the post-conflict

period (Spangaro et al., 2013). This review noted that promising interventions were generally ones with multiple components, including community engagement, but that the evidence was limited by methodological issues (Spangaro et al., 2013). Another review noted that, within humanitarian crisis settings, high-quality evaluations of health programmes that also address GBV were non-existent (Blanchet et al., 2013). All of these reviews highlight that evidence on the prevention of VAWG is lacking from conflict-affected settings, with the majority of evaluations of prevention interventions conducted in more stable and often high-income settings. This lack of evidence may be attributable to the difficulty of undertaking research in these settings; this includes being able to address the challenges around sensitive research among traumatised populations, the risk of renewed insecurity, and the complicated logistics of collecting data in settings with destroyed infrastructure.

2.7. Preventing violence against women in conflict settings

The past decade has seen unprecedented recognition of the scale of VAWG in conflict (Bastick et al., 2007b), with the UN Security Council alone issuing seven resolutions focusing on sexual violence in conflict and fragile state settings since 2000. The UN Security Council Resolution 1325 was passed in October 2000 and reflected the international community's acknowledgement of the different experiences of war faced by women and men (UN Security Council, 2000, UN Security Council, 2008, UN Security Council, 2009a, UN Security Council, 2009b, UN Security Council, 2010, UN Security Council, 2013a, UN Security Council, 2013b). It was the first UN resolution to explicitly link women's experiences in conflict with the peace and security agenda (UN Security Council, 2000). Subsequently, the international community has included violence response and prevention in its humanitarian response to varying degrees, especially in fragile states. This includes initiatives supported by the UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women, UN Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict, and the UK Department for International Development (DfID). Programmes include medical and psychosocial support for women who have been raped and primary prevention activities to reduce VAWG, including IPV. Despite these high-level commitments, VAWG prevention programming is still a nascent area – particularly in conflict-affected settings. While innovative interventions are starting to be implemented and evaluated, at the start of the research for this thesis in 2008, there was no published evaluation research on the

impact of violence prevention activities in conflict-affected settings, and only two published trials from sub-Saharan Africa demonstrating how different prevention programming may influence levels of IPV (Kim et al., 2007, Jewkes et al., 2006, Jewkes et al., 2008). To date, there remains very little robust evidence of intervention impact in this area. Without evidence on prevention activities, many agencies, including practitioner organisations and donors, struggle to determine how to target their resources most effectively, although there is increasing recognition that there is a need for rigorous evaluations of VAWG programmes to ensure that lessons are learned from ongoing and new large-scale investments.

Chapter 5 presents additional evidence on VAW interventions and evaluations through a comprehensive mapping and systematic review of interventions aiming to prevent VAW in armed conflict-affected settings.

Strong interventions are generally based on well-considered theoretical frameworks. For complex social interventions in particular, theories of change frequently guide the development of the intervention, in addition to providing the structure for impact and process evaluations. The following chapter describes the conceptual frameworks that were used to inform the development of the research in this thesis.

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CHAPTER 3

3. Conceptual frameworks

3.1. Introduction

In the previous chapter, I described the epidemiological context of violence against women (VAW) in conflict settings, as well as the gaps in the evidence base on prevention. This chapter presents the development and utilisation of a framework for evaluating a VAW prevention intervention conducted within a men's group in Côte d'Ivoire – the Men's Discussion Group (MDG). (See Chapter 4 for a detailed description of the background implementation procedures of the intervention.)

This chapter includes the following:

- **Section 3.2** reviews an existing conceptual framework and the evidence for understanding risk factors for intimate partner violence (IPV) and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) in conflict settings.
- **Section 3.3** presents a brief overview of the intervention and describes the application of frameworks developed for this thesis.
- **Section 3.4** reviews the existing evidence on risk factors for experiences of partner violence among women.
- **Section 3.5** presents the evidence on risk factors for the perpetration of partner violence among men.
- **Section 3.6** reviews the evidence on how exposure to conflict-related violence can be a risk factor for partner violence and PTSD.
- **Section 3.7** reviews how the frameworks are applied to the thesis.

When evaluating complex interventions that include multiple outcomes and influences, frameworks provide useful and, some would argue, necessary tools to describe the components and processes of the intervention in order to inform the evaluation design and allow for the identification of elements that are adaptable and transferable to other settings (Medical Research Council, 2010). A complex intervention is defined by the Medical

Research Council as an intervention with ‘several interacting components [and] several dimensions of complexity [that] may be to do with the range of possible outcomes or their variability in the target population’ (Medical Research Council, 2010). The framework provides a sort of guide or map of the intervention that can be shared and modified by the researchers and intervention implementers from the design, implementation and adaptation stages to the evaluation design phase (Sinclair, 2007). A conceptual framework is not deterministic but rather can be defined as a set of linked concepts that provide an understanding of a social reality (Jabareen, 2009).

The evaluation of the MDG intervention in Côte d’Ivoire provides an example of a framework development process that can be adapted for other violence prevention interventions in conflict-affected settings.

3.2. Existing conceptual frameworks on risk factors for intimate partner violence

As discussed in Chapter 2, IPV is highly prevalent globally (Devries et al., 2013). In conflict settings, IPV may be more prevalent than conflict-related sexual violence. Research and theories on partner abuse have produced evidence and conceptual frameworks on some of the complex and often interacting risk factors associated with partner violence, such as gender inequity, behavioural norms and a history of violence. (Abramsky et al., 2010, Heise, 2006, Jewkes, 2002, Uthman et al., 2009, Hindin et al., 2008).

In this section, I examine one well-known framework that guided my research – the ecological framework. I describe the ecological framework first developed by Lori Heise in 1998 (Heise, 1998) to understand the risk factors associated with experiences of IPV and use it to develop a framework for the MDG intervention.

3.3. The ecological model as a conceptual framework to understand risk and protective factors

The ecological framework is one of the most well-known and cited frameworks on IPV against women. It represents a general hypothesis model that is commonly used to describe the multiple risk and protective factors for partner violence (Heise, 1998). This model was originally developed by a developmental psychologist as a framework to examine human development (Bronfenbrenner, 1977); it was later modified to understand child abuse

(Belsky, 1980) and then partner violence in the early 1990s (Edelson and Tolman, 1992, Dutton, 1998, Corsi, 1994). Heise's (1998) influential adaptation of the ecological framework for IPV encouraged its more widespread adoption (Heise, 1998, Heise, 2006) (Figure 3.1).

The ecological framework presents risk or protective factors at four levels of the social environment that were hypothesised as influencing partner violence (Garcia-Moreno et al., 2005). These levels are the societal level (e.g. norms around gendered roles and behaviours, lack of legal sanctions for perpetrators, inability or difficulty to divorce), the community level (e.g. socio-economic conditions), the relationship level (e.g. marital conflict), and the individual level for male perpetrators (e.g. alcohol use, history of abuse) and for females at risk of experiencing partner violence (e.g. history of violence).

The following section reviews some of the evidence informing Heise's original framework and discusses recent risk and protective factor evidence relating to women's experiences of IPV, men's perpetration of IPV against women, conflict-related violence and IPV, and PTSD and IPV. The evidence is primarily drawn from low- and middle-income settings.

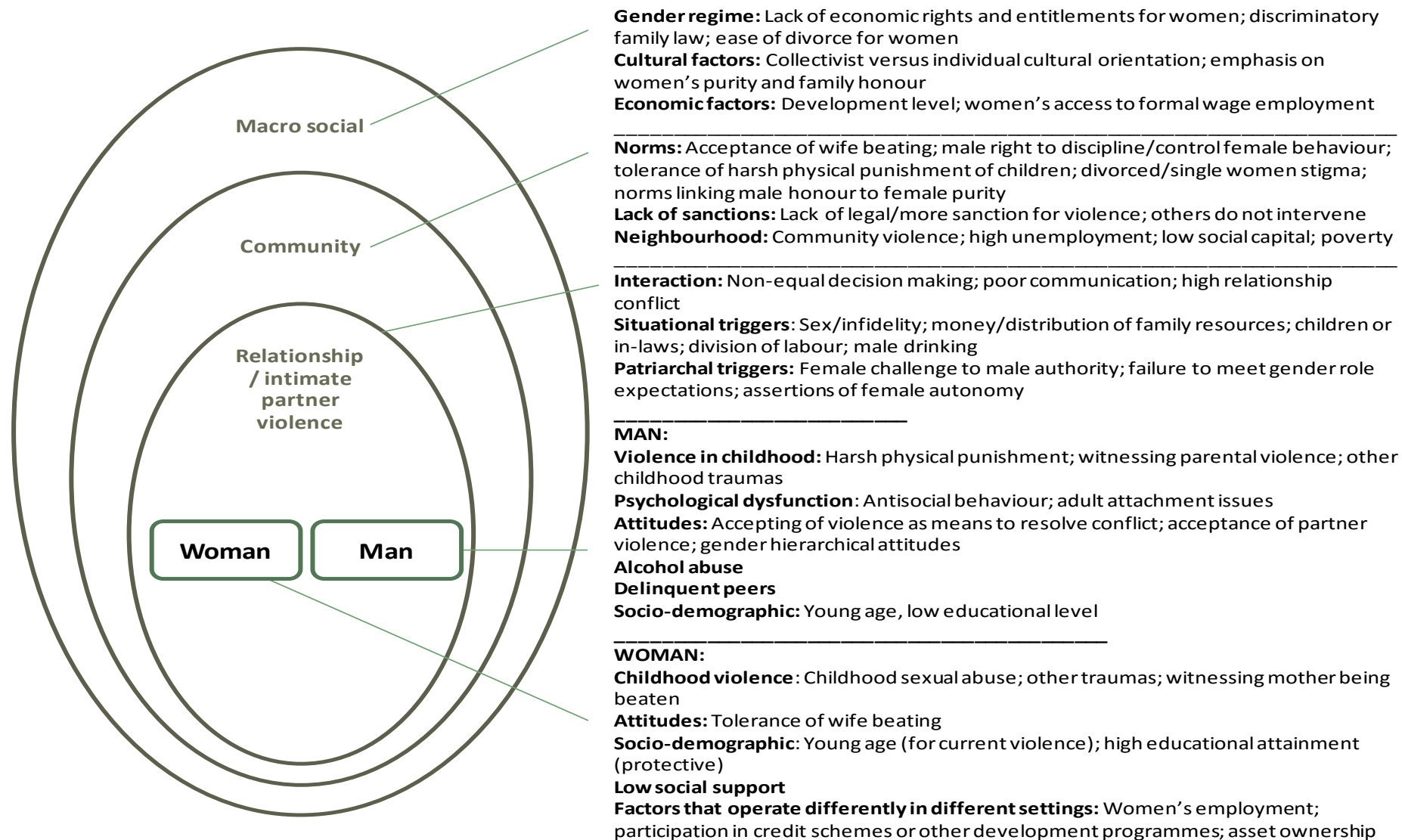


Figure 3.1. Ecological model: risk factors associated with intimate partner violence among women with male partners (adapted from Heise, 2012)

3.4. Risk factors for experiences of partner violence among women

There is a growing body of evidence on individual and relationship factors associated with the risk of women experiencing partner violence. A systematic review of 155 studies across 81 countries estimated that 30% of women aged 15 years and older had experienced physical or sexual violence by an intimate partner (Devries et al., 2013). However, this estimate does not reflect the variation across and within settings (i.e. rural or urban), which indicates that no single factor influences IPV levels (Heise, 2011).

Analyses of World Health Organization (WHO) data suggest that a woman may be at increased risk of experiencing partner violence if, prior to the relationship, she had a history of abuse (e.g. her mother was beaten or there was a history of child abuse) or low-educational attainment. Other factors that may influence a woman's risk include her demographic and relative status (e.g. age gap with partner and educational level); her acceptance of wife beating; having children from other relationships; or being part of a polygamous relationship (Abramsky et al., 2010). Other factors that may have an impact on a woman's risk of experiencing partner violence include:

- having past traumatic or violent experiences: i.e. child sexual abuse (Dube et al., 2005, Seedat et al., 2005, Bassuk et al., 2006), forced first sex (Djikanovic et al., 2010) or experiencing parental violence (Romito et al., 2003);
- limited freedom and ability to make independent decisions within a partnership and household: i.e. financial autonomy, ability to earn money (Koenig et al., 2003, Vyas and Watts, 2008);
- gender dynamics: i.e. egalitarian beliefs (Atkinson M, 2005); or
- other community-level factors: i.e. inability to prosecute perpetrators.

In some settings, polygamy has been associated with an increased risk of physical IPV experiences (Fawole et al., 2009, Makayoto et al., 2013, Abramsky et al., 2010, Abeya et al., 2011, Kaye et al., 2002).

3.5. Risk factors for the perpetration of partner violence among men

Research exploring risk factors for male perpetration of violence against a female partner comes primarily from surveys of women who are asked a limited number of questions about their male partner. Some characteristics that have been found to be associated with partners who perpetrate partner violence include alcohol misuse (Abramsky et al., 2010, Ntaganira et al., 2009, Fulu et al., 2013), childhood exposure to parental violence (Abramsky et al., 2010, Gil-González et al., 2008, Fulu et al., 2013), extra-marital relationships with other women by the male partner (Abramsky et al., 2010, Kayibanda et al., 2014), involvement in gangs or fights with other men (Fulu et al., 2013), unemployment in relation to the female partner (Walton-Moss et al., 2005, Tsui et al., 2006, Kyriacou et al., 1999), and anger and hostility (Birkley and Eckhardt, 2015). Others have found a relationship between the acceptance of traditional gender roles by men and the perpetration of partner violence (Sugarman and Hotaling, 1995).

A 2014 multi-country cross-sectional study conducted among Asian-Pacific men to assess IPV perpetration levels and risk factors found that IPV perpetration was common but risk factors exhibited a high level of variation (Fulu et al., 2013). Physical IPV perpetration was found to be associated with lower educational levels, childhood experiences of violence, gender-inequitable attitudes, relationship conflict, depression and alcohol misuse. Sexual IPV perpetration was associated with multiple sexual partners and transactional sex. Gender-inequitable attitudes were not associated with sexual IPV in this sample (Fulu et al., 2013), suggesting that sexual IPV perpetration may follow a different pathway to physical IPV perpetration.

The 2015 IMAGES (International Men and Gender Equality Survey) was conducted to assess men's IPV perpetration levels and risk factors. The IMAGES study reported that the strongest predictors of physical IPV perpetration among men were witnessing intra-parental violence as a child and previous fights with weapons. This study also found associations with permissive attitudes to violence against women, inequitable gender attitudes and older age. Depression, in some settings, was also highly correlated with IPV perpetration (Fleming et al., 2015). The strongest predictor – witnessing parental violence – suggests that inter-generational violence plays a major role in men's perpetration of IPV.

One important limitation of the evidence for women and men is that the majority of studies are cross-sectional and often based on the reports of only one partner. Causation cannot therefore be determined and reporting bias (i.e. men's self-reports of perpetration) may under-report the prevalence levels.

The evidence from women and men suggests that violence is not caused by any one factor but rather by several interacting components, as shown in the ecological framework. Within low- and middle-income countries, the evidence points to several consistent factors – community norms that support violence against women (wife abuse), problematic alcohol use, previous exposure to violence in childhood, harmful notions of masculinity and unequal gender roles (Heise and Fulu, 2014). What is missing from the framework and much of the research, however, is the influence of a conflict on IPV perpetration among men.

3.6. Exposure to conflict-related violence as a risk factor for partner violence and post-traumatic stress disorder

Compared with non-conflict-affected settings, relatively little research on the risk factors for partner violence has been conducted in conflict-affected settings. An examination of Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) data in 2013 found only three settings that reported comparable partner and non-partner violence against women, but only for sexual violence. Figure 3.2 presents lifetime prevalence data for sexual violence by conflict period and perpetrator type using data from three DHS surveys and a United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) survey in Côte d'Ivoire which used similar measures. Similar data on physical IPV and physical non-partner violence were not available across these settings and it was not possible to compare different conflict time periods in the same setting. These data highlight that, during and after a period of conflict, levels of IPV can remain high and can be more prevalent than non-partner sexual violence, but the data are limited.

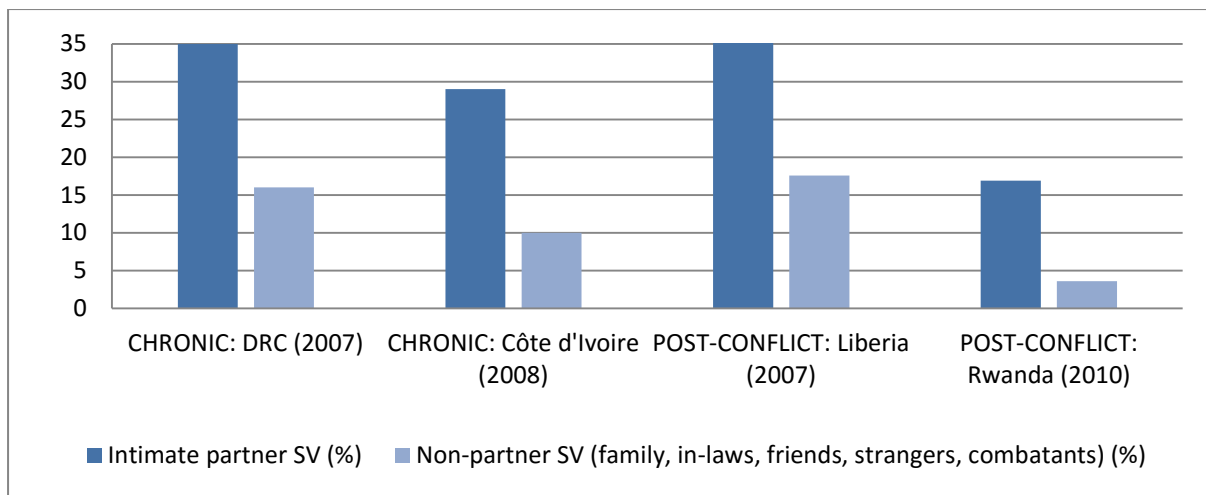


Figure 3.2. Comparison of lifetime prevalence data on intimate partner sexual violence (SV) and non-partner sexual violence in sub-Saharan African conflict settings

Data sources: Ministère du Plan and Macro International Inc, 2008, Ministère de la Famille de la Femme et des Affaires Sociales (MFFAS) and UNFPA, 2008, Liberia Institute of Statistics and Geo-Information Services (LISGIS) et al., 2007, Institut National de la Statistique du Rwanda (INSR) et al., 2012.

In developing the thesis framework, I conducted a literature review to assess factors that may have an influence on IPV in a conflict-affected setting. The literature included a 2004 study in East Timor, a 2010 study in Palestine, a 2013 study in Liberia, and a 2009 study among immigrant men exposed to political violence and a 2014 study among women in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (Hynes et al., 2004, Ward and Brewer, 2004, Clark et al., 2010, Gupta et al., 2009, Vinck and Pham, 2013).

The 2004 East Timor study did not find a significant increase in IPV experiences between the conflict periods (before the crisis and one year post-crisis) but did find that women had an increased risk of physical IPV before the crisis (OR 4.19, 95% CI 1.46, 11.98) and in the year after the crisis (OR 9.78, 95% CI 1.08, 89.01) if they reported a male partner with problematic alcohol use. The same trend was found for sexual IPV in the year before the study (OR 3.12, 95% CI 1.04, 9.30) and the year post-crisis (OR 5.85, 95% CI 1.95, 17.52). Other significant factors associated with IPV included fear of their partner, lower literacy levels, an age difference where the man was more than six years older, and living in a household of more than five people. This study also collected data on non-partner violence and found that, while levels of reported violence were lower in the post-conflict period, other forms of violence continued (threatened with weapons, unwanted sexual comments, threats to life); the key difference between the periods was the identity of the perpetrators. Militia, police and the military were the most commonly reported perpetrators during the

conflict; after the conflict, the perpetrators were identified as community members and neighbours (Hynes et al., 2004). This study had several limitations, including a small sample size, but, importantly, it contributed to the evidence base on the nature of VAW in conflict settings and pointed to the need to capture not only different acts of violence but also different perpetrator types.

The 2010 study in Palestine sought to assess the association between political violence and IPV. The authors found a significantly higher likelihood of physical IPV (OR 1.89, 95% CI 1.29, 2.76) and sexual IPV (OR 2.23, 95% CI 1.49, 3.35) among married women who reported that their male partners were exposed directly to political violence (Clark et al., 2010). This study has many limitations, including the fact that the exposure and outcomes were measured concurrently, the sampling of currently married women, its reliance on women's reports of their husband's exposure to violence, and broad definitions of political violence. The study did not interview couples. However, this study highlights the potential influence of conflict-related violence on IPV as well as the importance and need to collect data from both partners.

The 2009 study among immigrant men in Boston found similar findings to the Palestine study: increased odds of past-year physical IPV (AOR 2.69, 95% CI 1.11, 6.54) and sexual IPV (AOR 2.37, 95% CI 1.04, 5.44) were found among those exposed to political violence (Gupta et al., 2009). This study used data from a destination setting (USA) rather than in the country where the political violence took place, and therefore the mechanisms underlying this association may be fundamentally different from research conducted in conflict settings. However, this research underscored the need to capture conflict-related forms of violence when examining associations with current levels of IPV perpetration.

A 2013 study in Liberia among adults found that men were more likely to have 'severely beaten spouse/partner' if they took part in the conflict (OR 1.79, SE .21), witnessed war violence (OR 1.10, SE 0.04), experienced direct war violence (OR 1.12, SE 0.03), had been exposed to crimes in the past year (OR 1.23, SE 0.06), and had a higher income (OR 1.49, SE 0.11) (Vinck and Pham, 2013). Decreased odds were found among men reporting a stronger family relationship (OR 0.86, SE 0.07). Women reported an increased probability of experiencing physical IPV if they had exposure to crimes (OR 1.52, SE 0.07) or direct war

violence (OR 1.26, SE 0.04), and if they took part in the conflict (OR 2.19, SE 0.24). A protective effect was noted among women who reported a 'sense of security' (OR 0.88, SE 0.06) (Vinck and Pham, 2013). This study notably collected and presented comparable data among women and men and highlighted some of the conflict-related risk factors for IPV.

This study in Liberia also examined the association between violence and PTSD, with women reporting higher levels of PTSD than men. Among men, an increased PTSD score was found among those who had been exposed to crimes in the past year, had experienced or witnessed war-related violence, had taken part in the conflict, or had been beaten or had beaten a spouse. Family and a sense of security were associated with a lower PTSD score. Among women, being severely beaten and older age were associated with a higher PTSD score (Vinck and Pham, 2013). This study points to the gendered and lingering impact of conflict-related violence on IPV and mental health outcomes. This study highlights the need to examine not only the impact of conflict-related violence, but also the impact of IPV in the post-conflict period. The limitation to this study is that it used only one question to assess severe physical IPV rather than a range of violent acts.

Higher rates of physical partner violence have also been noted among US Vietnam war veterans with PTSD compared with veterans without PTSD and civilians (Teten et al., 2010). Other research examining the impact of exposure to community violence (not necessarily conflict-related) and partner violence suggests that they may be associated through the creation of normative beliefs around the acceptability of violence (Raghavan et al., 2009).

IPV does not follow the patterns of armed violence and the end of a conflict does not mean that partner violence will also decrease (Gilgen et al., 2010). Existing research suggests a possible association between exposure to conflict-related violence and an increase in current partner violence levels (Vinck and Pham, 2013, Saile et al., 2013). However, the small number of studies combined with numerous methodological differences make conclusions and comparisons difficult (i.e. differences in time period, lack of a common definition of violence, different populations, etc.). It is possible, however, that the past trauma experienced by any individual (female or male) combined with changes to the structural levels of a conflict-affected society will have an impact on partner violence in the post-conflict period. The exact mechanisms and degree of influence are not known.

A 2010 systematic review of factors influencing the psychological health of conflict-affected populations in low- and middle-income countries found a lack of quality evidence (Roberts and Browne, 2010). Among the 15 studies included in the review, women, non-married people and older age were associated with worse general psychological health. Other predictors for poor mental health included exposure to violent and traumatic events, especially forced migration, education, income, work status, living conditions and security (Roberts and Browne, 2010).

This research suggests that many risk factors for IPV against women in settings experiencing armed conflict overlap with factors found in more stable settings (i.e. problematic alcohol use, previous exposure to violence, and lower levels of literacy or education). However, to understand some of the mechanisms underpinning the relationship between conflict-related violence, participating in a violence prevention intervention, IPV and mental health, it is necessary to consider some of the findings and methodological lessons of previous research. Specifically, when exploring these relationships, it is essential to include measures on violence that identify the time period in relation to the conflict and the perpetrator, to interview couples to accurately determine exposures and to reduce reporting bias on IPV perpetration, and to examine a cohort to establish causality.

3.7. Applying the frameworks

The ecological framework is a useful guide for understanding factors that relate to the individual and to the intimate partner. It also offers potential multi-level elements in a theory of change and finally a model to understand levels of influence that can be assessed when examining the impact of a men's violence prevention intervention in Côte d'Ivoire.

I have drawn on elements of the ecological frameworks along with evidence from the literature to develop a framework that may represent a hypothesised theory of the change that the intervention was intended to stimulate in the participants. In this section, I present the hypothesised framework for the elements of the intervention and the hypothesised impact of the intervention on IPV and mental health.

The International Rescue Committee (IRC) and Sonke Gender Justice developed a 16-week, men-only group discussion intervention run by an IRC-trained facilitator. The MDG

intervention was a 16-session curriculum-based programme that provided men with the opportunity to challenge their belief systems about gendered norms and to learn through reflection and group discussion, and encouraged them to make individual-level changes in behaviours related to gender equity, violence and household relationships. By engaging men on a weekly basis over the course of four months, the MDGs aimed to help men move through the stages of individual behaviour change, starting from basic awareness about the impact of violence against women and girls (VAWG) on individuals, families and communities, and moving towards taking responsibility for their own behaviour in relation to VAWG. The MDGs, therefore, aimed to shift male participants' household and relationship roles, attitudes and behaviours towards greater gender equality, reduce and prevent IPV, and ultimately decrease VAWG within the community. The groups offered men the opportunity to reflect on new attitudes and practice new behaviours within a supportive environment, and they encouraged behaviour change within an intimate relationship. A detailed discussion of the intervention can be found in Chapter 4 (Methods).

The MDG curriculum was loosely based on the trans-theoretical model (TTM) to conceptualise the process of behaviour change (Prochaska and DiClemente, 1983, Prochaska et al., 2008). This model focuses on the stages of change that individuals move through towards to a specific change in behaviour. The stages include: pre-contemplation, contemplation, preparation, action and maintenance (Prochaska et al., 2008). The TTM was originally developed for motivated smokers and therefore did not include options for the 'unmotivated' participant. In the case of the MDG participants, this model was deemed applicable because the intervention was aimed at men who seemed relatively motivated to change by having volunteered for the programme. Figure 3.3 depicts the ways in which the intervention components were implemented and their underlying stage of change. The stages in this model were hypothesised as: unaware, aware, concerned, knowledgeable, testing behaviour change, and, finally, practising sustained behaviour change.

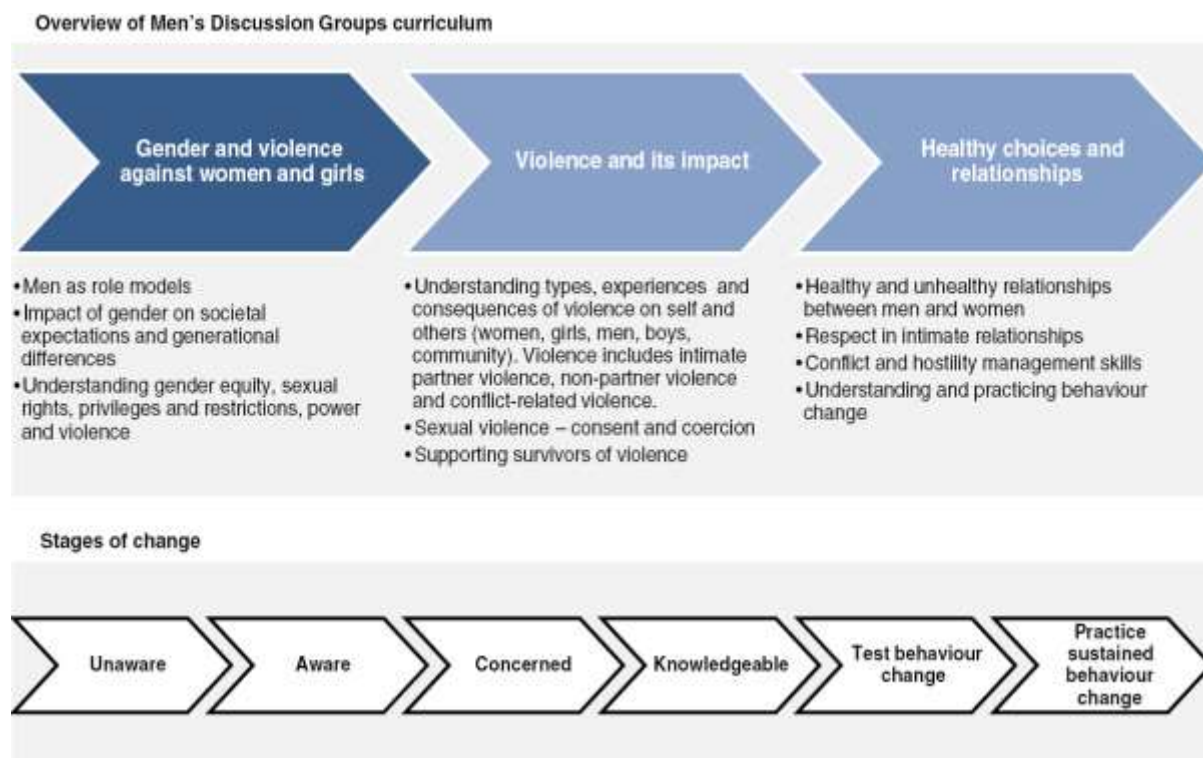


Figure 3.3. Overview of the Men's Discussion Group curriculum by section with examples of topics covered and the underlying stages of change

Source: Reproduced from Hossain et al., 2014.

The intervention curriculum was therefore divided into three sections: (1) gender and VAWG, where men explored notions of gender equity and the impact of gendered roles on societal expectations; (2) violence and its impact, where men were exposed to discussions on understanding the different types of violence, including sexual violence against an intimate partner; and (3) healthy choices and relationships, where men developed an understanding of the differences between healthily and unhealthy relationships and practised behaviours that prevented the occurrence of violence (Figure 3.3).

The key components of the intervention were identified along with anticipated outcomes at different time points immediately after participation in the intervention and contextual factors that may influence those outcomes. Over the course of two years (2008–10), I worked closely with the IRC gender-based violence (GBV) team to develop measurable indicators that incorporated the hypothesised process of change and outcomes. Using these components, I worked with the IRC to define potential indicators that could be measured

during the trial. The long- and short-term outcomes and indicators that were defined and tested in the cluster randomised controlled trial (RCT) are presented in Chapter 6.

Finally, the conceptual framework underlying this thesis builds on the ecological framework that links the individual to the macro-social environment and to the specific outcomes of interventions (see Figure 3.4). The framework accounts for previous experiences of violence (conflict- and non-conflict-related), participation in the MDG intervention, and influential risk factors for violence perpetration and PTSD (alcohol misuse, education levels, partnership status). The model operates under the hypothesis that, among men who participate in the intervention, their female partners will report a reduced level of IPV experiences perpetrated by their male partner. It was hypothesised separately that a potential unintended (positive) consequence of participating in the intervention may also be a reduction in PTSD levels compared with men who have not participated in the MDG. These questions will be explored and compared with outcomes among the female partners.

The framework depicts hypothesised links between exposure and potential outcomes, as described below.

Time period: The time period indicates the period during which abuse might have been experienced or witnessed. Individuals may have been exposed to violence during multiple time periods in their lifetime. To help the research participants situate the time period when the violence may have occurred, significant periods related to childhood and the conflict were used in this research. For example, they may have been abused as a child (before the age of 15 years), during the crisis period (1999–2007), during the peace accords period (2008–10) or in the post-electoral period (2011–12).

Violence type: The violence explored in this research included IPV (physical/sexual), non-partner violence (physical/sexual), child sexual abuse and traumatic events. By ascertaining the different forms of violence by time period, this research is able to capture data from individuals who may have been exposed to or perpetrated multiple forms of abuse. The specific questions used to measure the acts of violence experienced are presented in Chapter 4.

Traumatic experiences: In addition to specific forms of violence experienced, this research also included measures on traumatic events that may occur in a conflict setting. These events included forced confinement and coercion, and war-like conditions such as having to flee your village and fear for your life. As with the violence questions, all events were asked in relation to a specific time period. The specific questions used to measure these experiences are presented in Chapter 4.

Other factors: Based on the literature review, a number of factors influence levels of partner violence across a variety of settings. In order to account for any mediating effect these may have, alcohol misuse, education level and partnership status (current and ever) were included in the framework.

Outcomes: The outcomes column in the framework represents the hypothesised impact of participating in the MDG intervention. Decreased levels of PTSD are hypothesised to be a secondary effect.

The next chapter presents the aims and objectives of the thesis, followed by an overview of the intervention and the research methods by study.

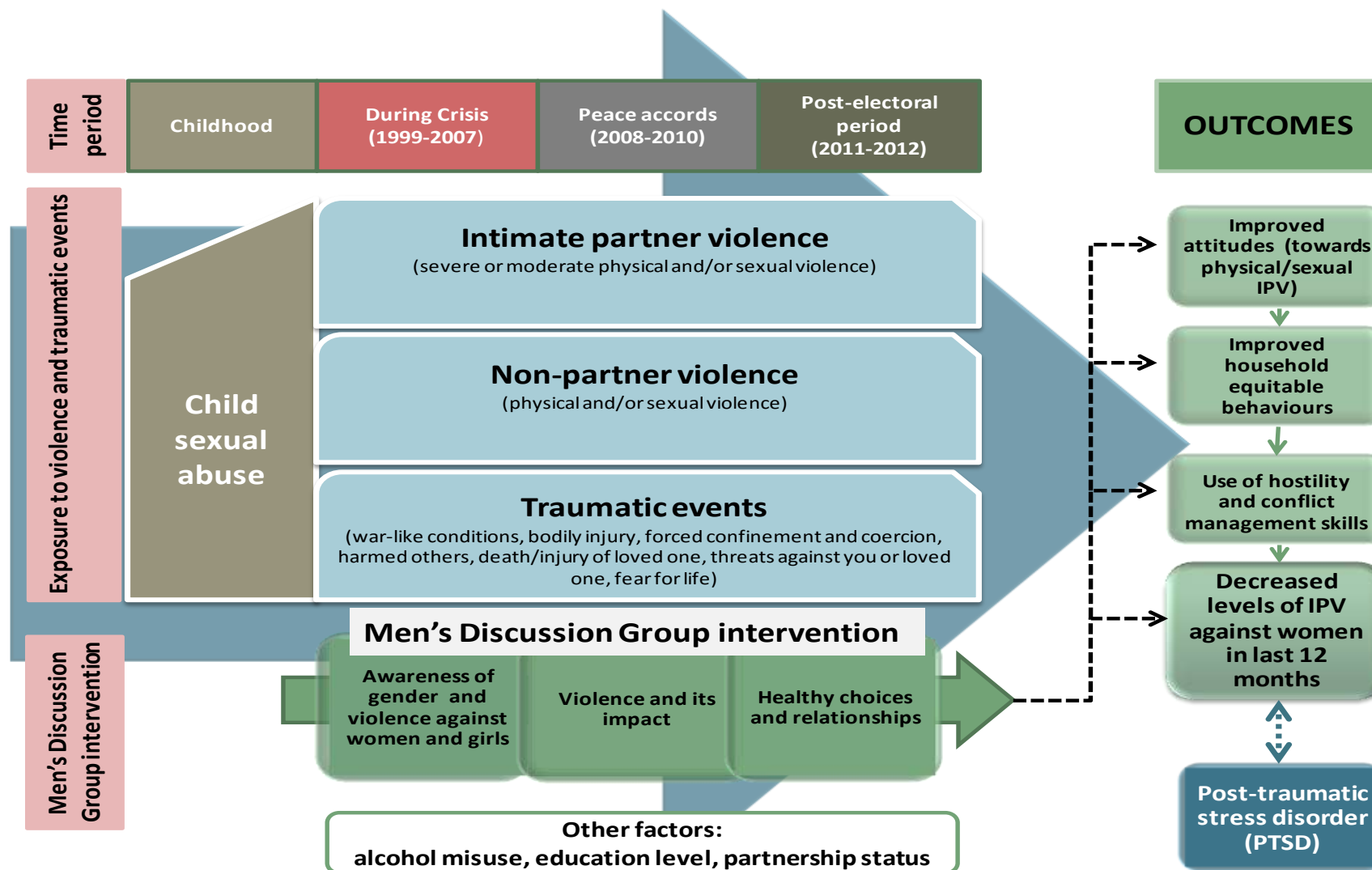


Figure 3.4. Conceptual framework for thesis

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CHAPTER 4

4. Aims and objectives, intervention background and methods

4.1. Overview

The previous chapters reviewed the evidence and presented the overarching conceptual framework for the thesis. This chapter outlines the thesis aims and objectives, the background to the intervention, and methods for each stage of the research presented here.

- **Section 4.2** presents the thesis aims and objectives.
- **Section 4.3** describes the background to the intervention design.
- **Section 4.4** presents the intervention aims and describes its implementation.
- **Section 4.5** discusses the methodological approach used for each of the four studies presented in this thesis.

The research on the health consequences of violence against women (VAW) and associated risk factors is extensive. In comparison, research on the effectiveness of violence prevention interventions in conflict settings is scarce. Given the high prevalence of VAW and the likelihood that the perpetrator is male, a growing number of interventions have been developed to work directly with men to address this issue (Jewkes et al., 2015), although few in the humanitarian context. Two general streams of work around working with men have developed: one working with court-mandated male perpetrators and another based on the premise that not all men are violent and that men can have a positive effect on changing associated norms and behaviours that condone violence. Interventions that work with men to prevent VAW have often been based on the rationale that inequitable gender-related social norms and harmful masculinity norms can perpetuate and condone a culture of violence (Ricardo et al., 2011, Jewkes et al., 2015, Barker et al., 2010, Dworkin et al., 2013, Flood and Pease, 2009, Stith et al., 2004).

In 2008, the International Rescue Committee (IRC) approached the Gender Violence and Health Centre at the London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine (LSHTM) to help

develop and evaluate a new VAW prevention intervention in rural Côte d'Ivoire. The new intervention was developed to fill the gaps in violence prevention interventions specifically designed for a humanitarian context that worked with men. The complex intervention would form one component of a larger programme of work (Craig et al., 2008) being implemented by the IRC, a humanitarian organisation working in conflict-affected Côte d'Ivoire since 2003.

A Phase II exploratory trial (Medical Research Council, 2010) was therefore designed and implemented in order to determine the context and to test the feasibility of the intervention design, determine potential outcomes and optimal sample size, and identify components and factors that could be modified or omitted from future iterations of the intervention in other settings. This was achieved using a community survey (Chapter 6), a cluster randomised controlled trial (RCT) (Chapter 7) and a nested cohort study (Chapter 8) (Hossain et al., 2014a, Hossain et al., 2014b).

4.2. Aims and objectives

4.2.1 Research aim

This research aims to inform the prevention of intimate partner violence (IPV) in conflict-affected settings, specifically identifying community exposures to violence and traumatic events and their consequences among men and women and the impact of an IPV prevention intervention in Côte d'Ivoire.

4.2.2 Objectives

Specifically, the objectives of this thesis are as noted below.

- **Objective 1:** Systematically assess and evaluate global evidence on the scope of approaches to prevent violence against women and girls (VAWG) and evaluation methodologies used in armed conflict-affected settings.
- **Objective 2:** Determine community levels of exposure and perpetration of IPV, non-partner violence and traumatic events before, during and after a period of armed conflict in rural Côte d'Ivoire.
- **Objective 3:** Determine the added value of an IPV prevention intervention working

with men in communities with ongoing community-level gender awareness programming.

- **Objective 4:** Assess the gendered and temporal impact of violence and the potential impact of interventions on mental health status.
- **Objective 5:** Discuss methodological and programming implications for future evaluation research and intervention approaches to prevent VAW in conflict-affected settings.

4.3. Intervention background

In 2007, the IRC developed the Women and Girls Rebuilding Nations (WGRN) framework to guide its gender-based violence programming in West Africa. The WGRN framework was comprised of five pillars and focused on empowering women and girls to contribute equally to and access the benefits of reconstruction and peace in Liberia, Sierra Leone and Côte d'Ivoire; this included being free from sexual and physical violence (International Rescue Committee (IRC), 2007). The WGRN pillars were designed to be mutually reinforcing and to provide a comprehensive framework to end VAWG. The pillars were:

- **Pillar 1:** Accessible, quality services for survivors ensuring the opportunity to heal and recover;
- **Pillar 2:** Economic empowerment developed to reduce dependency and therefore vulnerability to violence, and to increase women's choices;
- **Pillar 3:** Advocacy towards change in the policies and laws that shape the spaces of women's lives;
- **Pillar 4:** Research, evaluation and learning to help understand what the essential elements of a comprehensive gender-based violence (GBV) programme are and how to measure the changes we are seeking; and
- **Pillar 5:** Community mobilisation, as a form of primary prevention to change the norms and attitudes that condone, reinforce and legitimate VAWG (International Rescue Committee (IRC), 2007, International Rescue Committee (IRC), 2009).

This last element – working with communities – involved direct work with IRC-supported women's groups to ensure that they could safely raise the issues they faced, including

changes they wanted to see in their homes and communities. The IRC field teams frequently reported that the changes women discussed most frequently dealt with violence and oppression. As a result, IRC chose to engage with men to support changes in their attitudes and behaviours relating to VAW.

Working towards the goal of change at the community level, the IRC developed a programme model – the Men and Women in Partnership Initiative (MWPI) – which aimed to reduce VAW by addressing the causes of discrimination against women and girls. The Men’s Discussion Groups (MDGs) formed one part of the wider community intervention, with change aimed at men participating in the groups. The MDGs were therefore designed to foster change at the individual level by working directly with men to reduce and prevent IPV. The intervention was based on the premise that men are in a critical position to prevent VAWG, as well as to influence norms, attitudes, behaviours and expectations related to gender held by other men and boys (see Table 4.1 for an overview). This part of the wider MWPI intervention ran alongside work with women’s groups, and was informed by the issues that women had risen in previous work undertaken with the IRC. The MWPI was initially developed for Côte d’Ivoire in 2010 and has since been extended to varying degrees in other IRC priority countries, including Liberia, Sierra Leone, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC).

A key aspect of the MDG intervention involved engaging men through men-only discussion groups to reflect on social norms and behaviours and to develop new behaviours and skills, such as non-violent forms of conflict management. This approach was based on the premise that men are concerned about GBV within their communities, and can work together with women’s groups in order to take action against violence and discrimination.

The IRC’s approach to GBV work is centred around the understanding that VAW is both a cause and a consequence of gender inequality, and the work around social norms and behaviours is based on an invitation for men to consider the impact of these inequalities on women, girls and the community at large. It is rooted in requests by women that programmes be designed to support men to explore how their own behaviours contribute to the reinforcement of these norms and to consider how they might more effectively support women’s safety and empowerment. This approach builds on the IRC’s efforts to

facilitate access to health and social services for survivors of sexual violence in humanitarian settings.

4.4. Overview of the Men's Discussion Groups

As described above, the MWPI (International Rescue Committee, 2010) was developed by the IRC as a complex intervention based on the understanding that men are in a critical position to stop VAWG, as well as to change and influence gender norms and gendered attitudes, behaviours and expectations (Jewkes et al., 2015). An impact evaluation was developed alongside the intervention design in order to ensure that evaluation and intervention requirements were met. The MDG focused on reducing overall levels of partner violence by fostering change in the following areas:

- **Intervention objective 1:** Increasing men's knowledge about the impact of GBV on women, men and children.
- **Intervention objective 2:** Shifting gender-inequitable beliefs and behaviours around violence and household roles.
- **Intervention objective 3:** Providing men with conflict and hostility management skills as part of developing and sustaining new behaviours (International Rescue Committee, 2010).

Following a community survey in all of the study sites (see Chapter 6 for findings), an intervention planning meeting was held in partnership with Sonke Gender Justice in Cape Town, South Africa. There, the preliminary findings for the community survey were discussed, the intervention targets were refined, and a preliminary logic framework drafted. This meeting was attended by staff at the IRC, Sonke Gender Justice and myself (Mazeda Hossain, LSHTM) as the research lead. Using the consensus reached at this meeting on intervention aims and targets and research requirements and needs, the IRC worked closely with a specialist to develop a curriculum that could be tested in Côte d'Ivoire.

The resulting MDG intervention was a 16-session curriculum-based programme that provided men with the opportunity to challenge their belief systems on issues related to gender and violence and to learn through reflection and group discussion, and that would encourage them to make individual-level changes. By engaging men on a weekly basis over

the course of four months, the MDGs aimed to help men move through the various stages of individual behaviour change, starting from a basic awareness about the impact of VAWG on individuals, families and communities, and finally moving towards encouraging men to take responsibility for their own behaviour in relation to VAWG. The MDGs therefore attempted to shift male participants' roles, attitudes and behaviours towards gender equality, reduce and prevent IPV, and ultimately reduce VAWG within the community. The group discussion format offered men the opportunity to reflect on new attitudes and practice new behaviours within a supportive environment, and to encourage social change within an intimate relationship (International Rescue Committee (IRC), 2010).

The IRC's programming operates on the understanding that IPV is an intentional and selective form of violence rooted in unequal power dynamics. Accordingly, the Committee opted to test a module on conflict and hostility management in the curriculum; however, this was developed with caution as the IRC did not want to reinforce misperceptions that anger is an excuse for violence and can therefore reduce the accountability of men who choose to use violence. During the curriculum development phase, the IRC made the decision to include two sessions on conflict and hostility management based on the assumption that equipping men with the basic skills to manage their anger would lead to more sustainable behaviour change (International Rescue Committee (IRC), 2010).

Table 4.1. Overview of the Men's Discussion Group intervention

The MDGs form one part of a wider IRC community intervention – the Men and Women in Partnership Initiative. The MDGs are designed to foster change at the individual and relationship level. The intervention aims to reduce overall levels of VAWG by fostering change in the areas described above.

Intervention aim	To reduce VAWG by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - improving men's knowledge about the impact of GBV on individuals, families and communities; - shifting men's attitudes towards more gender-equitable behaviours; and - providing men with conflict management skills.
Intervention characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Men's group discussion format with approximately 30 men per group and one trained IRC facilitator. - Recruitment open to all adult men in the intervention study communities. - Sixteen sessions lasting approximately one to two hours per session. - Focus on behaviour change at an individual level through structured group discussions and take-home activities.

4.4.1. Facilitator training

In June 2010, the IRC implemented a six-week, intensive multi-stage training programme for the IRC GBV staff selected to be MDG facilitators in order to ensure that they obtained the necessary knowledge and skills to facilitate the men's groups. The training programme was led by a staff member from Sonke Gender Justice and an external consultant. The first stage of the training involved learning the contents and activities of the MDG curriculum and included extensive use of role playing. The second stage aimed to develop facilitation skills and covered specific facilitation approaches for each week of the 16-week curriculum. The third stage involved a pilot test, with each facilitator running a shortened version of the MDG curriculum in a local community near the training site. In the fourth stage, the comprehensive MDG implementation plan was reviewed, along with 'talking points' that were developed for the facilitators to use during the curriculum's implementation. Throughout the training programme, MDG facilitators were provided with ongoing critical feedback and one-to-one coaching to enable them to manage difficult situations that could arise in their role. The curriculum was modified after the community pilot test and the facilitator training to reflect suggested adaptations made by the facilitators.



Photo 4.1. Facilitators for the MDG intervention in Côte d'Ivoire (2010)

4.4.2. Community support

Gaining the support and cooperation of community leaders throughout the MDG implementation process was a key objective for the IRC and the research team. Various steps were undertaken prior to commencing intervention activities within the communities to ensure that community members were well informed about the intervention. These included

introductory meetings with community leaders and members; holding a two-day village leader meeting in Yamoussoukro with male and female leaders from each community along with Mazedra Hossain (LSHTM); conducting

formal, informal and follow-up meetings with potential MDG participants to explain the purpose of the intervention; and holding a pre-intervention meeting outlining the commitments required from members and providing information to families.

4.4.3. Participant recruitment

Recruitment was open to all male community members over the age of 18 who were living in the study community, including men who were already members of their community's GBV committee.¹ To be eligible, men had to agree to a code of conduct; this included actively participating in sessions, attending meetings regularly, not using violence during the MDG intervention period, and not drinking excessively. Each MDG was limited to 30 participants as only one facilitator was available for each community. In cases where more than 30 men expressed an interest in joining, men were selected at random to ensure that this limit was not exceeded. The goals of the MDGs were presented as separate but complementary to the activities of the existing IRC GBV committees, which are run by a mixed-sex group of volunteer community members.

The MDGs were developed by the IRC for men who were concerned about VAW in their community and were interested in helping to improve the lives of women. Male participants were asked at the start if they were willing to rethink belief systems and make individual behavioural changes. Most men in Côte d'Ivoire were likely to be partnered by the age of 20, although not necessarily married. Based on IRC monitoring data of women referred for IPV-related services, it was assumed at the design stage that there was a high likelihood that many men would be perpetrators of IPV. Therefore, the inclusion criteria were set so that such men would not be excluded from participating but instead asked to commit to non-violence (physical violence) during the MDG process. In the context of Côte d'Ivoire, the IRC GBV field staff noted that 'many men commit gender-based violence without recognising it as violence since it is seen as normal behaviour'. These criteria allowed for the recruitment of men who were open to the idea of change and were therefore potentially further along the continuum of behaviour change towards non-violence. The longer-term aim of the intervention was to have these men become role models within the community.

¹ The IRC supported GBV committees that were comprised of both women and men from the community. Members were charged with supporting community outreach and awareness raising on GBV issues within their community.

Therefore, the following eligibility criteria were set for the MDGs:

- aged 18 or older;
- resident of the village, having lived in the community for a minimum of six months and with plans to continue living there for at least the coming six months;
- commitment to attend meetings, sessions and other activities regularly without incentives; and
- commitment to non-violence towards women and girls for the duration of the MDG.

4.4.4. Session delivery

Sessions were held weekly with each MDG. The 16 sessions were divided into three phases and ran for approximately one to three hours each, depending on the session. The sessions were held in a private space (wherever possible) to encourage open discussion. The renewal of conflict at the end of the intervention prompted the IRC to hold several revision sessions where logistically feasible to ensure that the messaging was retained. Most communities held between one and three review sessions in the two months following the end of the 16-week session. New material was not introduced.

4.4.5. Participation incentives

No monetary incentives to individual participants were provided. A community-wide celebration was held at the end of the intervention to acknowledge and congratulate all participants who completed the programme. Refreshments were provided at the meetings.

4.5. Women's discussion group overview

In addition to the MDGs, the IRC also developed a complementary programme for women. The 'Power to Be' intervention was a 12-week curriculum designed specifically for women. It was intended to complement the MDG curriculum, but, due to limited resources (human and financial), it could not be piloted or evaluated at the time of the MDG evaluation and was not developed until after the trial had begun. The Power to Be intervention focused on women's attitudes and beliefs, especially in relation to their own rights, and supported women to make strategic life choices. As the men were beginning to question their own attitudes and engage in more gender-equitable behaviour, the IRC felt it was important to

create a separate group to encourage women to make decisions about their own well-being. However, due to the significant amount of time and resources needed to create and implement the MDGs, the IRC had significantly less time and attention to devote to the simultaneous work with women. Therefore, the Power to Be curriculum was not implemented in the same communities as the MDGs and did not form part of this evaluation. From 2014, Power to Be has been integrated into subsequent iterations of this intervention in other settings.

4.6. Overview of the methods used in this thesis and their rationale: systematic review, community survey, cluster randomised controlled trial and nested cohort study

A research design depends on the context, resources and the question being posed (Glennerster and Takavarasha, 2013). To understand how to prevent IPV in Côte d'Ivoire, a conflict-affected setting, research questions were defined that led to the four methodological approaches used in this thesis. This section provides an overview of the methods used and the rationale for each study. Additional details for each relevant research paper and accompanying material are presented in the corresponding results chapters:

- **Study 1:** Mapping of interventions and systematic review of evaluations (Chapter 5)
- **Study 2:** Community survey (Chapter 6)
- **Study 3:** Randomised controlled trial (Chapter 7)
- **Study 4:** Nested prospective cohort study (Chapter 8)

Table 4.2 presents a summary of the research components, including dates, the population and total number surveyed, and related objectives by study. I led all of the activities listed in the table; however, this thesis will present data only from the quantitative components.

Table 4.2. Summary of the research activities

	Description	Date	Population	Total completed	Research objective
Quantitative research	1. Community survey to inform intervention design	Nov 2008	<i>12 villages:</i> All women or all men in randomly selected households	Total: 2,684 <i>Men: 1,419</i> <i>Women: 1,265</i>	Objective 2 Objective 5
	2. Baseline survey before start of intervention activities	Aug 2010	<i>6 intervention villages:</i> Intervention participants and partners (couples) <i>6 control villages:</i> IRC GBV committee members (couples) and age-matched men and female partners	Total: 662 (baseline) <i>Men: 346</i> <i>Women: 316</i>	Objective 2 Objective 3 Objective 5
	3. Follow-up survey , 1 year after intervention	Feb 2012		Total: 560 (follow-up) <i>Men: 316</i> <i>Women: 244</i>	Objective 2 Objective 3 Objective 5
Qualitative research	1. Key informant interviews	Aug 2010 and Feb 2012	<i>3 intervention and 3 control villages:</i> Intervention participants, female partners, IRC GBV committee members and village leaders	Total: 30 (2010) 98 (2012)	Objective 2 Objective 3
	2. IRC facilitator debriefings at end of intervention	Jun 2011	IRC intervention facilitators and supervisors	Total: 8 <i>(men only)</i>	Objective 3
Complementary activities	1. Community mapping for sampling frame	Oct 2008	<i>12 villages:</i> Community maps and household lists in all study sites	Households: 2,077 Individuals: 13,986	Objective 2
	2. Attendance monitoring of intervention participation by session	Aug 2010 to Mar 2011	<i>6 intervention villages:</i> Male intervention participants	Total: 166	Objective 3
Mapping and systematic review	Review of interventions and evaluations that aimed to prevent VAWG in armed conflict settings	Jan 2000 to Jan 2014	Armed conflict-affected settings, global	Total: 73 articles, 305 interventions and 17 evaluations	Objective 1 Objective 5

4.6.1. Study 1: Mapping and systematic review: violence against women prevention interventions and evaluation approaches in conflict-affected settings

Study 1 used a mapping and systematic review approach to determine what types of interventions were being used to prevent VAWG in conflict-affected settings and to assess the efficacy of these interventions. I hypothesised at the start of the mapping and review that much of the existing systematic review literature available for conflict-affected settings was failing to capture the extent of ongoing programming approaches. I wanted to understand not only the effectiveness of interventions to prevent VAW but also the scope and breadth of interventions that existed but perhaps did not have the technical expertise, financial or human resources available to evaluate VAWG prevention programming.

The Cochrane Collaboration groups reviews into two categories: traditional literature reviews (also known as narrative reviews) and systematic reviews with or without meta-analysis (Cochrane Collaboration, 2006a).

A narrative review provides a description and appraisal of some of the evidence for a given topic but does not explicitly define the methodology used. This approach is advantageous when an overview or justification for a research question is needed. However, it may be unclear how sources were chosen and there might be biases in the evidence presented (Cochrane Collaboration, 2006). The Cochrane Collaboration defines systematic reviews as ‘attempts to identify, appraise and synthesize all the empirical evidence that meets pre-specified eligibility criteria to answer a given research question. Researchers conducting systematic reviews use explicit methods aimed at minimizing bias, in order to produce more reliable findings that can be used to inform decision making’ (Cochrane Collaboration, 2006). The advantages of conducting a systematic review include: the availability of clear documentation on selection and appraisal methods; the use of standardised reporting, which facilitates comparability and replicability; and its comprehensiveness, which allows for a less biased overview that can inform decision making. The primary disadvantage is that the question may be narrowly defined (Cochrane Collaboration, 2006).

The evaluation of any public health intervention is inherently complex. Interventions do not operate in isolation but rather are one part of a complex system with interacting

components (Centre for Reviews and Dissemination, 2009). Therefore, I chose to pose a research question that would allow for the exploration of a range of interventions. Given the diversity of violence prevention intervention approaches, I developed a multi-stage review process to understand the mechanisms being used to prevent VAWG in conflict-affected settings and then a systematic review to determine their effectiveness and any gaps in the evidence base. First, a mapping of violence prevention interventions in armed conflict settings was conducted using both peer-reviewed and non-peer-reviewed descriptions of interventions. A framework of the key intervention components was developed and then, using the framework as a guide, a systematic review of evaluations was conducted using PRISMA guidelines (Shamseer et al., 2015) to describe the evidence on VAWG prevention interventions within armed conflict-affected settings. I also used adapted quality scoring criteria to reflect reporting confidence scoring in order to generate a ranking for the reported findings. All findings are reported using PRISMA publication guidelines (Shamseer et al., 2015).

4.6.2. Study 2: Community survey: to describe the context and to inform the intervention and trial design

Study 2 of this research took place between 2008 and 2010. This sought to understand the context and needs of the population using a descriptive approach – a cross-sectional community survey among women and men in the selected study communities. This study was designed to inform the development of the intervention and inform key decisions for the trial.



Photo 4.2. The research team for Study 1, the community survey, Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire (2010)

As detailed in Chapters 2 and 3, the consequences of VAW on health are clear. What is less understood are the specific determinants of how to prevent men's perpetration of IPV; even less well understood is how these interventions might function among a population directly affected by armed conflict. Given this situation, in 2008, the IRC formed a partnership with the Gender Violence and Health Centre at

LSHTM to develop and evaluate a violence prevention programme aimed at reducing levels of partner violence in rural Côte d'Ivoire. However, unlike other work being implemented, the IRC wanted to understand how best to work with men in these contexts and, importantly, how to implement a VAW prevention programme in conjunction with their long-standing work with women. The impact evaluation was led by LSHTM, the intervention was designed by the IRC and Sonke Gender Justice Network, and the intervention was implemented by the IRC.

Between September and December 2008, and before the start of intervention activities by the IRC, I led a cross-sectional community survey in rural Côte d'Ivoire. This included leading all activities related to design, data collection, overall management, data analysis, write-up and dissemination. The data from this community survey was used to inform the design of both the intervention, which was implemented in 2010, and its evaluation. The community survey was conducted in 12 sites with 2,684 individuals completing interviews (1,419 women and 1,265 men). I recruited 42 local interviewers who completed three weeks of intensive training in interview and data collection techniques that would be sensitive to the needs of traumatised populations, as well as awareness training on gender and VAW. Due to the sensitive nature of the research, strict ethical and safety procedures were developed and followed to prioritise the security of individuals, to minimise and respond to any psychological distress, and to ensure that referral and support options were available for participants. The training was coordinated and facilitated by myself and a colleague from

LSHTM along with members of the IRC GBV team in Côte d'Ivoire. Further methods for the community survey are presented in Chapter 5.

The cross-sectional survey is a type of descriptive epidemiologic approach conducted among individuals where the occurrence (or absence) of exposures and the outcomes of interest are assessed at the same point in time (Hennekens and Buring, 1987). A key feature of cross-sectional study design is the use of randomisation to select the research participants; this allows for a less biased and more representative sample (Hennekens and Buring, 1987, Delgado-Rodriguez and Llorca, 2004). This approach is useful when a descriptive study is needed to understand the prevalence and distribution of the outcomes of interest as well as the factors that are hypothesised as being associated with those outcomes (Levin, 2006a). Cross-sectional designs are not suitable for assessing causation (Levin, 2006a, Hennekens and Buring, 1987).

In this study, the cross-sectional community survey design was used to assess the distribution of violence and to explore potential determinants for VAW in the study population. These factors may be related to demographics, other health outcomes, or, in the case of this study population, conflict-related violence or IPV experienced. Temporality may be assessed by asking participants about the timing of events; however, depending on the measure, there is likely to be a degree of recall bias based on the significance of the event (Hennekens and Buring, 1987). The data from the cross-sectional community survey were subsequently used to inform the design of the intervention and the cluster RCT.

Table 4.3 presents a timeline with an overview of the activities that I undertook for Study 2.

Table 4.3. Study 2: Community survey research timeline and overview of activities

2008	
May	Partnership formed between LSHTM and IRC Discussion on need for evidence-based interventions to work with men on violence prevention in conflict settings
July	Design meeting in Grand Bassam, Côte d'Ivoire with partners Discussion of intervention focus, research questions and scope of work for intervention implementation and evaluation within allocated budget Selection of study communities Follow-up about intervention and logistics of study
August	First draft of questionnaires (quantitative and qualitative tools) Detailed sample size calculations and methodological review Exploration of logistical issues Ethics submission to LSHTM
September	Recruitment of research assistant in Côte d'Ivoire Pre-testing of questionnaire and translation methods Community mapping
October	Random selection of intervention and control communities Recruitment of fieldwork team supervisors and interviewers Recruitment of data entry team Fieldworker training and piloting of questionnaires
November–December	Data collection activities Development of data entry systems and start of double data entry
2009	
January–June	Double entry of data and data cleaning Preliminary data analysis Data interpretation with all partners Preliminary discussions on key outcomes to be used in cluster RCT
July–December	Further analysis of community survey data Community survey preliminary findings Entry and analysis of first round of qualitative data* Intervention design development meeting in Cape Town, South Africa using findings from community survey
2010	
January–July	Intervention development by IRC of MDG

*Qualitative findings are not reported in this thesis.



Figure 4.1. Map of the administrative districts of the study sites in Côte d'Ivoire

4.6.2.1. Site selection and sampling

The intervention and control study sites were identified by the IRC from six priority regions with established IRC programming: Yamoussoukro, Daloa, Bouaflé, Bangolo, Danané and Duékoué. At a joint design planning meeting (LSHTM and the IRC) held in Grand Bassam in July 2008, I worked with the IRC GBV team to identify two villages within each geographical region that could be matched by approximate population size, socio-demographics and logistic considerations. These logistic considerations included the accessibility of the community to the study team (and later access to the IRC intervention facilitators) and the presence of a geographical buffer between the matched communities (i.e. no direct routes between the matched communities and no shared market centres). The geographical buffer was intended to ensure that contact between individuals in the village pairs was limited in order to reduce or eliminate the potential influence of the future IRC intervention on the population within the control community.

Immediately before collection of the community survey data, I met with the IRC GBV field agents who were responsible for IRC GBV activities in each of the sites. I wrote the community names on pieces of paper, folded them, and asked the field agents to choose one community name out of a box at random. Within each matched pair, one village chosen at random was designated as the intervention site and the other as the control site. I chose to conduct the randomisation process with the participation of the IRC field agents for two main reasons. One, it provided me with an opportunity to learn more about the communities that we would be working in via people who worked closely with them to deliver GBV programming and services. And two, it ensured that the process was transparent. Much of the data collection depended on the relationship between the research team and the field staff, so by asking them to be part of the process – including choosing the sites where they would be delivering the MDG intervention – the research activities had their support from the start.

To obtain a representative community sample from the 12 selected villages, I first organised a mapping of all households in order to create a reference list of all individuals. Official household census maps were first obtained from the National Statistics Office in Côte d'Ivoire. However, the most recent census had been conducted nearly a decade before and



Photo 4.3. Field research team organising completed questionnaires in Côte d'Ivoire (2008)

was no longer relevant in a country where migration is common. Therefore, I commissioned (but did not train) a team of individuals to obtain basic household data from the 12 study sites. I prepared the data collection tool, the commissioned team collected the information, and then they entered the data into a database. This information was to be used to understand the general community demographics and to

determine the number of interviewers needed and language requirements for both the questionnaires and the interviewers.

Based on the data collected during the mapping conducted by the commissioned team, I assigned all households an ID and randomly allocated households to be interviewed by either male or female interviewers. All adults of one sex who met the eligibility criteria (15–49 years old and resident in the community for at least one year) in the selected households were invited to participate and interviewed by an interviewer of the same sex. No male–female couples in the same household were interviewed. All of the interview teams received a list prior to departure with the household names and the allocated interviewers. Unfortunately, several of the data collection teams (which I had trained) quickly reported back when they arrived in the communities that the household lists were incorrect: household members' names and ages were incorrect or, in some cases, missing or non-existent.

As a result, I asked all of the teams to delay the start of administering the questionnaire and instead to conduct a second mapping exercise in the study community in which they were to work. Using these accurate household lists, the households were again randomly assigned to either male or female interviewers and the community survey continued. This process had the unintended consequence of allowing the data collection teams an opportunity to further get to know the community, which ultimately may have contributed to the low refusal rate. All households within the study sites were invited to participate.

4.6.2.2. Questionnaire design and implementation

The questionnaire designed for this study, *LSHTM Gender Violence and Health Survey Instrument for Post-conflict Settings* (Hossain et al., 2008 and 2010), was developed using standard violence and health outcome modules adapted from the *WHO Multi-country Study on Women's Health and Domestic Violence against Women* (Garcia-Moreno et al., 2006), an LSHTM study on violence and health among women asylum seekers (Zimmerman et al., 2009) and a cluster RCT on IPV and HIV prevention in Uganda (Abramsky et al., 2010). Data were collected from participants on: (1) household demographics; (2) individual and partner characteristics; (3) experiences of non-partner physical and sexual violence, including child



Photo 4.4. Field research team training in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire (2008)

sexual abuse; (4) experiences of partner sexual² and physical violence, including perpetration; (5) gender-related beliefs and behaviours; (6) disclosure of experiences of partner violence; (7) decision making around financial autonomy; and (8) discussions on violence and gendered roles.

The violence module included questions on both experiences and perpetration of specific acts of physical violence, which ranged from

moderate to severe. Moderate acts included: (1) being slapped or pushed; and (2) being hit with something. Severe acts were measured by reports of: (1) being kicked, dragged or beaten; (2) being choked or burned; or (3) being threatened with a weapon. In addition, women were asked about experiences of partner sexual violence and men were asked about perpetration of partner sexual violence. Both women and men were asked about experiences of non-partner physical violence as an adult (over 15 years old) and about non-partner sexual violence. Non-partner sexual violence was measured using two questions to determine child sexual abuse (under 15 years old) and sexual abuse as an adult (15 years and older). See Table 4.5 for the specific questions used; the full questionnaire is available in the Appendix.

² Only women were asked about experiences of partner sexual violence.

The questionnaire avoided politically charged questions (i.e. identifying the rebel or army group responsible for the act of violence). Instead, I opted for the questions to use more general wording such as 'armed groups'. This was done to ensure that no research participant or interview team member would be put in danger as a result of asking the question or collecting this data. For the aims of this study, this additional information was not needed. In addition, the questionnaire was framed as a 'life experiences' survey rather than a violence survey. However, the informed consent procedures explained the risks and benefits of participating.

I drafted the questionnaire in English and French; this was then translated and back-translated into eight local Ivorian languages. To address some of the issues of using professional translators unfamiliar with the local context where I would be working, a group translation method was developed during the study where local language speakers translated questions individually and then met as a group (of 5 to 10 people) to reach a consensus on the local language interpretation of individual questions. I then confirmed the interpretation with each language group to ensure that the appropriate meaning was captured, using a group process in which members of each language group presented words and concepts that they struggled to translate from French to their local language. Together, we jointly worked through the concept each question was attempting to capture and then refined the translations accordingly. Data collection was conducted in French or in one of eight local languages. Interviewers who were fluent in the local language and of the same sex as the study participant administered the questionnaire. No translators were used and all interviews were conducted face to face and in a private setting with the informed consent of the participant. Prior to the start of the interviews, consent for the research project was obtained from village leaders and household heads by IRC field staff and then by the field team research coordinators.

4.6.2.3. Interviewer training, piloting and debriefing

Local researchers were recruited in Côte d'Ivoire in 2008 to undertake the community surveys. The researchers received three weeks of intensive training prior to the data collection. The training was developed and facilitated by the LSHTM research team (M. Hossain and L. Kiss) and IRC GBV staff members, and covered interview and data collection



Photo 4.5. Field research team heading to the study sites, Côte d'Ivoire (2008)

techniques that are sensitive to the needs of traumatised populations, as well as awareness training on gender and VAW. The survey instrument was pilot tested before wide-scale use and revised accordingly.

The interview team was recruited locally. For the training phase, I over-recruited and selected the interview team members based on a combination of the study's need

for a specific number of female and male interviewers, language requirements, technical ability and an open attitude to learning about researching gender and violence.

The training included an introduction to gender and violence which was led by the IRC GBV team to ensure that local constructs and understandings of GBV were conveyed effectively. Following the gender training, I led the interview team in the technical aspects of administering the questionnaires and the ethical obligations of the interviewers. The training also incorporated role playing throughout; this allowed the interview team to work through not only logistical scenarios but also ethical ones. A psychosocial officer from the IRC also participated in the training to provide support if needed, to offer 'real-world' examples, and to assist with understanding the context of violence in the study communities. The interview teams were trained to ask questions in a supportive and non-judgemental manner.

Throughout the data collection period, regular debriefings were held with all field teams, who checked in with me (or with my research assistant) on a daily basis. I also visited all of the study sites to ensure that any problems or questions were addressed immediately. For example, one team raised the issue that the questions relating to marital status were not capturing certain relationships; I was able to quickly revise the question and communicate it to all of the teams who were already in the field. I also led a team debriefing in Abidjan at the end of all data collection activities to gather further feedback from the teams and to hear about any concerns.

4.6.2.4. Typologies and definitions of violence against women and men used in the thesis

This thesis utilised a modified set of violence-related questions used internationally for studies that measure domestic violence (Garcia-Moreno et al., 2006) and violence against other vulnerable groups, such as asylum-seeking and refugee women (Zimmerman et al., 2009), and a partner violence prevention intervention (Abramsky et al., 2010). The same questions were posed to women and men in order to determine the prevalence and incidence of different types of intimate partner and non-partner violence. The IPV module included questions on both experiences and perpetration of specific acts of physical violence, which ranged from moderate to severe. Moderate acts included being slapped, pushed or hit with something. Severe acts were measured by reports of being kicked, dragged or beaten, choked or burned, or threatened with a weapon. Women and men were asked about partner sexual violence (coerced and physically forced).³ Emotionally abusive behaviour was measured using three questions that captured intimidation, threats and insults or belittling. Women and men were asked about experiences with their current partner or their last partner, as well as about the perpetration of the same acts of violence against their partner (see Table 4.5 for specific questions and categorisations).

Lifetime partner violence was measured using a series of questions that asked women and men if they had ever experienced a specific act of physical violence and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner. If the participant reported ever having experienced any act of violence, they were asked how often it had happened (*once, a few times, often, never*) during two time periods: *in last 12 months* to measure 'current' violence; and *before the last 12 months*. Partner physical violence was considered to have occurred if the individual reported having experienced at least one severe act of violence or more than one moderate act of physical violence (Heise, 2008). Partner sexual violence was considered to have occurred if the individual reported having experienced at least one act of sexual violence. For the trial analysis, women's reports of violence perpetrated by their male partner in the past year were considered a primary outcome (see Chapter 7).

³ Questions on partner sexual violence were posed only to women during the community survey. The questions were posed to both women and men during baseline and follow-up surveys.

Non-partner violence was measured using similar questions to the IPV questions. However, the identity of the perpetrator and time period were also collected. Both women and men were asked about experiences of non-partner physical violence as an adult (over 15 years old) and non-partner sexual violence (also 15 years and over). Non-partner sexual violence was measured using two questions to determine child sexual abuse (under 15 years old) and sexual abuse as an adult (over 15 years old). For both types, follow-up questions were asked about the perpetrator and the timing of the assault in relation to the Crisis (see Table 4.5 for specific questions).

4.6.2.5. Measuring intimate partner violence in quantitative research

When measuring violence outcomes, the use of broad gateway questions with filter options has been shown to be inadequate and may result in under-reporting. It is recommended that a two-stage approach be adopted with the use of behavioural specifications of acts to increase disclosure (Ellsberg and Heise, 2005, Cook et al., 2011, Fisher, 2009). A model using behaviour-specific questions on acts of physical and sexual violence, along with timing and frequency, is presented in Table 4.5.

Other tools for measuring VAW include the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe's (UNECE) *Survey Module on Violence against Women* (Jansen, 2011) and the *WHO Multi-country Study on Women's Health and Domestic Violence against Women* (Garcia Moreno et al., 2004). Both questionnaires are available publicly, along with training materials, and they offer additional examples of complementary key questions that may be used during survey research.

The full questionnaires used in this thesis with violence modules are available in the Appendix. Table 4.4 presents the questionnaire format and Table 4.5 illustrates the specific questions used to assess levels of violence across the different studies.

Table 4.4. Example of the questionnaire design based on the WHO Multi-country Study on Women's Health and Domestic Violence against Women

Questionnaire design example (Jansen, 2011, Garcia Moreno et al., 2004)												
Measuring PHYSICAL VIOLENCE by an intimate partner												
Has your (current or most recent) husband/partner ever...	A) If YES, continue with B. If NO, skip to next item.		B) Has this happened in the past 12 months? If YES, ask C and D. If NO, ask D only.		C) In the past 12 months, would you say that this has happened once, a few times or many times?			D) Did this happen before the past 12 months? ⁴ If YES: Would you say that this has happened once, a few times or many times?				
	YES	NO	YES	NO	One	Few	Many	NO	One	Few	Many	
a) Slapped you or thrown something at you that could hurt you?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	
b) Pushed you or shoved you or pulled your hair?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	
c) Hit you with his fist or with anything else that could hurt you?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	
d) Kicked you, dragged you or beat you up?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	
e) Choked or burnt you on purpose?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	
f) Threatened with or actually used a gun, knife or other weapon against you?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	
<p>** In some cases, it may make sense to measure additional time periods. In a humanitarian crisis, for example, the occurrence of violence in the short term (i.e. the last 3 months) could assist with the measurement of programmatic efforts.</p> <p>Measuring SEXUAL VIOLENCE by an intimate partner⁵</p> <p>Acts of sexual violence may be measured in several ways using a format similar to the physical violence items. The following measure sexual violence by (a) physical force, (b) coercion and/or intimidation and (c) other unwanted sexual acts:</p> <p>a) Did your current husband/partner or any other partner ever force you to have sexual intercourse holding you down or physically hurting you in some way?</p> <p>b) Did you ever have sexual intercourse because you were threatened or intimidated by him or afraid he would hurt you?</p> <p>c) Did your partner or any other partner ever force you to do something sexual (besides vaginal intercourse) that you did not want to do?</p>												

⁴ The answer options in column D were modified from those in the WHO questionnaire to enable them to be asked of all women who reported the act. (In the WHO questionnaire, column D was asked only if the act had *not* occurred in the past 12 months.)

⁵ Items are adapted from the UNECE's *Survey Module on Violence against Women* (Jansen, 2011).

Table 4.5. Violence exposure measures and coding

Questions and categories used to measure IPV, non-partner violence and child sexual abuse experiences. Physical violence is divided into moderate and severe acts, and sexual violence is divided into physically forced and coerced sex. The frequency and time period of the act are assessed for each positive response.

Intimate partner violence (physical or sexual)	<p>Has your current (or most recent) partner done the following to you?</p> <p>Partner physical violence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slapped you or thrown something that could hurt you? • Pushed or shoved you? • Hit you with his hand or with something that could hurt you? • Kicked, dragged or beaten you? [severe] • Choked or burnt you intentionally? [severe] • Threatened to use a gun, knife or other weapon against you? [severe] • Actually used a gun, knife or other weapon against you? [severe] <p>Partner sexual violence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physically forced you to have sex with him or her against your will? • Coerced you to have sex by threatening or frightening you (not physically forced)? <p>Partner emotional violence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scared or intimidated you? • Threatened to hurt you or someone close to you? • Insulted or belittled you in front of other people?
	<p>Coding:</p> <p>Sexual: 0: No violence; 1: At least 1 occurrence</p> <p>Physical: 0: <=1 less severe act and 0 severe acts; 1: >=2 less severe acts and/or >1 severe act</p> <p>Physical (severe): 0: No severe acts; 1: At least 1 severe act</p>
	<p>Frequency and time period:</p> <p>If yes, how often did this happen? Never, once, a few times, often? Did this occur in the last 12 months? Did this occur before the last 12 months?</p>
Non-partner violence (physical or sexual)	<p>Since the age of 15, apart from your partner, has anyone in your life:</p> <p>Non-partner physical violence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slapped, pushed or shoved you? • Hit you with his/her hand or something that could hurt you? • Kicked, dragged or beaten you? [severe] • Choked or burnt you intentionally? [severe] • Threatened to use a gun, knife or other weapon against you? [severe] • Shot at you or attacked you with a weapon? [severe] <p>Non-partner sexual violence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physically forced you to have sex with him or her against your will? • Coerced you to have sex by threatening or frightening you (not physically forced)?
	<p>Coding:</p> <p>Sexual: 0: No violence; 1: At least 1 occurrence</p> <p>Physical: 0: <=1 less severe act and 0 severe acts; 1: >=2 less severe acts and/or >1 severe act</p>
	<p>Time periods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community survey: Before the coup d'état (pre-1999); during the Crisis (1999–2007);

	<p>after the Crisis (2008–09)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline cluster RCT: Before the coup d'état (pre-1999); during the Crisis (1999–2007); in the last 12 months (2007–08) • Follow-up cluster RCT: Before the coup d'état (pre-1999); during the Crisis (1999–2007); between 2008 and 2010; during the post-electoral violence / last 12 months (2011–12)
	<p>Perpetrators: Family members (male/female); acquaintance (male/female/sex not reported); stranger/other not identified (male/female/sex not reported); combatant/uniformed official</p>
Child sexual abuse	<p>Before the age of 15, apart from your partner, has anyone in your life:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forced you to have sex with him or her by using physical force? • Forced you to have sex with him or her by threatening or scaring you? • Touched you sexually when did not want him or her to?
	<p>Coding: 0: No violence; 1: At least 1 occurrence</p>
	<p>Time periods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community survey: Before the coup d'état (pre-1999); during the Crisis (1999–2007); after the Crisis (2008–09) • Baseline cluster RCT: Before the coup d'état (pre-1999); during the Crisis (1999–2007); in the last 12 months (2007–08)
	<p>Perpetrators: Family members (male/female); acquaintance (male/female/sex not reported); stranger/other not identified (male/female/sex not reported); combatant/uniformed official</p>

4.6.2.6. Ethical and security obligations

Ethical and safety considerations were central to the training and data collection activities and were formulated to consider the safety of both the research participants and the interview team throughout the research process. This included careful attention to the wording of the questionnaires, training for the interview team members on confidentiality, and awareness of the political situation at all times during the data collection stage. For example, outbreaks of violence in towns near the study communities resulted in travel logistics having to be re-planned to ensure that the interview teams could travel safely to the study sites. No data collection teams were sent to a study site before clearing all their schedules and activities with the IRC and UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) security teams.

The interview team members were not sent to any communities where they had personal connections (family or friends). The interview team training covered procedures related to protecting the research participants' privacy, anonymity and confidentiality. In addition, the

interview team was trained to ensure that the questions did not re-traumatise and to respond to distress and provide referrals to trained psychosocial officers at the IRC. The interview team did not provide counselling but rather were trained to respond and facilitate referrals.

4.6.3. Study 3: Cluster randomised controlled trial: to evaluate the impact of the Men's Discussion Group intervention on past-year intimate partner violence and other outcomes



Photo 4.6. Research team for Study 3: Cluster RCT, Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire (2012)

Study 3 used a cluster RCT design. Between 2010 and 2014, I led a cluster RCT in rural Côte d'Ivoire. This included all activities related to design, data collection, overall management, data analysis, write-up and dissemination.

The evaluation of a complex intervention requires an approach that not only allows for the

assessment of the intervention outcomes but also captures contextual factors and the implementation process. To this end, we used a cohort cluster RCT design to evaluate the process and the effectiveness of the intervention among men in six rural sites in Côte d'Ivoire. The cluster RCT design used a mixed-methods⁶ approach among pair-matched communities, where one community from each pair was randomly selected to be an intervention community and the other allocated as a control community (Donner et al., 1981, Donner and Klar, 2000). This type of study design aims to compare outcomes between groups that received, or did not receive, the proposed intervention. The study design included a baseline survey prior to the start of the intervention and a follow-up survey, at

⁶ Mixed-methods research combines quantitative and qualitative methods, which, when combined, provide a more nuanced understanding of the intervention process and outcomes.

the end of all activities, with the primary trial analysis comparing outcomes between the intervention and control communities at the follow-up stage. In particular, the quantitative research allows us to assess whether there are differences in gender norms and behaviours as well as levels of IPV between intervention and control communities at follow-up,



Photo 4.7. Debriefing meeting with the field research team, Côte d'Ivoire (2010)

controlling for any baseline differences in these measures (Donner and Klar, 2000, Donner et al., 1981).

Within the field of epidemiology, this study design is considered to be the 'gold standard' in evaluation research, as it allows researchers to be more confident that observed changes among intervention recipients are

attributable to the intervention, rather

than to other factors such as programme placement bias or secular changes occurring over time (Donner and Klar, 2000, Sibbald and Roland, 1998, Campbell et al., 2007).

The cluster RCT is a type of randomised controlled trial design that includes completely randomised, stratified, crossover, cluster-crossover and stepped wedge design. It is an analytical approach that helps to eliminate some of the biases and disadvantages of a cross-sectional survey design. While other designs may be able to determine strong associations between exposures and outcomes, an RCT design is able to assess the causal impact of the intervention on the outcomes of interest (Sibbald and Roland, 1998), while a prospective longitudinal design allows for the assessment of the causal association between the intervention and outcomes (Levin, 2007). The cluster RCT design could follow a cohort or use cross-sectional surveys within a cluster. In principle, random allocation to the intervention or control groups allows for the impact of the intervention – and its effect size – to be assessed (Donner and Klar, 2000, Levin, 2007).

The cluster RCT design can reduce the risk of contamination between groups (different communities) and is useful for group-level interventions where it is not possible to randomise individuals. There are disadvantages to the design as well; these include the need

for a larger sample size (compared with an individual randomised trial), as individuals within a cluster are more likely to be similar to each other (intra-cluster correlation). The cluster RCT also retains internal validity between intervention and control groups. However, external validity may be reduced depending on the target group and any associated restrictions on eligibility (Donner and Klar, 2000).

Study 3 used a cohort cluster RCT approach to assess the relative effectiveness and potential added value of working specifically with men in addition to a more general, community-based and mixed-gender approach to preventing GBV. This thesis presents the quantitative findings only, along with an intention-to-treat analysis (Jo et al., 2008) comparing outcomes at follow-up between the control and intervention populations adjusted for relevant baseline factors. (Related process evaluation and qualitative findings are not presented in this thesis.)

The timeframe and an overview of all the research activities I led are presented in Table 4.6.

Table 4.6. Studies 3 and 4: Cluster randomised controlled trial and nested cohort research timeline and activity overview

2010	
January	Intervention development begins, developed by the intervention team with feedback from the research team.
March	Joint intervention design planning meeting held in Cape Town, South Africa to discuss intervention outcomes and processes.
June	Draft tools developed.
July	MDG curriculum completed by IRC consultant. Research tools completed and training curriculum developed. Research logistics underway (interviewer recruitment, data entry team, training, transportation, contracting, etc.). Data collection training held in Abidjan.
August–October	Baseline data collected in 12 communities. MDG intervention begins in six communities; control communities continue to receive community-level GBV programming. MDG participation monitoring begins.
November–December	Security concerns due to renewed violence halt all intervention activities. Data entry continues in Abidjan. Transcription and translation of all qualitative interviews conducted in Abidjan.

2011	
January	MDG intervention re-started in all communities where activities were halted. Decision made to hold 'review sessions' in some communities where intervention had a large gap. No new material was introduced.
March	MDG intervention completed in all communities. MDG participation monitoring completed.
June	MDG facilitator debriefings conducted over Skype or phone due to renewed security concerns.
July–October	Analysis of baseline data, feedback to field teams and preliminary dissemination activities conducted.
November–December	Draft follow-up data collection tools developed. Logistics planning started for follow-up survey.
2012	
January	Research tools completed and training curriculum developed. Research logistics underway (interviewer recruitment, data entry team, training, transportation, contracting, etc.). Data collection training held in Abidjan.
February–March	Follow-up data collected in 12 communities.
April–May	Data entry conducted in Abidjan. Transcription and translation of all qualitative interviews conducted in Abidjan.
June–August	Trial analysis underway. Feedback received from IRC field teams.
September	Draft trial analysis completed.
October–December	Funding sought for further analysis time and dissemination activities.
2013–14	
	Additional funding received for further analysis and dissemination activities from the Economic and Social Research Council. Two peer-review papers published: in <i>BMJ Open</i> and <i>BMC Public Health</i> . Two commentaries published: in <i>The Lancet</i> and <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> . Trial findings presented at UK and international forums for research on VAWG in conflict settings.

4.6.3.1. Sampling frame, eligibility and sample size

Baseline and follow-up surveys for the cluster RCT were conducted in 2010 and 2012 respectively, when all male MDG participants and their female partners in the intervention communities were interviewed. In the control communities, men who were friends with an IRC GBV committee member were invited to participate in the research as control

participants. These men were group age-matched to the MDG men in the matched intervention pair and over-sampled to account for any loss to follow-up. The female partners of the control men were also interviewed (see Table 4.7).

Table 4.7. Eligibility criteria for quantitative surveys

Baseline and follow-up intervention surveys
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Years: 2010 baseline and 2012 follow-up survey. • Age range: 15+ years old. • Intervention communities: Male MDG intervention participants and their female partners. • Control communities: Male friends of GBV committee members, in the same five-year age range of MDG participants in the pair-matched intervention community and their female partners. • IRC GBV committee members (male/female) and their intimate partners. • Capable of completing face-to-face interview independently and without causing undue psychological distress. • Informed consent received.



Photo 4.8. Debriefing with the field research team, Côte d'Ivoire (2012)

The original sample size calculations were based on the design of an intervention with a community impact. However, following the community survey, the intervention agency opted to pursue an intervention that focused on change at the individual level, rather than the community. The intervention design therefore focused on fostering change among individual men and within their intimate relationships rather than creating a community-change intervention. Due to the logistical, time and financial constraints of implementing the intervention, it was not possible to extend the intervention to additional communities in order to increase the number of clusters. Consequently, my ability to conduct hypothesis tests was limited given the small number of clusters. Therefore, the analysis focused on the presentation of unbiased impact estimates and estimated confidence intervals, which reflect the range of likely values of the true effects of the intervention on its intended outcomes.

The original sample size calculations were based on the design of an intervention with a community impact. However, following the community survey, the intervention agency opted to pursue an intervention that focused on change at the individual level, rather than the community. The intervention design therefore focused on fostering change among individual men and within their intimate relationships rather than creating a community-

4.6.3.2. Complementary activities



Photo 4.9. Debriefing meeting with the field research team, Côte d'Ivoire (2012)

Monitoring activities were conducted to complement the survey data collection. These activities included attendance monitoring and the compilation of field reports by the IRC Côte d'Ivoire team to summarise key events and progress at each site. Due to the tenuous security situation during the intervention period, which coincided with post-electoral violence, it was not possible to conduct additional interviews. Therefore, I opted to conduct retrospective process monitoring

questions. Questions on significant events that may have had an impact on the implementation of the intervention (i.e. Was the village attacked during the post-electoral violence period?) were included in the MDG facilitator interviews and within the follow-up questionnaires given to community members.

Due to the ongoing violence, I was unable to travel to Côte d'Ivoire to conduct mid-line interviews. I was able, however, to speak with all of the IRC facilitators by phone and Skype. I interviewed them to assess which aspects of the intervention worked well or did not work well as well as to find out about the background to the implementation of the intervention.

4.6.3.3. Interviewer training, piloting and debriefing

Local researchers were recruited in Côte d'Ivoire in 2008, 2010 and 2012 to undertake the community, baseline and follow-up surveys. As detailed earlier, the researchers received 2.5 to three weeks of intensive training prior to each data collection phase. As with the community survey, the training was developed and facilitated by the LSHTM research team and IRC GBV staff members, and covered interview and data collection techniques that are sensitive to the needs of traumatised populations, as well as awareness training on gender and VAW. A subset of researchers was hired for each round of data collection to ensure continuity of knowledge between survey rounds and familiarity with the communities,

which facilitated increased access to the study communities. The survey instrument was pilot tested before wide-scale use and revised accordingly.

4.6.3.4. Ethics and safety procedures

Due to the sensitive nature of the research, strict ethical and safety procedures were followed to prioritise the security of individuals, to minimise and respond to any psychological distress, and to ensure that referral and support options were available for participants. All participants provided informed consent, which was administered in French or a local language. Research participants were also assured that only aggregated data would be shared and that data would never be linked to an individual. All participants were followed up by IRC GBV staff following the completion of data collection if a referral had been requested.

Notably for the cluster RCT, couples in intimate partnerships were interviewed at baseline and follow-up. For safety reasons, in most settings it is not recommended that interviews on IPV are conducted with couples (Watts et al., 1999) and I do not recommend that research teams with little experience of conducting research on violence deviate from these established safety guidelines. However, in this study, given the small and tight-knit nature of these communities, it was very likely that the subject of the study would be widely known. Therefore, it was important that the community as a whole understood the purpose of, and accepted, the study taking place within their community. To facilitate this, a multi-staged information and inquiry process (before, during and after the data collection) was implemented; this included discussions with household leaders and male partners before the start of any data collection, and careful and continuous monitoring by all members of the LSHTM research team and the IRC. In this way, individual participants had the support of the community and would not fear taking part in the private face-to-face interviews. As in all surveys, the participants' informed consent was obtained before starting any interviews. However, in this study, this was accompanied by 'stop' procedures so that field staff would cease data collection if they thought that an individual's participation might potentially be harmful to themselves or to others. The field team supervisors followed up with any inquiries and referral requests that arose during the interviews. These additional

precautions were conducted to ensure that no harm resulted from being involved in the study.

It is not recommended that these procedures be replicated by teams without prior experience in conducting research on violence or without appropriate referral and safety procedures in place. For this study, no adverse outcomes due to participating in the research were reported during the data collection process. I followed up with the Côte d'Ivoire IRC GBV field agents after the data was collected and they confirmed that no negative outcomes had arisen after the research teams had left the communities.

Ethical and safety approval was received from the Ethics Committee at LSHTM in 2008. Local approval was received from the Ministry of Family, Women and Social Affairs in Côte d'Ivoire in 2008, 2010 and 2012 for all phases of the data collection.

4.6.4. Study 4: Nested prospective cohort study: assessing risk and protective factors for post-traumatic stress among a conflict-affected population

Study 4 used a nested cohort design from data collected during the cluster RCT. Between 2010 and 2014, I led the cluster RCT in rural Côte d'Ivoire; this included all activities relating to design, data collection, overall management, data analysis, write-up and dissemination. Included in the cluster RCT was a nested cohort to assess the effect of various exposures on mental health outcomes.

The nested prospective cohort study sample was drawn from the cluster RCT. A cohort of men and their female partners was interviewed at two time points (2010 and 2012). Both interviews were conducted within a year of the end of an active conflict period. Participants ranged in age from 15 to 80 years. The sample consisted of male–female couples from the following groups:

- men participating in the MDG intervention and their female partners;
- men selected as age-matched matched controls in non-intervention communities and their female partners; and
- men and women volunteering with a community GBV group and their respective intimate partners in the intervention and control arms.

A cohort study is an analytical design in which a group of individuals is selected to represent the population of interest over time (Levin, 2006b). This cohort could be assessed retrospectively or prospectively. The outcome of interest and potentially associated exposures are collected at each phase of the data collection; in this, it is similar to a cross-sectional study (Hennekens and Buring, 1987). This design type allows for the exploration of potential causal factors as well as any dose-response effects (Levin, 2006b, Hennekens and Buring, 1987). A prospective cohort study allows for the collection of specific exposure data and changes in the outcome of interest over time. It can incorporate either a fixed or dynamic design. For a fixed design, study participants are not replaced if they drop out. A dynamic design allows for drop-outs to be replaced if they meet the eligibility criteria (Levin, 2006b). The most important advantage is that this design allows for the testing of causal hypotheses but, depending on how groups are defined, there is a risk of selection bias and the potential for unmeasured confounding (Velengtas et al., 2012, Levin, 2006b).

For the nested cohort study, I chose to use a prospective design (two time points) with a fixed approach in which study participants who were lost to follow-up were not replaced. A broader inclusion criterion than used in the cluster RCT was used to allow for findings that were potentially more generalisable to the wider population. The varying characteristics of the groups (intervention men/female partners; control men/female partners; and GBV community group/partners) allowed for several hypotheses to be tested; these included assessing the impact of exposure to the intervention, conflict-related violence and IPV on post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) outcomes. All of the groups had some degree of exposure to messaging on GBV awareness raising and were hypothesised as being more similar to each other than to individuals with no involvement or contact with GBV community activities. This study also utilised the data collected from couples, allowing for the creation of models where factors related to the partner could be included. Detailed methods and findings for the nested cohort study can be found in Chapter 8.

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CHAPTER 5

5. Mapping and systematic review: intervention approaches to prevent violence against women in conflict settings

5.1. Preamble for Research Paper 1

Preventing violence against women and girls (VAWG) is an international priority but is relatively unaddressed in humanitarian crises. As violence prevention is being recognised as an important focus area for aid organisations, innovative interventions are being implemented in armed conflict-affected settings but, to date, there has been little systematic mapping of the interventions and evaluations that have been conducted. The findings from a mapping and systematic review are presented in this chapter in order to understand the scope and effectiveness of VAWG prevention interventions in conflict-affected settings by mapping intervention approaches used to prevent VAWG, assessing their effectiveness, and identifying priority evidence gaps.

5.2. Research Paper 1

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CHAPTER 6

6. Community survey: assessing community exposure to violence and war-related events in the study communities

6.1. Preamble for Research Paper 2

In the previous chapters, I have reviewed existing frameworks and evidence for understanding risk factors for intimate partner violence (IPV) and behaviour change interventions and then provided an overview of how the frameworks were applied. I then assessed the landscape of violence prevention interventions and evaluations in conflict-affected settings.

In this chapter, I will draw on the first framework presented – the ecological framework for IPV. A preliminary review of the literature revealed that the evidence at the time demonstrated strong associations with experiences of violence and certain risk factors. What was starkly missing, however, from the literature was the influence of conflict-related violence on IPV. In addition, at the time the community survey was conducted, there was little research on men in conflict settings assessing their experiences of conflict-related violence, other non-partner violence and IPV. To bridge this gap, I approached the community survey (Study 2) with two related objectives. First, I sought to understand the context of the study communities to inform the intervention design; and second, I wanted to add to the evidence base on the nature of violence against women and men in conflict-affected settings.

The community survey therefore reflects the need to collect data among women and men on: (1) the prevalence of both partner and non-partner violence; and (2) the distribution of different types of violence. (The community survey questionnaire is available in the Appendices.)

For Research Paper 2, I present the findings on the prevalence and distribution of violence against women and men in Côte d'Ivoire in relation to the period of conflict for two reasons. The first was the gap in the evidence base on prevalence data that reflected the gendered differences in experiences of conflict-related violence, other non-partner-related violence

and IPV using robust measures. At the time, my review of the literature found no study that collected this data simultaneously among women and men in a conflict-affected community setting. The second reason was that there was also a gap in understanding the timing of this violence. I wanted to understand whether there was any difference in when women and men experienced different types of violence. This evidence would not only help to inform the Men's Discussion Group (MDG) intervention design but would also add to the evidence base on the forms and burdens of violence experienced by non-combatant women and men in a conflict-affected setting. The descriptive findings from the community survey are presented in Research Paper 2.

At the time of this survey, Côte d'Ivoire had experienced a period of active armed conflict spanning the years 2002–07, with 2008 marking the first year of a peace process that had the tentative and tenuous cooperation of both sides. The first democratic election since 2000 was scheduled to be held in October 2010, immediately after the community survey.

6.2. Research Paper 2

Men's and women's experiences of violence and traumatic events in rural Côte d'Ivoire before, during and after a period of armed conflict

Authors: Mazedra Hossain,¹ Cathy Zimmerman,¹ Ligia Kiss,¹ Drissa Kone,² Monika Bakayoko-Topolska,² K. A. David Manan,² Heidi Lehman² and Charlotte Watts¹

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	paper draft. H Lehman initiated the collaboration and provided critical feedback throughout the research process and on the research paper.
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BMJ Open Men's and women's experiences of violence and traumatic events in rural Côte d'Ivoire before, during and after a period of armed conflict

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ABSTRACT

Objective: We assessed men's and women's experiences of gender based violence and other traumatic events in Côte d'Ivoire, a West African conflict-affected setting, before, during and after a period of active armed conflict (2000–2007).

Design: Cross-sectional, household survey.

Setting: 12 rural communities directly impacted by the Crisis in Côte d'Ivoire, spanning regions controlled by government forces, rebels and UN peacekeepers in 2008.

Participants: 2678 men and women aged 15–49 years.

Primary outcome measures: Violence exposures measured since age 15. Questions included intimate partner physical and sexual violence; physical and sexual violence by others (including combatants) and exposure to traumatic events before, during and after the Crisis period (2000–2007).

Results: Physical and/or sexual violence since age 15 was reported by 57.1% women and 40.2% men ($p=0.01$); 29.9% women and 12.3% men reported exposure to any violence in the past year. Nearly 1 in 10 women (9.9%) and 5.9% men ($p=0.03$) were forced to have sex by a non-partner since age 15, and 14.8% women and 3.3% men ($p=0.00$) reported their first sexual experience was forced. Combatants were rarely reported as sexual violence perpetrators (0.3% women). After the Crisis, intimate partner physical violence was the most frequently reported form of violence and highest among women (20.9% women, 9.9% men, $p=0.00$). Fearing for their life was reported by men and women before, during and after the Crisis.

Conclusions: Sexual violence in conflict remains a critical international policy concern. However, men and women experience different types of violence before, during and after conflict. In many conflict settings, other forms of violence, including intimate partner violence, may be more widespread than conflict-related sexual violence. Alongside service provision for rape survivors, our findings underscore the need for postconflict reconstruction efforts to invest in programmes to prevent and respond to intimate partner violence and trauma.

Strengths and limitations of this study

- This study presents the first violence and trauma prevalence data over conflict periods from regions spanning rebel, government and UN-controlled forces in Côte d'Ivoire.
- This study addresses the limited population-level data on the various types and severity of gender based violence experienced in a West African setting between women and men.
- Sexual violence figures should be interpreted with caution as we did not explore the broader range of sexual abuse and response bias is possible.

INTRODUCTION

The past decade has seen unprecedented recognition of sexual violence (SV) in conflict.¹ The UN Security Council alone has issued nine resolutions focused on SV in conflict and fragile state settings since 2000.² At the start of its G8 presidency in 2013, the UK announced its firm commitment to address violence against women and girls and in April launched the *G8 Declaration on Preventing Sexual Violence* with a commitment of £23 million by the G8 nations. In the same year, the UK Foreign Office also announced the *Preventing Sexual Violence Initiative*,³ towards which the UK Government dedicated £10 million to end sexual violence in conflict.⁴ However, there is limited evidence on the prevalence and patterns of violence in conflict-affected settings making it difficult for governments, humanitarian and donor agencies to determine how to target their resources most effectively.⁵

Not surprisingly, robust national-level data on the extent of sexual violence are extremely difficult to compile, with current prevalence estimates ranging widely. For example, in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC),

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reports on the extent of conflict-related sexual violence range from 17.8% to 39.7% among women and 4% to 23.6% among men, due, in part, to methodological differences.^{6–8} In the same setting, women also report high levels of violence by an intimate partner (termed intimate partner violence (IPV) or domestic violence), with 35.3% of ever-partnered women reporting sexual partner violence and 56.9% reporting physical partner violence.⁹ Recently, data have emerged from Liberia showing high levels of violence and trauma especially among women.¹⁰

Such data have led to the growing recognition that rape in war is one of numerous forms of violence in conflict-affected settings. Sexual and physical intimate partner violence, child sexual abuse, forced marriage, sexual harassment and rape by non-combatants are also of major concern.^{11–14} The most recent Human Security Report (2012) highlighted the discrepancy between the evidence and the international focus on sexual violence in conflict, citing, in particular, evidence that domestic sexual violence may be more prevalent than non-partner rape.^{12 15–17}

Côte d'Ivoire is a West African country that has experienced a protracted conflict, known as *the Crisis*, since a coup d'état in 1999.^{18–20} In 2002, a UN-French-controlled buffer zone was created, effectively dividing the nation into a rebel-controlled north and a government-controlled south.²¹ The first steps of a peace agreement were brokered in 2007, which was followed by a year of limited conflict-related violence between 2007 and 2008. In 2008, however, the country again entered a period of instability before transitioning to an elected President in 2011.²² Côte d'Ivoire, once considered the 'jewel of West Africa', remains a critical country for regional West African security as it maintains deep ties to neighbouring countries (Mali, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Guinea and Liberia) and other West African nations (Togo, Benin, Sierra Leone and Niger) through migration, trade and remittances. The impact of over a decade of instability and violence is still not known.²³ As the country transitions to the post-conflict period, an understanding of the types of violence and trauma exposures in Côte d'Ivoire may provide insights into programming for health, legal and social sectors within the country and in neighbouring countries such as Mali, which are currently experiencing similar low-level ethnic tensions.²⁴

This paper presents the findings from a household survey on men's and women's exposures to interpersonal violence and trauma in 12 rural villages across six administrative districts in Côte d'Ivoire, *prior to* (pre-1999), *during* (2000–2007) and *1 year after* a period of active conflict (2008).

METHODS

Study design and sample

A cross-sectional community survey was conducted in November–December 2008 among 2684 respondents (53% women, 47% men) aged 15–49 years in 12 rural

communities across six administrative districts in Côte d'Ivoire. These regions included: Yamoussoukro, Daloa, Bouaflé, Bangolo, Danané and Duekoué. This survey was carried out as a prevalence study prior to the baseline survey of a cluster randomised trial to evaluate the impact of an IPV prevention intervention implemented by a humanitarian organisation in Côte d'Ivoire. The prevalence findings were used to inform the intervention design, which was implemented between 2010 and 2012 in the same communities. (Intervention trial results presented elsewhere).

The study communities were purposively selected based on their accessibility and current relationship with the humanitarian organisation, the International Rescue Committee (IRC). All communities shared similar socioeconomic and population size profiles, with residents relying primarily on agriculture as their main income source. The administrative districts spanned regions controlled by the government, rebels or UN peacekeepers.

Within each community, a representative sample was obtained by first mapping all households to create a sampling list of individuals. All households within each community were eligible to participate. Owing to ethical and safety concerns related to disclosure, we did not aim to interview male and female respondents in the same household. Instead, half of the households in the community were randomly allocated to be 'male' respondent households, and the remainder to be 'female' respondent households. In each household, all eligible household members of the same sex who met the eligibility criteria (15–49 years old and resident in the community for at least 1 year) were invited to participate and be interviewed in private by an interviewer of the same sex. The mapping found that 12 041 individuals lived in the 12 study communities, of which 3471 were eligible to participate and 2869 adults completed an interview (83% response rate). Non-response was generally attributed to being out of town, illness or work reasons.

Violence and trauma measures

Respondents were asked about their experiences of various acts of violence perpetrated either by an intimate partner (termed 'IPV') or by other perpetrators, such as neighbours, relatives, teachers and combatants (termed 'non-partner violence', NPV).

The IPV module drew on survey instruments used internationally to study IPV.^{25–27} All ever-partnered participants were asked: 'Has your partner ever...' perpetrated a specific act of violence, and if so, when (past 12 months, before the past 12 months) and how often (never, sometimes, often) for each time period. Physical violence acts included being: (1) slapped, pushed or (2) hit with something that could hurt you. Severe physical acts were measured by affirmative reports of being (1) kicked, dragged, beaten, (2) choked, burned or (3) threatened with a weapon. Women were also asked about their experiences of partner SV, and specifically



were asked whether they had been (1) physically forced to have sex or (2) forced to have sex due to fear.

An individual was considered to have experienced physical partner violence if she/he reported more than one experience of the following acts: hit with a fist or something else, slapped or had something that could hurt thrown at her/him, pushed or shoved or one act of severe physical violence act. Severe physical violence was defined as reporting at least one experience of the following: kicked or dragged; choked or burned; threatened with a weapon. This categorisation of partner physical violence reflects not only the relative severity of the act (eg, the difference between being slapped vs choked) but also the frequency that the act occurred. It also reflects a more conservative approach that removes individuals (men and women) from the overall prevalence who have experienced a single act of violence, such as a slap. A woman was considered to have experienced sexual partner violence if she reported one or more experiences of forced sex.

Experiences of non-partner violence measured physical violence and sexual violence as an adult (≥ 15 years old). For physical violence, questions included: "Since the age of 15, apart from your partner, has anyone ever physically hurt you?" Sexual violence was measured by: "Since the age of 15, apart from your partner, has anyone ever forced you to have sex against your will?" For both types, follow-up questions were asked about the perpetrator and the timing of the assault in relation to the Crisis (before, during and/or after).

Traumatic events were measured by drawing on the seven domains designated by the Harvard Trauma Questionnaire as common experiences among war-affected populations.²⁸ Questions were modified to reflect the traumatic experiences potentially associated with conflict-related violence in Côte d'Ivoire. All participants were asked whether they had experienced specific events including: feared for your life, village attacked, witnessed family members seriously hurt/killed, forced to work for someone who attacked your village, forced to have sex with someone who attacked your village, forced to flee your village, family members threatened, seriously hurt by an act of violence, forced to use a weapon against someone, seriously hurt someone and forced to kill someone in defence. A binary variable was created to capture participants who had experienced above median number of events (5 or more).

In each case, respondents who reported affirmatively to having experienced traumatic events were asked about the timing: in the past 12 months (2007–2008; after the Crisis), during the Crisis period (1999–2007; during the Crisis) or before the coup d'état (pre-1999; before the Crisis). To improve recall of event timing, questions were presented with the years and pivotal historical events such as 'before the coup d'état', 'during the time of Gbagbo' or 'during the Crisis' and 'this year', along with the corresponding years.

Translation, ethics and data collection procedures

The questionnaire was developed in English and French and then translated and back-translated into eight local Ivorian languages. An intensive group translation method was developed by the LSHTM research team where local language speakers translated questions individually and then met as a group (5–10 people) to reach a consensus on the local language interpretation. This interpretation was then checked with the study team and other language groups to ensure that the appropriate and similar meaning was captured across the multiple translations. The final instrument underwent another round of pilot testing and further revision before implementation.

Strict ethical procedures were adopted that recognised possible trauma experienced by the study population and the possibility of renewed violence in the study communities or against field researchers. To ensure the safety of all participants and researchers, all interviewers participated in an intensive 3-week training which included ethical and safety training, and all participants were provided access to psychological and medical support.

Face-to-face interviews were conducted in French or local language in a private setting to reduce levels of bias and improve disclosure. Prior to the start of the interviews, consent for the research project was obtained from village leaders, household heads and individual participants. Quality control measures included the use of multiple checks during the data collection phase and later double-data entry procedures by the data entry team.

Statistical analysis

The data were double-entered and analysis was completed using Stata V.11.²⁹ Descriptive data analysis was performed using the Stata survey module. Final analysis was conducted among completed questionnaires. Prevalence data and 95% CIs were calculated using survey commands to account for clustering at the village level. The design effect due to cluster sampling was assessed using Stata V.11 (physical IPV past 12 months, intraclass correlation coefficients (ICC)=0.04 women; ICC=0.03 men). Bivariate and subgroup comparisons between women and men were calculated using the Wald test, where $p < 0.05$ was considered statistically significant. Weighted Demographic Health Survey data³⁰ from the same study regions were examined to compare the representativeness of the study population against a nationally representative population.

RESULTS

Study population

The majority of study participants were under the age of 30, with approximately one-quarter of women (23.7%) and men (22.6%) between 15 and 19 years (table 1). Lower literacy levels were reported by women (31%) than men (59%), and less than half of all participants reported basic literacy levels (44%). Most women (87%)

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Table 1 Weighted study population demographics and comparison with regional figures

Characteristics	Violence survey data (%)		Comparative DHS data from same study regions (%)	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Age range (years)				
15–19	23.7	22.6	24.0	23.3
20–24	20.9	16.8	19.9	20.7
25–29	17.8	15.2	16.4	13.7
30–34	14.0	15.7	12.6	13.0
35–39	10.0	13.4	10.3	11.0
40–44	8.6	9.3	9.9	9.3
45–49	5.0	7.0	6.9	9.1
Total N	1411	1265	1407	1110
Highest educational attainment				
Primary	19.2	24.0	30.6	31.0
Secondary	11.1	29.9	16.1	35.5
Higher	0.1	1.6	1.0	3.7
Not reported/no schooling	69.6	42.9	52.3	29.8
Total N	1413	1265	1407	1110
Current living and partnership status				
Living with partner (married/boyfriend/girlfriend)	63.6	51.8	50.3	39.5
Not living with partner (married/boyfriend/girlfriend)	23.6	24.8	15.0	9.1
No partner reported	9.5	21.8	34.7	51.3
Not reported	3.3	1.6	0.0	0.0
Total N	1413	1265	1407	1110
Religion				
Catholic	13.8	11.2	17.8	18.0
Protestant/evangelical/other Christian	33.5	22.1	32.5	24.9
Muslim	18.2	18.7	22.9	21.6
Animist (traditional)	8.6	30.2	25.2	33.8
Other/none reported	18.2	12.9	1.6	1.6
Total N	1412	1265	1407	1110
Number of children				
None	21.5	45.4	25.0	46.4
1–3	45.2	33.2	39.4	27.5
4–6	25.0	14.7	22.6	15.7
7–9	7.2	4.8	10.1	7.2
10–16	1.2	2.0	2.9	3.1
17+	0	0	0	0.2
Total N	1413	1264	1407	1110
Population in conflict-affected zones				
Rebel controlled	28.5	30.2	29.1	31.3
UN protected	43.9	42.9	36.9	38.7
National army controlled	27.7	26.9	34.0	30.0
Total N	1413	1265	1407	1110
Traumatic conflict-related events				
4 or less experiences	75.5	82.5	n/d	n/d
5 or more experiences	21.5	17.5		
Total N	1412	1263		

said they were in a current relationship with a male partner (ie, husband, boyfriend), and over half were cohabiting (63.6%). Most men (77%) also reported having a current relationship with either a wife or girlfriend, with half (51.8%) living with their female partner. Almost one-third (29%) of partnered women and 12% of partnered men reported their relationship was polygamous, in which the male partner had more

than one concurrent wife (table 1). Comparisons with the 2005 DHS data suggest that the study population surveyed were representative of the regional population, with similar age breakdowns, religion, number of children and percentage of population living in conflict-affected zones. Differences between partnership status and educational attainment are likely attributable to different definitions between the surveys (table 1).

Table 2 Prevalence of exposures to physical and sexual interpersonal violence, by sex

Violence type	Prevalence			Prevalence			p Value*
	Women			Men			
	Per cent	(95% CI)	N	Per cent	(95% CI)	N	
All violence (any perpetrator, all respondents)							
Sexual violence							
Since age 15	32.9	(28.1 to 38.1)	1408	5.9	(3.6 to 9.6)	1256	0.00
After the Crisis / Last 12 months	15.1	(11.9 to 19.0)	1408	0.1	(0.0 to 0.8)	1256	0.00
Physical violence							
Since age 15	47.6	(41.9 to 53.4)	1413	38.0	(29.7 to 47.2)	1265	0.05
After the Crisis / Last 12 months	21.2	(16.0 to 27.6)	1413	12.2	(8.9 to 16.4)	1265	0.00
Physical and/or sexual							
Since age 15	57.1	(51.7 to 62.3)	1413	40.2†	(31.0 to 50.0)	1265	0.01
After the Crisis / Last 12 months	29.9	(25.3 to 34.9)	1413	12.3†	(8.9 to 16.6)	1265	0.00
Intimate partner violence (among ever-partnered)							
Sexual violence							
Lifetime	29.1	(22.3 to 36.9)	1339	n/d	n/d	n/d	n/d
After the Crisis / Last 12 months	14.9	(11.5 to 19.2)	1332	n/d	n/d	n/d	n/d
Physical violence (any)							
Lifetime	38.4	(31.7 to 45.5)	1337	19.8	(12.8 to 29.4)	1119	0.00
After the Crisis / Last 12 months	20.9	(15.5 to 27.7)	1339	9.9	(6.8 to 14.3)	1120	0.00
Physical violence (severe violence)							
Lifetime	23.9	(18.2 to 30.8)	1337	9.3	(5.9 to 14.4)	1119	0.00
After the Crisis / Last 12 months	11.6	(6.8 to 19.1)	1339	4.2	(2.7 to 6.5)	1120	0.03
Physical and/or sexual							
Lifetime	49.8	(42.3 to 57.4)	1339	n/d	n/d	n/d	n/d
After the Crisis / Last 12 months	29.7	(24.9 to 35.0)	1339	n/d	n/d	n/d	n/d
Non-partner violence (among all respondents)							
Sexual violence							
Since age 15	9.9	(7.1 to 13.8)	1408	5.9	(3.6 to 9.6)	1256	0.03
After the Crisis / Last 12 months	1.1	(0.6 to 1.8)	1408	0.1	(0.0 to 0.8)	1256	0.01
Physical violence							
Since age 15	23.7	(18.4 to 29.9)	1412	27.1	(19.9 to 35.5)	1257	0.42
After the Crisis / Last 12 months	1.9	(1.3 to 3.2)	1412	3.6	(2.6 to 4.9)	1257	0.02
Physical and/or sexual							
Since age 15	27.7	(22.1 to 34.0)	1413	29.9	(22.3 to 38.7)	1265	0.60
After the Crisis / Last 12 months	3.0	(1.8 to 4.8)	1413	3.6	(2.6 to 5.0)	1265	0.42
Child Sexual Abuse (among all respondents)							
Yes	7.3	(4.9 to 10.8)	1413	3.3	(1.7 to 6.5)	1265	0.04
First sex forced (among all respondents)							
Yes	14.8	(12.0 to 18.0)	1333	3.3	(2.4 to 4.5)	1135	0.00

All statistics are weighted percentages. Denominators are the sum of the survey weights in the subpopulations of men and women.

*p Value denotes difference between men and women.

†Does not include sexual violence by an intimate partner.

n/d, data not available.

Prevalence of sexual and physical violence exposures

More than half of all women (57.1%) and over one-third of all men (40.2%) reported an experience of physical and/or SV since age 15 (table 2). Approximately one-third of women (29.9%) and 12.3% of men reported physical and/or SV in the 12-month period following the Crisis. The reported levels of physical and/or SV by non-partners were very similar between men and women, with 27.7% of women and 29.9% of men reporting violence by a non-partner since age 15, and 3% and 3.6% of men and women, respectively, reporting abuse in the past year. This suggests that the difference in the overall levels of violence exposure between the sexes

may be attributed to the differing levels of IPV experienced by men and women.

Almost 1 in 10 women (9.9%) reported being forced to have sex by someone other than their intimate partner since age 15, with 1.1% reporting non-partner SV in the past year. For men, the figures were lower but not negligible (5.9% since age 15, 0.1% in the past year). Many women also reported forced sex by a partner, with 29.1% and 14.9% of ever-partnered women reporting forced sex ever, and in the past year (table 2). In combination, these figures suggest that 32.9% of women have experienced SV since age 15, with most of this SV (24% overall) being perpetrated by their intimate partners, and with 5.9% of

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women reporting sexual assault by both an intimate partner and other men. Importantly, 14.8% of women and 3.3% of men reported that their first sexual experience was forced (table 2).

Nearly half of women and over one-third of men reported having one or more experiences of physical violence since the age of 15 years old (47.6% women, 38% for men). The levels of physical violence by non-partners were very similar between the sexes over their lifetime (27.7% women, 29.9% men), and in the 12 months following the peace agreement (3% women, 3.6% men). In contrast, the reported levels of physical violence by a partner after the Crisis were more than twice as high for women compared with men (20.9% vs 9.9%), with women also being more likely to report experiencing severe acts of physical violence by a partner compared with men (23.9% women, 9.3% men, $p=0.00$) in their lifetime (table 2).

Perpetrators

Respondents reported a broad range of physical and SV perpetrators. Table 3 presents the prevalence of non-partner sexual and physical violence perpetrators overall, and broken down according to whether the violence occurred before, during or after the Crisis periods.

Nearly 1 in 10 women (9.9%) reported SV perpetrated by someone other than their partner, with SV most often perpetrated by male strangers or acquaintances. Only a small percentage of women reported SV perpetrated by a combatant (0.3%). Among men reporting SV from someone other than an intimate partner (5.9%), the most common perpetrators were female acquaintances (3.4% overall) and female strangers (1.8%; table 3).

The reported prevalence of non-partner SV was lower after the Crisis period than during or before the Crisis period, potentially as a result of the difference in length of time reflected in each measure. In contrast, the prevalence of SV by an intimate partner remained high (14.9% among women after the Crisis; table 2).

Men reported experiencing higher levels of physical violence during the Crisis than women (8.9% women, 12.6% men, $p=0.02$). The perpetrators who were typically named were family members for men and women, except during the Crisis period, when men were more likely than women to report physical assault from combatants (0.9% women, 4.7% men, $p=0.00$).

Exposure to traumatic conflict-related events

'Feared for your life' was the most common traumatic event reported, with nearly all participants acknowledging having had at least one experience when they feared for their life since age 15 (90% women, 83% men). As expected, levels of all trauma exposures were higher during the active conflict period. Little difference was noted between men and women, except for fearing for one's life, which was higher among women at all time periods. Among all participants, 19.6% reported experiencing five or more traumatic events in their lifetime (figure 1).

DISCUSSION

As the international community has intensified its focus on sexual violence against women in conflict settings, our findings from Côte d'Ivoire support increased policy and programming attention to all forms of violence in conflict-affected countries, particularly domestic violence against women. Findings from war-affected contexts show that both sexes are subjected to various forms of abuse. However, our data indicate that when resources are limited, a focus on preventing violence against women and girls (whether through direct services for survivors or primary prevention efforts) is important, as women experience violence in significantly greater proportions and are often exposed to more severe abuses, especially in the post-conflict period. In our study, women experienced the highest levels of violence within and outside of their homes, and were most likely to report the most severe forms of physical violence by a partner (ie, dragged, kicked, choked), in addition to experiencing SV by intimate partners and non-partners.

Our findings also confirm that attention to conflict-related SV is warranted. Yet, at the same time, these results emphasise that focusing narrowly on rape in war in all conflict-affected settings is short-sighted. Our data strongly indicate that violence occurs in many forms and is perpetrated by different individuals, in addition to combatants. The most common perpetrators of violence against women in our study appear to be intimate partners, family members and acquaintances, while men report violence from family members, acquaintances, and, during the conflict period, from combatants.

Strategies should not, however, exclude programming which responds to violence against men. Importantly, these findings highlight that men are also victims of multiple forms of abuse, including SV. Furthermore, there is reason to believe that men in conflict settings who have experienced violence, especially SV, are likely to have little support and may be less likely to disclose. Men reported higher levels of non-partner physical violence experiences during and after the Crisis. Non-partner SV was higher among women.

This study is not nationally representative of Côte d'Ivoire and covers a subsection of the country. In addition, we only measured forced sex and did not explore the broader range of forms of sexual abuse that may occur. We prioritised comparability between men and women and used survey questions that are more widely used among women.⁵¹ However, we did not pose questions on sexual IPV to men, and at the time of implementation, there was little research on female-to-male sexual abuse, making data interpretation difficult without a more in-depth understanding of the phenomena. Therefore, the SV prevalence figures should be interpreted with caution, as it is unclear how comparable the data are for men and women. In our study, men identified females who were friends and strangers as perpetrators; however, data was not collected on the nature of these relationships, nor the trauma that may

Table 3 Prevalence of non-partner sexual and physical violence since age 15, by perpetrator types, conflict time period and sex

Non-partner violence perpetrators	Before Crisis (pre-1999)			During Crisis (2000–2007)			After Crisis (2007–2008)			Lifetime		
	Women (%) (n=1408)	Men (%) (n=1256)	p Value*	Women (%) (n=1408)	Men (%) (n=1256)	p Value*	Women (%) (n=1408)	Men (%) (n=1256)	p Value*	Women (%) (n=1408)	Men (%) (n=1256)	p Value*
SEXUAL VIOLENCE (>15 years old)												
<i>Forced or coerced sex</i>												
Any perpetrator (male/female)	5.4	3.6	0.36	4.0	2.2	0.20	1.1	0.1	0.11	9.9	5.9	0.09
Family member (male)*	0.6	0.0	0.25	0.6	0.1	0.26	0.0	0.0	0.52	1.1	0.1	0.11
Family member (female)*	0.1	0.2	0.48	0.1	0.2	0.46	0.0	0.0	0.52	0.1	0.5	0.35
Acquaintance (male)	1.2	0.2	0.19	0.8	0.2	0.24	0.1	0.0	0.43	2.0	0.4	0.08
Acquaintance (female)	0.2	2.2	0.02	0.1	1.3	0.06	0.0	0.3	0.08	0.3	3.4	0.00
Acquaintance (sex unknown)	0.1	0.0	0.44	0.1	0.0	0.54	0.0	0.0	0.52	0.2	0.0	0.37
Stranger/other not identified (male)	2.6	0.0	0.02	1.9	0.1	0.03	0.2	0.0	0.38	4.5	0.1	0.00
Stranger/other not identified (female)	0.8	1.1	0.58	0.4	0.6	0.58	0.1	0.2	0.57	1.1	1.8	0.41
Stranger/other not identified (sex unknown)	0.0	0.0	0.52	0.1	0.0	0.45	0.0	0.0	0.52	0.1	0.0	0.45
Combatant/uniformed official	0.4	0.7	0.52	0.3	0.2	0.68	0.1	0.0	0.53	0.3	0.2	0.68
PHYSICAL VIOLENCE (>15 years old)												
<i>Physically mistreated or hit</i>												
Any perpetrator (male/female)	15.4	15.2	0.36	8.9	12.6	0.13	1.9	3.6	0.02	23.6	26.9	0.27
Family member (male)	6.4	8.7	0.09	3.2	3.7	0.18	0.9	1.1	0.10	8.9	12.9	0.03
Family member (female)	8.2	2.5	0.00	4.5	1.5	0.00	0.9	1.1	0.16	8.9	3.7	0.01
Acquaintance (male)	1.6	2.4	0.23	0.7	1.4	0.15	0.2	0.8	0.04	2.1	4.4	0.09
Acquaintance (female)	0.9	0.0	0.03	0.4	0.2	0.09	0.1	0.0	0.08	1.1	0.4	0.04
Acquaintance (sex unknown)	0.3	1.7	0.01	0.0	1.2	0.01	0.0	0.6	0.01	0.3	2.9	0.00
Stranger/other not identified (male)	1.3	2.6	0.01	0.9	1.8	0.04	0.2	0.6	0.18	2.3	4.6	0.01
Stranger/other not identified (female)	0.2	0.2	0.10	0.0	0.2	0.05	0.1	0.6	0.07	0.2	0.3	0.08
Stranger/other not identified (sex unknown)	0.1	0.0	0.10	0.0	0.2	0.11	0.1	0.1	0.15	0.1	0.2	0.20
Combatant/uniformed official	0.0	0.6	0.04	0.9	4.7	0.00	0.0	0.2	0.61	0.9	5.3	0.00

*All statistics are weighted percentages. Denominators are the sum of the survey weights in the subpopulations of men and women.

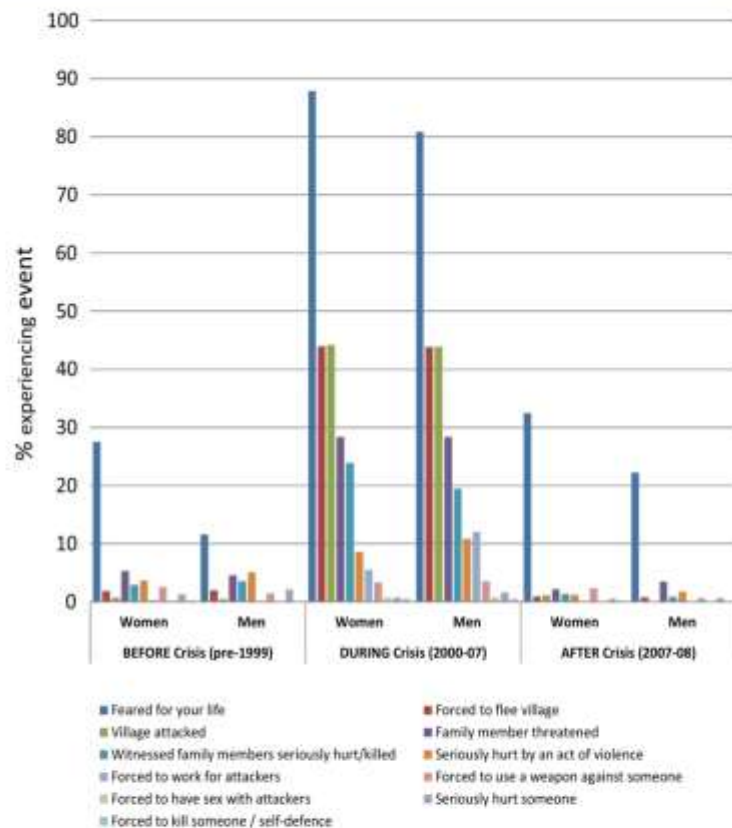
Family includes: father/mother, father/mother-in-law and other family members; acquaintances include: friends, family friends, neighbours, teachers, religious leaders; strangers/others include: strangers, individuals not identified; combatant/uniformed official includes: someone who attacked your village, uniformed official (ie, police, gendarme, military), sex unspecified.

*p Value denotes difference between men and women.

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Figure 1 Prevalence of traumatic experiences by type of event, timing in relation to the Crisis and by sex (women: n=1412; men: n=1263).



have resulted from being forced to have sex. Other research suggests that for men, being forced to have sex by a woman may have different implications than for women who are victims of forced sex and is an area that requires further research.³² There is also the potential for response bias as given the sensitive nature of the questions participants may have been reluctant to report forced sex. Furthermore, although no remuneration was given for participation in the study, there remains the possibility those respondents over-reported, or under-reported, in hopes of receiving services.

Given the range of violence detected in conflict-affected communities, our findings pose a significant challenge to national governments and the international community. To truly make inroads in reducing violence against women, programming must address SV against women *in conjunction with* the many other types of violence that occur to men and women. SV, as our data demonstrate, does not occur in isolation. Indeed, especially in contexts where violence is widespread, such as war-torn areas, forms of violence are likely to be interrelated, potentially exacerbating one another.

Moreover, strategies to address violence occurring in a conflict-affected setting, where so many individuals have been exposed to additional traumatic events over the course of their lives, will also need to consider how this range of psychologically damaging circumstances might

influence intervention efforts. For example, a majority of study participants reported that they had 'feared for their life', and over 40% of respondents reported being forced to flee their villages due to a violent attack. Promoting recovery and behaviour change (reducing levels of IPV) in a context of fear will undoubtedly be challenging.

Post-conflict reconstruction efforts within West Africa have traditionally focused on security, physical infrastructure and economic development rather than gendered human security issues.³³ However, as Côte d'Ivoire and its neighbour's transition towards peace, the issue of violence against women cannot be ignored. For decision-makers and programmes that have the explicit aim of addressing violence against women in the longer term, this study provides, what we hope will be, the beginning of a growing evidence base to foster comprehensive, gender-informed strategies to improve the safety, health and well-being of men, women and children in conflict-affected settings.

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Contributors MH, CZ, CW and LK were responsible for the design and conduct of the study. MH and DK were responsible for field management and study instrument development. MT and HL contributed to national-level data collection procedures and oversight. All authors contributed to the development and adaptation of the questionnaires and interpretation of the



data. MH was responsible for statistical data analysis. MH, CZ and CW drafted the manuscript which was reviewed and approved by all authors.

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Competing interests None.

Patient consent Obtained.

Ethics approval Ethical approval for this study was received in 2008 from the London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine Ethics Committee. Local ethics approval was received from the Ministry of Family, Women and Social Affairs in Côte d'Ivoire.

Provenance and peer review Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

Data sharing statement Preliminary study findings have been presented to the donors, at specialised conferences and several expert group meetings on sexual violence in conflict settings. The data contained in this report are not publically available in a peer-review format.

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CHAPTER 7

7. Cluster randomised controlled trial: working with men to prevent violence against women

7.1. Preamble for Research Paper 3

In the previous chapter, I presented the descriptive findings on violence before, during and after a period of active conflict. Research Paper 2 presented an overview of violence trends in Côte d'Ivoire against women and men. The community survey confirmed that, among the study participants, violence (partner and non-partner) is a common phenomenon experienced by more than half of all women (60%) and nearly half of all men (43%) in their lifetime. The majority of women (75%) in the study sample reported that their experiences of partner violence were perpetrated by their current male partner. Reported violence levels fell within the range of similar settings and confirmed that future intervention programming needs to consider not only the occurrence but also the complex nature of experiences of violence. This includes addressing the causes and consequence of various types of violence that are experienced by both women and men over the course of a lifetime along with associated attitudes and behaviours which may encourage the perpetration of, or susceptibility to experiencing, partner violence.

This chapter will present the findings from the impact evaluation of the Men's Discussion Group (MDG) intervention using a cluster randomised controlled trial (RCT) design. At the time when this trial was conducted, there were few RCTs published on violence prevention interventions in humanitarian settings. To my knowledge, the research presented in this chapter was the first cluster RCT to evaluate a violence prevention intervention working directly with men in a conflict-affected context.

For Research Paper 3, I aimed to assess whether men's direct involvement in the men's group would have an impact on the following outcomes: men's use of physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence (IPV) as reported by their female intimate partners in the past year; men's reported attitudes and intentions towards the use of IPV, men's gendered household roles; and men's use of hostility and conflict management skills.

7.2. Research Paper 3

Working with men to prevent intimate partner violence in a conflict-affected setting: a pilot cluster randomised controlled trial in rural Côte d'Ivoire

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SECTION A – Student Details

Student	Mazeda Hossain
Principal Supervisor	Charlotte Watts
Thesis Title	Evaluation of a violence prevention intervention and lessons for future research in conflict settings: Working with men to prevent violence against women – a community survey, cluster randomised controlled trial and nested cohort study in Côte d'Ivoire

If the Research Paper has previously been published please complete Section B, if not please move to Section C

SECTION B – Paper already published

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For multi-authored work, give full details of your role in the research included in the paper and in the preparation of the paper. (Attach a further sheet if necessary)	I was responsible for all aspects presented in this research paper. I led the design, data collection and data analysis and drafted this research paper. C Watts and C Zimmerman provided supervision for all aspects of the study and critical feedback. L Kiss provided facilitation support for the interviewer training and feedback on tools and the research paper draft. T Abramsky conducted the trial analysis and provided feedback on the draft. D Kone and M Bakayoko-Topoloska provided fieldwork support and feedback on tools and the draft. H Lehman and J Annan initiated the collaboration and provided feedback throughout the research process and on the research paper.
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Working with men to prevent intimate partner violence in a conflict-affected setting: a pilot cluster randomized controlled trial in rural Côte d'Ivoire

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Abstract

Background: Evidence from armed conflict settings points to high levels of intimate partner violence (IPV) against women. Current knowledge on how to prevent IPV is limited—especially within war-affected settings. To inform prevention programming on gender-based violence in settings affected by conflict, we evaluated the impact of adding a targeted men's intervention to a community-based prevention programme in Côte d'Ivoire.

Methods: We conducted a two-armed, non-blinded cluster randomized trial in Côte d'Ivoire among 12 pair-matched communities spanning government-controlled, UN buffer, and rebel-controlled zones. The intervention communities received a 16-week IPV prevention intervention using a men's discussion group format. All communities received community-based prevention programmes. Baseline data were collected from couples in September 2010 (pre-intervention) and follow-up in March 2012 (one year post-intervention). The primary trial outcome was women's reported experiences of physical and/or sexual IPV in the last 12 months. We also assessed men's reported intention to use physical IPV, attitudes towards sexual IPV, use of hostility and conflict management skills, and participation in gendered household tasks. An adjusted cluster-level intention to treat analysis was used to compare outcomes between intervention and control communities at follow-up.

Results: At follow-up, reported levels of physical and/or sexual IPV in the intervention arm had decreased compared to the control arm (ARR 0.52, 95% CI 0.18-1.51, not significant). Men participating in the intervention reported decreased intentions to use physical IPV (ARR 0.83, 95% CI 0.66-1.06) and improved attitudes toward sexual IPV (ARR 1.21, 95% CI 0.77-1.91). Significant differences were found between men in the intervention and control arms' reported ability to control their hostility and manage conflict (ARR 1.3, 95% CI 1.06-1.58), and participation in gendered household tasks (ARR 2.47, 95% CI 1.24-4.90).

Conclusions: This trial points to the value of adding interventions working with men alongside community activities to reduce levels of IPV in conflict-affected settings. The intervention significantly influenced men's reported behaviours related to hostility and conflict management and gender equitable behaviours. The decreased mean level of IPV and the differences between intervention and control arms, while not statistically significant, suggest that IPV in conflict-affected areas can be reduced through concerted efforts to include men directly in violence prevention programming. A larger-scale trial is needed to replicate these findings and further understand the mechanisms of change.

Trial registration: clinicaltrials.gov NCT01803932

Keywords: Conflict, Impact evaluation, Violence prevention, Men, Intimate partner violence

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Background

International awareness of violence against women and its impact on health and development has grown significantly over the past decade [1-3]. Violence against women includes sexual and physical violence perpetrated by non-partners and intimate partners. Research from around the world suggests that intimate partner violence (IPV) is widespread and that women bear the main burden. Globally, 30% of women aged 15 and over have reported physical and/or sexual violence from an intimate partner during their lifetime [4]. Violence against women, including physical and sexual abuse, coercion and threats, has been well-recognised as a public health issue with negative short and long-term physical health consequences (such as injuries, functional disorders, chronic pain and reproductive and sexual health problems), mental health consequences (including depression, anxiety, suicidal ideation and post-traumatic stress), and intergenerational and societal implications (including increasing healthcare costs, child abuse and homicide) [2,5-11].

To date, in sub-Saharan African conflict-affected settings, sexual violence has received considerable attention from the media and in reconstruction policy-making. However, at the same time, emerging prevalence data suggest that violence against women includes a much wider range of abuses than sexual violence alone, as levels of interpersonal violence or partner violence are extremely high in these settings. For example, in the Democratic Republic of Congo, a 2007 national survey found that more than half of ever-partnered women (56.9%) reported being physically assaulted by an intimate partner; 20% reported physical violence from a parent or in-law and 2.2% reported physical violence from police or soldiers. Sexual assault by an intimate partner was reported by 35.3% of women surveyed and 16% reported sexual violence from any perpetrator which included conflict-related sexual violence [12].

Interventions to address violence against women have traditionally focused on responses that provide assistance to survivors, such as shelter, legal advice and psychological support. Yet, recently, prevention has received growing attention for its potential to stop the violence before it starts, thereby potentially having a farther-reaching impact on reducing the prevalence of violence. Multi-faceted prevention programming has been developed to target risk factors associated with women's experiences of intimate partner violence (such as alcohol abuse, young age, attitudes supportive of wife beating, multiple sexual partners outside marriage, experiences of childhood abuse and witnessing IPV as a child) [13,14]. Emerging evidence from non-conflict settings suggests that men's normative attitudes (e.g., acceptability of wife beating) may be predictive of the perpetration of partner violence [14]. One current

approach to prevention programming involves 'gender-transformative' strategies, where programmes target gender inequitable normative beliefs and behaviours that condone or encourage violence against women. To put this strategy into action, several violence prevention programmes have implemented male-focused interventions alongside programmes for women, with the aim of confronting gender norms related to negative manifestations of masculinity [15-18]. Evidence is beginning to show that by encouraging gender-equitable behaviours and beliefs it is possible to reduce men's perpetration of intimate partner violence against women [19-27]. However, nearly all of this emerging evidence on prevention interventions has primarily been drawn from non-conflict affected settings, with little rigorous evidence on interventions that work directly with men in conflict-affected settings [14,28].

In 2010, the International Rescue Committee (IRC), a humanitarian aid agency that addresses gender-based violence (GBV) in humanitarian crisis settings through programmes for violence survivors, implemented a male-targeted violence against women prevention intervention using a gender transformative approach in Côte d'Ivoire. As part of the evaluation of this programme, a cross-sectional formative survey among communities receiving IRC programming was conducted in 2008. Results showed that 50% of ever-partnered women had experienced physical and/or sexual IPV in their lifetime and 84% of men agreed with the statement: 'a woman should obey her husband even if she disagrees' and nearly half of men (47%) affirmed at least one reason when it was acceptable for a man to hit his wife [29,30]. Building on earlier intervention work in Liberia and these research findings, a male-focused violence against women prevention intervention was developed for Côte d'Ivoire in October 2010. The aim of the programme was to shift gender norms and notions of masculinity that condone violence against women [31].

Côte d'Ivoire is a West African setting that has faced a protracted conflict known as *the Crisis*. *The Crisis* began with a coup d'état in 1999 and was punctuated with periods of active armed conflict-related violence until a temporary peace agreement was reached in 2007. Violent clashes re-emerged between 2009 and 2011 [32-34]. Following the election of a new president and government in 2012, the country has been undergoing a transition period from active conflict to stable peace building [34,35]. Côte d'Ivoire, once considered the 'jewel of West Africa', continues to remain a critical country for regional West African security as it maintains deep ties to neighbouring countries (Mali, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia) and other West African nations (Togo, Benin, Sierra Leone, Niger) through migration, trade and remittances. Little is currently known about the impact of over a decade of instability and violence on interpersonal violence [29,36]. Research conducted in Côte

d'Ivoire may provide insights for the development and evaluation of violence prevention programming in conflict-affected settings.

Using a prospective cluster randomized controlled trial design, this pilot study aimed to assess the added value of a male-focused intervention to prevent intimate partner violence against women in communities that were receiving on-going community-level gender based violence prevention and response programming.

Methods

Overview

The evaluation of a complex intervention requires an approach that not only allows for the assessment of the intervention outcomes but also captures contextual factors and the implementation process. To this end, we used a prospective cluster randomized trial (CRT) design to evaluate the intervention among men in rural sites in Côte d'Ivoire. The CRT design used a mixed-methods approach (qualitative results reported separately) among pair-matched communities, where one community from each pair was randomly selected to be an intervention community and the other allocated as a control community. This type of design aims to compare outcomes between groups that receive and did not receive the proposed intervention. The study design included a baseline survey prior to the start of the intervention and a follow-up survey carried out one year after activities had ended. The primary trial analysis compared outcomes between the intervention and control communities at follow-up. The CRT design permitted the assessment of differences in gendered norms and behaviours and levels of IPV between intervention and control communities at follow-up, while controlling for any differences in these measures at baseline.

The trial objectives were to assess whether the Men's Discussion Groups had an impact on the following outcomes: (1) women's experiences of physical and/or sexual IPV in the last 12 months; (2) men's reports of intention to use physical IPV; (3) men's attitudes towards sexual IPV; (4) men's use of hostility and conflict management skills; and (5) men's participation in gendered household tasks.

Intervention background: Men's Discussion Group intervention and community-level programming

The intervention, 'Men & Women in Partnership Initiative', was developed to influence inequitable gendered attitudes, behaviours and expectations among men—with the ultimate aim of reducing intimate partner violence. The initiative centred on creating *Men's Discussion Groups* using a 16-session curriculum designed to reduce overall levels of partner violence by:

- Increasing men's knowledge about the impact of gender based violence on women, men and children;

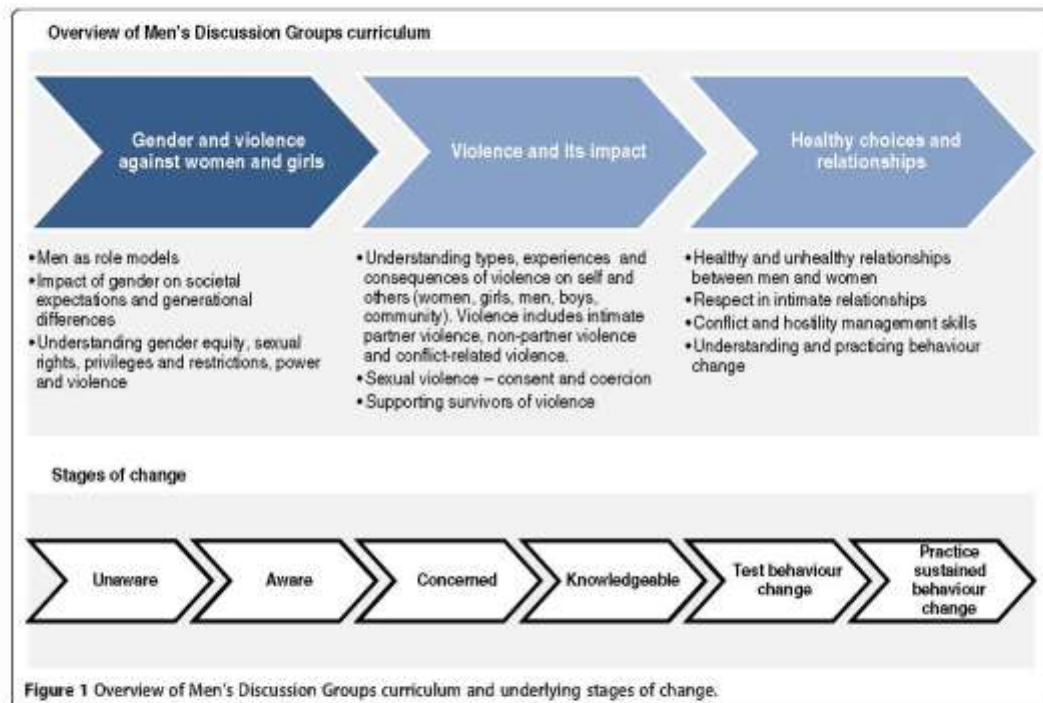
- Shifting gender inequitable beliefs and behaviours around violence and household roles; and
- Providing men with hostility and conflict management skills as part of developing and sustaining new behaviours [37].

By engaging men on a weekly basis over the course of four months, the Men's Discussion Groups aimed to shift men's attitudes from basic awareness about the impact and consequences of violence against women and girls to practicing and trialling behaviour change. The Men's Discussion Groups offered participating men the opportunity to reflect on new attitudes and practice new behaviours within a supportive environment and to encourage social change within an intimate relationship. The curriculum draws upon social norm theory, which predicts that individuals behave in a manner that conforms to what they perceive to be normative behaviour. Therefore, the curriculum sought to challenge harmful normative attitudes and behaviours within the community and encourage positive male behaviours that participants could identify with and emulate in their own lives. Figure 1 presents an overview of the intervention components and stages of change [37].

Recruitment was open to all male community members (15+ years old) living in the study community and limited to 30 men per site. Participation was voluntary and no incentives were offered to participants. A lottery was used to select participants in communities where more than 30 eligible men volunteered. The Men's Discussion Group goals were presented as separate but complementary to existing IRC community GBV response and prevention programming. All study sites had similar community-level programming to raise awareness about women's rights and the consequences of GBV, and to create a GBV committee trained in basic support skills for violence survivors. The Men's Discussion Group curriculum was developed by the IRC in 2010 to address the gap in prevention programming that worked directly with men. All intervention facilitators received a six-week multi-staged training. The final stage of the training included a facilitator-led pilot test after which the curriculum was modified to reflect suggested adaptations. The revised curriculum was then implemented within the study sites selected for intervention activities. Since the original piloting in Côte d'Ivoire in 2010, the Men's Discussion Group intervention has become part of a larger IRC intervention package - Engaging Men in Accountable Practice (EMAP) - which has been implemented in other humanitarian crisis settings.

Evaluation: sampling frame & eligibility

Twelve study sites (villages) across government-controlled, UN buffer, and rebel-controlled zones were



identified from six administrative districts with established IRC community GBV response and prevention programming. Within each district two villages, matched on population size and socio-demographics were selected. Logistical challenges (e.g., accessibility) were also considered. Villages within each administrative district were separated by the presence of a geographical buffer (i.e., no direct routes between matched communities, no shared market centres) to avoid contamination of the control community via contact with intervention community members. Within each matched pair, one village was chosen at random and designated as the intervention site. During the Men's Discussion Group intervention implementation, the control communities continued to receive the standard community GBV programming package and the intervention communities received the community GBV programming plus the Men's Discussion Group intervention. At baseline (2010) and follow-up surveys (2012), all male intervention participants and their current female partners were interviewed. In the control communities, we selected male controls with exposure to community GBV programming via friendships with community members involved in GBV prevention activities. The men in the control arm were group age-matched to men in the intervention village pair and interviewed. All current female partners of the men in the control arm were also interviewed.

The sample size was determined by the number of participants in the Men's Discussion Groups. Men's Discussion Groups were created in six communities and limited to 30 men who volunteered to participate following an open community recruitment. Actual enrolment in the intervention varied slightly between communities. Men were followed up between time periods (baseline and one-year post intervention) and all female partners at the time of each interview were included in the analysis. The intervention could only be implemented within six communities due to limited human and financial resources. Given the small number of intervention clusters (six), our capacity to conduct statistical hypothesis tests was limited, therefore we present the unbiased impact estimates and associated confidence intervals, and discuss both the statistical significance of the results, including the direction and strength of the effects, and the broader plausibility of the findings.

Outcome variables

The trial had five outcomes that were chosen prior to the follow-up survey to reflect the different aims of the Men's Discussion Group intervention and the hypothesized theory of change [37]. Each outcome was generated as a binary variable:

Women's experience of physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence from a male partner in the past 12

months (women reporting). Women's past year exposure to physical and/or sexual IPV was measured using questions about experiencing specific acts of violence, the time period it occurred (last 12 months, before the last 12 months), and its frequency (once, a few times, often, never). Physical violence was considered to have occurred if an individual reported experiencing more than one physical violence act (slapped/pushed, hit with something that could hurt you) or at least one severe act of physical violence (kicked/dragged/beaten, choked/burned, or threatened with a weapon) from their current intimate partner. Sexual violence was recorded when at least one act of forced or coerced sex was reported. Women's reports of physical and/or sexual IPV in the past year were considered the primary outcome. As part of the secondary analysis the impact of the intervention on levels of physical IPV and sexual IPV were assessed separately.

Women's reports of IPV experiences were used to estimate levels of male perpetration of IPV against a female partner rather than relying on men's self-reports of IPV perpetration. The decision to use women's reports was based on our previous experience conducting surveys relating to IPV against women where we found men underreported perpetration in relation to women's reports of experiencing violence. This pattern was confirmed using data from the community formative research [29] and baseline survey of this trial, [30] as well as in other recent studies conducted by our research centre and others [38,39]. In addition, we hypothesized that bias in male reporting (towards underreporting) would likely become more extreme after contact with a violence prevention intervention, thereby potentially inflating effect estimates and making the intervention appear more effective at reducing violence than it actually had on participants. By using female reports of IPV experiences, we are therefore providing more conservative (and realistic) estimates of intervention effect.

Intention to use physical IPV (men reporting). Individual intentions to commit physical IPV against a female partner were measured. At follow-up, a man's intention to commit a physically violent act was measured using an 8-item series of questions to assess whether he would hit his partner *right now* in response to particular situations, such as if 'she tried to control him', 'she came home late', or 'she nagged him'. Men who agreed with at least one situation where he would hit his wife were coded as holding beliefs to use physical IPV. These measures were adapted from the Proximal Antecedents to Violent Episodes (PAVE) scale [40].

Attitudes towards sexual IPV: Wife can refuse sex (men reporting). We assessed normative beliefs around sexual IPV (women can refuse sex from her male partner) using

items developed for the WHO Multi-Country Study on Domestic Violence [1]. Men were asked if it was acceptable for a woman to refuse sex with her husband given the following situations; 1) she does not want to have sex; 2) he is drunk; 3) she is sick; 4) he mistreats her; 5) she suspects he has been unfaithful; 6) she knows that he has been unfaithful; and 7) he refuses to use condoms. Men who agreed with all seven statements were coded as holding improved attitudes towards sexual IPV.

Use of hostility and conflict management skills (men reporting and women reporting no threats from male partner). A list of positive and negative reactions men might have when angry was used to identify men who used positive hostility and conflict management skills. Men were also given an opportunity to provide options not on the pre-defined skills list and these free text responses were categorized. Men's reports were used as the primary data source, however, to reduce bias only men whose female partners did not report being threatened were coded as having used a positive conflict management technique. The list of skills was developed using feedback from Men's Discussion Group facilitators on techniques discussed during the intervention.

Male involvement in household tasks typically done by females (men reporting). Men were asked who (you/shared equally/your partner/others) took care of the following tasks: preparing meals, washing dishes, sweeping/cleaning the house, washing clothes, fetching water or bathing the children. Men were considered to be involved in a household task traditionally done by women (e.g., washing dishes, sweeping) if they reported contributing to two or more tasks in the past 12 months either by themselves or sharing the task equally.

Control variables

In the adjusted multivariate models, we controlled for the following: age groups (15–24; 25–34; 35–49; 50–85 years); cohabitation status (individuals sharing same household, binary); ability to read (considered a potential confounder influencing men's participation, binary) and traumatic experiences (domains common among war-affected populations) and baseline levels of the outcomes. Questions from the Harvard Trauma Questionnaire were used to capture experiences potentially associated with conflict-related violence [41,42]. All participants were asked if and when they had ever experienced a traumatic event within domains generally applicable to traumatised populations. The domains included: war-like conditions, bodily injury, forced confinement and coercion (e.g. forced to engage in sex for food or protection), harmed others, disappearance/death/injury of loved one, threats against you or loved ones, and 'afraid for life' [41]. A score of one point was assigned for each time point at which an experience was reported within each domain, overall scores thus

took into account both frequency/duration and breadth of trauma experienced. A binary variable was created with exposure categories 0–4 and ≥ 5 , using the median score as the cut-off point for the more highly exposed group.

Study instrument

Our questionnaire [43] drew from violence and health outcome modules including the WHO Multi-country Study on Women's Health & Domestic Violence against Women [1], the LSHTM violence and health among women asylum seekers study [5], and a trial on intimate partner violence and HIV prevention in Uganda [38]. All men and women were asked the same questions. The questionnaire was developed in English and French and translated and back-translated into eight local Ivorian languages using an intensive group translation process developed during the field worker training. All field staff translated the French version of the questionnaire individually into a local language and then met with other field staff in a language group to reach a consensus on the translation and to account for variations in dialects. The translated measures were then compared with the seven other language groups and the lead researcher to ensure that local language and French versions shared equivalent meanings and were culturally appropriate [29]. At the final phase of the training, the questionnaire was piloted and revised accordingly.

Training & ethical procedures

Data was collected in French or one of eight local languages and no interpreters were used. Interviewers received an intensive 2.5 weeks of training, which included sensitive interviewing techniques for trauma-exposed populations, and gender and violence awareness sessions. Political instability, risk of renewed violence and vulnerability of both the study population and the field workers necessitated the development of strict ethical and safety procedures [44]. Procedures were developed to prioritize the security and well-being of participants and the field workers, minimize and respond to psychological distress, ensure available referral and support options and included multiple follow-up safety inquiries during and after fieldwork [45].

Notably, couples in intimate partnerships were interviewed at baseline and follow-up. For safety reasons, in most settings it is not recommended that interviews about IPV are conducted among couples and that research teams with little experience of conducting research on violence deviate from these established safety guidelines [45]. In this study, a team experienced in GBV research worked closely with the intervention team to establish a multi-staged information and inquiry process (before, during and after the data collection) to ensure the safety of all participants and field staff. Only

couples that were involved in the Men's Discussion Group or familiar with GBV community awareness activities were interviewed. All participants had access to appropriate follow-up referrals if requested. And, to ensure that the research process was transparent, multiple discussions with household leaders and male partners were held to inform them about the aim of the research. Individuals therefore would not fear taking part in the private face-to-face interviews as community support was built before any data collection activities were undertaken. Continuous monitoring was also conducted by the research and intervention teams. Participant informed consent was obtained before starting any interviews and this was accompanied by 'stop' procedures so trained field staff would cease data collection within a community if they perceived an individual's participation might be potentially harmful to themselves or others. The research supervisors followed up with any inquiries and referral requests that arose during interviews. These additional precautions were implemented to ensure that no harm resulted from being involved in the study. Follow-up checks after data collection by the intervention team found no adverse effects from participation in the research.

Ethical and safety approval was received from the Ethics Committee at the London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine. Local ethical approval was received from the Ministry of Family, Women and Social Affairs in Côte d'Ivoire in 2008.

Primary and secondary analysis

We had limited power to detect statistically significant intervention effects (as determined by the convention of reporting significance where the p-value is less than 0.05) due to the small cluster numbers. Therefore, the trial was designed to yield unbiased measures of effect. Our findings focus on the direction, consistency and coherence of observed results, as well as an assessment of the statistical significance of the outcome indicators. We conducted a cluster-level analysis comparing outcomes among intervention males (and their female partners) and age-matched male controls (and their female partners) to measure intervention impact. The approach we use follows the basic principles for the analysis of cluster randomized trials as set out by Donner and Klar [46] and is similar to that used in several recent studies evaluating community-based HIV and violence prevention interventions in Africa [21,47,48].

The analysis was done on an *Intention to Treat* (ITT) basis, whereby respondents were analyzed according to community assignment (regardless of whether men attended sessions). This was done to account for any diffusion that may have occurred among the men who knew each other. For each outcome, site-level past year

prevalence was generated. The geometric mean of site-level prevalence was calculated for intervention and control villages respectively, and the ratio of these two figures (geometric mean prevalence ratio) at follow-up was used to give an estimate of crude intervention effect. An unpaired *t*-test was then used to compare the logarithms of the prevalence figures and assess the statistical significance of the difference in outcomes between intervention and control sites [21,46,47].

The generation of adjusted risk ratios (ARR) for each of the outcome measures involved two stages. First an individual-level binary logistic regression model, in which the dependent variable is the binary outcome of interest, was fitted to data from control villages. Independent variables in this model included potential confounders decided upon *a priori* (age, cohabitation status, self-reported literacy, above median level of exposure to war-related traumatic events, and a baseline prevalence measure of the respective outcome indicator). This model was used to predict the number of people in each site (intervention and control sites) that would be expected to experience the outcome at follow-up in the absence of the intervention. For each site, the ratio of observed to expected numbers with the outcome was then calculated (O/E). A geometric mean of these site-level summary measures was calculated for intervention and control sites respectively, and a ratio of these means was used to generate a point estimate of the adjusted intervention effect. As with the crude estimates, an unpaired *t*-test was used to assess the statistical significance of this comparison and construct 95% CIs around the adjusted risk ratio.

To assess the effect of active participation in the Men's Discussion Group intervention (rather than the effect of enrolment in the intervention), a secondary analysis was performed at the cluster-level. We included in the village-level summaries only men who were active participants of the Men's Discussion Group intervention as indicated by their attendance of 13 sessions or more

(intervention arm) and a sample of age-matched men in control communities (control arm). The number of sessions was chosen based on the intervention course content. It was anticipated that by 13 sessions, all of the expected intervention outcomes would have been addressed.

In all cases, the direction of intervention effects on the outcomes was interpreted on the basis of the magnitude of adjusted risk ratios. Risk ratios of 1.1 or greater were considered to indicate an increase in the outcome associated with the intervention, those of 0.9 or less to indicate a decrease in the outcome, while those closer to 1 were interpreted as indicative of no association. We hypothesized at the start of the evaluation, the direction of intervention effect on each of the primary outcomes (Table 1).

Results

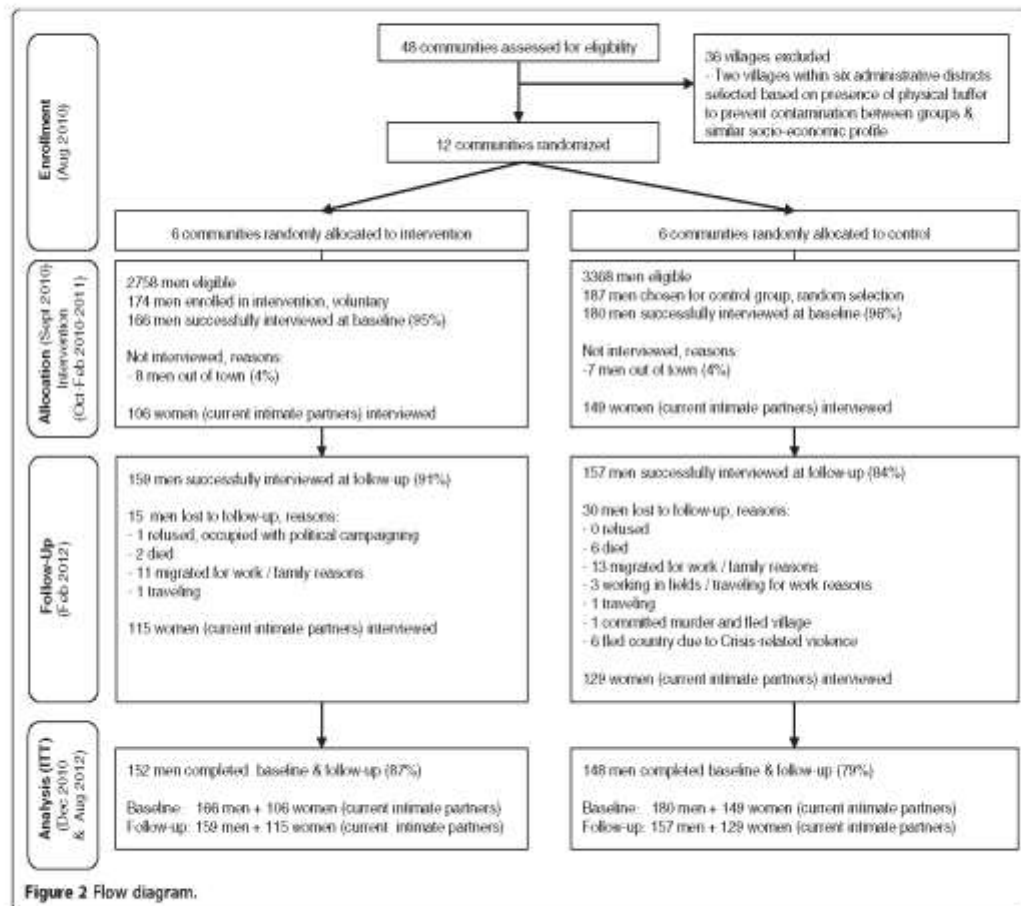
Participation levels

Among the 174 men who enrolled in the intervention cohort, 166 (95%) men completed the baseline interviews and 159 (91%) completed the follow-up interview. In control communities, 180 (96%) men completed interviews at baseline and 157 (84%) completed the follow-up. (Figure 2) Men's Discussion Group sessions had attendance levels of 50% or higher for most individual sessions. Among men enrolled in the intervention (across all six intervention sites), 52% attended 13 or more of the 16 sessions.

Similar proportions of women completed interviews at baseline and follow-up. Among females with a male partner who participated in a Men's Discussion Group, 103 completed baseline and follow-up interviews, 17 completed the baseline interview only and 24 completed the endline interview only. Within the control communities, 129 women completed both, 33 completed baseline only and 23 completed the endline only. All current female partners at endline were interviewed. Female partners at baseline were not necessarily the same at endline for various reasons including divorce, death, or migration due to the conflict while some men had

Table 1 Hypothesized direction of intervention effect on outcomes

OUTCOMES (comparison between intervention and control arms)		Hypothesized DIRECTION OF EFFECT
Intervention outcome	Research outcomes	
Levels of male IPV perpetration	- Past year perpetration of physical and/or sexual IPV	DECREASE
	- Past year perpetration of physical IPV	DECREASE
	- Past year perpetration of sexual IPV	DECREASE
Intention and attitudes towards IPV (physical and sexual violence)	- Intention to use physical violence against an intimate partner (in at least one circumstance)	DECREASE
	- Attitudes: Believes a woman can refuse sex in any circumstance	INCREASE
Use of hostility & conflict management skills	- Positive hostility and conflict management techniques used in last 12 months and none of his female partners report him threatening her during arguments	INCREASE
Shift in roles and behaviours towards gender equity in relationships and gender norms	- Man involved in at least two household tasks during last 12 months	INCREASE



married second or third wives between baseline and follow-up (Figure 2).

Study participants

Baseline characteristics of study participants are presented in Table 2. Men in the intervention and control communities shared similar characteristics with more variation between women. Most participants lived with their current intimate partner (>78%) and 11% of men in intervention and control communities reported being in a polygamous relationship. The mean age of men in intervention and control communities was 40 years old. The majority of men earned an income through agriculture (75% intervention, 76% control), while women reported income through agriculture (36% intervention, 34% control) and small business activities (47% intervention, 59% control). Variations were noted in literacy levels, which were higher among men in the intervention arm (76%), compared to those in the control arm (68%). Traumatic experiences were also slightly higher among intervention communities (45% men, 38% women)

than control communities (35% men, 29% women) at baseline.

Impact on trial outcomes

The direction of effect for all of the trial outcomes was in the hypothesized directions. (Table 1) One year following the end of intervention activities, comparing the primary outcomes at follow-up between intervention and control communities we found a decrease in women's experiences of physical and sexual IPV (ARR = 0.52, 95% CI 0.18 - 1.51), although this trend was not statistically significant. (Table 3) We also found a lower prevalence of men's reported intention to commit physical IPV (ARR 0.83, 95% CI 0.66 - 1.06) and increased levels of men who believe a woman has the right to refuse sex under all circumstances (ARR 1.21, 95% CI 0.77 - 1.91). The trial found statistically significant impacts on men's reported use of hostility and conflict management skills and men's reported involvement in gendered household tasks. Specifically, men's reported use of positive hostility and conflict management skills increased

Table 2 Demographic characteristics

Baseline characteristics	Intervention villages		Control villages	
	Men n (%)	Women n (%)	Men n (%)	Women n (%)
Household-level				
Household has electricity	74/166 (45%)	53/106 (53%)	64/180 (36%)	79/149 (53%)
Main source of drinking water is tap/piped (private or public)	30/166 (18%)	15/106 (14%)	34/180 (19%)	23/149 (15%)
Household has a mobile phone	122/166 (73%)	74/106 (70%)	122/180 (68%)	108/149 (72%)
Individual-level				
Age (years)	Mean = 40.0, sd = 11.6	Mean = 34.2, sd = 10.0	Mean = 39.6, sd = 13.6	Mean = 32.1, sd = 11.3
Main ethnic/language groups				
Baoulé	32/166 (19%)	17/106 (16%)	57/180 (32%)	46/149 (31%)
Gueré	43/166 (26%)	21/106 (20%)	16/180 (9%)	14/149 (9%)
Yacouba	28/166 (17%)	26/106 (25%)	41/180 (23%)	44/149 (30%)
Beté	1/166 (1%)	1/106 (1%)	27/180 (15%)	20/149 (13%)
Gouro	27/166 (16%)	15/106 (14%)	5/180 (3%)	3/149 (2%)
Niambous	16/166 (10%)	7/106 (7%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Missi	6/166 (4%)	4/106 (4%)	11/180 (6%)	5/149 (3%)
Wobé	3/166 (2%)	7/106 (7%)	1/180 (1%)	1/149 (1%)
Dioula/Malinké	2/166 (1%)	1/106 (1%)	2/180 (1%)	2/149 (1%)
Senoufo	2/166 (1%)	3/106 (3%)	1/180 (1%)	1/149 (1%)
Religion				
Christian	67/166 (40%)	63/106 (59%)	75/180 (42%)	103/149 (69%)
Muslim	18/166 (11%)	12/106 (11%)	24/180 (13%)	16/149 (11%)
Animist	61/166 (37%)	31/106 (30%)	49/180 (27%)	51/149 (35%)
No religion	16/166 (10%)	27/106 (25%)	27/180 (15%)	21/149 (14%)
Lived in study village as a child (<12 yrs old)	84/166 (51%)	18/106 (17%)	82/180 (46%)	43/149 (29%)
Ever attended school	140/166 (84%)	49/106 (46%)	123/178 (69%)	57/146 (39%)
Able to read	125/164 (76%)	32/103 (31%)	120/175 (68%)	46/147 (31%)
Does not earn an income	2/166 (1%)	17/106 (16%)	5/180 (3%)	13/149 (9%)
Farmer/farm owner	124/166 (75%)	38/106 (36%)	136/180 (76%)	51/149 (34%)
Small business owner	10/166 (6%)	50/106 (47%)	11/179 (6%)	88/149 (59%)
Ever-partnered	163/166 (98%)	106/106 (100%)	180/180 (100%)	149/149 (100%)
Current partnership status				
No current partner	16/166 (10%)	0 (0%)	4/180 (2%)	0 (0%)
Currently living with partner	129/166 (78%)	99/106 (93%)	159/180 (88%)	125/149 (84%)
Currently with partner, not living together	17/166 (10%)	7/106 (7%)	14/180 (8%)	14/149 (9%)
Polygamous relationship	18/167 (11%)	15/106 (14%)	20/180 (11%)	18/149 (12%)
Experienced traumatic events in at least 5 domains, or on at least 5 separate occasions*	72/159 (45%)	43/114 (38%)	55/155 (35%)	36/125 (29%)

*Domains included: war-like conditions (village attacked, forced to flee village, forced to hide in bush); bodily injury (seriously injured by weapon or fighting; beaten by armed forces, forced to have sex with someone who attacked village); forced confinement and coercion (forced to work for someone who attacked village, forced to engage in sex in exchange for something such as food or protection for family); harmed others (used gun or weapon against someone, seriously injured someone, forced to kill someone in self defence); disappearance/death/injury of loved one (member of family/someone close seriously injured or killed by violence); threats against you or loved ones (someone in family threatened, harassed by armed forces with threats to life); mental health (afraid for life).

among men in intervention communities, who were significantly more likely to report using at least one positive conflict management technique compared to men in control communities (ARR 1.30, 95% CI 1.06 - 1.58). Similarly, men who had been part of the Men's Discussion Group intervention were more likely to report having

Table 3 Multivariate secondary analysis of intervention effect on trial primary and secondary outcomes at follow-up

Trial outcomes (secondary outcomes in italics)	Baseline		Follow-up		Unadjusted RR ^a (95% CI)	Adjusted RR ^b (95% CI)
	Intervention	Control	Intervention	Control		
Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) (Women's reports)						
Experience of physical and/or sexual IPV, last 12 months	26/106 (25%)	35/149 (23%)	13/113 (12%)	22/126 (17%)	0.57 (0.21 – 1.53)	0.52* (0.18 – 1.51)
<i>Experience of physical IPV, last 12 months</i>	21/106 (20%)	22/149 (15%)	9/113 (8%)	9/126 (7%)	1.06 (0.39 – 2.86)	0.64* (0.24 – 1.73)
<i>Experience of sexual IPV, last 12 months</i>	12/106 (11%)	20/149 (13%)	7/112 (6%)	18/126 (14%)	0.51 (0.18 – 1.45)	0.50* (0.14 – 1.80)
Intention and Attitudes towards IPV (Men's reports)						
Intention to use physical violence against an intimate partner (in at least one circumstance)	n/a	n/a	64/159 (40%)	75/155 (48%)	0.81 (0.66 – 0.99)	0.83** (0.66 – 1.06)
Believes a woman can refuse sex in all circumstances	44/166 (27%)	43/180 (24%)	63/159 (40%)	56/155 (36%)	1.26 (0.83 – 1.91)	1.21* (0.77 – 1.91)
Hostility & Conflict Management Skills (Men's report of skill, women's reports of no threats)						
Man uses at least one hostility/conflict management technique and none of his female partners report him threatening her during arguments	n/a	n/a	130/159 (82%)	100/156 (64%)	1.26 (1.08 – 1.48)	1.30** (1.06 – 1.58)
Male Involvement in Household (Men's reports)						
Man involved in at least two household tasks, last 12 months	69/149 (46%)	40/151 (26%)	76/142 (54%)	25/144 (17%)	4.04 (1.53 – 10.65)	2.47* (1.24 – 4.90)

^aRisk ratios calculated at the cluster-level using data from follow-up. Both crude and adjusted ratios were adjusted for village-pair and weighted according to the number of observations per village.

^bAdjusted risk ratios generated on the basis of expected number of events from a logistic regression model on individual data with independent variables including man's age, cohabitation status, self-reported ability to read, above median level of exposure to war-related traumatic events, and baseline measure of outcome indicator (or most similar baseline indicator available).

*Attitudes towards a man's use of physical IPV against his wife, used as most similar baseline measure in calculation of adjusted risk ratio.

helped with gendered household chores than men in control communities (ARR 2.47, 95% CI 1.24 - 4.90) (Table 3).

Secondary analysis

We performed a secondary analysis to explore an intervention dose-effect among those attending more intervention sessions (at least 13). No greater effects were found among those who attended more sessions (compared to controls) versus those attending fewer (versus controls) except for physical IPV, which is borderline significant among men attending fewer than 13 sessions (Table 4).

Looking at the trends in violence over time, we found a downward trend in physical and/or sexual IPV in both intervention and control communities. The reductions in physical IPV between baseline and follow-up were slightly larger in intervention communities than in controls. Interestingly, while there did seem to be reductions in sexual violence between baseline and follow-up within intervention communities, there was no change between baseline and follow-up for sexual IPV within control communities. The belief that women can refuse sex from her partner increased in both intervention and control sites (although not significantly).

Discussion and conclusions

The findings suggest that a short but focused intervention with men (Men's Discussion Groups) can change

men's behaviour. In this trial we found a statistically significant increase in participants' reported use of techniques to manage hostility and conflict, and involvement in household tasks among men in the intervention communities. Additionally, among these men, there was also a lower prevalence of physical and/or sexual IPV perpetration, lowered intention to use physical IPV and improved beliefs that women can refuse sex, although the differences were not statistically significant. The observed changes for all outcomes were in the hypothesized direction, which suggests that the changes seen are unlikely to be due to chance alone (e.g., in which case we would expect to see some outcomes increase and others decrease). Although the limited number of clusters (due to logistical and budgetary constraints) reduced our statistical power, the use of a prospective, cluster randomized design with age-matched controls in socio-demographically matched communities enabled us to produce unbiased effect estimates of the intervention outcomes.

To our knowledge, this study is among the first to present data from a cluster randomized trial on a male-focused IPV prevention intervention in a conflict-affected setting. Our evaluation measured the impact at one year post-intervention to capture more sustained changes. It is recognised that changing normative behaviours around

Table 4 Multivariate analysis comparing high dose receivers (more than 13+ sessions) of Men's Discussion Group intervention versus age-matched controls, and low dose receivers (12 or fewer sessions) versus age-matched controls

Trial outcomes (secondary outcomes in italics)	Low dose vs. control (N = 71 men in each group, and 46 most recent female partners in each group)		High dose vs. control (N = 86 men in each group, and 67 most recent female partners in each group)	
	Unadjusted RR ^a (95% CI)	Adjusted RR ^b (95% CI)	Unadjusted RR ^a (95% CI)	Adjusted RR ^b (95% CI)
Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) (Women's reports)				
Experience of physical and/or sexual IPV, last 12 months	0.64 (0.22 – 1.89)	0.59* (0.18 – 1.90)	0.76 (0.38 – 1.55)	0.68* (0.31 – 1.49)
<i>Experience of physical IPV, last 12 months</i>	1.11 (0.46 – 2.68)	0.60* (0.39 – 0.94)	1.31 (0.63 – 2.71)	0.90* (0.31 – 2.66)
<i>Experience of sexual IPV, last 12 months</i>	0.64 (0.22 – 1.89)	0.70* (0.18 – 2.76)	0.68 (0.25 – 1.85)	0.61* (0.22 – 1.68)
Intention and Attitudes towards IPV (Men's reports)				
Intention to use physical violence against an intimate partner (in at least one circumstance)	0.94 (0.80 – 1.11)	0.95** (0.71 – 1.27)	0.57 (0.31 – 1.05)	0.60** (0.33 – 1.06)
Believes a woman can refuse sex in all circumstances	1.39 (0.89 – 2.19)	1.33* (0.86 – 2.07)	1.08 (0.68 – 1.72)	1.03* (0.62 – 1.71)
Hostility & Conflict Management Skills (Men's report of skill, women's reports of no threats)				
Man uses at least one hostility/conflict management technique and none of his female partners report him threatening her during arguments, last 12 months	1.23 (1.01 – 1.49)	1.27** (1.00 – 1.60)	1.27 (1.07 – 1.51)	1.31** (1.04 – 1.64)
Male involvement in Household (Men's reports)				
Man involved in at least two household tasks, last 12 months	3.72 (2.32 – 5.95)	2.03* (1.44 – 2.87)	2.98 (0.88 – 10.03)	2.04* (0.86 – 4.83)

^aRisk ratios calculated at the cluster-level using data from follow-up. Both crude and adjusted ratios were adjusted for village-pair and weighted according to the number of observations per village.

^bAdjusted risk ratios generated on the basis of expected number of events from a logistic regression model on individual data with independent variables including man's age, cohabitation status, self-reported ability to read, above median level of exposure to war-related traumatic events, and baseline measure of outcome indicator (or most similar baseline indicator available).

^cAttitudes towards a man's use of physical IPV against his wife, used as most similar baseline measure in calculation of adjusted risk ratio.

IPV is not a rapid process and it is possible that this time-frame was too short to see a large effect. However, within this time frame, behaviours and gender-related attitudes (i.e., associated with IPV perpetration), such as increased participation in household tasks and conflict management skills, may have been more readily influenced than changes in the incidence of violence.

Although the intervention was not associated with a statistically significant reduction in men's perpetration of physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence, this must be interpreted with caution, given the limited statistical power of the study. The findings suggest that the intervention contributed to a decrease in factors commonly associated with the perpetration and normalization of intimate partner violence [13,14,49,50]. In addition, the good attendance rates for most groups, significant increases in use of conflict management techniques, and significant increases in male involvement in household tasks typically done by females suggest that the intervention had an impact in shifting gender norms and notions of masculinity that condone violence against women.

The relative decrease in intimate partner violence within the intervention communities point to the potential added value of supplementing community-level GBV prevention programming (services for survivors, economic empowerment, advocacy, research and learning, and

community mobilization) with male-targeted interventions such as the Men's Discussion Groups. Men's newly acquired skills to manage hostility and conflict may have enabled them to reduce the use of violence by providing them with techniques for moderating emotional reactions. It is not possible to discern if the trend towards lower levels of IPV is due solely to the Men's Discussion Group intervention, as we also noted a decrease in physical IPV levels, albeit smaller, across the control sites. Nonetheless, it is important to note that physical violence levels in intervention communities were higher at baseline than in control communities, and at follow-up, violence levels were lower among intervention (20% at baseline to 8% at follow-up) versus control (15% at baseline to 7% at follow-up) communities. The relative decrease between baseline and follow-up levels of IPV between intervention and control communities suggests that the existing comprehensive community GBV programming package may also have an influence on the violence perpetrated by men exposed to the community programme, and that the Men's Discussion Group intervention may have an added value of furthering this trend.

This study was subject to several limitations. Selection bias was possible, as men who chose to enrol in the intervention may have been open to the intervention content and thus more amenable to change. To address

this potential bias, we selected male controls that had some exposure to GBV prevention activities through friendships with community members involved in community GBV activities. In addition, the secondary analysis based on attendance needs to be interpreted with caution as men who attended a higher number of sessions may not be comparable to all men in the control arm. There was also a strong potential for reporting bias, with men who have been exposed to the intervention being more likely to report positive programmatic effects. However, a particular strength of our study was our use of women's reports of their partner's behaviours, where theoretically justifiable (i.e., past year experiences of IPV). This process however, also necessitated that extra care and steps were taken prior to, and after, data collection to ensure that no one was harmed as a result of participating in the research.

In a study population affected by armed conflict, some loss to follow-up was inevitable due to situations such as insecurity related to conflict violence, migration due to fleeing an attack and natural migration due to change in marital status or work. We attempted to mitigate loss to follow-up by tracking down, whenever logistically feasible, individuals interviewed at baseline. This included sending field workers to other communities and in one case, organising the transportation of a couple that had re-located to a nearby refugee camp for a day to complete the follow-up interviews. These attempts proved successful and loss-to-follow-up was kept to a minimum in both intervention and control communities.

Importantly, these findings illustrate the potential impact of an intervention working with men. These results suggest that questions about working with men and potential mechanisms to facilitate broader societal change need to be further examined for future programme development. A larger-scale trial is needed to replicate these findings and further understand the mechanisms of change. Another strength of this trial is that despite the challenges inherent with working in a conflict setting, such as disruptions in communities due to violence and traumatised study populations, the findings illustrate that it is possible to conduct rigorous evaluations under challenging circumstances.

Violence against women in conflict-affected settings has emerged prominently on the international agenda [51]. Our study results come from a war-torn country and illustrate the potential impact of intervening with men to shift gender norms and the great potential to prevent violence against women—and within a very short programmatic period. As the international community coordinates with national governments to design and fund reconstruction programming to foster safe and healthy post-conflict communities, prevention activities that include women and men should be at the heart of these development strategies.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Authors' contributions

MH, CZ, CW were responsible for the design and conduct of the study. MH, DK, LK were responsible for training and piloting. MH, DK were responsible for all fieldwork. MBT was responsible for country-level coordination of intervention and research activities. MH, TA were responsible for statistical data analysis. MH, CZ, LK, CW, DK, MBT, JA, HL contributed to the interpretation of the data. MH drafted the manuscript which was reviewed and approved by all authors. MH had full access to all of the data in the study and takes responsibility for the integrity of the data and the accuracy of the data analysis. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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CHAPTER 8

8. Post-traumatic stress disorder among a conflict-affected population

8.1. Preamble for Research Paper 4

The previous chapter presented the findings for the cluster randomised controlled trial (RCT). The trial pointed to the value of adding interventions working with men alongside community activities to reduce levels of intimate partner violence (IPV) in conflict-affected settings. The Men's Discussion Group (MDG) intervention significantly influenced men's reported behaviours relating to hostility and conflict management and gender equity. The decreased mean level of IPV and the differences between intervention and control arms, while not statistically significant, also suggested that IPV in conflict-affected areas can be reduced through concerted efforts to include men directly in violence prevention programming. A larger-scale trial is needed to replicate these findings and further understand the mechanisms of change.

In addition to the research activities presented in Chapters 5 to 7, I also conducted a nested cohort study to investigate how men's and women's post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) symptoms in couples are influenced by past and recent experiences of violence as well as by participating in the MDG intervention.

This chapter will present the findings from this study.

8.2. Research Paper 4

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CHAPTER 9

9. Implications for the global research agenda in conflict settings

9.1. Preamble for research commentary: Research Paper 5

The previous chapter presented the findings for the intervention mapping and evaluation systematic review. The findings from the mapping and review suggest that while many interventions to prevent violence against women and girls (VAWG) in conflict settings are underway, there is scarce rigorous evidence on their efficacy or understanding of their pathways of change. It is likely that the lack of evidence stems from a combination of factors including a lack of resources, limited capacity for evaluation research among the intervention implementers, who are focused on delivering urgent service response, and a lack of clear reporting guidelines allowing for intervention details to be reported. Building on this need, I developed a template for suggested reporting criteria for interventions and evaluations undertaken in humanitarian settings.

This chapter presents a research commentary that was published in *The Lancet* to coincide with the United Kingdom's Global Summit on the Elimination of Sexual Violence in Conflict (ESVC), which was held in London in June 2014.


9.2. Research Paper 5

Preventing violence against women in conflict

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Principal Supervisor	Charlotte Watts
Thesis Title	Evaluation of a violence prevention intervention and lessons for future research in conflict settings: Working with men to prevent violence against women – a community survey, cluster randomised controlled trial and nested cohort study in Côte d'Ivoire

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Preventing violence against women and girls in conflict



As the Global Summit to End Sexual Violence in Conflict takes place in London, UK, on June 10–13, 2014, the international community faces a propitious moment to address the horrors of sexual violence in conflict and other forms of gender-based violence. Sexual violence in conflict has occurred throughout modern history, including the targeted mass rapes and murders of women in Bangladesh's Liberation War of 1971, the systematic rape of women in the Balkans and during the Rwandan genocide in the 1990s, and current sexual abuses in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Syria.^{1,2} Until recently, most data on sexual violence in conflict have measured rape of women committed by combatants, using information from governmental, humanitarian, or human rights organisations or facility-based reports. This documentation, while informative, is likely to have captured only the most grievous cases³ and can overlook the multiple and inter-related types of violence during conflict, displacement, and post-war reconstruction.

Increasingly, population-based research is being used to document the wider scope of civilian women's and men's exposures to sexual and other forms of violence in different conflict settings. What is quietly emerging, but long known among humanitarian aid organisations, is that alongside conflict-related rape, violence by intimate partners is also highly prevalent and is likely to continue long after peace agreements have been signed. For instance, our research on violence against women in 12 rural districts of Côte d'Ivoire showed that 33% of women surveyed reported an experience of sexual violence since the age of 15 years.⁴ When asked to identify the perpetrator, 29% reported their husband or intimate partner, 10% reported someone other than an intimate partner, and only 0.3% identified an armed combatant. Importantly, 50% of women reported physical or sexual violence from an intimate partner before, during, and after the conflict.⁵ Population-level data from the DRC indicates a similar trend: 35% of women reported sexual violence from their intimate partner, 16% reported an experience of non-partner sexual violence, and those women living in areas of active conflict reported higher levels of sexual violence, both within and outside their families.^{6,7} In a recent systematic review of sexual violence experiences among female refugees and internally displaced people in complex humanitarian emergencies

across 14 countries, 21% of women had experienced sexual violence (intimate partner and non-partner rape).⁸ These patterns of violence against women underline the need for initiatives to respond explicitly to the breadth of sexual and physical violence in conflict settings.

Moreover, it is increasingly acknowledged that civilian men and boys are also victims of sexual violence in conflict. Recent research from the DRC, for example, suggests that between 4% and 24% of men have experienced a sexual assault,^{9,10} with the variation in prevalence reflecting differences in study populations and definitions of sexual violence. Our research in Côte d'Ivoire indicated that 6% of men reported a lifetime experience of forced or coerced sex from a non-partner.⁵ Patterns of exposure to violence also differed between men and women. In our study, 27% of men reported physical violence from other men—combatants, acquaintances, strangers, and male family members. Among women, 24% reported experiences of non-partner physical violence and they more often identified male and female family members as perpetrators of abuse.⁵ Thus, responses to violence in conflict need to take account of different patterns of vulnerability between women and men, especially the broader context of gender inequality.

The scale of violence in conflict-affected settings highlights that alongside strengthened judicial, health, and social responses and accountability measures, we need to invest in prevention. Gender-based violence prevention programming is in its relative infancy,

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 Comment

especially in conflict settings, but innovative interventions are taking place. For example, interventions in emergency settings, such as Syria, aim to prevent sexual exploitation and forced marriage of young women by improving the economic situation of refugees.¹² In refugee camps, prevention programmes work to improve women's and girls' safe access to water, fuel, and sanitation facilities.¹³ In chronic and post-conflict settings, targeted behaviour change interventions are possible, including those that work directly with men.¹⁴

Rigorous evaluation research from non-conflict settings suggests that violence against women is preventable.¹⁵ At a structural level, prevention measures need to challenge legal, economic, and social structures that uphold and foster gender inequality. Within communities, a growing number of programmes include women's economic and social empowerment and participatory programming to foster gender equity between women and men.¹⁶ These programmes often seek to promote critical reflection and discussion about the causes and consequences of violence, challenge attitudes that condone violence and stigmatise its victims, and build communication and conflict resolution skills.¹⁴

Although gender-based violence in conflict has moved up the policy agenda, evidence on what comprise effective responses to sexual and other war-time abuses is limited.¹⁷ For example, a systematic review of intervention evaluations in humanitarian crises found only three published evaluations of projects that address violence against women.¹⁶ Another review of sexual violence prevention interventions in conflict settings identified three published evaluations which each indicated that improved protection measures resulted in a reduction in sexual violence; these studies, however, were assessed to be of low quality and none prospectively measured incidence of sexual violence.¹⁷ Both reviews highlight that there are currently no robust evidence or consensus on what prevention approaches should be prioritised in conflict settings. Further research is needed to determine what works and where investment is warranted.

As the Summit brings the international community together to address sexual violence in conflict, a broader, long-term vision is needed to prevent sexual and other forms of gender-based violence. Measures should be taken not only to eliminate impunity for perpetrators, but also to respond to the health and safety needs of all victims.

Investment in prevention can and should be made at all stages of a conflict. To make high-level commitments meaningful to the lives of conflict survivors, rhetoric must turn into action that not only addresses the immediate consequences of sexual violence in conflict, but also promotes gender equality and protects women from all forms of abuse.

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We declare no competing interests.

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CHAPTER 10

10. Discussion and recommendations

10.1. Overview

This chapter presents the final discussion and recommendations for the thesis.

- Section 10.2 presents the key findings in relation to the thesis objectives and discusses what each objective achieved and the contribution of the research to the wider literature.
- Section 10.3 presents the main limitations of the research and discusses how the influence of each limitation was reduced in the overall study design.
- Section 10.4 discusses the implications of the research for future violence prevention intervention and evaluation work in conflict-affected settings.
- Section 10.5 presents an overview of the evolution of the Men's Discussion Group (MDG) intervention following the trial and subsequent programmatic adaptations.
- Section 10.6 presents an overview of the impact of the intervention and dissemination activities to date.
- Section 10.7 presents the final conclusion for the research presented in this thesis.

10.2. Key findings and contribution of the research to the literature

The research conducted for this thesis aimed to increase the quantity and quality of evidence available to inform the prevention of intimate partner violence (IPV) in conflict-affected settings and advance the academic field in this subject area. Within the body of work for this thesis, I initially reviewed available evidence and analysed the capacity of current research to provide robust evidence to support violence prevention programming. From this programme of research, I also generated new and highly robust findings on community levels of exposure to violence and traumatic events among men and women. Further, this research also generated a rare and rigorously conducted assessment of the incremental impact of an MDG violence prevention intervention in Côte d'Ivoire. This thesis also explored which factors are associated with high levels of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) among women and men. Importantly, the research also advanced programmatic and

academic theories for the field of gender-based violence (GBV), and specifically for prevention in conflict settings. Combined, this body of work contributes considerably to a field that has been relatively bereft of strong evidence on causes, consequences and potential interventions to reduce violence against women (VAW) in a conflict-affected setting.

Between the start and end of this research, the field of violence prevention in conflict settings has advanced considerably. When I first began, there was limited robust evidence on the extent of violence occurring in conflict-affected settings before, during and after a period of conflict. The majority of the evidence on levels of violence was found in the reports of humanitarian organisations, documentation from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and limited population studies (i.e. of former combatants or in refugee camps). The field of preventing VAW was also in its early stages, with only two trials evaluating a VAW prevention intervention, neither of which were conducted in a conflict-affected setting. Since that time, the field has grown, but still the evidence remains relatively limited.

The combined findings from the four studies (mapping and systematic review, the community survey, cluster randomised controlled trial (RCT) and nested cohort research) on violence in Côte d'Ivoire suggest that violence before, during *and* after conflict is prevalent in conflict-affected settings. Importantly, the results specify that IPV against women appears to be more prevalent than sexual violence by war combatants. Results simultaneously indicate that, despite international recognition of the prevalence of VAW in war-affected countries, there has been limited robust evaluation of prevention approaches in conflict settings.

The programme of research conducted for this thesis responded to multiple objectives to begin to fill these increasingly well-noted knowledge gaps.

Objective 1 sought to systematically assess and evaluate global evidence on the scope of approaches to prevent violence against women and girls (VAWG) and impact evaluation methodologies used in armed conflict-affected settings. The mapping and systematic review established that current evidence on how to prevent VAWG in settings affected by armed conflict is woefully inadequate. The majority of interventions included were implemented in

the chronic and post-conflict phases of a conflict despite prevention recommendations made by international working groups such as the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (Inter-Agency Standing Committee, 2015). Few interventions to prevent IPV have been evaluated, and, where evaluations have been conducted (and descriptions of methods and findings were available), research designs were often not appropriate to assess the impact of the violence prevention programming. Few evaluations measured the level of violence despite this being the main outcome of the intervention.

This review adds further evidence to the limited evidence base on the prevention of VAW in conflict-affected settings. Importantly, this is the first review to include a mapping of the intervention landscape and to compare its breadth to the limited number of evaluations that have been conducted. In addition, the findings indicated a regular absence of detail and poor reporting of intervention designs, implementation and evaluations. This study adds to the literature by proposing a standardised reporting template for violence prevention interventions and evaluations adapted from the checklist template and guide for standardising intervention description and replication (TIDieR) (Hoffmann et al., 2014).

Objective 2 sought to determine community levels of exposure and perpetration of IPV, non-partner violence and traumatic events before, during and after a period of armed conflict in rural Côte d'Ivoire. The community survey, conducted one year after a period of active conflict, established that women experience a disproportionate level of violence over their lifetime and that this violence is perpetrated by various perpetrators – and not necessarily primarily by conflict-related individuals. This suggests that, although significant attention has been given to rape in conflict, in some conflict-affected settings, other forms of violence, especially sexual and physical violence by an intimate partner, appear to be more widespread. The findings underscore the need for post-conflict reconstruction efforts to invest in programmes that prevent and respond to IPV, in addition to support services for violence survivors.

This study adds to the currently small evidence base on the prevalence of violence against women and men in conflict-affected settings. Importantly, it included similar measures of violence among women and men, which enabled comparisons within the same study population and in relation to an active conflict period. This allows for a life course

understanding of the patterns of violence among women and men who have lived through a conflict.

Objective 3 sought to determine the added value of an IPV prevention intervention working with men in communities with ongoing community-level gender awareness programming. The cluster RCT established that the male-focused intervention achieved important impacts on men's behaviours related to violence perpetration against women, including improved attitudes with regard to gender equity and increased use of hostility and conflict management skills. Although not statistically significant, the decrease in mean IPV levels over what was a limited study time frame and the differences between intervention and control arms suggest that it is possible for well-targeted interventions to reduce levels of IPV in conflict-affected countries. These findings point to the added value of prevention interventions with men that work alongside community-based violence prevention programming.

This study adds further evidence to the limited evaluation evidence base noted in Objective 1. Interventions that work with men to prevent and reduce levels of IPV are rare in conflict-affected settings.

Objective 4 sought to assess the gendered and temporal impact of violence and the potential impact of interventions on mental health status. Findings from this study also indicate that risk and protective factors for PTSD differ for women and men. Women's PTSD symptom levels were strongly associated with violence by an intimate partner and his alcohol use. Men's symptoms were linked to war-related violence and baseline PTSD symptom levels. Importantly, men are strongly protected from PTSD by living with a female partner. Given the prevalence of reported IPV in conflict-affected settings, post-conflict reconstruction and development programmes should include interventions that aim to prevent IPV, including activities that target male and female community members.

This study adds to the mental health literature from conflict-affected settings. While psychological distress is a common outcome in conflict settings, there are no published evaluations examining the mental health impact among participants in an intervention to prevent VAW. Although this study did not find a statistically significant reduction in adverse mental health outcomes (PTSD), the analysis pointed to the gendered impact of conflict

violence and IPV among men and women. The use of violence measures that capture timing and severity demonstrated that healing in the reconstruction period may require attention to be paid not only to conflict-related experiences but also to experiences of violence within the family.

Objective 5 aimed to draw on the previous four objectives to identify methodological and programming implications for future evaluation research and intervention approaches to prevent VAW in conflict-affected settings, including potential policy ramifications. In light of the latter, a research commentary was written for *The Lancet* to coincide with the Global Summit on the Elimination of Sexual Violence in Conflict (ESVC) that highlighted the fundamental relationship between violence prevention and gender equity (June 2014). The commentary emphasised the importance of policy approaches and programming in conflict settings that promote gender equality in order to establish the critical social and political grounding to protect women and girls from abuse. Objective 5 is discussed in this chapter, which addresses these methodological and programming implications for evaluation research on VAW in conflict-affected settings.

10.3. Main limitations and how they were addressed

The research presented in this thesis has both limitations and strengths. To complement the discussions presented in each of the results chapters, this section discusses the main limitations of the research and how these limitations may have influenced the findings.

10.3.1. Study 1 limitations

The main limitation of Study 1, the mapping and systematic review of VAWG prevention interventions in conflict-affected settings, was publication bias. Many agencies working in conflict-affected settings do not make their intervention or corresponding evaluation details publicly available. A variety of methods were used to limit this effect, including issuing an online survey and reaching out individually to organisations, but, ultimately, the review reflects only a fraction of the work that is likely to be underway in these settings. However, the review does make clear the patterns of programming and highlights that, even among larger organisations, impact evaluations are still rare.

10.3.2. Study 2 limitations

One of the main limitations of Study 2, the community survey, is that it is not nationally representative of Côte d'Ivoire and so the violence and traumatic event patterns need to be interpreted accordingly. All households in the communities were invited to participate and all women or all men in each of the households were interviewed, thereby providing a representative sample of each of the study communities. The 12 communities were divided between areas controlled by the government loyalists and by the rebel forces and in a UN buffer zone, and therefore provided a snapshot of violence patterns that may have occurred before, during and after a period of active conflict. However, we measured only forced sex and did not explore the broader range of forms of sexual abuse that may occur. We prioritised comparability between men and women and used survey questions that are used more widely among women (Garcia-Moreno et al., 2006). In addition, questions on sexual IPV were not posed to men in the community survey, and at the time of implementation there was little research on female-to-male sexual abuse, making data interpretation difficult without a more in-depth understanding of the phenomenon. Therefore, the sexual violence prevalence figures in the community survey should be interpreted with caution, as it is unclear how comparable the data are for men and women. In the community survey, when asked about non-partner sexual violence, men identified females who were friends and strangers as perpetrators.

At the data collection team debriefings during the community survey, I probed further to understand men's responses to the non-partner violence question and learned that some interviewers had taken the initiative to question this response further. They reported during the debriefings that some men had stated that they had felt 'pressured' to have sex by a female friend or pressured to have sex with a female stranger by their male friends. For example, one man said that a female acquaintance had locked the bedroom door and refused to open it until they had sex. Another man reported that his male friends pressured him to have sex with another woman in his community. Thus, the 'yes' responses to the survey question on forced sex by men may represent a different phenomenon to the one intended (sexual violence). Few men reported being physically forced to have sex; the one exception was a man who shared with his interviewer that he was forced to rape a woman by a combatant who had invaded his village. This study did not systematically capture data

on the nature of these relationships or any subsequent trauma, so the community survey data on sexual violence against men were difficult to interpret. Similarly, research from other settings suggests that there are different implications for men who report being forced to have sex by a woman and for women who are survivors of forced sex by a man (Dunkle et al., 2006, Davies, 2002). This is an area that requires further research. As a result of these findings, the cluster RCT included non-partner sexual violence and intimate partner sexual violence questions that were broken down into coerced and physically forced sex acts.

10.3.3. Study 3 limitations

One of the primary limitations of Study 2, the cluster RCT of the MDG intervention, is the relatively small number of clusters (six) that could be included in the trial. Over the course of designing and implementing the community survey (Study 2), a decision was made by the International Rescue Committee (IRC) to shift from an intervention that led to change at the community level to an intervention that fostered behaviour change among individual men (and within their relationships). This decision was based on the limited evidence at the time of working with men and how to effectively change behaviours that perpetuate IPV. This change in intervention focus necessitated a revision of the original research design, which had been powered to examine a community-level effect. Hence, the sample size calculations that had been made during the planning stages for the community survey (Study 2) to ensure sufficient power to detect a statistically significant difference in the incidence of IPV between control and intervention communities were no longer relevant. I was unable to add additional sites prior to the baseline data collection of the cluster RCT (Study 3) due to logistical and financial constraints, and thus this substantially limited our overall statistical power.

However, to overcome this limitation, the research design used a prospective, cluster randomised design with age-matched controls in socio-demographically matched communities; this enabled the production of unbiased effect estimates of the intervention outcomes. In Phase I, the exploratory trial (Campbell et al., 2000), the cluster RCT met its goals by collecting evidence to support the treatment effect, identifying an appropriate control group, defining outcome measures, identifying intervention components that may

need adaptation in later iterations of the intervention, and providing recruitment estimates for a later trial (see Figure 10.1) (Campbell et al., 2000).

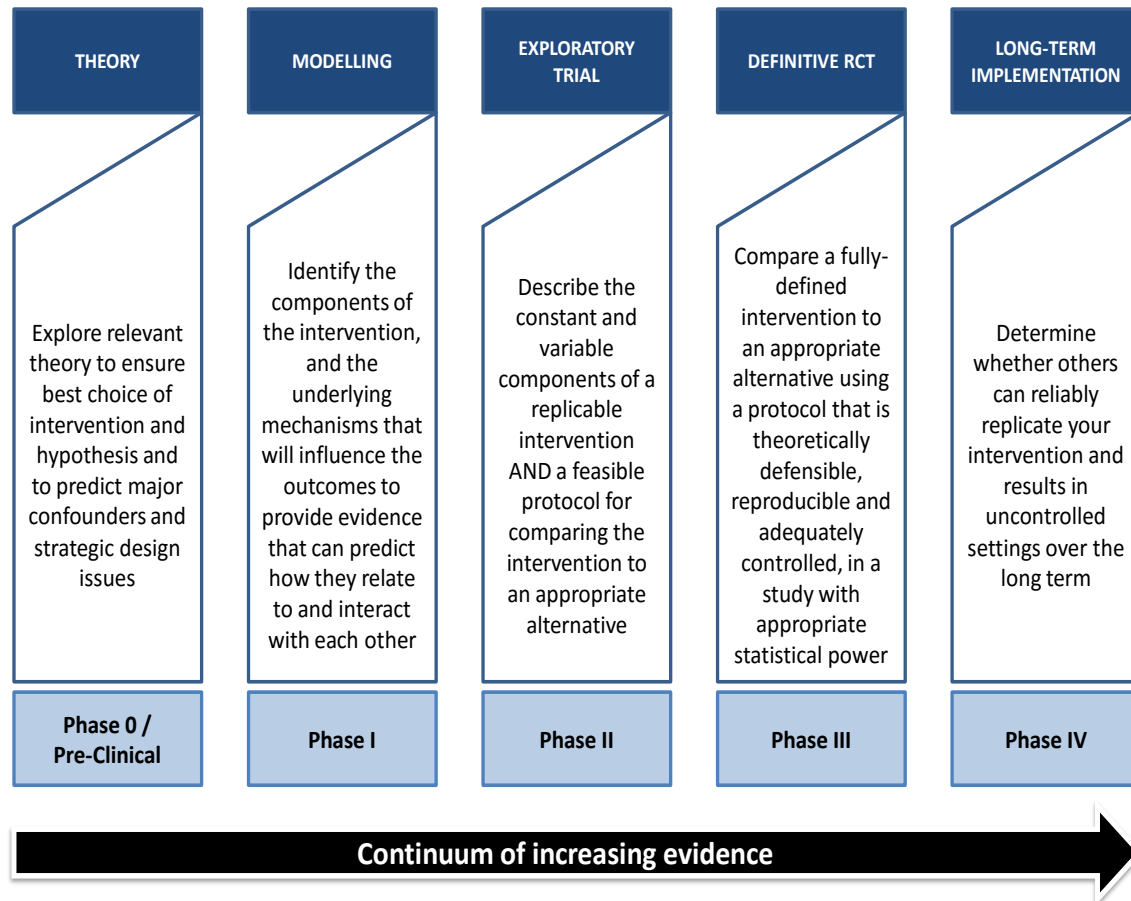


Figure 10.1. The UK Medical Research Council's framework for the development and evaluation of randomised controlled trials for complex interventions to improve health

Source: Adapted from Campbell et al., 2000.

In this type of study population, some loss to follow-up was inevitable due to situations such as insecurity related to the conflict violence, and natural migration due to changes in marital or family status or employment. I attempted to mitigate this by using all available resources to track down individuals interviewed at baseline; this included sending data collection team members to other communities, and, in one case, organising the transportation of a couple who had relocated to a nearby UNHCR refugee camp for a day to complete the follow-up

interviews. I also had the data collection team track down phone numbers from friends and family in the study community. The majority of participants who took part in the baseline study were traceable if they were still in Côte d'Ivoire. The ones who had left the country were predominantly of Malian or Burkinabe descent and had fled the country during periods of high levels of violence. These attempts to track down participants proved successful and loss to follow-up was kept to a minimum in both intervention and control communities.

The cluster RCT focused on assessing the impact of the intervention one year after the completion of MDG activities in order to assess sustained levels of change. It is recognised that changing normative behaviours around the acceptability and perpetration of IPV is not a fast process, and it was not clear whether this gap in time would be too short, or too long, to achieve significant impacts on behaviours such as IPV perpetration. However, for some behaviours and gender-related attitudes, it was hypothesised that this time period would be sufficient for change to have occurred. While a one-year follow-up period met the needs of this research, ideally there would be an additional follow-up survey to assess longer-term change. Funding did not allow for this option, however.

This type of study was particularly prone to selection bias. It is possible that men who chose to enrol in the MDG intervention were already open to the ideas presented and therefore more susceptible to change. I attempted to overcome this by selecting as controls men who already had some exposure to GBV messaging by creating a sampling frame of men who were friends with a community member involved in the IRC GBV activities and therefore may similarly be more open to changing their behaviours. Due to limited funding and human resources, it was not possible to run an alternative men's group intervention in the control sites. For the Phase III trial, which is currently underway in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), it was recommended to the implementing partner that an alternative intervention be created. (See Table 10.1. for changes made for the Phase III trial.)

There was also a strong potential for reporting bias, with men who have been exposed to the intervention being more likely to report positive programmatic effects. A particular strength of this study was the use of women's reports of their partner's behaviours where theoretically justifiable (i.e. for past-year experiences of IPV). This process, however, also

meant that extra care and steps needed to be taken prior to, during and after data collection to ensure that no one was harmed as a result of participating in the research. Working with the local GBV team members and research team, procedures were developed to ensure that no woman was harmed during the data collection process (see the information on methods in Chapter 4 for further details). This extra step necessitated that the data collection activities proceed slowly at first in order to ensure that there were no repercussions of interviewing couples. None were reported during the data collection periods and a follow-up check by the IRC GBV field agents reported that there were no negative consequences for the women (and men) who took part in the research.

The cluster RCT results illustrated the potential impact of the intervention on men and their relationships among those who were direct recipients of the intervention. The research design could not confirm whether the intervention may have also influenced the behaviour of other men in the community and families. This question and potential mechanisms to facilitate broader societal change need to be piloted and developed in future programme development.

10.3.4. Study 4 limitations

Finally, the nested cohort study (Study 4) explored potential unintended impacts of the intervention on mental health outcomes. However, some limitations exist with this study. We did not assess complex PTSD in adults, which is defined as severe PTSD with co-morbidity (e.g. dissociation, depression or substance abuse) (Drozdek, 2015). It is possible that complex PTSD or another mental health-related measure may have been a more appropriate measurement in this sample. It is also possible that PTSD symptoms may have been an inappropriate construct to assess within this population as some have argued that PTSD represents a 'categorical fallacy' where Western constructs are applied to contexts where the PTSD construct does not exist (Kleinman, 1988, Abramowitz and Kleinman, 2008). However, other research has found that PTSD symptoms are associated with other depressive and anxiety disorders in other populations (Perkonigg et al., 2000, Hossain et al., 2010), making PTSD a potential indicator for poor mental health. For these reasons, and to ensure comparability, I opted to use a standardised and often-used scale to assess probable PTSD symptomatology in the past week using a self-assessment questionnaire to measure

probable rather than diagnostic PTSD symptomatology, as we were unable to conduct clinical assessments. Rigorous translation methods and piloting were used to ensure that the translated items conveyed the appropriate psychological construct. There is a great deal of variability across different instruments used to measure PTSD and it is possible that a different instrument may have been more appropriate to capture culture-specific outward expressions of PTSD in Côte d'Ivoire.

It is also possible that other factors not measured in this study may have a greater impact on PTSD, including influences such as current resources and social support (Babcock et al., 2008, Glass et al., 2007). In addition, we did not examine other factors such as community cohesion, ill health, daily stressors or other mental health outcomes (i.e. anxiety or depression) that may also have contributed to mental health status (Kohli et al., 2012, Miller et al., 2008). However, this study offers compelling evidence for further investment in improving mental health (PTSD) outcomes and in interventions that work to prevent and reduce VAWG.

Despite these limitations, the research presented in this thesis highlights the importance of conducting research in conflict-affected and other similarly challenging settings. There is a large evidence gap in our understanding of how to prevent VAW, especially in populations that have experienced multiple and sustained traumas. Intervention approaches need to learn from the lessons of non-conflict settings but also be creative in how these programmes are delivered. Programmes that work with communities and with men and women, rather than in limited silos, may have a greater chance of achieving success.

10.4. Recommendations and implications for future programming, research and policy

Given the promising findings of the cluster RCT, the research supported the continued expansion of the MDG intervention while building on lessons learned. Sustaining and expanding on these preliminary impacts, however, required further inputs and commitment from the implementing agency as the effects of the intervention could be increased through modifications. This section details a set of recommendations and the implications for programming, research and policy that arose from the programme of research on violence prevention in Côte d'Ivoire.

10.4.1. Programmatic recommendations

- 1. Use a comprehensive approach to maximise the potential of a group education model for primary prevention.** The cluster RCT findings suggest that participation in a 16-week group discussion series provided an important foundation for supporting men to examine and change some beliefs underpinning VAWG. It was not, in and of itself, sufficient to create sustained behaviour change and it is recommended that the MDG intervention should be embedded within a comprehensive approach and bundled with other interventions relating to ending VAWG. These may include services for survivors, social marketing campaigns, and discussion groups for adolescent girls and/or women.
- 2. Ensure that the intervention design includes women's voices and participation from beginning to end.** If primary prevention work has the aim of stopping VAW by engaging directly with men, it must be informed by women's voices and participation. The research findings suggest that both women and men need to be consulted to substantiate behaviour change and to ensure that the objectives of the intervention are being met. Self-reports by men in the groups need to be analysed alongside women's reports of the changes. This requires intentional safety and ethical considerations on how this information is gathered throughout the intervention.

Group education processes with men should be conducted in tandem with work to address women's socialisation to expect and accept their subordinate status. This will support women stepping into expanded decision-making roles in the home and in the community.

- 3. Careful consideration should be given to how programmes achieve men's active participation in the intervention.** The findings support a solid trend in men's commitment to participation in the 16-week intervention, despite their attendance being hindered by conflict-related violence. Unlike other male engagement programmes, the IRC did not pay or provide material incentives to the participants. In future programming, it is suggested that this approach be replicated. This is

especially important in communities where women are typically not remunerated for their participation in similar programmes, and therefore where remuneration for men could lead to misconceptions about the value of men's participation versus women's. However, it is recommended that the practice of providing refreshments for groups that work for several hours at a time be instituted.

- 4. Ensure that IPV is understood as a selective form of violence that is not caused by anger.** The findings indicate that the intervention was successful at increasing MDG men's reported use of positive hostility and conflict management skills in their intimate relationships. Future interventions should be cautious in deciding how, when and if they include specific sessions on anger and hostility and conflict management skills. If included, hostility and conflict management should be situated along a continuum of attitudinal and behaviour change that makes it clear that IPV is not caused by anger but rather is a selective form of violence underpinned by any normative beliefs that women are subordinate to men. Providing men with a skill (hostility and conflict management) that they can access long after the intervention ends may help to sustain behaviour change in the longer term.
- 5. Ensure adequate training and ongoing support for group facilitators.** The success of an intervention based on a group education model will depend in large part on how well the individual sessions are facilitated. This is even more critical when dealing with a social problem such as IPV. It is recommended that any facilitators involved have a deep understanding of the dynamics and causes of IPV. This goes beyond attending training on gender and requires a demonstrated understanding of how power and control may manifest in intimate relationships. It is recommended that extra emphasis is placed on preparing facilitators with the facilitation skills necessary to manage transformative dialogues between men that do not collude with or condone IPV. It is also recommended that facilitators receive ongoing supervision throughout the intervention, and have opportunities as a group to explore the issues and challenges they might share.

6. **Modify the curriculum to address the research findings.** It is recommended that these findings inform the next iteration of this curriculum. This includes ensuring that the literacy levels within the MDGs are appropriate. The terms, strategies and adaptations used by the IRC MDG facilitators in Côte d'Ivoire should be systematically assessed and then applied to the written curriculum as the programme is expanded into other settings.

10.4.2. Policy recommendations

1. **Coordinate policies to include both men and women in violence prevention policymaking,** ensuring that women's safety and increased opportunities are the focus of all recommendations, and ensuring that policies and approaches for working with men remain accountable to women.
2. **Recognise the prevalence and influence of IPV in national legislation.** In the community survey, IPV was a common event, with one out of four women reporting an experience of partner violence in the last 12 months. This large proportion of women experiencing violence in the last year highlights the need for programming that addresses the specific prevention and support needs of these women at the individual, family and community level. The results from all three time periods (before, during and after a period of conflict) provide further evidence that although conflict-related violence occurs, IPV is highly prevalent before, during and after conflict periods.
3. **Post-conflict reconstruction efforts should recognise the gendered nature of human security issues and invest in violence prevention.** In a conflict setting, women and men will experience high levels of violence. Decision makers and programmers who are working towards preventing VAW in the longer term should ensure that strategies are gender-informed and work towards improving the safety, health and well-being of women and men, girls and boys in conflict-affected settings.

10.4.3. Research recommendations

- 1. Collect comparable data from women and men in conflict settings. Comparable data on violence, health and related risk factors should be collected from both women and men.** Cognitive testing may be necessary for some measures (i.e. sexual violence) to ensure that similar constructs are captured from women and men. The field needs comparable data in order to understand the gendered impact of conflict on health and violence prevention.
- 2. Invest in high-quality research to understand how violence prevention interventions can work in conflict-affected settings.** With increasing donor calls to assess the impact of interventions, there is a need for investment in high-quality research that not only can explain how effective an intervention is but also can identify components that are scalable and adaptable. For organisations without the technical research capacity, a standardised reporting template for interventions and evaluations is one way to convey the work that is being done and guide the development of the intervention and evaluation materials.
- 3. Further research is needed to understand if men are more susceptible to perpetrating IPV in the post-conflict period.** Further research is needed to understand if and how exposure to conflict-related violence can influence levels of IPV in the post-conflict period.

10.5. Adaptations and evolution of the Men's Discussion Group intervention

Since the end of the trial, the MDG intervention has been revised to become the 'Engaging Men in Accountable Practice' (EMAP) intervention. The EMAP intervention is currently being tested in the DRC. Table 10.1 presents some of the key adaptations that were made to the intervention as a result of the Côte d'Ivoire research. The adaptations made to the intervention are a direct result of this programme of research. These adaptations include an integrated women's group and locally trained facilitators.

Table 10.1. Adaptations made to the Men’s Discussion Group intervention as a result of the research

Côte d’Ivoire: Men’s Discussion Group (MDG)	DRC: Engaging Men in Accountable Practice (EMAP)	Expected outcome due to change in intervention model (MDG→EMAP)	Long-term effect of change
Men’s groups focus only – intervention focused on men’s groups. Women’s groups were run at a later date and not integrated into the intervention.	Women’s group component added and integrated into the intervention to allow for women’s voices on violence against women in the community to be heard before the men’s groups started. Local women’s needs and experiences are incorporated into the men’s groups during the intervention.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shared ownership for women in the community, and increased accountability for male discussion group members. Women have been integrated into the process of change in order to understand the work that their partners and other men are doing in the EMAP groups. • The addition of women’s groups helps facilitators to better understand women’s experiences in the community, which in turn is used to ensure that the men’s group’s discussions are relevant and appropriate for the men in the same community. • Other issues addressed by involving women before the men’s groups start: understanding of threats to women’s safety, the time required for women to develop trust in men’s behaviour change, and the ways in which norms in the wider community contribute to women’s positions on gendered norms and violent behaviour by men. • Women are constrained by socially prescribed expectations of their behaviour, as well as the violence used to enforce them. While the MDG prompted behaviour change in men, EMAP adds support for women to understand their rights and foster their self-confidence and agency, which are critical to their ability to take a wider role in their families and communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These adaptations allow for additional flexibility as EMAP is rolled out in other settings. It ensures that the EMAP implementation is locally specific while still adhering to the aims of the intervention curriculum. • Improved inclusiveness with the intervention’s main beneficiaries – women. • Retention may be improved as women are part of the process. • May increase the impact of the intervention on some aspects of women’s empowerment on which MDG showed no positive trends, such as increased household decision making or otherwise shifting power within the relationship.
MDG facilitators – IRC staff trained in the MDG methodology.	EMAP facilitators – community members trained in the EMAP methodology.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The shift to training community members to facilitate the group will overcome several of the implementation challenges noted in Côte d’Ivoire, including issues with <i>accessibility</i> (communities could not be reached due to poor roads or violence); <i>translation</i> (IRC facilitators did not always share the local languages of the communities, thereby necessitating an untrained group member to act as translator); <i>local understanding of context</i> (a local trained facilitator will be able to integrate a shared insider’s view of the community context and understanding of violence). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local EMAP facilitators will improve the ability of the intervention to expand into other regions. Training-of-trainers programmes can be implemented in communities that would otherwise have not had access to the intervention.

10.6. Research impact and dissemination

The prevalence data presented in this thesis and in other research suggest that, in some conflict-affected settings, IPV may warrant as much or greater attention than conflict-related sexual violence. Yet, there has been limited evidence on how to prevent IPV in general and in conflict-affected settings in particular. To ensure that findings from the cluster RCT ‘Working with men to prevent violence against women’ in Côte d’Ivoire and other related evidence would inform future violence prevention research, a complementary dissemination and impact strategy was used to raise the profile of the range of different forms of violence, not only non-partner sexual violence in conflict-affected settings. A coordinated programme of activities was developed to maximise the impact of this research.

- **VAWG prevention and evaluation models in conflict settings.** The mapping and systematic review of programmes and evaluations of VAWG prevention programming in armed conflict-affected settings found that the majority of prevention programmes occurred in post-conflict settings and no evaluations existed of programming in emergency settings. Of the small number of evaluations reviewed, few were conducted using rigorous methodologies (i.e. no RCTs and lack of comparison groups) and most focused on awareness-raising efforts.
- **Identification of violence outcomes for IPV prevention research in a conflict setting.** Using data from the community survey, we assessed men’s and women’s experiences of GBV and other traumatic events in Côte d’Ivoire, a West African conflict-affected setting. Data were collected during a cross-sectional household survey conducted in 2008 in 12 rural communities directly impacted by the Crisis in Côte d’Ivoire; these communities spanned regions controlled by government forces, rebels and UN peacekeepers. A total of 2,678 men and women aged 15–49 years old were interviewed to assess violence exposures since the age of 15 years. Questions covered: intimate partner physical and sexual violence; physical and sexual violence by others (including combatants); and exposure to traumatic events before, during and after the Crisis period (2000–07). This survey resulted in some of the first epidemiological evidence on the levels and range of GBV occurring in Côte d’Ivoire following a period of conflict. The findings suggest that, while sexual violence in

conflict remains a critical international policy concern, men and women experience different types of violence before, during and after conflict, and IPV may be more widespread than conflict-related sexual violence. After a period of active conflict, physical violence by an intimate partner was the most frequently reported form of violence and the most prevalent form of violence among women (20.9% women, 9.9% men). Our findings underscored the need for post-conflict reconstruction efforts (policy and programming) to invest in the prevention of and response to IPV and trauma alongside service provision for survivors of sexual violence.

- **Lessons from the evaluation of an IPV prevention programme in a conflict setting.** Evidence on how to prevent IPV is extremely limited, especially within conflict-affected settings. I evaluated the impact of a targeted men's intervention in an armed conflict-affected setting. The analysis of an intervention working with men to prevent IPV in conflict-affected Côte d'Ivoire suggests that violence levels in conflict-affected areas can be reduced and points to the added value of including violence prevention interventions that work with men alongside community-based programming.
- **The scope of evaluation needs for VAWG prevention.** An expert group meeting for specialists working on the prevention of VAWG in humanitarian crisis settings was held in London on 17–18 July 2013. The meeting brought together an expert group of practitioners, policymakers, donors and researchers in order to determine prevention priorities and methodologies in conflict-affected settings. The meeting led to a systematic review of prevention programming and evaluation methodologies within conflict-affected settings. The lack of rigorous evaluation within acute and emergency settings was highlighted as an important area for all stakeholders, along with the need for improved evidence from crisis settings in the chronic and post-conflict stages. The difficulty of conducting research within a crisis context and the lack of standardised approaches for measurement and sampling for representative populations were highlighted as issues. As a result of the meeting, collaboration was formed between the London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine (LSHTM) and the University of Ghent to pursue the development of a research consortium to test approaches to measure GBV outcomes in humanitarian

crisis settings among women, men and children. Funding proposals for future research collaborations have been developed.

This programme of work intends to strengthen the ways in which research is conducted on VAW in conflict settings, thereby improving our evidence on VAWG prevention to inform policies and programming. A range of forums has been used to disseminate the findings, including a presentation of the results at the United Nations headquarters in New York, at the UK Foreign & Commonwealth Office, at an international conference of researchers working on sexual and intimate partner violence, and at multiple events for research and programming audiences within London. In addition, several peer-review publications have been published and written in collaboration with non-academics and published under an open-access licence to ensure that the information is made available to a wide audience. This audience includes policymakers, donors and organisations working on the development of violence prevention and response programming and policies within humanitarian crisis settings.

Methodological limitations have prevented the rigorous evaluation of prevention work that is being implemented in conflict-affected settings. The findings developed from this work have provided some of the first evidence of the range of violence experienced by women and men in Côte d'Ivoire. The work also provides quantitative measures and practical methodological and ethical lessons that can be used for the evaluation of programmes that work with men to prevent violence within conflict-affected settings.

Table 10.2 provides a list of publications, high-level policy forum presentations, collaborations and other forums where the research findings have been presented.

Table 10.2. Dissemination outputs arising from this research

Publications	<p>Publications arising from data collected:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hossain, M., C. Zimmerman, L. Kiss, D. Kone, M. Bakayoko-Topolska, K. A. D. Manan, H. Lehmann and C. Watts (2014). 'Men's and women's experiences of violence and traumatic events in rural Côte d'Ivoire before, during and after a period of armed conflict.' <i>BMJ Open</i> 4(2): e003644. 2. Hossain, M., C. Zimmerman, L. Kiss, T. Abramsky, D. Kone, M. Bakayoko-Topolska, J. Annan, H. Lehmann and C. Watts (2014). 'Working with men to prevent intimate partner violence in a conflict-affected setting: a pilot cluster randomized controlled trial in rural Côte d'Ivoire.' <i>BMC Public Health</i>. <p>Research commentaries:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Hossain, M., C. Zimmerman and C. Watts (2014). 'Preventing violence against women and girls in conflict.' <i>The Lancet</i> 383(9934): 2021–2. 4. Watts, C., M. Hossain and C. Zimmerman (2013). 'War and sexual violence: mental health care for survivors.' <i>N Engl J Med</i> 368(23): 2152–4. <p>Related research using methodologies and tools developed for community survey and cluster RCT research:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Gupta, J., K. L. Falb, H. Lehmann, D. Kpebo, Z. Xuan, M. Hossain, C. Zimmerman, C. Watts and J. Annan (2013). 'Gender norms and economic empowerment intervention to reduce intimate partner violence against women in rural Côte d'Ivoire: a randomized controlled pilot study.' <i>BMC Int Health Hum Rights</i> 13(1): 46. 6. Gupta, J., K. L. Falb, H. Carliner, M. Hossain, D. Kpebo and J. Annan (2014). 'Associations between exposure to intimate partner violence, armed conflict, and probable PTSD among women in rural Côte d'Ivoire.' <i>PLoS One</i> 9(5): e96300. 7. Falb, K. L., J. Annan, M. Hossain, M. Topolska, D. Kpebo and J. Gupta (2013). 'Recent abuse from in-laws and associations with adverse experiences during the crisis among rural Ivorian women: extended families as part of the ecological model.' <i>Glob Public Health</i>.
High-level international meeting presentations	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 'What next for the UK's women, peace and security agenda?' Workshop. Expert panel member. LSE Centre for Women, Peace and Security, Women for Women International (UK) and the UK network for Gender Action for Peace and Security (GAPS). London. 9 November 2015. 2. 'Sexual violence in conflict.' Expert panel on data collection for sexual violence. Global Summit on the Elimination of Sexual Violence in Conflict (ESVC). Hosted by the UK Foreign & Commonwealth Office. London. 11 June 2014. 3. 'Preventing violence against women and girls in conflict: an evidence-informed perspective.' UK Foreign & Commonwealth Office Round Table. 17 March 2014.

	<p>4. '57th session of the UN Commission on the Status of Women. Violence prevention in a conflict-affected setting: results from a cluster randomised controlled trial in Côte d'Ivoire.' Expert panel presentation on violence against women prevention programming at the 57th session of the UN Commission on the Status of Women, United Nations headquarters, New York. The results from the Côte d'Ivoire cluster RCT were used to highlight potential outcomes, indicators and lessons learned from a violence prevention programme in a conflict-affected setting. The expert panel was facilitated by Irish Aid, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. New York. 12 March 2013.</p> <p>5. 'Building an evidence base to inform gender-based violence prevention programming: lessons from an evaluation of an IRC male-focused intimate partner violence prevention intervention in Côte d'Ivoire.' UK Department for International Development (DfID) roundtable discussion on violence prevention programming and evaluation in conflict settings. London. 15 March 2011.</p>
Expert group meeting	<p>'Expert group meeting: the prevention and evaluation of violence against women and girls in humanitarian crisis settings.'</p> <p>I organised and facilitated an expert group meeting for specialists working on the prevention of violence against women and girls (VAWG) in humanitarian crisis settings, which was held in London on 17–18 July 2013. The meeting brought together an expert group of practitioners, policymakers, donors and researchers in order to determine VAWG prevention priorities and methodologies in conflict-affected settings. The findings from the mapping and systematic review of prevention programming and evaluation methodologies within conflict-affected settings were presented. The lack of rigorous evaluation within acute and emergency settings was highlighted as an important area for all stakeholders, along with the need for improved evidence from crisis settings in the chronic and post-conflict stages. The difficulty of conducting research within a crisis context and the lack of standardised approaches for measurement and sampling for representative populations were highlighted as issues. As a result of the meeting, a research collaboration was formed between the London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine (LSHTM) and the University of Ghent to pursue the development of a research consortium to test approaches to measure gender-based violence (GBV) outcomes in humanitarian crisis settings among women, men and children.</p>
Research collaborations	<p>Building on the priorities and needs identified during the LSHTM Expert Group Meeting in London in July 2013 and in this research, a research collaboration was formed with LSHTM and the University of Ghent in order to develop a funding proposal and consortium to validate and standardise research methodologies for measuring GBV in humanitarian crises. The research consortium brought together for this proposal consisted of academic, operational and research organisations, as well as epidemiologists, social scientists and health professionals who work in humanitarian crisis settings. Members included individuals from the following institutions: World Health Organization (WHO), Geneva; Harvard Humanitarian Initiative, USA; Columbia University, USA; Johns Hopkins University, USA; United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (UNESCWA), Lebanon; Uganda Protestant Medical Bureau; University of Amsterdam; Bioethics Institute Ghent; Center for Women's Resources, Philippines; Citizen's Disaster Response, Philippines; Centre for Children in Vulnerable Situations, Belgium; University of Denver, USA; Try Center, Jordan; HarrassMap, Egypt. Funding was received to hold a planning meeting but full funding for the consortium has not yet been received.</p>
Invited	<p>1. Expert Panel Speaker: Exploring new Collaborations To Address Gender-based Violence. Humanitarian Innovation Fund. London.</p>

<p>presentations at other forums</p>	<p>Nov 2015.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Expert Panel Speaker: Workshop on Women, Peace & Security. Examination of the UK's commitments under the conclusions of the UN Security Council's High-level Review of the implementation of women, peace and security (WPS) standards. London School of Economics. London. Nov 2015. 3. Expert panel speaker: Evidence Review of Violence against Women. 7th Annual Domestic Violence Symposium. Public Policy Forum. London, UK. July 2015. 4. Expert panel speaker: Evidence Review of Violence against Women. Strategic Conference for the Sustainable Development Goals. ActionAid. London, UK. June 2015. 5. Expert panel speaker: 'Researching Violence in a Conflict-affected Setting.' International Workshop on Violence against Women and Children in Diverse Contexts. University of Witwatersrand. Johannesburg, South Africa. March 2015. 6. Expert panel speaker: 'Measuring gender-based violence in conflict settings.' Expert group meeting on measurement and data collection for gender-based violence in conflict settings. Hosted by the Global Women's Institute, George Washington University and the WHO. Washington, DC, USA. February 2015. 7. Invited speaker: 'Working with men to prevent violence against women in a conflict-affected setting: a cluster RCT of a male-focused intimate partner violence prevention intervention in rural Côte d'Ivoire.' Sexual Violence Research Initiative (SVRI) forum. Bangkok, Thailand. October 2013. 8. Invited speaker: 'Women's and men's experiences of sexual and physical partner violence in a conflict-affected setting: findings from Côte d'Ivoire.' New Directions in Public Health Evaluation Conference. LSHTM, London, UK. November 2012. 9. Invited speaker: 'Working with men to prevent violence against women: a cluster RCT of a male-focused violence prevention intervention in rural Côte d'Ivoire. Tackling violence against women in conflict-affected and fragile states.' International Rescue Committee (IRC) and DfID conference on preventing violence against women in conflict settings. Ditchley Park, UK. October 2011. 10. Expert panel speaker: 'Women's and men's experiences of sexual and physical partner violence in a conflict-affected setting: findings from Côte d'Ivoire.' Global Response: Violence, Conflict and Health Conference. Copenhagen, Denmark. January 2010. 11. Panel speaker: 'Sexual and physical partner and non-partner violence in a conflict affected setting: preliminary findings from Côte d'Ivoire.' Sexual Violence Research Initiative (SVRI) forum. Johannesburg, South Africa. July 2009. 12. Invited speaker: 'Overview of research in Côte d'Ivoire: preliminary results, cluster RCT methods and future issues for the evaluation of a community violence prevention intervention.' Engaging Men in Preventing and Mitigating Gender-based Violence in Post-conflict Settings in Sub-Saharan Africa Expert Meeting. World Bank and the International Center for Research on Women. Washington, DC, USA. June 2009.
<p>Book chapter</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Howard N., M. Hossain and L. Ho (2012). 'Effects of conflict on health.' In N. Howard, E. Sondop and A. van ter Veen (eds), <i>Conflict and Health</i>. Berkshire, UK: McGraw Hill and Open University Press.

10.7. Conclusion

'Before, I was very violent, I wasn't able to control my anger... I preferred to stay put and express my anger. Since the lessons started, I have been gradually changing... now when I'm angry I leave and walk to a friend's house to reduce my blood pressure. And when I have a problem, I sit her down and we talk... Before, anytime I went out, I never told my wife or I left and told her when I returned. But now, I do that, I tell her without any problem and my wife is happy with me.'

(MDG intervention participant, male, 2012 follow-up study)

This quote represents one example of a 'success' among the men who participated in the MDG intervention. Hostility and conflict management skills were the outcome measure where the greatest difference was seen among men who participated in the intervention compared with the control. Although there were many men who continued to perpetrate violence, the cluster RCT demonstrated that a behaviour change intervention focused on VAW prevention in a conflict-affected setting is possible.

This research provides valuable evidence for the violence prevention field in conflict-affected settings. However, many more questions remain on how to prevent VAW. How do we effectively bring together our current understanding of violence prevention into an intervention that is appropriate in a conflict-affected setting? What are the key factors related to gender norms and behaviours, trauma and violence and the impact of mental health that need to be addressed to bring about a reduction in levels of IPV against women? As a conflict setting transitions to peace, how can various stakeholders holistically consider the broad range of conflict- and non-conflict-related exposure to violence and its implications for programming and policy?

The research conducted for this thesis offered methodological lessons on how to improve the evidence base in conflict settings but, as with prevention programming, there are additional areas that require exploration. These include adapting methodologies that allow for data collection activities in challenging settings.

Policy and programme leaders must work together to develop strategies that promote gender equality and protect women and girls from abuse. To ensure that these strategies have the greatest chance of success, future research professionals should be conscious of

the urgency of addressing the needs of individuals who are caught up in a conflict and the long-term needs of survivors emerging from war.

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Appendices

London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine

Expériences de vie en Côte d'Ivoire Rurale [Femmes]

Une étude conduite en coopération avec IRC
(International Rescue Committee)- Côte d'Ivoire



Octobre – Décembre 2008

FORMULAIRE DE REFERENCE (FEMMES)

TABLEAU A. SITUATION CONJUGALE

Vérifiez toutes les questions 211 et 212

A. <input type="checkbox"/> ACTUELLEMENT A UN MARI	Utiliser "MARI" et verbe au présent
B. <input type="checkbox"/> ACTUELLEMENT A UN PARTENNAIRE (QUI ELLE NE CONSIDERE PAS UN MARI)	Utiliser "PARTENNAIRE" et verbe au présent
C. <input type="checkbox"/> ACTUELLEMENT N'A PAS DE MARI OU DE PARTENNAIRE, MAIS LE(S) A EU AU PASSE	Utiliser "LE PARTENNAIRE PLUS RECENT" et le verbe au passé
D. <input type="checkbox"/> N'A JAMAIS EU DE PARTENNAIRE OU MARI	Les questions sur le partenaire ne seront pas demandé

TABLEAU B. EXPERIENCE DE VIOLENCE PARTENAIRE

Vérifiez toutes les situations qui concernent l'enquêté

(A) L'enquêté a <u>subi</u> la violence physique [Question 703]	<input type="checkbox"/> Oui	<input type="checkbox"/> Non
(B) L'enquêté a <u>subi</u> la violence sexuelle [Question 708 – alternatives(a) et(b)]	<input type="checkbox"/> Oui	<input type="checkbox"/> Non
(C) L'enquêté a <u>pratiqué</u> au moins un acte de violence physique [Question 712, alternatives g) à l)]	<input type="checkbox"/> Oui	<input type="checkbox"/> Non

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Section 1. QUESTIONNAIRE DU MENAGE					
LISEZ: Je voudrais vous poser quelques questions sur votre ménage. Dites moi si quelque chose ne vous paraît pas clair.					
	QUESTIONS	CODES			ALLER A
101	D'où viens l'eau que vous buvez? VERIFIEZ: Quelle est la principale source?	ROBINET: DANS LE LOGEMENT/COUR/PARCELLE		1	
		ROBINET: PUBLIC		2	
		PUITS: DANS LE LOGEMENT/COUR/PARCELLE		3	
		PUITS: PUBLIC		4	
		EAU DE SURFACE: SOURCE		5	
		EAU DE SURFACE: RIVIERE/RUISSEAU		6	
		EAU DE SURFACE: MARE/LAC		7	
		EAU DE SURFACE: BARRAGE		8	
		EAU DE PLUIE		9	
		CAMION CISTERNE		10	
		AUTRE (PRECISER) [_____]		96	
102	Quel genre de toilettes avez-vous dans votre ménage ?	CHASSE D'EAU		1	
		LATRINES: SOMMAIRES		2	
		LATRINES AMELIOREES		3	
		PAS DE TOILETTES / EN BROUSSE		4	
		AUTRE (PRECISER) [_____]		96	
103	Quel est le principal matériel du mur de votre maison? ENREGISTRER L'OBSERVATION	MATERIAUX RUDIMENTAIRES (plastique ; carton chaume/feuille de palmier)		1	
		MATERIAUX SEMI-DURABLES (la terre/la boue; le bois; les tôles/ le métal (les briques non-cuites)		2	
		MATERIAUX DURABLES (les briques cuites; le ciment/le béton; la pierre)		3	
		AUTRE (PRECISER) [_____]		96	
104	Quel est le principal matériel du toit de votre maison? ENREGISTRER L'OBSERVATION	MATERIAUX RUDIMENTAIRE (natte; chaume; feuille de palmier; palmes; bambou)		1	
		MATERIAUX SEMI-DURABLE (tuiles)		2	
		MATERIAUX DURABLE (tôle de métal/ciment/béton)		3	
		AUTRE (PRECISER) [_____]		96	
105	Dans votre ménage, avez-vous?			OUI	NON
	a) L'électricité?	a) ELECTRICITE		1	0
	b) Une radio?	b) RADIO		1	0

	c) Une télévision?	c) TELEVISION	1	0	
	d) Le téléphone?	d) TELEPHONE	1	0	
	e) Un réfrigérateur?	e) REFRIGERATOR	1	0	
	f) Un réchaud/cuisinière à gaz/électrique	f) RECHAUD/CUISINIERE	1	0	
	g) Une bicyclette/vélo?	g) BICYCLETTE/VELO	1	0	
	h) Une mobylette/motocyclette?	h) MOBYLETTE/MOTOCYCLETTE	1	0	
106a	Est-ce que votre famille possède une terre?	OUI	1	→	106b
		NON	0	→	106c
		NE SAIS PAS	98	→	106c
		REFUSE/ PAS DE REPONSE	99	→	106c
106b	Comment vous utilisez la terre? LISEZ LA LISTE ENTOUREZ TOUTES LES REPONSES	AGRICOLE		A	
		ELEVAGE		B	
		LOUER A D'AUTRES		C	
		HABITER		D	
		VENDRE		E	
		CONSTRUCTION		F	
		HERITAGE		G	
		AUTRE (PRECISER) [_____]		X	
		NE SAIS PAS		98	
		REFUSE/ PAS DE REPONSE		99	
106c	Est-ce que quelqu'un dans ce ménage a été victime de violence à cause des disputes sur la terre?	OUI		1	
		NON		0	
		REFUSE/ PAS DE REPONSE		99	
107	Est-ce que ce ménage achète ou cultive la plupart de l'alimentation que vous mangez? LISEZ LA LISTE	Achètent la plupart		1	
		Cultivent la plupart		2	
		Achètent la moitié/ Cultivent la moitié		3	
		NE SAIS PAS		98	
		REFUSE/ PAS DE REPONSE		99	
108	Combien de pièces à coucher avez-vous dans votre maison?	NOMBRE DE PIECES A COUCHER		[][]	
		NE SAIS PAS		98	
		REFUSE/ PAS DE REPONSE		99	
109a	Il y a combien des garçons qui on moins de 15 ans dans votre foyer?	RIEN		0	
		a) NOMBRE DES GARCONS (<15 ANS)	a.	[][]	
b	Il y a combien des garçons qui ont moins de 15 ans dans votre foyer et qui vont à l'école maintenant?	RIEN		0	

		B) NOMBRE DES GARCONS A L'ECOLE (<15 ANS)	b. [][]
c	Il y a combien des filles qui ont moins de 15 ans dans votre foyer?	RIEN	0
		c) NOMBRE DES FILLES (<15 ANS)	c. [][]
d	Il y a combien des filles qui ont moins de 15 ans dans votre foyer et qui vont à l'école maintenant?	RIEN	0
		d) NOMBRE DES FILLES A L'ECOLE (<15 ANS)	d. [][]
110	NOTEZ SI LA REPONSE VIENT D'UNE FEMME OU D'UN HOMME	FEMME	1
		HOMME	2

FORMULAIRE DE CONSENTEMENT

Bonjour, je m'appelle [_____]. Je travaille pour l'Université de Londres. Nous sommes dans votre village pour mieux comprendre les relations entre vous et votre mari/femme, entre vous et vos enfants. On pense que ce que vous avez à dire est important

Je souhaiterais parler avec vous de votre santé, connaître votre avis sur le village et sur votre expérience de la vie. Tout ce que vous direz restera entre nous et personne d'autre ne le saura. Votre nom ne sera ni mentionné ni écrit. Si vous ne voulez pas répondre, il n'y a aucun problème.

Objectifs et but: Quel est le but de cette étude?

Nous voulons mieux connaître votre village pour mieux vous aider à travers les programmes de développement qui existent dans votre région. Nous sommes là pour aider les couples, les familles et la communauté à vivre heureux et en bonne santé. Notre travail consiste à vous aider à vivre dans la paix et à résoudre vos problèmes familiaux.

Le but de cette étude est de voir si notre travail ici peut améliorer votre santé et votre vie dans le village.

Procédure: Qu'est ce qu'on me demande de faire?

Comme vous vivez ici, nous pensons que votre avis est important. On vous a choisi au hasard parmi les membres du village. Je voudrais vous poser quelques questions en privé et cela va prendre environ une heure. Encore, si vous ne voulez pas répondre aux questions, il n'y a pas de problème. Vous êtes libre.

Confidentialité: Qui sera au courant de ce que nous allons dire?

Votre nom ne sera pas écrit dans le questionnaire. Tout ce que tu va nous dire restera entre toi et moi. Beaucoup de personnes seront interrogées dans ton village et partout en Côte d'Ivoire. Et comme aucun nom ne sera écrit et que tous les papiers seront dans un même carton, on ne saura jamais qui a dit quoi. Il ne faut pas vous inquiéter pour la confidentialité.

Risques et bénéfices:

Pendant notre entretien, je vais vous poser des questions sur vous, sur les relations entre vous et votre mari/copine et sur votre village. Il y a des questions qui peuvent vous gêner un peu, c'est pour cela que nous faisons très attention pour que tout ce qu'on va dire ici reste entre nous.

Si vous êtes d'accord pour qu'on parle ensemble, les informations que vous allez nous donner vont nous aider à mieux connaître le village et à mieux l'aider.

Si après l'entretien, vous avez besoin d'aide ou de conseils, nous serons très heureux de vous donner des informations sur les organisations qui sont dans votre village et dans votre département. Ces organisations pourront vous aider ou aider quelqu'un d'autre que vous connaissez.

Le Ministère de la Femme, de la Famille et des Affaires Sociales est d'accord pour qu'on fasse cette étude.

Avez-vous des questions pour moi maintenant?

Non

Oui
CONTINUE AVEC LE
QUESTIONNAIRE

Etes-vous d'accord pour participer à l'entretien?

Non
FIN

Le remercier polîtes

Oui

Est-ce que nous pouvons commencer maintenant?

Non
PRENDRE RENDEZ-
VOUS

Oui

Il est très important qu'on soit vraiment seul pour parler. Est-ce qu'on peut le faire ici?

Non
TROUVER UN ENDROIT
ISOLE

Oui

A COMPLETER PAR L'ENQUETEUR

Je certifie avoir lu la demande d'autorisation ci-dessus et elle est d'accord.


Date: _____

Nom de l'enquêteur: _____


Signature de l'enquêteur: _____

★		DATE : JOUR [] [] MOIS [] [] ANNEE [] [] [] []		★	
		L'HEURE : HEURE [] [] MINS [] []			
Section 2A. VOUS ET VOTRE PARTENAIRE					
LISEZ : Dans cette section, je voudrais apprendre plus sur vous, votre famille et votre communauté. Si ça ne vous dérange pas, je voudrais demander quelque question sur vous.					
	QUESTIONS				ALLER A
201	Quel âge avez-vous?	AGE	[] [] []		
INVESTIGUEZ					
202	En quel mois et quelle année êtes-vous né ?				
a)	Mois ?	LE MOIS PRECIS	[] [] []		
		L'A-PEU-PRES MOIS	[] [] []		
		NE SAIS PAS LE MOIS	98		
b)	Année?	L'ANNEE PRECIS	[] [] [] [] [] []		
		L'A-PEU-PRES ANNEE	[] [] [] [] [] []		
		NE SAIS PAS L'ANNEE	98		
203	Quelle est votre ethnie?	BAOULE	A		
		BETE	B		
		DIOULA	C		
		GUERE	D		
		GOURO	E		
		NIAMBOUA	F		
		ATTIE	G		
		TAGBANA	H		
		KROUMEN	I		
		AGNI	J		
		APPOLO	K		
		LOBI	L		
		YACOUBA	M		
		SENOUFO	N		
		MOSSI	O		
		WOBE	P		
		MORE	Q		
		MALINKE	R		
		KOYAKA	S		
		KOULANGO	T		
		AUTRE (PRECISER)	X		
		[] [] [] [] [] []			
204	Où avez-vous grandi? (INVESTIGUER: Avant l'âge de 12 ans, où avez-vous vécu?)	CE VILLAGE	1	→ 206	
		DANS UNE AUTRE VILLAGE/VILLE EN CI	2		
		DAN UNE AUTRE PAYS	3		

		AUTRE (PRECISER) []	4	
205 a	Pourquoi vous avez déménagé dans ce village?	MARRIAGE	1	
		LE TRAVAIL	2	
		DEPLACÉE A CAUSE DE LA CRISE	3	
		DEMANGE AVEC VOTRE FAMILLE	4	
		ETUDES	5	
		AUTRE (PRECISER) []	6	
		NE SAIS PAS	98	
		REFUSE / PAS DE REPONSE	99	
206	Combien de temps avez vous passée dans ce village pendant les 12 derniers mois ?	TOUTE L'ANNEE	1	
		AU MOINS 6 MOIS (6 A 11 MOIS)	2	
		MOINS DE 6 MOIS (1 A 6 MOIS)	3	
		N'HABITEZ PAS DANS CE VILLAGE	0	
		REFUSE / PAS DE REPONSE	99	
207	Quel est votre religion ou pratique religieuse?	CATHOLIQUE	A	
		PROTESTANT	B	
		MUSULMAN	C	
		ANIMIST / TRADITIONAL	D	
		BUDDHIST	E	
	LISEZ LA LISTRE ENTOUREZ TOUTES LES REPONSES	AUTRE (PRECISER) []	X	
		PAS DE RELIGION	F	
208	Est-ce que vous savez lire?	OUI	1	→210
		NON	0	
209	Dans quelle classe à l'école êtes-vous arrivé?	JAMAIS ALLEE N'A L'ECOLE	0	
		PRIMAIRE	1	
		SECONDAIRE (1 ^{ER} CYCLE)	2	
		SECONDAIRE (2 ^{EME} CYCLE)	3	
		SUPERIEUR (UNIVERSITE)	4	
		SUPERIEUR (TECHNIQUE)	5	
		ECOLE CORANIQUE	6	
		AUTRE (PRECISER) []	7	
210	Comment vous gagnez de l'argent?	NE GAGNE PAS D'ARGENT	A	
		AGRICULTEUR, PROPRIETAIRE	B	

	ENTOUREZ TOUTES LES REPONSES	AGRICOLE		
		OUVRIER AGRICOLE, TRAVAILLE DANS LES CHAMPS D'AUTRES		C
		ELEVAGE		D
		ADMINISTRATIF		E
		BOUTIQUIER		F
		PETIT COMMERCE (DANS UN MARCHÉ, ROUTE, MAISON, ETC)		G
		PETIT METIER (MENUISIER, MAÇONS, TALLEUR, MECANICIEN, AUTRES)		H
		APPRENTICE (MENUISIER, MAÇON, TAILLEUR, MECANICIEN, AUTRES)		I
		DOMESTIQUE		J
		FONCTIONNAIRES (INFIRMIERE, ENSEIGNANT, SAGE-FEMME, ETC)		K
		MILITAIRE		L
		POLICIER		M
		AUTRE (PRECISER) []		X1
		AUTRE (PRECISER) []		X2
211	Est-ce que vous êtes mariée? Avez-vous un copain? Vivez-vous avec lui?	Oui, mariée et vie avec mon mari	1	→ 213
		Oui, mariée mais je ne vie pas avec lui maintenant	2	→213
		Oui, j'ai un copain et je vis avec lui	3	→218
		Oui, j'ai un copain mais je ne vis pas avec lui maintenant	4	→218
	ENTOUREZ UNIQUEMENT CELLE INDIQUEE	Non, je ne suis pas mariée et je n'ai pas de copain maintenant	5	→212
		Séparée / Divorcée	6	→213
		Veuve	7	→213
		NC	97	→212
212	Est-ce que vous étiez déjà mariée ou viviez-vous avec un homme ou aviez-vous un copain?	Oui, j'étais mariée	1	
		Oui, j'ai vécu avec un homme mais je n'ai jamais été mariée	2	→218
		Oui, j'ai eu un copain	3	→218
		JAMAIS A EU UNE RELATION	0	→220
		REFUSE / PAS DE REPONSE	96	→220
 REMPLISSEZ LE TABLEAU A. SITUATION CONJUGALE AVANT QUE VOUS CONTINUEZ				
213	Est-ce que vous avez eu des cérémonies de mariage?	RIEN		A

	Lesquelles? ENTOUREZ TOUTES LES REPONSES	MARIAGE A LA MARIE	B	
		MARIAGE RELIGIEUSE	C	
		MARIAGE TRADITIONALE	D	
		AUTRE (PRECISER) []	E	
		NE SAIS PAS	98	
214	Qui a choisi votre mari actuel?	LES DEUX	1	
		ELLE A CHOISI	2	
		3		
		SA FAMILLE A CHOISI		
		SON MARI A CHOSI	4	
		LA FAMILLE DE SON MARI A CHOISI	5	
		AUTRE (PRECISER) []	6	
		NE SAIS PAS	98	
215 W	Est-ce-que votre mari est marié à d'autres femmes?	OUI	1	→218 →218
		NON	0	
		PAS DE REPONSE	96	
216	Combien de femme votre mari a au total, avec vous?	NOMBRE DE FEMMES	[] []	
		NE SAIS PAS	98	
217	Etes-vous la première, la seconde,.....femme?	RANG	[] []	
		NC	96	
218	<i>Dans les 12 mois passé OU dans le dernier 12 mois de votre dernier relation, combien de temps avez-vous habité avec votre partenaire ?</i> LISEZ LA LISTE	TOUTE L'ANNEE	1	
		PLUS DE 6 MOIS	2	
		MOINS DE 6 MOIS	3	
		PAS DU TOUT	4	
		JAMAIS A HABITE ENSEMBLE	0	
		NE SAIS PAS	98	
219	Vous-aviez quel âge quand vous avez déménagé chez lui?	AGE	[] []	
		NE JAMAIS HABITEZ AVEC LUI	0	
		NE SAIS PAS	98	
	INVESTIGUEZ ET PREND UNE ESTIMATION			
220	Combien d'enfants avez-vous?	PAS D'ENFANTS	0	→ Sec 2B
		NOMBRE D'ENFANT	[] []	
221	Est-ce que tous vos enfants sont du même père?	UN PERE	1	
		PLUS QU'UN PERE	2	
		PAS DE REPONSE	97	
		NE SAIS PAS	98	

	Vérifiez le TABLEAU A au FORMULAIRE DE REFERENCE	"OUI" pour l'OPTION D) [l'enquêté n'ai JAMAIS eu un mari ou partenaire] → CONTINUEZ SECTION 3		
		"OUI" pour les OPTION A) à C) [l'enquêté a un mari/ partenaire actuel ou a eu un mari/ partenaire au passé] →CONTINUEZ Question 221		
<u>RAPPELER LE STATUT MARITAL PENDANT LE RESTE DE LA SECTION POUR MODIFIER LES QUESTION SELON LA SITUATION DE LA PERSONNE</u>				
Section 2B. VOUS ET VOTRE PARTENAIRE				
QUESTIONS		CODES		ALLER A
221	Quel âge a votre partenaire? INVESTIGUER: SI ELLE NE SAIT PAS, DEMANDEZ UNE ESTIMATION	AGE	[] []	
		NE SAIS PAS	98	
222	Quel est son ethnie? ENTOUREZ TOUTES LES REPONSES	BAOULE	A	
		BETE	B	
		DIOULA	C	
		GUERE	D	
		GOURO	E	
		NIAMBOUA	F	
		ATTIE	G	
		TAGBANA	H	
		KROUMEN	I	
		AGNI	J	
		APPOLO	K	
		LOBI	L	
		YACOUBA	M	
		SENOUFO	N	
		MOSSI	O	
		WOBE	P	
		MORE	Q	
		MALINKE	R	
		KOYAKA	S	
KOULANGO	T			
AUTRE (PRECISER) [_____]	X			
223	Est-ce qu'il sait lire?	OUI	1	→225
		NON	0	
224	Dans quelle classe est-il arrêté?	JAMAIS ALLE A L'ECOLE	0	

		PRIMAIRE	1
		SECONDAIRE (1 ^{ER} CYCLE)	2
		SECONDAIRE (2 ^{EME} CYCLE)	3
		SUPERIEUR (UNIVERSITE)	4
		SUPERIEUR (TECHNIQUE)	5
		ECOLE CORANIQUE	6
		AUTRE (PRECISER) []	7
225	Comment gagne-t-il son argent? ENTOUREZ TOUTES LES REPNSES	NE GAGNE PAS D'ARGENT	A
		AGRICULTEUR, PROPRIETAIRE AGRICOLE	B
		OUVRIER AGRICOLE, TRAVAILLE DANS LES CHAMPS D'AUTRES	C
		ELEVAGE	D
		ADMINISTRATATIF	E
		BOUTIQUIER	F
		PETIT COMMERCE (DANS UN MARCHE, ROUTE, MAISON, ETC)	G
		PETIT METIER (MENUISIEUR, MAÇONS, TALLEUR, MECANICIEN, AUTRES)	H
		APPRENTI (MENUISIER, MAÇON, TAILLEUR, MECANICIEN, AUTRES)	I
		DOMESTIQUE	J
		FONCTIONNAIRES (INFIRMIERE, ENSEIGNANT, SAGE-FEMME, ETC)	K
		MILITAIRE	L
		POLICIER	M
		AUTRE (PRECISER) []	X1
		AUTRE (PRECISER) []	X2
226	Dans les 12 mois passés, est-ce que votre partenaire/mari s'est battu avec un autre homme?	JAMAIS	0
		UNE OU DEUX FOIS	1
		TROIS FOIS OU PLUS	2
		NE SAIS PAS/ NE SE SUVIANT PLUS	96
		PAS DE REPONSE	99

Section 3. NORMES SOCIALES


LISEZ : DANS CETTE COMMUNAUTÉ ET AILLEURS, LES GENS ONT DES IDÉES DIFFÉRENTES SUR LA FAMILLE, SUR LES COMPORTEMENTS ATTENDUS DE L'HOMME ET DE LA FEMME DANS LE FOYER ET SUR LA VIOLENCE. JE VAIS VOUS LIRE UNE LISTE DE DÉCLARATIONS ET JE VOUDRAIS VOUS DEMANDER DE ME DIRE SI VOUS ÊTES D'ACCORD OU NON AVEC CE QUE JE VAIS VOUS DIRE. TOUTES LES RESPONES SONT BONNE.

301	Selon vous, est-ce qu'un homme a raison de frapper sa femme si:			
		OUI	NON	
a)	elle lui désobéie	1	0	
b)	il la suspecte d'être infidèle	1	0	
c)	il apprend qu'elle a été infidèle	1	0	
d)	elle utilise son temps à discuter avec sa voisine au lieu de s'occuper des enfants	1	0	
e)	elle ne prépare pas le repas à temps	1	0	
f)	elle refuse d'avoir des rapports sexuels avec lui	1	0	
302	A votre avis, est-ce que une femme peut refuser de coucher avec son mari si:			
		OUI	NON	
a)	elle ne le veut pas	1	0	
b)	il est ivre	1	0	
c)	elle est malade	1	0	
d)	il la maltraite	1	0	
e)	elle le <u>suspect</u> d'être infidèle	1	0	
f)	elle <u>sait</u> qu'il est infidèle	1	0	
g)	il refuse d'utiliser des préservatifs	1	0	
303	Dans cette section, dites-moi si vous êtes d'accord ou pas avec ce que je vais dire.			
		** LISEZ LES CHOIX AVEC CHAQUE PHRASE **		
		D'ACCORD	PAS D'ACCORD	
			NE SAIS PAS	
a)	Les rôles des hommes et des femmes dans la famille doivent changer	1	0	98
b)	L'homme doit avoir le dernier mot dans la prise de décision au sein de sa famille	1	0	98
c)	Un homme a besoin d'avoir d'autres femmes même si tout va bien avec sa femme actuelle	1	0	98
d)	Quand une femme est frappée par son mari, elle doit dire à quelqu'un	1	0	98
e)	Si un homme enceinte une femme, l'enfant est de la responsabilité des deux	1	0	98
f)	L'homme qui fait la cuisine pour sa famille est un vrai homme	1	0	98
g)	Un homme doit aider une femme à laver, habiller et nourrir les enfants au sein de sa famille	1	0	98
h)	Une femme doit obéir à son mari même s'elle n'est pas d'accord avec lui	1	0	98
i)	Il est important pour un homme de montrer à sa femme qui est le chef de la famille	1	0	98
j)	Quelqu'un doit intervenir quand un homme est en train de frapper sa femme	1	0	98
k)	C'est plus important de mettre un garçon à l'école qu'une fille	1	0	98

l)	La femme doit avoir sa part de l'héritage après la mort de son mari	l.	1	0	98
m)	Un vrai homme doit avoir plusieurs copines ou femmes	m.	1	0	98
n)	Le seul but des femmes est d'être une bonne femme et une bonne mère	n.	1	0	98
o)	Parmi les enfants, c'est seulement les filles qui doivent aider leur maman dans les travaux de la maison	o.	1	0	98
p)	Un vrai homme doit être un bon modèle pour ses enfants et sa famille	p.	1	0	98
q)	Un homme vrai doit apporter la sécurité à sa famille	q.	1	0	98
r)	C'est une bonne idée pour un homme d'intervenir pour arrêter un autre homme qui est entrain de frapper sa femme ou petite amie	r.	1	0	98
s)	Une femme pourrait faire un bon leader communautaire	s.	1	0	98
t)	Une femme pourrait faire un bon chef du village	t.	1	0	98

Section 4. SANTE

LISEZ : Je voudrais vous poser quelques questions sur l'état de votre sante durant les 4 dernières semaines, aujourd'hui incluse. Dites-moi si quelque chose ne vous parait pas clair.

	QUESTIONS	CODES		ALLER A
401	Quel est l'état de votre santé aujourd'hui? LISEZ LA LISTE ET ENTOUREZ UNIQUEMENT CELLE INDIQUEE	Ça va très bien	1	
		Ça va	2	
		Ça va un peu	3	
		Ça ne va pas	4	
		Ça ne va pas du tout	5	
402	En général, comment jugez-vous l'état de votre santé durant le mois passé? LISEZ LA LISTE ET ENTOUREZ UNIQUEMENT CELLE INDIQUEE	Ça va très bien	1	
		Ça va	2	
		Ça va un peu	3	
		Ça ne va pas	4	
		Ça ne va pas du tout	5	
403	Durant le mois passe, avez-vous ressenti une quelconque douleur physique? LISEZ LA LISTE ET ENTOUREZ UNIQUEMENT CELLE INDIQUEE	Pas de douleur	1	
		Faible douleur	2	
		Douleur moyenne	3	
		Douleur importante	4	
		Douleur très importante	5	
404	Durant le mois passé, avez-vous eu des problèmes pour vous rappeler de quelque chose ou pour vous concentrer? LISEZ LA LISTE ET ENTOUREZ UNIQUEMENT CELLE INDIQUEE	Pas de problème	1	
		Très peu de problèmes	2	
		Quelques problèmes	3	
		Beaucoup de problèmes	4	
		Des sérieux problèmes de mémoire		
405	Est-ce que vous buvez les boissons alcoolisées?	Oui	1	
		Non	0	→407
		REFUSE / PAS DE REPONSE	96	→407
406	Si oui, combien de fois buvez-vous des boissons alcoolisées? LISEZ LA LISTE ET ENTOUREZ UNIQUEMENT CELLE INDIQUEE	Chaque jour ou presque chaque jour	1	
		1-2 fois par semaine	2	
		1-3 fois par mois	3	
		Au maximum 1 fois par mois	4	
		JE NE SAIS PAS/JE NE ME RAPPELLE PAS	98	
		REFUSE / PAS DE REPONSE	96	
 Vérifiez le TABLEAU A au FORMULAIRE DE REFERENCE		"OUI" pour l'OPTION D) [l'enquêté n'ai JAMAIS eu un mari ou partenaire] →CONTINUEZ SECTION 5		
		"OUI" pour les OPTION A) à C) [l'enquêté a un mari/ partenaire actuel ou a eu un mari/ partenaire au passé] →CONTINUEZ Question 407		
407	Est-ce que votre partenaire boit les boissons alcoolisées?	OUI	1	
		NON	0	→S.5
		JE NE SAIS PAS/JE NE ME RAPPELLE	98	→S.5

		PAS			
		REFUSE / PAS DE REPONSE	96	→S.5	
408	Combien de fois votre mari/partenaire boit de l'alcool?	Chaque jour ou presque chaque jour	1		
		1-2 fois par semaine	2		
		1-3 fois par mois	3		
		Au maximum 1 fois par mois	4		
		LISEZ LA LISTE ET ENTOUREZ UNIQUEMENT CELLE INDIQUEE	JE NE SAIS PAS/JE NE ME RAPPELLE PAS		98
			REFUSE / PAS DE REPONSE		96
409	Durant les derniers 12 mois (durant les derniers 12 mois de votre dernière relation), combien de fois avez-vous vu votre mari/partenaire saoul?	La plupart du temps	1		
		Au moins une fois par semaine	2		
		Quelques fois dans le mois	3		
		Quelques fois dans l'année	4		
		Jamais	0		
		LISEZ LA LISTE ET ENTOUREZ UNIQUEMENT CELLE INDIQUEE	JE NE SAIS PAS/ JE NE ME RAPPELLE PAS		98
			REFUSE / PAS DE REPONSE		96

Section 5. AUTRES EXPERIENCES DANS VOTRE VIE

LISEZ A HAUTE VOIX: Notre pays a traversé une période difficile. Pendant et même après la guerre, beaucoup de personnes ont connu des choses difficiles. Maintenant, je vais vous lire une liste de chose qui est arrivées à certaines personnes. Je voudrais savoir si vous avez vécu ces choses. Réassurez-vous que votre nom ne serait jamais mentionné et tout ce que vous direz nous aiderait à améliorer notre action dans votre village.

** LISEZ CHAQUE PHRASE ET CHAQUE PERIODE **		A) Avant le coup d'Etat (1999)?			B) Pendant la Crise, entre 1999-2007?			C) Pendant le 12 dernier mois?		
		OUI	NON	NSP	OUI	NON	NSP	OUI	NON	NSP
501	Viviez-vous en Côte d'Ivoire	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
502	Viviez-vous dans ce village	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
503	Aviez-vous assez de nourriture pour vous et votre famille	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
504	Aviez-vous eu peur pour votre vie	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
505	Est-ce que quelqu'un dans votre famille a été menacé	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
506	Etiez-vous obligé de quitter votre village	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
507	Etiez-vous obligé de vous cacher en brousse	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
508	Avez-vous été gravement blessé par un acte de violence	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
509	Avez-vous vu un membre de votre famille gravement blessé ou tué par un acte de violence	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
510	Avez-vous été forcé de travailler pour ceux qu'ont attaqués le votre village	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
511	Avez-vous été obligé de coucher avec quelqu'un qu'a attaqué le votre village	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
512	Avez-vous utilisé une arme ou quelque autre chose (p.ex., un bâton, un couteau, un caillou, etc.) contre quelqu'un	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
513	Avez-vous cause de sérieuses blessures à quelqu'un	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
514	Avez-vous été obligé de tuer quelqu'un pour défendre votre vie	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
515	Ce village a-t-il été attaqué	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98

Section 6. VIOLENCE (NON-PARTENAIRE)

LISEZ A HAUTE VOIX: Pendant et en dehors de la crise, des personnes ont peut-être subi des actes de violence par leurs parents ou des personnes qu'ils connaissent ou encore par des étrangers. Si ça ne vous dérange pas, je voudrais vous poser des questions à ce propos. Est-ce que ça va?

(NON-PARTENAIRE) VIOLENCE PHYSIQUE (ADULT, ≥15 YEARS OLD)

601	<p>Depuis l'âge de 15 ans, à part votre partenaire, est-ce que quelqu'un vous a maltraité physiquement ou frappé?</p>	NON	A	→ ALLER A QUESTION 602								
				<p>SI OUI: Qui vous a fait ça?</p> <p>Est-ce que cela s'est passé avant le coup d'état en 1999? Pendant la crise 1999-2007? Ou pendant le 12 derniers mois?</p>	<p>a) Avant le coup d'état (1999)?</p>			<p>b) Pendant la Crise, entre 1999-2007?</p>			<p>c) Pendant le 12 derniers mois?</p>	
<p>ENTOUREZ LES LETTRES POUR TOUTES LES PERSONNES MENTIONNEES</p>				OUI	NON	NSP	OUI	NON	NSP	OUI	NON	NSP
		PERE	B	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
		MERE	C	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
		BEAU-PERE	D	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
		AUTRE HOMME DE LA FAMILLE	E	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
		BELLE-MERE	F	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
		AUTRE FEMME DE LA FAMILLE	G	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
		RIVALE	H	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
		MAITRE	I	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
		PERSONNE QUI A ATTAQUÉ LE VILLAGE	J	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
		CORPS HABILLES	K	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
		UN AMI DE LA FAMILLE	L	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
		UNE AMIE DE LA FAMILLE	M	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
		COPIN / CAMARADE	N	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
		COPINE / CAMARADE	O	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
		VOISIN	P	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
		VOISINE	Q	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
UN AUTRE HOMME	R	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98		
UNE AUTRE FEMME	S	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98		

UN HOMME ETRANGER	T	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
UNE FEMME ETRANGERE	U	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
QUELQU'UN AU TRAVAIL	V	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
LEADER RELIGIEUX	W	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
AUTRE (PRECISER) []	X1	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
AUTRE (PRECISER) []	X2	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98

(NON-PARTENAIRE) VIOLENCE SEXUEL (ADULT, ≥15 YEARS OLD)												
602	Depuis l'âge de 15 ans, à part votre partenaire, est-ce que quelqu'un d'autre vous a forcé à coucher avec lui/elle contre votre volonté?	NON	A	→ ALLER A QUESTION 603								
		SI OUI: Qui vous a fait ça?		A) Avant le coup d'état (1999)?			B) Pendant la Crise, entre 1999-2007?			C) Pendant le 12 derniers mois?		
		Est-ce que cela s'est passé avant le coup d'état en 1999? Pendant la crise 1999-2007? Ou pendant le 12 derniers mois?		OUI	NON	NSP	OUI	NON	NSP	OUI	NON	NSP
		PERE	B	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
		MERE	C	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
		BEAU-PERE	D	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
		AUTRE HOMME DE LA FAMILLE	E	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
		BELLE-MERE	F	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
		AUTRE FEMME DE LA FAMILLE	G	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
		RIVALE	H	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
		MAITRE	I	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
		PERSONNE QUI A ATTAQUÉ LE VILLAGE	J	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
		CORPS HABILLES	K	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
		UN AMI DE LA FAMILLE	L	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
UNE AMIE DE LA FAMILLE	M	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98		
COPIN / CAMARADE	N	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98		
COPINE / CAMARADE	O	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98		
VOISIN	P	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98		

	VOISINE	Q	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
	UN AUTRE HOMME	R	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
	UNE AUTRE FEMME	S	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
	UN HOMME ETRANGER	T	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
	UNE FEMME ETRANGERE	U	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
	QUELQU'UN AU TRAVAIL	V	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
	LEADER RELIGIEUX	W	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
	AUTRE (PRECISER) []	X1	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
	AUTRE (PRECISER) []	X2	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98

(NON-PARTENNAIRE) VIOLENCE SEXUEL (ENFANT, MOINS DE 15 ANS)												
603	Avant l'âge de 15 ans, est-ce que quelqu'un vous a forcé/brutalisé à coucher avec vous ou a eu des attouchements sur vous?	NON	A	→ ALLER A SECTION 7								
		SI OUI: Qui vous a fait ça?		A) Avant le coup d'état (1999)?			B) Pendant la Crise, entre 1999-2007?			C) Pendant le 12 derniers mois?		
ENTOUREZ LES LETTRES POUR TOUTES LES PERSONNES MENTIONNEES		Est-ce que cela s'est passé avant le coup d'état en 1999? Pendant la crise, 1999-2007? Ou pendant le 12 derniers mois?		OUI	NON	NSP	OUI	NON	NSP	OUI	NON	NSP
		PERE	B	0	1	98	0	1	98	0	1	98
		MERE	C	0	1	98	0	1	98	0	1	98
		BEAU-PERE	D	0	1	98	0	1	98	0	1	98
		AUTRE HOMME DE LA FAMILLE	E	0	1	98	0	1	98	0	1	98
		BELLE-MERE	F	0	1	98	0	1	98	0	1	98
		AUTRE FEMME DE LA FAMILLE	G	0	1	98	0	1	98	0	1	98
		RIVALE	H	0	1	98	0	1	98	0	1	98
		MAITRE	I	0	1	98	0	1	98	0	1	98
		PERSONNE QUI A ATTAQUÉ LE VILLAGE	J	0	1	98	0	1	98	0	1	98
		CORPS HABILLES	K	0	1	98	0	1	98	0	1	98
		UN AMI DE LA FAMILLE	L	0	1	98	0	1	98	0	1	98
		UNE AMIE DE LA FAMILLE	M	0	1	98	0	1	98	0	1	98
		COPIN / CAMARADE	N	0	1	98	0	1	98	0	1	98
		COPINE / CAMARADE	O	0	1	98	0	1	98	0	1	98
		VOISIN	P	0	1	98	0	1	98	0	1	98
		VOISINE	Q	0	1	98	0	1	98	0	1	98
		UN AUTRE HOMME	R	0	1	98	0	1	98	0	1	98
		UNE AUTRE FEMME	S	0	1	98	0	1	98	0	1	98
		UN HOMME ETRANGER	T	0	1	98	0	1	98	0	1	98
		UNE FEMME ETRANGERE	U	0	1	98	0	1	98	0	1	98
		QUELQU'UN AU TRAVAIL	V	0	1	98	0	1	98	0	1	98
		LEADER RELIGIEUX	W	0	1	98	0	1	98	0	1	98
		AUTRE (PRECISER) []	X1	0	1	98	0	1	98	0	1	98
		AUTRE (PRECISER) []	X2	0	1	98	0	1	98	0	1	98

Section 7. VOTRE RELATION AVEC VOTRE PARTENNAIRE



**VERIFIEZ TABLEAU A:
S'ELLE N'A JAMAIS EU DE PARTENNAIRE
→ ALLER A LA SECTION 9**

LISEZ : Quand deux personnes sont mariés ou vivent ensemble normalement ils partagent les bons et les mauvais moments. Je voudrais vous posez des questions sur votre mariage actuel ou votre dernière relation.

	QUESTIONS	CODES	ALLER A
701	Durant les 12 derniers mois avec votre partenaire actuel OU durant les 12 derniers mois de votre dernière relation :		
a)	Est-ce que votre partenaire a demandé votre avis?	OUI NON	1 0
b)	Est-ce que votre partenaire vous a aidé dans les tâches ménagères?	OUI NON	1 0
c)	Est-ce que votre partenaire vous a aidé a prendre soin des enfants?	OUI NON PAS D'ENFANT(S)	1 0 97
d)	Est-ce que vous avez refusé l'aide de votre partenaire parce que vous pensait que c'était un travail de femme?	OUI NON	1 0
e)	Est-ce que votre partenaire a essayé de vous fait rire?	OUI NON	1 0
f)	Est-ce que votre partenaire vous a fait quelque chose que vous a rendu contente?	OUI NON	1 0
g)	Est-ce que votre partenaire a dit 'pardon' à vous?	OUI NON	1 0

LIRE A VOIX HAUTE: Les prochaines questions concernent des choses que sont arrivées à beaucoup des femmes et que votre partenaire actuel ou celui du passé a pu vous faire. Si quelqu'un arrive pendant cette séance, nous pouvons changer de sujet. Une fois encore, je voudrais vous rassurer de ne pas vous sentir obligée de répondre à une question, si vous ne le désirez pas.

VIOLENCE SUBI - PSYCHOLOGIQUE

702	Est-ce que n'importe quelle partenaire dans votre vie vous a fait une des choses suivantes ?	A) (SI OUI continuer avec B. SI NON passer au point suivant)		B) Dans les 12 derniers mois, cela s'est-il produit une fois, quelques fois, souvent ou jamais?				C) Avant les 12 derniers mois, cela s'est-il produit une fois, quelques fois, ou souvent?			
		OUI	NON	UNE FOIS	QUELQUES FOIS	SOUVENT	JAMAIS	UN FOIS	QUELQUES FOIS	SOUVENT	JAMAIS
a)	Est-ce qu'il a été très fâché quand vous parliez avec d'autres hommes?	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0
b)	Est-ce qu'il a insisté pour savoir où vous étiez à n'importe quel moment?	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0
c)	Est-ce qu'il a essayé de vous empêcher de visiter vos ami(e)s?	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0
d)	Est-ce qu'il a vous effrayé ou intimidé (par exemple, en vous regardant mal, en criant ou en cassant quelque chose)?	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0
e)	Est-ce qu'il a menacé de vous blesser ou de blesser quelqu'un qui vous est proche?	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0
f)	Est-ce que il a vous diminué ou humilié devant d'autres personnes?	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0


VIOLENCE SUBI – PHYSIQUE											
703	Est-ce que n'importe quelle partenaire dans votre vie vous a fait une des choses suivantes ?	A) (SI OUI continuer avec B. SI NON passer au point suivant)		B) Dans les 12 derniers mois, cela s'est-il produit une fois, quelques fois, souvent ou jamais?				C) Avant les 12 derniers mois, cela s'est-il produit une fois, quelques fois, ou souvent?			
		OUI	NON	UNE FOIS	QUELQUES FOIS	SOUVENT	JAMAIS	UN FOIS	QUELQUES FOIS	SOUVENT	JAMAIS
a)	Est-ce que il a vous giflé ou jeté quelque chose qui pourrait vous faire mal?	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0
b)	Est-ce que il a vous poussé ou secoué?	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0
c)	Est-ce que il a vous tapé avec sa main ou avec autre chose qui vous a fait mal?	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0
d)	Est-ce que il a vous donné des coups de pied, traîné, ou battu?	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0
e)	Est-ce que il a vous étranglé ou causé des brûlures intentionnellement?	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0
f)	Est-ce qu'il vous a menacé d'utiliser ou affectivement utilisé d'un fusil, un couteau, ou une autre arme contre vous?	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0

★		REPLISSEZ LE TABLEAU B, OPTION A. EXPERIENCE DE VIOLENCE AVANT QUE VOUS CONTINUEZ AVEC LE RESTE DE LA SECTION	
★	Vérifiez le TABLEAU B. EXPERIENCE DE VIOLENCE au FORMULAIRE DE REFERENCE	"OUI" pour l'OPTION A) [l'enquêté a SUBI la violence physique] → CONTINUEZ Question 704	
		"NON" pour l'OPTION A) [l'enquêté n'a pas SUBI la violence physique] → CONTINUEZ QUESTION 708	

704	Est-ce que les comportements que vous venez de raconter ont été pratiqué par votre partenaire actuel, par un autre partenaire que vous aviez avant lui, ou par les deux?	LE PARTENAIRE ACTUEL OU PARTENAIRE LE PLUS RECENT	1
		PARTENAIRE QU'ELLE A EU AU PASSE	2
		LES DEUX	3
		REFUSE/ PAS DE REPONSE	99
705	Est-ce que cela s'est passé dans ce village?	OUI	1
		NON	0
		REFUSE / PAS DE REPONSE	99

706	Est-ce que, dans quelque cas de ces incidents de violence, les enfants étaient présents ou ont entendu ce que se passait ?	OUI	1										
		NON	0										
		NC – PAS DES ENFANTS	96										
		NE SAIS PAS	98										
CONSEQUENCES DE LA VIOLENCE SUBI - PHYSIQUE													
707	Est-ce que les situations suivantes ont été les conséquences de ce que votre partenaire vous a fait?	A) (SI OUI continuer avec B. SI NON passer au point suivant)	B) Dans les 12 derniers mois, cela s'est-il produit une fois, quelques fois, souvent ou jamais?			C) Avant les 12 derniers mois, cela s'est-il produit une fois, quelques fois, ou souvent?							
			OUI	NON	UNE FOIS	QUELQUES FOIS	SOUVENT	JAMAIS	UN FOIS	QUELQUES FOIS	SOUVENT	JAMAIS	
		a)	Est-ce que vous avez eu des blessures, des douleurs?	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0
		b)	Est-ce que vous avez eu mal aux yeux, une entorse, un déboîtement de membres, ou des brûlures ou a avez-vous perdu du sang?	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0
c)	Est-ce que vous avez eu une blessure profonde, des os cassés, des dents cassés ou d'autres blessures sérieuses?	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0		


VIOLENCE SUBI – SEXUELLE											
708	Est-ce que n'importe quelle partenaire dans votre vie vous a fait une des choses suivantes ?	A) (SI OUI continuer avec B. SI NON passer au point suivant)		B) Dans les 12 derniers mois, cela s'est-il produit une fois, quelques fois, souvent ou jamais?				C) Avant les 12 derniers mois, cela s'est-il produit une fois, quelques fois, ou souvent?			
		OUI	NON	UNE FOIS	QUELQUES FOIS	SOUVENT	JAMAIS	UN FOIS	QUELQUES FOIS	SOUVENT	JAMAIS
a)	Est-ce que vous avez couché avec lui parce que vous aviez peur de ce qu'il pouvait faire ?	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0
b)	Est-ce que il a vous brutalisé pour coucher avec lui alors que vous ne le vouliez pas?	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0

 <p align="center">REMPLISSEZ LE TABLEAU B, OPTION B. EXPERIENCE DE VIOLENCE AVANT QUE VOUS CONTINUEZ AVEC LE RESTE DE LA SECTION</p>	
<p align="center">Vérifiez le TABLEAU B. EXPERIENCE DE VIOLENCE au FORMULAIRE DE REFERENCE</p>	<p>"OUI" pour l'OPTION B) [l'enquêté a SUBI la violence sexuelle] → CONTINUEZ Question 709</p>
	<p>"NON" pour les OPTION B) [l'enquêté n'a pas SUBI la violence sexuelle] → QUESTION 711</p>


709	Est-ce que les comportements que vous venez de raconter ont été pratiqué par votre partenaire actuel, par un autre partenaire que vous aviez avant lui, ou par les deux?	LE PARTENAIRE ACTUEL OU PARTENAIRE LE PLUS RECENT	1
		PARTENAIRE QU'ELLE A EU AU PASSE	2
		LES DEUX	3
		REFUSE/ PAS DE REPONSE	99
710	Est-ce que cela s'est passé dans ce village?	OUI	1
		NON	0
		NE SAIS PAS	98
		REFUSE/ PAS DE REPONSE	99

711	Est-ce qu'il vous arrive d'avoir peur de votre partenaire? Jamais, quelque fois, souvent ou tout les temps?	Tout les temps	1
		Souvent	2
		Quelque fois	3
		Jamais	0
		NE SAIS PAS	98
LISEZ LA LISTE ET ENTOUREZ UNIQUEMENT CELLE INDIQUEE			

712	Veuillez me dire SVP si vous avez fait ces choses suivantes à n'importe quel partenaire qui vous avez eu :	A) (SI OUI continuer avec B. SI NON passer au point suivant)		B) Dans les 12 derniers mois, cela s'est-il produit une fois, quelque fois, souvent ou jamais?				C) Avant les 12 derniers mois cela s'est-il produit une fois, plusieurs fois, ou souvent?			
		OUI	NON	UNE FOIS	QUELQUES FOIS	SOUVENT	JAMAIS	UN FOIS	QUELQUES FOIS	SOUVENT	JAMAIS
VIOLENCE PRATIQUEE - PSYCHOLOGIQUE											
a)	Est-ce que vous avez été très fâché quand il parlait avec une autre femme?	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0
b)	Est-ce vous avez insisté pour savoir où il est à n'importe quel moment?	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0
c)	Est-ce que vous avez essayé de lui empêcher de visiter ses ami(e)s?	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0
d)	Est-ce que vous avez lui effrayé ou intimidé (par exemple, en lui regardant mal, en criant ou en cassant quelque chose)?	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0
e)	Est-ce que vous avez menacé de lui blesser ou de blesser quelqu'un qui lui est proche?	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0
f)	Est-ce que vous avez la diminué ou humilié devant d'autres personnes?	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0
VIOLENCE PRATIQUEE - PHYSIQUE											
g)	Est-ce que vous avez lui giflé ou jeté quelque chose qui pourrait lui faire mal?	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0
h)	Avez-vous lui poussé ou lui secoué?	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0
i)	Est-ce que vous avez lui tapé avec votre main ou avec autre chose qui pourrait lui faire fait mal?	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0
j)	Est-ce que vous lui avez donné des coups de pied, traîné, ou battu?	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0
k)	Est-ce que vous lui avez étranglé ou causé des brûlures intentionnellement?	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0
l)	Est-ce que vous avez menacé d'utiliser ou affectivement utilisé d'un fusil, un couteau, ou une autre arme contre lui?	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0

m) VIDE				
n) VIDE				
 REMP LISSEZ LE TABLEAU B, OPTION C. EXPERIENCE DE VIOLENCE, AVANT QUE VOUS CONTINUEZ AVEC LE RESTE DE LA SECTION				
Vérifiez le TABLEAU B. EXPERIENCE DE VIOLENCE au FORMULAIRE DE REFERENCE		"OUI" pour l'OPTION C) [l'enquête a PRATIQUE la violence physique] →CONTINUEZ QUESTION 713		
		"NON" pour les OPTION C) [l'enquête n'a pas PRATIQUE la violence physique] → CONTINUEZ QUESTION 715		
QUESTIONS				
713	La dernière fois qu'un de ces événements a eue lieu, est-ce que votre partenaire était aussi violent contre vous?	OUI	1	
		NON	2	
		NE SAIS PAS	98	
714	Est-ce que, dans quelque de ces incidents de violence, les enfants étaient présent ou ont entendu ce que se passait ?	OUI	1	
		NON	0	
		NC – PAS DES ENFANTS	96	
		NE SAIS PAS	98	
715	Est-ce que vous avez vu votre père être violent envers votre mère quand vous étiez enfant?	OUI	1	
		NON	0	
716	Est-ce que vous avez été une fois violemment battu par vos parents quand vous étiez un enfant?	OUI	1	
		NON	0	
717	Est-ce que vous avez été violemment battu par quelqu'un d'autre quand vous étiez un enfant?	OUI	1	
		NON	0	
718	A votre connaissance, est-ce que votre partenaire a déjà été témoin des actes de violence de son père contre sa mère quand il était enfant?	OUI	1	
		NON	0	
		NE SAIS PAS	98	
719	Est-ce que il est une fois violemment battu <u>par ses parents</u> quand il était un enfant? Est-ce que cela se passait une fois, quelque fois, souvent, tout les temps ou jamais?	Un fois	1	
		Quelque fois	2	
		Souvent	3	
		Tout les temps	4	
		Jamais	0	
		NE SAIS PAS	98	
	<u>LISEZ LA LISTE ET ENTOUREZ UNIQUEMENT CELLE INDIQUEE</u>			
720	Est-ce que il est violemment battu <u>par quelqu'un d'autre</u> quand il était un enfant? Une fois, quelque fois, souvent, tout les temps ou jamais?	Un fois	1	
		Quelque fois	2	
		Souvent	3	
		Tout les temps	4	
		Jamais	0	
		NE SAIS PAS	98	
	<u>LISEZ LA LISTE ET ENTOUREZ UNIQUEMENT CELLE INDIQUEE</u>			

Section 8. REACTIONS

 Vérifiez le TABLEAU B. EXPERIENCE DE VIOLENCE au FORMULAIRE DE REFERENCE	"OUI" pour les OPTIONS A) OU B) [l'enquêté a SUBI la violence] → CONTINUEZ Question 801
	"NON" pour les OPTIONS A) OU B) [l'enquêté n`a pas SUBI la violence] → CONTINUEZ Section 9

801	Au cours de l'année dernière, est-ce que vous avez parlé à quelqu'un de la violence exercé sur vous par votre partenaire? REGARDER QUESTION 703 & 708 POUR LES ACTES DE VIOLENC PHYSIQUE & SEXUEL ELLE A SUBI -	NON	→ ALLER QUESTION 803				
		A) SI OUI: Avec qui vous avez parlé? <i>Si OUI, Continuez avec B. Si NON, passez au point suivant.</i>	B) Comment vous avez trouvé la réaction de cette personne?				
		OUI	NON	Pas utile	Un peu utile	Utile	Très utile
LISEZ LA LISTE ET LES OPTIONS							
a.	Ami(s)	1	0	1	2	3	4
b.	Mère	1	0	1	2	3	4
c.	Père	1	0	1	2	3	4
d.	Sœur	1	0	1	2	3	4
e.	Frère	1	0	1	2	3	4
f.	Autres homme de la famille	1	0	1	2	3	4
g.	Autres femme de la famille	1	0	1	2	3	4
h.	Voisin(s)	1	0	1	2	3	4
i.	Leader religieux	1	0	1	2	3	4
j.	Chef du village	1	0	1	2	3	4
k.	Leader communautaire (i.e., président des femmes, des jeunes, notable)	1	0	1	2	3	4
l.	Agent de terrain IRC	1	0	1	2	3	4
m.	ONG/ Organisation communautaire, pas IRC	1	0	1	2	3	4
n.	Médecin/ Infirmière/ Sage femme	1	0	1	2	3	4
o.	Avocat	1	0	1	2	3	4
p.	Policier	1	0	1	2	3	4
q.	Les enfants	1	0	1	2	3	4
x.	Autres (préciser): []	1	0	1	2	3	4

	QUESTIONS	CODES	ALLER A
802	Quelle a été la réaction de cette personne? ENTOUREZ TOUTES LES OPTIONS MENTIONNEES NE LISEZ PAS LA LISTE	AUCUNE	A
		IL/ELLE M'A CONSEILLE DE RESTER AVEC MON PARTENAIRE	B
		IL/ELLE M'A CONSEILLE DE CHERCHER QUELQU'UN D'AUTRE POUR M'AIDER	C
		IL/ELLE M'A OFFERT UNE PLACE POUR RESTER CHEZ LUI/ELLE	D
		IL/ELLE M'A RECONFORTE	E
		IL/ELLE A OFFERT DE PARLER A MON PARTENAIRE	F
		IL/ELLE M'A OFFERT DE CHERCHER D'AIDE AUPRES DES AUTORITES OU D'AUTRES PERSONNES	G
		AUTRE (préciser): []	X1
		AUTRE (préciser): []	X2
803	Si vous n'avez rien dit à quelqu'un, pourquoi? ENTOUREZ TOUTES LES OPTIONS MENTIONNEES NE LISEZ PAS LA LISTE	J'AI EU PEUR D'ETRE RENVOYE	A
		MA FAMILLE N'ALLAIT PAS AIMER CELA	B
		JE NE SAVAIS PAS A QUI PARLER	C
		J'AI EU PEUR DES REPRESAILLES	D
		JE PENSais QUE C'ETAIT MA FAUTE	E
		JE NE VOULAIS PAS L'HUMILIER	F
		LES AUTRES ALLAIENT PENSER QUE C'ETAIT MA FAUTE	G
		J'AI EU HONTE	H
		J'AI EU PITIE	I
		AUTRE (préciser): []	X1
		AUTRE (préciser): []	X2
804	Durant les 12 derniers mois avec votre partenaire actuel OU durant les 12 derniers mois de votre dernière relation :		
	a) Est-ce que vous et votre partenaire avez discuté de la violence entre vous?	OUI	1
		NON	0
	b) Est-ce que quelqu'un d'autre a discuté avec vous ou votre partenaire de sa violence?	OUI	1
		NON	0
c) Est-ce que vous êtes resté hors de la maison au moins une nuit à cause de sa violence	OUI	1	→805 →SEC 9
	NON	0	
805	Etes-vous retourné à la maison?	OUI	1
		NON	0


Section 9. EXPERIENCES SEXUELLES				
LISEZ : Je voudrais maintenant vous poser quelques questions sur vos expériences sexuelles.				
QUESTIONS		CODES		ALLER A
901	Quel âge aviez-vous quand vous avez couché avec quelqu'un pour la première fois? SI L'AGE EST INCONNU, FAIRE UNE ESTIMATION	JAMAIS EU DE RAPPORTS SEXUEL	0	→SEC 10
		AGE (ANS)	[][]	
		REFUSE	97	
902	La personne avec qui vous avez couché pour la première fois, était-il plus âgée, du même âge ou plus jeune que vous? LISEZ LA LISTE	Beaucoup plus jeune	1	
		Un peu plus jeune	2	
		A peu près la même âge	3	
		Un peu plus âgée	4	
		Beaucoup plus âgée	5	
		NE SAIS PAS	98	
903 a	La première fois que vous avez couché avec quelqu'un, diriez-vous que c'était parce que vous le vouliez, vous n'étiez pas sûre mais ce n'était pas un problème, vous avez subi une pression ou vous avez été forcé? LISEZ LA LISTE	Vous le vouliez	1	→904 →904
		Vous n'étiez pas sûr mais ce n'était pas un problème	2	
		Vous avez été menacé	3	
		Forcée	4	
		REFUSE / PAS DE REPONSE	5	
		NE SAIS PAS	98	
903 b	Est-ce que c'était votre partenaire actuel ou quelqu'un d'autre?	Partenaire actuel	1	
		Partenaire précédent	2	
		Quelqu'un d'autre	3	
		Quelqu'un qui vous ne connaissait pas	4	
		REFUSE / PAS DE REPONSE	96	
904	Pouvez-vous me dire maintenant avec combien de personnes avez-vous couché dans votre vie? SI NOMBRE INCONNU, FAIRE UNE ESTIMATION	NOMBRE DE PERSONNES	[][]	
		REFUSE / PAS DE REPONSE	96	
905	Au cours des 12 derniers mois, avec combien de personnes différentes avez-vous couché? SI NOMBRE INCONNU, FAIRE UNE ESTIMATION	NOMBRE DE PERSONNES	[][]	
		REFUSE / PAS DE REPONSE	96	
906	Est-ce que vous savez si votre partenaire a d'autres copines?	OUI	1	
		NON	0	
		REFUSE / PAS DE REPONSE	96	

Section 10. BIEN ETRE EMOTIONNEL

LIRE A VOIX HAUTE: Merci. Voici une deuxième liste de problèmes qui peuvent de temps en temps se produire. Après que je vous ai lu chacun de ces problèmes, dites-moi dans quelle mesure cela vous a détressé ou inquiété, pendant les 7 derniers jours, y compris aujourd'hui.

No.	Questions	**LISEZ LA PHRASE AVEC CHAQUE CHOIX**			
		Pas du tout	Un peu	Beaucoup	Enormément
	Pendant les 7 derniers jours, dans quelle mesure avez-vous été en détresse ou inquiété par :				
1001	Des pensées ou des souvenirs de situations qui vous ont fait très mal ou très peur et qui reviennent souvent	0	1	2	3
1002	Le sentiment qu'une situation vécue se répète	0	1	2	3
1003	Des (cauchemars) rêves qui font peur et qui reviennent sans cesse	0	1	2	3
1004	Un sentiment d'indifférence ou de détachement envers les gens.	0	1	2	3
1005	L'incapacité de ressentir des émotions / Ne sent rien	0	1	2	3
1006	Des sentiments nerveux, des sursauts faciles	0	1	2	3
1007	Difficultés de concentration	0	1	2	3
1008	Difficulté à dormir la nuit	0	1	2	3
1009	La prise de précautions pour faire attention a ce qui pourrait arriver	0	1	2	3
1010	Des sentiments d'irritabilités ou exploser de colère	0	1	2	3
1011	Le fait d'éviter des activités vous rappelant des expériences qui vous ont choqué ou vous ont fait très mal	0	1	2	3
1012	L'incapacité à se rappeler totalement des événements les plus choquants ou qui vous ont fait plus mal	0	1	2	3
1013	Manque de motivation ou courage pour faire les activités quotidiennes	0	1	2	3
1014	Le fait d'avoir le sentiment de ne pas avoir d'avenir	0	1	2	3
1015	Le fait d'éviter des pensées ou des sentiments associés aux événements les plus choquants ou qui vous ont fait plus mal	0	1	2	3
1016	Le fait d'avoir des réactions subites dues au fait de penser à des événements passés choquants ou qui vous ont fait mal	0	1	2	3
1017	Le fait de se sentir facilement contrarié ou agacé	0	1	2	3
1018	L'accès de colère incontrôlable	0	1	2	3
1019	Le fait d'avoir un forte envie de frapper, d'injurier ou de blesser quelqu'un.	0	1	2	3
1020	Le fait d'avoir un forte envie de casser ou de briser des objets	0	1	2	3
1021	Le fait d'avoir envie de se disputer souvent	0	1	2	3

Section 11. AUTONOMIE FINANCIERE

	Vérifiez le TABLEAU A au FORMULAIRE DE REFERENCE	"OUI" pour l'OPTION D) [l'enquêté n'a JAMAIS eu un mari ou partenaire] →CONTINUEZ SECTION 12
		"OUI" pour l'OPTION A) à C) [l'enquêté a eu un mari ou partenaire] → ALLER A QUESTION 1101

1101	Est-ce que votre partenaire et vous gardiez et dépensiez l'argent ensemble?	OUI	1			
		NON	0			
		NC - NE GAGNE PAS D'ARGENT	96			
		REFUSE/ PAS DE REPONSE	99			
1102	Donnez-vous tout votre argent, une partie ou rien à votre partenaire?	RIEN/ NE DONNE PAS D'ARGENT AU PARTENAIRE	1			
		DONNE UNE PARTIE AU PARTENAIRE	2			
		DONNE TOUT AU PARTENAIRE	3			
		NC -NE GAGNE PAS D'ARGENT	96			
		REFUSE / PAS DE REPONSE	99			
1103	Durant les 12 derniers mois avec votre partenaire actuel OU durant les 12 derniers mois de votre dernière relation, pouvez-vous me dire si vous avez apporté au ménage plus d'argent que votre partenaire, la même quantité ou moins?	PLUS QUE LE PARTENAIRE	1			
		MOINS QUE LE PARTENAIRE	2			
		LA MEME QUANTITE	3			
		REFUSE/ PAS DE REPONSE	99			
1104	LISEZ: Je voudrais vous demander de penser à votre revenu familial. SVP, dites-moi qui paye pour les choses suivantes: surtout votre partenaire, vous deux également, surtout vous ou d'autres?					
	LISEZ LA PHRASE AVEC CHAQUE CHOIX					
		Surtout mon partenaire	Nous deux également	Surtout moi	Autres	NC
	qui a paye :					
	a) l'éducation de vos enfants?	1	2	3	4	96
	b) la nourriture pour la famille?	1	2	3	4	
	c) l'argent prêté à votre famille?	1	2	3	4	
	d) les gros achats, comme la télévision, le réfrigérateur ou une moto?	1	2	3	4	
	e) l'alcool?	1	2	3	4	
	f) les soins médicaux pour vos maladies graves?	1	2	3	4	
	g) Les soins médicaux pour vos maladies simples (maux de tête, mal au ventre) ?	1	2	3	4	
h) des médicaments ou des petits soins pour les enfants (comme mal de tête, mal de ventre, petites coupures)?	1	2	3	4	96	

1105	Est-ce que votre mari/ partenaire actuel, ou quelque autre partenaire vous a déjà...	A) <i>*SI OUI continuez avec B. *SI NON, passez au point suivant</i>		B) Dans les 12 derniers mois, est- ce que cela s'est produit une fois, quelque fois, ou souvent?				C) Avant les 12 derniers mois, est-ce que cela s'est produit une fois, quelque fois, ou souvent?			
		Oui	Non	Une fois	Quelques fois	Souvent	Jamais	Une	Quelques fois	Souvent	Jamais
a)	dit de refuser de travailler pour gagner de l'argent parce qu'il ne voulait pas que vous travailliez en dehors de la maison?	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0
b)	pris votre argent contre votre volonté?	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0
c)	refusé de l'argent pour les nécessités de la maison même s'il avait de l'argent?	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0
d)	Avez-vous caché votre argent à votre mari ou partenaire?	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0

Section 12. CONTACT AVEC LES ACTIVITES DANS LA COMMUNAUTE						
LISEZ : Je voudrais maintenant vous poser quelques questions sur votre contact avec les activités dans ce village.						
No.	QUESTIONS				ALLER A	
1201	Avez-vous suivi des réunions ou des formations organisés par une ONG (organisation non gouvernementale) ou d'autres organisations locales ou internationales ?			OUI	1	→1202
				NON	0	→1203
				NE SAIS PAS	97	→1203
1202	LISEZ LA LISTE		A. Si oui, est-ce que le sujet de la réunion ou la formation a été sur:		B. Organise par IRC?	
* SI OUI, continuez avec B. * SI NON, passez au point suivant.			OUI	NON	OUI	NON
a)	Développement ?	a.	1	0	1	0
b)	Aide financière (AGR)?	b.	1	0	1	0
c)	Santé / Santé Sexuelle et Reproductrice	c.	1	0	1	0
d)	Le vécu des hommes dans la communauté	d.	1	0	1	0
e)	Violence contre les femmes	e.	1	0	1	0
f)	Droits de l'homme	f.	1	0	1	0
g)	Droits de la femme	g.	1	0	1	0
h)	WatSan / Hydraulique villageoise	h.	1	0	1	0
i)	Retour et réintégration (R&R)	i.	1	0	1	0
No.	QUESTIONS				ALLER A	
1203	Avez-vous vu ou entendu quelqu'un dans ce village qui a parlé sur le sujet de violence contre les femmes?			OUI	1	→1204
				NON	0	→1205
				NE SAIS PAS	97	→1205
1204	LISEZ LA LISTE ET DEMANDEZ 'OUI' OU 'NON' APRES CHAQUE PHRASE					
Si oui, vous l'entendez de :			OUI	NON		
a)	La télévision ou la radio	a.	1	0		
b)	Matériaux écrits	b.	1	0		
c)	Leader dans le village / Chef de village / Notable	c.	1	0		
d)	Homme de la famille	d.	1	0		
e)	Femme de la famille	e.	1	0		
f)	Ami, collègue ou voisin	f.	1	0		
g)	Amie, collègue ou voisine	g.	1	0		
h)	Police ou militaire	h.	1	0		
i)	Projet d'IRC	i.	1	0		
j)	Autre ONG	j.	1	0		
x)	Autre (Préciser) []	x.	1	0		

No.	QUESTIONS			ALLER A
1205	Avez-vous parlé à quelqu'un dans ce village des idées pour arrêter la violence contre les femmes?	OUI	1	→1206
		NON	0	→1207
		NE SAIS PAS	97	→1207
1206	A. Si OUI, avez-vous parlé à:			
	LISEZ LA LISTE	OUI	NON	
a)	Votre partenaire	a. 1	0	
b)	Homme de la famille	b. 1	0	
c)	Femme de la famille	c. 1	0	
d)	Un ami, collègue ou voisin	d. 1	0	
e)	Une amie, collègue ou voisine	e. 1	0	
f)	Groupe des hommes et femmes	f. 1	0	

No.	QUESTIONS			ALLER A
1207	Avez-vous participé à un programme ou une formation qui ont discuté des idées de la violence contre les femmes?	OUI	1	→1208
		NON	0	→1209
		NE SAIS PAS	97	→1209
1208	A. Si OUI, qui a offert le programme ?			
	LISEZ LA LISTE ET DEMANDEZ 'OUI' OU 'NON' APRES CHAQUE PHRASE	OUI	NON	
a)	IRC	a. 1	0	
b)	ONG locale	b. 1	0	
c)	ONG internationale	c. 1	0	
d)	Gouvernement	d. 1	0	
e)	Autres1 (Préciser) []	e. 1	0	
f)	Autres2 (Préciser) []	f. 1	0	
No.	QUESTIONS			ALLER A
1209	Avez-vous <u>vu ou entendu</u> des informations spécifiquement sur le rôle des hommes qui aident leurs femmes plus dans le foyer ou le vécu des hommes dans la communauté?	OUI	1	→1210
		NON	0	→1211
		NE SAIS PAS	97	→1211
1210	A. Si oui, vous l'entendez de :			
	LISEZ LA LISTE ET DEMANDEZ 'OUI' OU 'NON' APRES CHAQUE PHRASE	OUI	NON	
a)	La télévision ou la radio	a. 1	0	
b)	Matériaux écrits (affichages, dessins, etc.)	b. 1	0	
c)	Leader dans le village / Chef du village / Notable	c. 1	0	
d)	Membre de famille, homme	d. 1	0	
e)	Membre de famille, femme	e. 1	0	
f)	Ami, collègue ou voisin	f. 1	0	
g)	Amie, collègue ou voisine	g. 1	0	

h)	Police ou militaire	h.	1	0
i)	Projet d'IRC	i.	1	0
j)	Autre ONG	j.	1	0
x)	Autre (Préciser) []	x.	1	0

No.	QUESTIONS	ALLER A		
1211	Avez-vous parlé sur le sujet d'hommes aidant leurs femmes plus dans le foyer ou le vécu des hommes dans la communauté?	OUI	1	→1212
		NON	0	→1213
		NE SAIS PAS	97	→1213
1212	A. Si oui, avez-vous parlé à: LISEZ LA LISTE ET DEMANDEZ 'OUI' OU 'NON' APRES CHAQUE PHRASE	OUI	NON	
a)	Votre partenaire a.	1	0	
b)	Homme de la famille b.	1	0	
c)	Femme de la famille c,	1	0	
d)	Un ami, collègue ou voisin d.	1	0	
e)	Une amie, collègue ou voisine e.	1	0	
f)	Groupe des hommes et femmes f.	1	0	
1213	A votre connaissance, est-ce que vous savez s'il y a quelqu'un dans votre famille ou vos amis qui ont participé à une réunion ou formation sur le sujet du vécu des hommes dans la communauté OU violence contre les femmes dans cette communauté?	OUI	1	→1214
		NON	0	→1215
		NE SAIS PAS	97	→1215
1214	A. Si oui, qui a participé: **LISEZ LA LISTE ET DEMANDEZ 'OUI' OU 'NON' APRES CHAQUE PHRASE **	OUI	NON	
a)	Un homme dans votre famille a.	1	0	
b)	Une femme dans votre famille b.	1	0	
c)	Un ami c,	1	0	
d)	Une amie d.	1	0	
e)	Collègue, homme e.	1	0	
f)	Collègue, femme f.	1	0	

No.	QUESTIONS	ALLER A		
1215	Avez-vous parlé avec quelqu'un de la violence qui est arrivée dans ce village ?	OUI	1	→1216
		NON	0	→1217
		NE SAIS PAS	97	→1217
1216	A. Si oui, avez-vous parlé à: **LISEZ LA LISTE ET DEMANDEZ 'OUI' OU 'NON' APRES CHAQUE PHRASE **	OUI	NON	
a)	Votre partenaire a.	1	0	
b)	Membre de la famille b.	1	0	
c)	Un ami, collègue ou voisin c,	1	0	
d)	Groupe d'hommes et femmes, à une réunion d.	1	0	
e)	Chef du village ou notables dans le village e.	1	0	
f)	Police, gendarme, militaire f.	1	0	
g)	Médecin, infirmière, sage-femme g.	1	0	

h)	IRC	h.	1	0
i)	Autre ONG	i.	1	0
x)	Autre (Préciser [])	x.	1	0

No.	QUESTIONS	ALLER A		
1217	Avez-vous parlé avec quelqu'un de la violence qui est arrivée dans une autre famille?	OUI	1	→1218
		NON	0	→1219
		NE SAIS PAS	97	→1219
1218	A. Si oui, avez-vous parlé à: **LISEZ LA LISTE ET DEMANDEZ 'OUI' OU 'NON' APRES CHAQUE PHRASE **	OUI	NON	
a)	Votre partenaire a.	1	0	
b)	Membre de la famille b.	1	0	
c)	Un ami, collègue ou voisin c.	1	0	
d)	Groupe d'hommes et femmes, à une réunion d.	1	0	
e)	Chef du village ou notables dans le village e.	1	0	
f)	Police, gendarme, militaire f.	1	0	
g)	Médecin, infirmière, sage-femme g.	1	0	
h)	IRC h.	1	0	
i)	Autre ONG i.	1	0	

No.	QUESTIONS	ALLER A		
1219	Avez-vous parlé avec quelqu'un de la violence qui est arrivée dans votre famille? LISEZ LES CHOIX	OUI, j'ai parlé à quelqu'un	1	→1220
		NON, je n'ai pas parlé à quelqu'un	2	→1221
		NON, pas de violence dans votre famille	3	→1221
		NE SAIS PAS	97	→1221
1220	A. Si OUI, avez-vous parlé à: **LISEZ LA LISTE ET DEMANDEZ 'OUI' OU 'NON' APRES CHAQUE PHRASE **	OUI	NON	
a)	Votre partenaire a.	1	0	
b)	Membre de la famille b.	1	0	
c)	Un ami, collègue ou voisin c.	1	0	
d)	Groupe d'hommes et femmes, à une réunion d.	1	0	
e)	Chef du village ou notables dans le village e.	1	0	
f)	Police, gendarme, militaire f.	1	0	
g)	Médecin, infirmière, sage-femme g.	1	0	
h)	IRC h.	1	0	
i)	Autre ONG i.	1	0	

x)	Autre (Préciser) []	x.	1	0
----	-------------------------	----	---	---

1221	Dans les 12 derniers mois, avez-vous vu:			
	**LISEZ LA LISTE ET DEMANDEZ 'OUI' OU 'NON' APRES CHAQUE PHRASE **			
			OUI	NON
	a)	Un homme dans votre communauté qui a dit quelque chose en public sur le sujet de la violence contre les femmes	1	0
	b)	Un homme dans votre communauté qui a fait quelque chose pour arrêter ou empêcher la violence domestique	1	0
	c)	Un homme dans votre communauté encourager d'autres hommes à traiter des femmes et hommes comme égaux	1	0
	d)	Un homme dans votre communauté encourager d'autres hommes à aider leurs femmes dans les tâches ménagères	1	0
	e)	Une femme être le chef d'un groupe où il y a des hommes	1	0
	f)	Un homme suggérer ou proposer à une femme de faire un travail important ou être à une position importante dans cette communauté	1	0
g)	Un homme dans cette communauté encouragé des jeunes garçons et des jeunes filles à se traiter comme égaux	1	0	



VERIFIEZ TABLEAU A: SI ELLE N'A JAMAIS EU DE PARTENAIRE, SI OUI → ALLER A SECTION 13

1222	Votre partenaire a-t-il suivi des réunions ou des formations organisées par une ONG (une organisation non gouvernementale) ou d'autres organisations locales ou internationales ?	OUI	1	→1223		
		NON	0		→1224	
		NE SAIS PAS	97		→1224	
1223	A. Si oui, est-ce que la sujet de la réunion ou la formation sur:	* SI OUI continuez avec B.		B. Organise par IRC?		
		* SI NON passez au point suivant.				
		LISEZ LA LISTE				
			OUI	NON	OUI	NON
	a)	Développement ?	1	0	1	0
	b)	Aide financière (AGR)?	1	0	1	0
	c)	Santé / Santé Sexuelle et Reproductrice	1	0	1	0
	d)	Le vécu des hommes dans la communauté	1	0	1	0
	e)	Violence contre les femmes	1	0	1	0
	f)	Droits de l'homme	1	0	1	0
g)	Droits de femmes	1	0	1	0	
h)	WatSan / Hydraulique villageois	1	0	1	0	
i)	Retour et réintégration (R&R)	1	0	1	0	

1224	Votre partenaire a-t-il essayé de vous parler de la violence contre les femmes ?	OUI	1	
		NON	0	
		NE SAIS PAS	97	
1225	Votre partenaire a-t-il essayé de vous parler de l'aide dans des tâches ménagères?	OUI	1	
		NON	0	
		NE SAIS PAS	97	
1226	Votre partenaire a-t-il essayé de vous parler de la violence dans votre ménage?	OUI	1	
		NON	0	
		NE SAIS PAS	97	
1227	Votre partenaire vous a-t-il parlé de réunions qu'il a suivi sur des rôles d'homme dans une communauté ou violence contre des femmes?	OUI	1	
		NON	0	
		NE SAIS PAS	97	

Section 13. CLOTURE DE L'ENTREVUE

QUESTIONS		CODES	
1301	<p>LISEZ:</p> <p>Je vous donne maintenant une carte. Il y a deux images sur cette carte. Il n'y a aucune autre information écrite sur la carte. La première image est celle d'un visage triste, la deuxième est celle d'un visage heureux.</p> <p>Sans tenir compte de ce que vous m'avez déjà raconté, j'aimerais que vous notiez à côté du visage triste, si quelqu'un vous a touché sexuellement, ou vous a fait faire quelque chose de sexuel que vous ne vouliez pas, <u>avant d'avoir 15 ans</u></p> <p>Une fois que vous avez complété la carte, pliez-la et mettez-la dans ce sac, où se trouvent déjà des réponses de beaucoup d'autres femmes. Ceci pour être sûre que je ne connaîtrai pas votre réponse.</p> <p>DONNEZ LA CARTE ET UN STYLO A LA PARTICIPANTE. NE REGARDEZ PAS LA REPONSE. UNE FOIS LA CARTE PLIEE, DEMANDER A LA PARTICIPANTE DE LA METTRE DANS UN SAC QUI CONTIENT DEJA D'AUTRES CARTES COMPLETES</p> <p>N'INSCRIVEZ AUCUN DETAIL D'IDENTIFICATION DU QUESTIONNAIRE SUR LA CARTE</p>	CARTE COMPLETEE	1
		CARTE NON-COMPLETEEE	0
1302	<p>Aujourd'hui nous avons parlé de beaucoup de choses importantes. Dans quelle mesure cette entrevue a-t-elle été difficile ou facile pour vous ?</p>	Facile / Pas difficile	0
		Un peu difficile	1
		Très difficile	2
		NE SAIS PAS	97

1303	<p>L'entrevue est terminée maintenant. Avez-vous encore des questions? Ou voulez-vous encore ajouter quelque chose ?</p> <p>NOTEZ LA REPONSE</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
------	---

Phrase de clôture à lire à voix haute par l'interrogateur.

Merci beaucoup. Je sais que certaines de ces questions n'étaient pas faciles, mais vos réponses étaient très claires et utiles. Je sais que les choses dont nous avons parlé peuvent être très douloureuses pour vous. Aimerez-vous que l'on vous aide ou soutienne pour vous aider à y faire face ? Si c'est le cas, je peux essayer d'arranger cela.

DEMANDE-T-ELLE/IL UN RENVOI QUELCONQUE?

OUI 1

NON 0

- SUIVEZ LA PROCEDURE DE RENVOI SPECIFIQUE SELON LE SITE
- DONNEZ LA FICHE DE REFERENCE

ENREGISTREZ LE TEMPS A LE FIN DE L'INTERVIEW :	L'HEURE: [][]
	MINUTES: [][]

COMMENTAIRE PAR L'ENQUETEUR :

Appendix 2. Community survey: men's questionnaire

London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine

Expériences de vie en Côte d'Ivoire Rurale [Hommes]

Une étude conduite en coopération avec IRC
(International Rescue Committee)- Côte d'Ivoire



Octobre – Décembre 2008

FORMULAIRE DE REFERENCE

TABLEAU A. SITUATION CONJUGALE

Vérifiez toutes les questions 211 et 212

A. <input type="checkbox"/> ACTUELLEMENT A UNE FEMME	Utiliser "FEMME" et les verbes au présent
B. <input type="checkbox"/> ACTUELLEMENT A PLUS D'UNE FEMME	Utiliser "DERNIERE FEMME" et les verbes au présent
C. <input type="checkbox"/> ACTUELLEMENT A UN PARTENNAIRE (QUI ELLE NE CONSIDERE PAS UNE FEMME)	Utiliser "PARTNNAIRE" et le verbe au présent
D. <input type="checkbox"/> ACTUELLEMENT N'A PAS DE FEMME OU DE PARTENNAIRE, MAIS LE(S) A EU AU PASSE	Utiliser "LE PARTENNAIRE PLUS RECENT" et le verbe au passé
E. <input type="checkbox"/> NA JAMAIS EU UN PARTENNAIRE	Les questions sur le partenaire ne seront pas demandé

TABLEAU B. EXPERIENCE DE VIOLENCE PARTENAIRE

Vérifiez toutes les situations qui concernent l'enquêté

(A) L'enquêté a subi la violence physique [Question 703]	<input type="checkbox"/> Oui	<input type="checkbox"/> Non
(B) VIDE		
(C) L'enquêté a pratiqué au moins un acte de violence physique ou sexuel [Question 712, alternatives g) à n)]	<input type="checkbox"/> Oui	<input type="checkbox"/> Non

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Section 1. QUESTIONNAIRE DU MENAGE					
LISEZ: Je voudrais vous poser quelques questions sur votre ménage. Dites moi si quelque chose ne vous paraît pas clair.					
	QUESTIONS	CODES		ALLER A	
101	D'où viens l'eau que vous buvez? VERIFIEZ: Quelle est la principale source?	ROBINET: DANS LE LOGEMENT/COUR/PARCELLE	1		
		ROBINET: PUBLIC	2		
		PUITS: DANS LE LOGEMENT/COUR/PARCELLE	3		
		PUITS: PUBLIC	4		
		EAU DE SURFACE: SOURCE	5		
		EAU DE SURFACE: RIVIERE/RUISSEAU	6		
		EAU DE SURFACE: MARE/LAC	7		
		EAU DE SURFACE: BARRAGE	8		
		EAU DE PLUIE	9		
		CAMION CISTERNE	10		
		AUTRE (PRECISER) []	96		
		102	Quel genre de toilettes avez-vous dans votre ménage ?		CHASSE D'EAU
LATRINES: SOMMAIRES	2				
LATRINES AMELIOREES	3				
PAS DE TOILETTES / EN BROUSSE	4				
AUTRE (PRECISER) []	96				
103	Quel est le principal matériel du mur de votre maison? ENREGISTRER L'OBSERVATION	MATERIAUX RUDIMENTAIRES (plastique ; carton chaume/feuille de palmier)	1		
		MATERIAUX SEMI-DURABLES (la terre/la boue; le bois; les tôles/ le métal (les briques non-cuites)	2		
		MATERIAUX DURABLES (les briques cuites; le ciment/le béton; la pierre)	3		
		AUTRE (PRECISER) []	96		
104	Quel est le principal matériel du toit de votre maison? ENREGISTRER L'OBSERVATION	MATERIAUX RUDIMENTAIRE (natte; chaume; feuille de palmier; palmes; bambou)	1		
		MATERIAUX SEMI-DURABLE (tuiles)	2		
		MATERIAUX DURABLE (tôle de métal/ciment/béton)	3		
		AUTRE (PRECISER) []	96		
105	Dans votre ménage, avez-vous?		OUI	NON	
		a) L'électricité?	a) ELECTRICITE	1	0
		b) Une radio?	b) RADIO	1	0

	c) Une télévision?	c) TELEVISION	1	0	
	d) Le téléphone?	d) TELEPHONE	1	0	
	e) Un réfrigérateur?	e) REFRIGERATOR	1	0	
	f) Un réchaud/cuisinière à gaz/électrique	f) RECHAUD/CUISINIERE	1	0	
	g) Une bicyclette/vélo?	g) BICYCLETTE/VELO	1	0	
	h) Une mobylette/motocyclette?	h) MOBYLETTE/MOTOCYCLETTE	1	0	
106a	Est-ce que votre famille possède une terre?	OUI	1	→	106b
		NON	0	→	106c
		NE SAIS PAS	98	→	106c
		REFUSE/ PAS DE REPONSE	99	→	106c
106b	Comment vous utilisez la terre? LISEZ LA LISTE ENTOUREZ TOUTES LES REPONSES	AGRICOLE		A	
		ELEVAGE		B	
		LOUER A D'AUTRES		C	
		HABITER		D	
		VENDRE		E	
		CONSTRUCTION		F	
		HERITAGE		G	
		AUTRE (PRECISER) [_____]		X	
		NE SAIS PAS		98	
		REFUSE/ PAS DE REPONSE		99	
106c	Est-ce que quelqu'un dans ce ménage a été victime de violence à cause des disputes sur la terre?	OUI		1	
		NON		0	
		REFUSE/ PAS DE REPONSE		99	
107	Est-ce que ce ménage achète ou cultive la plupart de l'alimentation que vous mangez? LISEZ LA LISTE	Achètent la plupart		1	
		Cultivent la plupart		2	
		Achètent la moitié/ Cultivent la moitié		3	
		NE SAIS PAS		98	
		REFUSE/ PAS DE REPONSE		99	
108	Combien de pièces à coucher avez-vous dans votre maison?	NOMBRE DE PIECES A COUCHER		[][]	
		NE SAIS PAS		98	
		REFUSE/ PAS DE REPONSE		99	
109a	Il y a combien des garçons qui ont moins de 15 ans dans votre foyer?	RIEN		0	
		a) NOMBRE DES GARCONS (<15 ANS)	a.	[][]	
b	Il y a combien des garçons qui ont moins de 15 ans dans votre foyer et qui vont à l'école maintenant?	RIEN		0	

		B) NOMBRE DES GARCONS A L'ECOLE (<15 ANS)	b. [][]
c	Il y a combien des filles qui ont moins de 15 ans dans votre foyer?	RIEN	0
		c) NOMBRE DES FILLES (<15 ANS)	c. [][]
d	Il y a combien des filles qui ont moins de 15 ans dans votre foyer et qui vont à l'école maintenant?	RIEN	0
		d) NOMBRE DES FILLES A L'ECOLE (<15 ANS)	d. [][]
110	NOTEZ SI LA REPONSE VIENT D'UNE FEMME OU D'UN HOMME	FEMME	1
		HOMME	2

FORMULAIRE DE CONSENTEMENT

Bonjour, je m'appelle [_____]. Je travaille pour l'Université de Londres. Nous sommes dans votre village pour mieux comprendre les relations entre vous et votre mari/femme, entre vous et vos enfants. On pense que ce que vous avez à dire est important

Je souhaiterais parler avec vous de votre santé, connaître votre avis sur le village et sur votre expérience de la vie. Tout ce que vous direz restera entre nous et personne d'autre ne le saura. Votre nom ne sera ni mentionné ni écrit. Si vous ne voulez pas répondre, il n'y a aucun problème.

Objectifs et but: Quel est le but de cette étude?

Nous voulons mieux connaître votre village pour mieux vous aider à travers les programmes de développement qui existent dans votre région. Nous sommes là pour aider les couples, les familles et la communauté à vivre heureux et en bonne santé. Notre travail consiste à vous aider à vivre dans la paix et à résoudre vos problèmes familiaux.

Le but de cette étude est de voir si notre travail ici peut améliorer votre santé et votre vie dans le village.

Procédure: Qu'est ce qu'on me demande de faire?

Comme vous vivez ici, nous pensons que votre avis est important. On vous a choisi au hasard parmi les membres du village. Je voudrais vous poser quelques questions en privé et cela va prendre environ une heure. Encore, si vous ne voulez pas répondre aux questions, il n'y a pas de problème. Vous êtes libre.

Confidentialité: Qui sera au courant de ce que nous allons dire?

Votre nom ne sera pas écrit dans le questionnaire. Tout ce que tu va nous dire restera entre toi et moi. Beaucoup de personnes seront interrogées dans ton village et partout en Côte d'Ivoire. Et comme aucun nom ne sera écrit et que tous les papiers seront dans un même carton, on ne saura jamais qui a dit quoi. Il ne faut pas vous inquiéter pour la confidentialité.

Risques et bénéfices:

Pendant notre entretien, je vais vous poser des questions sur vous, sur les relations entre vous et votre femme / copine et sur votre village. Il y a des questions qui peuvent vous gêner un peu, c'est pour cela que nous faisons très attention pour que tout ce qu'on va dire ici reste entre nous.

Si vous êtes d'accord pour qu'on parle ensemble, les informations que vous allez nous donner vont nous aider à mieux connaître le village et à mieux l'aider.

Si après l'entretien, vous avez besoin d'aide ou de conseils, nous serons très heureux de vous donner des informations sur les organisations qui sont dans votre village et dans votre département. Ces organisations pourront vous aider ou aider quelqu'un d'autre que vous connaissez.

Le Ministère de la Femme, de la Famille et des Affaires Sociales est d'accord pour qu'on fasse cette étude.

Avez-vous des questions pour moi maintenant?

Non

Oui
CONTINUE AVEC LE
QUESTIONNAIRE

Etes-vous d'accord pour participer à l'entretien?

Non
FIN

Le remercier polîtes

Oui

Est-ce que nous pouvons commencer maintenant?

Non
PRENDRE RENDEZ-
VOUS

Oui

Il est très important qu'on soit vraiment seul pour parler. Est-ce qu'on peut le faire ici?

Non
TROUVER UN ENDROIT
ISOLE

Oui

A COMPLETER PAR L'ENQUETEUR

Je certifie avoir lu la demande d'autorisation ci-dessus et elle est d'accord.


Date: _____

Nom de l'enquêteur: _____


Signature de l'enquêteur: _____

★		DATE : JOUR [] [] MOIS [] [] ANNEE [] [] [] []		★	
		L'HEURE : HEURE [] [] MINS [] []			
Section 2A. VOUS ET VOTRE PARTENAIRE					
LISEZ : Dans cette section, je voudrais apprendre plus sur vous, votre famille et votre communauté. Si ça ne vous dérange pas, je voudrais demander quelque question sur vous.					
	QUESTIONS			ALLER A	
201	Quel âge avez-vous?	AGE	[] []		
	INVESTIGUEZ				
202	En quel mois et quelle année êtes-vous né ?				
a)	Mois ?	LE MOIS PRECIS	[] []		
		L'A-PEU-PRES MOIS	[] []		
		NE SAIS PAS LE MOIS	98		
b)	Année?	L'ANNEE PRECIS	[] [] [] []		
		L'A-PEU-PRES ANNEE	[] [] [] []		
		NE SAIS PAS L'ANNEE	98		
203	Quelle est votre ethnie?	BAOULE		A	
	ENTOUREZ TOUTES LES REPONSES	BETE		B	
		DIOULA		C	
		GUERE		D	
		GOURO		E	
		NIAMBOUA		F	
		ATTIE		G	
		TAGBANA		H	
		KROUMEN		I	
		AGNI		J	
		APPOLO		K	
		LOBI		L	
		YACOUBA		M	
		SENOUFO		N	
		MOSSI		O	
		WOBE		P	
		MORE		Q	
		MALINKE		R	
	KOYAKA		S		
	KOULANGO		T		
	AUTRE (PRECISER)		X		
		[_____]			
204	Où avez-vous grandi? (INVESTIGUER: Avant l'âge de 12 ans, où avez- vous vécu?)	CE VILLAGE		1	→ 206
		DANS UNE AUTRE VILLAGE/VILLE EN CI		2	
		DAN UNE AUTRE PAYS		3	

		AUTRE (PRECISER) []	4	
205 a	Pourquoi vous avez déménagé dans ce village?	MARRIAGE	1	
		LE TRAVAIL	2	
		DEPLACÉE A CAUSE DE LA CRISE	3	
		DEMANGE AVEC VOTRE FAMILLE	4	
		ETUDES	5	
		AUTRE (PRECISER) []	6	
		NE SAIS PAS	98	
		REFUSE / PAS DE REPONSE	99	
206	Combien de temps avez vous passée dans ce village pendant les 12 derniers mois ?	TOUTE L'ANNEE	1	
		AU MOINS 6 MOIS (6 A 11 MOIS)	2	
		MOINS DE 6 MOIS (1 A 6 MOIS)	3	
		N'HABITEZ PAS DANS CE VILLAGE	0	
		REFUSE / PAS DE REPONSE	99	
207	Quel est votre religion ou pratique religieuse?	CATHOLIQUE	A	
		PROTESTANT	B	
		MUSULMAN	C	
		ANIMIST / TRADITIONAL	D	
		BUDDHIST	E	
	LISEZ LA LISTRE ENTOUREZ TOUTES LES REPONSES	AUTRE (PRECISER) []	X	
		PAS DE RELIGION	F	
208	Est-ce que vous savez lire?	OUI	1	
		NON	0	→210
209	Dans quelle classe à l'école êtes-vous arrivé?	JAMAIS ALLEE N'A L'ECOLE	0	
		PRIMAIRE	1	
		SECONDAIRE (1 ^{ER} CYCLE)	2	
		SECONDAIRE (2 ^{EME} CYCLE)	3	
		SUPERIEUR (UNIVERSITE)	4	
		SUPERIEUR (TECHNIQUE)	5	
		ECOLE CORANIQUE	6	
		AUTRE (PRECISER) []	7	
210	Comment vous gagnez de l'argent?	NE GAGNE PAS D'ARGENT	A	
		AGRICULTEUR, PROPRIETAIRE AGRICOLE	B	

	ENTOUREZ TOUTES LES REPONSES	OUVRIER AGRICOLE, TRAVAILLE DANS LES CHAMPS D'AUTRES ELEVAGE ADMINISTRATATIF BOUTIQUIER PETIT COMMERCE (DANS UN MARCHÉ, ROUTE, MAISON, ETC) PETIT METIER (MENUISIEUR, MAÇONS, TALLEUR, MECANICIEN, AUTRES) APPRENTICE (MENUISIER, MAÇON, TAILLEUR, MECANICIEN, AUTRES) DOMESTIQUE FONCTIONNAIRES (INFIRMIERE, ENSEIGNANT, SAGE-FEMME, ETC) MILITAIRE POLICIER AUTRE (PRECISER) [_____] AUTRE (PRECISER) [_____]	C D E F G H I J K L M X1 X2	
211	Est-ce que vous êtes marié? Avez-vous une copine? Vivez-vous avec elle? ENTOUREZ UNIQUEMENT CELLE INDIQUEE	Oui, marié et vie avec ma femme Oui, marié mais je ne vie pas avec elle maintenant Oui, j'ai une copine et je vis avec elle Oui, j'ai une copine mais je ne vis pas avec elle maintenant Non, je ne suis pas marié et je n'ai pas de copine maintenant Séparé / Divorcé Veuf NC	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 97	→ 213 →213 →218 →218 →212 →213 →213 →212
212	Est-ce que vous étiez déjà marié ou viviez-vous avec une femme ou aviez-vous une copine?	Oui, j'étais marié Oui, j'ai vécu avec une femme mais je n'ai jamais été marié Oui, j'ai eu une copine JAMAIS A EU UNE RELATION REFUSE / PAS DE REPONSE	1 2 3 0 96	→218 →218 →220 →220
 REMPLISSEZ LE TABLEAU A. SITUATION CONJUGALE AVANT QUE VOUS CONTINUEZ				

213	Est-ce que vous avez eu des cérémonies de mariage? Lesquelles? ENTOUREZ TOUTES LES REPONSES	RIEN	A	
		MARIAGE A LA MARIE	B	
		MARIAGE RELIGIEUSE	C	
		MARIAGE TRADITIONALE	D	
		AUTRE (PRECISER) []	E	
		NE SAIS PAS	98	
214	Qui a choisi votre femme actuelle?	LES DEUX	1	
		IL A CHOISI	2	
		SA FAMILLE A CHOISI	3	
		SA FEMME CHOSI	4	
		LA FAMILLE DE SA FEMME A CHOISI	5	
		AUTRE (PRECISER) []	6	
		NE SAIS PAS	98	
215 H	Vous avez une femme ou plusieurs?	UNE FEMME	1	→218
		PLUSIERS FEMMES	2	→216
		PAS DE FEMMES	0	→220
		REFUSE / PAS DE REPONSE	96	→218
216	Combien de femmes avez-vous?	NOMBRE DE FEMMES	[] []	
217 VIDE				
218	<i>Dans les 12 mois passé OU dans le dernier 12 mois de votre dernier relation,</i> combien de temps avez-vous habité avec votre partenaire? LISEZ LA LISTE	TOUTE L'ANNEE	1	
		PLUS DE 6 MOIS	2	
		MOINS DE 6 MOIS	3	
		PAS DU TOUT	4	
		JAMAIS A HABITE ENSEMBLE	0	
		NE SAIS PAS	98	
219 VIDE				
220	Combien d'enfants avez-vous?	PAS D'ENFANTS	0	→ Sec
		NOMBRE D'ENFANT	[] []	2B
221	Est-ce que tous vos enfants sont de la même mère?	UNE MERE	1	
		PLUS QU'UNE MERE	2	
		PAS DE REPONSE	97	
		NE SAIS PAS	98	

	Vérifiez le TABLEAU A au FORMULAIRE DE REFERENCE	"OUI" pour l'OPTION E) [l'enquêté n'ai JAMAIS eu une femme ou partenaire] → CONTINUEZ SECTION 3		
		"OUI" pour les OPTION A) à D) [l'enquêté a une femme / partenaire actuel ou a eu une femme / partenaire au passé] →CONTINUEZ Question 221		
<u>RAPPELER LE STATUT MARITAL PENDANT LE RESTE DE LA SECTION POUR MODIFIER LES QUESTION SELON LA SITUATION DE LA PERSONNE</u>				
Section 2B. VOUS ET VOTRE PARTENAIRE				
QUESTIONS		CODES		ALLER A
221	Quel âge a votre partenaire? INVESTIGUER: S'IL NE SAIT PAS, DEMANDEZ UNE ESTIMATION	AGE	[][]	
		NE SAIS PAS	98	
222	Quel est son ethnie? ENTOUREZ TOUTES LES REPONSES	BAOULE	A	
		BETE	B	
		DIOULA	C	
		GUERE	D	
		GOURO	E	
		NIAMBOUA	F	
		ATTIE	G	
		TAGBANA	H	
		KROUMEN	I	
		AGNI	J	
		APPOLO	K	
		LOBI	L	
		YACOUBA	M	
		SENOUFO	N	
		MOSSI	O	
		WOBE	P	
		MORE	Q	
MALINKE	R			
KOYAKA	S			
KOULANGO	T			
AUTRE (PRECISER) [_____]	X			
223	Est-ce qu'elle sait lire?	OUI	1	→225
		NON	0	

224	Dans quelle classe est-elle arrêtée?	JAMAIS ALLE A L'ECOLE	0
		PRIMAIRE	1
		SECONDAIRE (1 ^{ER} CYCLE)	2
		SECONDAIRE (2 ^{EME} CYCLE)	3
		SUPERIEUR (UNIVERSITE)	4
		SUPERIEUR (TECHNIQUE)	5
		ECOLE CORANIQUE	6
		AUTRE (PRECISER) []	7
225	Comment gagne-t-elle son argent? ENTOUREZ TOUTES LES REPNSES	NE GAGNE PAS D'ARGENT	A
		AGRICULTEUR, PROPRIETAIRE AGRICOLE	B
		OUVRIER AGRICOLE, TRAVAILLE DANS LES CHAMPS D'AUTRES	C
		ELEVAGE	D
		ADMINISTRATIF	E
		BOUTIQUIER	F
		PETIT COMMERCE (DANS UN MARCHÉ, ROUTE, MAISON, ETC)	G
		PETIT METIER (MENUISIER, MAÇONS, TALLEUR, MECANICIEN, AUTRES)	H
		APPRENTI (MENUISIER, MAÇON, TAILLEUR, MECANICIEN, AUTRES)	I
		DOMESTIQUE	J
		FONCTIONNAIRES (INFIRMIERE, ENSEIGNANT, SAGE-FEMME, ETC)	K
		MILITAIRE	L
		POLICIER	M
		AUTRE (PRECISER) []	X1
AUTRE (PRECISER) []	X2		
226	Dans les 12 mois passés, est-ce que vous avez se battu avec un autre homme?	JAMAIS	0
		UNE OU DEUX FOIS	1
		TROIS FOIS OU PLUS	2
		NE SAIS PAS/ NE SE SUVIANT PLUS	96
		PAS DE REPONSE	99

Section 3. NORMES SOCIALES

LISEZ : DANS CETTE COMMUNAUTÉ ET AILLEURS, LES GENS ONT DES IDÉES DIFFÉRENTES SUR LA FAMILLE, SUR LES COMPORTEMENTS ATTENDUS DE L'HOMME ET DE LA FEMME DANS LE FOYER ET SUR LA VIOLENCE. JE VAIS VOUS LIRE UNE LISTE DE DÉCLARATIONS ET JE VOUDRAIS VOUS DEMANDER DE ME DIRE SI VOUS ÊTES D'ACCORD OU NON AVEC CE QUE JE VAIS VOUS DIRE. TOUTES LES RESPONES SONT BONNE.


301	Selon vous, est-ce qu'un homme a raison de frapper sa femme si:			OUI	NON	
a)	elle lui désobéie			1	0	
b)	il la suspecte d'être infidèle			1	0	
c)	il apprend qu'elle a été infidèle			1	0	
d)	elle utilise son temps à discuter avec sa voisine au lieu de s'occuper des enfants			1	0	
e)	elle ne prépare pas le repas à temps			1	0	
f)	elle refuse d'avoir des rapports sexuels avec lui			1	0	
302	A votre avis, est-ce que une femme peut refuser de coucher avec son mari si:			OUI	NON	
a)	elle ne le veut pas			1	0	
b)	il est ivre			1	0	
c)	elle est malade			1	0	
d)	il la maltraite			1	0	
e)	elle le <u>suspect</u> d'être infidèle			1	0	
f)	elle <u>sait</u> qu'il est infidèle			1	0	
g)	il refuse d'utiliser des préservatifs			1	0	
303	Dans cette section, dites-moi si vous êtes d'accord ou pas avec ce que je vais dire.			** LISEZ LES CHOIX AVEC CHAQUE PHRASE **		
				D'ACCORD	PAS D'ACCORD	NE SAIS PAS
a)	Les rôles des hommes et des femmes dans la famille doivent changer	a.		1	0	98
b)	L'homme doit avoir le dernier mot dans la prise de décision au sein de sa famille	b.		1	0	98
c)	Un homme a besoin d'avoir d'autres femmes même si tout va bien avec sa femme actuelle	c.		1	0	98
d)	Quand une femme est frappée par son mari, elle doit dire à quelqu'un	d.		1	0	98
e)	Si un homme enceinte une femme, l'enfant est de la responsabilité des deux	e.		1	0	98
f)	L'homme qui fait la cuisine pour sa famille est un vrai homme	f.		1	0	98
g)	Un homme doit aider une femme à laver, habiller et nourrir les enfants au sein de sa famille	g.		1	0	98
h)	Une femme doit obéir à son mari même s'elle n'est pas d'accord avec lui	h.		1	0	98
i)	Il est important pour un homme de montrer à sa femme qui est le chef de la famille	i.		1	0	98
j)	Quelqu'un doit intervenir quand un homme est en train de frapper sa femme	j.		1	0	98

k)	C'est plus important de mettre un garçon à l'école qu'une fille	k.	1	0	98
l)	La femme doit avoir sa part de l'héritage après la mort de son mari	l.	1	0	98
m)	Un vrai homme doit avoir plusieurs copines ou femmes	m.	1	0	98
n)	Le seul but des femmes est d'être une bonne femme et une bonne mère	n.	1	0	98
o)	Parmi les enfants, c'est seulement les filles qui doivent aider leur maman dans les travaux de la maison	o.	1	0	98
p)	Un vrai homme doit être un bon modèle pour ses enfants et sa famille	p.	1	0	98
q)	Un homme vrai doit apporter la sécurité à sa famille	q.	1	0	98
r)	C'est une bonne idée pour un homme d'intervenir pour arrêter un autre homme qui est entrain de frapper sa femme ou petite amie	r.	1	0	98
s)	Une femme pourrait faire un bon leader communautaire	s.	1	0	98
t)	Une femme pourrait faire un bon chef du village	t.	1	0	98

Section 4. SANTE

LISEZ : Je voudrais vous poser quelques questions sur l'état de votre sante durant les 4 dernières semaines, aujourd'hui incluse. Dites-moi si quelque chose ne vous parait pas clair.

	QUESTIONS	CODES		ALLER A
401	Quel est l'état de votre santé aujourd'hui? LISEZ LA LISTE ET ENTOUREZ UNIQUEMENT CELLE INDIQUEE	Ça va très bien	1	
		Ça va	2	
		Ça va un peu	3	
		Ça ne va pas	4	
		Ça ne va pas du tout	5	
402	En général, comment jugez-vous l'état de votre santé durant le mois passé? LISEZ LA LISTE ET ENTOUREZ UNIQUEMENT CELLE INDIQUEE	Ça va très bien	1	
		Ça va	2	
		Ça va un peu	3	
		Ça ne va pas	4	
		Ça ne va pas du tout	5	
403	Durant le mois passe, avez-vous ressenti une quelconque douleur physique? LISEZ LA LISTE ET ENTOUREZ UNIQUEMENT CELLE INDIQUEE	Pas de douleur	1	
		Faible douleur	2	
		Douleur moyenne	3	
		Douleur importante	4	
		Douleur très importante	5	
404	Durant le mois passé, avez-vous eu des problèmes pour vous rappeler de quelque chose ou pour vous concentrer? LISEZ LA LISTE ET ENTOUREZ UNIQUEMENT CELLE INDIQUEE	Pas de problème	1	
		Très peu de problèmes	2	
		Quelques problèmes	3	
		Beaucoup de problèmes	4	
		Des sérieux problèmes de mémoire	0	
405	Est-ce que vous buvez les boissons alcoolisées?	Oui	1	→407 →407
		Non	0	
		REFUSE / PAS DE REPONSE	96	
406	Si oui, combien de fois buvez-vous des boissons alcoolisées? LISEZ LA LISTE ET ENTOUREZ UNIQUEMENT CELLE INDIQUEE	Chaque jour ou presque chaque jour	1	
		1-2 fois par semaine	2	
		1-3 fois par mois	3	
		Au maximum 1 fois par mois	4	
		JE NE SAIS PAS/JE NE ME RAPPELLE PAS	98	
		REFUSE / PAS DE REPONSE	96	

 Vérifiez le TABLEAU A au FORMULAIRE DE REFERENCE	"OUI" pour l'OPTION E) [l'enquêté n'ai JAMAIS eu une femme ou partenaire] →CONTINUEZ SECTION 5				
	"OUI" pour les OPTION A) à D) [l'enquêté a une femme/ partenaire actuel ou a eu une femme/ partenaire au passé] →CONTINUEZ Question 407				
407	Est-ce que votre partenaire boit les boissons alcoolisées?	OUI	1	→S.5	
		NON	0		
		JE NE SAIS PAS/JE NE ME RAPPELLE PAS	98		→S.5
		REFUSE / PAS DE REPONSE	96		→S.5
408	Combien de fois votre femme/partenaire boit de l'alcool?	Chaque jour ou presque chaque jour	1		
		1-2 fois par semaine	2		
		1-3 fois par mois	3		
		Au maximum 1 fois par mois	4		
		JE NE SAIS PAS/JE NE ME RAPPELLE PAS	98		
		REFUSE / PAS DE REPONSE	96		
409	Durant les derniers 12 mois (durant les derniers 12 mois de votre dernière relation), combien de fois avez-vous vu votre femme/partenaire saoul?	La plupart du temps	1		
		Au moins une fois par semaine	2		
		Quelques fois dans le mois	3		
		Quelques fois dans l'année	4		
		Jamais	0		
		JE NE SAIS PAS/ JE NE ME RAPPELLE PAS	98		
		REFUSE / PAS DE REPONSE	96		

Section 5. AUTRES EXPERIENCES DANS VOTRE VIE

LISEZ A HAUTE VOIX: Notre pays a traversé une période difficile. Pendant et même après la guerre, beaucoup de personnes ont connu des choses difficiles. Maintenant, je vais vous lire une liste de chose qui est arrivées à certaines personnes. Je voudrais savoir si vous avez vécu ces choses. Réassurez-vous que votre nom ne serait jamais mentionné et tout ce que vous direz nous aiderait à améliorer notre action dans votre village.

** LISEZ CHAQUE PHRASE ET CHAQUE PERIODE **		A) Avant le coup d'Etat (1999)?			B) Pendant la Crise, entre 1999-2007?			C) Pendant le 12 dernier mois?		
		OUI	NON	NSP	OUI	NON	NSP	OUI	NON	NSP
501	Viviez-vous en Côte d'Ivoire	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
502	Viviez-vous dans ce village	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
503	Aviez-vous assez de nourriture pour vous et votre famille	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
504	Aviez-vous eu peur pour votre vie	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
505	Est-ce que quelqu'un dans votre famille a été menacé	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
506	Etiez-vous obligé de quitter votre village	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
507	Etiez-vous obligé de vous cacher en brousse	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
508	Avez-vous été gravement blessé par un acte de violence	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
509	Avez-vous vu un membre de votre famille gravement blessé ou tué par un acte de violence	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
510	Avez-vous été forcé de travailler pour ceux qu'ont attaqués le votre village	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
511	Avez-vous été obligé de coucher avec quelqu'un qu'a attaqué le votre village	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
512	Avez-vous utilisé une arme ou quelque autre chose (p.ex., un bâton, un couteau, un caillou, etc.) contre quelqu'un	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
513	Avez-vous cause de sérieuses blessures à quelqu'un	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
514	Avez-vous été obligé de tuer quelqu'un pour défendre votre vie	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
515	Ce village a-t-il été attaqué	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98

Section 6. VIOLENCE (NON-PARTENAIRE)

LISEZ A HAUTE VOIX: Pendant et en dehors de la crise, des personnes ont peut-être subi des actes de violence par leurs parents ou des personnes qu'ils connaissent ou encore par des étrangers. Si ça ne vous dérange pas, je voudrais vous poser des questions à ce propos. Est-ce que ça va?

(NON-PARTENAIRE) VIOLENCE PHYSIQUE (ADULT, ≥15 YEARS OLD)

601	<p>Depuis l'âge de 15 ans, à part votre partenaire, est-ce que quelqu'un vous a maltraité physiquement ou frappé?</p>	NON	A	→ ALLER A QUESTION 602															
		<p>SI OUI: Qui vous a fait ça? Est-ce que cela s'est passé avant le coup d'état en 1999? Pendant la crise 1999-2007? Ou pendant le 12 derniers mois?</p>		a) Avant le coup d'état (1999)?			b) Pendant la Crise, entre 1999-2007?			c) Pendant le 12 derniers mois?									
<p>ENTOUREZ LES LETTRES POUR TOUTES LES PERSONNES MENTIONNEES</p>				OUI			NON			NSP			OUI			NON			NSP
		PERE	B	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98				
		MERE	C	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98				
		BEAU-PERE	D	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98				
		AUTRE HOMME DE LA FAMILLE	E	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98				
		BELLE-MERE	F	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98				
		AUTRE FEMME DE LA FAMILLE	G	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98				
		RIVALE	H	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98				
		MAITRE	I	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98				
		PERSONNE QUI A ATTAQUÉ LE VILLAGE	J	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98				
		CORPS HABILLES	K	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98				
		UN AMI DE LA FAMILLE	L	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98				
		UNE AMIE DE LA FAMILLE	M	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98				
		COPIN / CAMARADE	N	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98				
		COPINE / CAMARADE	O	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98				
		VOISIN	P	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98				
		VOISINE	Q	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98				
		UN AUTRE HOMME	R	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98				
		UNE AUTRE FEMME	S	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98				

UN HOMME ETRANGER	T	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
UNE FEMME ETRANGERE	U	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
QUELQU'UN AU TRAVAIL	V	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
LEADER RELIGIEUX	W	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
AUTRE (PRECISER) []	X1	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
AUTRE (PRECISER) []	X2	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98

(NON-PARTENAIRE) VIOLENCE SEXUEL (ADULT, ≥15 YEARS OLD)												
602	<p>Depuis l'âge de 15 ans, à part votre partenaire, est-ce que quelqu'un d'autre vous a forcé à coucher avec lui ou elle contre votre volonté?</p>	NON	A	→ ALLER A QUESTION 603								
				<p>SI OUI: Qui vous a fait ça?</p> <p>Est-ce que cela s'est passé avant le coup d'état en 1999? Pendant la crise, 1999-2007? Ou pendant le 12 derniers mois?</p>	<p>A) Avant le coup d'état (1999)?</p>			<p>B) Pendant la Crise, entre 1999-2007?</p>			<p>C) Pendant le 12 derniers mois?</p>	
				OUI	NON	NSP	OUI	NON	NSP	OUI	NON	NSP
	<p>ENTOUREZ LES LETTRES POUR TOUTES LES PERSONNES MENTIONNEES</p>	PERE	B	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
		MERE	C	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
		BEAU-PERE	D	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
		AUTRE HOMME DE LA FAMILLE	E	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
		BELLE-MERE	F	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
		AUTRE FEMME DE LA FAMILLE	G	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
		RIVALE	H	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
		MAITRE	I	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
		PERSONNE QUI A ATTAQUÉ LE VILLAGE	J	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
		CORPS HABILLES	K	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
		UN AMI DE LA FAMILLE	L	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
		UNE AMIE DE LA FAMILLE	M	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
		COPIN / CAMARADE	N	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
		COPINE /	O	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98

CAMARADE										
VOISIN	P	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
VOISINE	Q	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
UN AUTRE HOMME	R	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
UNE AUTRE FEMME	S	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
UN HOMME ETRANGER	T	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
UNE FEMME ETRANGERE	U	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
QUELQU'UN AU TRAVAIL	V	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
LEADER RELIGIEUX	W	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
AUTRE (PRECISER) [_____]	X1	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
AUTRE (PRECISER) [_____]	X2	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98

(NON-PARTENNAIRE) VIOLENCE SEXUEL (ENFANT, MOINS DE 15 ANS)											
603	Avant l'âge de 15 ans, est-ce que quelqu'un vous a forcé/brutalisé à coucher avec vous ou a eu des attouchements sur vous?	NON	A	→ ALLER A SECTION 7							
		SI OUI: Qui vous a fait ça?		A) Avant le coup d'état (1999)?			B) Pendant la Crise, entre 1999-2007?			C) Pendant le 12 derniers mois?	
Est-ce que cela s'est passé avant le coup d'état en 1999? Pendant la crise 1999-2007? Ou pendant le 12 derniers mois?		OUI	NON	NSP	OUI	NON	NSP	OUI	NON	NSP	
PERE		B	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
MERE		C	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
BEAU-PERE		D	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
AUTRE HOMME DE LA FAMILLE		E	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
BELLE-MERE		F	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
AUTRE FEMME DE LA FAMILLE		G	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
RIVALE		H	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
MAITRE		I	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
PERSONNE QUI A ATTAQUÉ LE VILLAGE		J	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
CORPS HABILLES		K	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
UN AMI DE LA FAMILLE		L	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
UNE AMIE DE LA FAMILLE		M	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
COPIN / CAMARADE		N	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
COPINE / CAMARADE		O	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
VOISIN		P	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
VOISINE		Q	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
UN AUTRE HOMME		R	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
UNE AUTRE FEMME		S	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
UN HOMME ETRANGER		T	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
UNE FEMME ETRANGERE		U	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
QUELQU'UN AU TRAVAIL		V	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
LEADER RELIGIEUX		W	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
AUTRE (PRECISER) []		X1	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98
AUTRE (PRECISER) []		X2	1	0	98	1	0	98	1	0	98

ENTOUREZ LES LETTRES POUR TOUTES LES PERSONNES MENTIONNEES

Section 7. VOTRE RELATION AVEC VOTRE PARTENAIRE



**VERIFIEZ TABLEAU A:
S'IL N'A JAMAIS EU DE PARTENAIRE
→ ALLER A LA SECTION 9**

LIRE A VOIX HAUTE: Quand deux personnes sont mariés ou vivent ensemble normalement ils partagent les bons et les mauvais moments. Je voudrais vous posez des questions sur votre mariage actuel ou votre dernière relation.



	QUESTIONS	CODES	ALLER A
701	Durant les 12 derniers mois avec votre partenaire actuel OU durant les 12 derniers mois de votre dernière relation :		
a)	Est-ce que votre partenaire a demandé votre avis?	OUI NON	1 0
b)	Est-ce que vous avez aidé votre partenaire dans les tâches ménagères?	OUI NON	1 0
c)	Est-ce que vous avez aidé votre partenaire à prendre soin des enfants?	OUI NON PAS D'ENFANT(S)	1 0 97
d)	Est-ce que vous avez refusé d'aider votre partenaire parce que vous pensait que c'était un travail de femme?	OUI NON	1 0
e)	Est-ce que vous avez essayé de faire rire votre partenaire?	OUI NON	1 0
f)	Est-ce que vous a fait quelque chose qu'a rendue votre partenaire contente?	OUI NON	1 0
g)	Est-ce que vous avez dit 'pardon' à votre partenaire?	OUI NON	1 0

LIRE A VOIX HAUTE: Les prochaines questions concernent des choses que sont arrivées à beaucoup des femmes et que votre partenaire actuel ou celui du passé a pu vous faire. Si quelqu'un arrive pendant cette séance, nous pouvons changer de sujet. Une fois encore, je voudrais vous rassurer de ne pas vous sentir obligée de répondre à une question, si vous ne le désirez pas.

VIOLENCE SUBI - PSYCHOLOGIQUE

702	Est-ce que n'importe quelle partenaire dans votre vie vous a fait une des choses suivantes ?	A) (SI OUI continuer avec B. SI NON passer au point suivant)		B) Dans les 12 derniers mois, cela s'est-il produit une fois, quelques fois, souvent ou jamais?				C) Avant les 12 derniers mois, cela s'est-il produit une fois, quelques fois, ou souvent?			
		OUI	NON	UNE FOIS	QUELQUES FOIS	SOUVENT	JAMAIS	UN FOIS	QUELQUES FOIS	SOUVENT	JAMAIS
a)	Est-ce qu'elle a été très fâchée quand vous parliez avec d'autres femmes?	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0
b)	Est-ce qu'elle a insisté pour savoir où vous étiez à n'importe quel moment?	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0
c)	Est-ce qu'elle a essayé de vous empêcher de visiter vos ami(e)s?	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0
d)	Est-ce qu'elle a vous effrayé ou intimidé (par exemple, en vous regardant mal, en criant ou en cassant quelque chose)?	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0
e)	Est-ce qu'elle a menacé de vous blesser ou de blesser quelqu'un qui vous est proche?	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0
f)	Est-ce que elle a vous diminué ou humilié devant d'autres personnes?	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0


VIOLENCE SUBI – PHYSIQUE											
703	Est-ce que n'importe quelle partenaire dans votre vie vous a fait des suivantes ?	A) (SI OUI continuer avec B. SI NON passer au point suivant)		B) Dans les 12 derniers mois, cela s'est-il produit une fois, quelques fois, souvent ou jamais?				C) Avant les 12 derniers mois, cela s'est-il produit une fois, quelques fois, ou souvent?			
		OUI	NON	UNE FOIS	QUELQUES FOIS	SOUVENT	JAMAIS	UN FOIS	QUELQUES FOIS	SOUVENT	JAMAIS
a)	Est-ce que elle a vous giflé ou jeté quelque chose qui pourrait vous faire mal?	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0
b)	Est-ce que elle a vous poussé ou secoue?	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0
c)	Est-ce que elle a vous tapé avec sa main ou avec autre chose qui vous a fait mal?	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0
d)	Est-ce que elle a vous donné des coups de pied, traîné, ou battu?	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0
e)	Est-ce que elle a vous étranglé ou causé des brûlures intentionnellement?	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0
f)	Est-ce qu'elle vous a menacé d'utiliser ou affectivement utilisé d'un fusil, un couteau, ou une autre arme contre vous?	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0

	REMPLEZ LE TABLEAU B, OPTION A. EXPERIENCE DE VIOLENCE PARTENAIRE AVANT QUE VOUS CONTINUEZ AVEC LE RESTE DE LA SECTION
	<p>Vérifiez le TABLEAU B. EXPERIENCE DE VIOLENCE au FORMULAIRE DE REFERENCE</p> <p>"OUI" pour l'OPTION A) [l'enquête a <u>SUBI</u> la violence physique] → CONTINUEZ QUESTION 704</p> <p>"NON" pour l'OPTION A) [l'enquête n'a pas <u>SUBI</u> la violence physique] → CONTINUEZ QUESTION 708</p>


704	Est-ce que les comportements que vous venez de raconter ont été pratiqué par votre partenaire actuel, par un autre partenaire que vous aviez avant elle, OU par les deux?	LE PARTENAIRE ACTUEL/ PARTENAIRE LE PLUS RECENT	1
		PARTENAIRE QU'IL A EU AU PASSE	2
		LES DEUX	3
		REFUSE/ PAS DE REPONSE	99

705	Est-ce que cela s'est passé dans ce village?	OUI	1										
		NON	0										
		REFUSE / PAS DE REPONSE	99										
706	Est-ce que, dans quelque cas de ces incidents de violence, les enfants étaient présents ou ont entendu ce que se passait ?	OUI	1										
		NON	0										
		NC-PAS D'ENFANT(S)	96										
CONSEQUENCES DE LA VIOLENCE SUBI - PHYSIQUE													
707	Est-ce que les situations suivantes ont été les conséquences de ce que votre partenaire vous a fait?	A) (SI OUI continuer avec B. SI NON passer au point suivant)	B) Dans les 12 derniers mois, cela s'est-il produit une fois, quelque fois, souvent ou jamais?				C) Avant les 12 derniers mois cela s'est-il produit une fois, plusieurs fois, ou souvent?						
			OUI	NON	UNE FOIS	QUELQUES FOIS	SOUVENT	JAMAIS	UN FOIS	QUELQUES FOIS	SOUVENT	JAMAIS	
		a)	Est-ce que vous avez eu des blessures, des douleurs?	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0
		b)	Est-ce que vous avez eu mal aux yeux, une entorse, un déboîtement de membres, ou des brûlures ou a avez-vous perdu du sang?	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0
c)	Est-ce que vous avez eu une blessure profonde, des os cassés, des dents cassés ou d'autres blessures sérieuses?	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0		
708	VIDE												
709	VIDE												
710	VIDE												
711	Est-ce qu'il vous arrive d'avoir peur de votre partenaire? Jamais, quelque fois, souvent ou tout le temps? LISEZ LA LISTE ET ENTOUREZ UNIQUEMENT CELLE INDIQUEE	Tout le temps	1										
		Souvent	2										
		Quelque fois	3										
		Jamais	0										
		NE SAIS PAS	98										

712	Veuillez me dire SVP si vous avez fait ces choses suivantes à n'importe quel partenaire qui vous avez eu :	A) (SI OUI continuer avec B. SI NON passer au point suivant)		B) Dans les 12 derniers mois, cela s'est-il produit une fois, quelque fois, souvent ou jamais?					C) Avant les 12 derniers mois cela s'est-il produit une fois, plusieurs fois, ou souvent?			
		OUI	NON	UNE FOIS	QUELQUES FOIS	SOUVENT	JAMAIS	UN FOIS	QUELQUES FOIS	SOUVENT	JAMAIS	
VIOLENCE PRATIQUEE - PSYCHOLOGIQUE												
a)	Est-ce que vous avez été très fâché quand elle parlait avec un autre homme?	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	
b)	Est-ce vous avez insisté pour savoir où elle est à n'importe quel moment?	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	
c)	Est-ce que vous avez essayé de l'empêcher de visiter ses ami(e)s?	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	
d)	Est-ce que vous avez lui effrayé ou intimidé votre femme (par exemple, en la regardant mal, en criant sur elle ou en cassant quelque chose)?	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	
e)	Est-ce que vous avez menacé de la blesser ou quelqu'un qui lui est proche?	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	
f)	Est-ce que vous avez la diminué ou humilié devant d'autres personnes?	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	
VIOLENCE PRATIQUEE - PHYSIQUE												
g)	Est-ce que vous avez la giflé ou jeté quelque chose qui pourrait lui faire mal?	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	
h)	Avez-vous la poussé ou lui secoué?	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	
i)	Est-ce que vous avez la tapé avec votre main ou avec autre chose qui pourrait lui faire fait mal?	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	
j)	Est-ce que vous l'avez donné des coups de pied, traîné, ou battu?	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	
k)	Est-ce que vous l'avez étranglé ou causé des brûlures intentionnellement?	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	
l)	Est-ce que vous avez menacé d'utiliser ou affectivement utilisé d'un fusil, un couteau, ou une autre arme contre elle?	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	
VIOLENCE PRATIQUEE - SEXUEL												
m)	Est-ce que vous avez eu des relations sexuelles alors qu'elle ne voulait parce que vous l'avez menacé ou intimidé?	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	

n)	Est-ce que vous avez forcé votre partenaire de coucher avec vous alors qu'elle ne le voulait pas?	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0			
 REMP LISSEZ LE TABLEAU B, OPTION C. EXPERIENCE DE VIOLENCE PARTENAIRE, AVANT QUE VOUS CONTINUEZ AVEC LE RESTE DE LA SECTION														
Vérifiez le TABLEAU B. EXPERIENCE DE VIOLENCE au FORMULAIRE DE REFERENCE		"OUI" pour l'OPTION C) [l'enquêté a PRATIQUÉ la violence] → CONTINUEZ QUESTION 713												
		"NON" pour les OPTION C) [l'enquêté n'a pas PRATIQUÉ la violence] → CONTINUEZ QUESTION 715												
	QUESTIONS	CODES			ALLER A									
713	La dernière fois qu'un de ces événements a eue lieu, est-ce que votre partenaire était aussi violent contre vous?	OUI	NON	NE SAIS PAS	1	2	98							
714	Est-ce que, dans quelque de ces incidents de violence, les enfants étaient présent ou ont entendu ce que se passait ?	OUI	NON	NC-PAS D'ENFANT(S)	1	0	96							
715	Est-ce que vous avez vu votre père être violent envers votre mère quand vous étiez enfant?	OUI	NON		1	0								
716	Est-ce que vous avez été une fois violemment battu par vos parents quand vous étiez un enfant?	OUI	NON		1	0								
717	Est-ce que vous avez été violemment battu par quelqu'un d'autre quand vous étiez un enfant?	OUI	NON		1	0								
718	A votre connaissance, est-ce que votre partenaire a déjà été témoin des actes de violence de son père contre sa mère quand elle était enfant?	OUI	NON	NE SAIS PAS	1	0	98							
719	Est-ce que elle est une fois violemment battue <u>par ses parents</u> quand elle était un enfant? Est-ce que cela se passait une fois, quelque fois, souvent, tout le temps ou jamais? LISEZ LA LISTE ET ENTOUREZ UNIQUEMENT CELLE INDIQUEE	Une fois	Quelque fois	Souvent	Tout le temps	Jamais	NE SAIS PAS	1	2	3	0	98		
720	Est-ce que elle est violemment battue <u>par quelqu'un d'autre</u> quand elle était un enfant? Une fois, quelque fois, souvent, tout les temps ou jamais? LISEZ LA LISTE ET ENTOUREZ UNIQUEMENT CELLE INDIQUEE	Une fois	Quelque fois	Souvent	Tout les temps	Jamais	NE SAIS PAS	1	2	3	0	98		

Section 8. REACTIONS

 Vérifiez le TABLEAU B. EXPERIENCE DE VIOLENCE au FORMULAIRE DE REFERENCE	"OUI" pour les OPTIONS A) [l'enquêté a SUBI la violence] → CONTINUEZ Question 801
	"NON" pour les OPTIONS A) [l'enquêté n'a pas SUBI la violence] → CONTINUEZ Section 9

801 H	NON	→ ALLER QUESTION 803					
	REGARDER QUESTION 703 POUR LES ACTES DE VIOLENCE PHYSIQUE IL A SUBI	A) SI OUI: Avec qui vous avez parlé?	B) Comment vous avez trouvé la réaction de cette personne?				
	<i>Si OUI, Continuez avec B. Si NON, passez au point suivant.</i>						
	OUI	NON	Pas utile	Un peu utile	Utile	Très utile	
	LISEZ LA LISTE ET LES OPTIONS						
a.	Ami(s)	1	0	1	2	3	4
b.	Mère	1	0	1	2	3	4
c.	Père	1	0	1	2	3	4
d.	Sœur	1	0	1	2	3	4
e.	Frère	1	0	1	2	3	4
f.	Autres homme de la famille	1	0	1	2	3	4
g.	Autres femme de la famille	1	0	1	2	3	4
h.	Voisin(s)	1	0	1	2	3	4
i.	Leader religieux	1	0	1	2	3	4
j.	Chef du village	1	0	1	2	3	4
k.	Leader communautaire (i.e., président des femmes, des jeunes, notable)	1	0	1	2	3	4
l.	Agent de terrain IRC	1	0	1	2	3	4
m.	ONG/ Organisation communautaire, pas IRC	1	0	1	2	3	4
n.	Médecin/ Infirmière/ Sage femme	1	0	1	2	3	4
o.	Avocat	1	0	1	2	3	4
p.	Policier	1	0	1	2	3	4
q.	Les enfants	1	0	1	2	3	4
x.	D'Autres ? (préciser):	1	0	1	2	3	4
	[]	1	0	1	2	3	4

	QUESTIONS	CODES		ALLER A		
802	<p>Quelle a été la réaction de cette personne?</p> <p>ENTOUREZ TOUTES LES OPTIONS MENTIONNEES ; ECRIVEZ SI CE N'EST PAS DANS LA LISTE.</p> <p>NE LISEZ PAS LA LISTE</p>	AUCUNE	A	<p>POUR TOUTES LE REPONSES, ALLER A 804</p>		
		IL/ELLE M'A CONSEILLE DE RESTER AVEC MON PARTENAIRE	B			
		IL/ELLE M'A CONSEILLE DE CHERCHER QUELQU'UN D'AUTRE POUR M'AIDER	C			
		IL/ELLE M'A OFFERT UNE PLACE POUR RESTER CHEZ LUI/ELLE	D			
		IL/ELLE M'A RECONFORTE	E			
		IL/ELLE A OFFERT DE PARLER A MON PARTENAIRE	F			
		IL/ELLE M'A OFFERT DE CHERCHER D'AIDE AUPRES DES AUTORITES OU D'AUTRES PERSONNES	G			
		AUTRE (préciser): []	X1			
		AUTRE (préciser): []	X2			
803	<p>Si vous n'avez rien dit à quelqu'un, pourquoi?</p> <p>ENTOUREZ TOUTES LES OPTIONS MENTIONNEES</p> <p>NE LISEZ PAS LA LISTE</p>	J'AI EU PEUR D'ETRE RENVOYE	A			
		MA FAMILLE N'ALLAIT PAS AIMER CELA	B			
		JE NE SAVAIS PAS A QUI PARLER	C			
		J'AI EU PEUR DES REPRESAILLES	D			
		JE PENSais QUE C'ETAIT MA FAUTE	E			
		JE NE VOULAIS PAS L'HUMILIER	F			
		LES AUTRES ALLAIENT PENSER QUE C'ETAIT MA FAUTE	G			
		J'AI EU HONTE	H			
		J'AI EU PITIE	I			
		AUTRE (préciser): []	X1			
		AUTRE (préciser): []	X2			
804	<p>Durant les 12 derniers mois avec votre partenaire actuel OU durant les 12 derniers mois de votre dernière relation :</p> <p>a)</p>					
		Est-ce que vous et votre partenaire avez discuté de la violence entre vous?	OUI		1	
			NON		0	
		b)	Est-ce que quelqu'un d'autre a discuté avec vous ou votre partenaire de sa violence?		OUI	1
			NON		0	
805	<p>c)</p> <p>Est-ce que vous êtes resté hors de la maison au moins une nuit à cause de sa violence</p> <p>Etes-vous retourné à la maison?</p>	OUI	1	<p>→805</p> <p>→SEC 9</p>		
		NON	0			


Section 9. EXPERIENCES SEXUELLES				
LISEZ : Je voudrais maintenant vous poser quelques questions sur vos expériences sexuelles.				
QUESTIONS	CODES	ALLER A		
901	Quel âge aviez-vous quand vous avez couché avec quelqu'un pour la première fois?	JAMAIS EU DE RAPPORTS SEXUEL	0	→SEC 10
	SI L'AGE EST INCONNU, FAIRE UNE ESTIMATION	AGE (ANS)	[][]	
		REFUSE	97	
902	La personne avec qui vous avez couché pour la première fois, était-elle plus âgée, du même âge ou plus jeune que vous? LISEZ LA LISTE	Beaucoup plus jeune	1	→904
		Un peu plus jeune	2	
		A peu près la même âge	3	
		Un peu plus âgée	4	
		Beaucoup plus âgée	5	
		NE SAIS PAS	98	
903 a	La première fois que vous avez couché avec quelqu'un, diriez-vous que c'était parce que vous le vouliez, vous n'étiez pas sûre mais ce n'était pas un problème, vous avez subi une pression ou vous avez été forcé? LISEZ LA LISTE	Vous le vouliez	1	→904
		Vous n'étiez pas sûr mais ce n'était pas un problème	2	
		Vous avez été menacé	3	
		Forcée	4	
		REFUSE / PAS DE REPONSE	5	
		NE SAIS PAS	98	
903 b	Est-ce que c'était votre partenaire actuel ou quelqu'un d'autre?	Partenaire actuel	1	→904
		Partenaire précédent	2	
		Quelqu'un d'autre	3	
		Quelqu'un qui vous ne connaissait pas	4	
		REFUSE / PAS DE REPONSE	96	
904	Pouvez-vous me dire maintenant avec combien de personnes avez-vous couché dans votre vie? SI NOMBRE INCONNU, FAIRE UNE ESTIMATION	NOMBRE DE PERSONNES	[][]	→904
		REFUSE / PAS DE REPONSE	96	
905	Au cours des 12 derniers mois, avec combien de personnes différentes avez-vous couché? SI NOMBRE INCONNU, FAIRE UNE ESTIMATION	NOMBRE DE PERSONNES	[][]	→904
		REFUSE / PAS DE REPONSE	96	
906	Est-ce que vous savez si votre partenaire a d'autres copains?	OUI	1	→904
		NON	0	
		REFUSE / PAS DE REPONSE	96	

Section 10. BIEN-ETRE EMOTIONNEL

LIRE A VOIX HAUTE: Merci. Voici une deuxième liste de problèmes qui peuvent de temps en temps se produire. Après que je vous ai lu chacun de ces problèmes, dites-moi dans quelle mesure cela vous a détressé ou inquiété, pendant les 7 derniers jours, y compris aujourd'hui.

No.	Questions	**LISEZ LA PHRASE AVEC CHAQUE CHOIX**			
		Pas du tout	Un peu	Beaucoup	Enormément
	Pendant les 7 derniers jours, dans quelle mesure avez-vous été en détresse ou inquiété par :				
1001	Des pensées ou des souvenirs de situations qui vous ont fait très mal ou très peur et qui reviennent souvent	0	1	2	3
1002	Le sentiment qu'une situation vécue se répète	0	1	2	3
1003	Des (cauchemars) rêves qui font peur et qui reviennent sans cesse	0	1	2	3
1004	Un sentiment d'indifférence ou de détachement envers les gens.	0	1	2	3
1005	L'incapacité de ressentir des émotions / Ne sent rien	0	1	2	3
1006	Des sentiments nerveux, des sursauts faciles	0	1	2	3
1007	Difficultés de concentration	0	1	2	3
1008	Difficulté à dormir la nuit	0	1	2	3
1009	La prise de précautions pour faire attention à ce qui pourrait arriver	0	1	2	3
1010	Des sentiments d'irritabilités ou exploser de colère	0	1	2	3
1011	Le fait d'éviter des activités vous rappelant des expériences qui vous ont choqué ou vous ont fait très mal	0	1	2	3
1012	L'incapacité à se rappeler totalement des événements les plus choquants ou qui vous ont fait plus mal	0	1	2	3
1013	Manque de motivation ou courage pour faire les activités quotidiennes	0	1	2	3
1014	Le fait d'avoir le sentiment de ne pas avoir d'avenir	0	1	2	3
1015	Le fait d'éviter des pensées ou des sentiments associés aux événements les plus choquants ou qui vous ont fait plus mal	0	1	2	3
1016	Le fait d'avoir des réactions subites dues au fait de penser à des événements passés choquants ou qui vous ont fait mal	0	1	2	3
1017	Le fait de se sentir facilement contrarié ou agacé	0	1	2	3
1018	L'accès de colère incontrôlable	0	1	2	3
1019	Le fait d'avoir une forte envie de frapper, d'injurier ou de blesser quelqu'un.	0	1	2	3
1020	Le fait d'avoir une forte envie de casser ou de briser des objets	0	1	2	3
1021	Le fait d'avoir envie de se disputer souvent	0	1	2	3

Section 11. AUTONOMIE FINANCIERE

	Vérifiez le TABLEAU A au FORMULAIRE DE REFERENCE	"OUI" pour l'OPTION E) [l'enquêté n'a JAMAIS eu une femme ou partenaire] →CONTINUEZ SECTION 12
		"OUI" pour l'OPTION A) à D) [l'enquêté a eu une femme ou partenaire] → ALLER A QUESTION 1101

1101	Est-ce que votre partenaire et vous gardiez et dépensiez l'argent ensemble?	OUI	1				
		NON	0				
		NC - NE GAGNE PAS D'ARGENT	96				
		REFUSE/ PAS DE REPONSE	99				
1102	Donnez-vous tout votre argent, une partie ou rien à votre partenaire?	RIEN/ NE DONNE PAS D'ARGENT AU PARTENAIRE	1				
		DONNE UNE PARTIE AU PARTENAIRE	2				
		DONNE TOUT AU PARTENAIRE	3				
		NC -NE GAGNE PAS D'ARGENT	96				
		REFUSE / PAS DE REPONSE	99				
1103	Durant les 12 derniers mois avec votre partenaire actuel OU durant les 12 derniers mois de votre dernière relation, pouvez-vous me dire si vous avez apporté au ménage plus d'argent que votre partenaire, la même quantité ou moins?	PLUS QUE LE PARTENAIRE	1				
		MOINS QUE LE PARTENAIRE	2				
		LA MEME QUANTITE	3				
		REFUSE/ PAS DE REPONSE	99				
1104	LISEZ: Je voudrais vous demander de penser à votre revenu familial. SVP, dites-moi qui paye pour les choses suivantes: surtout votre partenaire, vous deux également, surtout vous ou d'autres?						
	LISEZ LA PHRASE AVEC CHAQUE CHOIX						
		Surtout mon partenaire	Nous deux également	Surtout moi	Autres	NC	
	qui a paye :						
	a)	l'éducation de vos enfants?	1	2	3	4	96
	b)	la nourriture pour la famille?	1	2	3	4	
	c)	l'argent prêté à votre famille?	1	2	3	4	
	d)	les gros achats, comme la télévision, le réfrigérateur ou une moto?	1	2	3	4	
	e)	l'alcool?	1	2	3	4	
	f)	les soins médicaux pour vos maladies graves?	1	2	3	4	
g)	Les soins médicaux pour vos maladies simples (maux de tête, mal au ventre) ?	1	2	3	4		
h)	des médicaments ou des petits soins pour les enfants (comme mal de tête, mal de ventre, petites coupures)?	1	2	3	4	96	

1105	Je voudrais vous demander si vous avez déjà fait les choses suivantes à votre femme ou partenaire actuel ou la plus récente. Est-ce que vous avez déjà...	A) *SI OUI continuez avec B. *SI NON, passez au point suivant		B) Dans les 12 derniers mois, est- ce que cela s'est produit une fois, quelque fois, ou souvent?				C) Avant les 12 derniers mois, est-ce que cela s'est produit une fois, quelque fois, ou souvent?			
		Oui	Non	Une fois	Quelques fois	Souvent	Jamais	Une	Quelques fois	Souvent	Jamais
a)	Refusé de permettre a votre femme/ partenaire d'accepter un travail pour gagner de l'argent?	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0
b)	Etait-vous obligé de prendre l'argent de votre femme quand elle ne voulait pas?	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0
c)	Avez-vous refusé de donner de l'argent à votre femme ou partenaire pour les nécessités de la maison même quand vous aviez de l'argent?	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0
d)	Est-ce que vous avez caché votre argent à votre femme ou partenaire?	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0

Section 12. CONTACT AVEC LES ACTIVITES DANS LA COMMUNAUTE					
LISEZ : Je voudrais maintenant vous poser quelques questions sur votre contact avec les activités dans ce village.					
No.	QUESTIONS				ALLER A
1201	Avez-vous suivi des réunions ou des formations organisés par une ONG (organisation non gouvernementale) ou d'autres organisations locales ou internationales ?	OUI	1	→1202	
		NON	0	→1203	
		NE SAIS PAS	97	→1203	
1202		A. Si oui, est-ce que le sujet de la réunion ou la formation a été sur: <i>* SI OUI, continuez avec B.</i> <i>* SI NON, passez au point suivant.</i>		B. Organise par IRC?	
	LISEZ LA LISTE	OUI	NON	OUI	NON
a)	Développement ? a.	1	0	1	0
b)	Aide financière (AGR)? b.	1	0	1	0
c)	Santé / Santé Sexuelle et Reproductrice c.	1	0	1	0
d)	Le vécu des hommes dans la communauté d.	1	0	1	0
e)	Violence contre les femmes e.	1	0	1	0
f)	Droits de l'homme f.	1	0	1	0
g)	Droits de la femme g.	1	0	1	0
h)	WatSan / Hydraulique villageoise h.	1	0	1	0
i)	Retour et réintégration (R&R) i.	1	0	1	0
No.	QUESTIONS				ALLER A
1203	Avez-vous vu ou entendu quelqu'un dans ce village qui a parlé sur le sujet de violence contre les femmes?	OUI	1	→1204	
		NON	0	→1205	
		NE SAIS PAS	97	→1205	
1204	LISEZ LA LISTE ET DEMANDEZ 'OUI' OU 'NON' APRES CHAQUE PHRASE				
	Si oui, vous l'entendez de :	OUI	NON		
a)	La télévision ou la radio a.	1	0		
b)	Matériaux écrits b.	1	0		
c)	Leader dans le village / Chef de village / Notable c.	1	0		
d)	Homme de la famille d.	1	0		
e)	Femme de la famille e.	1	0		
f)	Ami, collègue ou voisin f.	1	0		
g)	Amie, collègue ou voisine g.	1	0		
h)	Police ou militaire h.	1	0		
i)	Projet d'IRC i.	1	0		
j)	Autre ONG j.	1	0		
x)	AUTRE (Préciser) x. []	1	0		

No.	QUESTIONS			ALLER A
1205	Avez-vous parlé à quelqu'un dans ce village des idées pour arrêter la violence contre les femmes?	OUI	1	→1206
		NON	0	→1207
		NE SAIS PAS	97	→1207
1206	A. Si oui, avez-vous parlé à :			
	LISEZ LA LISTE	OUI	NON	
a)	Votre partenaire a.	1	0	
b)	Homme de la famille b.	1	0	
c)	Femme de la famille c.	1	0	
d)	Un ami, collègue ou voisin d.	1	0	
e)	Une amie, collègue ou voisine e.	1	0	
f)	Groupe des hommes et femmes f.	1	0	

No.	QUESTIONS			ALLER A
1207	Avez-vous participé à un programme ou une formation qui ont discuté des idées de la violence contre les femmes?	OUI	1	→1208
		NON	0	→1209
		NE SAIS PAS	97	→1209
1208	A. Si OUI, qui a offert le programme ?			
	LISEZ LA LISTE ET DEMANDEZ 'OUI' OU 'NON' APRES CHAQUE PHRASE	OUI	NON	
a)	IRC a.	1	0	
b)	ONG locale b.	1	0	
c)	ONG internationale c.	1	0	
d)	Gouvernement d.	1	0	
e)	Autres1 (Préciser) [] e.	1	0	
f)	Autres2 (Préciser) [] f.	1	0	

No.	QUESTIONS			ALLER A
1209	Avez-vous <u>vu ou entendu</u> des informations spécifiquement sur le rôle des hommes qui aident leurs femmes plus dans le foyer ou le vécu des hommes dans la communauté?	OUI	1	→1210
		NON	0	→1211
		NE SAIS PAS	97	→1211
1210	A. Si oui, vous l'entendez de :			
	LISEZ LA LISTE ET DEMANDEZ 'OUI' OU 'NON' APRES CHAQUE PHRASE	OUI	NON	
a)	La télévision ou la radio a.	1	0	
b)	Matériaux écrits (affichages, dessins, etc.) b.	1	0	
c)	Leader dans le village / Chef du village / Notable c.	1	0	
d)	Membre de famille, homme d.	1	0	
e)	Membre de famille, femme e.	1	0	
f)	Ami, collègue ou voisin f.	1	0	

g)	Amie, collègue ou voisine	g.	1	0
h)	Police ou militaire	h.	1	0
i)	Projet d'IRC	i.	1	0
j)	Autre ONG	j.	1	0
x)	Autre (Préciser) [_____]	x.	1	0

No.	QUESTIONS	ALLER A		
1211	Avez-vous parlé sur le sujet d'hommes aidant leurs femmes plus dans le foyer ou le vécu des hommes dans la communauté?	OUI	1	→1212
		NON	0	→1213
		NE SAIS PAS	97	→1213
1212	A. Si oui, avez-vous parlé à: LISEZ LA LISTE ET DEMANDEZ 'OUI' OU 'NON' APRES CHAQUE PHRASE	OUI	NON	
a)	Votre partenaire a.	1	0	
b)	Homme de la famille b.	1	0	
c)	Femme de la famille c,	1	0	
d)	Un ami, collègue ou voisin d.	1	0	
e)	Une amie, collègue ou voisine e.	1	0	
f)	Groupe des hommes et femmes f.	1	0	
1213	A votre connaissance, est-ce que vous savez s'il y a quelqu'un dans votre famille ou vos amis qui ont participé à une réunion ou formation sur le sujet du vécu des hommes dans la communauté OU violence contre les femmes dans cette communauté?	OUI	1	→1214
		NON	0	→1215
		NE SAIS PAS	97	→1215
1214	A. Si oui, qui a participé: **LISEZ LA LISTE ET DEMANDEZ 'OUI' OU 'NON' APRES CHAQUE PHRASE **	OUI	NON	
a)	Un homme dans votre famille a.	1	0	
b)	Une femme dans votre famille b.	1	0	
c)	Un ami c,	1	0	
d)	Une amie d.	1	0	
e)	Collègue, homme e.	1	0	
f)	Collègue, femme f.	1	0	

No.	QUESTIONS	ALLER A		
1215	Avez-vous parlé avec quelqu'un de la violence qui est arrivée dans ce village ?	OUI	1	→1216
		NON	0	→1217
		NE SAIS PAS	97	→1217
1216	A. Si oui, avez-vous parlé à: **LISEZ LA LISTE ET DEMANDEZ 'OUI' OU 'NON' APRES CHAQUE PHRASE **	OUI	NON	
a)	Votre partenaire a.	1	0	
b)	Membre de la famille b.	1	0	
c)	Un ami, collègue ou voisin c,	1	0	
d)	Groupe d'hommes et femmes, à une réunion d.	1	0	
e)	Chef du village ou notables dans le village e.	1	0	

f)	Police, gendarme, militaire	f.	1	0
g)	Médecin, infirmière, sage-femme	g.	1	0
h)	IRC	h.	1	0
i)	Autre ONG	i.	1	0
x)	Autre (Préciser) [_____]	x.	1	0

No.	QUESTIONS	ALLER A		
1217	Avez-vous parlé avec quelqu'un de la violence qui est arrivée dans une autre famille?	OUI	1	→1218
		NON	0	→1219
		NE SAIS PAS	97	→1219
1218	A. Si oui, avez-vous parlé à: **LISEZ LA LISTE ET DEMANDEZ 'OUI' OU 'NON' APRES CHAQUE PHRASE **	OUI	NON	
a)	Votre partenaire a.	1	0	
b)	Membre de la famille b.	1	0	
c)	Un ami, collègue ou voisin c.	1	0	
d)	Groupe d'hommes et femmes, à une réunion d.	1	0	
e)	Chef du village ou notables dans le village e.	1	0	
f)	Police, gendarme, militaire f.	1	0	
g)	Médecin, infirmière, sage-femme g.	1	0	
h)	IRC h.	1	0	
i)	Autre ONG i.	1	0	

No.	QUESTIONS	ALLER A		
1219	Avez-vous parlé avec quelqu'un de la violence qui est arrivée dans votre famille? LISEZ LES CHOIX	OUI, j'ai parlé à quelqu'un	1	→1220
		NON, je n'ai pas parlé à quelqu'un	2	→1221
		NON, pas de violence dans votre famille	3	→1221
		NE SAIS PAS	97	→1221
1220	A. Si OUI, avez-vous parlé à: **LISEZ LA LISTE ET DEMANDEZ 'OUI' OU 'NON' APRES CHAQUE PHRASE **	OUI	NON	
a)	Votre partenaire a.	1	0	
b)	Membre de la famille b.	1	0	
c)	Un ami, collègue ou voisin c.	1	0	
d)	Groupe d'hommes et femmes, à une réunion d.	1	0	
e)	Chef du village ou notables dans le village e.	1	0	
f)	Police, gendarme, militaire f.	1	0	
g)	Médecin, infirmière, sage-femme g.	1	0	

h)	IRC	h.	1	0
i)	Autre ONG	i.	1	0
x)	Autre (Préciser) [_____]	x.	1	0

1221	Dans les 12 derniers mois, avez-vous vu: **LISEZ LA LISTE ET DEMANDEZ 'OUI' OU 'NON' APRES CHAQUE PHRASE **		OUI	NON
a	Un homme dans votre communauté qui a dit quelque chose en public sur le sujet de la violence contre les femmes	a.	1	0
b	Un homme dans votre communauté qui a fait quelque chose pour arrêter ou empêcher la violence domestique	b.	1	0
c	Un homme dans votre communauté encourager d'autres hommes à traiter des femmes et hommes comme égaux	c.	1	0
d	Un homme dans votre communauté encourager d'autres hommes à aider leurs femmes dans les tâches ménagères	d.	1	0
e	Une femme être le chef d'un groupe où il y a des hommes	e.	1	0
f	Un homme suggérer ou proposer à une femme de faire un travail important ou être à une position importante dans cette communauté	f.	1	0
g	Un homme dans cette communauté encouragé des jeunes garçons et des jeunes filles à se traiter comme égaux	g.	1	0



**VERIFIEZ TABLEAU A: S'IL N'A JAMAIS EU DE PARTENAIRE,
SI OUI → ALLER A SECTION 13**

1222	Votre partenaire a-t-il suivi des réunions ou des formations organisées par une ONG (une organisation non gouvernementale) ou d'autres organisations locales ou internationales ?	OUI	1	→1223		
		NON	0	→1224		
		NE SAIS PAS	97	→1224		
1223	A. Si OUI, est-ce que la sujet de la réunion ou la formation sur:	<i>* SI OUI continuez avec B.</i>		B. Organise par IRC?		
		<i>* SI NON passez au point suivant.</i>				
	LISEZ LA LISTE					
		OUI	NON	OUI	NON	
a)	Développement ?	a.	1	0	1	0
b)	Aide financière (AGR)?	b.	1	0	1	0
c)	Santé / Santé Sexuelle et Reproductrice	c.	1	0	1	0
d)	Le vécu des hommes dans la communauté	d.	1	0	1	0
e)	Violence contre les femmes	e.	1	0	1	0
f)	Droits de l'homme	f.	1	0	1	0

g)	Droits de femmes	g.	1	0	1	0
h)	WatSan / Hydraulique villageois	h.	1	0	1	0
i)	Retour et réintégration (R&R)	i.	1	0	1	0
1224	Votre partenaire a-t-elle essayé de vous parler de la violence contre les femmes ?	OUI		1		
		NON		0		
		NE SAIS PAS		97		
1225	Votre partenaire a-t-elle essayé de vous parler de l'aide dans des tâches ménagères?	OUI		1		
		NON		0		
		NE SAIS PAS		97		
1226	Votre partenaire a-t-elle essayé de vous parler de la violence dans votre ménage?	OUI		1		
		NON		0		
		NE SAIS PAS		97		
1227	Votre partenaire vous a-t-elle encouragés à suivre des réunions sur le vécu des hommes dans la communauté ou la violence contre les femmes?	OUI		1		
		NON		0		
		NE SAIS PAS		97		

Section 13. CLOTURE DE L'ENTREVUE

	QUESTIONS	CODES	
1301	<p>LISEZ:</p> <p>Je vous donne maintenant une carte. Il y a deux images sur cette carte. Il n'y a aucune autre information écrite sur la carte. La première image est celle d'un visage triste, la deuxième est celle d'un visage heureux.</p> <p>Sans tenir compte de ce que vous m'avez déjà raconté, j'aimerais que vous notiez à coté du visage triste, si quelqu'un vous a jamais touché sexuellement, ou vous a fait faire quelque chose de sexuel que vous ne vouliez pas, <u>avant d'avoir 15 ans</u></p> <p>Une fois que vous avez complété la carte, pliez-la et mettez-la dans ce sac, où se trouvent déjà des réponses de beaucoup d'autres femmes. Ceci pour être sûre que je ne connaîtrai pas votre réponse.</p> <p>DONNEZ LA CARTE ET UN STYLO A LA PARTICIPANTE. NE REGARDEZ PAS LA REPONSE. UNE FOIS LA CARTE PLIEE, DEMANDER A LA PARTICIPANTE DE LA METTRE DANS UN SAC QUI CONTIENT DEJA D'AUTRES CARTES COMPLETEES</p> <p>N'INSCRIVEZ AUCUN DETAIL D'IDENTIFICATION DU QUESTIONNAIRE SUR LA CARTE</p>	CARTE COMPLETEE	1
		CARTE NON-COMPLETEE	0
1302	<p>Aujourd'hui nous avons parlé de beaucoup de choses importantes. Dans quelle mesure cette entrevue a-t-elle été difficile ou facile pour vous ?</p>	Facile / Pas difficile	0
		Un peu difficile	1
		Très difficile	2
		NE SAIS PAS	97

1303	<p>L'entrevue est terminée maintenant. Avez-vous encore des questions? Ou voulez-vous encore ajouter quelque chose ?</p> <p>NOTEZ LA REPONSE</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
------	---

Phrase de clôture à lire à voix haute par l'interrogateur.

Merci beaucoup. Je sais que certaines de ces questions n'étaient pas faciles, mais vos réponses étaient très claires et utiles. Je sais que les choses dont nous avons parlé peuvent être très douloureuses pour vous. Aimerez-vous que l'on vous aide ou soutienne pour vous aider à y faire face ? Si c'est le cas, je peux essayer d'arranger cela.

DEMANDE-T-ELLE/IL UN RENVOI QUELCONQUE?

OUI 1

NON 0

SUIVEZ LA PROCEDURE DE RENVOI SPECIFIQUE SELON LE SITE

DONNEZ LA FICHE DE REFERENCE

ENREGISTREZ LE TEMPS A LE FIN DE L'INTERVIEW :	L'HEURE: [][]
	MINUTES: [][]

COMMENTAIRE PAR L'ENQUETEUR

Appendix 3. Cluster randomised controlled trial questionnaire: baseline

London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine

Expériences de vie en Côte d'Ivoire rurale

Une étude conduite en coopération avec IRC
(International Rescue Committee)- Côte d'Ivoire



Août 2010
August 2010

FORMULAIRE DE REFERENCE

TABLEAU A. SITUATION CONJUGALE

Utiliser ce tableau comme référence pour les questions 211 et 214

A. <input type="checkbox"/> ACTUELLEMENT A UN MARI/FEMME	Utiliser "MARI/FEMME" et verbe au présent
B. <input type="checkbox"/> ACTUELLEMENT A UN PARTENNAIRE (QUI ELLE NE CONSIDERE PAS UN MARI/FEMME)	Utiliser "PARTENNAIRE" et verbe au présent
C. <input type="checkbox"/> ACTUELLEMENT N'A PAS DE MARI/FEMME OU DE PARTENNAIRE, MAIS LE(S) A EU AU PASSE	Utiliser "LE PARTENNAIRE PLUS RECENT" et le verbe au passé
D. <input type="checkbox"/> N'A JAMAIS EU DE PARTENNAIRE OU MARI/FEMME	Les questions sur le partenaire ne seront pas demandé

TABLEAU B. EXPERIENCE DE VIOLENCE PAR PARTENAIRE

Vérifiez toutes les situations qui concernent l'enquêté

(A) L'enquêté a <u>subi</u> la violence physique [Question 603- alternatives (a) à (g)]	<input type="checkbox"/> Oui	<input type="checkbox"/> Non
(B) L'enquêté a <u>subi</u> la violence sexuelle [Question 610 – alternatives(a) à (b)]	<input type="checkbox"/> Oui	<input type="checkbox"/> Non
(C) L'enquêté a <u>pratiqué</u> au moins un acte de violence physique [Question 614, alternatives a) à h)]	<input type="checkbox"/> Oui	<input type="checkbox"/> Non

FORMULAIRE DE CONSENTEMENT

Bonjour, je m'appelle [_____]. Je travaille pour l'Université de Londres. Nous sommes dans votre village pour mieux comprendre les relations entre vous et votre mari/femme, entre vous et vos enfants. On pense que ce que vous avez à dire est important.

Je souhaiterais parler avec vous de votre santé, connaître votre avis sur le village et sur votre expérience de la vie. Tout ce que vous direz restera entre nous et personne d'autre ne le saura. Votre nom ne sera ni mentionné ni écrit. Si vous ne voulez pas répondre, il n'y a aucun problème.

Objectifs et but: Quel est le but de cette étude?

Nous voulons mieux connaître votre village pour mieux vous aider à travers les programmes de développement qui existent dans votre région. Les informations qu'on va ramasser dans cette étude vont être présentées à l'IRC pour qu'ils puissent comprendre les problèmes que les gens ont dans le village et donc peuvent améliorer leur travail dans votre communauté.

Le but de cette étude est de comprendre comment le nouveau groupe de discussion des hommes créé par IRC marche dans votre village.

Procédure: Qu'est ce qu'on me demande de faire?

Comme vous vivez ici, nous pensons que votre avis est important. Nous posons des questions à tous les participants dans le groupe de discussion des hommes créé par IRC, et aussi à leurs partenaires. Je voudrais vous poser quelques questions en privé. Cela va prendre environ une heure.

Confidentialité: Qui sera au courant de ce que nous allons dire?

Votre nom ne sera pas écrit dans le questionnaire. Tout ce que vous allez nous dire restera entre vous et moi. Beaucoup de personnes seront interrogées dans ton village et partout en Côte d'Ivoire. Et comme aucun nom ne sera écrit et tous les papiers seront dans un même carton, on ne saura jamais qui a dit quoi. Il ne faut pas vous inquiéter pour la confidentialité.

Risques et bénéfices:

Pendant notre entretien, je vais vous poser des questions sur vous, sur les relations entre vous et votre mari/copine et sur votre village. Il y a des questions qui peuvent vous gêner un peu, c'est pour cela que nous faisons très attention pour que tout ce qu'on va dire ici reste entre nous.

Si vous êtes d'accord pour qu'on parle ensemble, les informations que vous allez nous donner vont nous aider à mieux connaître le village et à mieux l'aider.

Si après l'entretien, vous avez besoin d'aide ou de conseils, nous serons très heureux de vous donner des informations sur les organisations qui sont dans votre village et dans votre département. Ces organisations pourront vous aider ou aider quelqu'un d'autre que vous connaissez.

ID []-[]-[]-[]-[]-[]-[]-[]-[]-[]

Le Ministère de la Femme, de la Famille et des Affaires Sociales est d'accord pour qu'on fasse cette étude.

Avez-vous des questions pour moi maintenant?

Non

Oui

CONTINUEZ

Do you have any questions for me?

Êtes-vous d'accord pour participer à l'entretien?

Non

Oui

FIN – LE REMERCIER

POLIMENT

Do you agree to participate in this interview?

Est-ce que nous pouvons commencer maintenant?

Non

Oui

PRENDRE RENDEZ-VOUS

May I begin ?

Il est très important qu'on soit vraiment seul pour parler. Est-ce qu'on peut le faire ici?

Non

Oui

TROUVER UN ENDROIT

ISOLE

It is very important that we speak in a private place.

Can we do that here?

A COMPLETER PAR L'ENQUETEUR

Je certifie d'avoir lu la demande d'autorisation ci-dessus et que l'enquêté est d'accord pour participer.

Date: _____

Nom de l'enquêteur: _____

Signature de l'enquêteur: _____

ID []-[]-[]-[]-[]-[]-[]-[]-[]-[]

ADMINSTRATIF

01	CODE DU VILLAGE			
02	CODE DE L'ENQUETEUR			
03. VISITES				
	1er	2eme	3eme	VISITE FINALE
DATE	JOUR: []	JOUR: []	JOUR: []	JOUR: []
	MOIS: []	MOIS: []	MOIS: []	MOIS: []
	ANNEE:[]	ANNEE:[]	ANNEE:[]	ANNEE:[]
RESULT	CODE : []	CODE : []	CODE : []	CODE : []
CODES POUR LES RESULTATS DE LA VISITE				
1. Completé				
2. L'enquêté a refusé				
3. L'enquêté a remise l'entretien				
4. L'enquêté est incapacité pour répondre le questionnaire (est malade, est sourd, est muet, ne comprends pas les questions, etc.)				
5. L'enquêté n'était pas chez lui/elle et ne pouvait pas être rencontré nulle part				
6. L'enquêté est en voyage et ne vas pas rentrer avant que l'étude sera fini				
05. SI LA PERSONNE A REFUSE, NOTEZ LA RAISON PRINCIPALE :				

04	LANGUE DU QUESTIONNAIRE	a. [] b. []	
05	TYPE DE PERSONNE (ENTOURNEZ TOUS)	Membre de groupe de discussion des hommes	A
		Membre de Comittee de VBG	B
		Partenaire (femme) de membre de groupe de discussion des hommes	C
		Partenaire (femme ou homme) de membre de comittee de VBG	D
06	Homme et femme dans le même ménage ?	OUI	1
		NON	0
		PAS DE PARTENAIRE	2
07	L'heure du début	L'HEURE	[]
		MINUTE	[]

Questionnaire vérifié par :			
ENQUETEUR	CONTROLEUR	SUPERVISEUR	SAISIER
CODE : []	CODE : []	CODE : []	ENTRÉE 1:
JOUR: []	JOUR: []	JOUR: []	CODE : []
MOIS: []	MOIS: []	MOIS: []	ENTRÉE 2:
ANNEE: []	ANNEE: []	ANNEE: []	CODE : []

Section 1. QUESTIONNAIRE DU MENAGE

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

LISEZ: Je voudrais vous poser quelques questions sur votre ménage. Dites moi si quelque chose ne vous paraît pas clair.

READ ALOUD: I would like to ask you some question about your household. Please tell me if anything is not clear.

	QUESTIONS	CODES	ALLER A
101	D'où viens l'eau que vous buvez? VERIFIEZ: Quelle est la principale source? <i>What is the main source of drinking-water for your household? Where do you find your drinking water?</i>	EAU DU ROBINET: DANS LE LOGEMENT / COUR / CONCESSION/ PARCELLE / Tap/piped water : Within the residence /courtyard	1
		EAU DU ROBINET: PUBLIQUE / Tap/piped water public	2
		EAU DE PUIITS OUVERT: DANS LE LOGEMENT / COUR / CONCESSION/ PARCELLE / Well : Within the residence /courtyard	3
		EAU DE PUIITS: PUBLIQUE OUVERT / Well: Public	4
		PUIITS PROTEGE: DANS LE LOGEMENT / COUR / CONCESSION/ PARCELLE / Covered well: Within the residence / courtyard	5
		EAU DE SURFACE: SOURCE / Surface water	6
		EAU DE SURFACE: RIVIERE/RUISSEAU <i>Surface water :River / Stream /Creek</i>	7
		EAU DE SURFACE: MARE/LAC / <i>Surface water : Sea / Lake</i>	8
		EAU DE SURFACE: BARRAGE / Surface water : Dam	9
		EAU DE PLUIE / Rainwater	10
		CAMION CISTERNE / Truck	11
		POMPE OU FORAGE: DANS LE LOGEMENT / COUR / CONCESSION/ PARCELLE / <i>Hand pump : Within the residence / courtyard</i>	12
		POMPE : PUBLIQUE / Hand pump : Public	13
AUTRE (PRECISER) / Other (Specify) []	96		
102	Quel genre de toilettes vous utilisez dans votre ménage? <i>What kind of toilet facility does your household have?</i>	CHASSE D'EAU / Toilet	1
		LATRINES: SOMMAIRES / RUDIMENTAIRES / <i>Pit Latrine : Rudimentary</i>	2
		LATRINES AMELIOREES VENTILEES / <i>Pit Latrine : Ventilated type</i>	3
		PAS DE TOILETTES / EN BROUSSE / <i>No toilet / In the bush/field</i>	4
		AUTRE (PRECISER) / Other (Specify) []	96
103	Quel est le principal matériel du mur de votre maison? <i>What are the main materials used for the exterior walls of the house?</i>	MATERIAUX RUDIMENTAIRES (plastique ; carton chaume/feuille de palmier) <i>Rudimentary materials (plastic, cardboard/palm leaves)</i>	1
		MATERIAUX SEMI-DURABLES (la terre/la boue; le bois; les tôles/ le métal (les briques non-cuites) <i>Semi-finished (mud, wood, metal)</i>	2
		MATERIAUX DURABLES (les briques cuites; le ciment / le béton; la pierre) <i>Finished (brick, cement, rebar, stone)</i>	3

		AUTRE (PRECISER) / Other (Specify) []	96
104	Quel est le principal matériel du toit de votre maison? <i>What are the main materials used for the roof of the house?</i>	MATERIAUX RUDIMENTAIRE <i>(natte; chaume; feuille de palmier; palmes; bambou)</i> <i>Rudimentary materials (thatch, palm leaves, bamboo)</i>	1
		MATERIAUX SEMI-DURABLE (tuiles) <i>Semi-durable materials (tile)</i>	2
		MATERIAUX DURABLE (tôle de métal/ciment/béton) <i>Durable materials (sheet metal, cement, concrete)</i>	3
		AUTRE (PRECISER) / Other (Specify) []	96
	ENREGISTRER L'OBSERVATION		

105	Dans votre ménage, avez-vous? / Does your household have :		Oui	Non
	a) L'électricité? / Electricity	ELECTRICITE	a. 1	0
	b) Une radio? / Radio	RADIO	b. 1	0
	c) Une télévision? / Television	TELEVISION	c. 1	0
	d) Le téléphone fixe? / Landline	TELEPHONE	d. 1	0
	e) Un réfrigérateur? / Refrigerator	REFRIGERATOR	e. 1	0
	f) Un réchaud/cuisinière à gaz/électrique <i>Stove (gas/electric)</i>	RECHAUD/CUISINIERE	f. 1	0
	g) Une bicyclette/vélo? / Bicycle	BICYCLETTE/VELO	g. 1	0
	h) Une mobylette/motocyclette? <i>Motorcycle/scooter</i>	MOBYLETTE/MOTOCYCLETTE	h. 1	0
	Cellulaire / Mobile phone	CELLULAIRE	i. 1	0

106	Est-ce que votre ménage achète ou cultive la plupart des aliments que vous mangez dans une année? / Does this household buy or harvest most of the food you eat?	Achètent la plupart / Mostly buy	1
		Cultivent la plupart / Mostly harvest	2
		Achètent la moitié, cultivent la moitié / Buy half, harvest half	3
	LISEZ LA LISTE / READ THE LIST	NE SAIS PAS / Don't know	97
107a	Il y a combien des garçons qui ont entre 6 et 15 ans dans votre foyer? / How many boys are between 6 and 15 years old in this household?	RIEN / None	0
		a) NOMBRE DES GARCONS (6-15 ANS) Number of boys in household (6-15 years old)	a. [] []
107b	Il y a combien des garçons qui ont entre 6 et 15 ans dans votre foyer et qui vont à l'école maintenant? / How many boys between 6 and 15 years old in this household go to school?	RIEN / None	0
		NOMBRE DES GARCONS A L'ECOLE (6-15 ANS) / Number of boys in school (6-15 years old)	b. [] []
108a	Il y a combien des filles qui ont entre 6 et 15 ans dans votre foyer? / How many girls are between 6 and 15 years old in this household?	RIEN / None	0
		NOMBRE DES FILLES (6-15 ANS) Number of girls in household (6-15 years)	a. [] []
108b	Il y a combien des filles qui ont entre 6 et 15 ans dans votre foyer et qui vont à l'école maintenant? / How many girls between 6 and 15 years old in this household go to school?	RIEN / None	0
		NOMBRE DES FILLES A L'ECOLE (6-15 ANS) / Number of girls in school (6-15 years old)	b. [] []

109	Qui est actuellement le chef de ménage? <i>Who is currently the head of your household?</i> CHOISISSEZ UNE OPTION	MOI / MYSELF		1		
		MON MARI / MY HUSBAND		2		
		MON PÈRE / MY FATHER		3		
		MON BEAU- PÈRE / MY FATHER-IN-LAW		4		
		MON FRÈRE / MY BROTHER		5		
		MON ONCLE / MY UNCLE		6		
		MA FEMME/ MY WIFE		7		
		MA MÈRE / MY MOTHER		8		
		MA BEAU MÈRE / MY MOTHER-IN LAW		9		
		D'AUTRES PARENTS / OTHER RELATIVES		10		
		AUTRE (PRECISER) / OTHER (SPECIFY)		X1		
[]						
110	Qui vit avec vous normalement, dans le 12 mois passée ? (Normalement, c'est-à-dire, à moins de 6 mois.) <i>In the last 12 months, who do you normally live with?</i> LISEZ LA LISTE <i>READ LIST</i>		Oui	Non	NC	
		a. Vos propres parents? <i>Your parents</i>	a.	1	0	96
		b. Parents de votre partenaire? <i>Your partner's parents</i>	b.	1	0	96
		c. Votre femme / votre mari? <i>Your husband / wife</i>	c.	1	0	96
		d. Votre petite amie / Votre petit ami ? <i>Your boyfriend / girlfriend</i>	d.	1	0	96
		e. Vos enfants? <i>Your children</i>	e.	1	0	96
		f. Les enfants de votre femme avec un autre homme / Les enfants de votre mari avec une autre femme ? <i>Children of your partner's with another woman / with another man</i>	f.	1	0	96
		g. D'autres parents (de vous)? <i>Other relatives (of yours)</i>	g.	1	0	96
		h. D'autres parents (de votre mari/femme)? <i>Other relatives (of your partners)</i>	h.	1	0	96
		i. Autres enfants non apparentés ? <i>Other unrelated children</i>	i.	1	0	96
		j. D'autres adultes non apparentés ? <i>Other unrelated adults</i>	j.	1	0	96
		k. HOMMES :Vos autres femmes ? FEMMES : Les autres femmes de votre mari ? <i>M: Your other wives? W: Other wives of your husband?</i>	k.	1	0	96
		X1. AUTRE (PRECISER) / Other (Specify) []	X1	1	0	

Section 2A. VOUS ET VOTRE PARTENAIRE

LISEZ : Dans cette section, je voudrais apprendre plus sur vous, votre famille et votre communauté. Si ça ne vous dérange pas, je voudrais vous poser quelques questions sur vous et votre partenaire.

READ ALOUD : In this section, I would like to learn more about you, your family and your community. If it is ok, I would like to ask you a few questions about you and your partner

QUESTIONS			ALLER A	
201	Quel âge avez-vous? <i>How old are you?</i> INVESTIGUEZ / PROBE	AGE [] []		
202	Dans quel mois et en quelle année êtes-vous né ? / What month and year were you born?			
a)	Mois ? <i>Month ?</i>	LE MOIS PRECIS [] []		
		L'A-PEU-PRES MOIS [] []		
		NE SAIS PAS LE MOIS 97		
b)	Année? <i>Year ?</i>	L'ANNEE PRECIS [] [] [] []		
		L'A-PEU-PRES ANNEE [] [] [] []		
		NE SAIS PAS L'ANNEE 97		
203	Quelle est votre ethnie? <i>What is your ethnicity ?</i> ENTOUREZ TOUTES LES REPONSES	BAOULE	A	
		BETE	B	
		DIOULA	C	
		GUERE	D	
		GOURO	E	
		NIAMBOUA	F	
		ATTIE	G	
		TAGBANA	H	
		KROUMEN	I	
		AGNI	J	
		APPOLO	K	
		LOBI	L	
		YACOUBA	M	
		SENOUFO	N	
		MOSSI	O	
		WOBE	P	
		MORE	Q	
		MALINKE	R	
		KOYAKA	S	
		KOULANGO	T	
PEUL	U			
AUTRE (PRECISER) []	X1			
204	Avant l'âge de 12 ans, où avez- vous vécu la plupart du temps? <i>Before the age of 12, where did you live most of the time?</i>	CE VILLAGE / This village	1	→ 206
		DANS UN AUTRE VILLAGE/VILLE EN CI <i>In another village/city in CI</i>	2	
		DANS UN AUTRE PAYS / <i>In another country</i>	3	
		AUTRE (PRECISER) []	4	

205	Pourquoi avez-vous aménagé dans ce village? <i>Why did you move to this village?</i>	MARIAGE / <i>Marriage</i>	1
		LE TRAVAIL / <i>Work</i>	2
		DEPLACÉE A CAUSE DE LA CRISE <i>Displaced because of the Crisis</i>	3
		AMENAGE AVEC VOTRE FAMILLE <i>Moved with your family</i>	4
		ETUDES / <i>Studies</i>	5
		AUTRE (PRECISER) []	X1
		NE SAIT PAS	97
		REFUSE / PAS DE REPONSE	99
206	Combien de temps avez vous passé dans ce village pendant les 12 derniers mois ? <i>How much time have you spent in this village in the last 12 months?</i>	TOUTE L'ANNEE / <i>All year</i>	1
		6 MOIS OU PLUS (6 A 11 MOIS) <i>6 months or more (6-11 months)</i>	2
		MOINS DE 6 MOIS (1 A 6 MOIS) <i>Less than 6 months (1-6 months)</i>	3
		N'HABITEZ PAS DANS CE VILLAGE <i>Did not live in this village</i>	0
		REFUSE / PAS DE REPONSE	99
207	Quelle est votre religion ou pratique religieuse? <i>What religion do you practice?</i> LISEZ LA LISTE ENTOUREZ TOUTES LES REPONSES READ THE LIST, CIRCLE ALL RESPONSES	CHRETIEN (catholique, protestant, etc.)	A
		MUSULMAN	B
		ANIMIST / TRADITIONAL	C
		BUDDHIST	D
		AUTRE (PRECISER) []	X1
		PAS DE RELIGION	E
208	Est-ce que vous savez lire et écrit? <i>Do you know how to read and write?</i>	OUI / <i>Yes</i>	1
		NON / <i>No</i>	0

209a	Dans quelle classe vous êtes vous arrêté? <i>What is your highest level of education?</i>		(b) NIVEAU ACHEVE	CODE(a)	→210
		NE JAMAIS ALLER A L'ECOLE		0	
		PRIMAIRE	[]	1	
		SECONDAIRE (1 ^{ER} CYCLE)	[]	2	
		SECONDAIRE (2 ^{EME} CYCLE)	[]	3	
		SUPERIEUR (UNIVERSITE)	[]	4	
		SUPERIEUR (TECHNIQUE)	[]	5	
		AUTRE (PRECISER) []	[]	X1	
209c	CONVERTISSEZ LES NIVEAUX EN NOMBRE D'ANNEES <i>CONVERT YEARS IN SCHOOL – DO NOT DOUBLE COUNT REPEAT CLASSES</i>	c. NOMBRES DES ANNEES ACHEVE	[]		

210	Comment vous supportez vous ou la charge de votre famille ? Avant le coup d'état, pendant la crise et entre 2008 et maintenant? <i>How did you support yourself or your family before the coup d'état, during the war and between 2008 and now?</i> **POUR CHAQUE PERIOD (A, B, C) ENTOUREZ TOUTES LES REPONSES **	A. Avant le coup d'état (≤ 1999)? → ALLER (B) <i>Before the coup d'état?</i>	B. Pendant la Crise (1999-2007)? → ALLER (C) <i>During the war?</i>	C. Entre 2008 et maintenant? (2008-2010) <i>Between 2008 and now?</i>
	NE GAGNE PAS D'ARGENT <i>Does not earn money</i>	A	A	A
	AGRICULTEUR, PROPRIETAIRE AGRICOLE <i>Farmer, Farm owner</i>	B	B	B
	OUVRIER AGRICOLE, TRAVAILLE DANS LES CHAMPS D'AUTRES / Farm worker	C	C	C
	ELEVAGE / Livestock raising	D	D	D
	ADMINISTRATIF / Administrative work	E	E	E
	BOUTIQUIER / Small shop owner	F	F	F
	PETIT COMMERCE (DANS UN MARCHÉ, ROUTE, MAISON, ETC) / Small business owner	G	G	G
	PETIT METIER (MENUISIER, MAÇONS, TALLEUR, MECANICIEN, AUTRES) / Skilled tradesperson (carpenter, mason, tailor, mechanic)	H	H	H
	APPRENTICE (MENUISIER, MAÇON, TAILLEUR, MECANICIEN, AUTRES) / Apprentice (carpenter, mason, tailor, mechanic)	I	I	I
	DOMESTIQUE / Housekeeper/ Domestic labour	J	J	J
	FONCTIONNAIRES (INFIRMIERE, ENSEIGNANT, SAGE-FEMME, ETC) / Civil servant (nurse, teacher, midwife, etc)	K	K	K
	MILITAIRE / Military	L	L	L
	POLICIER / Police	M	M	M
	FAMILLE / Family	N	N	N
	AUTRE (PRECISER) []	X1	X1	X1
	AUTRE (PRECISER) []	X2	X2	X2

211a	Êtes-vous marié(e) actuellement? Avez-vous un(e) copain(e)? Vivez-vous avec lui/elle? <i>Are you married? Do you have a boyfriend/girlfriend? Do you live with him/her?</i> INVESTIGUEZ ENTOUREZ UNIQUEMENT CELLE INDIQUEE PROBE, CIRCLE ONE ONLY	OUI, MARIE(E) ET VIT AVEC MON PARTERNAIRE/ Yes, married and lived with my partner	1	→ 212
		OUI, MARIEE MAIS JE NE VIT PAS AVEC MON PARTERNAIRE MAINTENANT / Yes, married but do not live with my partner currently	2	→ 212
		OUI, J'AI UN(E) COPAIN(E) ET JE VIS AVEC MON PARTERNAIRE MAINTENANT / Yes, I have a boyfriend / girlfriend and I live with him/her currently	3	→ 218
		OUI, J'AI UN COPAIN MAIS JE NE VIS PAS AVEC MON PARTERNAIRE MAINTENANT <i>Yes, I have a boyfriend/girlfriend but I do not currently live with him/her</i>	4	→ 219
		NON, JE NE SUIS PAS MARIÉE ET JE N'AI PAS DE COPAIN MAINTENANT (INCLUS SÉPARÉ(E), DIVORCÉ(E), VEUVE) / No, I am not currently married and I do not have a boyfriend (includes separated, divorced and widowed)	5	→ 211b

211b	Étiez-vous marié(e) avant OU aviez-vous vécu avec un homme/une femme? INVESTIGUEZ ENTOUREZ UNIQUEMENT CELLE INDIQUEE <i>Have you <u>ever</u> been married or lived with a male/female partner?</i>	OUI, J'ETAIS MARIE(E) <i>Yes, I was married</i>	1	→211d
		OUI, J'HABITAIS AVEC UN(E) PARTENAIRE MAIS JE N'AI JAMAIS ETE MARIE(E) <i>Yes, I lived with a sexual partner but I was not married</i>	2	→211d
		NON, JE N'AI JAMAIS ETE MARIE(E) ET JE N'AI JAMAIS HABITE(E) AVEC UN(E) PARTENAIRE <i>No, I have never been married AND I have never lived with a sexual partner</i>	3	→211c
211c	Avez-vous déjà eu un(e) copain(e)? Avez-vous déjà couché avec elle/lui ? Avez-vous déjà couché avec quelqu'un d'autre? <i>Have you ever had sexual relations?</i>	UN(E) COPAIN(E) AVEC QUI IL/ELLE A COUCHE	1	→219 →221
		UN(E) COPAIN(E) AVEC QUI IL/ELLE N'A PAS COUCHE	2	
		IL COUCHE AVEC QUELQU'UN D'AUTRE	3	
		IL N'A JAMAIS EU DE RELATION SEXUELLE	0	
211d	Votre dernière relation s'était-elle terminée par un divorce ou bien une séparation ou par la mort ? <i>Did the <u>last partnership</u> with a man/woman end in divorce or separation OR did you last partner die?</i>	DIVORCÉ(E) / DIVORCED	1	→211f →211f
		SÉPARÉ(E) / SEPERATED / BROKEN UP	2	
		VEUVE, PARTERNAIRE EST MORT(E) <i>WIDOWED / PARTNER DIED</i>	3	
		AUTRE (PRECISER) [_____]	X1	
		REFUSE / PAS DE REPONSE / REFUSED / NO RESPONSE	99	
211e	Qui a provoqué le divorce ou la séparation ? Vous, votre femme/votre mari, ou vous deux? <i>Who initiated the divorce or separation? You, your wife/husband or both?</i>	VOUS / You	1	
		VOTRE PARTENAIRE / MY PARTNER	2	
		VOUS DEUX / BOTH (Respondent and partner)	3	
		AUTRE (PRECISER) [_____]	X1	
		REFUSE / PAS DE REPONSE / REFUSED / NO RESPONSE	99	
211f	Avec combien de partenaire(s) avez-vous été marié(e) ou bien vécu ensemble? <i>How many partners have you been married to and/or lived with? (INCLUDE CURRENT PARTNER IF LIVING TOGETHER)</i>	JAMAIS	0	→219
		NOMBRE <i>NUMBER OF TIMES MARRIED/ LIVED TOGETHER</i>	[_____]	
		REFUSE / PAS DE REPONSE <i>REFUSED / NO RESPONSE</i>	99	
212	Avez-vous eu quel type de mariage? Les quelles? <i>Have you ever had a marriage ceremony? What type?</i> ENTOUREZ TOUTES LES REPONSES	RIEN	A	
		MARIAGE A LA MAIRIE	B	
		MARIAGE RELIGIEUX	C	
		MARIAGE TRADITIONNEL	D	
		AUTRE (PRECISER) [_____]	X1	
213a	H : Qui a choisi votre femme actuelle ? F : Qui a choisi votre mari actuel? <i>M: Who chose your current wife?</i> <i>W: Who chose your current husband?</i>	LES DEUX PARTENAIRE	1	
		VOUS-MEME A CHOISI	2	
		VOTRE PARTENAIRE	3	
		VOTRE FAMILLE A CHOISI	4	
		LA FAMILLE DU PARTENAIRE	5	
		LES FAMILLES DES DEUX PARTENAIRE	6	
		AUTRE (PRECISER) [_____]	X1	


213b	Est-ce que vous étiez d'accord pour votre mariage actuel au départ ? <i>In the beginning, did you want to marry your current partner?</i>	OUI	1	
		NON	0	
		REFUSE / PAS DE REPONSE	99	
214	Hommes: Est-ce-que vous avez plus d'une femme actuellement? Femmes : Est-ce-que votre mari a plus d'une femme actuellement? <i>M: Do you have more than one wife now?</i> <i>W: Does your husband have more than one wife now?</i>	OUI	1	→215 →217
		NON	0	
		REFUSE / PAS DE REPONSE	99	→217
215	Hommes : Combien de femmes avez vous au total? Femmes : Combien de femmes votre mari a au total, en plus de vous? <i>M: How many wives do you have in total?</i> <i>W: How many wives in total does your husband have, including yourself?</i>	NOMBRE DE FEMMES	[] []	
		PAS DE REPONSE	99	
216	Femmes : Êtes-vous la première, la seconde,.....femme? <i>W: Are you the first, second...wife?</i>	RANG	[] []	
		NC	99	
217	Dans les 12 mois passé OU dans les 12 derniers mois de votre dernière relation, combien de temps avez-vous habité avec votre partenaire ? <i>In the last 12 months OR in the last 12 months of your last relationship, how long did you live with your partner?</i>	TOUTE L'ANNEE / All year	1	
		PLUS DE 6 MOIS / More than 6 months	2	
		MOINS DE 6 MOIS / Less than 6 months	3	
		JAMAIS A HABITE ENSEMBLE	0	
		NE SAIS PAS	97	
218	Aviez-vous quel âge quand vous avez aménagé ensemble? <i>At what age, did you move in together?</i> INVESTIGUEZ ET PREND UNE ESTIMATION <i>PROBE AND ESTIMATE</i>	AGE	[] []	
		NE JAMAIS HABITEZ AVEC ELLE / LUI <i>Never lived with her / him</i>	0	
		NE SAIS PAS / DONT KNOW	97	
219	Combien d'enfants avez-vous qui sont vivants actuellement? <i>How many children do you have?</i>	PAS D'ENFANTS <i>No children</i>	0	→222
		NOMBRE D'ENFANT <i>Number of children</i>	[] []	
220	Est-ce que tous vos enfants sont du même père/de la même mère? <i>Do all of your children have the same father / same mother?</i>	UN PERE/ UNE MERE <i>One father/ one mother</i>	1	
		PLUS D'UN PERE/UNE MERE <i>More than one father / one mother</i>	2	
		PAS DE REPONSE <i>NO RESPONSE / REFUSE</i>	99	
		NE SAIS PAS <i>DONT KNOW</i>	97	

221	Dans les 12 derniers mois, qui de vous ou votre partenaire a utilisé les formes de discipline suivantes sur les enfants (moins de 18 ans) dans votre ménage? <i>In the last 12 months, have you or your partner used the following forms of discipline on the children in your household?</i>	Vous	Votre partenaire	Vous deux	Autre Personne(s)	Personne	NC*
a)	Conseiller les filles <i>Advise/counsel the girls</i>	1	2	3	4	0	96
b)	Conseiller les garçons <i>Advise/counsel the boys</i>	1	2	3	4	0	96
c)	Crier sur les filles <i>Yell/shout at the girls</i>	1	2	3	4	0	96
d)	Crier sur les garçons <i>Yell/shout at the boys</i>	1	2	3	4	0	96
e)	Donner une fessé aux filles <i>Spank the girls</i>	1	2	3	4	0	96
f)	Donner une fessée aux garçons <i>Spank the boys</i>	1	2	3	4	0	96
g)	Battre les filles <i>Beat the girls</i>	1	2	3	4	0	96
h)	Battre les garçons <i>Beat the boys</i>	1	2	3	4	0	96

*NC: Les enfants ont plus que 18 ans; N'habite pas ensemble avec les enfants ; Pas des filles ; Pas des garçons

222	Dans les 12 derniers mois, dites-moi qui de vous ou de votre partenaire est responsable pour les travaux suivants. Est-ce que c'est principalement vous, vous et votre partenaire, principalement votre partenaire? <i>Tell me whether you or your partner are responsible for doing the following tasks:</i> **LISEZ LES CHOIX AVEC CHAQUE PHRASE** <i>*Read the choices with each phrase*</i>	Principalement vous <i>Mostly you</i>	Vous et votre partenaire également <i>You and your partner equally</i>	Principalement votre partenaire <i>Mostly your partner</i>	Autre personne(s)	NC /Not applicable
a)	Préparer les repas / <i>Prepare the meals</i>	1	2	3	4	99
b)	Laver les vaisselles / <i>Wash the dishes</i>	1	2	3	4	99
c)	Balayer la maison / <i>Clean (sweep) the house</i>	1	2	3	4	99
d)	Faire les achats / <i>Do the shopping</i>	1	2	3	4	99
e)	Laver les vêtements / <i>Wash the clothes</i>	1	2	3	4	99
f)	Les tâches agricoles / <i>Tend to the fields</i>	1	2	3	4	99
g)	Ramasser le bois pour le chauffage / <i>Collect firewood</i>	1	2	3	4	99
h)	Aller chercher de l'eau / <i>Fetch water</i>	1	2	3	4	99
i)	Conseiller les filles dans votre ménage <i>Give advice or guidance to the girls in your household</i>	1	2	3	4	99
j)	Conseiller les garçons dans votre ménage <i>Give advice or guidance to the boys in your household</i>	1	2	3	4	99
k)	Surveiller l'éducation, les activités et les amies des filles dans votre ménage <i>Follow education the activities and friends of the girls in your household</i>	1	2	3	4	99
l)	Surveiller l'éducation, les activités et les amis des garçons dans votre ménage <i>Follow the education, activities, and friends of the boys in your household.</i>	1	2	3	4	99

223	Dans le 12 derniers mois, buvez-vous des boissons alcoolisées? <i>In the last 12 months, did you drink alcoholic drinks?</i>	Oui	1	→225
		Non	0	
		REFUSE / PAS DE REPONSE	99	→225
224	Dans le 12 derniers mois, combien de fois buvez-vous des boissons alcoolisées? <i>If yes, how often do you drink alcohol?</i> LISEZ LA LISTE ET ENTOUREZ UNIQUEMENT CELLE INDIQUEE	Chaque jour ou presque chaque jour <i>Everyday or nearly everyday</i>	1	
		1-2 fois par semaine <i>1-2 times per week</i>	2	
		1-3 fois par mois <i>1-3 times per month</i>	3	
		Au maximum 1 fois par mois <i>Maximum of 1 time per month</i>	4	
		Au maximum 6 fois par année <i>Maximum of 6 times per year</i>	5	
		JE NE SAIS PAS/JE NE ME RAPPELLE PAS <i>DON'T KNOW / DONT REMEBER</i>	97	
		REFUSE / PAS DE REPONSE	99	

 <p>Vérifiez le TABLEAU A au FORMULAIRE DE REFERENCE</p>	<p>"OUI" pour l'OPTION D) [l'enquêté n'ai JAMAIS eu un mari ou partenaire] → CONTINUEZ SECTION 3</p>
	<p>"OUI" pour les OPTION A) à C) [l'enquêté a un mari/ partenaire actuel ou a eu un mari/ partenaire au passé] →CONTINUEZ Question 225</p>
<p>RAPPELER LE STATUT MARITAL PENDANT LE RESTE DE LA SECTION POUR MODIFIER LES QUESTION SELON LA SITUATION DE LA PERSONNE</p>	

Section 2B. VOUS ET VOTRE PARTENAIRE			
QUESTIONS		CODES	ALLER A
225	Quel âge a votre partenaire? (le plus recent) <i>What is your partner's age?</i> INVESTIGUER: SI IL/ELLE NE SAIT PAS, DEMANDEZ UNE ESTIMATION	AGE [] []	
		NE SAIS PAS <i>DONT KNOW</i>	
226	Quel est son ethnité? <i>What is his/ her ethnicity?</i> ENTOUREZ TOUTES LES REPONSES CIRCLE ALL RESPONSES	BAOULE	A
		BETE	B
		DIOULA	C
		GUERE	D
		GOURO	E
		NIAMBOUA	F
		ATTIE	G
		TAGBANA	H
		KROUMEN	I
		AGNI	J

		APPOLO	K	
		LOBI	L	
		YACOUBA	M	
		SENOUFO	N	
		MOSSI	O	
		WOBE	P	
		MORE	Q	
		MALINKE	R	
		KOYAKA	S	
		KOULANGO	T	
		PEUL	Q	
		AUTRE (PRECISER) []	X1	
227	Est-ce que votre partenaire sait lire? <i>Do you know how to read?</i>	OUI	1	
		NON	0	
		NE SAIT PAS	97	
228a	A-t-il/elle été à l'école? Dans quelle classe s'est-il/elle arrêté(e)? <i>What is your highest level of education?</i>		(b) NIVEAU ACHEVE CODE	
		JAMAIS ALLE N'A L'ECOLE	0	→229
		PRIMAIRE	[]	1
		SECONDAIRE (1 ^{ER} CYCLE)	[]	2
		SECONDAIRE (2 ^{EME} CYCLE)	[]	3
		SUPERIEUR (UNIVERSITE)	[]	4
		SUPERIEUR (TECHNIQUE)	[]	5
		AUTRE (PRECISER) []	[]	X1
		NE SAIT PAS		97
228c	CONVERTISSEZ LES NOMBRES D'ANNEES <i>CONVERT YEARS IN SCHOOL</i>	c. NOMBRES DES ANNEES ACHEVE	[]	

229	Comment votre partenaire supporte-t-elle ou la charge de sa famille ? Avant le coup d'état, pendant la crise et entre 2008 et maintenant? <i>How did your partner earn money (or other goods) before the coup d'état, during the war and between 2008 and now?</i> **ENTOUREZ TOUTES LES REPONSES **	A. Avant le coup d'état (≤ 1999)? →B <i>Before the coup d'état?</i>	B. Pendant la Crise (1999-2007)? →C <i>During the Crisis?</i>	C. Entre 2008 et maintenant? (2008-2010) <i>Between 2008 and now?</i>
	NE GAGNE PAS D'ARGENT / <i>Does not earn money</i>	A	A	A
	AGRICULTEUR, PROPRIETAIRE AGRICOLE / <i>Farmer, Farm owner</i>	B	B	B
	OUVRIER / <i>Farm worker or Factory worker</i>	C	C	C
	ELEVAGE / <i>Livestock raising</i>	D	D	D
	ADMINISTRATIF / <i>Administrative work</i>	E	E	E
	BOUTIQUIER / <i>Small shop owner</i>	F	F	F
	PETIT COMMERCE (DANS UN MARCHÉ, ROUTE, MAISON, ETC) / <i>Small business owner</i>	G	G	G
	PETIT METIER (MENUISIER, MAÇONS, TALLEUR, MECANICIEN, AUTRES) / <i>Skilled tradesperson (carpenter, mason, tailor, mechanic)</i>	H	H	H
	APPRENTICE (MENUISIER, MAÇON, TAILLEUR,	I	I	I

MECANICIEN, AUTRES) / <i>Apprentice (carpenter, mason, tailor, mechanic)</i>			
DOMESTIQUE / <i>Housekeeper/ Domestic labour</i>	J	J	J
FONCTIONNAIRES (INFIRMIERE, ENSEIGNANT, SAGE-FEMME, ETC) / <i>Civil servant (nurse, teacher, midwife, etc)</i>	K	K	K
MILITAIRE / <i>Military</i>	L	L	L
POLICIER / <i>Police</i>	M	M	M
FAMILLE / <i>Family</i>	N	N	N
AUTRE (PRECISER) []	X1	X1	X1
AUTRE (PRECISER) []	X2	X2	X2
Ne sait pas/ <i>don't know</i>	97	97	97

230	Dans le 12 derneirs mois, buvait-t-il/elle des boissons alcoolisées? <i>In the last 12 months, does he/she drink alcoholic drinks?</i>	Oui	1	→233
		Non	0	
		REFUSE / PAS DE REPONSE	99	
231	Dans le 12 derniers mois, combien de fois buvait-t-il/elle des boissons alcoolisées? <i>If yes, how often does he/she drink alcohol?</i> LISEZ LA LISTE ET ENTOUREZ UNIQUEMENT CELLE INDIQUEE	Chaque jour ou presque chaque jour <i>Everyday or nearly everyday</i>	1	
		1-2 fois par semaine / 1-2 times per week	2	
		1-3 fois par mois / 1-3 times per month	3	
		Au maximum 1 fois par mois <i>Maximum of 1 time per month</i>	4	
		Au maximum 6 fois par année <i>Maximum of 6 times per year</i>	5	
		JE NE SAIS PAS/ JE NE ME RAPPELE PAS	97	
		REFUSE / PAS DE REPONSE	96	
232	Dans les 12 derniers mois, combien de fois avez-vous vu votre partenaire soûl(e)? Presque chaque jour, chaque semaine, une fois dans le mois, moins d'une fois dans le mois ou jamais ? <i>In the past 12 months (in your last relationship), how often have you seen your partner drunk? Woud you say most days, weekly, once a month, less than once a month, never?</i>	Presque chaque jour / Most day	1	
		Chaque semaine / Weekly	2	
		Une fois dans le mois / Once a month	3	
		Moins d'une fois dans le mois / Less than once a month	4	
		Jamais / Never	0	
		REFUSE / PAS DE REPONSE	96	

233	Dans cette section, je voudrais demander des questions sur votre partenaire. Répondez s'il vous plaît, par oui ou non à ces questions. *LISEZ LES CHOIX AVEC CHAQUE PHRASE* <i>In this section, tell me if you agree or not with the following statements.</i> <i>*Read the choices with each phrase*</i>	Oui Yes	Non No	
		a) Votre partenaire a plus de force que vous dans les décisions importantes qui nous concernent. <i>Your partner holds more weight than you when making important decisions.</i>	1	0
		b) La plupart du temps, vous faites ce que votre partenaire veut. <i>Most of the time, you do what your partner wants.</i>	1	0
		c) Quand votre partenaire et vous ne sommes pas d'accord, vous vous entendez avec lui/elle tout de même. / <i>When you and your partner disagree, you will agree with him/her anyway.</i>	1	0
		d) Votre partenaire fait ce qu'il/elle veut, même si vous n'êtes pas d'accord. <i>Your partner does what he/she wants, even if you don't want him/her to.</i>	1	0
		e) Votre partenaire décide seule comment l'argent de la famille est dépensé.	1	0

	<i>Your partner alone decides how family money is spent.</i>		
f)	Votre partenaire écoute rarement vos problèmes. <i>Your partner rarely listens to your problems.</i>	1	0
g)	Vous écoutez rarement les problèmes de votre partenaire. <i>You rarely listen to your partner's problems.</i>	1	0
h)	HOMMES : Si votre partenaire vous demandez d'utiliser une capote, vous vous fâchez. FEMMES : Si vous demandez à votre partenaire d'utiliser une capote, il se fâche. <i>MEN: If my partner asks me to use a condom, I will get angry.</i> <i>WOMEN: If I ask my partner to use a condom, he will get angry.</i>	1	0

Section 3. NORMES SOCIALES

LISEZ : DANS CETTE COMMUNAUTÉ ET AILLEURS, LES GENS ONT DES IDÉES DIFFÉRENTES SUR LA FAMILLE, SUR LES COMPORTEMENTS ATTENDUS DE L'HOMME ET DE LA FEMME DANS LE FOYER ET SUR LA VIOLENCE. JE VAIS VOUS LIRE UNE LISTE DE DÉCLARATIONS ET JE VOUDRAIS VOUS DEMANDER DE ME DIRE SI VOUS ÊTES D'ACCORD OU NON AVEC CE QUE JE VAIS VOUS DIRE. SENT TOI LIBRE. IL N'Y A PAS DE MAUVAISES REPONSES. TOUTES LES RESPONES SONT BONNES.

IN THIS COMMUNITY AND ELSEWHERE, PEOPLE HAVE DIFFERENT IDEAS ABOUT FAMILIES, WHAT IS EXPECTED BEHAVIOR FOR MEN AND WOMEN IN THE HOME AND VIOLENCE. I AM GOING TO READ YOU A LIST OF STATEMENTS, AND I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU TO TELL ME WHETHER YOU AGREE OR DISAGREE WITH THE STATEMENT. THERE ARE NO RIGHT OR WRONG ANSWERS.

		D'ACCORD Agree	PAS D'ACCORD Disagree
301	Selon vous, est-ce qu'un homme a raison de frapper sa femme si: <i>In your opinion, does a man have a reason to hit his wife if :</i>		
a)	elle lui désobéie <i>she disobeys him</i>	1	0
b)	il la suspecte d'être infidèle <i>he suspects she has been unfaithful</i>	1	0
c)	il sait qu'elle a été infidèle <i>he finds out that she has been unfaithful</i>	1	0
d)	elle utilise son temps à discuter avec sa voisine au lieu de s'occuper des enfants <i>she gossips with the neighbours instead of taking care of the children</i>	1	0
e)	elle ne prépare pas le repas à temps <i>she does not prepare the meals on time</i>	1	0
f)	elle refuse d'avoir des rapports sexuels avec lui <i>she refuses to have sex with him</i>	1	0
g)	elle n'accomplit pas les tâches ménagères à sa satisfaction <i>she does not complete her household work to his satisfaction</i>	1	0
h)	elle néglige les enfants <i>She neglects the children⁵</i>	1	0
i)	elle se dispute verbale avec son mari <i>she argues with her husband</i>	1	0
j)	elle brûle la nourriture <i>she burns the food</i>	1	0
302	A votre avis, est-ce qu'une femme peut refuser de coucher avec son mari si: <i>In your opinion, a woman can refuse to have sex with her husband if :</i>		
a)	elle ne le veut pas <i>she does not want to</i>	1	0
b)	il est ivre <i>he is drunk</i>	1	0
c)	elle est malade <i>she is sick</i>	1	0
d)	il la maltraite <i>he mistreats her</i>	1	0
e)	elle le suspecte d'être infidèle <i>she suspects he has been unfaithful</i>	1	0
f)	elle sait qu'il est infidèle <i>she knows that he has been unfaithful</i>	1	0
g)	il refuse d'utiliser des préservatifs (capotes) <i>he refuses to use condoms</i>	1	0

303	Dans cette section, s'il vous plaît, dites-moi si vous êtes d'accord ou pas avec ce que je vais dire.			
	<i>In this section, please tell me if you agree or disagree with each statement.</i>	** LISEZ LES CHOIX AVEC CHAQUE PHRASE **		
		OUI	NON	
a)	Les rôles des hommes dans la famille doivent changer <i>The role of men in the family should change</i>	a	1	0
b)	Les rôles des femmes dans la famille doivent changer <i>The role of women in the family should change</i>	b	1	0
c)	C'est honteux de voir un homme marié laver les assiettes <i>It is embarrassing for a married man to be seen by his friends washing dishes</i>	c.	1	0
d)	Une femme violentée dans la famille doit tolérer pour garder la famille ensemble <i>A woman should tolerate violence to keep the family together</i>	d.	1	0
e)	Quand une femme est frappée par son mari, elle doit dire à quelqu'un <i>A woman should tell someone when her husband beats her</i>	e.	1	0
f)	Si un homme enceinte une femme, l'enfant est de la responsabilité des deux <i>If a man gets a woman pregnant, the child is the responsibility of both</i>	f.	1	0
g)	Les comportements des femmes sont la cause pour la violence utilisée contre elles par leurs maris ou leurs copins <i>Women are to blame for the violence their husbands or boyfriends use against them</i>	g.	1	0
h)	Un mari a le droit de frapper sa femme s'il se fâche contre elle. <i>A husband has the right to slap his wife when he is angry with her</i>	h.	1	0
i)	Une femme doit obéir à son mari même si elle n'est pas d'accord avec lui <i>A woman should obey her husband even if she disagrees with him</i>	i.	1	0
j)	Il est important pour un homme de montrer à sa femme qu'il est le chef de la famille <i>It is important that a man to show his wife that he is the head of the family</i>	j.	1	0
k)	Si les hommes et les femmes ont les mêmes droits alors les hommes vont perdre leur autorité <i>If men and women have the same rights, then men will lose their authority</i>	k.	1	0
l)	C'est plus important de mettre un garçon à l'école qu'une fille <i>It is more important to put a boy in school than a girl</i>	l.	1	0
m)	La violence contre une femme dans les foyers détruit toute la famille <i>Violence against women in the home harms the whole family</i>	m	1	0
n)	Un homme modèle doit avoir plusieurs copines ou femmes <i>An model man has several girlfriends or wives</i>	n.	1	0
o)	Le seul but des femmes est d'être une bonne femme et une bonne mère <i>The only goal of woman should be to become a good wife and mother</i>	o.	1	0
p)	Un homme modèle est un homme qui influence par sa force et qui domine sur son ménage <i>A model man is someone who uses force and dominates his family</i>	p.	1	0
q)	C'est une bonne idée pour un homme d'intervenir pour arrêter un autre homme qui est entrain de frapper sa femme ou sa petite amie <i>A man should intervene and stop another man who is hitting his wife or girlfriend</i>	q.	1	0
r)	Une femme pourrait faire un bon leader communautaire <i>A woman would make a good community leader</i>	r.	1	0
s)	Une femme pourrait faire un bon chef du village <i>A woman would make a good village chief</i>	s.	1	0
t)	Une femme peut forcer un homme avoir des relations sexuelles quand il n'a pas envie <i>A woman can force a man to have sex when he does not want</i>	t.	1	0

Section 4. AUTRES EXPERIENCES DANS VOTRE VIE

LISEZ A HAUTE VOIX: Notre pays a traversé une période difficile. Pendant et même après la guerre, beaucoup de personnes ont connu des choses difficiles. Maintenant, je vais vous lire une liste de choses qui sont arrivées à certaines personnes. Je voudrais savoir si vous avez vécu ces choses. Réassurez-vous que votre nom ne serait jamais mentionné et ce que vous direz pourrait nous aider à améliorer notre action dans votre village. Si vous n'êtes pas à l'aise, nous pouvons arrêter l'entretien.

Our country has gone through a difficult period. During and after the Crisis many people had difficult experiences. Right now, I would like to read you a list of events that happened to some people. I would like to know if you experienced these things. Be assured that your name is never mentioned in this questionnaire and everything that you say will help IRC understand what happened in this community. If you feel uncomfortable with these questions, we can stop at any time.

** LISEZ CHAQUE PHRASE ET CHAQUE PERIODE **		A) Avant le coup d'Etat (1999)?			B) Pendant la Crise, entre 1999-2007?			C) Entre 2008 et 2010?		
		OUI	NON	NSP	OUI	NON	NSP	OUI	NON	NSP
401	Viviez-vous en Côte d'Ivoire <i>You lived in CI</i>	1	0	97	1	0	97	1	0	97
402	Viviez-vous dans ce village la plupart du temps <i>You lived in this village most of the time</i>	1	0	97	1	0	97	1	0	97
403	Ce village a-t-il été attaqué <i>This village was attacked</i>	1	0	97	1	0	97	1	0	97
404	Aviez-vous eu peur pour votre vie <i>You were afraid for your life</i>	1	0	97	1	0	97	1	0	97
405	Est-ce que quelqu'un dans votre famille a été menacé <i>Someone in your family was threatened</i>	1	0	97	1	0	97	1	0	97
406	Aviez-vous été obligé de quitter ce village <i>You were forced to flee your village</i>	1	0	97	1	0	97	1	0	97
407	Étiez-vous obligé de vous cacher en brousse <i>You were forced to hide in the bush</i>	1	0	97	1	0	97	1	0	97
408	Aviez-vous été gravement blessé par un couteau, machette, fusil ou battu pendant un acte de violence <i>You were seriously injured due to a knife, gunshot or fighting by an act of violence</i>	1	0	97	1	0	97	1	0	97
409	Aviez-vous vu un membre de votre famille, ou un(e) ami(e) proche, gravement blessé ou tué pendant un acte de violence <i>A member of your family, or someone close to you, was seriously injured or killed by an act of violence</i>	1	0	97	1	0	97	1	0	97
410	Avez-vous été menacé d'être tué par les hommes en armes <i>You were harassed by armed forces with threats to your life</i>	1	0	97	1	0	97	1	0	97
411	Aviez-vous été forcé de travailler pour ceux qui ont attaqué votre village <i>You were forced to work by someone who attacked your village</i>	1	0	97	1	0	97	1	0	97
412	Aviez-vous été frappé ou mail traité(e) par les hommes en armes	1	0	97	1	0	97	1	0	97

	<i>You were beaten by armed forces</i>						
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		A) Avant le coup d'Etat (1999)?			B) Pendant la Crise, entre 1999-2007?			C) Entre 2008 et 2010?		
		OUI	NON	NSP	OUI	NON	NSP	OUI	NON	NSP
413	Aviez-vous été obligé d'avoir des relations sexuelles à fin de recevoir quelque chose, comme la nourriture ou protection pour votre famille <i>You were compelled to engage in sex in order to receive something such as food or protection for your family?</i>	1	0	97	1	0	97	1	0	97
414	Aviez-vous été obligé de coucher avec quelqu'un qui a attaqué votre village <i>You were forced to sleep with someone who attacked your village</i>	1	0	97	1	0	97	1	0	97
415	Aviez-vous utilisé une arme ou autre chose (p.ex., un bâton, un fissure, un couteau, un caillou, etc.) contre quelqu'un <i>You used a gun or a weapon against someone</i>	1	0	97	1	0	97	1	0	97
416	Aviez-vous blessé gravement quelqu'un <i>You seriously injured someone</i>	1	0	97	1	0	97	1	0	97
417	Aviez-vous été obligé de tuer quelqu'un pour défendre vs votre vie <i>You were forced to kill someone in self-defence</i>	1	0	97	1	0	97	1	0	97

Section 5. VIOLENCE (NON-PARTENAIRE)

VIOLENCE (NON-PARTNER)

LISEZ A HAUTE VOIX: Pendant et en dehors de la crise, des personnes ont peut-être subi des actes de violence par leurs parents ou des personnes qu'ils connaissent ou encore par des étrangers. Si ça ne vous dérange pas, je voudrais vous poser des questions à ce sujet. Est-ce que ça va?

During and after the crisis, people have been subjected to acts of violence by family members, acquaintances, and even strangers. If you do not mind, I would like to ask you some questions about this. Is that OK?

(NON-PARTENAIRE) VIOLENCE PHYSIQUE SUBI (ADULTE, ≥15 ANS)

(Non-Partner) Physical Violence

501	(A) Depuis l'âge de 15 ans jusqu'à maintenant, à part votre partenaire, est-ce que quelqu'un a vous giflé, vous a poussé ou secoué? INVESTIGUEZ <i>Since the age of 15, apart from your partner, has anyone in your life slapped, pushed or shoved you?</i>	OUI	1	→501(B)
		NON	0	→502

(B) SI OUI: Qui vous a fait ça? Qui d'autre? LISEZ LA LISTE ET ENTOUREZ POUR TOUTES LES PERSONNES MENTIONNEES SI OUI, DEMANDEZ (C), SI NON, PASSEZ A POINT SUIVANT <i>If yes, who did this to you? Who else?</i> READ THE LIST AND CIRCLE FOR ALL PEOPLE MENTIONED	(C) SI OUI: Est-ce que cela s'est passé avant le coup d'état en 1999? Pendant la crise 1999-2007? Ou entre 2008 et maintenant? <i>Did this happen before the coup d'état in 1999? During the war, between 1999-2007? Or between 2008 and now?</i>
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	OUI	NON	A) Avant le coup d'état (1999)? →ALLER A B	B) Pendant la Crise, entre 1999-2007? →ALLER A C	C) Entre 2008 et maintenant?
a. Père / <i>Father</i>	1	0	A	B	C
b. Mère / <i>Mother</i>	1	0	A	B	C
c. Beau-père / <i>Father-in-law</i>	1	0	A	B	C
d. Autre homme de la famille / <i>Other male family member</i>	1	0	A	B	C
e. Belle-mère / <i>Mother-in-law</i>	1	0	A	B	C
f. Autre femme de la famille / <i>Other female family member</i>	1	0	A	B	C
g. Rivale / <i>Other wife of your husband</i>	1	0	A	B	C
h. Maître / <i>Teacher</i>	1	0	A	B	C
i. Personne qui a attaqué le village / <i>Combattant</i>	1	0	A	B	C
j. Corps habillés / <i>Police</i>	1	0	A	B	C
k. Un ami de la famille / <i>Male friend of the family</i>	1	0	A	B	C
l. Une amie de la famille / <i>Female friend of the family</i>	1	0	A	B	C
m. camarade (homme) / <i>Friend (male)</i>	1	0	A	B	C
n. Camarade (femme) / <i>Friend (female)</i>	1	0	A	B	C
o. Voisin (homme) / <i>Neighbour (male)</i>	1	0	A	B	C
p. Voisine (femme) / <i>Neighbour (female)</i>	1	0	A	B	C
q. Un homme étranger / <i>Stranger (man)</i>	1	0	A	B	C
r. Une femme étrangère / <i>Stranger (woman)</i>	1	0	A	B	C
s. Leader religieux / <i>Religious leader</i>	1	0	A	B	C
X1.AUTRE (PRECISER) []	1	0	A	B	C
X2.AUTRE (PRECISER)	1	0	A	B	C

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502	<p>(A) Depuis l'âge de 15 ans jusqu'à maintenant, à part votre partenaire, est-ce que quelqu'un vous a frappé avec sa main ou avec autre chose qui vous a fait mal? INVESTIGUEZ <i>Since the age of 15, apart from your partner, has anyone Hit you with his/her hand or something that could hurt you?</i></p>	<p>OUI</p> <p>NON</p>	<p>1</p> <p>0</p>	<p>→502(B)</p> <p>→503</p>																																																																																																																																												
	<p>(B) SI OUI: Qui vous a fait ça? Qui d'autre? LISEZ LA LISTE ET ENTOUREZ POUR TOUTES LES PERSONNES MENTIONNEES SI OUI, DEMANDEZ (C), SI NON, PASSEZ A POINT SUIVANT <i>If yes, who did this to you? Who else?</i> READ THE LIST AND CIRCLE FOR ALL PEOPLE MENTIONED</p>	<p>(C) SI OUI : Est-ce que cela s'est passé avant le coup d'état en 1999? Pendant la crise 1999-2007? Ou entre 2008 et maintenant? <i>Did this happen before the coup d'état in 1999? During the war, between 1999-2007? Or between 2008 and now?</i></p>																																																																																																																																														
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C) Ou entre 2008 et maintenant?	a. Père / Father	1	0	A	B	C	b. Mère / Mother	1	0	A	B	C	c. Beau-père / Father-in-law	1	0	A	B	C	d. Autre homme de la famille /Other male family member	1	0	A	B	C	e. Belle-mère / Mother-in-law	1	0	A	B	C	f. Autre femme de la famille / Other female family member	1	0	A	B	C	g. Rivale / Other wife of your husband	1	0	A	B	C	h. Maître / Teacher	1	0	A	B	C	i. Personne qui a attaqué le village / Combattant	1	0	A	B	C	j. Corps habiles / Police	1	0	A	B	C	k. Un ami de la famille Male friend of the family	1	0	A	B	C	l. Une amie de la famille / Female friend of the family	1	0	A	B	C	m. Camarade (homme)/ Friend (male)	1	0	A	B	C	n. Camarade (femme)/ Friend (female)	1	0	A	B	C	o. Voisin (homme) / Neighbour (male)	1	0	A	B	C	p. Voisine (femme) / Neighbour (female)	1	0	A	B	C	q. Un homme étranger / Stranger (man)	1	0	A	B	C	r. Une femme étrangère / Stranger (woman)	1	0	A	B	C	s. Leader religieux / Religious leader	1	0	A	B	C	X1.AUTRE (PRECISER)	1	0	A	B	C	[]						X2.AUTRE (PRECISER)	1	0	A	B	C	[]				
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503	(A) Depuis l'âge de 15 ans jusqu'à maintenant, à part votre partenaire, est-ce que quelqu'un a vous donné des coups de pied, vous a traîné ou battu ? INVESTIGUEZ <i>Since the age of 15, apart from your partner, has anyone kicked, dragged or beaten you?</i>		OUI	1	→503(B)
			NON	0	→504
(B) SI OUI: Qui vous a fait ça? Qui d'autre? LISEZ LA LISTE ET ENTOUREZ POUR TOUTES LES PERSONNES MENTIONNEES SI OUI, DEMANDEZ (C), SI NON, PASSEZ A POINT SUIVANT <i>If yes, who did this to you? Who else?</i> READ THE LIST AND CIRCLE FOR ALL PEOPLE MENTIONED			(C) SI OUI : Est-ce que cela s'est passé avant le coup d'état en 1999? Pendant la crise 1999-2007? Ou entre 2008 et maintenant? <i>Did this happen before the coup d'état in 1999? During the war, between 1999-2007? Or between 2008 and now?</i>		
			Oui	Non	
			A) Avant le coup d'état (1999)?	B) Pendant la Crise, entre 1999-2007?	C) Ou entre 2008 et maintenant? (2008-2010)
a. Père / Father			1	0	A B C
b. Mère / Mother			1	0	A B C
c. Beau-père / Father-in-law			1	0	A B C
d. Autre homme de la famille / Other male family member			1	0	A B C
e. Belle-mère / Mother-in-law			1	0	A B C
f. Autre femme de la famille / Other female family member			1	0	A B C
g. Rivale / Other wife of your husband			1	0	A B C
h. Maître / Teacher			1	0	A B C
i. Personne qui a attaqué le village / Combattant			1	0	A B C
j. Corps habiles / Police			1	0	A B C
k. Un ami de la famille Male friend of the family			1	0	A B C
l. Une amie de la famille / Female friend of the family			1	0	A B C
m. Copain/camarade / Friend (male)			1	0	A B C
n. Copine/camarade / Friend (female)			1	0	A B C
o. Voisin (homme) / Neighbour (male)			1	0	A B C
p. Voisine (femme) / Neighbour (female)			1	0	A B C
q. Un home étranger / Stranger (man)			1	0	A B C
r. Une femme étrangère / Stranger (woman)			1	0	A B C
s. Leader religieux / Religious leader			1	0	A B C
X1.AUTRE (PRECISER) []			1	0	A B C
X2.AUTRE (PRECISER) []			1	0	A B C

(NON-PARTENAIRE) VIOLENCE PHYSIQUE SUBI (ADULTE, ≥15 ANS) <i>(Non-Partner) Physical Violence</i>						
504	(A) Depuis l'âge de 15 ans jusqu'à maintenant, à part votre partenaire, est-ce que quelqu'un a vous étranglé ou a causé des brûlures intentionnellement ? INVESTIGUEZ <i>Since the age of 15, apart from your partner, has anyone choked or burnt you intentionally?</i>	OUI	1	→504(B)		
		NON	0	→505		
(B) SI OUI: Qui vous a fait ça? Qui d'autre? LISEZ LA LISTE ET ENTOUREZ POUR TOUTES LES PERSONNES MENTIONNEES SI OUI, DEMANDEZ (C), SI NON, PASSEZ A POINT SUIVANT <i>If yes, who did this to you? Who else?</i> READ THE LIST AND CIRCLE FOR ALL PEOPLE MENTIONED		(C) SI OUI : Est-ce que cela s'est passé avant le coup d'état en 1999? Pendant la crise 1999-2007? Ou entre 2008 et maintenant? <i>Did this happen before the coup d'état in 1999? During the war, between 1999-2007? Or between 2008 and now?</i>				
		Oui	Non	A) Avant le coup d'état (1999)?	B) Pendant la Crise, entre 1999-2007?	C) Ou entre 2008 et maintenant?
a. Père / <i>Father</i>		1	0	A	B	C
b. Mère / <i>Mother</i>		1	0	A	B	C
c. Beau-père / <i>Father-in-law</i>		1	0	A	B	C
d. Autre homme de la famille / <i>Other male family member</i>		1	0	A	B	C
e. Belle-mère / <i>Mother-in-law</i>		1	0	A	B	C
f. Autre femme de la famille / <i>Other female family member</i>		1	0	A	B	C
g. Rivale / <i>Other wife of your husband</i>		1	0	A	B	C
h. Maître / <i>Teacher</i>		1	0	A	B	C
i. Personne qui a attaqué le village / <i>Combattant</i>		1	0	A	B	C
j. Corps habiles / <i>Police</i>		1	0	A	B	C
k. Un ami de la famille / <i>Male friend of the family</i>		1	0	A	B	C
l. Une amie de la famille / <i>Female friend of the family</i>		1	0	A	B	C
m. Copain/camarade / <i>Friend (male)</i>		1	0	A	B	C
n. Copine/camarade / <i>Friend (female)</i>		1	0	A	B	C
o. Voisin (homme) / <i>Neighbour (male)</i>		1	0	A	B	C
p. Voisine (femme) / <i>Neighbour (female)</i>		1	0	A	B	C
q. Un home étranger / <i>Stranger (man)</i>		1	0	A	B	C
r. Une femme étrangère / <i>Stranger (woman)</i>		1	0	A	B	C
s. Leader religieux / <i>Religious leader</i>		1	0	A	B	C
X1.AUTRE (PRECISER) []		1	0	A	B	C
X2.AUTRE (PRECISER) []		1	0	A	B	C

(NON-PARTENAIRE) VIOLENCE PHYSIQUE SUBI (ADULTE, ≥15 ANS) <i>(Non-Partner) Physical Violence</i>						
505	(A) Depuis l'âge de 15 ans jusqu'à maintenant, à part votre partenaire, est-ce que quelqu'un vous a <i>menacé d'utiliser</i> un fusil, un couteau ou une autre arme contre vous ? INVESTIGUEZ <i>Since the age of 15, apart from your partner, has anyone threatened to use a gun, knife or other weapon against you?</i>	OUI	1	→505(B)		
		NON	0	→506		
(B) SI OUI: Qui vous a fait ça? Qui d'autre? LISEZ LA LISTE ET ENTOUREZ POUR TOUTES LES PERSONNES MENTIONNEES SI OUI, DEMANDEZ (C), SI NON, PASSEZ A POINT SUIVANT <i>If yes, who did this to you? Who else?</i> READ THE LIST AND CIRCLE FOR ALL PEOPLE MENTIONED		(C) SI OUI : Est-ce que cela s'est passé avant le coup d'état en 1999? Pendant la crise 1999-2007? Ou entre 2008 et maintenant? <i>Did this happen before the coup d'état in 1999? During the war, between 1999-2007? Or between 2008 and now?</i>				
		Oui	Non	A) Avant le coup d'état (1999)?	B) Pendant la Crise, entre 1999-2007?	C) Ou entre 2008 et maintenant?
a. Père / <i>Father</i>		1	0	A	B	C
b. Mère / <i>Mother</i>		1	0	A	B	C
c. Beau-père / <i>Father-in-law</i>		1	0	A	B	C
d. Autre homme de la famille / <i>Other male family member</i>		1	0	A	B	C
e. Belle-mère / <i>Mother-in-law</i>		1	0	A	B	C
f. Autre femme de la famille / <i>Other female family member</i>		1	0	A	B	C
g. Rivale / <i>Other wife of your husband</i>		1	0	A	B	C
h. Maître / <i>Teacher</i>		1	0	A	B	C
i. Personne qui a attaqué le village / <i>Combattant</i>		1	0	A	B	C
j. Corps habiles / <i>Police</i>		1	0	A	B	C
k. Un ami de la famille / <i>Male friend of the family</i>		1	0	A	B	C
l. Une amie de la famille / <i>Female friend of the family</i>		1	0	A	B	C
m. Copain/camarade / <i>Friend (male)</i>		1	0	A	B	C
n. Copine/camarade / <i>Friend (female)</i>		1	0	A	B	C
o. Voisin (homme) / <i>Neighbour (male)</i>		1	0	A	B	C
p. Voisine (femme) / <i>Neighbour (female)</i>		1	0	A	B	C
q. Un home étranger / <i>Stranger (man)</i>		1	0	A	B	C
r. Une femme étrangère / <i>Stranger (woman)</i>		1	0	A	B	C
s. Leader religieux / <i>Religious leader</i>		1	0	A	B	C
X1.AUTRE (PRECISER)		1	0	A	B	C
[]						
X2.AUTRE (PRECISER)		1	0	A	B	C
[]						

(NON-PARTENAIRE) VIOLENCE PHYSIQUE SUBI (ADULTE, ≥15 ANS) <i>(Non-Partner) Physical Violence</i>						
506	(A) Depuis l'âge de 15 ans jusqu'à maintenant, à part votre partenaire, est-ce que quelqu'un a vous a tiré dessus, ou attaqué avec une arme? INVESTIGUEZ <i>Since the age of 15, apart from your partner, has anyone in your life shot at or attacked with a weapon?</i>	OUI	1	→506(B)		
		NON	0	→507		
(B) SI OUI: Qui vous a fait ça? Qui d'autre? LISEZ LA LISTE ET ENTOUREZ POUR TOUTES LES PERSONNES MENTIONNEES SI OUI, DEMANDEZ (C), SI NON, PASSEZ A POINT SUIVANT <i>If yes, who did this to you? Who else?</i> READ THE LIST AND CIRCLE FOR ALL PEOPLE MENTIONED		(C) SI OUI : Est-ce que cela s'est passé avant le coup d'état en 1999? Pendant la crise 1999-2007? Ou entre 2008 et maintenant? <i>Did this happen before the coup d'état in 1999? During the war, between 1999-2007? Or between 2008 and now?</i>				
		Oui	Non	A) Avant le coup d'état (1999)?	B) Pendant la Crise, entre 1999-2007?	C) Ou entre 2008 et maintenant?
a. Père / <i>Father</i>		1	0	A	B	C
b. Mère / <i>Mother</i>		1	0	A	B	C
c. Beau-père / <i>Father-in-law</i>		1	0	A	B	C
d. Autre homme de la famille / <i>Other male family member</i>		1	0	A	B	C
e. Belle-mère / <i>Mother-in-law</i>		1	0	A	B	C
f. Autre femme de la famille / <i>Other female family member</i>		1	0	A	B	C
g. Rivale / <i>Other wife of your husband</i>		1	0	A	B	C
h. Maître / <i>Teacher</i>		1	0	A	B	C
i. Personne qui a attaqué le village / <i>Combattant</i>		1	0	A	B	C
j. Corps habiles / <i>Police</i>		1	0	A	B	C
k. Un ami de la famille / <i>Male friend of the family</i>		1	0	A	B	C
l. Une amie de la famille / <i>Female friend of the family</i>		1	0	A	B	C
m. Copain/camarade / <i>Friend (male)</i>		1	0	A	B	C
n. Copine/camarade / <i>Friend (female)</i>		1	0	A	B	C
o. Voisin (homme) / <i>Neighbour (male)</i>		1	0	A	B	C
p. Voisine (femme) / <i>Neighbour (female)</i>		1	0	A	B	C
q. Un home étranger / <i>Stranger (man)</i>		1	0	A	B	C
r. Une femme étrangère / <i>Stranger (woman)</i>		1	0	A	B	C
s. Leader religieux / <i>Religious leader</i>		1	0	A	B	C
X1.AUTRE (PRECISER)		1	0	A	B	C
[]						
X2.AUTRE (PRECISER)		1	0	A	B	C
[]						

(NON-PARTENAIRE) VIOLENCE SEXUEL SUBI (ADULT, ≥15 YEARS OLD) <i>(Non-Partner) Sexual Violence</i>					
507	(A) Depuis l'âge de 15 ans jusqu'à maintenant, à part votre partenaire, est-ce que quelqu'un vous a forcé ou brutalisé à coucher avec lui ou elle ou quelqu'un d'autre contre votre volonté? INVESTIGUEZ <i>Since the age of 15, apart from your partner, has anyone physically forced you to have sex with him or her against your will?</i>		OUI	1	→507(B)
			NON	0	→508
(B) SI OUI: Qui vous a fait ça? Qui d'autre? LISEZ LA LISTE ET ENTOUREZ POUR TOUTES LES PERSONNES MENTIONNEES SI OUI, DEMANDEZ (C), SI NON, PASSEZ A POINT SUIVANT <i>If yes, who did this to you? Who else?</i> READ THE LIST AND CIRCLE FOR ALL PEOPLE MENTIONED			(C) SI OUI : Est-ce que cela s'est passé avant le coup d'état en 1999? Pendant la crise 1999-2007? Ou entre 2008 et maintenant? <i>Did this happen before the coup d'état in 1999? During the war, between 1999-2007? Or between 2008 and now?</i>		
			Oui	Non	
			A) Avant le coup d'état (1999)?	B) Pendant la Crise, entre 1999-2007?	C) Ou entre 2008 et maintenant?
a. Père / <i>Father</i>			1	0	A B C
b. Mère / <i>Mother</i>			1	0	A B C
c. Beau-père / <i>Father-in-law</i>			1	0	A B C
d. Autre homme de la famille / <i>Other male family member</i>			1	0	A B C
e. Belle-mère / <i>Mother-in-law</i>			1	0	A B C
f. Autre femme de la famille / <i>Other female family member</i>			1	0	A B C
g. Rivale / <i>Other wife of your husband</i>			1	0	A B C
h. Maître / <i>Teacher</i>			1	0	A B C
i. Personne qui a attaqué le village / <i>Combattant</i>			1	0	A B C
j. Corps habiles / <i>Police</i>			1	0	A B C
k. Un ami de la famille / <i>Male friend of the family</i>			1	0	A B C
l. Une amie de la famille / <i>Female friend of the family</i>			1	0	A B C
m. Copain/camarade / <i>Friend (male)</i>			1	0	A B C
n. Copine/camarade / <i>Friend (female)</i>			1	0	A B C
o. Voisin (homme) / <i>Neighbour (male)</i>			1	0	A B C
p. Voisine (femme) / <i>Neighbour (female)</i>			1	0	A B C
q. Un home étranger / <i>Stranger (man)</i>			1	0	A B C
r. Une femme étrangère / <i>Stranger (woman)</i>			1	0	A B C
s. Leader religieux / <i>Religious leader</i>			1	0	A B C
X1.AUTRE (PRECISER)			1	0	A B C
[]					
X2.AUTRE (PRECISER)			1	0	A B C
[]					

(NON-PARTENAIRE) VIOLENCE SEXUEL SUBI (ADULT, ≥15 YEARS OLD) <i>(Non-Partner) Sexual Violence Experienced</i>						
508	(A) Depuis l'âge de 15 ans jusqu'à maintenant, à part votre partenaire, est-ce que quelqu'un vous a contraint à avoir des rapports sexuels avec lui ou elle ou quelqu'un d'autre en vous menaçant verbalement ou en vous effrayant? INVESTIGUEZ <i>Since the age of 15, apart from your partner, have you ever been coerced to have sex because you were threatened or frightened?</i>	OUI	1	→508(B)		
		NON	0	→509		
(B) SI OUI: Qui vous a fait ça? Qui d'autre? LISEZ LA LISTE ET ENTOUREZ POUR TOUTES LES PERSONNES MENTIONNEES SI OUI, DEMANDEZ (C), SI NON, PASSEZ A POINT SUIVANT <i>If yes, who did this to you? Who else?</i> READ THE LIST AND CIRCLE FOR ALL PEOPLE MENTIONED		(C) SI OUI : Est-ce que cela s'est passé avant le coup d'état en 1999? Pendant la crise 1999-2007? Ou entre 2008 et maintenant? <i>Did this happen before the coup d'état in 1999? During the war, between 1999-2007? Or between 2008 and now?</i>				
		Oui	Non	A) Avant le coup d'état (1999)?	B) Pendant la Crise, entre 1999-2007?	C) Ou entre 2008 et maintenant?
a. Père / Father		1	0	A	B	C
b. Mère / Mother		1	0	A	B	C
c. Beau-père / Father-in-law		1	0	A	B	C
d. Autre homme de la famille / Other male family member		1	0	A	B	C
e. Belle-mère / Mother-in-law		1	0	A	B	C
f. Autre femme de la famille / Other female family member		1	0	A	B	C
g. Rivale / Other wife of your husband		1	0	A	B	C
h. Maître / Teacher		1	0	A	B	C
i. Personne qui a attaqué le village / Combattant		1	0	A	B	C
j. Corps habiles / Police		1	0	A	B	C
k. Un ami de la famille / Male friend of the family		1	0	A	B	C
l. Une amie de la famille / Female friend of the family		1	0	A	B	C
m. Copain/camarade / Friend (male)		1	0	A	B	C
n. Copine/camarade / Friend (female)		1	0	A	B	C
o. Voisin (homme) / Neighbour (male)		1	0	A	B	C
p. Voisine (femme) / Neighbour (female)		1	0	A	B	C
q. Un homme étranger / Stranger (man)		1	0	A	B	C
r. Une femme étrangère / Stranger (woman)		1	0	A	B	C
s. Leader religieux / Religious leader		1	0	A	B	C
X1.AUTRE (PRECISER)		1	0	A	B	C
[]						
X2.AUTRE (PRECISER)		1	0	A	B	C
[]						

(NON-PARTENNAIRE) VIOLENCE SEXUEL SUBI (ENFANT, MOINS DE 15 ANS) <i>(Non-Partner) Child Sexual Abuse Experienced</i>						
509	(A) Avant l'âge de 15 ans, à part votre partenaire, est-ce que quelqu'un vous a forcé ou brutalisé à coucher avec lui ou elle ou quelqu'un d'autre contre votre volonté? INVESTIGUEZ <i>Before the age of 15, apart from your partner, has anyone physically forced to have sex with him, her or someone against your will?</i>	OUI	1	→509(B)		
		NON	0	→510		
(B) SI OUI: Qui vous a fait ça? Qui d'autre? LISEZ LA LISTE ET ENTOUREZ POUR TOUTES LES PERSONNES MENTIONNEES SI OUI, DEMANDEZ (C), SI NON, PASSEZ A POINT SUIVANT <i>If yes, who did this to you? Who else?</i> READ THE LIST AND CIRCLE FOR ALL PEOPLE MENTIONED		(C) SI OUI : Est-ce que cela s'est passé avant le coup d'état en 1999? Pendant la crise 1999-2007? Ou entre 2008 et maintenant? <i>Did this happen before the coup d'état in 1999? During the war, between 1999-2007? Or between 2008 and now?</i>				
		Oui	Non	A) Avant le coup d'état (1999)?	B) Pendant la Crise, entre 1999-2007?	C) Ou entre 2008 et maintenant?
a. Père / Father		1	0	A	B	C
b. Mère / Mother		1	0	A	B	C
c. Beau-père / Father-in-law		1	0	A	B	C
d. Autre homme de la famille /Other male family member		1	0	A	B	C
e. Belle-mère / Mother-in-law		1	0	A	B	C
f. Autre femme de la famille / Other female family member		1	0	A	B	C
g. Rivale / Other wife of your husband		1	0	A	B	C
h. Maître / Teacher		1	0	A	B	C
i. Personne qui a attaqué le village / Combattant		1	0	A	B	C
j. Corps habiles / Police		1	0	A	B	C
k. Un ami de la famille Male friend of the family		1	0	A	B	C
l. Une amie de la famille / Female friend of the family		1	0	A	B	C
m. Copain/camarade / Friend (male)		1	0	A	B	C
n. Copine/camarade / Friend (female)		1	0	A	B	C
o. Voisin (homme) / Neighbour (male)		1	0	A	B	C
p. Voisine (femme) / Neighbour (female)		1	0	A	B	C
q. Un home étranger / Stranger (man)		1	0	A	B	C
r. Une femme étrangère / Stranger (woman)		1	0	A	B	C
s. Leader religieux / Religious leader		1	0	A	B	C
X1.AUTRE (PRECISER)		1	0	A	B	C
[]						
X2.AUTRE (PRECISER)		1	0	A	B	C
[]						

(NON-PARTENNAIRE) VIOLENCE SEXUEL SUBI (ENFANT, MOINS DE 15 ANS) <i>(Non-Partner) Child Sexual Abuse Experienced</i>						
510	(A) Avant l'âge de 15 ans, à part votre partenaire, est-ce que quelqu'un vous a contraint à avoir des rapports sexuels avec lui ou elle ou quelqu'un d'autre en vous menaçant verbalement ou en vous effrayant? INVESTIGUEZ <i>Before the age of 15, apart from your partner, has anyone forced to have sex with someone because you were threatened or frightened, not with physical force?</i>	OUI	1	→510(B)		
		NON	0	→511		
(B) SI OUI: Qui vous a fait ça? Qui d'autre? LISEZ LA LISTE ET ENTOUREZ POUR TOUTES LES PERSONNES MENTIONNEES SI OUI, DEMANDEZ (C), SI NON, PASSEZ A POINT SUIVANT <i>If yes, who did this to you? Who else?</i> READ THE LIST AND CIRCLE FOR ALL PEOPLE MENTIONED		(C) SI OUI : Est-ce que cela s'est passé avant le coup d'état en 1999? Pendant la crise 1999-2007? Ou entre 2008 et maintenant? <i>Did this happen before the coup d'état in 1999? During the war, between 1999-2007? Or between 2008 and now?</i>				
		Oui	Non	A) Avant le coup d'état (1999)?	B) Pendant la Crise, entre 1999-2007?	C) Ou entre 2008 et maintenant?
a. Père / Father		1	0	A	B	C
b. Mère / Mother		1	0	A	B	C
c. Beau-père / Father-in-law		1	0	A	B	C
d. Autre homme de la famille / Other male family member		1	0	A	B	C
e. Belle-mère / Mother-in-law		1	0	A	B	C
f. Autre femme de la famille / Other female family member		1	0	A	B	C
g. Rivale / Other wife of your husband		1	0	A	B	C
h. Maître / Teacher		1	0	A	B	C
i. Personne qui a attaqué le village / Combattant		1	0	A	B	C
j. Corps habiles / Police		1	0	A	B	C
k. Un ami de la famille / Male friend of the family		1	0	A	B	C
l. Une amie de la famille / Female friend of the family		1	0	A	B	C
m. Copain/camarade / Friend (male)		1	0	A	B	C
n. Copine/camarade / Friend (female)		1	0	A	B	C
o. Voisin (homme) / Neighbour (male)		1	0	A	B	C
p. Voisine (femme) / Neighbour (female)		1	0	A	B	C
q. Un homme étranger / Stranger (man)		1	0	A	B	C
r. Une femme étrangère / Stranger (woman)		1	0	A	B	C
s. Leader religieux / Religious leader		1	0	A	B	C
X1.AUTRE (PRECISER)		1	0	A	B	C
[]						
X2.AUTRE (PRECISER)		1	0	A	B	C
[]						

(NON-PARTENNAIRE) VIOLENCE SEXUEL SUBI (ENFANT, MOINS DE 15 ANS)						
511	<p>(a) Avant l'âge de 15 ans, à part votre partenaire, est-ce que quelqu'un a touché sexuellement quand vous ne le voulez, mais vous n'avez pas eu de relations sexuelles ? INVESTIGUEZ Before the age of 15, apart from your partner, has anyone <i>touched you sexually</i> when you did not want it, but you did not have sex (penetration)?</p>	OUI	1	→511(B)		
		NON	0	→SEC 6		
<p>(B) SI OUI: Qui vous a fait ça? Qui d'autre? LISEZ LA LISTE ET ENTOUREZ POUR TOUTES LES PERSONNES MENTIONNEES SI OUI, DEMANDEZ (C), SI NON, PASSEZ A POINT SUIVANT <i>If yes, who did this to you? Who else?</i> READ THE LIST AND CIRCLE FOR ALL PEOPLE MENTIONED</p>		<p>(C) SI OUI : Est-ce que cela s'est passé avant le coup d'état en 1999? Pendant la crise 1999-2007? Ou entre 2008 et maintenant? <i>Did this happen before the coup d'état in 1999? During the war, between 1999-2007? Or between 2008 and now?</i></p>				
		Oui	Non	A) Avant le coup d'état (1999)?	B) Pendant la Crise, entre 1999-2007?	C) Ou entre 2008 et maintenant?
a. Père / Father		1	0	A	B	C
b. Mère / Mother		1	0	A	B	C
c. Beau-père / Father-in-law		1	0	A	B	C
d. Autre homme de la famille /Other male family member		1	0	A	B	C
e. Belle-mère / Mother-in-law		1	0	A	B	C
f. Autre femme de la famille / Other female family member		1	0	A	B	C
g. Rivale / Other wife of your husband		1	0	A	B	C
h. Maître / Teacher		1	0	A	B	C
i. Personne qui a attaqué le village / Combattant		1	0	A	B	C
j. Corps habiles / Police		1	0	A	B	C
k. Un ami de la famille / Male friend of the family		1	0	A	B	C
l. Une amie de la famille / Female friend of the family		1	0	A	B	C
m. Copain/camarade / Friend (male)		1	0	A	B	C
n. Copine/camarade / Friend (female)		1	0	A	B	C
o. Voisin (homme) / Neighbour (male)		1	0	A	B	C
p. Voisine (femme) / Neighbour (female)		1	0	A	B	C
q. Un homme étranger / Stranger (man)		1	0	A	B	C
r. Une femme étrangère / Stranger (woman)		1	0	A	B	C
s. Leader religieux / Religious leader		1	0	A	B	C
X1.AUTRE (PRECISER)		1	0	A	B	C
[]						
X2.AUTRE (PRECISER)		1	0	A	B	C
[]						

Section 6. VOTRE RELATION AVEC VOTRE PARTENNAIRE

Your Relationship with your Partner

VERIFIEZ TABLEAU A: S'IL/ELLE N'A JAMAIS EU DE PARTENAIRE → ALLER A LA SECTION 7

Verify Table A : If she has never had a partner, go to section 7



LIRE A VOIX HAUTE: Les prochaines questions concernent des choses qu'arrivent à plusieurs hommes/femmes et que votre partenaire actuel ou celui du passé a pu vous faire. Si quelqu'un arrive pendant cette séance, nous pouvons changer de sujet. Une fois encore, je voudrais vous rassurer de ne pas vous sentir obligée de répondre à une question, si vous ne le désirez pas.

Read aloud: The next questions concern things that happen to many women and that your current partner or previous partner could have done. If someone else arrives during this section, we can change the subject. And again, I would like to reassure you that you are not obliged to respond to any questions if you do not want to.

COMMUNICATION

601	Habituellement, discutez-vous avec votre partenaire (ou le partenaire le plus récent) des sujets suivants: <i>In general, do (did) you and your partner discuss the following topics together:</i>		
		OUI	NON
a)	Les choses qui lui arrivent pendant la journée <i>Things that happened to him in the day</i>	1	0
b)	Les choses qui vous arrivent pendant la journée <i>Things that happen to you during the day</i>	1	0
c)	Vos soucis ou sentiments <i>Your worries or feelings</i>	1	0
d)	Ses soucis ou sentiments <i>His worries or feelings</i>	1	0


VIOLENCE SUBI – Contrôle des comportements

Violence experienced – Controlling behaviours

602	Est-ce que votre partenaire actuel (ou le partenaire le plus récent) vous a fait une des choses suivantes ? <i>Has your current partner (or most recent partner) in your life done any of the following to you?</i>	A) (SI OUI continuer avec B et C. SI NON passer au point suivant) <i>A) (If YES, continue with B. If NO, pass to the next question)</i>		B) Dans les 12 derniers mois, cela s'est-il produit une fois, quelques fois, souvent ou jamais? <i>B) In the last 12 months, has this happened one time, sometimes, often or never?</i>			C) Avant les 12 derniers mois, cela s'est-il produit une fois, quelques fois, souvent ou jamais? <i>C) Prior to the last 12 months, did this happen one time, sometimes or often?</i>				
		OUI	NON	UNE FOIS <i>Once</i>	QUELQUES FOIS <i>Sometimes</i>	SOUVENT <i>Often</i>	JAMAIS <i>Never</i>	UN FOIS <i>Once</i>	QUELQUES FOIS <i>Sometimes</i>	SOUVENT <i>Often</i>	JAMAIS <i>Never</i>
a)	H : Est-ce que votre partenaire est devenu très fâché quand vous parliez avec d'autres femmes? F : Est-ce que votre partenaire est devenu très fâché quand vous parliez avec d'autres hommes? <i>M: Has she ever become very angry when you speak to other women?</i> <i>W: Has he ever become very angry when you speak with other men?</i>	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0
b)	Est-ce que votre partenaire a insisté de savoir où vous étiez à tout moment?	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0

	<i>Has your partner insisted on knowing where you were at all times?</i>											
c)	Est-ce que votre partenaire a essayé de vous empêcher de visiter vos ami(e)s? <i>Has your partner tried to forbid you from visiting your friends?</i>	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	
VIOLENCE SUBI – Violence émotionnel												
<i>Violence experienced – emotional violence</i>												
602		A) (SI OUI continuer avec B et C. SI NON passer au point suivant) <i>A) (If YES, continue with B. If NO, pass to the next question)</i>		B) Dans les 12 derniers mois, cela s’est-il produit une fois, quelques fois, souvent ou jamais? <i>B) In the last 12 months, has this happened one time, sometimes, often or never?</i>				C) Avant les 12 derniers mois, cela s’est-il produit une fois, quelques fois, ou souvent? <i>C) Prior to the last 12 months, did this happen one time, sometimes or often?</i>				
		OUI Yes	NON No	UNE FOIS Once	QUELQUES FOIS Sometimes	SOUVENT Often	JAMAIS Never	UN FOIS Once	QUELQUES FOIS Sometimes	SOUVENT Often	JAMAIS Never	
d)	Est-ce que votre partenaire vous a effrayé ou intimidé (par exemple, en vous regardant d’une certaine manière, en criant ou en cassant quelque chose)? <i>Has your partner done something to frighten or intimidate you? (For example, in the way she/he looks at you or by yelling or breaking something?)</i>	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	
e)	Est-ce que votre partenaire a menacé de vous blesser ou de blesser quelqu'un avec qui vous êtes proche? <i>Has your partner ever threatened to hurt you or someone you care about?</i>	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	
f)	Est-ce que votre partenaire vous a diminué ou humilié devant d'autres personnes? <i>Has your partner ever belittled or humiliated you in front of other people?</i>	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	

VIOLENCE SUBI – PHYSIQUE												
Violence Subi – Physical												
603	Est-ce que votre partenaire actuel (ou le partenaire le plus récent) vous a fait une des choses suivantes ? <i>Has your current partner (or most recent partner) in your life done any of the following to you?</i>	A) (SI OUI continuer avec B et C. SI NON passer au point suivant) <i>A) If YES, continue with B. If NO, pass to the next question)</i>				B) Dans les 12 derniers mois, cela s'est-il produit une fois, quelques fois, souvent ou jamais? <i>B) In the last 12 months, has this happened one time, sometimes, often or never?</i> → C			C) Avant les 12 derniers mois, cela s'est-il produit une fois, quelques fois, ou souvent? <i>C) Prior to the last 12 months, did this happen one time, sometimes or often?</i>			
		OUI <i>Yes</i>	NON <i>No</i>	UNE FOIS <i>Once</i>	QUELQUES FOIS <i>Sometimes</i>	SOUVENT <i>Often</i>	JAMAIS <i>Never</i>	UN FOIS <i>Once</i>	QUELQUES FOIS <i>Sometimes</i>	SOUVENT <i>Often</i>	JAMAIS <i>Never</i>	
a)	Est-ce que votre partenaire vous a giflé ou jeté quelque chose qui pourrait vous faire mal? <i>Has your partner ever slapped you or thrown something that could hurt you?</i>	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	
b)	Est-ce que votre partenaire vous a poussé ou secoué? <i>Has your partner ever pushed or shoved you?</i>	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	
c)	Est-ce que votre partenaire vous a frappé avec sa main ou avec autre chose qui vous a fait mal? <i>Has your partner ever hit you with his hand or with something else that hurt you?</i>	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	
d)	Est-ce que votre partenaire vous a donné des coups de pied, vous traîné, ou battu? <i>Has your partner ever kicked, dragged or beaten you?</i>	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	
e)	Est-ce que votre partenaire vous a étranglé ou a causé des brûlures intentionnellement? <i>Has your partner ever choked you or burned you intentionally?</i>	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	
f)	Est-ce que votre partenaire vous a menacé d'utiliser un fusil, un couteau, ou une autre arme contre vous? <i>Has your partner ever threatened to use a gun, knife or other weapon against you?</i>	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	
g)	Est-ce que votre partenaire a utilisé un fusil, un couteau, ou une autre arme contre vous? <i>Has your partner ever used a gun, knife or other weapon against you?</i>	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	

	<p>REMPLISSEZ LE TABLEAU B, OPTION A. EXPERIENCE DE VIOLENCE AVANT QUE VOUS CONTINUEZ AVEC LE RESTE DE LA SECTION <i>Fill in Table B, Option A. Experience with Violence</i> <i>before continuing with the rest of the section.</i></p>
<p>Vérifiez le TABLEAU B. EXPERIENCE DE VIOLENCE au FORMULAIRE DE REFERENCE <i>Verify Table B. Experience with Violence in the Reference Questionnaire</i></p>	<p>"OUI" pour l'OPTION A) [l'enquêté a SUBI la violence physique] → CONTINUEZ Question 604 <i>"Yes" for Option A) [Participant experienced physical violence]</i> <i>→ continue to Question 604</i></p> <p>"NON" pour l'OPTION A) [l'enquêté n'a pas SUBI la violence physique] → CONTINUEZ QUESTION 609 <i>"No" for Option A) [Participant didn't experience physical violence]</i> <i>→ continue to Question 608.</i></p>

604	<p>Est-ce que cela s'est passé dans ce village? <i>With your current partner, did these events happen in this village?</i></p>	OUI	1
		NON	0
		REFUSE/ PAS DE REPONSE <i>Refuse to answer/No response</i>	99
605	<p>Est-ce que, dans quelque cas de ces incidents de violence, les enfants étaient présents ou ont entendu ce qui se passait ? <i>During any of these violent episodes, were children present or did they hear what happened?</i></p>	OUI	1
		NON	0
		NC – PAS DES ENFANTS <i>N/A -- No Children</i>	96
		NE SAIS PAS / Don't know	97
606	<p>Au moment où vous avez été battu, avez-vous remboursé les coups OU est-ce que vous avez essayé de vous défendre? SI OUI: Combien de fois? Une ou deux fois, plusieurs fois ou la plupart du temps? <i>During the times that you were hit, did you ever fight back physically (or try to defend yourself)? IF YES: How often? Would you say once or twice, several times or most of the time?</i></p>	JAMAIS / Never	0
		UN OU DEUX FOIS <i>One or two times</i>	1
		PLUSIEURS DE FOIS <i>Several times</i>	2
		LA PLUPART DU TEMPS / TOUJOURS <i>Most of the time / Always</i>	3
		REFUSE/ PAS DE REPONSE / <i>Refuse to answer/No response</i>	99
607	<p>Est-ce que ces actes d'agressions dont on a parlé ont été pratiqués par un autre partenaire? <i>Were any of these acts that you mentioned carried out by a previous partner?</i></p>	OUI	1
		NON	0
		REFUSE/ PAS DE REPONSE <i>Refuse to answer/No response</i>	99

CONSEQUENCES DE LA VIOLENCE SUBI – PHYSIQUE													
<i>Consequences of Being Subjected to Violence – Physical</i>													
608	Est-ce que les situations suivantes ont été les conséquences de ce que votre partenaire vous a fait? <i>Did any of the following situations occur as a result of what your partner did to you?</i>	A) (SI OUI continuer avec B et C. SI NON passer au point suivant) <i>A) (If YES, continue with B. If NO, pass to the next question)</i>		B) Dans les 12 derniers mois, cela s'est-il produit une fois, quelques fois, souvent ou jamais? <i>B) In the last 12 months, has this happened one time, sometimes, often or never?</i>			C) Avant les 12 derniers mois, cela s'est-il produit une fois, quelques fois, ou souvent? <i>C) Prior to the last 12 months, did this happen one time, sometimes or often?</i>						
		OUI <i>Yes</i>	NON <i>No</i>	UNE FOIS <i>Once</i>	QUELQUES FOIS <i>Sometimes</i>	SOUVENT <i>Often</i>	JAMAIS <i>Never</i>	UN FOIS <i>Once</i>	QUELQUES FOIS <i>Sometimes</i>	SOUVENT <i>Often</i>	JAMAIS <i>Never</i>		
		a)	Est-ce que vous avez eu des blessures ou des douleurs? <i>Did you have injuries or pain?</i>	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0
		b)	Est-ce que vous avez eu mal aux yeux, une entorse, un déboîtement de membres, ou des brûlures ou avez-vous perdu du sang? <i>Did you have a black eye, a sprain, a dislocated limb, burns, or did you lose blood?</i>	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0
c)	Est-ce que vous avez eu une blessure profonde, des os cassés, des dents cassés ou d'autres? <i>Did you have a deep wound, a broken bone, broken teeth, or other serious injuries?</i>	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0		

609	Est-ce que vous avez frappé ou battu votre partenaire quand elle/il n'était pas en train de vous battre? SI OUI: Combien de fois? <i>Have you ever hit or physically mistreated your partner when he/she was not hitting or physically mistreating you? IF YES: How often?</i>	JAMAIS / Never	0
		UN OU DEUX FOIS / One or two times	1
		PLUSIEURS DE FOIS / Several times	2
		LA PLUPART DU TEMPS / TOUJOURS <i>Most of the time</i>	3
		REFUSE/ PAS DE REPONSE / <i>Refuse to answer/No response</i>	99

VIOLENCE SUBI – SEXUELLE												
Subjected to Violence – Sexual												
610	<p>Est-ce que votre partenaire actuel (ou le partenaire le plus récent) vous a fait une des choses suivantes ?</p> <p><i>Has your current partner (or most recent partner) in your life done any of the following to you?</i></p>	<p>A) (SI OUI continuer avec B et C. SI NON passer au point suivant)</p> <p><i>A) (If YES, continue with B. If NO, pass to the next question)</i></p>			<p>B) Dans les 12 derniers mois, cela s'est-il produit une fois, quelques fois, souvent ou jamais?</p> <p><i>B) In the last 12 months, has this happened one time, sometimes, often or never?</i></p>			<p>C) Avant les 12 derniers mois, cela s'est-il produit une fois, quelques fois, ou souvent?</p> <p><i>C) Prior to the last 12 months, did this happen one time, sometimes or often?</i></p>				
		OUI <i>Yes</i>	NON <i>No</i>	UNE FOIS <i>Once</i>	QUELQUES FOIS <i>Sometimes</i>	SOUVENT <i>Often</i>	JAMAIS <i>Never</i>	UN FOIS <i>Once</i>	QUELQUES FOIS <i>Sometimes</i>	SOUVENT <i>Often</i>	JAMAIS <i>Never</i>	
	a)	<p>Est-ce que vous avez eu des relations sexuelles avec votre partenaire parce que vous vous sentiez menacé ou intimidé par lui/elle?</p> <p><i>Have you ever been forced to have sex with using threats or intimidation?</i></p>	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0
b)	<p>Est-ce que votre partenaire vous a forcé de coucher avec lui/elle alors que vous ne le vouliez pas?</p> <p><i>Has your partner ever physically forced you to have sex when you did not want to?</i></p>	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	

611	<p>Est-ce que ces actes d'agressions sexuelles ont été pratiqués par un autre partenaire?</p> <p><i>Were any of these sexually aggressive acts carried out by a previous partner?</i></p>	OUI	1
		NON	2
		REFUSE/ PAS DE REPONSE <i>Refuse to answer/No response</i>	99
612	<p>Est-ce qu'il vous arrive d'avoir peur de votre partenaire ? Jamais, quelque fois, souvent ou toujours?</p> <p><i>Are you sometimes afraid of your partner? Never, sometimes, often, or all of the time?</i></p> <p>LISEZ LA LISTE ET ENTOUREZ UNIQUEMENT CELLE INDIQUEE</p> <p><i>Read the list and circle all that are indicated</i></p>	Tout les temps / <i>Always</i>	1
		Souvent / <i>Often</i>	2
		Quelque fois / <i>Sometimes</i>	3
		Jamais / <i>Never</i>	0
		NE SAIS PAS / <i>Don't know</i>	97

VIOLENCE PRATIQUEE – CONTROLE DU COMPORTEMENTS + VIOLENCE PSYCOLOGIQUE

Violence Perpetrated– Controlling Behaviour + Psychological Violence

613	<p>Veillez me dire SVP si vous avez fait ces choses suivantes à votre partenaire (ou le partenaire le plus récent) que vous avez eu : <i>Please tell me if you have done any of the following things to any partner that you've had?</i></p>	A) (SI OUI continuer avec B et C. SI NON passer au point suivant) A) (If YES, continue with B. If NO, pass to the next question)		B) Dans les 12 derniers mois, cela s'est-il produit une fois, quelque fois, souvent ou jamais? B) In the last 12 months, has this happened one time, sometimes, often or never				C) Avant les 12 derniers mois cela s'est-il produit une fois, plusieurs fois, ou souvent? C) Prior to the last 12 months, did this happen one time, sometimes or often?			
		OUI Yes	NON No	UNE FOIS Once	QUELQUES FOIS Sometimes	SOUVENT Often	JAMAIS Never	UN FOIS Once	QUELQUES FOIS Sometimes	SOUVENT Often	JAMAIS Never
a)	<p>HOMME : Est-ce que vous êtes devenu très fâché quand elle parlait avec un autre homme? FEMME: Est-ce que vous êtes devenu très fâché quand il parlait avec une autre femme? <i>M: Have you become very angry when she was speaking to another man?</i> <i>W: Have you become very angry when he was speaking to another woman?</i></p>	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0
b)	<p>Est-ce vous avez insisté pour savoir où votre partenaire est à tout moment? <i>Have you insisted on knowing where your partner is at all times?</i></p>	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0
c)	<p>Est-ce que vous avez essayé d'interdire à votre partenaire de rendre visite à ses ami(e)s ? <i>Have you tried to forbid your partner from visiting her/his friends?</i></p>	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0
d)	<p>Est-ce que vous l'avez effrayé ou intimidé (par exemple, en le/la regardant d'une certaine manière, en criant ou en cassant quelque chose)? <i>Have you done something to frighten or intimidate your partner (for example, in the way you look at her/him, or by</i></p>	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0

	<i>yelling or by throwing something)?</i>										
e)	Est-ce que vous avez menacé de blesser votre partenaire ou quelqu'un dont votre partenaire se soucie? <i>Have you threatened to hurt your partner or someone your partner cares about?</i>	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0
f)	Est-ce que vous avez diminué ou humilié votre partenaire devant d'autres personnes? <i>Have you belittled or humiliated your partner in front of other people?</i>	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0
614	VIOLENCE PRATIQUE - PHYSIQUE <i>Committed Violence -- Physical</i>										
		OUI	NON	UNE FOIS Once	QUELQUES FOIS Sometimes	SOUVENT Often	JAMAIS Never	UN FOIS Once	QUELQUES FOIS Sometimes	SOUVENT Often	JAMAIS Never
a)	Est-ce que vous avez frappé votre partenaire ou lui jeté quelque chose qui pourrait lui/elle faire du mal? <i>Have you slapped your partner or thrown something that could hurt him/her?</i>	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0
b)	L'avez-vous poussé ou secoué? <i>Have you pushed or shaken him/her?</i>	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0
c)	Est-ce que vous l'avez tapé avec votre main ou avec autre chose qui pourrait lui/elle faire mal? <i>Have you hit him/her with your hand or with something else that could hurt him/her?</i>	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0
d)	Est-ce que vous lui/elle avez donné des coups de pied, traîné ou battu? <i>Have you kicked, dragged or beaten him?</i>	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0
e)	Est-ce que vous l'avez étranglé ou causé des brûlures intentionnellement? <i>Have you choked or burned him intentionally?</i>	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0
f)	Est-ce que vous avez menacé d'utiliser, ou effectivement utilisé, un fusil, un couteau, ou une autre arme contre lui/elle? <i>Have you threatened to use or actually used a gun, knife or other weapon against him?</i>	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0

g)	Est-ce que vous avez eu des relations sexuelles avec votre partenaire alors qu'il/elle ne voulait pas, mais parce que vous l'avez menacé ou intimidé? <i>Have you ever forced your partner to have sex using threats or intimidation?</i>	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0
h)	Est-ce que vous avez forcé votre partenaire à coucher avec vous alors qu'elle/il ne le voulait pas? <i>Have you ever physically forced your partner to have sex when she did not want to?</i>	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0



REMP LISSEZ LE TABLEAU B, OPTION C. EXPERIENCE DE VIOLENCE, AVANT QUE VOUS CONTINUEZ AVEC LE RESTE DE LA SECTION


Complete Table B, Option C. Experience with Violence Before Continuing with the Rest of the Section

Vérifiez le TABLEAU B. EXPERIENCE DE VIOLENCE au FORMULAIRE DE REFERENCE <i>Verify Table B. Experience with Violence in the Reference Questionnaire</i>	"OUI" pour l'OPTION C) [l'enquêté a PRATIQUE la violence physique] → CONTINUEZ A LA QUESTION 615 <i>"Yes" for Option C)</i> <i>[Participant has committed physical violence] → Continue to Question 615</i>
	"NON" pour l'OPTION C) [l'enquêté n'a pas PRATIQUE la violence physique] → CONTINUEZ A LA QUESTION 617 <i>"No" for Option C)</i> <i>[Participant has not committed physical violence] → Continue to Question 617</i>

QUESTIONS			
615	La dernière fois qu'un de ces événements a eue lieu, est-ce que votre partenaire était aussi violent contre vous? <i>Was your partner also violence towards you the last time that one of these incidents occurred?</i>	OUI / Yes	1
		NON / No	0
		NE SAIS PAS / Don't know	97
616	Est-ce que, dans quelques cas de ces incidents de violence, les enfants étaient présents ou ont entendu ce qui se passait ? <i>During any of these violent episodes, were children present or did they hear what happened?</i>	OUI / Yes	1
		NON / No	0
		NC – PAS DES ENFANTS	96
		NE SAIS PAS / Don't know	97
617	Est-ce que vous avez vu votre père être violent envers votre mère quand vous étiez jeune ? <i>Did you ever see your father use violence against your mother when you were young?</i>	OUI / Yes	1
		NON / No	0
		NC / NA	96
618	Est-ce que vous avez été au moins une fois violemment battu par vos parents quand vous étiez jeune? <i>Were you ever violently beaten by your parents when you were young?</i>	OUI / Yes	1
		NON / No	0
		NC / NA	96
		PAS DE REPONSE / No response, refuse	9

619	Est-ce que vous avez été violemment battu par quelqu'un d'autre quand vous étiez jeune? <i>Were you at any time violently beaten by anyone, other than your parents, when you were young?</i>	OUI / Yes	1
		NON / No	0
620	Est-ce que votre partenaire était au moins une fois violemment battu par ses parents quand il était jeune? Est-ce que cela se passait une fois, quelque fois, souvent, tout les temps ou jamais? <i>Was your partner at any time violently beaten by his parents when he was young? Did this occur one time, sometimes, often, all the time, or never?</i>	Une fois / Once	1
		Quelque fois / Sometimes	2
		Souvent / Often	3
		Tout les temps / All the time	4
		Jamais / Never	0
		NE SAIS PAS	9
		NC / NA	7 96
621	Est-ce que votre partenaire a été violemment battu par quelqu'un d'autre quand il était jeune? Une fois, quelque fois, souvent, tout les temps ou jamais? <i>Was your partner at any time violently beaten by anyone (other than his parents) when he was young? One time, sometimes, often, all the time, or never?</i>	Une fois / Once	1
		Quelque fois / Sometimes	2
		Souvent / Often	3
		Tout les temps / All the time	4
		Jamais / Never	0
		NE SAIS PAS	9 7
622	HOMMES : Dans les 12 mois passés, est-ce-que vous vous êtes battu avec un autre homme ? Combien de fois? FEMMES : Dans les 12 mois passés, est-ce que votre mari s'est battu avec un autre homme? Combien de fois? <i>M: In the last 12 months, have YOU been in a physical fight with another man?</i> <i>W: In the last 12 months, has your partner been in a physical fight with another man?</i>	Jamais / Never	0
		Une ou deux fois / One or two times	1
		Trois fois ou plus / Three times or more	2
		NE SAIS PAS/ NE SE SUVIANT PLUS	9 7
		PAS DE REPONSE / No response, refuse	9 9

Section 7. REACTIONS

 Vérifiez le TABLEAU B. EXPERIENCE DE VIOLENCE au FORMULAIRE DE REFERENCE	"OUI" pour les OPTIONS A) OU B) [l'enquêté a SUBI la violence] → CONTINUEZ Question 701
	"NON" pour les OPTIONS A) OU B) [l'enquêté n`a pas SUBI la violence] → CONTINUEZ Section 8

701 Au cours de l'année dernière, avez-vous demandé à quelqu'un de l'aide sur la violence exercé sur vous par votre partenaire? Si oui, qui ? REGARDER QUESTION 603 & 610 POUR LES ACTES DE VIOLENCE PHYSIQUE & SEXUEL QU'IL/ELLE A SUBIE <i>In the last year, did you ask anyone for help about the partner violence you were experiencing? If yes, who?</i>	NON → ALLER QUESTION 703			
	A) SI OUI: Avec qui avez vous parlé?	B) Cette personne vous a-t-elle aidé?		
	Si OUI, Continuez avec B. Si NON, passez au point suivant.			
	OUI	NON	OUI	NON
LISEZ LA LISTE ET LES OPTIONS				
a. Ami(s) / Friend(s) male	1	0	1	2
b. Ami(e)s / Friend(s) female	1	0	1	2
c. Mère / Mother	1	0	1	2
d. Père / Father	1	0	1	2
e. Sœur / Sister	1	0	1	2
f. Frère / Brother	1	0	1	2
g. Autres homme de la famille	1	0	1	2
h. Autres femme de la famille	1	0	1	2
i. Voisin(s)	1	0	1	2
j. Leader religieux	1	0	1	2
k. Chef du village	1	0	1	2
l. Leader communautaire (i.e., président des femmes, des jeunes, notable)	1	0	1	2
m. Agent de terrain IRC	1	0	1	2
n. ONG/ Organisation communautaire, pas IRC	1	0	1	2
o. Médecin/ Infirmière/ Sage femme	1	0	1	2
p. Avocat ou Juge	1	0	1	2
q. Policier	1	0	1	2
r. Les enfants	1	0	1	2
Autres (préciser):			1	2
[_____]	1	0		
X1. Autres (préciser):	1	0	1	2
[_____]				

	QUESTIONS	CODES		ALLER A	
702	<p>Quelle a été la réaction de ces personnes?</p> <p>ENTOUREZ TOUTES LES OPTIONS MENTIONNEES OU EXPLIQUEZ DANS 'AUTRE'</p> <p>INVESTIGUEZ : ACTION OU CONSEIL?</p> <p>NE LISEZ PAS LA LISTE</p>	AUCUNE	A	POUR TOUTES LE REPNSES, ALLER A 704	
		IL/ELLE M'A CONSEILLE DE RESTER AVEC MON PARTENAIRE	B		
		IL/ELLE M'A CONSEILLE DE CHERCHER QUELQU'UN D'AUTRE POUR M'AIDER	C		
		IL/ELLE M'A OFFERT UNE PLACE POUR RESTER CHEZ LUI/ELLE	D		
		IL/ELLE M'A RECONFORTE	E		
		IL/ELLE A OFFERT DE PARLER A MON PARTENAIRE	F		
		IL/ELLE M'A OFFERT DE CHERCHER D'AIDE AUPRES DES AUTORITES OU D'AUTRES PERSONNES	G		
		DIVORCER	H		
		AUTRE (préciser): []	X1		
		AUTRE (préciser): []	X2		
703	<p>Si vous n'avez rien dit à quelqu'un, pourquoi?</p> <p>NE LISEZ PAS LA LISTE INVESTIGUEZ</p> <p>ENTOUREZ TOUTES LES OPTIONS MENTIONNEES</p>	J'AI EU PEUR D'ETRE RENVOYE	A		
		MA FAMILLE N'ALLAIT PAS AIMER CELA	B		
		JE NE SAVAIS PAS A QUI PARLER	C		
		J'AI EU PEUR DES REPRESAILLES	D		
		JE PENSAIS QUE C'ETAIT MA FAUTE	E		
		JE NE VOULAIS PAS L'HUMILIER	F		
		LES AUTRES ALLAIENT PENSER QUE C'ETAIT MA FAUTE	G		
		J'AI EU HONTE	H		
		J'AI EU PITIE	I		
		AUTRE (préciser): []	X1		
AUTRE (préciser): []	X2				
704	Durant les 12 derniers mois avec votre partenaire actuel OU durant les 12 derniers mois de votre dernière relation :				
	a)	Est-ce que vous et votre partenaire avez discuté de la violence entre vous?	OUI		1
		NON	0		
	b)	Est-ce que quelqu'un d'autre a discuté avec vous ou votre partenaire de sa violence?	OUI		1
			NON		0
	c)	Est-ce que vous êtes resté hors de la maison au moins une nuit à cause de sa violence ? SI OUI: Combien des fois? <i>Did you ever leave, even if only overnight, because of the violence? IF YES : How many times ?</i>	JAMAIS		0
Nombres de fois [] NC – N'HABITENT PAS ENSEMBLE			97	→Sec 8	

d)	<p>Pourquoi vous êtes resté hors de la maison la dernière fois? <i>What are the reasons why you left the last time?</i></p> <p>NE LISEZ PAS LA LISTE INVESTIGUEZ ENTOUREZ TOUTES LES OPTIONS MENTIONEES</p>	<p>PAS DE RAISON <i>NO PARTICULAR INCIDENT</i></p>	A	
		<p>ENCOURAGE PAR DES AMIS / FAMILLE <i>ENCOURAGED BY FRIENDS/FAMILY</i></p>	B	
		<p>NE POUVAIT PLUS SUPPORTER <i>COULD NOT ENDURE MORE</i></p>	C	
		<p>GRAVEMENT BLESSE PAR MON PARTERNAIRE / AVOIR PEUR D'ETRE TUER PAR MON PARTERNAIRE <i>BADLY INJURED/AFRAID MY PARTNER WOULD KILL ME</i></p>	D	
		<p>MON PARTERNAIRE M'A EFFRAYE OU A ESSAYE DE ME TUER <i>MY PARTNER THREATENED OR TRIED TO KILL ME</i></p>	E	
		<p>MON PARTERNAIRE A EFFRAYER OU A ESSAYER DE FRAPPER LES ENFANTS <i>MY PARTNER THREATENED OR HIT THE CHILDREN</i></p>	F	
		<p>LES ENFANTS SOUFFRAIENT <i>SAW THAT CHILDREN WERE SUFFERING</i></p>	G	
		<p>ETRE RENVOYE DE LA MAISON <i>THROWN OUT OF THE HOME</i></p>	H	
		<p>J'AI PEUR DE TUER MON PARTERNAIRE <i>AFRAID I WOULD KILL MY PARTNER</i></p>	I	
		<p>ENCOURAGE PAR ORGANISATION</p>	J	
		<p>AUTRE []</p>	X1	
		<p>AUTRE []</p>	X2	
e)	<p>Pourquoi vous êtes retourné? <i>Why did you return?</i></p> <p>NE LISEZ PAS LA LISTE INVESTIGUEZ ENTOUREZ TOUTES LES OPTIONS MENTIONEES</p>	<p>NE VOULAIS PAS QUITTER LES ENFANTS <i>DID NOT WANT TO LEAVE CHILDREN</i></p>	A	ALLER SEC 8
		<p>L'IMPORTANT DE MARRIAGE <i>SANCTITY OF MARRIAGE</i></p>	B	
		<p>LA CAUSE DE LA FAMILLE OU DES ENFANTS <i>FOR SAKE OF FAMILY/CHILDREN</i></p>	C	
		<p>NE POUVAIS PAS PRENDRE EN CHARGE LES ENFANTS <i>COULD NOT SUPPORT CHILDREN</i></p>	D	
		<p>J'AIME MON PARTERNAIRE <i>LOVED MON PARTNER</i></p>	E	
		<p>MON PARTERNAIRE M'A DEMANDE DE REVENIR <i>MY PARTNER ASKED ME TO RETURN</i></p>	F	
		<p>MA FAMILLE M'A DEMANDE DE REVENIR <i>FAMILY SAID TO RETURN</i></p>	G	
		<p>J'AI PARDONNER MON PARTERNAIRE <i>FORGAVE MY PARTNER</i></p>	H	
		<p>J'AI PENSE QUE MON PARTERNAIRE ALLAIT CHANGER <i>THOUGHT MON PARTNER WOULD CHANGE</i></p>	I	
		<p>MON PARTERNAIRE M'A EFFRAYE OU A EFFRAYE MES ENFANTS <i>MY PARTNER THREATENED ME OR THE CHILDREN</i></p>	J	

		NE POUVAIS PAS RESTER LA OU J'ETAIS ALLE <i>COULD NOT STAY WHERE I WENT</i>	K
		AUTRE [_____]	X1
		AUTRE [_____]	X2
705	Pourquoi vous êtes resté avec votre partenaire? <i>What were the reasons that made you stay?</i> NE LISEZ PAS LA LISTE INVESTIGUEZ ENTOUREZ TOUTES LES OPTIONS MENTIONNEES	NE VOULAIS PAS QUITTER LES ENFANTS <i>DID NOT WANT TO LEAVE CHILDREN</i>	A
		L'IMPORTANT DE MARRIAGE <i>SANCTITY OF MARRIAGE</i>	B
		NE VOULAIT PAS HONNIR LA FAMILLE <i>DID NOT WANT TO BRING SHAME UPON FAMILY</i>	C
		NE POUVAIS PAS PRENDRE EN CHARGE LES ENFANTS <i>COULD NOT SUPPORT CHILDREN BY MYSELF</i>	D
		J'AIME MON PARTERNAIRE <i>LOVED MY PARTNER</i>	E
		NE VOULAIS PAS ETRE CELEBATAIRE / TOUTE SEULE <i>DID NOT WANT TO BE SINGLE</i>	F
		MA FAMILLE A INSISTE JE RESTER DANS LA MARRIAGE <i>FAMILY SAID TO STAY</i>	G
		J'AI PARDONNER MON PARTERNAIRE <i>FORGAVE MY PARTNER</i>	H
		J'AI PENSE QUE MON PARTERNAIRE ALLAIT CHANGER <i>THOUGHT MY PARTNER WOULD CHANGE</i>	I
		MON PARTERNAIRE M'A EFFRAYE OU A EFFRAYE MES ENFANTS <i>MY PARTNER THREATENED ME OR THE CHILDREN</i>	J
		N'AVAIT AUCUN ENDROIT OU ALLER <i>NOWHERE TO GO</i>	K
		AUTRE [_____]	X1
		AUTRE [_____]	X2

Section 8. EXPERIENCES SEXUELLES				
LISEZ : Je voudrais maintenant vous poser quelques questions sur vos expériences sexuelles.				
QUESTIONS		CODES		ALLER A
801	Quel âge aviez-vous quand vous avez couché avec quelqu'un pour la première fois? SI L'AGE EST INCONNU, FAIRE UNE ESTIMATION	JAMAIS EU DE RAPPORTS SEXUEL	0	→803
		AGE (ANS)	[] []	
		REFUSE / PAS DE REPONSE	99	
802	La première fois que vous avez couché avec quelqu'un, diriez-vous que c'était parce que vous le vouliez, vous n'étiez pas sure mais ce n'était pas un problème, vous avez subi une pression ou vous avez été forcé? LISEZ LA LISTE	Vous le vouliez	1	
		Vous n'étiez pas sur mais ce n'était pas un problème	2	
		Vous avez été menace	3	
		Forcée	4	
		REFUSE / PAS DE REPONSE	99	
		NE SAIS PAS	97	
803	Est-ce que votre partenaire a d'autres copines?	OUI	1	
		NON	0	
		REFUSE / PAS DE REPONSE	99	
		NE SAIT PAS	97	

Section 9. BIEN ETRE EMOTIONNEL

LIRE A VOIX HAUTE: Merci. Voici une liste de problèmes qui peut se passer tous les jours comme de temps en temps dans votre vie. Après que je vous ai lu chacun de ces problèmes, dites-moi dans quelle mesure cela a eu un impact sur vous au point de vous préoccuper ou inquiéter, pendant les 7 derniers jours, y compris aujourd'hui.


No.	Questions	**LISEZ LA PHRASE AVEC CHAQUE CHOIX**			
		Pas du tout <i>Not at all</i>	Un peu <i>A little</i>	Beaucoup	Énormément
	LISEZ AVANT CHAQUE PHRASE : Pendant les 7 derniers jours , dans quelle mesure avez-vous été trop préoccupé ou inquiet par :				
901	Des pensées ou des souvenirs de situations qui vous ont fait très mal ou très peur et qui reviennent souvent <i>Recurrent thoughts / memories of terrifying events</i>	0	1	2	3
902	Le sentiment qu'une situation vécue se répète <i>Feeling as though event is happening again</i>	0	1	2	3
903	Des (cauchemars) rêves qui font peur et qui reviennent sans cesse <i>Recurrent nightmares</i>	0	1	2	3
904	Un sentiment d'indifférence ou de détachement envers les gens <i>Feeling detached / withdrawn</i>	0	1	2	3
905	L'incapacité de ressentir des émotions ou ne sent rien <i>Unable to feel emotions</i>	0	1	2	3
906	Des sentiments nerveux, des sursauts faciles <i>Jumpy, easily startled</i>	0	1	2	3
907	Difficultés de concentration <i>Difficulty concentrating</i>	0	1	2	3
908	Difficulté à dormir la nuit <i>Trouble sleeping</i>	0	1	2	3
909	La prise de précautions pour faire attention à ce qui pourrait arriver <i>Feeling on guard</i>	0	1	2	3
910	Des sentiments d'irritabilités ou exploser de colère <i>Feeling irritable, have outbursts of anger</i>	0	1	2	3
911	Le fait d'éviter des activités vous rappelant des expériences qui vous ont choqué ou vous ont fait très mal <i>Avoiding activities that remind of traumatic or hurtful event</i>	0	1	2	3
912	L'incapacité à se rappeler totalement des événements les plus choquants ou qui vous ont fait plus mal <i>Inability to remember part of most traumatic or hurtful events</i>	0	1	2	3
913	Manque de motivation ou courage pour faire les activités quotidiennes <i>Less interest in daily activities</i>	0	1	2	3
914	Le fait d'avoir le sentiment de ne pas avoir d'avenir <i>Feeling as if you don't have a future</i>	0	1	2	3
915	Le fait d'éviter des pensées ou des sentiments associés aux événements les plus choquants ou qui vous ont fait plus mal <i>Avoiding thoughts or feelings associated with the traumatic events</i>	0	1	2	3
916	Le fait d'avoir des réactions subites dues au fait de penser à des événements passés choquants ou qui vous ont fait mal <i>Sudden emotional or physical reaction when reminded of the most hurtful or traumatic events</i>	0	1	2	3
917	Le fait de se sentir facilement contrarié ou agacé <i>Annoyed / irritated easily</i>	0	1	2	3

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918	L'accès de colère incontrôlable <i>Temper outbursts that cannot be controlled</i>	0	1	2	3
919	Le fait d'avoir un forte envie de frapper, d'injurier ou de blesser quelqu'un <i>Urges to beat, injure or hurt someone</i>	0	1	2	3
920	Le fait d'avoir un forte envie de casser ou de briser des objets <i>Urges to break or smash things</i>	0	1	2	3
921	Le fait d'avoir envie de se disputer souvent <i>Frequent arguments</i>	0	1	2	3

922	<p>Dans cette section, s'il vous plaît, dites-moi si vous êtes d'accord ou pas avec ce que je vais dire.</p> <p><i>In this section, please tell me if you agree or disagree with each statement.</i></p>	** LISEZ LES CHOIX AVEC CHAQUE PHRASE **	
		OUI	NON
a)	<p>Quand vous êtes mécontent avec quelqu'un, vous essayez souvent de vous mettre à sa place ?</p> <p><i>When you are upset at someone, you usually try to put yourself in his place</i></p>	1	0
b)	<p>Essayez-vous de comprendre l'avis de tout le monde avant que vous preniez une décision ?</p> <p><i>You try to look at everybody's side of a disagreement before you make a decision</i></p>	1	0
c)	<p>Est-ce que c'est rare que les réponses aux questions soient vraies ou fausses – le plus souvent la vérité est quelque part au milieu ?</p> <p><i>It is rare that some issue is ever true or false – usually the truth is somewhere in between</i></p>	1	0
d)	<p>Parfois c'est difficile pour vous d'accepter le point de vue des autres ?</p> <p><i>You sometimes find it difficult to see things from another person's point of view'</i></p>	1	0
e)	<p>Avant de critiquer quelqu'un, vous essayez d'imaginer comment vous alliez vous sentir à sa place ?</p> <p><i>Before criticizing somebody, you try to imagine how you would feel if you were in his place</i></p>	1	0
f)	<p>Si vous avez raison au sujet de quelque chose, vous ne perdez pas le temps d'écouter les points de vue des autres ?</p> <p><i>If you are sure you are right about something, you do not waste much time listening to other people's arguments</i></p>	1	0
g)	<p>Souvent c'est mauvais de passer trop de temps en essayant de prendre les points de vue de tout le monde – certaines décisions doivent être prise immédiatement ?</p> <p><i>It is often harmful to spend lots of time trying to get everyone's point of view – some decisions have to be made quickly</i></p>	1	0
h)	<p>Parfois vous essayez de mieux comprendre vos amis en acceptant leur point de vue ?</p> <p><i>You sometimes try to understand your friends better by imagining how things look from their perspective</i></p>	1	0
i)	<p>Le plus souvent vous êtes ému par des choses que vous voyez ?</p> <p><i>You are often quite touched by things that you see happen</i></p>	1	0
j)	<p>Vous diriez que vous êtes une personne très sensible ?</p> <p><i>You would describe yourself as a pretty soft-hearted person</i></p>	1	0
k)	<p>Souvent vous n'êtes pas très sympa avec vos amis quand ils sont très tristes ?</p> <p><i>Occasionally you are not very sympathetic to your friends when they are depressed</i></p>	1	0
l)	<p>Parfois vous n'avez pas pitié des autres personnes quand elles ont des problèmes ?</p> <p><i>Sometimes you do not feel sorry for other people when they are having problems</i></p>	1	0
m)	<p>Parfois, quand vous voyez quelqu'un qui est traité injustement, vous ne sentez pas trop de pitié pour lui ?</p> <p><i>When you see someone being treated unfairly, you sometimes do not feel</i></p>	1	0

	<i>very much pity for them</i>			
n)	Quand un ami vous raconte son bonheur, vous vous sentez vraiment heureux pour lui ? <i>When a friend tells me about his good fortune, you feel genuinely happy for him</i>	n.	1	0
o)	Vous avez une grande considération pour mes amis ? <i>You care for your friends a great deal</i>	p.	1	0
p)	Vous avez souvent de la compassion pour les personnes moins aisées que vous ? <i>You often have tender, concerned feelings for people less fortunate than yourself</i>	q.	1	0
q)	Quand quelqu'un est blessé devant vous, vous vous sentez triste et vous avez l'envie de l'aider ? <i>When someone gets hurt in your presence, you feel sad and want to help them</i>	r.	1	0

Section 10. AUTONOMIE FINANCIERE				
	Vérifiez le TABLEAU A au FORMULAIRE DE REFERENCE	"OUI" pour l'OPTION D) [l'enquêté n'a JAMAIS eu un mari ou partenaire] →CONTINUEZ SECTION 11		
		"OUI" pour l'OPTION A) à C) [l'enquêté a eu un mari ou partenaire] → ALLER A QUESTION 1001		
1001	Donnez-vous tout votre argent, une partie ou rien à votre partenaire? <i>Do you give all of your money, some of your money or none of your money to your partner?</i>	RIEN/ NE DONNE PAS D'ARGENT AU PARTENAIRE DONNE UNE PARTIE AU PARTENAIRE DONNE TOUT AU PARTENAIRE NC -NE GAGNE PAS D'ARGENT REFUSE / PAS DE REPONSE	1 2 3 96 99	→1003 →1003
1002	Durant les 12 derniers mois avec votre partenaire actuel (OU durant les 12 derniers mois de votre dernière relation), pouvez-vous me dire si vous avez apporté au ménage plus d'argent que votre partenaire, la même quantité ou moins?	PLUS QUE LE PARTENAIRE MOINS QUE LE PARTENAIRE LA MEME QUANTITE REFUSE/ PAS DE REPONSE NC – PAS DE MENAGE ENSEMBLE	1 2 3 99 96	

1003	LISEZ: Je voudrais vous demander de penser à votre revenu familial. SVP, dites-moi qui paye pour les choses suivantes: surtout votre partenaire, vous deux également, surtout vous ou d'autres?					
	LISEZ LA PHRASE AVEC CHAQUE CHOIX					
		Surtout mon partenaire	Nous deux également	Surtout moi	Autres	NC*
	qui paye :					
a)	L'école de vos enfants?	1	2	3	4	96
b)	La nourriture pour la famille?	1	2	3	4	96
c)	L'argent prêté à votre famille?	1	2	3	4	96
d)	Les gros achats, comme la télévision, le réfrigérateur ou une moto?	1	2	3	4	96
e)	l'alcool?	1	2	3	4	96
f)	Les soins médicaux pour vos maladies graves?	1	2	3	4	96
g)	Les soins médicaux pour vos maladies simples (maux de tête, mal au ventre)?	1	2	3	4	96
h)	Des médicaments ou des petits soins pour les enfants (comme mal de tête, mal de ventre, petites coupures)?	1	2	3	4	96

1004	<p>HOMMES : Pendant les dernier 12 mois (dernier 12 mois de votre plus recent relation), est-ce <u>votre partenaire a vous donné</u> une partie ou tout l'argent que elle a gagné?</p> <p>FEMMES : Pendant les dernier 12 mois (dernier 12 mois de votre plus recent relation), est-ce que <u>vous avez été obligée de donner</u> tout ou une partie de l'argent que vous avez gagné à ton mari ou partenaire (le partenaire plus récent) ?</p> <p><i>M: During the last 12 months (last 12 months of your most recent relationship), did your partner give all or part of the money she earned?</i></p> <p><i>W: During the last 12 months (last 12 months of your most recent relationship), did you have to give all or part of the money you earned to your partner?</i></p>	OUI	1
		NON	0
		NC	96
		REFUSE/ PAS DE REPONSE	99
1005	<p>HOMMES : Pendant les dernier 12 mois (dernier 12 mois de votre plus recent relation), est-ce que vous avez caché votre argent de votre partenaire ?</p> <p>FEMMES : Pendant le dernier 12 mois (les dernier 12 mois de votre plus récent relation), est-ce que vous avez caché votre argent pour que votre partenaire ne le prenne pas?</p> <p><i>M: During the last 12 months (last 12 months of your most recent relationship), did you hide your money from your partner?</i></p> <p><i>W: In the last 12 months (last 12 months of your most recent relationship), did you hide your money so your partner would not take it?</i></p>	OUI	1
		NON	0
		NC	96
		REFUSE/ PAS DE REPONSE	99
1006	<p>HOMMES : Pendant le dernier 12 mois (les dernier 12 mois de votre plus récent relation), est-ce que vous avez refusé de donner de l'argent pour les achats du ménage, même si vous l'aviez pour d'autres choses?</p> <p>FEMMES: Pendant le dernier 12 mois (les dernier 12 mois de votre relation plus récent), est-ce que votre partenaire a refusé de vous donner de l'argent pour les achats du ménage, même s'il l'avait pour d'autre choses?</p> <p><i>M: In the last 12 months (last 12 months of your most recent relationship), did you refuse to give your partner money for household expenses, even when you had money for other things?</i></p> <p><i>W: In the last 12 months (last 12 months of your most recent relationship), did your partner refuse to give you money for household expenses, even when he had money for other things?</i></p>	OUI	1
		NON	0
		NC	96
		REFUSE/ PAS DE REPONSE	99
1007	<p>HOMMES: Pendant le dernier 12 mois (les dernier 12 mois de votre relation plus récent), est-ce que vous avez pris toutes les décisions sur comment l'argent de la famille est dépensé?</p> <p>FEMMES: Pendant le dernier 12 mois (les dernier 12 mois de votre relation plus récent), est-ce que vous avez participé dans les décisions sur comment l'argent de la famille est dépensé?</p> <p><i>M: In the last 12 months (last 12 months of your most recent relationship), did you make all the decisions about how family finances were spent independent of your partner?</i></p> <p><i>W: In the last 12 months (last 12 months of your most recent relationship), did you participate in deciding how the family money</i></p>	OUI	1
		NON	0
		NC	96
		REFUSE/ PAS DE REPONSE	99

	<i>were spent?</i>		
1008	<p>HOMMES : Pendant le dernier 12 mois (les dernier 12 mois de votre relation plus récent), est-ce que vous avez pris l'argent de votre partenaire sans qu'elle ne soit d'accord (sans sa permission) ?</p> <p>FEMMES : Pendant le dernier 12 mois (les dernier 12 mois de votre relation plus récent), est-ce que votre partenaire a pris votre argent sans que vous soyez d'accord (sans votre permission)?</p> <p><i>M: In the last 12 months (last 12 months of your most recent relationship), did you take your partner earnings or savings from her against her will?</i></p> <p><i>W: In the last 12 months (last 12 months of your most recent relationship), did your partner take your earnings or savings from you against your will?</i></p>	OUI	1
		NON	0
		NC	96
		REFUSE/ PAS DE REPONSE	99

Section 11. CONTACT AVEC LES ACTIVITES DANS LA COMMUNAUTE													
LISEZ : Je voudrais maintenant vous poser quelques questions sur votre contact avec les activités dans ce village. <i>I would like to ask you a few questions about your involvement with activities in your village in the last 12 months.</i>													
No. QUESTIONS													
1101	ACTIVITÉ			A. Qui a assisté a cette réunion? a) Seulement les hommes b) Seulement les femmes c) Les deux <i>Who attended this activity?</i> a) Men only b) Women only c) Men and women			B. Qui a organisé cette réunion? a) IRC b) Government c) Autre organisation <i>Who organized this activity?</i> a) IRC b) Government c) Other Organization			C. Dans quelle période avez-vous suivi cette réunion? a) Avant le coup d'état (1999) b) Pendant la crise (1999-2007) c) En 2008 d) Entre 2009-2010 <i>During which time period did you attend this meeting?</i> a) Before the coup d'état b) During the war c) In 2008 d) Between 2009-2010			
	A quelles reunions ou formations avez-vous participé ? LISEZ LA LISTE ET CHAQUE CHOIX ET ENTOURNEZ TOUTES LES OPTIONS SI OUI, DEMANDEZ A, B ET C												
		OUI	NON										
a)	Droits de l'homme	1	0	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	D
b)	Droits des femmes	1	0	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	D
c)	Santé / SIDA / Santé Sexuelle et Reproductrice	1	0	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	D
d)	WatSan / Hydraulique villageoise	1	0	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	D
e)	Le veçu des hommes dans la famille	1	0	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	D
f)	Violence contre les femmes	1	0	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	D
g)	Policrière/militaire/gendarmes	1	0	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	D
h)	Aide financière (AGR)?	1	0	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	D
i)	Groupe de discussion des hommes d'IRC	1	0	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	D
X 1)	Autre (préciser) []	1	0	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	D

No.	QUESTIONS	ALLER A		
1106	<p>HOMMES : Pendant les 12 derniers mois et avant de rejoindre le Groupe de Discussion des Hommes d'IRC, avez vous <u>vu ou entendu</u> des informations spécifiquement sur <u>le rôle des hommes qui aident leurs femmes dans le foyer</u> ?</p> <p>FEMMES : Pendant les 12 derniers mois et avant que votre partenaire de rejoindre le Groupe de Discussion des Hommes d'IRC, avez vous <u>vu ou entendu</u> des informations spécifiquement sur <u>le rôle des hommes qui aident leurs femmes dans le foyer</u> ?</p> <p><i>M: In the last 12 months before joining in MDG programme, have you seen or heard any specific information on men who help their wives in the household?</i></p> <p><i>W: In the last 12 months before your partner joined the MDG programme, have you seen or heard any specific information on men who help their wives in the household?</i></p>	OUI	1	
		NON	0	→1108
		NE SAIS PAS	97	→1108
1107	LISEZ LA LISTE ET DEMANDEZ 'OUI' OU 'NON' APRES CHAQUE PHRASE			
	Si oui, vous l'entendez de :	OUI	NON	
a)	La télévision ou la radio a.	1	0	
b)	Un livre, un journal, des affiches (matériaux écrits) b.	1	0	
c)	Leader dans le village / Chef de village / Notable c.	1	0	
d)	Homme de la famille d.	1	0	
e)	Femme de la famille e.	1	0	
f)	Ami, collègue ou voisin (hommes) f.	1	0	
g)	Amie, collègue ou voisine (femmes) g.	1	0	
h)	Police, militaire ou gendarme h.	1	0	
i)	Groupe de discussion des hommes d'IRC i.	1	0	
j)	Agent d'IRC j.	1	0	
k)	Autre projet ONG k.	1	0	
l)	Eglise ou mosque l.	1	0	
X1)	Autre (Préciser) [] X 1	1	0	

No.	QUESTIONS	ALLER A		
1108	HOMMES : Pendant les derniers 12 mois et avant de rejoindre le Groupe de Discussion des Hommes d'IRC, avez-vous <u>parlé sur le sujet d'hommes qui aident plus leurs femmes dans le foyer?</u> FEMMES : Pendant les derniers 12 mois et avant que votre partenaire de rejoindre le Groupe de Discussion des Hommes d'IRC, avez-vous <u>parlé sur le sujet d'hommes qui aident plus leurs femmes dans le foyer?</u>	OUI	1	→1110
		NON	0	
		N/C – Pas de femme dans le 12 mois passe	98	→1110
		NE SAIS PAS	97	→1110
1109	A. Si oui, avez-vous parlé à: <i>If yes, have you spoken to :</i> LISEZ LA LISTE ET DEMANDEZ 'OUI' OU 'NON' APRES CHAQUE PHRASE			
		OUI	NON	
a)	Votre partenaire / Your partner a.	1	0	
b)	Homme de la famille / Man in the family b.	1	0	
c)	Fils / Sons c.	1	0	
d)	Femme de la famille / Women in the family d.	1	0	
e)	Filles / Daughters e.	1	0	
f)	Un ami, collègue ou voisin f.	1	0	
g)	Une amie, collègue ou voisine g.	1	0	
h)	Groupe des hommes et femmes h.	1	0	
X1)	Autre (Préciser) [] X1	1	0	
X2)	Autre (Préciser) [] X2	1	0	

No.	QUESTIONS	ALLER A		
1110	HOMMES : Pendant les derniers 12 mois et avant de rejoindre le Groupe de Discussion des Hommes d'IRC, avez-vous <u>parlé avec quelqu'un de la violence qui est arrivée dans une autre famille?</u> FEMMES : Pendant les derniers 12 mois et avant que votre partenaire ne rejoigne le Groupe de Discussion des Hommes d'IRC, avez-vous <u>parlé avec quelqu'un de la violence qui est arrivée dans une autre famille?</u>	OUI	1	→1112
		NON	0	
		NE SAIS PAS	97	→1112
1111	A. Si oui, avez-vous parlé à: **LISEZ LA LISTE ET DEMANDEZ 'OUI' OU 'NON' APRES CHAQUE PHRASE **			
		OUI	NON	
a)	Votre partenaire a.	1	0	
b)	Membre de la famille b.	1	0	
c)	Un ami, collègue ou voisin c.	1	0	
d)	Groupe d'hommes et femmes, à une réunion d.	1	0	
e)	Chef du village ou notables dans le village e.	1	0	
f)	Police, gendarme, militaire f.	1	0	
e)	Médecin, infirmière, sage-femme g.	1	0	
f)	IRC h.	1	0	
g)	Autre ONG i.	1	0	
X1)	Autre (Préciser) [] X 1	1	0	

X2)	Autre (Préciser) []	X 2	1	0
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No.	QUESTIONS			ALLER A
1112	HOMMES : Pendant les derniers 12 mois et avant de rejoindre le Groupe de Discussion des Hommes d'IRC, avez-vous <u>parlé</u> avec quelqu'un de <u>la violence qui est arrivée dans votre famille</u> dans le 12 mois passé ? FEMMES : Pendant les derniers 12 mois et avant que votre partenaire ne rejoigne le Groupe de Discussion des Hommes d'IRC, avez-vous <u>parlé</u> avec quelqu'un de <u>la violence qui est arrivée dans votre famille</u> dans le 12 mois passé ? LISEZ LES CHOIX	OUI, j'ai parlé à quelqu'un	1	→1114
		NON, je n'ai pas parlé à quelqu'un	2	
		NON, pas de violence dans votre famille	3	
		NE SAIS PAS	97	
1113	A. Si OUI, avez-vous parlé à: **LISEZ LA LISTE ET DEMANDEZ 'OUI' OU 'NON' APRES CHAQUE PHRASE **			
			OUI	NON
a)	Votre partenaire	a.	1	0
b)	Membre de la famille	b.	1	0
c)	Un ami, collègue ou voisin	c.	1	0
d)	Groupe d'hommes et femmes, à une réunion	d.	1	0
e)	Chef du village ou notables dans le village	e.	1	0
f)	Police, gendarme, militaire	f.	1	0
g)	Médecin, infirmière, sage-femme	g.	1	0
h)	IRC	h.	1	0
i)	Autre ONG	i.	1	0
x)	Autre (Préciser) []	x.	1	0



VERIFIEZ TABLEAU A: SI ELLE N'A JAMAIS EU DE PARTENAIRE, SI OUI →ALLER A SECTION 12

1114	ACTIVITÉ	A. Qui a assisté a cette réunion?					B. Qui a organisé cette réunion?				C. Dans quelle période a-t-il/elle suivi cette réunion?						
		O	N	N	H	F	H	NSP	I	Go	Au	N	Avant	Penda	2	2009-	NS
	A quelles réunions ou formations votre partenaire a participé? <i>What meetings did your partner attend?</i>	U	O	S	O	M	M	F	R	u	tr	S	le coup	nt la	0	2010	P
	LISEZ LA LISTE ET CHAQUE CHOIX ET ENTOURNEZ TOUTES LES OPTIONS	I	N	P	M	M	F	C	C	t	g	P	crise	8			
	SI OUI, DEMANDEZ A, B ET C				E	E			D								
a)	Droits des hommes et des femmes	1	0	9	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	E
b)	Droits des femmes	1	0	9	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	E
c)	Santé / SIDA / Santé Sexuelle et Reproductrice	1	0	9	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	E
d)	WatSan / Hydraulique villageoise	1	0	9	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	E
e)	Le veçu des hommes dans la famille	1	0	9	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	E
f)	Violence contre les femmes	1	0	9	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	E
g)	Policière / militaire / Gendarme	1	0	9	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	E
h)	Aide financière (AGR)?	1	0	9	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	E
i)	Groupe de discussion des hommes d'IRC	1	0	9	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	E
X 1)	Autre (préciser) []	1	0	9	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	E

1115	Votre partenaire a-t-il essayé de vous parler de la violence contre les femmes dans les 12 mois passé?	OUI	1
		NON	0
		NE SAIS PAS	97
1116	Votre partenaire a-t-il essayé de vous parler de l'aide dans des tâches ménagères dans les 12 mois passé?	OUI	1
		NON	0
		NE SAIS PAS	97
1117	Votre partenaire a-t-il essayé de vous parler de la violence (frapper, battre) dans votre ménage dans les 12 mois passé?	OUI	1
		NON	0
		PAS DE VIOLENCE DANS LE FOYER	2
		NE SAIS PAS	97

Section 12. INTERVENTION

DEMANDEZ CETTE SECTION SEULEMENT POUR LES HOMMES. SAUTEZ LA SECTION 12 POUR LES FEMMES.

LISEZ A HAUT VOIX: Nous voulons comprendre pourquoi les hommes ont décidé de participer à ce groupe de discussion des hommes d'IRC. Je vais vous poser quelques questions sur le Groupe de Discussion des Hommes.

READ ALOUD: I am now going to ask you a few questions about the group you have decided to join.

1201	<p>Dites-moi si les raisons suivantes expliquent pourquoi vous avez décidé de participer à ce groupe. <i>Tell me if any of the following reasons explain why you decided to participate in this group</i></p> <p>LISEZ AVANT CHAQUE PHRASE: Avez-vous décidé de participer à ce groupe parce que...</p>		
		OUI	NON
a)	<p>Un ami vous a conseillé de rejoindre <i>A friend advised me to join</i></p>	a. 1	0
b)	<p>Votre femme ou votre petite amie vous a conseillé de rejoindre <i>Your wife or girlfriend advised you to join</i></p>	b. 1	0
c)	<p>Vous espérez d'apprendre quelques choses qui puisse vous aider dans votre travail <i>You hope to learn some skills that will help with your work</i></p>	c. 1	0
d)	<p>Vous espérez que cela pourrait mener à un emploi avec l'IRC <i>You hope that joining might lead to a job with IRC</i></p>	d. 1	0
e)	<p>Vous espérez que cela pourrait vous aider financièrement <i>You hope that it might help you financially</i></p>	e. 1	0
f)	<p>C'est une activité honorable <i>It is a prestigious or honourable activity</i></p>	f. 1	0
g)	<p>Vous voulez passer du temps avec les autres hommes qui y participent <i>You want to spend time with the other men who joined</i></p>	g. 1	0
h)	<p>Vous vouliez apprendre comment être un meilleur homme <i>You want to learn how to be a better man</i></p>	h. 1	0
i)	<p>Etre un membre du groupe va vous permettre d'aider les autres dans ce village <i>Joining the group will allow me to help others in this village</i></p>	i. 1	0
j)	<p>Vous avez subi des violences, ou vous connaissez quelqu'un qui a subi des violences, et que vous voudriez aider en participant à ce groupe <i>I have experienced violence myself or know someone close to me who has experienced violence and I would like to help them by participating in this group</i></p>	j. 1	0
k)	<p>Vous vouliez voir ce qui se passe dans ce groupe <i>You want to see what happens in this group</i></p>	k. 1	0
l)	<p>Vous aimez participer à des activités de groupe. <i>You enjoy participating in group activities.</i></p>	l. 1	0
m)	<p>Vous vous préoccupez vraiment du succès de ce groupe <i>You really care about whether or not the group succeeds</i></p>	m. 1	0
n)	<p>Vous êtes très adhérent à l'IRC et à sa mission dans le village <i>You are very loyal to IRC and its mission in the village</i></p>	n. 1	0
o)	<p>Participer à ce groupe est pour vous une façon de développer des compétences utiles <i>Participating in the group is a way for you to develop useful skills</i></p>	O. 1	0
p)	<p>Participer au groupe est une occasion d'apprendre de nouvelles façons de penser <i>Participating in the group is an opportunity to learn about new ways of thinking</i></p>	P. 1	0
q)	<p>Vous pensez que vous allez gagner plus de respect des autres en participant à ce</p>	q. 1	0

	groupe <i>You feel that you will earn me more respect from others by participating in this group</i>			
r)	Vous pensez que votre participation vous permettra d'améliorer votre réputation <i>You feel that participating will improve your reputation</i>	r	1	0
X1)	Autre? [_____]	X1	1	0
X2)	Autre? [_____]	X2	1	0
X3)	Autre? [_____]	X2	1	0

1202	A votre avis, quels sont les sujets qui seront discutés par ce groupe ? <i>In your opinion, what topics do you think will be discussed by the group?</i> LISEZ CHAQUE OPTIONS AND ENTOURNEZ OUI OU NON POUR CHAQUE OPTION			
		OUI	NON	
a)	Compétences professionnelles <i>Job skills</i>	a.	1	0
b)	Santé <i>Health</i>	b.	1	0
c)	Alcool <i>Alcohol use</i>	c.	1	0
d)	Alphabétisation <i>Literacy</i>	d.	1	0
e)	Les conséquences de la violence contre les femmes et les filles <i>The consequences of violence against women and girls</i>	e.	1	0
f)	Les conséquences de la violence contre les hommes <i>The consequences of violence again men</i>	f.	1	0
g)	Comprendre pourquoi les hommes sont parfois violents <i>Understanding why men are sometimes violent</i>	g.	1	0
h)	Comment être un bon mari <i>How to be a good husband</i>	h.	1	0
i)	Comment être un bon père <i>How to be a good father</i>	i.	1	0
j)	Comment être un leader de la communauté <i>How to be a community leader</i>	j.	1	0
k)	Comment être un meilleur agriculteur <i>How to be a better farmer</i>	k.	1	0
X1)	AUTRE / OTHER [_____]	X1.	1	0
X2)	AUTRE / OTHER [_____]	X2.	1	0
X3)	AUTRE / OTHER [_____]	X3.	1	0

1203	Votre partenaire actuel est-elle heureuse de votre décision de rejoindre ce groupe? <i>Is your partner pleased about your decision to join the group?</i>	OUI / Yes	1
		NON / No	0
		N/C: Pas d'une femme ou une petite amie	96
		N/A : NO CURRENT GIRLFRIEND / WIFE	97
		NE SAIS PAS	99
1204	Si vous n'étiez pas aux réunions de ce groupe, où seriez-vous normalement? <i>If you were not attending the group meetings, where would you normally be?</i> Choisissez seulement une option	PASSER DU TEMPS AVEC MA PETITE AMIE OU MA FEMME / SPENDING TIME WITH MY GIRLFRIEND OR WIFE	1
		PASSER DU TEMPS AVEC MA FAMILLE OU MES AMIS / SPENDING TIME WITH MY FAMILY OR FRIENDS	2
		AU TRAVAIL / WORKING	3
		L'ÉTUDE / STUDYING	4
		FAIRE DES TACHES MENAGERES / DOING HOUSEHOLD CHORES	5
		AUTRE / OTHER	
		[_____]	X1

Section 13. CLOTURE DE L'ENTREVUE

1301	Aujourd'hui nous avons parlé de beaucoup de choses importantes. Est-ce que cette entrevue a été facile ou difficile pour vous ?	Facile / Pas difficile	0
		Difficile	1
		NE SAIS PAS	97
1302	L'entrevue est terminée maintenant. Avez-vous encore des questions? Ou voulez-vous encore ajouter quelque chose? NOTEZ LA REPONSE _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____		

Phrase de clôture à lire à voix haute par l'interrogateur.

Merci beaucoup. Je sais que certaines de ces questions n'étaient pas faciles, mais vos réponses étaient très claires et utiles. Je sais que les choses dont nous avons parlé peuvent être très douloureuses pour vous. Aimerez-vous que l'on vous aide ou soutienne pour y faire face ? Si c'est le cas, je peux essayer d'arranger cela.

1303	DEMANDE-T-ELLE/IL UN RENVOI QUELCONQUE?	OUI	1
	SUIVEZ LA PROCEDURE DE RENVOI SPECIFIQUE SELON LE SITE	NON	0
1304	ENREGISTREZ LE TEMPS A LA FIN DE L'INTERVIEW	L'HEURE:	[][]
		MINUTE:	[][]

COMMENTAIRE PAR L'ENQUETEUR :

Appendix 4. Cluster randomised controlled trial: follow-up

London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine

Expériences de vie en Côte d'Ivoire Rurale

Une étude conduite en coopération avec IRC
(International Rescue Committee)- Côte d'Ivoire



Fevrier 2012
February 2012

FORMULAIRE DE REFERENCE

TABLEAU A. SITUATION CONJUGALE

Utiliser ce tableau comme référence pour les questions 211 et 214

A. <input type="checkbox"/> ACTUELLEMENT A UN MARI/FEMME	Utiliser "MARI/FEMME" et verbe au présent
B. <input type="checkbox"/> ACTUELLEMENT A UN PARTENNAIRE (QUE IL/ELLE NE CONSIDERE PAS UN MARI/FEMME)	Utiliser "PARTENNAIRE" et verbe au présent
C. <input type="checkbox"/> ACTUELLEMENT N'A PAS DE MARI/FEMME OU DE PARTENNAIRE, MAIS LE(S) A EU AU PASSE	Utiliser "LE PARTENNAIRE PLUS RECENT" et le verbe au passé
D. <input type="checkbox"/> N'A JAMAIS EU DE PARTENNAIRE OU MARI/FEMME	Les questions sur le partenaire ne seront pas demandé

TABLEAU B. EXPERIENCE DE VIOLENCE PAR PARTENAIRE

Vérifiez toutes les situations qui concernent l'enquête

(A) L'enquêté a <u>subi</u> la violence physique [Question 603- alternatives (a) à (g)]	<input type="checkbox"/> Oui	<input type="checkbox"/> Non
(B) L'enquêté a <u>subi</u> la violence sexuelle [Question 611 – alternatives(a) à (b)]	<input type="checkbox"/> Oui	<input type="checkbox"/> Non
(C) L'enquêté a <u>pratiqué</u> au moins un acte de violence physique [Question 616, alternatives a) à h)]	<input type="checkbox"/> Oui	<input type="checkbox"/> Non

FORMULAIRE DE CONSENTEMENT

Bonjour, je m'appelle [_____]. Je travaille pour l'Université de Londres. Nous sommes dans votre village pour mieux comprendre les relations entre vous et votre mari/femme, entre vous et vos enfants. On pense ce que vous avez à dire est important.

Je souhaiterais parler avec vous de votre santé, connaître votre avis sur le village et sur votre expérience de la vie. Tout ce que vous direz restera entre nous et personne d'autre ne le saura. Votre nom ne sera ni mentionné ni écrit. Si vous ne voulez pas répondre, il n'y a aucun problème.

Objectifs et but: Quel est le but de cette étude?

Nous voulons mieux connaître votre village pour mieux vous aider à travers les programmes de développement qui existent dans votre région. Les informations qu'on va ramasser dans cette étude vont être présentées à l'IRC pour qu'ils puissent comprendre les problèmes que les gens ont dans le village et donc peuvent améliorer leur travail dans votre communauté.

Le but de cette étude est de comprendre comment le nouveau groupe de discussion des hommes créé par IRC marche dans votre village.

Procédure: Qu'est ce qu'on me demande de faire?

Comme vous vivez ici, nous pensons que votre avis est important. Nous posons des questions à tous les participants dans le groupe de discussion des hommes créé par IRC, et aussi à leurs partenaires. Je voudrais vous poser quelques questions en privé. Cela va prendre environ une heure.

Confidentialité: Qui sera au courant de ce que nous allons dire?

Votre nom ne sera pas écrit dans le questionnaire. Tout ce que vous allez nous dire restera entre vous et moi. Beaucoup de personnes seront interrogés dans ton village et partout en Côte d'Ivoire. Et comme aucun nom ne sera écrit et tous les papiers seront dans un même carton, on ne saura jamais qui a dit quoi. Il ne faut pas vous inquiéter pour la confidentialité.

Risques et bénéfices:

Pendant notre entretien, je vais vous poser des questions sur vous, sur les relations entre vous et votre mari/copine et sur votre village. Il y a des questions qui peuvent vous gêner un peu, c'est pour cela que nous faisons très attention pour que tout ce qu'on va dire ici reste entre nous.

Si vous êtes d'accord pour qu'on parle ensemble, les informations que vous allez nous donner vont nous aider à mieux connaître le village et à mieux l'aider.

Si après l'entretien, vous avez besoin d'aide ou de conseils, nous serons très heureux de vous donner des informations sur les organisations qui sont dans votre village et dans votre département. Ces organisations pourront vous aider ou aider quelqu'un d'autre que vous connaissez.

ID []-[]-[]-[]-[]-[]-[]-[]-[]-[]

Le Ministère de la Femme, de la Famille et des Affaires Sociales est d'accord pour qu'on fasse cette étude.

Avez-vous des questions pour moi maintenant?

Non

Oui

CONTINUEZ

Do you have any questions for me?

Êtes-vous d'accord pour participer à l'entretien?

Non

Oui

FIN – LE REMERCIER

POLIMENT

Do you agree to participate in this interview?

Est-ce que nous pouvons commencer maintenant?

Non

Oui

PRENDRE RENDEZ-VOUS

May I begin ?

Il est très important qu'on soit vraiment seul pour parler. Est-ce qu'on peut le faire ici?

Non

Oui

TROUVER UN ENDROIT

ISOLE

It is very important that we speak in a private place.

Can we do that here?

A COMPLETER PAR L'ENQUETEUR

Je certifie d'avoir lu la demande d'autorisation ci-dessus et que l'enquêté est d'accord pour participer.

Date: _____

Nom de l'enquêteur: _____

Signature de l'enquêteur: _____

ADMINISTRATIF

01	CODE DU VILLAGE	[]
02	CODE DE L'ENQUETEUR	[]
03	COMPLETE EN 2010 ?	NON 0
		OUI 1
04	COMPLETE EN 2008 ?	NON 0
		OUI 1

03. VISITES

	1er	2eme	3eme	VISITE FINALE
DATE	JOUR: [] MOIS: [] ANNEE:[]	JOUR: [] MOIS: [] ANNEE:[]	JOUR: [] MOIS: [] ANNEE:[]	JOUR: [] MOIS: [] ANNEE:[]
RESULT	CODE : []	CODE : []	CODE : []	CODE : []

CODES POUR LES RESULTATS DE LA VISITE

1. Completé
2. L'enquête a refusé
3. L'enquête a remise l'entretien
4. L'enquête est incapacité pour répondre le questionnaire (est malade, est sourd, est muet, ne comprends pas les questions, etc.)
5. L'enquête n'était pas chez lui/elle et ne pouvait pas être rencontré nulle part
6. L'enquête est en voyage et ne vas pas rentrer avant que l'étude sera fini

05. SI LA PERSONNE A REFUSE, NOTEZ LA RAISON PRINCIPALE :

[]

06	LANGUE DU QUESTIONNAIRE	[]	
07	TYPE DE PERSONNE (ENTOURNEZ TOUS)	Membre de groupe de discussion des hommes	A
		Membre de Comitte de VBG	B
		Partenaire (femme) de membre de groupe de discussion des hommes	C
		Partenaire (femme ou homme) de membre de comittee de VBG	D
		Amie de Committe de VBG (homme)	E
		Partenaire (femme) d'amie de comittee de VBG	F
08	PARTENAIRE DE 2010 AVEC VOUS MAINTENANT ?	LISEZ NOM DE PARTERNAIRE	
		Non	0
		Oui	1
09	Homme et femme habitant dans le même ménage ?	Non	0
		Oui	1
		PAS DE PARTENAIRE	2
10	L'heure du début	L'HEURE	[]
		MINUTE	[]

Questionnaire vérifié par :

ENQUETEUR	CONTROLEUR	SUPERVISEUR	SAISIER
CODE : []	CODE : []	CODE : []	ENTRÉE 1:
JOUR: []	JOUR: []	JOUR: []	CODE : []
MOIS: []	MOIS: []	MOIS: []	ENTRÉE 2:
ANNEE: []	ANNEE: []	ANNEE: []	CODE : []

11) CODE DE PARTENAIRE 1 [] 12) CODE DE PARTENAIRE 2 []

Section 1. QUESTIONNAIRE DU MENAGE

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

LISEZ: Je voudrais vous poser quelques questions sur votre ménage. Dites moi si quelque chose ne vous paraît pas clair. /
READ ALOUD: I would like to ask you some question about your household. Please tell me if anything is not clear.

	QUESTIONS		CODES	ALLER A
101	D'où viens l'eau que vous buvez dans votre ménage? VERIFIEZ: Quelle est la principale source? <i>What is the main source of drinking-water for your household? Where do you find your drinking water?</i>	EAU DU ROBINET: DANS LE LOGEMENT / COUR / CONCESSION/ PARCELLE / Tap/piped water : Within the residence /courtyard	1	
		EAU DU ROBINET: PUBLIQUE / Tap/piped water public	2	
		EAU DE PUIITS OUVERT: DANS LE LOGEMENT / COUR / CONCESSION/ PARCELLE / Well : Within the residence /courtyard	3	
		EAU DE PUIITS: PUBLIQUE OUVERT / Well: Public	4	
		PUIITS PROTEGE: DANS LE LOGEMENT / COUR / CONCESSION/ PARCELLE / PUBLIC /Covered well: Within the residence / courtyard/ public	5	
		EAU DE SURFACE: SOURCE / Surface water	6	
		EAU DE SURFACE: RIVIERE /RUISSEAU / Surface water: River / Stream /Creek	7	
		EAU DE SURFACE: MARRE / LAC / MARIGOT/ Surface water: Sea / Lake / stream	8	
		EAU DE SURFACE: BARRAGE / Surface water : Dam	9	
		EAU DE PLUIE / Rainwater	10	
		CAMION CITERNE / Truck	11	
		POMPE OU FORAGE: DANS LE LOGEMENT / COUR / CONCESSION / PARCELLE / Hand pump : Within the residence / courtyard	12	
		POMPE : PUBLIQUE / Hand pump : Public	13	
AUTRE (PRECISER) / Other (Specify) []	XI			
102	Quel genre de toilettes vous utilisez dans votre ménage? <i>What kind of toilet facility does your household have?</i>	CHASSE D'EAU / Toilet	1	
		LATRINES: SOMMAIRES / RUDIMENTAIRES / Pit Latrine : Rudimentary	2	
		LATRINES AMELIOREES VENTILEES / Pit Latrine : Ventilated type	3	
		PAS DE TOILETTES / EN BROUSSE / No toilet / In the bush/field	4	
		AUTRE (PRECISER) / Other (Specify) []	XI	
103	Quel est le principal matériel du mur de votre maison? <i>What are the main materials used for the exterior walls of the house?</i> ENREGISTRER L'OBSERVATION	MATERIAUX RUDIMENTAIRES (plastique / carton chaume/feuille de palmier) <i>Rudimentary materials (plastic, cardboard/palm leaves)</i>	1	
		MATERIAUX SEMI-DURABLES (la terre/la boue; le bois; les tôles/ le métal (les briques non-cuites) <i>Semi-finished (mud, wood, metal)</i>	2	
		MATERIAUX DURABLES (les briques cuites; le ciment / le béton; la pierre) <i>Finished(brick, cement, rebar, stone)</i>	3	
		AUTRE (PRECISER) / Other (Specify)	XI	

		[]		
104	Quel est le principal matériau du toit de votre maison? <i>What are the main materials used for the roof of the house?</i> ENREGISTRER L'OBSERVATION	MATERIAUX RUDIMENTAIRES (natte; chaume; feuille de palmier; palmes; bambou) <i>Rudimentary materials (thatch, palm leaves, bamboo)</i> MATERIAUX SEMI-DURABLES (tuiles) <i>Semi-durable materials (tile)</i> MATERIAUX DURABLES (tôle de métal/ciment/béton) <i>Durable materials (sheet metal, cement, concrete)</i> AUTRE (PRECISER) / Other (Specify) []		1 2 3 X1
105	Dans votre ménage, avez-vous? ** LISEZ LES OPTIONS ** <i>Does your household have? ** Read the options **</i>		Oui	Non
	a) L'électricité? / Electricity	a) ELECTRICITE	1	0
	b) Une radio? / Radio	b) RADIO	1	0
	c) Une télévision? / Television	c) TELEVISION	1	0
	d) Le téléphone fixe? / Landline	d) TELEPHONE	1	0
	e) Un réfrigérateur? / Refrigerator	e) REFRIGERATOR	1	0
	f) Un réchaud/cuisinière à gaz/électrique <i>Stove (gas/electric)</i>	f) RECHAUD/CUISINIERE	1	0
	g) Une bicyclette/vélo? / Bicycle	g) BICYCLETTE/VELO	1	0
	h) Une mobylette/motocyclette? <i>Motorcycle/scooter</i>	h) MOBYLETTE/MOTOCYCLETTE	1	0
	i) Cellulaire / Mobile phone	i) CELLULAIRE	1	0
	j) Machine à coudre / Sewing machine	j) MACHINE A COUDRE	1	0
106	Vous avez combien d'animaux dans votre ménage ? (tous les membres du ménage) ** LISEZ LA LISTE ** <i>How many of these animals does your household own? (all hh members)</i> ** Read the list **		Nombre (ecrire le nombre) Si 0, ecrivez '0'	
	a) Vaches? / Cows	a) VACHES	[]	
	b) Moutons? / Sheep	b) MOUTONS	[]	
	c) Chevres? / Goats	c) CHEVRES	[]	
	d) Poulets? / Chickens	d) POULETS	[]	
	e) Porcs? / Pigs	e) PORCS	[]	
	X1) AUTRES ? / Others?	XI) AUTRES []	[]	
107	Est-ce que votre ménage achète ou cultive la plupart des aliments que vous mangez dans une année ? ** LISEZ LA LISTE ** <i>Does this household buy or harvest most of the food you eat? ** READ THE LIST **</i>	Achète la plupart / Mostly buy Cultive la plupart / Mostly harvest Achète la moitié, cultive la moitié / Buy half, harvest half NE SAIS PAS/ Don't know		1 2 3 97
*108a	Il y a combien de garçons qui ont entre 6 et 15 ans dans votre foyer? / <i>How many boys are between 6 and 15 years old in this household?</i>	RIEN / None NOMBRE DE GARCONS (6-15 ANS) <i>Number of boys in household (6-15 years old)</i>	0	→109 a
108b	Il y a combien de garçons qui ont entre 6 et 15 ans dans votre foyer et qui vont à l'école maintenant ? / <i>How many boys between 6 and 15 years old in this household go to school?</i>	RIEN / None NOMBRE DE GARCONS A L'ECOLE (6-15 ANS) <i>Number of boys in school (6-15 years old)</i>	0	b. []
*109a	Il y a combien de filles qui ont entre 6 et 15	RIEN / None	0	→110

	ans dans votre foyer? / How many girls are between 6 and 15 years old in this household?	NOMBRE DE FILLES (6-15 ANS) / Number of girls in household (6-15 years)	a. []		
109b	Il y a combien de filles qui ont entre 6 et 15 ans dans votre foyer et qui vont à l'école maintenant? / How many girls between 6 and 15 years old in this household go to school?	RIEN / None	0		
		NOMBRE DE FILLES A L'ECOLE (6-15 ANS) / Number of girls in school (6-15 years old)	b. []		
110	Qui est actuellement le chef de ménage? <i>Who is currently the head of your household?</i>	MOI / MYSELF	1		
		MON MARI / MY HUSBAND	2		
		MON PÈRE / MY FATHER	3		
		MON BEAU- PÈRE / MY FATHER-IN-LAW	4		
		MON FRÈRE / MY BROTHER	5		
		MON ONCLE / MY UNCLE	6		
		MA FEMME/ MY WIFE	7		
		MA MÈRE / MY MOTHER	8		
		MA BELLE MÈRE / MY MOTHER-IN LAW	9		
		D'AUTRES PARENTS / OTHER RELATIVES	10		
		AUTRE (PRÉCISER) / OTHER (SPECIFY)	X1		
		[]			
111	Qui vit avec vous normalement, dans les 12 mois passés? (Normalement, c'est-à-dire, au moins 6 mois.) <i>In the last 12 months, who do you normally live with?</i>		Oui	Non	NC
		a. Vos propres parents? <i>Your parents</i>	1	0	96
		b. Parents de votre partenaire? <i>Your partner's parents</i>	1	0	96
		c. Votre femme / votre mari? <i>Your husband / wife</i>	1	0	96
		d. Votre petite amie / Votre petit ami ? <i>Your boyfriend / girlfriend</i>	1	0	96
		e. Vos propres enfants? <i>Your children</i>	1	0	96
		f. Les enfants de votre femme avec un autre homme / Les enfants de votre mari avec une autre femme ? <i>Children of your partner's with another woman / with another man</i>	1	0	96
		g. Les autres enfants de votre famille <i>Other children in the family</i>	1	0	96
		h. D'autres parents de vous? <i>Other relatives (of yours)</i>	1	0	96
		i. D'autres parents de votre mari/femme? <i>Other relatives (of your partners)</i>	1	0	96
		j. Autres enfants non apparentés ? <i>Other unrelated children</i>	1	0	96
		k. D'autres adultes non apparentés ? <i>Other unrelated adults</i>	1	0	96
		l. HOMMES: Vos autres femmes ? FEMMES: Les autres femmes de votre mari ? <i>M: Your other wives? W: Other wives of your husband?</i>	1	0	96
		X1. AUTRE (PRÉCISER) / Other (Specify)			
		[]	1	0	

Section 2A. VOUS ET VOTRE PARTENAIRE

LISEZ : Dans cette section, je voudrais apprendre plus sur vous, votre famille et votre communauté. Si ça ne vous dérange pas, je voudrais vous poser quelques questions sur vous et votre partenaire.

READ ALOUD: In this section, I would like to learn more about you, your family and your community. If it is ok, I would like to ask you a few questions about you and your partner

QUESTIONS			ALLER A
201	Quel âge avez-vous? <i>How old are you?</i> INVESTIGUEZ / PROBE	AGE [] [] (SVP VERIFIEZ L'AGE AVEC Q202)	
202	Dans quel mois et en quelle année êtes-vous né ? / What month and year were you born?		
a)	Mois ? <i>Month ?</i>	LE MOIS PRECIS	[] []
		L'A-PEU-PRES MOIS	[] []
		NE SAIS PAS LE MOIS	97
b)	Année? <i>Year ?</i>	L'ANNEE PRECIS	[] [] [] []
		L'A-PEU-PRES ANNEE	[] [] [] []
		NE SAIS PAS L'ANNEE	97
203	Quelle est votre ethnie? <i>What is your ethnicity ?</i>	BAOULE	1
		BETE	2
		DILOULA	3
		GUERE	4
		GOURO	5
		NIAMBOUA	6
		ATTIE	7
		TAGBANA	8
		KROUMEN	9
		AGNI	10
		APPOLO	11
		LOBI	12
		YACOUBA	13
		SENOUFO	14
		MOSSI	15
		WOBE	16
		MORE	17
		MALINKE	18
KOYAKA	19		
KOULANGO	20		
PEUL	21		
AUTRE (PRECISER) []	X1		
*204	Avant l'âge de 12 ans, où avez- vous vécu la plupart du temps? <i>Before the age of 12, where did you live most of the time?</i>	CE VILLAGE / This village	1
		DANS UN AUTRE VILLAGE/VILLE EN CI <i>In another village/city in CI</i>	2
		DANS UN AUTRE PAYS / <i>In another country</i>	3
		AUTRE (PRECISER) []	4
205	Pourquoi vous-êtes vous installé dans ce village?	MARIAGE / Marriage	1
		LE TRAVAIL / Work	2

206	Why did you move to this village? Combien de temps avez vous passé dans ce village pendant les 12 derniers mois ? How much time have you spent in this village in the last 12 months?	DEPLACÉE A CAUSE DE LA CRISE (avant 2007) <i>Displaced because of the Crisis</i>	3
		DEPLACÉE A CAUSE DE LA CRISE POST-ELECTORAL (après 2010)	4
		AMENAGÉ AVEC VOTRE FAMILLE / <i>Moved with your family</i>	5
		ETUDES / <i>Studies</i>	6
		AUTRE (PRÉCISER) []	X1
		NE SAIT PAS	97
		REFUSE / PAS DE RÉPONSE	99
		TOUTE L'ANNÉE / <i>All year</i>	1
		6 MOIS OU PLUS (6 A 11 MOIS) <i>6 months or more (6-11 months)</i>	2
		MOINS DE 6 MOIS (1 A 6 MOIS) <i>Less than 6 months (1-6 months)</i>	3
		N'HABITE PAS DANS CE VILLAGE <i>Did not live in this village</i>	0
REFUSE / PAS DE RÉPONSE	99		
207	Quelle est votre religion ou pratique religieuse? What religion do you practice? LISEZ LA LISTE & ENTOUREZ TOUTES LES RÉPONSES READ THE LIST & CIRCLE ALL RESPONSES	CHRETIEN (catholique, protestant, etc.)	A
		MUSULMAN	B
		ANIMISTE / TRADITIONNEL	C
		BUDDHISTE	D
		AUTRE (PRÉCISER) []	X1
		PAS DE RELIGION	E
208a	Est-ce que vous savez lire ? Do you know how to read?	OUI	1
		NON	0
208b	Est-ce que vous savez écrire? Do you know how to write?	OUI	1
		NON	0

*209 ab	Dans quelle classe vous êtes vous arrêté? What is your highest level of education?		(a) CODE	(b) NIVEAU ACHEVÉ	→210
		N'EST JAMAIS ALLÉ À L'ÉCOLE	0		
		PRIMAIRE	1	[]	
		SECONDAIRE (1 ^{ER} CYCLE)	2	[]	
		SECONDAIRE (2 ^{ÈME} CYCLE)	3	[]	
		SUPÉRIEUR (UNIVERSITÉ)	4	[]	
		SUPÉRIEUR (TECHNIQUE)	5	[]	
AUTRE (PRÉCISER) []	X1	[]			
209c	CONVERTISSEZ LES NIVEAUX EN NOMBRE D'ANNÉES / CONVERT YEARS IN SCHOOL – DO NOT DOUBLE COUNT REPEAT CLASSES c. NOMBRE DES ANNÉES ACHÉVÉES			[]	

	<i>have sex with him/her or someone else?</i>	IL/ELLE A COUCHE AVEC QUELQU'UN D'AUTRE (RELATIONS SEXUELLE MAIS PAS COPAIN(E))	3	→226
		IL/ELLE N'A JAMAIS EU DE RELATION SEXUELLE	0	→230
*215	Votre dernière relation s'était-elle terminée par un divorce ou bien une séparation ou par la mort ? <i>Did the <u>last partnership</u> with a man/woman end in divorce or separation OR did you last partner die?</i>	DIVORCÉ(E) / <i>DIVORCED</i>	1	
a		SÉPARÉ(E) / <i>SEPERATED / BROKEN UP</i>	2	
		VEUVE, PARTENAIRE EST MORT(E) <i>WIDOWED / PARTNER DIED</i>	3	→216
		AUTRE (PRECISER) []	X1	→216
215b	Qui a provoqué le divorce ou la séparation? Vous, votre femme/votre mari, ou vous deux? <i>Who initiated the divorce or separation? You, your wife/husband or both?</i>	VOUS / <i>YOU</i>	1	
		VOTRE PARTENAIRE / <i>MY PARTNER</i>	2	
		VOUS DEUX / <i>BOTH (Respondent and partner)</i>	3	
		VOS BEAUX PARENTS / <i>My parents-in-law</i>	4	
		VOS BEAUX PARENTS ET VOTRE PARTENAIRE / <i>My parents-in-law and my partner</i>	5	
		VOS PARENTS / <i>My parents</i>	6	
		AUTRE (PRECISER) []	X1	
		REFUSE / PAS DE REPONSE / <i>REFUSED / NO RESPONSE</i>	99	
216	Avec combien de partenaire(s) avez-vous été marié(e) OU bien vécu ensemble? (INCLUS LA PARTENNAIRE ACTUELLE) <i>How many partners have you been married to and/or lived with? (INCLUDE CURRENT PARTNER IF LIVING TOGETHER)</i>	NOMBRE <i>NUMBER OF TIMES MARRIED/ LIVED TOGETHER</i>	[]	
		REFUSE / PAS DE REPONSE <i>REFUSED / NO RESPONSE</i>	99	
217	Avez-vous eu quel type de mariage? Lesquels? <i>Have you had some type of marriage ceremony? What types?</i> ENTOUREZ TOUTES LES REPONSES	RIEN	A	
		MARIAGE A LA MAIRIE	B	
		MARIAGE RELIGIEUX	C	
		MARIAGE TRADITIONNEL	D	
		AUTRE (PRECISER) []	X1	
218	Qui a choisi votre partenaire actuel OU le plus récent? <i>Who chose your current or most recent partner</i>	LES DEUX PARTENAIRES	1	
		VOUS-MEME A CHOISI	2	
		VOTRE PARTENAIRE	3	
		VOTRE FAMILLE A CHOISI	4	
		LA FAMILLE DU PARTENAIRE	5	
		LES FAMILLES DES DEUX PARTENAIRES	6	
		AUTRE (PRECISER) []	X1	
*219	Est-ce que vous étiez d'accord pour votre mariage actuel au départ ? <i>In the beginning, did you want to marry your current partner?</i>	OUI	1	
		NON	0	
		NC – PAS MARIE	96	→ 223
*220	Hommes: Est-ce-que vous avez plus d'une femme actuellement? Femmes : Est-ce-que votre mari a plus d'une	OUI	1	
		NON	0	→ 223


	femme actuellement? <i>M: Do you have more than one wife now?</i> <i>W: Does your husband have more than one wife now?</i>			
221	Hommes : Combien de femmes avez vous au total? Femmes : Combien de femmes votre mari a au total, en plus de vous? <i>M: How many wives do you have in total?</i> <i>W: How many wives in total does your husband have, including yourself?</i>	NOMBRE DE FEMMES	[] []	
		PAS DE REPONSE	99	
222	Femmes (SEULEMENT) : Êtes-vous la première, la seconde,.....femme? <i>W: Are you the first, second...wife?</i>	RANG	[] []	
		NC	99	
223	Quel âge aviez-vous quand vous avez eu une cérémonie de mariage? <i>At what age did you have your marriage ceremony?</i> INVESTIGUEZ ET PREND UNE ESTIMATION	AGE	[] []	
		N'A JAMAIS EU UNE CEREMONIE	0	
224	Dans les 12 mois passés OU dans les 12 derniers mois de votre dernière relation, combien de temps avez-vous habité avec votre partenaire ? <i>In the last 12 months OR in the last 12 months of your last relationship, how long did you live with your partner?</i>	TOUTE L'ANNEE / All year	1	
		PLUS DE 6 MOIS / More than 6 months	2	
		MOINS DE 6 MOIS / Less than 6 months	3	
		N'A JAMAIS HABITE ENSEMBLE	0	
225	Aviez-vous quel âge quand vous avez aménagé ensemble? <i>At what age, did you move in together?</i> INVESTIGUEZ ET PREND UNE ESTIMATION / PROBE AND ESTIMATE	AGE	[] []	
		N'A JAMAIS HABITE AVEC ELLE / LUI <i>Never lived with her / him</i>	0	
		NE SAIS PAS / DONT KNOW	97	
226	Combien d'enfants avez-vous actuellement? <i>How many children do you have currently?</i>	PAS D'ENFANTS <i>No children</i>	0	→228
		NOMBRE D'ENFANTS <i>Number of children</i>	[] []	
227	Est-ce que tous vos enfants sont du même père/de la même mère? <i>Do all of your children have the same father / same mother?</i>	UN PERE / UNE MERE <i>One father / one mother</i>	1	
		PLUS D'UN PERE /UNE MERE <i>More than one father / one mother</i>	2	
		PAS DE REPONSE <i>NO RESPONSE / REFUSE</i>	99	
		NE SAIS PAS <i>DONT KNOW</i>	97	

228	Dans les 12 derniers mois, qui de vous ou votre partenaire a utilisé les formes de discipline suivantes sur les enfants (moins de 18 ans) dans votre ménage? <i>In the last 12 months, have you or your partner used the following forms of discipline on the children in your household? (Children of the hh, may not be biological children)</i> **LISEZ LES CHOIX AVEC CHAQUE PHRASE**	Vous seul	Vous et votre partenaire	Vous deux	Autre Personne(s)	Personne	NC*
a)	Crier sur les filles <i>Yell/shout at the girls</i>	1	2	3	4	5	96
b)	Crier sur les garçons <i>Yell/shout at the boys</i>	1	2	3	4	5	96
c)	Donner une fessée aux filles <i>Spank the girls</i>	1	2	3	4	5	96
d)	Donner une fessée aux garçons <i>Spank the boys</i>	1	2	3	4	5	96
e)	Battre les filles <i>Beat the girls</i>	1	2	3	4	5	96
f)	Battre les garçons <i>Beat the boys</i>	1	2	3	4	5	96

*NC: Les enfants ont plus que 18 ans; N'habite pas ensemble avec les enfants ; Pas des filles ; Pas des garçons

229	Dans les 12 derniers mois, dites-moi qui de vous ou de votre partenaire est responsable pour les travaux suivants. Est-ce que c'est principalement vous, vous et votre partenaire, principalement votre partenaire? **LISEZ LES CHOIX AVEC CHAQUE PHRASE ET PREND LA PERSONNE PRINCIPALMENT QUI A FAIT LES TÂCHES SUIVANT** <i>Tell me whether you or your partner are responsible for doing the following tasks: / *Read the choices with each phrase and select the principal person who did the following tasks*</i>	Principalement vous <i>Mostly you</i>	Vous et votre partenaire également <i>You and your partner equally</i>	Principalement votre partenaire <i>Mostly your partner</i>	Autre personne(s)	NC / Not applicable
a)	Préparer les repas / <i>Prepare the meals</i>	1	2	3	4	96
b)	Laver les vaisselles / <i>Wash the dishes</i>	1	2	3	4	96
c)	Balayer la maison / <i>Clean (sweep) the house</i>	1	2	3	4	96
d)	Faire les achats / <i>Do the shopping</i>	1	2	3	4	96
e)	Laver les vêtements / <i>Wash the clothes</i>	1	2	3	4	96
f)	Les tâches agricoles / <i>Tend to the fields</i>	1	2	3	4	96
g)	Ramasser le bois pour le chauffage / <i>Collect firewood</i>	1	2	3	4	96
h)	Aller chercher de l'eau / <i>Fetch water</i>	1	2	3	4	96
i)	Conseiller les filles dans votre ménage <i>Give advice or guidance to the girls in your household</i>	1	2	3	4	96
j)	Aller au marché pour acheter la nourriture pour la famille <i>Go to the market to buy food for the family</i>	1	2	3	4	96
k)	Reparer la toiture de la maison / <i>Repair the roof on the house</i>	1	2	3	4	96
l)	Conseiller les garçons dans votre ménage <i>Give advice or guidance to the boys in your household</i>	1	2	3	4	96
m)	Surveiller l'éducation, les activités et les amis des filles dans votre ménage / <i>Follow education the activities and friends of the girls in your household</i>	1	2	3	4	96
n)	Surveiller l'éducation, les activités et les amis des garçons dans votre ménage / <i>Follow the education, activities, and friends of the boys in your household.</i>	1	2	3	4	96
o)	Laver les enfants / <i>Wash the children.</i>	1	2	3	4	96
p)	Donner la nourriture aux enfants / <i>Feed the children.</i>	1	2	3	4	96
q)	Aller chercher la nourriture aux champs pour la famille	1	2	3	4	96

230	Pendant les 12 derniers mois est-ce que votre temps libre a augmenté ou diminué? Par exemple, avez-vous plus de temps pour aller au maquis, jouer avec vos amis, ou parler avec vos amis? / In the last 12 months, has your free time increased or decreased? For example, do you have more time to go to the maquis, play with your friends, or talk to your friends?	Pas de changement / No change	0	
		Moins de temps libre / Less free time	1	
		Plus de temps libre / More free time	2	
		Pas de temps libre / No free time	3	
*231	Dans les 12 derniers mois, avez-vous bu des boissons alcoolisées? In the last 12 months, did you drink alcoholic drinks?	OUI	1	→233
		NON	0	
		REFUSE / PAS DE REPONSE	99	→233
232a	Dans les 12 derniers mois, combien de fois avez-vous bu des boissons alcoolisées? If yes, how often do you drink alcohol? LISEZ LA LISTE ET ENTOUREZ UNIQUEMENT CELLE INDIQUEE	Chaque jour ou presque chaque jour Everyday or nearly everyday	1	
		1-2 fois par semaine / 1-2 times per week	2	
		1-3 fois par mois / 1-3 times per month	3	
		Au maximum 1 fois par mois Maximum of 1 time per month	4	
		Au maximum 6 fois par année Maximum of 6 times per year	5	
		JE NE SAIS PAS/JE NE ME RAPPELLE PAS DON'T KNOW / DONT REMEMBER	97	
		REFUSE / PAS DE REPONSE	99	
232b	Dans les 12 derniers mois, combien de fois avez-vous été saoulé (e)? In the past 12 months, how often have you been drunk? LISEZ LA LISTE	Presque chaque jour / Most days	1	
		Chaque semaine / Weekly	2	
		Une fois dans le mois / Once a month	3	
		Moins d'une fois dans le mois / Less than once a month	4	
		Jamais / Never	0	
		REFUSE / PAS DE REPONSE	99	

	Vérifiez le TABLEAU A au FORMULAIRE DE REFERENCE	"OUI" pour l'OPTION D) [l'enquêté n'ai JAMAIS eu un mari ou partenaire] → CONTINUEZ SECTION 3
		"OUI" pour les OPTION A) à C) [l'enquêté a un mari/ partenaire actuel ou a eu un mari/ partenaire au passé] → CONTINUEZ Question 233
<u>RAPPELER LE STATUT MARITAL PENDANT LE RESTE DE LA SECTION POUR MODIFIER LES QUESTION SELON LA SITUATION DE LA PERSONNE</u>		

Section 2B. VOUS ET VOTRE PARTENAIRE					
QUESTIONS	CODES		ALLER A		
233	Quel âge a votre partenaire? (le plus récent) <i>What is your partner's age?</i> INVESTIGUER: SI IL/ELLE NE SAIT PAS, DEMANDEZ UNE ESTIMATION	AGE [] []			
		NE SAIS PAS DONT KNOW	97		
234	Quel est son ethnité? <i>What is his/ her ethnicity?</i>	BAOULE	1		
		BETE	2		
		DIOULA	3		
		GUERE	4		
		GOURO	5		
		NIAMBOUA	6		
		ATTIE	7		
		TAGBANA	8		
		KROUMEN	9		
		AGNI	10		
		APPOLO	11		
		LOBI	12		
		YACOUBA	13		
		SENOUFO	14		
		MOSSI	15		
		WOBE	16		
		MORE	17		
		MALINKE	18		
KOYAKA	19				
KOULANGO	20				
PEUL	21				
	AUTRE (PRECISER)				
	[]	X1			
235a	Est-ce que votre partenaire sait lire? <i>Does your partner know how to read?</i>	OUI	1		
		NON	0		
		NE SAIT PAS	97		
235b	Est-ce que vous savez écrire? <i>Does your partner know how to write?</i>	OUI	1		
		NON	0		
		NE SAIT PAS	97		
236a	A-t-il/elle été à l'école? Dans quelle classe s'est-il/elle arrêté (e)? <i>What is your highest level of education you partner achieved?</i>		(a) CODE	(b) NIVEAU ACHEVE	
		NE JAMAIS ALLER A L'ECOLE	0		→237
		PRIMAIRE	1	[]	
		SECONDAIRE (1 ^{ER} CYCLE)	2	[]	
		SECONDAIRE (2 ^{EME} CYCLE)	3	[]	
		SUPERIEUR (UNIVERSITE)	4	[]	
		SUPERIEUR (TECHNIQUE)	5	[]	
		AUTRE (PRECISER)			
[]	X1	[]			
	NE SAIT PAS		97		

236c	CONVERTISSEZ LES NOMBRES D'ANNEES CONVERT YEARS IN SCHOOL	c. NOMBRES DES ANNEES ACHEVE			
237	Quelle est la source principale de revenu de votre partenaire ? <i>What was your partner's primary source of income?</i> **ENTOUREZ UN SEUL CHOIX POUR CHAQUE PERIODE **	a. Avant le coup d'Etat (1999)? →ALLER (b)	b. Pendant la crise, entre 1999-2007? →ALLER (c)	c. Entre 2008 et 2010? →ALLER (d)	d. Entre la crise post électorale et maintenant (2011-2012)?
	NE GAGNE PAS D'ARGENT / <i>Does not earn money</i>	1	1	1	1
	AGRICULTEUR, PROPRIETAIRE AGRICOLE / <i>Farmer, Farm owner</i>	2	2	2	2
	OUVRIER / <i>Farm worker or Factory worker</i>	3	3	3	3
	ELEVAGE / <i>Livestock raising</i>	4	4	4	4
	ADMINISTRATIF PRIVE / <i>Administrative work</i>	5	5	5	5
	BOUTIQUIER / <i>Small shop owner</i>	6	6	6	6
	PETIT COMMERCE (DANS UN MARCHÉ, ROUTE, MAISON, ETC) / <i>Small business owner</i>	7	7	7	7
	PETIT METIER (MENUISIER, MAÇONS, TALLEUR, MECANICIEN, AUTRES) / <i>Skilled tradesperson (carpenter, mason, tailor, mechanic)</i>	8	8	8	8
	APPRENTI (MENUISIER, MAÇON, TAILLEUR, MECANICIEN, AUTRES) / <i>Apprentice (carpenter, mason, tailor, mechanic)</i>	9	9	9	9
	DOMESTIQUE / <i>Housekeeper/ Domestic labour</i>	10	10	10	10
	FONCTIONNAIRES (INFIRMIERE, ENSEIGNANT, SAGE-FEMME, ETC) / <i>Civil servant (nurse, teacher, midwife, etc)</i>	11	11	11	11
	MILITAIRE / <i>Military</i>	12	12	12	12
	POLICIER / <i>Police</i>	13	13	13	13
	FAMILLE / <i>Family</i>	14	14	14	14
	AUTRE (PRECISER) []	X1	X1	X1	X1
	AUTRE (PRECISER) []	X2	X2	X2	X2
	NE SAIT PAS	97	97	97	97
	NC – PAS ENCORE NE(E) / NA – NOT BORN YET	96	96	96	96

238	Dans les 12 derniers mois, a-t-il/ elle bu des boissons alcoolisées? <i>In the last 12 months, does he/she drink alcoholic drinks?</i>	Oui	1	→241
		Non	0	
		REFUSE / PAS DE REPONSE	96	
239	Dans les 12 derniers mois, combien de fois a-t-il/ elle bu des boissons alcoolisées? <i>If yes, how often does he/she drink alcohol?</i> LISEZ LA LISTE ET ENTOUREZ UNIQUEMENT CELLE INDIQUEE	Chaque jour ou presque chaque jour <i>Everyday or nearly everyday</i>	1	→241
		1-2 fois par semaine / 1-2 times per week	2	
		1-3 fois par mois / 1-3 times per month	3	
		Au maximum 1 fois par mois / <i>Maximum of 1 time per month</i>	4	
		Au maximum 6 fois par année <i>Maximum of 6 times per year</i>	5	
		JE NE SAIS PAS/ JE NE ME RAPPELLE PAS	97	
		REFUSE / PAS DE REPONSE	96	
240	Dans les 12 derniers mois, combien de fois avez-vous vu votre partenaire saoulé(e)? <i>In the past 12 months (in your last relationship), how often have you</i>	Presque chaque jour / <i>Most days</i>	1	
		Chaque semaine / <i>Weekly</i>	2	
		Une fois dans le mois / <i>Once a month</i>	3	
		Moins d'une fois dans le mois / <i>Less than once a month</i>	4	
		Jamais / <i>Never</i>	0	

	seen your partner drunk?	REFUSE / PAS DE REPONSE	96		
241	<p>Dans cette section, je voudrais poser des questions sur votre partenaire. Répondez s'il vous plaît, par oui ou non à ces questions. *LISEZ LES CHOIX AVEC CHAQUE PHRASE* <i>Please tell me if you agree or not with the following statements. *Read the choices with each phrase*</i></p>			Oui	Non
a)	<p>Votre partenaire a plus de pouvoir que vous dans les décisions importantes qui vous concernent. <i>Your partner holds more power than you when making important decisions.</i></p>		1	0	
b)	<p>La plupart du temps, vous faites ce que votre partenaire veut. <i>Most of the time, you do what your partner wants.</i></p>		1	0	
c)	<p>Quand votre partenaire et vous n'êtes pas d'accord, vous vous entendez avec lui/elle tout de même. / <i>When you and your partner disagree, you will agree with him/her anyway.</i></p>		1	0	
d)	<p>Votre partenaire fait ce qu'il/elle veut, même si vous n'êtes pas d'accord. <i>Your partner does what he/she wants, even if you don't want him/her to.</i></p>		1	0	
e)	<p>Votre partenaire décide seule de comment l'argent de la famille est dépensé. <i>Your partner alone decides how family money is spent.</i></p>		1	0	
f)	<p>Votre partenaire écoute vos problèmes <i>Your partner listens to your problems.</i></p>		1	0	
g)	<p>Vous écoutez les problèmes de votre partenaire. <i>You listen to your partner's problems.</i></p>		1	0	
h)	<p>H : Si votre partenaire vous demande d'utiliser un préservatif, est-ce que vous allez refuser? F : Si vous demandez à votre partenaire d'utiliser un préservatif, est-ce qu'il va refuser? <i>MEN: If my partner asks me to use a condom, I will refuse.</i> <i>WOMEN: If I ask my partner to use a condom, he will refuse.</i></p>		1	0	
i)	<p>H : Si votre partenaire vous demande d'utiliser un préservatif, est-ce que vous allez vous fâchez? F : Si vous demandez à votre partenaire d'utiliser un préservatif, est-ce qu'il va se fâcher? <i>MEN: If my partner asks me to use a condom, I will get angry.</i> <i>WOMEN: If I ask my partner to use a condom, he will get angry.</i></p>		1	0	
j)	<p>HOMMES : Si votre partenaire vous demande d'utiliser un préservatif, est-ce que vous allez être violent? FEMMES : Si vous demandez à votre partenaire d'utiliser un préservatif, est-ce qu'il va être violent ? <i>MEN: If my partner asks me to use a condom, I will get violent.</i> <i>WOMEN: If I ask my partner to use a condom, he will become violent.</i></p>		1	0	
k)	<p>Souvent parlez-vous avec votre partenaire quand il y a un problème? <i>You often talk to your partner about problems when they arise.</i></p>		1	0	
l)	<p>Souvent est-ce que votre partenaire parle de son problème avec vous? <i>Your partner often talks to you about problems when they arise.</i></p>		1	0	
m)	<p>Souvent est-ce que vous et votre partenaire vous soutenez? / You and your partner argue often.</p>		1	0	
m)	<p>Souvent est-ce que vous êtes obligée de dire ce que vous faites chaque jour à votre partenaire? <i>You are obliged to tell your partner what you are doing most days</i></p>		1	0	
n)	<p>En privé à la maison, souvent vous communiquez avec votre partenaire de la vie quotidienne <i>In private, you often communicate with your partner about your daily life.</i></p>		1	0	
o)	<p>En privé à la maison, souvent votre partenaire communique avec vous de la vie quotidienne <i>In private, your partner often communicates with you about your daily life.</i></p>		1	0	
p)	<p>En publique, souvent vous communiquez avec votre partenaire de la vie quotidienne <i>In private, you often communicate with your partner about your daily life.</i></p>		1	0	
q)	<p>En publique, souvent votre partenaire communique avec vous de la vie quotidienne <i>In public, your partner often communicates with you about your daily life.</i></p>		1	0	

Section 3. NORMES SOCIALES

LISEZ : DANS CETTE COMMUNAUTÉ ET AILLEURS, LES GENS ONT DES IDÉES DIFFÉRENTES SUR LA FAMILLE, SUR LES COMPORTEMENTS ATTENDUS DE L'HOMME ET DE LA FEMME DANS LE FOYER ET SUR LA VIOLENCE. JE VAIS VOUS LIRE UNE LISTE DE DÉCLARATIONS ET JE VOUDRAIS VOUS DEMANDER DE ME DIRE SI VOUS ÊTES D'ACCORD OU NON AVEC CE QUE JE VAIS VOUS DIRE. SENTEZ VOUS LIBRE. IL N'Y A PAS DE MAUVAISES REPONSES. TOUTES LES REPONSES SONT BONNES.

IN THIS COMMUNITY AND ELSEWHERE, PEOPLE HAVE DIFFERENT IDEAS ABOUT FAMILIES, WHAT IS EXPECTED BEHAVIOR FOR MEN AND WOMEN IN THE HOME AND VIOLENCE. I AM GOING TO READ YOU A LIST OF STATEMENTS, AND I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU TO TELL ME WHETHER YOU AGREE OR DISAGREE WITH THE STATEMENT. THERE ARE NO RIGHT OR WRONG ANSWERS.

		D'ACCORD	PAS D'ACCORD
301	Selon vous, est-ce qu'un homme a raison de frapper sa femme si: <i>In your opinion, does a man have a reason to hit his wife if :</i>		
a)	elle lui désobéit <i>she disobeys him</i>	1	0
b)	il la suspecte d'être infidèle <i>he suspects she has been unfaithful</i>	1	0
c)	il sait qu'elle a été infidèle <i>he finds out that she has been unfaithful</i>	1	0
d)	elle utilise son temps à discuter avec sa voisine au lieu de s'occuper des enfants <i>she gossips with the neighbours instead of taking care of the children</i>	1	0
e)	elle ne prépare pas le repas à temps <i>she does not prepare the meals on time</i>	1	0
f)	elle refuse d'avoir des rapports sexuels avec lui <i>she refuses to have sex with him</i>	1	0
g)	elle n'accomplit pas les tâches ménagères à sa satisfaction <i>she does not complete her household work to his satisfaction</i>	1	0
h)	elle néglige les enfants <i>She neglects the children</i>	1	0
i)	elle se dispute verbalement avec son mari <i>she argues with her husband</i>	1	0
j)	elle brûle la nourriture <i>she burns the food</i>	1	0
302	A votre avis, est-ce qu'une femme peut refuser de coucher avec son mari si: <i>In your opinion, a woman can refuse to have sex with her husband if :</i>	D'ACCORD	PAS D'ACCORD
a)	elle ne le veut pas <i>she does not want to</i>	1	0
b)	il est ivre <i>he is drunk</i>	1	0
c)	elle est malade <i>she is sick</i>	1	0
d)	il la maltraite <i>he mistreats her</i>	1	0
e)	elle le suspecte d'être infidèle <i>she suspects he has been unfaithful</i>	1	0
f)	elle sait qu'il est infidèle <i>she knows that he has been unfaithful</i>	1	0
g)	il refuse d'utiliser des préservatifs (capotes) <i>he refuses to use condoms</i>	1	0

303	Dans cette section, s'il vous plaît, dites-moi si vous êtes d'accord ou pas avec ce que je vais dire. <i>In this section, please tell me if you agree or disagree with each statement</i> ** LISEZ LES CHOIX AVEC CHAQUE PHRASE **.	OUI	NON
a)	Les rôles des hommes dans la famille doivent changer <i>The role of men in the family should change</i>	1	0
b)	Les rôles des femmes dans la famille doivent changer <i>The role of women in the family should change</i>	1	0
c)	C'est honteux de voir un homme marié laver les assiettes <i>It is embarrassing for a married man to be seen by his friends washing dishes</i>	1	0
d)	Une femme violentée dans la famille doit tolérer pour garder la famille ensemble <i>A woman should tolerate violence to keep the family together</i>	1	0
e)	Quand une femme est frappée par son mari, elle doit le dire à quelqu'un <i>A woman should tell someone when her husband beats her</i>	1	0
f)	Si un homme enceinte une femme, l'enfant est de la responsabilité des deux <i>If a man gets a woman pregnant, the child is the responsibility of both</i>	1	0
g)	Les comportements des femmes sont la cause de la violence utilisée contre elles par leurs maris ou leurs copains <i>Women are to blame for the violence their husbands or boyfriends use against them</i>	1	0
h)	Un mari a le droit de frapper sa femme s'il se fâche contre elle. <i>A husband has the right to slap his wife when he is angry with her</i>	1	0
i)	Une femme doit obéir à son mari même si elle n'est pas d'accord avec lui <i>A woman should obey her husband even if she disagrees with him</i>	1	0
j)	Il est important pour un homme de montrer à sa femme qu'il est le chef de la famille / <i>It is important that a man to show his wife that he is the head of the family</i>	1	0
k)	Si les hommes et les femmes ont les mêmes droits alors les hommes vont perdre leur autorité / <i>If men and women have the same rights, then men will lose their authority</i>	1	0
l)	C'est plus important de mettre un garçon à l'école qu'une fille <i>It is more important to put a boy in school than a girl</i>	1	0
m)	La violence contre une femme dans le foyer détruit toute la famille <i>Violence against women in the home harms the whole family</i>	1	0
n)	Un homme modèle doit avoir plusieurs copines ou femmes <i>An model man has several girlfriends or wives</i>	1	0
o)	Le seul but des femmes est d'être une bonne femme et une bonne mère <i>The only goal of woman should be to become a good wife and mother</i>	1	0
p)	Un homme modèle est un homme qui influence par sa force et qui domine sur son ménage / <i>A model man is someone who uses force and dominates his family</i>	1	0
q)	C'est une bonne idée pour un homme d'intervenir pour arrêter un autre homme qui est entrain de frapper sa femme ou sa petite amie / <i>A man should intervene and stop another man who is hitting his wife or girlfriend</i>	1	0
r)	Une femme pourrait faire un bon leader communautaire / <i>A woman would make a good community leader</i>	1	0
s)	Une femme pourrait faire un bon chef de village / <i>A woman would make a good village chief</i>	1	0
t)	Une femme peut forcer un homme avoir des relations sexuelles quand il n'a pas envie / <i>A woman can force a man to have sex when he does not want</i>	1	0
u)	Les hommes et les femmes doivent faire les memes taches menageres, comme laver les assiettes, preparer les repas, laver les enfants, etc. <i>Men and women should do the same household tasks, such as washing dishes, making the meals, washing the children, etc.</i>	1	0
v)	Les hommes doivent avoir les derniers mots pour les décisions qui concernent la communauté / <i>Men should have the final say/word for community decisions.</i>	1	0
w)	Est-ce que les voisins doivent intervenir s'ils voient un homme battre sa femme ? <i>Neighbours should intervene if they see a man beating his wife.</i>	1	0

x)	Est-ce que les voisins doivent intervenir s'ils voient un homme crier sur sa femme et lui faire peur ? <i>Neighbours should intervene if they see a man yelling at his wife and scaring her.</i>	1	0
y)	Est-ce que les voisins doivent intervenir s'ils voient une femme battre son mari ? <i>Neighbours should intervene if they see a woman beating her husband.</i>	1	0
z)	Est-ce que les voisins doivent intervenir s'ils voient une femme crier sur son mari et lui faire peur ? / Neighbours should intervene if they see a woman yelling at her husband and scaring him.	1	0
aa)	Est-ce que vous pouvez dire à une femme d'arrêter de forcer un homme pour avoir des rapports? / <i>If I see a woman pressuring a man to have sex, I would tell her to stop.</i>	1	0
bb)	Est-ce que vous pouvez dire à un homme d'arrêter de forcer une femme pour avoir des rapports? <i>If I see a man pressuring a woman to have sex, I would tell him to stop.</i>	1	0
cc)	HOMMES : Est-ce que vous aidez votre partenaire dans les tâches ménagères seulement si elle est malade ? FEMMES : Est-ce que votre partenaire vous aide dans les tâches ménagères seulement si vous êtes malade ? <i>MEN: I help my partner with her household tasks (such as washing clothes or dishes) only if she is sick.</i> <i>WOMEN: My partner helps me with household tasks only if I am sick.</i>	1	0
dd)	H : Est-ce que vous aidez votre partenaire toujours dans les tâches ménagères? F : Est-ce que votre partenaire vous aide toujours dans les tâches ménagères? <i>MEN: I help my partner with her household tasks (such as washing clothes or dishes) all of the time.</i> <i>WOMEN: My partner helps me with household tasks (such as washing clothes or dishes) all the time.</i>	1	0
ee)	H: Si quelqu'un (famille ou amies) te voit laver les assiettes, tu as honte. F : Si quelqu'un (famille ou amies) voit ton partenaire laver les assiettes, tu as honte. <i>M: If anyone (family or friends) saw me washing dishes, I would be embarrassed.</i> <i>W: If anyone (family or friends) saw my partner washing dishes, I would be embarrassed.</i>	1	0
ff)	H: Si quelqu'un (famille ou amies) te voit préparer le repas, tu as honte. F : Si quelqu'un (famille ou amies) voit ton partenaire préparer le repas, tu as honte. <i>M: If anyone (family or friends) saw me preparing the family meal, I would be embarrassed.</i> <i>W: If anyone (family or friends) saw my partner preparing the family meal, I would be embarrassed.</i>	1	0
gg)	H: Si quelqu'un (famille ou amies) te voit laver les habits de ta femme, tu as honte. F : Si quelqu'un (famille ou amies) voit ton partenaire laver tes habits, tu as honte. <i>M: If anyone (family or friends) saw me doing my wife's laundry, I would be embarrassed.</i> <i>W: If anyone (family or friends) saw my partner washing my laundry, I would be embarrassed.</i>	1	0
hh)	H: Si quelqu'un (famille ou amies) te voit laver les enfants, tu as honte. F : Si quelqu'un (famille ou amies) voit ton partenaire laver les enfants, tu as honte. <i>M: If anyone (family or friends) saw me washing the children, I would be embarrassed.</i> <i>W: If anyone (family or friends) saw my partner washing the children, I would be embarrassed.</i>	1	0
ii)	H: Si quelqu'un (famille ou amies) te voit aider les enfants avec les devoirs de maisons, tu as honte. F : Si quelqu'un (famille ou amies) voit ton partenaire aider les enfants avec les devoirs de maisons, tu as honte. <i>M: If anyone (family or friends) saw me reviewing homework with my children, I would</i>	1	0

	<p><i>be embarrassed.</i> <i>W: If anyone (family or friends) saw my partner reviewing homework with our children, I would be embarrassed.</i></p>		
jj)	<p>H: Si quelqu'un (famille ou amies) te voit piler le foutou, tu as honte. F : Si quelqu'un (famille ou amies) voit ton partenaire piler le foutou, tu as honte. <i>M: If anyone (family or friends) saw me pounding foutou, I would be embarrassed.</i> <i>W: If anyone (family or friends) saw my partner pounding foutou, I would be embarrassed.</i></p>	1	0
kk)	<p>H: Si quelqu'un (famille ou amies) te voit chercher l'eau pour la famille, tu as honte. F : Si quelqu'un (famille ou amies) voit ton partenaire chercher l'eau pour la famille, tu as honte. <i>M: If anyone (family or friends) saw me fetching water, I would be embarrassed.</i> <i>W: If anyone (family or friends) saw my partner fetching water, I would be embarrassed.</i></p>	1	0
ll)	<p>H: Si quelqu'un (famille ou amies) te voit balayer la cour, tu as honte. F : Si quelqu'un (famille ou amies) voit ton partenaire balayer la cour, tu as honte. <i>M: If anyone (family or friends) saw me sweeping the courtyard, I would be embarrassed.</i> <i>W: If anyone (family or friends) saw my partner sweeping the courtyard, I would be embarrassed.</i></p>	1	0

Section 4. AUTRES EXPERIENCES DANS VOTRE VIE

LISEZ A HAUTE VOIX: Notre pays a traversé une période difficile. Pendant et même après la guerre, beaucoup de personnes ont connu des choses difficiles. Maintenant, je vais vous lire une liste de choses qui sont arrivées à certaines personnes. Je voudrais savoir si vous avez vécu ces choses. Rassurez-vous que votre nom ne sera jamais mentionné et ce que vous direz pourrait nous aider à améliorer notre action dans votre village. Si vous n'êtes pas à l'aise, nous pouvons arrêter l'entretien.
* NC – L'ENQUETEE N'EST PAS ENCORE NE(E)

** LISEZ CHAQUE PHRASE ET CHAQUE PERIODE **		a. Avant le coup d'Etat (1999)? →ALLER (b)				b. Pendant la crise, entre 1999-2007? →ALLER (c)				c. Entre 2008 et 2010? →ALLER (d)				d. Entre la crise post électorale et maintenant (2011-2012)?			
		OUI	NON	NSP	NC*	OUI	NON	NSP	NC*	OUI	NON	NSP	NC*	OUI	NON	NSP	NC*
401	Viviez-vous en Côte d'Ivoire? <i>You lived in CI?</i>	1	0	9	9	1	0	9	9	1	0	9	9	1	0	9	9
402	Viviez-vous dans ce village la plupart du temps? <i>You lived in this village most of the time?</i>	1	0	9	9	1	0	9	9	1	0	9	9	1	0	9	9
403	Ce village a-t-il été attaqué? <i>This village was attacked?</i>	1	0	9	9	1	0	9	9	1	0	9	9	1	0	9	9
404	Aviez-vous eu peur pour votre vie? <i>You were afraid for your life?</i>	1	0	9	9	1	0	9	9	1	0	9	9	1	0	9	9
405	Est-ce que quelqu'un dans votre famille a été menacé? / <i>Someone in your family was threatened?</i>	1	0	9	9	1	0	9	9	1	0	9	9	1	0	9	9
406	Aviez-vous été obligé de quitter ce village? <i>You were forced to flee your village?</i>	1	0	9	9	1	0	9	9	1	0	9	9	1	0	9	9
407	Étiez-vous obligé de vous cacher en brousse? <i>You were forced to hide in the bush?</i>	1	0	9	9	1	0	9	9	1	0	9	9	1	0	9	9
408	Aviez-vous été gravement blessé par un couteau, machette, fusil ou battu pendant un acte de violence? <i>Were you seriously injured due to a knife, gunshot or fighting by an act of violence?</i>	1	0	9	9	1	0	9	9	1	0	9	9	1	0	9	9
409	Aviez-vous vu un membre de votre famille, ou un(e) ami(e) proche, gravement blessé ou tué pendant un acte de violence? <i>A member of your family, or someone close to you, was seriously injured or killed by an act of violence?</i>	1	0	9	9	1	0	9	9	1	0	9	9	1	0	9	9
410	Aviez-vous été menacé d'être tué par les hommes en armes? <i>You were harassed by armed forces with threats to your life?</i>	1	0	9	9	1	0	9	9	1	0	9	9	1	0	9	9
411	Aviez-vous été forcé de travailler pour ceux qui ont attaqué votre village? <i>You were forced to work by someone who attacked your village?</i>	1	0	9	9	1	0	9	9	1	0	9	9	1	0	9	9

		a. Avant le coup d'Etat (1999)? →ALLER (b)				b. Pendant la crise, entre 1999-2007? →ALLER (c)				c. Entre 2008 et 2010? →ALLER (d)				d. Entre la crise post électorale et maintenant (2011-2012)?			
		OUI	NON	NSP	NC*	OUI	NON	NSP	NC*	OUI	NON	NSP	NC*	OUI	NON	NSP	NC*
412	Aviez-vous été frappé ou mal traité(e) par les hommes en armes? <i>You were beaten by armed forces</i>	1	0	9	9	1	0	9	9	9	0	9	9	1	0	9	9
413	Aviez-vous été obligé d'avoir des relations sexuelles à fin de recevoir quelque chose, comme la nourriture ou protection pour votre famille? <i>You were compelled to engage in sex in order to receive something such as food or protection for your family</i>	1	0	9	9	1	0	9	9	1	0	9	9	1	0	9	9
414	Aviez-vous été obligé de coucher avec quelqu'un qui a attaqué votre village? <i>You were forced to have sex with someone who attacked your village</i>	1	0	9	9	1	0	9	9	1	0	9	9	1	0	9	9
415	Aviez-vous utilisé une arme ou autre chose (p.ex., un bâton, un fusil, un couteau, un caillou, etc.) contre quelqu'un? <i>You used a gun or a weapon against someone</i>	1	0	9	9	1	0	9	9	1	0	9	9	1	0	9	9
416	Aviez-vous blessé gravement quelqu'un? <i>You seriously injured someone</i>	1	0	9	9	1	0	9	9	1	0	9	9	1	0	9	9
417	Aviez-vous été obligé de tuer quelqu'un pour défendre votre vie? <i>You were forced to kill someone in self-defence</i>	1	0	9	9	1	0	9	9	1	0	9	9	1	0	9	9

Section 5. VIOLENCE (NON-PARTENAIRE)

VIOLENCE (NON-PARTNER)

LISEZ A HAUTE VOIX: Pendant et en dehors de la crise, des personnes ont peut-être subi des actes de violence par leurs parents ou des personnes qu'ils connaissent ou encore par des étrangers. Si ça ne vous dérange pas, je voudrais vous poser des questions à ce sujet. Est-ce que ça va?

During and after the crisis, people have been subjected to acts of violence by family members, acquaintances, and even strangers. If you do not mind, I would like to ask you some questions about this. Is that OK?

(NON-PARTENAIRE) VIOLENCE PHYSIQUE SUBIE (ADULTE, ≥15 ANS)

(Non-Partner) Physical Violence

501	<p>(A) DEPUIS l'âge de 15 ans jusqu'à maintenant, à part votre partenaire, est-ce que quelqu'un a vous giflé, vous a poussé ou secoué? ** INVESTIGUEZ ** <i>Since the age of 15, apart from your partner, has anyone in your life slapped, pushed or shoved you?</i></p>	OUI	1	NON	0																																																																																																																																																																																																											
	<p>(B) SI OUI: Qui vous a fait ça? Qui d'autre? LISEZ LA LISTE ET ENTOUREZ POUR TOUTES LES PERSONNES MENTIONNEES SI OUI, DEMANDEZ (C), SI NON, PASSEZ AU POINT SUIVANT</p>	<p>(C) SI OUI: Est-ce que cela s'est passé avant le coup d'état en 1999? Pendant la crise 1999-2007? Entre 2008 et 2010 ? Ou entre la crise post-electorale et maintenant (2011-2012)?</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%;"></th> <th style="width: 5%; text-align: center;">OUI</th> <th style="width: 5%; text-align: center;">NON</th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">a. Avant le coup d'Etat 1999? →ALLER (b)</th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">b. Pendant la crise, entre 1999-2007? →ALLER (c)</th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">c. Entre 2008 et 2010? →ALLER (d)</th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">d. Entre la crise post electorale et maintenant 2011-2012?</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>a. Père / Father</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">0</td><td style="text-align: center;">A</td><td style="text-align: center;">B</td><td style="text-align: center;">C</td><td style="text-align: center;">D</td></tr> <tr><td>b. Mère / Mother</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">0</td><td style="text-align: center;">A</td><td style="text-align: center;">B</td><td style="text-align: center;">C</td><td style="text-align: center;">D</td></tr> <tr><td>c. Beau-père / Father-in-law</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">0</td><td style="text-align: center;">A</td><td style="text-align: center;">B</td><td style="text-align: center;">C</td><td style="text-align: center;">D</td></tr> <tr><td>d. Autre homme de la famille /Other male family member</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">0</td><td style="text-align: center;">A</td><td style="text-align: center;">B</td><td style="text-align: center;">C</td><td style="text-align: center;">D</td></tr> <tr><td>e. Belle-mère / Mother-in-law</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">0</td><td style="text-align: center;">A</td><td style="text-align: center;">B</td><td style="text-align: center;">C</td><td style="text-align: center;">D</td></tr> <tr><td>f. Autre femme de la famille / Other female family member</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">0</td><td style="text-align: center;">A</td><td style="text-align: center;">B</td><td style="text-align: center;">C</td><td style="text-align: center;">D</td></tr> <tr><td>g. Rivale / Other wife of your husband</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">0</td><td style="text-align: center;">A</td><td style="text-align: center;">B</td><td style="text-align: center;">C</td><td style="text-align: center;">D</td></tr> <tr><td>h. Enseignant (homme) / Teacher (male)</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">0</td><td style="text-align: center;">A</td><td style="text-align: center;">B</td><td style="text-align: center;">C</td><td style="text-align: center;">D</td></tr> <tr><td>i. Enseignante (femme)/ Teacher (female)</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">0</td><td style="text-align: center;">A</td><td style="text-align: center;">B</td><td style="text-align: center;">C</td><td style="text-align: center;">D</td></tr> <tr><td>j. Personne qui a attaqué le village (homme) / Combattant (h)</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">0</td><td style="text-align: center;">A</td><td style="text-align: center;">B</td><td style="text-align: center;">C</td><td style="text-align: center;">D</td></tr> <tr><td>k. Personne qui a attaqué le village (femme)/ Combattant (f))</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">0</td><td style="text-align: center;">A</td><td style="text-align: center;">B</td><td style="text-align: center;">C</td><td style="text-align: center;">D</td></tr> <tr><td>l. Corps habillé (homme) / Police (male)</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">0</td><td style="text-align: center;">A</td><td style="text-align: center;">B</td><td style="text-align: center;">C</td><td style="text-align: center;">D</td></tr> <tr><td>m. 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NC – PAS ENCORE NE(E)</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">0</td><td style="text-align: center;">A</td><td style="text-align: center;">B</td><td style="text-align: center;">C</td><td style="text-align: center;">D</td></tr> </tbody> </table>					OUI	NON	a. Avant le coup d'Etat 1999? →ALLER (b)	b. Pendant la crise, entre 1999-2007? →ALLER (c)	c. Entre 2008 et 2010? →ALLER (d)	d. Entre la crise post electorale et maintenant 2011-2012?	a. Père / Father	1	0	A	B	C	D	b. Mère / Mother	1	0	A	B	C	D	c. Beau-père / Father-in-law	1	0	A	B	C	D	d. Autre homme de la famille /Other male family member	1	0	A	B	C	D	e. Belle-mère / Mother-in-law	1	0	A	B	C	D	f. Autre femme de la famille / Other female family member	1	0	A	B	C	D	g. Rivale / Other wife of your husband	1	0	A	B	C	D	h. Enseignant (homme) / Teacher (male)	1	0	A	B	C	D	i. Enseignante (femme)/ Teacher (female)	1	0	A	B	C	D	j. Personne qui a attaqué le village (homme) / Combattant (h)	1	0	A	B	C	D	k. Personne qui a attaqué le village (femme)/ Combattant (f))	1	0	A	B	C	D	l. Corps habillé (homme) / Police (male)	1	0	A	B	C	D	m. Corps habillé (femme) / Police (female)							n. Un ami de la famille / Male family friend	1	0	A	B	C	D	o. Une amie de la famille / Female family friend	1	0	A	B	C	D	p. Copain/camarade / Friend (male)	1	0	A	B	C	D	q. Copine/camarade / Friend (female)							r. Voisin (homme) / Neighbour (male)	1	0	A	B	C	D	s. Voisine (femme) / Neighbour (female)	1	0	A	B	C	D	t. Un homme étranger / Stranger (man)	1	0	A	B	C	D	u. Une femme étrangère / Stranger (woman)	1	0	A	B	C	D	v. Leader religieux (homme) / Religious leader (men)	1	0	A	B	C	D	w. Leader religieux (femme) / Religious leader (female)	1	0	A	B	C	D	X1.AUTRE (PRECISER LE SEXE)	1	0	A	B	C	D	[]							X2.AUTRE (PRECISER LE SEXE)	1	0	A	B	C	D	[]							x. NC – PAS ENCORE NE(E)	1	0	A	B	C	D
	OUI	NON	a. Avant le coup d'Etat 1999? →ALLER (b)	b. Pendant la crise, entre 1999-2007? →ALLER (c)	c. Entre 2008 et 2010? →ALLER (d)	d. Entre la crise post electorale et maintenant 2011-2012?																																																																																																																																																																																																										
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502	(A) DEPUIS l'âge de 15 ans jusqu'à maintenant, à part votre partenaire, est-ce que quelqu'un vous a frappé avec sa main ou avec autre chose qui vous a fait mal? INVESTIGUEZ <i>Since the age of 15, apart from your partner, has anyone Hit you with his/her hand or something that could hurt you?</i>		OUI	1				
			NON	0				
(B) SI OUI: Qui vous a fait ça? Qui d'autre? LISEZ LA LISTE ET ENTOUREZ POUR TOUTES LES PERSONNES MENTIONNEES SI OUI, DEMANDEZ (C), SI NON, PASSEZ A POINT SUIVANT			(C) SI OUI: Est-ce que cela s'est passé avant le coup d'état en 1999? Pendant la crise 1999-2007? Entre 2008 et 2010 ? Ou entre la crise post-electorale et maintenant (2011-2012)?					
			Oui	Non	a. Avant le coup d'Etat 1999? →ALLER (b)	b. Pendant la crise, entre 1999-2007? →ALLER (c)	c. Entre 2008 et 2010? →ALLER (d)	d. Entre la crise post electorale et maintenant 2011-2012?
a. Père / <i>Father</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
b. Mère / <i>Mother</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
c. Beau-père / <i>Father-in-law</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
d. Autre homme de la famille / <i>Other male family member</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
e. Belle-mère / <i>Mother-in-law</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
f. Autre femme de la famille / <i>Other female family member</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
g. Rivale / <i>Other wife of your husband</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
h. Enseignant (homme) / <i>Teacher (male)</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
i. Enseignante (femme) / <i>Teacher (female)</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
j. Personne qui a attaqué le village (homme) / <i>Combattant (h)</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
k. Personne qui a attaqué le village (femme) / <i>Combattant (f)</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
l. Corps habillé (homme) / <i>Police (male)</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
m. Corps habillé (femme) / <i>Police (female)</i>								
n. Un ami de la famille / <i>Male family friend</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
o. Une amie de la famille / <i>Female family friend</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
p. Copain/camarade / <i>Friend (male)</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
q. Copine/camarade / <i>Friend (female)</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
r. Voisin (homme) / <i>Neighbour (male)</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
s. Voisine (femme) / <i>Neighbour (female)</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
t. Un homme étranger / <i>Stranger (man)</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
u. Une femme étrangère / <i>Stranger (woman)</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
v. Leader religieux (homme) / <i>Religious leader (men)</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
w. Leader religieux (femme) / <i>Religious leader (female)</i>								
X1.AUTRE (PRECISER LE SEXE) []			1	0	A	B	C	D
X2.AUTRE (PRECISER LE SEXE) []			1	0	A	B	C	D
x. NC – PAS ENCORE NE(E)			1	0	A	B	C	D

503	(A) DEPUIS l'âge de 15 ans jusqu'à maintenant, à part votre partenaire, est-ce que quelqu'un vous a donné des coups de pied, vous a traîné ou battu ? INVESTIGUEZ AVEC (B) <i>Since the age of 15, apart from your partner, has anyone kicked, dragged or beaten you?</i>		OUI	1				
			NON	0				
(B) SI OUI: Qui vous a fait ça? Qui d'autre? LISEZ LA LISTE ET ENTOUREZ POUR TOUTES LES PERSONNES MENTIONNEES SI OUI, DEMANDEZ (C), SI NON, PASSEZ A POINT SUIVANT			(C) SI OUI: Est-ce que cela s'est passé avant le coup d'état en 1999? Pendant la crise 1999-2007? Entre 2008 et 2010 ? Ou entre la crise post-electorale et maintenant (2011-2012)?					
			Oui	Non	a. Avant le coup d'Etat (1999)? →ALLER (b)	b. Pendant la crise, entre 1999-2007? →ALLER (c)	c. Entre 2008 et 2010? →ALLER (d)	d. Entre la crise post electorale et maintenant (2011-2012)?
a. Père / <i>Father</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
b. Mère / <i>Mother</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
c. Beau-père / <i>Father-in-law</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
d. Autre homme de la famille / <i>Other male family member</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
e. Belle-mère / <i>Mother-in-law</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
f. Autre femme de la famille / <i>Other female family member</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
g. Rivale / <i>Other wife of your husband</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
h. Enseignant (homme) / <i>Teacher (male)</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
i. Enseignante (femme) / <i>Teacher (female)</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
j. Personne qui a attaqué le village (homme) / <i>Combattant (h)</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
k. Personne qui a attaqué le village (femme) / <i>Combattant (f)</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
l. Corps habillé (homme) / <i>Police (male)</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
m. Corps habillé (femme) / <i>Police (female)</i>								
n. Un ami de la famille / <i>Male family friend</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
o. Une amie de la famille / <i>Female family friend</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
p. Copain/camarade / <i>Friend (male)</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
q. Copine/camarade / <i>Friend (female)</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
r. Voisin (homme) / <i>Neighbour (male)</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
s. Voisine (femme) / <i>Neighbour (female)</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
t. Un homme étranger / <i>Stranger (man)</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
u. Une femme étrangère / <i>Stranger (woman)</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
v. Leader religieux (homme) / <i>Religious leader (men)</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
w. Leader religieux (femme) / <i>Religious leader (female)</i>								
X1.AUTRE (PRECISER LE SEXE) []			1	0	A	B	C	D
X2.AUTRE (PRECISER LE SEXE) []			1	0	A	B	C	D
x. NC – PAS ENCORE NE(E)			1	0	A	B	C	D

(NON-PARTENAIRE) VIOLENCE PHYSIQUE SUBIE (ADULTE, ≥15 ANS) <i>(Non-Partner) Physical Violence</i>								
504	(A) DEPUIS l'âge de 15 ans jusqu'à maintenant, à part votre partenaire, est-ce que quelqu'un vous a étranglé ou vous a causé des brûlures intentionnellement ? INVESTIGUEZ AVEC (B) <i>Since the age of 15, apart from your partner, has anyone choked or burnt you intentionally?</i>			OUI		1		
				NON		0		
(B) SI OUI: Qui vous a fait ça? Qui d'autre? LISEZ LA LISTE ET ENTOUREZ POUR TOUTES LES PERSONNES MENTIONNEES. SI OUI, DEMANDEZ (C), SI NON, PASSEZ A POINT SUIVANT			(C) SI OUI: Est-ce que cela s'est passé avant le coup d'état en 1999? Pendant la crise 1999-2007? Entre 2008 et 2010 ? Ou entre la crise post-electorale et maintenant (2011-2012)?					
			Oui	Non	a. Avant le coup d'Etat (1999)? → ALLER (b)	b. Pendant la crise, entre 1999-2007? → ALLER (c)	c. Entre 2008 et 2010? → ALLER (d)	d. Entre la crise post electorale et maintenant (2011-2012)?
a. Père / <i>Father</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
b. Mère / <i>Mother</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
c. Beau-père / <i>Father-in-law</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
d. Autre homme de la famille / <i>Other male family member</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
e. Belle-mère / <i>Mother-in-law</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
f. Autre femme de la famille / <i>Other female family member</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
g. Rivale / <i>Other wife of your husband</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
h. Enseignant (homme) / <i>Teacher (male)</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
i. Enseignante (femme) / <i>Teacher (female)</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
j. Personne qui a attaqué le village (homme) / <i>Combattant (h)</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
k. Personne qui a attaqué le village (femme) / <i>Combattant (f)</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
l. Corps habillé (homme) / <i>Police (male)</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
m. Corps habillé (femme) / <i>Police (female)</i>								
n. Un ami de la famille / <i>Male family friend</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
o. Une amie de la famille / <i>Female family friend</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
p. Copain/camarade / <i>Friend (male)</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
q. Copine/camarade / <i>Friend (female)</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
r. Voisin (homme) / <i>Neighbour (male)</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
s. Voisine (femme) / <i>Neighbour (female)</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
t. Un homme étranger / <i>Stranger (man)</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
u. Une femme étrangère / <i>Stranger (woman)</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
v. Leader religieux (homme) / <i>Religious leader (men)</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
w. Leader religieux (femme) / <i>Religious leader (female)</i>								
X1.AUTRE (PRECISER LE SEXE) []			1	0	A	B	C	D
X2.AUTRE (PRECISER LE SEXE) []			1	0	A	B	C	D
x. NC – PAS ENCORE NE(E)			1	0	A	B	C	D

(NON-PARTENAIRE) VIOLENCE PHYSIQUE SUBIE (ADULTE, ≥15 ANS) <i>(Non-Partner) Physical Violence</i>								
505	(A) DEPUIS l'âge de 15 ans jusqu'à maintenant, à part votre partenaire, est-ce que quelqu'un vous a <i>menacé d'utiliser</i> un fusil, un couteau ou une autre arme contre vous ? INVESTIGUEZ AVEC (B) <i>Since the age of 15, apart from your partner, has anyone threatened to use a gun, knife or other weapon against you?</i>			OUI		1		
				NON		0		
(B) SI OUI: Qui vous a fait ça? Qui d'autre? LISEZ LA LISTE ET ENTOUREZ POUR TOUTES LES PERSONNES MENTIONNEES SI OUI, DEMANDEZ (C), SI NON, PASSEZ A POINT SUIVANT			(C) SI OUI: Est-ce que cela s'est passé avant le coup d'état en 1999? Pendant la crise 1999-2007? Entre 2008 et 2010 ? Ou entre la crise post-electorale et maintenant (2011-2012)?					
			Oui	Non	a. Avant le coup d'Etat (1999)? →ALLER (b)	b. Pendant la crise, entre 1999-2007? →ALLER (c)	c. Entre 2008 et 2010? →ALLER (d)	d. Entre la crise post electorale et maintenant 2011-2012?
a. Père / <i>Father</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
b. Mère / <i>Mother</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
c. Beau-père / <i>Father-in-law</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
d. Autre homme de la famille / <i>Other male family member</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
e. Belle-mère / <i>Mother-in-law</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
f. Autre femme de la famille / <i>Other female family member</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
g. Rivale / <i>Other wife of your husband</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
h. Enseignant (homme) / <i>Teacher (male)</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
i. Enseignante (femme) / <i>Teacher (female)</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
j. Personne qui a attaqué le village (homme) / <i>Combattant (h)</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
k. Personne qui a attaqué le village (femme) / <i>Combattant (f)</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
l. Corps habillé (homme) / <i>Police (male)</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
m. Corps habillé (femme) / <i>Police (female)</i>								
n. Un ami de la famille / <i>Male family friend</i>								
o. Une amie de la famille / <i>Female family friend</i>								
p. Copain/camarade / <i>Friend (male)</i>								
q. Copine/camarade / <i>Friend (female)</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
r. Voisin (homme) / <i>Neighbour (male)</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
s. Voisine (femme) / <i>Neighbour (female)</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
t. Un homme étranger / <i>Stranger (man)</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
u. Une femme étrangère / <i>Stranger (woman)</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
v. Leader religieux (homme) / <i>Religious leader (men)</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
w. Leader religieux (femme) / <i>Religious leader (female)</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
X1.AUTRE (PRECISER LE SEXE) []			1	0	A	B	C	D
X2.AUTRE (PRECISER LE SEXE) []			1	0	A	B	C	D
x. NC – PAS ENCORE NE(E)								

(NON-PARTENAIRE) VIOLENCE PHYSIQUE SUBIE (ADULTE, ≥15 ANS) <i>(Non-Partner) Physical Violence</i>						
506	(A) DEPUIS l'âge de 15 ans jusqu'à maintenant, à part votre partenaire, est-ce que quelqu'un vous a tiré dessus, ou attaqué avec une arme? INVESTIGUEZ AVEC (B) <i>Since the age of 15, apart from your partner, has anyone in your life shot at you or attacked you with a weapon?</i>			OUI	1	
				NON	0	
(B) SI OUI: Qui vous a fait ça? Qui d'autre? LISEZ LA LISTE ET ENTOUREZ POUR TOUTES LES PERSONNES MENTIONNEES SI OUI, DEMANDEZ (C), SI NON, PASSEZ A POINT SUIVANT			(C) SI OUI: Est-ce que cela s'est passé avant le coup d'état en 1999? Pendant la crise 1999-2007? Entre 2008 et 2010 ? Ou entre la crise post-electorale et maintenant (2011-2012)?			
			Oui	Non	a. Avant le coup d'Etat (1999)? →ALLER (b)	b. Pendant la crise, entre 1999-2007? →ALLER (c)
					c. Entre 2008 et 2010? →ALLER (d)	d. Entre la crise post electorale et maintenant 2011-2012?
a. Père / <i>Father</i>			1	0	A	B C D
b. Mère / <i>Mother</i>			1	0	A	B C D
c. Beau-père / <i>Father-in-law</i>			1	0	A	B C D
d. Autre homme de la famille / <i>Other male family member</i>			1	0	A	B C D
e. Belle-mère / <i>Mother-in-law</i>			1	0	A	B C D
f. Autre femme de la famille / <i>Other female family member</i>			1	0	A	B C D
g. Rivale / <i>Other wife of your husband</i>			1	0	A	B C D
h. Enseignant (homme) / <i>Teacher (male)</i>			1	0	A	B C D
i. Enseignante (femme) / <i>Teacher (female)</i>			1	0	A	B C D
j. Personne qui a attaqué le village (homme) / <i>Combattant (h)</i>			1	0	A	B C D
k. Personne qui a attaqué le village (femme) / <i>Combattant (f)</i>			1	0	A	B C D
l. Corps habillé (homme) / <i>Police (male)</i>			1	0	A	B C D
m. Corps habillé (femme) / <i>Police (female)</i>			1	0	A	B C D
n. Un ami de la famille / <i>Male family friend</i>			1	0	A	B C D
o. Une amie de la famille / <i>Female family friend</i>			1	0	A	B C D
p. Copain/camarade / <i>Friend (male)</i>			1	0	A	B C D
q. Copine/camarade / <i>Friend (female)</i>						
r. Voisin (homme) / <i>Neighbour (male)</i>						
s. Voisine (femme) / <i>Neighbour (female)</i>						
t. Un homme étranger / <i>Stranger (man)</i>			1	0	A	B C D
u. Une femme étrangère / <i>Stranger (woman)</i>			1	0	A	B C D
v. Leader religieux (homme) / <i>Religious leader (men)</i>			1	0	A	B C D
w. Leader religieux (femme) / <i>Religious leader (female)</i>			1	0	A	B C D
X1.AUTRE (PRECISER LE SEXE) []			1	0	A	B C D
X2.AUTRE (PRECISER LE SEXE) []			1	0	A	B C D
x. NC – PAS ENCORE NE(E)						

(NON-PARTENAIRE) VIOLENCE SEXUELLE SUBIE (ADULT, ≥15 YEARS OLD) <i>(Non-Partner) Sexual Violence</i>								
507	(A) DEPUIS l'âge de 15 ans jusqu'à maintenant, à part votre partenaire, est-ce que quelqu'un vous a forcé ou brutalisé pour coucher avec lui ou elle ou quelqu'un d'autre contre votre volonté? INVESTIGUEZ AVEC (B) / <i>Since the age of 15, apart from your partner, has anyone physically forced you to have sex with him or her against your will?</i>			OUI	1			
				NON	0			
(B) SI OUI: Qui vous a fait ça? Qui d'autre? LISEZ LA LISTE ET ENTOUREZ TOUTES LES PERSONNES MENTIONNEES SI OUI, DEMANDEZ (C), SI NON, PASSEZ A POINT SUIVANT			(C) SI OUI: Est-ce que cela s'est passé avant le coup d'état en 1999? Pendant la crise 1999-2007? Entre 2008 et 2010 ? Ou entre la crise post-électorale et maintenant (2011-2012)?					
			Oui	Non	a. Avant le coup d'Etat (1999)? → ALLER (b)	b. Pendant la crise, entre 1999-2007? → ALLER (c)	c. Entre 2008 et 2010? → ALLER (d)	d. Entre la crise post-électorale et maintenant 2011-2012?
a. Père / <i>Father</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
b. Mère / <i>Mother</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
c. Beau-père / <i>Father-in-law</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
d. Autre homme de la famille / <i>Other male family member</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
e. Belle-mère / <i>Mother-in-law</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
f. Autre femme de la famille / <i>Other female family member</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
g. Rivale / <i>Other wife of your husband</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
h. Enseignant (homme) / <i>Teacher (male)</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
i. Enseignante (femme) / <i>Teacher (female)</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
j. Personne qui a attaqué le village (homme) / <i>Combattant (h)</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
k. Personne qui a attaqué le village (femme) / <i>Combattant (f)</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
l. Corps habillé (homme) / <i>Police (male)</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
m. Corps habillé (femme) / <i>Police (female)</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
n. Un ami de la famille / <i>Male family friend</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
o. Une amie de la famille / <i>Female family friend</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
p. Copain/camarade / <i>Friend (male)</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
q. Copine/camarade / <i>Friend (female)</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
r. Voisin (homme) / <i>Neighbour (male)</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
s. Voisine (femme) / <i>Neighbour (female)</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
t. Un homme étranger / <i>Stranger (man)</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
u. Une femme étrangère / <i>Stranger (woman)</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
v. Leader religieux (homme) / <i>Religious leader (men)</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
w. Leader religieux (femme) / <i>Religious leader (female)</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
X1.AUTRE (PRECISER LE SEXE) []			1	0	A	B	C	D
X2.AUTRE (PRECISER LE SEXE) []			1	0	A	B	C	D
x. NC – PAS ENCORE NE(E)			1	0	A	B	C	D
507b	Au moment où quelqu'un a fait ces violences sexuelles, qu'est ce qui s'est passé? <i>When someone perpetrated sexual violence against you, what was happening?</i>						OUI	NON
a)	Est-ce qu'il ou elle vous a menacé ou menacé quelqu'un que vous n'avez pas les rapports sexuelles?						1	0
b)	Est-ce qu'il vous arrive d'avoir peur de votre vie ?						1	0

(NON-PARTENAIRE) VIOLENCE SEXUELLE SUBIE (ADULT, ≥15 YEARS OLD) <i>(Non-Partner) Sexual Violence Experienced</i>								
508	(A) DEPUIS l'âge de 15 ans jusqu'à maintenant, à part votre partenaire, est-ce que quelqu'un vous a contraint à avoir des rapports sexuels avec lui ou elle ou quelqu'un d'autre en vous menaçant verbalement ou en vous effrayant? PAS A FORCE PHYSIQUE INVESTIGUEZ AVEC (B) / <i>Since the age of 15, apart from your partner, have you ever been coerced to have sex because you were threatened or frightened (not physically forced)?</i>			OUI	1			
				NON	0			
(B) SI OUI: Qui vous a fait ça? Qui d'autre? LISEZ LA LISTE ET ENTOUREZ TOUTES LES PERSONNES MENTIONNEES. SI OUI, DEMANDEZ (C), SI NON, PASSEZ A POINT SUIVANT			(C) SI OUI: Est-ce que cela s'est passé avant le coup d'état en 1999? Pendant la crise 1999-2007? Entre 2008 et 2010 ? Ou entre la crise post-electorale et maintenant (2011-2012)?					
			Oui	Non	a. Avant le coup d'Etat (1999)? →ALLER (b)	b. Pendant la crise, entre 1999-2007? →ALLER (c)	c. Entre 2008 et 2010? →ALLER (d)	d. Entre la crise post electorale et maintenant (2011-2012)?
a. Père / <i>Father</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
b. Mère / <i>Mother</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
c. Beau-père / <i>Father-in-law</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
d. Autre homme de la famille / <i>Other male family member</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
e. Belle-mère / <i>Mother-in-law</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
f. Autre femme de la famille / <i>Other female family member</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
g. Rivale / <i>Other wife of your husband</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
h. Enseignant (homme) / <i>Teacher (male)</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
i. Enseignante (femme) / <i>Teacher (female)</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
j. Personne qui a attaqué le village (homme) / <i>Combattant (h)</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
k. Personne qui a attaqué le village (femme) / <i>Combattant (f)</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
l. Corps habillé (homme) / <i>Police (male)</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
m. Corps habillé (femme) / <i>Police (female)</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
n. Un ami de la famille / <i>Male family friend</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
o. Une amie de la famille / <i>Female family friend</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
p. Copain/camarade / <i>Friend (male)</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
q. Copine/camarade / <i>Friend (female)</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
r. Voisin (homme) / <i>Neighbour (male)</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
s. Voisine (femme) / <i>Neighbour (female)</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
t. Un homme étranger / <i>Stranger (man)</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
u. Une femme étrangère / <i>Stranger (woman)</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
v. Leader religieux (homme) / <i>Religious leader (men)</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
w. Leader religieux (femme) / <i>Religious leader (female)</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
X1.AUTRE (PRECISER LE SEXE) []			1	0	A	B	C	D
X2.AUTRE (PRECISER LE SEXE) []			1	0	A	B	C	D
x. NC – PAS ENCORE NE(E)								
508b	Au moment où quelqu'un a fait ces violences sexuelles, qu'est ce qui s'est passé?						OUI	NON
a)	Est-ce qu'il ou elle vous a menacé ou menacé quelqu'un que vous n'avez pas les rapports sexuelles?						1	0
b)	Est-ce qu'il vous arrive d'avoir peur de votre vie ?						1	0

(NON-PARTENNAIRE) VIOLENCE SEXUELLE SUBIE (ENFANT, MOINS DE 15 ANS) <i>(Non-Partner) Child Sexual Abuse Experienced</i>								
509	(A) AVANT l'âge de 15 ans, à part votre partenaire, est-ce que quelqu'un vous a forcé ou brutalisé pour coucher avec lui ou elle ou quelqu'un d'autre contre votre volonté? INVESTIGUEZ AVEC (B) <i>Before the age of 15, apart from your partner, has anyone physically forced to have sex with him, her or someone against your will?</i>			OUI	1			
				NON	0			
(B) SI OUI: Qui vous a fait ça? Qui d'autre? LISEZ LA LISTE ET ENTOUREZ POUR TOUTES LES PERSONNES MENTIONNEES SI OUI, DEMANDEZ (C), SI NON, PASSEZ A POINT SUIVANT			(C) SI OUI: Est-ce que cela s'est passé avant le coup d'état en 1999? Pendant la crise 1999-2007? Entre 2008 et 2010 ? Ou entre la crise post-electorale et maintenant (2011-2012)?					
			Oui	Non	a. Avant le coup d'Etat (1999)? →ALLER (b)	b. Pendant la crise, entre 1999-2007? →ALLER (c)	c. Entre 2008 et 2010? →ALLER (d)	d. Entre la crise post electorale et maintenant (2011-2012)?
a. Père / <i>Father</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
b. Mère / <i>Mother</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
c. Beau-père / <i>Father-in-law</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
d. Autre homme de la famille / <i>Other male family member</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
e. Belle-mère / <i>Mother-in-law</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
f. Autre femme de la famille / <i>Other female family member</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
g. Rivale / <i>Other wife of your husband</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
h. Enseignant (homme) / <i>Teacher (male)</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
i. Enseignante (femme) / <i>Teacher (female)</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
j. Personne qui a attaqué le village (homme) / <i>Combattant (h)</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
k. Personne qui a attaqué le village (femme) / <i>Combattant (f)</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
l. Corps habillé (homme) / <i>Police (male)</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
m. Corps habillé (femme) / <i>Police (female)</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
n. Un ami de la famille / <i>Male family friend</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
o. Une amie de la famille / <i>Female family friend</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
p. Copain/camarade / <i>Friend (male)</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
q. Copine/camarade / <i>Friend (female)</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
r. Voisin (homme) / <i>Neighbour (male)</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
s. Voisine (femme) / <i>Neighbour (female)</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
t. Un homme étranger / <i>Stranger (man)</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
u. Une femme étrangère / <i>Stranger (woman)</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
v. Leader religieux (homme) / <i>Religious leader (men)</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
w. Leader religieux (femme) / <i>Religious leader (female)</i>			1	0	A	B	C	D
X1.AUTRE (PRECISER LE SEXE) []			1	0	A	B	C	D
X2.AUTRE (PRECISER LE SEXE) []			1	0	A	B	C	D
x. NC – PAS ENCORE NE(E)			1	0	A	B	C	D
509b	Au moment où quelqu'un a fait ces violences sexuelles, qu'est ce qui s'est passé? <i>When someone perpetrated sexual violence against you, what was happening?</i>						OUI	NON
a)	Est-ce qu'il ou elle vous a menacé ou menacé quelqu'un que vous n'avez pas les rapports sexuelles?						1	0
b)	Est-ce qu'il vous arrive d'avoir peur de votre vie ?						1	0

(NON-PARTENAIRE) VIOLENCE SEXUELLE SUBIE (ENFANT, MOINS DE 15 ANS) <i>(Non-Partner) Child Sexual Abuse Experienced</i>							
510	(A) AVANT l'âge de 15 ans, à part votre partenaire, est-ce que quelqu'un vous a contraint à avoir des rapports sexuels avec lui ou elle ou quelqu'un d'autre en vous menaçant verbalement ou en vous effrayant? PAS DE FORCE PHYSIQUE INVESTIGUEZ AVEC (B)			OUI	1		
				NON	0		
	(B) Qui vous a fait ça? Qui d'autre? LISEZ LA LISTE ET ENTOUREZ TOUTES LES PERSONNES MENTIONNEES SI OUI, DEMANDEZ (C), SI NON, PASSEZ A POINT SUIVANT			(C) SI OUI: Est-ce que cela s'est passé avant le coup d'état en 1999? Pendant la crise 1999-2007? Entre 2008 et 2010 ? Ou entre la crise post-electorale et maintenant (2011-2012)?			
				a. Avant le coup d'Etat (1999)? →ALLER (b)	b. Pendant la crise, entre 1999-2007? →ALLER (c)	c. Entre 2008 et 2010? →ALLER (d)	d. Entre la crise post electorale et maintenant (2011-2012)?
		Oui	Non				
	a. Père / Father	1	0	A	B	C	D
	b. Mère / Mother	1	0	A	B	C	D
	c. Beau-père / Father-in-law	1	0	A	B	C	D
	d. Autre homme de la famille / Other male family member	1	0	A	B	C	D
	e. Belle-mère / Mother-in-law	1	0	A	B	C	D
	f. Autre femme de la famille / Other female family member	1	0	A	B	C	D
	g. Rivale / Other wife of your husband	1	0	A	B	C	D
	h. Enseignant (homme) / Teacher (male)	1	0	A	B	C	D
	i. Enseignante (femme) / Teacher (female)	1	0	A	B	C	D
	j. Personne qui a attaqué le village (homme) / Combattant (h)	1	0	A	B	C	D
	k. Personne qui a attaqué le village (femme) / Combattant (f)	1	0	A	B	C	D
	l. Corps habillé (homme) / Police (male)	1	0	A	B	C	D
	m. Corps habillé (femme) / Police (female)	1	0	A	B	C	D
	n. Un ami de la famille / Male family friend	1	0	A	B	C	D
	o. Une amie de la famille / Female family friend	1	0	A	B	C	D
	p. Copain/camarade / Friend (male)	1	0	A	B	C	D
	q. Copine/camarade / Friend (female)	1	0	A	B	C	D
	r. Voisin (homme) / Neighbour (male)	1	0	A	B	C	D
	s. Voisine (femme) / Neighbour (female)	1	0	A	B	C	D
	t. Un homme étranger / Stranger (man)	1	0	A	B	C	D
	u. Une femme étrangère / Stranger (woman)	1	0	A	B	C	D
	v. Leader religieux (homme) / Religious leader (men)	1	0	A	B	C	D
	w. Leader religieux (femme) / Religious leader (female)	1	0	A	B	C	D
	X1.AUTRE (PRECISER LE SEXE) []	1	0	A	B	C	D
	X2.AUTRE (PRECISER LE SEXE) []	1	0	A	B	C	D
	x. NC – PAS ENCORE NE(E)	1	0	A	B	C	D
510b	Au moment où quelqu'un a fait ces violences sexuelles, qu'est ce qui s'est passé? <i>When someone perpetrated sexual violence against you, what was happening?</i>					OUI	NON
a)	Est-ce qu'il ou elle vous a menacé ou menacé quelqu'un que vous n'avez pas les rapports sexuelles?					1	0
b)	Est-ce qu'il vous arrive d'avoir peur de votre vie ?					1	0

(NON-PARTENNAIRE) VIOLENCE SEXUELLE SUBIE (ENFANT, MOINS DE 15 ANS)							
511	(a) AVANT l'âge de 15 ans, à part votre partenaire, est-ce que quelqu'un a touché sexuellement quand vous ne le voulez pas, mais sans avoir eu de relations sexuelles ? INVESTIGUEZ			OUI	1		
				NON	0		
	(B) SI OUI: Qui vous a fait ça? Qui d'autre? LISEZ LA LISTE ET ENTOUREZ TOUTES LES PERSONNES MENTIONNEES SI OUI, DEMANDEZ (C), SI NON, PASSEZ A POINT SUIVANT			(C) SI OUI: Est-ce que cela s'est passé avant le coup d'état en 1999? Pendant la crise 1999-2007? Entre 2008 et 2010 ? Ou entre la crise post-electorale et maintenant (2011-2012)?			
		Oui	Non	a. Avant le coup d'Etat (1999)? →ALLER (b)	b. Pendant la crise, entre 1999-2007? →ALLER (c)	c. Entre 2008 et 2010? →ALLER (d)	d. Entre la crise post electorale et maintenant (2011-2012)?
	a. Père / <i>Father</i>	1	0	A	B	C	D
	b. Mère / <i>Mother</i>	1	0	A	B	C	D
	c. Beau-père / <i>Father-in-law</i>	1	0	A	B	C	D
	d. Autre homme de la famille / <i>Other male family member</i>	1	0	A	B	C	D
	e. Belle-mère / <i>Mother-in-law</i>	1	0	A	B	C	D
	f. Autre femme de la famille / <i>Other female family member</i>	1	0	A	B	C	D
	g. Rivale / <i>Other wife of your husband</i>	1	0	A	B	C	D
	h. Enseignant (homme) / <i>Teacher (male)</i>	1	0	A	B	C	D
	i. Enseignante (femme) / <i>Teacher (female)</i>	1	0	A	B	C	D
	j. Personne qui a attaqué le village (homme) / <i>Combattant (h)</i>	1	0	A	B	C	D
	k. Personne qui a attaqué le village (femme) / <i>Combattant (f)</i>	1	0	A	B	C	D
	l. Corps habillé (homme) / <i>Police (male)</i>	1	0	A	B	C	D
	m. Corps habillé (femme) / <i>Police (female)</i>	1	0	A	B	C	D
	n. Un ami de la famille / <i>Male family friend</i>	1	0	A	B	C	D
	o. Une amie de la famille / <i>Female family friend</i>	1	0	A	B	C	D
	p. Copain/camarade / <i>Friend (male)</i>	1	0	A	B	C	D
	q. Copine/camarade / <i>Friend (female)</i>	1	0	A	B	C	D
	r. Voisin (homme) / <i>Neighbour (male)</i>	1	0	A	B	C	D
	s. Voisine (femme) / <i>Neighbour (female)</i>	1	0	A	B	C	D
	t. Un homme étranger / <i>Stranger (man)</i>	1	0	A	B	C	D
	u. Une femme étrangère / <i>Stranger (woman)</i>	1	0	A	B	C	D
	v. Leader religieux (homme) / <i>Religious leader (men)</i>	1	0	A	B	C	D
	w. Leader religieux (femme) / <i>Religious leader (female)</i>	1	0	A	B	C	D
	X1.AUTRE (PRECISER LE SEXE) []	1	0	A	B	C	D
	X2.AUTRE (PRECISER LE SEXE) []	1	0	A	B	C	D
	x. NC – PAS ENCORE NE(E)	1	0	A	B	C	D
511b	Au moment où quelqu'un a fait ces violences sexuelles, qu'est ce qui s'est passé? <i>When someone perpetrated sexual violence against you, what was happening?</i>					OUI	NON
a)	Est-ce qu'il ou elle vous a menacé ou menacé quelqu'un que vous n'avez pas les rapports sexuelles?					1	0
b)	Est-ce qu'il vous arrive d'avoir peur de votre vie ?					1	0

Section 6. VOTRE RELATION AVEC VOTRE PARTENAIRE

Your Relationship with your Partner

VERIFIEZ LE TABLEAU A: S'IL/ELLE N'A JAMAIS EU DE PARTENAIRE → ALLER A LA SECTION 7

Verify Table A : If she has never had a partner, go to section 7



LIRE A VOIX HAUTE: Les prochaines questions concernent des choses qui arrivent à plusieurs hommes/femmes et que votre partenaire actuel ou celui du passé a pu vous faire. Si quelqu'un arrive pendant cette séance, nous pouvons changer de sujet. Une fois encore, je voudrais vous rassurer de ne pas vous sentir obligé de répondre à une question, si vous ne le désirez pas.

Read aloud: The next questions concern things that happen to many women and that your current partner or previous partner could have done. If someone else arrives during this section, we can change the subject. And again, I would like to reassure you that you are not obliged to respond to any questions if you do not want to.

COMMUNICATION

601	Habituellement, discutez-vous avec votre partenaire (ou le partenaire le plus récent) des sujets suivants: / <i>In general, do (did) you and your partner discuss the following topics together:</i>	5	2
a)	Les choses qui lui/elle arrivent pendant la journée / <i>Things that happened to him/her in the day</i>	1	0
b)	Les choses qui vous arrivent pendant la journée / <i>Things that happen to you during the day</i>	1	0
c)	Vos soucis ou sentiments / <i>Your worries or feelings</i>	1	0
d)	Ses soucis ou sentiments / <i>His/her worries or feelings</i>	1	0

GESTION DE LA COLERE

	HOMMES: Dans les 12 derniers mois, quand vous êtes devenu très fâché contre votre partenaire, est-ce que vous avez fait les choses suivantes: FEMMES: Dans les 12 derniers mois, quand votre partenaire est devenu très fâché contre vous, est-ce qu'il vous a fait les choses suivantes: <i>MEN: In the last 12 months, when you get angry at your partner, do you do the following: WOMEN: In the last 12 months, when your partner gets angry at you, does he do the following:</i>	OUI	NON
e)	Est-ce que vous criez ou grondez ? / <i>Yell or speak in a raised voice</i>	1	0
f)	Hommes: est-ce que vous avez menacé de blesser votre partenaire? Femmes: est-ce qu'il a menacé de vous blesser? <i>Men: You threaten to hurt your partner / Femmes: He threatens to hurt you</i>	1	0
g)	Hommes: est-ce que vous avez quitté votre partenaire pour un moment? Femmes: est-ce qu'il vous a quitté pour un moment? <i>Men: You leave the room until the anger is gone / Women: He leaves the room until his anger is gone</i>	1	0
h)	Homme: Vous n'avez rien dit jusqu'à ce que votre colère passe Femme: Il n'a rien dit jusqu'à ce que sa colère passe <i>Men: You becomes quiet until the anger is gone / Women: He becomes quiet until the anger is gone</i>	1	0
i)	Homme: Vous avez fermé vos yeux et arrêté de parler Femme: Il a fermé ses yeux et arrêté de parler <i>Men: You close your eyes and stop talking / Women: He closes his eyes and stops talking</i>	1	0
j)	Homme: Vous avez exprimé votre colère Femme: Il a exprimé sa colère <i>Men: You say aloud that you are angry / Women: He says aloud that he is angry</i>	1	0
k)	Vous parlez avec vos amis / <i>You speak with your friends</i>	1	0
l)	Vous ne faites rien quand vous êtes en colère / <i>You do nothing when you are angry</i>	1	0
X1	AUTRE? [_____]	1	0
X2	AUTRE? [_____]	1	0

VIOLENCE SUBIE – Contrôle des comportements / Violence experienced – Controlling behaviours											
602	<p>Est-ce que votre partenaire actuel (ou le partenaire le plus récent) vous a fait une des choses suivantes ? <i>Has your current partner (or most recent partner) in your life done any of the following to you?</i></p>	<p>A) SI OUI continuer avec B et C. SI NON passer au point suivant <i>A) (If YES, continue with B. If NO, pass to the next question)</i></p>		<p>B) Dans les 12 derniers mois, cela s'est-il produit une fois, quelques fois, souvent ou jamais? <i>B) In the last 12 months, has this happened one time, sometimes, often or never?</i></p>				<p>C) Avant les 12 derniers mois, cela s'est-il produit une fois, quelques fois, souvent ou jamais? <i>C) Prior to the last 12 months, did this happen one time, sometimes or often?</i></p>			
		OUI	NON	UNE FOIS	QUELQUES FOIS	SOUVENT	JAMAIS	UNE FOIS	QUELQUES FOIS	SOUVENT	JAMAIS
a)	<p>H : Est-ce que votre partenaire est devenu très fâché quand vous parliez avec d'autres femmes? F : Est-ce que votre partenaire est devenu très fâché quand vous parliez avec d'autres hommes? <i>M: Has she ever become very angry when you speak to other women?</i> <i>W: Has he ever become very angry when you speak with other men?</i></p>	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0
b)	<p>Est-ce que votre partenaire a insisté pour savoir où vous étiez à tout moment? <i>Has your partner insisted on knowing where you were at all times?</i></p>	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0
c)	<p>Est-ce que votre partenaire a essayé de vous empêcher de visiter vos ami(e)s? <i>Has your partner tried to forbid you from visiting your friends?</i></p>	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0
d)	<p>Est-ce que votre partenaire vous a effrayé ou intimidé (par exemple, en vous regardant d'une certaine manière, en criant ou en cassant quelque chose)? <i>Has your partner done something to frighten or intimidate you? (For example, in the way she/he looks at you or by yelling or breaking something?)</i></p>	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0
e)	<p>Est-ce que votre partenaire a menacé de vous blesser ou de blesser quelqu'un avec qui vous est proche? <i>Has your partner ever threatened to hurt you or someone you care about?</i></p>	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0
f)	<p>Est-ce que votre partenaire vous a diminué ou humilié devant d'autres personnes? <i>Has your partner ever belittled or humiliated you in front of other people?</i></p>	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0

VIOLENCE SUBIE – PHYSIQUE / Violence Subi – Physical											
603	<p>Est-ce que votre partenaire actuel (ou le partenaire le plus récent) vous a fait une des choses suivantes ? <i>Has your current partner (or most recent partner) in your life done any of the following to you?</i></p>	<p>A) SI OUI continuer avec B et C. SI NON passer au point suivant <i>A) If YES, continue with B. If NO, pass to the next question)</i></p>		<p>B) Dans les 12 derniers mois, cela s'est-il produit une fois, quelques fois, souvent ou jamais? <i>B) In the last 12 months, has this happened one time, sometimes, often or never?</i> → C</p>				<p>C) Avant les 12 derniers mois, cela s'est-il produit une fois, quelques fois, ou souvent? <i>C) Prior to the last 12 months, did this happen one time, sometimes or often?</i></p>			
		OUI	NON	UNE FOIS	QUELQUES FOIS	SOUVENT	JAMAIS	UNE FOIS	QUELQUES FOIS	SOUVENT	JAMAIS
a)	<p>Est-ce que votre partenaire vous a giflé ou jeté quelque chose qui pourrait vous faire mal? <i>Has your partner ever slapped you or thrown something that could hurt you?</i></p>	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0
b)	<p>Est-ce que votre partenaire vous a poussé ou secoué? <i>Has your partner ever pushed or shoved you?</i></p>	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0
c)	<p>Est-ce que votre partenaire vous a frappé avec sa main ou avec autre chose qui vous a fait mal? <i>Has your partner ever hit you with his hand or with something else that hurt you?</i></p>	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0
d)	<p>Est-ce que votre partenaire vous a donné des coups de pied, vous a traîné, ou battu? <i>Has your partner ever kicked, dragged or beaten you?</i></p>	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0
e)	<p>Est-ce que votre partenaire vous a étranglé ou vous a causé des brûlures intentionnellement? <i>Has your partner ever choked you or burned you intentionally?</i></p>	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0
f)	<p>Est-ce que votre partenaire vous a menacé d'utiliser un fusil, un couteau, ou une autre arme contre vous? <i>Has your partner ever threatened to use a gun, knife or other weapon against you?</i></p>	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0
g)	<p>Est-ce que votre partenaire a utilisé un fusil, un couteau, ou une autre arme contre vous? <i>Has your partner ever used a gun, knife or other weapon against you?</i></p>	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0



REMPLISSEZ LE TABLEAU B, OPTION A. EXPERIENCE DE VIOLENCE
AVANT QUE VOUS CONTINUEZ AVEC LE RESTE DE LA SECTION

Fill in Table B, Option A. Experience with Violence before continuing with the rest of the section.



Vérifiez le TABLEAU B.
EXPERIENCE DE VIOLENCE au
FORMULAIRE DE REFERENCE
Verify Table B.
Experience with Violence in
the Reference Questionnaire

"OUI" pour l'OPTION A) [l'enquêté a SUBI la violence physique]
→ CONTINUEZ Question 604

"Yes" for Option A) [Participant experienced physical violence]
→ continue to Question 604

"NON" pour l'OPTION A) [l'enquêté n'a pas SUBI la violence physique] →
CONTINUEZ QUESTION 610

"No" for Option A) [Participant didn't experience physical violence]
→ continue to Question 610.

604	Au moment où ton partenaire a fait ces choses violentes, qu'est ce qui s'est passé? <i>When your partner did these things we just discussed, what happened?</i>	OUI	NON
a)	Est-ce qu'il/elle t'a menacé, ou a menacé quelqu'un que tu aimes, a moins que tu ne fasses ce qu'il/elle veut ? / <i>Did your partner threaten to hurt you or someone you care about unless you did as he/she wanted?</i>	1	0
b)	Est-ce que vous avez eu une dispute ? / <i>Were you having an argument?</i>	1	0
c)	Est-ce qu'il / elle a essayé de te punir pour quelque chose que tu as fait ou que tu n'as pas fait? <i>Was your partner trying to punish you for something you did or didn't do?</i>	1	0
d)	Est-ce qu'il a essayé de t'empêcher de faire quelque chose que tu voulais faire? <i>Was your partner trying to keep you from doing something you wanted to do?</i>	1	0
e)	Est-ce qu'il a essayé de te faire faire quelque chose que tu ne voulais pas? <i>Was your partner trying to make you do something you did not want to do?</i>	1	0

605	Est-ce que cela s'est passé dans ce village? <i>With your current partner, did these events happen in this village?</i>	OUI	1
		NON	0
		REFUSE/ PAS DE REPONSE	99
606	Est-ce que, dans quelque cas de ces incidents de violence, les enfants étaient présents ou ont entendu ce qui se passait ? <i>During any of these violent episodes, were children present or did they hear what happened?</i>	OUI	1
		NON	0
		NC – PAS DES ENFANTS <i>N/A -- No Children</i>	96
		NE SAIS PAS	97
607	Au moment ou vous avez subi la violence, avez-vous remboursé les coups OU est-ce que vous avez essayé de vous défendre? SI OUI: Combien de fois? Une ou deux fois, plusieurs fois ou la plupart du temps? <i>During the times that you experienced violence, did you ever fight back physically (or try to defend yourself)? IF YES: How often? Would you say once or twice, several times or most of the time?</i>	JAMAIS / Never	0
		UN OU DEUX FOIS <i>One or two times</i>	1
		PLUSIEURS DE FOIS <i>Several times</i>	2
		LA PLUPART DU TEMPS / TOUJOURS <i>Most of the time / Always</i>	3
		REFUSE/ PAS DE REPONSE	99
608	Est-ce que ces actes d'agressions dont on a parlé ont été pratiqués par un autre partenaire? <i>Were any of these acts that you mentioned carried out by a previous partner?</i>	OUI	1
		NON	0
		REFUSE/ PAS DE REPONSE	99

CONSEQUENCES DE LA VIOLENCE SUBIE – PHYSIQUE											
<i>Consequences of Being Subjected to Violence – Physical</i>											
609	Est-ce que les situations suivantes ont été les conséquences de ce que votre partenaire vous a fait? <i>Did any of the following situations occur as a result of what your partner did to you?</i>	A) (SI OUI continuer avec B et C. SI NON passer au point suivant) <i>A) (If YES, continue with B. If NO, pass to the next question)</i>		B) Dans les 12 derniers mois, cela s'est-il produit une fois, quelques fois, souvent ou jamais? <i>B) In the last 12 months, has this happened one time, sometimes, often or never?</i>				C) Avant les 12 derniers mois, cela s'est-il produit une fois, quelques fois, ou souvent? <i>C) Prior to the last 12 months, did this happen one time, sometimes or often?</i>			
		OUI	NON	UNE FOIS	QUELQUES FOIS	SOUVENT	JAMAIS	UNE FOIS	QUELQUES FOIS	SOUVENT	JAMAIS
a)	Est-ce que vous avez eu des blessures ou des douleurs? <i>Did you have injuries or pain?</i>	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0
b)	Est-ce que vous avez eu mal aux yeux, une entorse, un déboîtement de membres, ou des brûlures ou avez-vous perdu du sang? <i>Did you have a black eye, a sprain, a dislocated limb, burns, or did you lose blood?</i>	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0
c)	Est-ce que vous avez eu une blessure profonde, des os cassés, des dents cassées ou d'autres? <i>Did you have a deep wound, a broken bone, broken teeth, or other serious injuries?</i>	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0

610	Est-ce que vous avez frappé ou battu votre partenaire quand elle/il n'était pas en train de vous battre? SI OUI: Combien de fois? <i>Have you ever hit or physically mistreated your partner when he/she was not hitting or physically mistreating you? IF YES: How often?</i>	JAMAIS / Never	0
		UN OU DEUX FOIS / One or two times	1
		PLUSIEURS DE FOIS / Several times	2
		LA PLUPART DU TEMPS / TOUJOURS Most of the time / Always	3
		REFUSE/ PAS DE REPONSE / Refuse to answer/No response	99

VIOLENCE SUBIE – SEXUELLE											
Subjected to Violence – Sexual											
611	<p>Est-ce que votre partenaire actuel (ou le partenaire le plus récent) vous a fait une des choses suivantes ? <i>Has your current partner (or most recent partner) in your life done any of the following to you?</i></p>	<p>A) (SI OUI continuer avec B et C. SI NON passer au point suivant) <i>A) (If YES, continue with B. If NO, pass to the next question)</i></p>		<p>B) Dans les 12 derniers mois, cela s'est-il produit une fois, quelques fois, souvent ou jamais? <i>B) In the last 12 months, has this happened one time, sometimes, often or never?</i></p>			<p>C) Avant les 12 derniers mois, cela s'est-il produit une fois, quelques fois, ou souvent? <i>C) Prior to the last 12 months, did this happen one time, sometimes or often?</i></p>				
		OUI	NON	UNE FOIS	QUELQUES FOIS	SOUVENT	JAMAIS	UNE FOIS	QUELQUES FOIS	SOUVENT	JAMAIS
	a)	<p>Est-ce que vous avez eu des relations sexuelles avec votre partenaire parce que vous vous sentiez menacé ou intimidé par lui/elle? Pas de force physique. <i>Have you ever been forced to have sex with your partner because you felt threatened or intimidated (not physical violence)?</i></p>	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
b)	<p>Est-ce que votre partenaire vous a forcé ou brutalisé à coucher avec lui/elle alors que vous ne le vouliez pas? <i>Has your partner ever physically forced you to have sex when you did not want to?</i></p>	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0

612	<p>Au moment où ton partenaire a fait ces violences sexuelles, qu'est ce qui s'est passé? <i>When your partner did these things we just discussed, what happened?</i></p>	OUI	NON
a)	<p>Est-ce qu'il vous a menacé ou menacé quelqu'un que vous aimez? / <i>Did your partner threaten to hurt you or someone you care about unless you did as he/she wanted?</i></p>	1	0
b)	<p>Est-ce que vous avez eu une dispute? / Were you having an argument?</p>	1	0
c)	<p>Est-ce qu'il / elle a essayé de te punir pour quelque chose que tu as fait ou que tu n'as pas fait? / Was your partner trying to punish you for something you did or didn't do?</p>	1	0
d)	<p>Est-ce qu'il a essayé de t'empêcher de faire quelque chose que tu voulais faire? <i>Was your partner trying to keep you from doing something you wanted to do?</i></p>	1	0
e)	<p>Est-ce qu'il a essayé de te faire faire quelque chose que tu ne voulais pas? <i>Was your partner trying to make you do something you did not want to do?</i></p>	1	0


613	Est-ce que ces actes d'agressions sexuelles ont été pratiqués par un autre partenaire? <i>Were any of these sexually aggressive acts carried out by a previous partner?</i>	OUI	1
		NON	2
		REFUSE/ PAS DE REPONSE <i>Refuse to answer/No response</i>	99
614	Est-ce qu'il vous arrive d'avoir peur de votre partenaire ? Jamais, quelque fois, souvent ou toujours? LISEZ LA LISTE ET ENTOUREZ UNIQUEMENT CELLE INDIQUEE <i>Are you sometimes afraid of your partner? Never, sometimes, often, or all of the time? Read the list and circle all that are indicated</i>	Tout les temps / <i>Always</i>	1
		Souvent / <i>Often</i>	2
		Quelque fois / <i>Sometimes</i>	3
		Jamais / <i>Never</i>	0
		NE SAIS PAS	97

VIOLENCE PRATIQUEE – CONTROLE DES COMPORTEMENTS + VIOLENCE PSYCOLOGIQUE													
<i>Violence Perpetrated – Controlling Behaviour + Psychological Violence</i>													
615	Veillez me dire SVP si vous avez fait ces choses suivantes à votre partenaire (ou le partenaire le plus récent) que vous avez eu : <i>Please tell me if you have done any of the following things to any partner that you've had?</i>	A) (SI OUI continuer avec B et C. SI NON passer au point suivant) <i>A) (If YES, continue with B. If NO, pass to the next question)</i>		B) Dans les 12 derniers mois, cela s'est-il produit une fois, quelque fois, souvent ou jamais? <i>B) In the last 12 months, has this happened one time, sometimes, often or never</i>				C) Avant les 12 derniers mois cela s'est-il produit une fois, plusieurs fois, ou souvent? <i>C) Prior to the last 12 months, did this happen one time, sometimes or often?</i>					
		OUI	NON	UNE FOIS	QUELQUES FOIS	SOUVENT	JAMAIS	UNE FOIS	QUELQUES FOIS	SOUVENT	JAMAIS		
		a)	H : Est-ce que vous êtes devenu très fâché quand elle parlait avec un autre homme? F: Est-ce que vous êtes devenu très fâché quand il parlait avec une autre femme? <i>M: Have you become very angry when she was speaking to another man? / W: Have you become very angry when he was speaking to another woman?</i>	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0
		b)	Est-ce qu'il a une momente quand vous avez insisté pour savoir où votre partenaire était à tout moment? / <i>Have you insisted on knowing where your partner is at all times?</i>	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0
c)	Est-ce que vous avez essayé d'interdire à votre partenaire de rendre visite à ses ami(e)s ? <i>Have you tried to forbid your partner from visiting her/his friends?</i>	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0		

d)	Est-ce que vous l'avez effrayé ou intimidé (par exemple, en le/la regardant d'une certaine manière, en criant ou en cassant quelque chose)? / Have you done something to frighten or intimidate your partner (for example, in the way you look at her/him, or by yelling or by throwing something)?	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0
e)	Est-ce que vous avez menacé de blesser votre partenaire ou quelqu'un dont votre partenaire se soucie? / Have you threatened to hurt your partner or someone your partner cares about?	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0
f)	Est-ce que vous avez diminué ou humilié votre partenaire devant d'autres personnes? / Have you belittled or humiliated your partner in front of other people?	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0

VIOLENCE PRATIQUE - PHYSIQUE / Committed Violence – Physical													
616	Veillez me dire SVP si vous avez fait ces choses suivantes à votre partenaire (ou le partenaire le plus récent) que vous avez eu :	A) (SI OUI continuer avec B et C. SI NON passer au point suivant)				B) Dans les 12 derniers mois, cela s'est-il produit une fois, quelque fois, souvent ou jamais?				C) Avant les 12 derniers mois cela s'est-il produit une fois, plusieurs fois, ou souvent?			
		OUI	NON	UNE FOIS	QUELQUES FOIS	SOUVENT	JAMAIS	UNE FOIS	QUELQUES FOIS	SOUVENT	JAMAIS		
a)	Est-ce que vous avez frappé votre partenaire ou lui avez jeté quelque chose qui pourrait lui/elle faire du mal? / Have you slapped your partner or thrown something that could hurt him/her?	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0		
b)	L'avez-vous poussé ou secoué? / Have you pushed or shaken him/her?	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0		
c)	Est-ce que vous l'avez tapé avec votre main ou avec autre chose qui pourrait lui/elle faire mal? / Have you hit him/her with your hand or with something else that could hurt him/her?	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0		
d)	Est-ce que vous lui/elle avez donné des coups de pied, traîné ou battu? / Have you kicked, dragged or beaten him?	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0		
e)	Est-ce que vous l'avez étranglé ou causé des brûlures intentionnellement? / Have you choked or burned him intentionally?	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0		
f)	Est-ce que vous avez menacé d'utiliser, ou effectivement utilisé, un fusil, un couteau, ou une autre arme contre lui/elle? / Have you threatened to use or actually used a gun, knife or other weapon against	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0		

	him?										
g)	Est-ce que vous avez eu des relations sexuelles avec votre partenaire alors qu'il/elle ne voulait pas, mais parce que vous l'avez menacé ou intimidé? Pas de force physique. / Have you ever forced your partner to have sex using threats or intimidation?	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0
h)	Est-ce que vous avez forcé ou brutalisé votre partenaire à coucher avec vous alors qu'elle/il ne le voulait pas? Have you ever physically forced your partner to have sex when she did not want to?	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0



REMP LISSEZ LE TABLEAU B, OPTION C. EXPERIENCE DE VIOLENCE, AVANT QUE VOUS CONTINUEZ AVEC LE RESTE DE LA SECTION

Complete Table B, Option C. Experience with Violence Before Continuing with the Rest of the Section

<p>Vérifiez le TABLEAU B. EXPERIENCE DE VIOLENCE au FORMULAIRE DE REFERENCE</p> <p><i>Verify Table B. Experience with Violence in the Reference Questionnaire</i></p>	<p>"OUI" pour l'OPTION C) [l'enquêté a PRATIQUE la violence physique] → CONTINUEZ A LA QUESTION 617 <i>"Yes" for Option C) [Participant has committed physical violence] → Continue to Question 619</i></p>
	<p>"NON" pour l'OPTION C) [l'enquêté n'a pas PRATIQUE la violence physique] → CONTINUEZ A LA QUESTION 618 <i>"No" for Option C) [Participant has not committed physical violence] → Continue to Question 621</i></p>

617	<p>Au moment où ton partenaire a fait ces choses, qu'est ce qui s'est passé? <i>When you did these things we just discussed to your partner, what happened?</i></p>	OUI	NON
a)	<p>Est-ce qu'il vous a menacé ou menacé quelqu'un que vous aimez? / <i>Was your partner threatening to hurt you or someone you care about unless you did as he/she wanted?</i></p>	1	0
b)	<p>Est-ce que vous avez eu une dispute? / Were you having an argument?</p>	1	0
c)	<p>Est-ce qu'il / elle a essayé de te punir pour quelque chose que tu as fait ou que tu n'as pas fait? / <i>Was your partner trying to punish you for something you did or didn't do?</i></p>	1	0
d)	<p>Est-ce qu'il a essayé de t'empêcher de faire quelque chose que tu voulais faire? <i>Was your partner trying to keep you from doing something you wanted to do?</i></p>	1	0
e)	<p>Est-ce qu'il a essayé de te faire faire quelque chose que tu ne voulais pas? <i>Was your partner trying to make you do something you did not want to do?</i></p>	1	0

		OUI	NON
618	<p>Souvent il y a des situations où nous sommes physiquement violents. Nous pensons souvent que la violence a une raison d'être selon la situation. <i>Sometimes there are situations when people are more likely to become PHYSICALLY aggressive than other times. Sometimes people feel that violence is justified, given the situation. Please indicate if you would likely become physically aggressive in each of the following situations, if they were to arise RIGHT NOW. If you are not in a relationship currently, please answer these questions regarding how you would be likely to act if you were in a relationship and these situations were to occur RIGHT NOW.</i> SVP, dites moi si vous serez physiquement violent si les choses passent MAINTENANT. Vous serez physiquement violent si :</p>		
a)	<p>Votre partenaire vous offense ou vous manque de respect. <i>/ Your partner does something to offend or disrespect me.</i></p>	1	0
b)	<p>Votre partenaire menace de vous quitter. / <i>My partner threatens to leave me.</i></p>	1	0
c)	<p>Votre partenaire parle ou vous emmerde trop. / <i>My partner talks too much or nags me too much</i></p>	1	0
d)	<p>Vous prenez votre partenaire en flagrant délit d'adultère. <i>/ I walk in and catch my partner having sex with someone.</i></p>	1	0
e)	<p>Votre partenaire vous dit que ce sera mieux si vous ne vous fréquentez plus. <i>/ My partner says, "I wish we never got together."</i></p>	1	0
f)	<p>H : Votre partenaire passe plus de temps avec ses amis hommes F : Votre partenaire passe plus de temps avec ses amies femmes. <i>/ My partner spends a lot of time with close friends of the opposite sex.</i></p>	1	0
g)	<p>Votre partenaire commence à draguer quelqu'un d'autre. <i>I find out that my partner has been flirting with someone.</i></p>	1	0
h)	<p>Votre partenaire rentre à la maison tard. / <i>My partner comes home late.</i></p>	1	0
i)	<p>Votre partenaire dépense l'argent sans vous consulter. <i>My partner spends money without consulting me.</i></p>	1	0
j)	<p>Vous et votre partenaire ne tombez pas d'accord sur l'acte sexuel. <i>/ When my partner and I argue about sex.</i></p>	1	0
k)	<p>Votre partenaire vous menace de divorcer ou de vous quitter. <i>/ My partner threatens to divorce/break up with me.</i></p>	1	0
l)	<p>Votre partenaire se moque de vous. / <i>My partner ridicules or makes fun of me.</i></p>	1	0
m)	<p>Votre partenaire vous empêche de faire ce que vous voulez. <i>/ My partner forbids me from doing something that I want to do.</i></p>	1	0
n)	<p>Votre partenaire essaie de vous commander. / <i>My partner tries to control me.</i></p>	1	0
o)	<p>Votre partenaire vous coupe la parole. / <i>My partner interrupts me when I am talking.</i></p>	1	0
p)	<p>Votre partenaire prend une décision importante sans vous consulter. <i>/ My partner does not include me in important decisions</i></p>	1	0
q)	<p>Votre partenaire vous néglige. / <i>My partner ignores me.</i></p>	1	0
r)	<p>Votre partenaire est le premier/la première à vous agresser physiquement. <i>/ My partner is physical aggressive towards me first</i></p>	1	0
s)	<p>Votre partenaire vous quitte pendant que vous vous disputez. <i>/ My partner tries to leave during an argument.</i></p>	1	0
t)	<p>Votre partenaire vous accuse. / <i>My partner blames me for something I did not do.</i></p>	1	0


	QUESTIONS		
619	<p>La dernière fois qu'un de ces événements a eu lieu, est-ce que votre partenaire était aussi violent envers vous? <i>Was your partner also violence towards you the last time that one of these incidents occurred?</i></p>	OUI / Yes	1
		NON / No	0
		NE SAIS PAS / Don't know	97
620	<p>Est-ce que, dans quelques cas de ces incidents de violence, les enfants étaient présents ou ont entendu ce qui se passait ? <i>During any of these violent episodes, were children present or did they hear what happened?</i></p>	OUI	1
		NON	0
		NC – PAS DES ENFANTS	96
		NE SAIS PAS	97
621	<p>Est-ce que vous avez vu votre père être violent envers votre mère quand vous étiez jeune ? / Did you ever see your father</p>	OUI	1
		NON	0

622a	<p><i>use violence against your mother when you were young?</i> Est-ce que vous avez été au moins une fois violemment battu par vos <u>parents</u> quand vous étiez jeune? <i>Were you ever violently beaten by your parents when you were young?</i></p>	NC	96
		OUI	1
		NON	0
		NC	96
		PAS DE REPONSE	99
622b	<p>Est-ce que vous avez été au moins une fois violemment battu par vos <u>tuteurs</u> quand vous étiez jeune? <i>Were you ever violently beaten by your guardians (not parents) when you were young?</i></p>	OUI	1
		NON	0
		NC	96
		PAS DE REPONSE	99
623	<p>Est-ce que vous avez été violemment battu par quelqu'un d'autre quand vous étiez jeune? <i>Were you at any time violently beaten by anyone, other than your parents, when you were young?</i></p>	OUI	1
		NON	0
624a	<p>Est-ce que votre partenaire a été au moins une fois violemment battu par ses <u>parents</u> quand il était jeune? Est-ce que cela s'est passé une fois, quelque fois, souvent, tout les temps ou jamais? <i>Was your partner at any time violently beaten by his parents when he was young? Did this occur one time, sometimes, often, all the time, or never?</i></p>	Une fois / Once	1
		Quelque fois / Sometimes	2
		Souvent / Often	3
		Tout les temps / All the time	4
		Jamais / Never	0
		NE SAIS PAS	97
		NC	96
624b	<p>Est-ce que votre partenaire a été au moins une fois violemment battu par ses <u>tuteurs</u> quand il était jeune? Est-ce que cela s'est passé une fois, quelque fois, souvent, tout les temps ou jamais? <i>Was your partner at any time violently beaten by his guardians (not parents) when he was young? Did this occur one time, sometimes, often, all the time, or never?</i></p>	Une fois / Once	1
		Quelque fois / Sometimes	2
		Souvent / Often	3
		Tout les temps / All the time	4
		Jamais / Never	0
		NE SAIS PAS	97
		NC	96
625	<p>Est-ce que votre partenaire a été violemment battu par <u>quelqu'un d'autre</u> quand il était jeune? Une fois, quelque fois, souvent, tout les temps ou jamais? <i>Was your partner at any time violently beaten by anyone (other than his parents) when he was young? One time, sometimes, often, all the time, or never?</i></p>	Une fois / Once	1
		Quelque fois / Sometimes	2
		Souvent / Often	3
		Tout les temps / All the time	4
		Jamais / Never	0
		NE SAIS PAS	97
626	<p>H : Dans les 12 mois passés, est-ce que vous vous êtes battu avec un autre homme ? Combien de fois? F : Dans les 12 mois passés, est-ce que votre mari s'est battu avec un autre homme? Combien de fois? <i>M: In the last 12 months, have YOU been in a physical fight with another man? How many times?</i> <i>W: In the last 12 months, has your partner been in a physical fight with another man? How many times?</i></p>	Jamais / Never	0
		Une ou deux fois / One or two times	1
		Trois fois ou plus / Three times or more	2
		NE SAIS PAS	97
		PAS DE REPONSE	99
627	<p>H : Dans les 12 mois passés, est-ce que votre femme s'est battu avec une autre femme? Combien de fois? F : Dans les 12 mois passés, est-ce que vous vous êtes battu avec une autre femme ? Combien de fois? <i>M: In the last 12 months, has your partner been in a physical fight with another woman? How many times?</i> <i>W: In the last 12 months, has you been in a physical fight with another woman? How many times?</i></p>	Jamais / Never	0
		Une ou deux fois / One or two times	1
		Trois fois ou plus / Three times or more	2
		NE SAIS PAS	97
		PAS DE REPONSE	99

Section 7. REACTIONS			
No.	QUESTIONS		ALLER A
*701	Pendant les 12 derniers mois, est-ce que quelqu'un vous a dit qu'il ou elle a subi la violence sexuelle ? <i>In the last 12 months, has anyone told you about an experience of sexual violence? INVESTIGUEZ</i>	OUI	1
a		NON	0
			→ SI NON, ALLER A 702
b	Est-ce que c'est une femme ou un homme? / <i>Was it a woman or a man?</i>	FEMME	1
		HOMME	2
LISEZ LA LISTE ET DEMANDEZ 'OUI' OU 'NON' APRES CHAQUE PHRASE			
Quelle a été votre réaction pour la dernière personne? / <i>What was your reaction to the last person who told you that they had experienced sexual violence?</i>			OUI
			NON
c	Est-ce que vous lui avez dit que c'était sa faute? <i>/ Did you tell her (or him) that it was her / his fault?</i>		1 0
d	Est-ce que vous l'avez ignoré ? / / Did you ignore her (or him)?		1 0
e	Est-ce que vous l'avez écouté ? / / Did you listen to her/his story?		1 0
f	Est-ce que vous l'avez cru? / / Did you believe her/him?		1 0
g	Est-ce que vous lui avez donné des conseils, encouragé ou reconforté ? <i>/ Did you advise her (or him) to have strength or tried to comfort her (or him)?</i>		1 0
h	Est-ce que vous l'avez conseillé de chercher l'agresseur ? <i>/ Did you advise her/him to look for the perpetrator?</i>		1 0
i	Est-ce que vous l'avez invité à rester chez vous ? <i>/ Did you offer her/him a place to stay with you?</i>		1 0
j	Est-ce que vous l'avez conseillé de voir un médecin. <i>/ Did you encourage her/him to seek medical help?</i>		1 0
k	Est-ce que vous lui avez dit de ne rien dire à personne ? <i>/ Did you tell her to keep it a secret? Not tell anyone else?</i>		1 0
l	Est-ce que vous avez parlé à l'agresseur ? / Did you talk to the perpetrator?		1 0
m	Est-ce que vous avez frappé l'agresseur ? / / Did you beat up the perpetrator?		1 0
n	Est-ce que vous avez demandé de l'aide aux autorités ou quel qu'un d'autre ? <i>/ Did you offer to look for help from the authorities or someone else?</i>		1 0
o	Est-ce que vous avez dit à quelqu'un dans la famille de l'homme ou de la femme ? <i>/ Did you <u>actually</u> tell someone else in her or his family?</i>		1 0
p	Est-ce que vous avez dit au chef du village ? / / Did you <u>actually</u> tell the village chief?		1 0
o	Est-ce que vous avez dit aux agents de IRC ? / / Did you <u>actually</u> tell IRC?		1 0
r	Est-ce que vous avez dit aux policiers ou gendarmes ? / / Did you <u>actually</u> tell the police or gendarme?		1 0
S	Est-ce que vous avez dit aux chefs religieux ? / / Did you <u>actually</u> tell someone at your church or mosque?		1 0
t	Est-ce que vous avez dit à un membre de groupe de discussion des hommes?		1 0
u	Est-ce que vous avez dit à un membre de Comisou ou Committe de VBG/GBV ?		1 0
X1	Autre (Préciser) [_____]		1 0
X2	Autre (Préciser) [_____]		1 0

*702 a	Pendant les 12 derniers mois, est-ce quelqu'un vous a dit qu'il ou elle a subi la violence physique ou sexuelle par son partenaire ? <i>In the last 12 months, has anyone told you they had experienced physical or sexual violence from their partner?</i>	OUI	1	→ SI NON, ALLER A 703
		NON	0	
b	Est-ce que c'est une femme ou un homme? / <i>Was it a woman or a man?</i>	FEMME	1	
		HOMME	2	
LISEZ LA LISTE ET DEMANDEZ 'OUI' OU 'NON' APRES CHAQUE PHRASE				
Quelle a ete votre reaction pour la derniere personne ? / <i>What was your reaction to the last person who told you that they had experienced sexual violence?</i>			OUI	NON
C	Est-ce que vous avez dit que c'etait sa faute? / <i>Did you tell her (or him) that it was her / his fault?</i>		1	0
D	Est-ce que vous l'avez ignoree ? / <i>Did you ignore her (or him)?</i>		1	0
E	Est-ce que vous l'avez ecoutez ? / <i>Did you listen to her/his story?</i>		1	0
F	Est-ce que vous l'avez crue? / <i>Did you believe her/him?</i>		1	0
G	Est-ce que vous lui avez donne des conseils, encourage ou reconforte ? <i>/ Did you advise her (or him) to have strength or tried to comfort her (or him)?</i>		1	0
h	Est-ce que vous l'avez conseille de parler avec son partenaire? <i>/ Did you advise her/him to speak to her/his partner?</i>		1	0
l	Est-ce que vous l'avez invitez rester chez vous ? <i>Did you offer her/him a place to stay with you?</i>		1	0
j	Est-ce que vous l'avez conseille de voir un medecin. <i>Did you encourage her/him to seek medical help?</i>		1	0
k	Est-ce que vous lui avez dit de ne rien dire a quelqu'un ? <i>Did you tell her to keep it a secret? Not tell anyone else?</i>		1	0
l	Est-ce que vous avez dit a son partenaire d'arreter ? <i>Did you talk to the partner to tell him/her to stop?</i>		1	0
	Est-ce que vous lui avez conseille de frapper son partenaire aussi ? <i>Did you tell him/her to hit back?</i>			
m	Est-ce que vous avez parle au couple ensemble ? / <i>Did you speak with the couple?</i>			
n	Est-ce que vous l'avez dit de quitter ou de divorcer son partenaire ? <i>Did you tell her/him to leave or seek a divorce?</i>		1	0
o	Est-ce que vous avez demande de l'aide aux autorites ou quelqu'un d'autre ? <i>Did you offer to look for help from the authorities or someone else?</i>		1	0
P	Est-ce que vous avez dit a quelqu'un dans la famille de la femme ou de l'homme ? <i>Did you actually tell someone else in her or his family?</i>		1	0
q	Est-ce que vous avez dit au chef du village ? / <i>Did you actually tell the village chief?</i>		1	0
r	Est-ce que vous avez dit aux agents de IRC ? / / <i>Did you actually tell IRC?</i>		1	0
s	Est-ce que vous avez dit au policiers ou gendarmes ? <i>Did you actually tell the police or gendarme?</i>		1	0
t	Est-ce que vous avez dit a un chef religieux ? <i>Did you actually tell someone at your church or mosque?</i>		1	0
u	Est-ce que vous avez dit a une membre de groupe de discussion des hommes?		1	0
v	Est-ce que vous avez dit a une membre de Comisou ou Committe de VBG/GBV ?		1	0
X1	Autre (Préciser) [_____]		1	0
X2	Autre (Préciser) [_____]		1	0

*703 a	Pendant les 12 derniers mois, est-ce quelqu'un vous a dit qu'il ou elle a fait les actes de violence physique ou sexuelle sur son partenaire ? <i>In the last 12 months, has anyone told you they had perpetrated physical or sexual violence against their partner?</i>	OUI	1	→ SI NON, ALLER AU TABLEAU
		NON	0	
b	Est ce que c'est une Femme ou un homme? / <i>Was it a woman or a man?</i>	FEMME	1	
		HOMME	2	
LISEZ LA LISTE ET DEMANDEZ 'OUI' OU 'NON' APRES CHAQUE PHRASE				
Quelle a ete votre reaction pour la derniere personne qui vous a dit ca ? / <i>What was your reaction to the last person who told you that they perpetrate physical or sexual violence against their partner?</i>			OUI	NON
c	Est-ce que vous avez ignore la situation? / <i>Did you ignore the situation?</i>		1	0
d	Est-ce que vous l'avez ecoutez? / <i>Did you listen to her/his story?</i>		1	0
e	Est-ce que vous l'avez conseille d'arreter la violence ou comment arreter la violence? / <i>Did you advise him or her to stop or give advice on how to stop?</i>		1	0
f	Est-ce que vous l'avez conseille de parler a son partenaire ? <i>Did you advise her/him to speak to her/his partner?</i>		1	0
g	Est-ce que vous lui avez dit de ne rien dire a quelqu'un ? <i>Did you tell her to keep it a secret? Not tell anyone else?</i>		1	0
i	Est-ce que vous avez parlez au couple ensemble ? / <i>Did you speak with the couple?</i>			
j	Est-ce que vous lui avez dit de quitter ou de divorcer son partenaire ? <i>Did you tell her/him to leave or seek a divorce?</i>		1	0
k	Est-ce que vous lui avez propose de chercher de l'aide aupres des autorites ou de quelqu'un d'autre ? <i>Did you offer to look for help from the authorities or someone else?</i>		1	0
l	Est-ce que vous avez dit a quelqu'un dans la famille de l'homme ou de la femme ? <i>Did you actually tell someone else in her or his family?</i>		1	0
m	Est-ce que vous avez dit au chef du village ? / <i>Did you actually tell the village chief?</i>		1	0
n	Est-ce que vous avez dit au IRC ? / <i>Did you actually tell IRC?</i>		1	0
o	Est-ce que vous avez dit au policier ou gendarme ? <i>Did you actually tell the police or gendarme?</i>		1	0
p	Est-ce que vous avez dit a un chef religieux? / <i>Did you actually tell someone at your church or mosque?</i>		1	0
q	Est-ce que vous avez dit a une membre de groupe de discussion des hommes?		1	0
r	Est-ce que vous avez dit a une membre de Comisou ou Committe de VBG/GBV ?		1	0
X1	Autre (Préciser) []		1	0
X2	Autre (Préciser) []		1	0

 Vérifiez le TABLEAU B. EXPERIENCE DE VIOLENCE au FORMULAIRE DE REFERENCE	"OUI" pour les OPTIONS A) OU B) [l'enquêté a SUBI la violence] → CONTINUEZ Question 704
	"NON" pour les OPTIONS A) OU B) [l'enquêté n'a pas SUBI la violence] → CONTINUEZ Section 8

704	<p>Au cours de l'année dernière, avez-vous demandé à quelqu'un de l'aide sur la violence exercée sur vous par votre partenaire? Si oui, qui ?</p> <p>REGARDER SECTION 6 POUR LES ACTES DE VIOLENCE PHYSIQUE & SEXUELLE QU'IL/ELLE A SUBIE</p> <p><i>In the last year, did you ask anyone for help about the partner violence you were experiencing? If yes, who?</i></p>	<p>NON ➔ ALLER QUESTION 703</p>			
		<p>A) SI OUI: Avec qui avez vous parlé?</p>		<p>B) Cette personne vous a-t-elle aidé?</p>	
		<p><i>Si OUI, Continuez avec B. Si NON, passez au point suivant.</i></p>			
		OUI	NON	OUI	NON
	LISEZ LA LISTE ET LES OPTIONS				
a.	Ami(s) / Friend(s) male	1	0	1	2
b.	Ami(e)s / Friend(s) female	1	0	1	2
c.	Mère / Mother	1	0	1	2
d.	Père / Father	1	0	1	2
e.	Sœur / Sister	1	0	1	2
f.	Frère / Brother	1	0	1	2
g.	Autre homme de la famille / Other family male	1	0	1	2
h.	Autre femme de la famille / Other family female	1	0	1	2
i.	Voisin(s)	1	0	1	2
j.	Leader religieux	1	0	1	2
k.	Chef du village	1	0	1	2
l.	Leader communautaire (i.e., président des femmes, des jeunes, notable)	1	0	1	2
m.	Agent de terrain IRC	1	0	1	2
n.	ONG/ Organisation communautaire, pas IRC	1	0	1	2
o.	Médecin/ Infirmière/ Sage femme	1	0	1	2
p.	Avocat ou Juge	1	0	1	2
q.	Policier	1	0	1	2
r.	Les enfants	1	0	1	2
q.	Membre de groupe de discussion des hommes (GDH) ?	1	0	1	2
r.	Membre de Comisou ou Committee de GBV/VBG ?	1	0	1	2
	Autres (préciser):				
	[_____]	1	0	1	2
X1.	Autres (préciser):				
	[_____]	1	0	1	2


	QUESTIONS	CODES	ALLER A	
705	<p>Quelle a été la réaction de ces personnes? ENTOUREZ TOUTES LES OPTIONS MENTIONNEES OU EXPLIQUEZ DANS 'AUTRE'</p> <p>INVESTIGUEZ : ACTION OU CONSEIL? NE LISEZ PAS LA LISTE</p> <p>ECRIVEZ AUTRES CHOIX</p>	AUCUNE	A	
		IL/ELLE M'A CONSEILLE DE RESTER AVEC MON PARTENAIRE	B	
		IL/ELLE M'A CONSEILLE DE CHERCHER QUELQU'UN D'AUTRE POUR M'AIDER	C	
		IL/ELLE M'A OFFERT UNE PLACE POUR RESTER CHEZ LUI/ELLE	D	
		IL/ELLE M'A RECONFORTE	E	
		IL/ELLE A OFFERT DE PARLER A MON PARTENAIRE	F	
		IL/ELLE M'A OFFERT DE CHERCHER D'AIDE AUPRES DES AUTORITES OU D'AUTRES PERSONNES	G	
		DIVORCER	H	
		AUTRE (préciser): []	X1	
		AUTRE (préciser): []	X2	
706	<p>Si vous n'avez rien dit à quelqu'un, pourquoi? NE LISEZ PAS LA LISTE</p> <p>INVESTIGUEZ</p> <p>ENTOUREZ TOUTES LES OPTIONS MENTIONNEES</p> <p>ECRIVEZ AUTRES CHOIX</p>	J'AI EU PEUR D'ETRE RENVOYEE	A	
		MA FAMILLE N'ALLAIT PAS AIMER CELA	B	
		JE NE SAVAIS PAS A QUI PARLER	C	
		J'AI EU PEUR DES REPRESAILLES	D	
		JE PENSAIS QUE C'ETAIT MA FAUTE	E	
		JE NE VOULAIS PAS L'HUMILIER	F	
		LES AUTRES ALLAIENT PENSER QUE C'ETAIT MA FAUTE	G	
		J'AI EU HONTE	H	
		J'AI EU PITIE	I	
		AUTRE (préciser): []	X1	
AUTRE (préciser): []	X2			
707	Durant les 12 derniers mois avec votre partenaire actuel OU durant les 12 derniers mois de votre dernière relation :			
	a)	Est-ce que vous et votre partenaire avez discuté de la violence entre vous?	OUI	1
		NON	0	
	b)	Est-ce que quelqu'un d'autre a discuté avec vous ou votre partenaire de sa violence?	OUI	1
			NON	0
*c)	Est-ce que vous êtes resté hors de la maison au moins une nuit à cause de sa violence ? SI OUI: Combien des fois? <i>Did you ever leave, even if only overnight, because of the violence? IF YES : How many times ?</i>	JAMAIS	0	
	Nombres de fois	[]	→705	
	NC – N'HABITENT PAS ENSEMBLE	97	→SEC 8	

d) Pourquoi vous êtes resté hors de la maison la dernière fois? <i>What are the reasons why you left the last time?</i> INVESTIGUEZ ENTOUREZ TOUTES LES OPTIONS MENTIONNEES ECRIVEZ AUTRES CHOIX	PAS DE RAISON <i>NO PARTICULAR INCIDENT</i>	A	
	ENCOURAGE PAR DES AMIS / FAMILLE <i>ENCOURAGED BY FRIENDS/FAMILY</i>	B	
	NE POUVAIT PLUS SUPPORTER <i>COULD NOT ENDURE MORE</i>	C	
	GRAVEMENT BLESSE PAR MON PARTERNAIRE / AVOIR PEUR D'ETRE TUER PAR MON PARTERNAIRE <i>BADLY INJURED/AFRAID MY PARTNER WOULD KILL ME</i>	D	
	MON PARTERNAIRE M'A EFFRAYE OU A ESSAYE DE ME TUER <i>MY PARTNER THREATENED OR TRIED TO KILL ME</i>	E	
	MON PARTERNAIRE A EFFRAYE OU A ESSAYE DE FRAPPER LES ENFANTS <i>MY PARTNER THREATENED OR HIT THE CHILDREN</i>	F	
	LES ENFANTS SOUFFRAIENT <i>SAW THAT CHILDREN WERE SUFFERING</i>	G	
	ETRE RENVOYE DE LA MAISON <i>THROWN OUT OF THE HOME</i>	H	
	J'AI PEUR DE TUER MON PARTERNAIRE <i>AFRAID I WOULD KILL MY PARTNER</i>	I	
	ENCOURAGE PAR ORGANISATION	J	
	AUTRE	X1	
	[_____] AUTRE	X2	
[_____]			
e) Pourquoi vous y êtes retourné(e)? <i>Why did you return?</i> NE LISEZ PAS LA LISTE INVESTIGUEZ ENTOUREZ TOUTES LES OPTIONS MENTIONNEES ECRIVEZ AUTRES CHOIX	NE VOULAIS PAS QUITTER LES ENFANTS <i>DID NOT WANT TO LEAVE CHILDREN</i>	A	POUR TOUTES LE REPOSES, ALLER A SEC 8
	L'IMPORTANT DU MARIAGE <i>SANCTITY OF MARRIAGE</i>	B	
	A CAUSE DE LA FAMILLE OU DES ENFANTS <i>FOR SAKE OF FAMILY/CHILDREN</i>	C	
	NE POUVAIS PAS PRENDRE EN CHARGE LES ENFANTS <i>COULD NOT SUPPORT CHILDREN</i>	D	
	J'AIME MON PARTERNAIRE <i>LOVED MON PARTNER</i>	E	
	MON PARTERNAIRE M'A DEMANDE DE REVENIR <i>MY PARTNER ASKED ME TO RETURN</i>	F	
	MA FAMILLE M'A DEMANDE DE REVENIR <i>FAMILY SAID TO RETURN</i>	G	
	J'AI PARDONNE A MON PARTERNAIRE <i>FORGAVE MY PARTNER</i>	H	
	J'AI PENSE QUE MON PARTERNAIRE ALLAIT CHANGER <i>THOUGHT MON PARTNER WOULD CHANGE</i>	I	
	MON PARTERNAIRE M'A EFFRAYE OU A EFFRAYE MES ENFANTS	J	

		<p><i>MY PARTNER THREATENED ME OR THE CHILDREN</i></p> <p>NE POUVAIS PAS RESTER LA OU J'ETAIS ALLE <i>COULD NOT STAY WHERE I WENT</i></p> <p>AUTRE []</p> <p>AUTRE []</p>	<p>K</p> <p>X1</p> <p>X2</p>
708	<p>Pourquoi vous êtes resté avec votre partenaire? <i>What were the reasons that made you stay?</i></p> <p>NE LISEZ PAS LA LISTE</p> <p>INVESTIGUEZ</p> <p>ENTOUREZ TOUTES LES OPTIONS MENTIONNEES</p> <p>ECRIVEZ AUTRES CHOIX</p>	<p>NE VOULAIS PAS QUITTER LES ENFANTS <i>DID NOT WANT TO LEAVE CHILDREN</i></p> <p>L'IMPORTANT DU MARIAGE <i>SANCTITY OF MARRIAGE</i></p> <p>NE VOULAIS PAS HONNIR LA FAMILLE <i>DID NOT WANT TO BRING SHAME UPON FAMILY</i></p> <p>NE POUVAIS PAS PRENDRE EN CHARGE LES ENFANTS <i>COULD NOT SUPPORT CHILDREN BY MYSELF</i></p> <p>J'AIME MON PARTENAIRE <i>LOVED MY PARTNER</i></p> <p>NE VOULAIS PAS ETRE CELIBATAIRE <i>DID NOT WANT TO BE SINGLE</i></p> <p>MA FAMILLE A INSISTE POUR QUE JE RESTE DANS LE MARIAGE <i>FAMILY SAID TO STAY</i></p> <p>J'AI PARDONNE A MON PARTENAIRE <i>FORGAVE MY PARTNER</i></p> <p>J'AI PENSE QUE MON PARTENAIRE ALLAIT CHANGER <i>THOUGHT MY PARTNER WOULD CHANGE</i></p> <p>MON PARTENAIRE M'A EFFRAYE OU A EFFRAYE MES ENFANTS <i>MY PARTNER THREATENED ME OR THE CHILDREN</i></p> <p>N'AVAIS AUCUN ENDROIT OU ALLER <i>NOWHERE TO GO</i></p> <p>AUTRE []</p> <p>AUTRE []</p>	<p>A</p> <p>B</p> <p>C</p> <p>D</p> <p>E</p> <p>F</p> <p>G</p> <p>H</p> <p>I</p> <p>J</p> <p>K</p> <p>X1</p> <p>X2</p>

Section 8. EXPERIENCES SEXUELLES				
LISEZ : Je voudrais maintenant vous poser quelques questions sur vos expériences sexuelles.				
QUESTIONS		CODES		ALLER A
801	Quel âge aviez-vous quand vous avez couché avec quelqu'un pour la première fois? SI L'AGE EST INCONNU, FAIRE UNE ESTIMATION	JAMAIS EU DE RAPPORTS SEXUELS	0	→803
		AGE (ANS)	[] []	
		REFUSE / PAS DE REPONSE	99	
802	La première fois que vous avez couché avec quelqu'un, diriez-vous que c'était parce que vous le vouliez, vous n'étiez pas sûre mais ce n'était pas un problème, vous avez subi une pression ou vous avez été forcé? LISEZ LA LISTE	Vous le vouliez	1	
		Vous n'étiez pas sûr mais ce n'était pas un problème	2	
		Vous avez été menacée	3	
		Vous avez forcée	4	
		REFUSE / PAS DE REPONSE	99	
803	Est-ce que votre partenaire a d'autres copines / copains? <i>Does your partner have other sexual partners?</i>	OUI	1	
		NON	0	
		REFUSE / PAS DE REPONSE	99	
		NE SAIT PAS	97	
		NC – PAS DE PARTENAIRE		
804	Est –ce que vous avez d'autres partenaires sexuels en dehors de votre partenaire actuel(le)? <i>Do you have other sexual partners apart from your current partner?</i>	OUI	1	
		NON	0	
		REFUSE / PAS DE REPONSE	99	
		NE SAIT PAS	97	
		NC – PAS DE PARTENAIRE		
805	Combien de partenaires sexuels avez-vous eu dans votre vie? <i>How many sexual partners have you had in your lifetime?</i>	NOMBRE	[_____]	

Section 9. BIEN ETRE EMOTIONNEL					
LIRE A VOIX HAUTE: Merci. Voici une liste de problèmes qui peuvent arriver tous les jours comme de temps en temps dans votre vie. Après que je vous ai lu chacun de ces problèmes, dites-moi dans quelle mesure cela a eu un impact sur vous au point de vous préoccuper ou inquiéter, pendant les 7 derniers jours, y compris aujourd'hui.					
No.	Questions	rien du tout	Un peu	beaucoup	énormement
	LISEZ AVANT CHAQUE PHRASE : Pendant les 7 derniers jours , dans quelle mesure avez-vous été trop préoccupé ou inquiet par :				
901	Des pensées ou des souvenirs de situations qui vous ont fait très mal ou très peur et qui reviennent souvent <i>Recurrent thoughts / memories of terrifying events</i>	0	1	2	3
902	Le sentiment qu'une situation vécue se répète / <i>Feeling as though event is happening again</i>	0	1	2	3
903	Des (cauchemars) rêves qui font peur et qui reviennent sans cesse <i>Recurrent nightmares</i>	0	1	2	3
904	Un sentiment d'indifférence ou de détachement envers les gens <i>Feeling detached / withdrawn</i>	0	1	2	3
905	L'incapacité de ressentir des émotions ou (ne rien ressentir) <i>Unable to feel emotions</i>	0	1	2	3
906	Des sentiments nerveux, des sursauts faciles / Jumpy, easily startled	0	1	2	3
907	Difficultés de concentration / Difficulty concentrating	0	1	2	3
908	Difficulté à dormir la nuit / Trouble sleeping	0	1	2	3
909	La prise de précautions pour faire attention à ce qui pourrait arriver <i>Feeling on guard</i>	0	1	2	3
910	Des sentiments d'irritabilités ou d'explosion de colère /Feeling irritable, have outbursts of anger	0	1	2	3
911	Le fait d'éviter des activités vous rappelant des expériences qui vous ont choqué ou vous ont fait très mal / Avoiding activities that remind of traumatic or hurtful event	0	1	2	3
912	L'incapacité de se rappeler totalement des événements les plus choquants ou qui vous ont fait plus mal / Inability to remember part of most traumatic or hurtful events	0	1	2	3
913	Manque de motivation ou courage pour faire les activités quotidiennes <i>Less interest in daily activities</i>	0	1	2	3
914	Le fait d'avoir le sentiment de ne pas avoir d'avenir <i>Feeling as if you don't have a future</i>	0	1	2	3
915	Le fait d'éviter des pensées ou des sentiments associés aux événements les plus choquants ou qui vous ont fait plus mal <i>Avoiding thoughts or feelings associated with the traumatic events</i>	0	1	2	3
916	Le fait d'avoir des réactions subites dûes au fait de penser à des événements passés choquants ou qui vous ont fait mal / Sudden emotional or physical reaction when reminded of the most hurtful or traumatic events	0	1	2	3
917	Le fait de se sentir facilement contrarié ou agacé <i>Annoyed / irritated easily</i>	0	1	2	3
918	L'accès de colère incontrôlable <i>Temper outbursts that cannot be controlled</i>	0	1	2	3
919	Le fait d'avoir un forte envie de frapper, d'injurier ou de blesser quelqu'un <i>Urges to beat, injure or hurt someone</i>	0	1	2	3
920	Le fait d'avoir un forte envie de casser ou de briser des objets <i>Urges to break or smash things</i>	0	1	2	3
921	Le fait d'avoir envie de se disputer souvent <i>Frequent arguments</i>	0	1	2	3

Section 10. AUTONOMIE FINANCIERE					
	Vérifiez le TABLEAU A au FORMULAIRE DE REFERENCE		"OUI" pour l'OPTION D) [l'enquêté n'a JAMAIS eu un mari ou partenaire] →CONTINUEZ SECTION 11		
			"OUI" pour l'OPTION A) à C) [l'enquêté a eu un mari ou partenaire] → ALLER A QUESTION 1001		
1001	Donnez-vous tout votre argent, une partie ou rien à votre partenaire? <i>Do you give all of your money, some of your money or none of your money to your partner?</i>	RIEN/ NE DONNE PAS D'ARGENT AU PARTENAIRE DONNE UNE PARTIE AU PARTENAIRE DONNE TOUT AU PARTENAIRE NC -NE GAGNE PAS D'ARGENT REFUSE / PAS DE REPONSE	1 2 3 96 99		→1003 →1003
1002	Durant les 12 derniers mois avec votre partenaire actuel (OU durant les 12 derniers mois de votre dernière relation), pouvez-vous me dire si vous avez apporté au ménage plus d'argent que votre partenaire, la même quantité ou moins?	PLUS QUE LE PARTENAIRE MOINS QUE LE PARTENAIRE LA MEME QUANTITE REFUSE/ PAS DE REPONSE NC – PAS DE MENAGE ENSEMBLE	1 2 3 99 96		

1003	LISEZ: Je voudrais vous demander de penser à votre revenu familial. SVP, dites-moi qui paye pour les choses suivantes: surtout votre partenaire, vous deux également, surtout vous ou d'autres?					
a	**LISEZ LA PHRASE AVEC CHAQUE CHOIX**					
	qui paye :	Surtout mon partenaire	Nous deux également	Surtout moi	Autres	NC*
a)	L'école des enfants?	1	2	3	4	96
b)	La nourriture pour la famille?	1	2	3	4	96
c)	L'argent prêté à votre famille?	1	2	3	4	96
d)	Les gros achats, comme la télévision, le réfrigérateur ou une moto?	1	2	3	4	96
e)	l'alcool?	1	2	3	4	96
f)	Les soins médicaux pour vos maladies graves?	1	2	3	4	96
g)	Les soins médicaux pour vos maladies simples (maux de tête, mal au ventre)?	1	2	3	4	96
h)	Des médicaments ou des petits soins pour les enfants (comme mal de tête, mal de ventre, petites coupures)?	1	2	3	4	96

1003 b	Quelle serait votre réaction si vous n'êtes pas d'accord avec une décision de dépenses pour les choses suivantes? / What happens when you do not agree with the spending decision for the following items?						
	LISEZ LA PHRASE AVEC CHAQUE CHOIX						
		Vous changez la décision tout(e) seul(e)	Vous discutez avec la personne qui a pris la décision	Vous ne dites rien	Autre choses	NC*	
	a)	L'école des enfants	1	2	3	4	96
	b)	La nourriture pour la famille	1	2	3	4	96
	c)	L'argent prêté à votre famille	1	2	3	4	96
	d)	Les gros achats, comme la télévision, le réfrigérateur ou une moto	1	2	3	4	96
	e)	l'alcool	1	2	3	4	96
	f)	Les soins médicaux pour vos maladies graves	1	2	3	4	96
	g)	Les soins médicaux pour vos maladies simples (maux de tête, mal au ventre)	1	2	3	4	96
h)	Des médicaments ou des petits soins pour les enfants (comme mal de tête, mal de ventre, petites coupures)	1	2	3	4	96	

1004	<p>H : Pendant les 12 derniers mois (12 derniers mois de votre plus récente relation), est-ce votre partenaire a vous donné une partie ou tout l'argent qu'elle a gagné?</p> <p>F : Pendant les 12 derniers mois (les 12 derniers mois de votre plus récente relation), est-ce que vous avez été obligée de donner tout ou une partie de l'argent que vous avez gagné à votre mari ou partenaire (le partenaire plus récent) ?</p> <p><i>M: During the last 12 months (last 12 months of your most recent relationship), did your partner give all or part of the money she earned? / W: During the last 12 months (last 12 months of your most recent relationship), did you have to give all or part of the money you earned to your partner?</i></p>	OUI	1
		NON	0
		NC	96
1005	<p>H : Pendant les 12 derniers mois (les 12 derniers mois de votre plus récente relation), est-ce que vous avez caché votre argent à votre partenaire ?</p> <p>F : Pendant les 12 derniers mois (les 12 derniers mois de votre plus récente relation), est-ce que vous avez caché votre argent pour que votre partenaire ne le prenne pas?</p> <p><i>M: During the last 12 months (last 12 months of your most recent relationship), did you hide your money from your partner? / W: In the last 12 months (last 12 months of your most recent relationship), did you hide your money so your partner would not take it?</i></p>	OUI	1
		NON	0
		NC	96
1006	<p>H : Pendant les 12 derniers mois(les 12 derniers mois de votre plus récente relation), est-ce que vous avez refusé de donner de l'argent pour les achats du ménage, même si vous l'aviez pour d'autres choses?</p> <p>F: Pendant les 12 derniers mois (les 12 derniers mois de votre relation plus récente), est-ce que votre partenaire a refusé de vous donner de l'argent pour les achats du ménage, même s'il l'avait pour d'autres choses?</p>	OUI	1
		NON	0
		NC	96

	<p><i>M: In the last 12 months (last 12 months of your most recent relationship), did you refuse to give your partner money for household expenses, even when you had money for other things? / W: In the last 12 months (last 12 months of your most recent relationship), did your partner refuse to give you money for household expenses, even when he had money for other things?</i></p>		
1007	<p>H: Pendant les 12 derniers mois (les 12 derniers mois de votre relation plus récente), est-ce que vous avez pris toutes les décisions sur comment l'argent de la famille est dépensé?</p> <p>FEMMES: Pendant les 12 derniers mois (les 12 derniers mois de votre relation plus récente), est-ce que vous avez participé aux décisions sur comment l'argent de la famille est dépensé?</p> <p><i>M: In the last 12 months (last 12 months of your most recent relationship), did you make all the decisions about how family finances were spent independent of your partner? / W: In the last 12 months (last 12 months of your most recent relationship), did you participate in deciding how the family money were spent?</i></p>	<p>OUI</p> <p>NON</p> <p>NC</p>	<p>1</p> <p>0</p> <p>96</p>
1008	<p>HOMMES : Pendant les 12 derniers mois (les 12 derniers mois de votre relation plus récente), est-ce que vous avez pris l'argent de votre partenaire sans qu'elle ne soit d'accord (sans sa permission) ?</p> <p>FEMMES : Pendant les 12 derniers mois (les 12 derniers mois de votre relation plus récente), est-ce que votre partenaire a pris votre argent sans que vous ne soyez d'accord (sans votre permission)?</p> <p><i>M: In the last 12 months (last 12 months of your most recent relationship), did you take your partner earnings or savings from her against her will? / W: In the last 12 months (last 12 months of your most recent relationship), did your partner take your earnings or savings from you against your will?</i></p>	<p>OUI</p> <p>NON</p> <p>NC</p>	<p>1</p> <p>0</p> <p>96</p>

Section 11. CONTACT AVEC LES ACTIVITES DANS LA COMMUNAUTE														
LISEZ : Je voudrais maintenant vous poser quelques questions sur votre contact avec les activités dans ce village. <i>I would like to ask you a few questions about your involvement with activities in your village in this village.</i>														
No. QUESTIONS														
1101	ACTIVITÉ A quelles réunions ou formations avez-vous participé ? LISEZ LA LISTE ET CHAQUE CHOIX ET ENTOURNEZ TOUTES LES OPTIONS SI OUI, DEMANDEZ A, B ET C			A. Qui a assisté à cette réunion? a) Seulement les hommes b) Seulement les femmes c) Les deux <i>Who attended this activity?</i> a) Men only b) Women only c) Men and women			B. Qui a organisé cette réunion? a) IRC b) Gouvernement c) Autre <i>Who organized this activity?</i> a) IRC b) Government c) Other			C. Dans quelle période avez-vous suivi cette réunion? a) Avant le coup d'état (1999) b) Pendant la crise (1999-2007) c) En 2008 d) Entre 2009-2010 e) Entre 2011 et maintenant <i>During which time period did you attend this meeting?</i> a) Before the coup d'état b) During the war c) In 2008 d) Between 2009-2010 e) Between 2011 and now				
		OUI	NON											
a)	Droits de l'homme	1	0	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	D	E
b)	Droits des femmes	1	0	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	D	E
c)	Santé / SIDA / Santé / Sexuelle et Reproductrice	1	0	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	D	E
d)	WatSan / Hydraulique villageoise	1	0	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	D	E
e)	Le vécu des hommes dans la famille	1	0	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	D	E
f)	Violence contre les femmes	1	0	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	D	E
g)	Policier/militaire/Gendarmes	1	0	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	D	E
h)	Aide financière (AGR)	1	0	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	D	E
i)	Groupe de discussion des hommes d'IRC	1	0	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	D	E
j)	Comisou / Committe de VBG	1	0	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	D	E
X 1)	Autre (préciser)													
	[]	1	0	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	D	E


No.	QUESTIONS	ALLER A	
1102	Pendant les 12 derniers mois, avez-vous vu ou entendu quelqu'un dans ce village qui a parlé des idées pour arrêter la violence contre les femmes? <i>In the last 12 months, have you seen or heard anyone in this village talk about ideas on how to stop violence against women?</i> INVESTIGUEZ	OUI	1
		NON	0
1103	LISEZ LA LISTE ET DEMANDEZ 'OUI' OU 'NON' APRES CHAQUE PHRASE		
	Si oui, vous avez entendu ou vu :	OUI	NON
a)	La télévision ou la radio	1	0
b)	Un livre, un journal, des affiches (matériaux écrits)	1	0
c)	Leader dans le village / Chef de village / Notable (hommes)	1	0
d)	Leader dans le village / Chef de village / Notable (femmes)	1	0
e)	Homme de la famille	1	0
f)	Femme de la famille	1	0
g)	Ami, collègue ou voisin (hommes)	1	0
h)	Amie, collègue ou voisine (femmes)	1	0
i)	Police, militaire ou gendarme (hommes)	1	0
j)	Police, militaire ou gendarme (femmes)		
k)	Groupe de discussion des hommes d'IRC	1	0
l)	Agent d'IRC	1	0
m)	Autre projet ONG	1	0
n)	Eglise ou mosquée	1	0
o)	Membre de Comisou / Committee de VGB (homme)	1	0
p)	Membre de Comisou / Committee de VGB (femme)	1	0
q)	Membres de Comisou / Committee de VGB (hommes et femmes)	1	0
X1)	Autre (Préciser) []	1	0

No.	QUESTIONS	ALLER A	
1104	Pendant les 12 derniers mois, avez-vous parlé à quelqu'un dans ce village des idées pour arrêter la violence contre les femmes? <i>In the last 12 months, have you spoken to anyone in this village talk about ideas on how to stop violence against women?</i>	OUI	1
		NON	0
1105	A. Si OUI, avez-vous parlé à : LISEZ LA LISTE		
		OUI	NON
a)	Votre partenaire	1	0
b)	Homme de la famille	1	0
c)	Vos fils	1	0
d)	Femme de la famille	1	0
e)	Vos filles	1	0
f)	Vos amis, collègues ou voisins (hommes)	1	0
g)	Vos amies, collègues ou voisines (femmes)	1	0
h)	Groupe d'hommes et femmes, à une réunion	1	0
i)	Leader dans le village / Chef de village / Notable (hommes)	1	0
j)	Leader dans le village / Chef de village / Notable (femmes)	1	0
k)	Police, militaire ou gendarme (hommes)	1	0
l)	Police, militaire ou gendarme (femmes)	1	0
m)	Membre de groupe de discussion des hommes d'IRC	1	0
n)	Agent d'IRC	1	0
o)	Autre projet ONG	1	0
p)	Eglise ou mosquée	1	0
q)	Médecin, infirmière, sage-femme	1	0

r)	Membre de Comisou / Committee de VGB (homme)	1	0
s)	Membre de Comisou / Committee de VGB (femme)	1	0
t)	Membres de Comisou / Committee de VGB (hommes et femmes)	1	0
u)	Membre de groupe de discussion des hommes d'IRC (GDH)	1	0
v)	Membre de groupe de discussion des femmes d'IRC (GDF)	1	0
X 1)	Autre (Préciser) []	1	0
X2)	Autre (Préciser) []	1	0
No.	QUESTIONS	ALLER A	
1106	Pendant les 12 derniers mois, avez vous vu ou entendu des informations spécifiquement sur le rôle des hommes qui aident leurs femmes dans le foyer ? <i>In the last 12 months, have you seen or heard any specific information on men who help their wives in the household?</i> INVESTIGUEZ	OUI	1
		NON	0
1107	LISEZ LA LISTE ET DEMANDEZ 'OUI' OU 'NON' APRES CHAQUE PHRASE		
	Si oui, vous l'avez entendu de :	OUI	NON
a)	La télévision ou la radio	1	0
b)	Un livre, un journal, des affiches (matériaux écrits)	1	0
c)	Votre partenaire	1	0
d)	Homme de la famille	1	0
e)	Vos fils	1	0
f)	Femme de la famille	1	0
g)	Vos filles	1	0
h)	Vos amis, collègues ou voisins (hommes)	1	0
i)	Vos amies, collègues ou voisines (femmes)	1	0
j)	Groupe d'hommes et femmes, à une réunion	1	0
k)	Leader dans le village / Chef de village / Notable (hommes)	1	0
l)	Leader dans le village / Chef de village / Notable (femmes)	1	0
m)	Police, militaire ou gendarme (hommes)	1	0
n)	Police, militaire ou gendarme (femmes)	1	0
o)	Membre de groupe de discussion des hommes d'IRC	1	0
p)	Agent d'IRC	1	0
q)	Autre projet ONG	1	0
r)	Eglise ou mosquée	1	0
s)	Médecin, infirmière, sage-femme	1	0
t)	Membre de Comisou / Committee de VGB (homme)	1	0
u)	Membre de Comisou / Committee de VGB (femme)	1	0
v)	Membres de Comisou / Committee de VGB (hommes et femmes)	1	0
r)	Membre de groupe de discussion des hommes d'IRC (GDH)	1	0
s)	Membre de groupe de discussion des femmes d'IRC (GDF)	1	0
t)	Membres de Comisou / Committee de VGB (hommes et femmes)	1	0
X1)	Autre (Préciser) []	1	0
X2)	Autre (Préciser) []	1	0

No.	QUESTIONS		ALLER A
1108	Pendant les 12 derniers mois, avez-vous parlé du sujet des hommes qui aident plus leurs femmes dans le foyer? <i>In the last 12 months, have you spoken to anyone about the subject of men helping their wives more in the household?</i>	OUI	1
		NON	0
1109	Si oui, avez-vous parlé à: / If yes, have you spoken to :		
	LISEZ LA LISTE ET DEMANDEZ 'OUI' OU 'NON' APRES CHAQUE PHRASE	OUI	NON
a)	Votre partenaire	1	0
b)	Homme de la famille	1	0
c)	Vos fils	1	0
d)	Femme de la famille	1	0
e)	Vos filles	1	0
f)	Vos amis, collègues ou voisins (hommes)	1	0
g)	Vos amies, collègues ou voisines (femmes)	1	0
h)	Groupe d'hommes et femmes, à une réunion	1	0
i)	Leader dans le village / Chef de village / Notable (hommes)	1	0
j)	Leader dans le village / Chef de village / Notable (femmes)	1	0
k)	Police, militaire ou gendarme (hommes)	1	0
l)	Police, militaire ou gendarme (femmes)	1	0
m)	Membre de groupe de discussion des hommes d'IRC	1	0
n)	Agent d'IRC	1	0
o)	Autre projet ONG	1	0
p)	Eglise ou mosquée	1	0
q)	Médecin, infirmière, sage-femme	1	0
r)	Membre de Comisou / Committee de VGB (homme)	1	0
s)	Membre de Comisou / Committee de VGB (femme)	1	0
t)	Membres de Comisou / Committee de VGB (hommes et femmes)	1	0
u)	Membre de groupe de discussion des hommes d'IRC (GDH)	1	0
v)	Membre de groupe de discussion des femmes d'IRC (GDF)	1	0
X 1)	Autre (Préciser) [_____]	1	0
X2)	Autre (Préciser) [_____]	1	0

No.	QUESTIONS		ALLER A
1110	Pendant les 12 derniers mois avez-vous parlé avec quelqu'un de la violence qui est arrivée dans une AUTRE famille ou couple? <i>In the last 12 months, have you spoken to anyone about violence in another family or couple?</i>	OUI	1
		NON	0
1111	A. Si oui, avez-vous parlé à:		
	**LISEZ LA LISTE **	OUI	NON
a)	Votre partenaire	1	0
b)	Homme de la famille	1	0
c)	Vos fils	1	0
d)	Femme de la famille	1	0
e)	Vos filles	1	0
f)	Vos amis, collègues ou voisins (hommes)	1	0
g)	Vos amies, collègues ou voisines (femmes)	1	0
h)	Groupe d'hommes et femmes, à une réunion	1	0
i)	Leader dans le village / Chef de village / Notable (hommes)	1	0
j)	Leader dans le village / Chef de village / Notable (femmes)	1	0
k)	Police, militaire ou gendarme (hommes)	1	0
l)	Police, militaire ou gendarme (femmes)	1	0

m)	Membre de groupe de discussion des hommes d'IRC	1	0
n)	Agent d'IRC	1	0
o)	Autre projet ONG	1	0
p)	Eglise ou mosquée	1	0
q)	Médecin, infirmière, sage-femme	1	0
r)	Membre de Comisou / Committee de VGB (homme)	1	0
s)	Membre de Comisou / Committee de VGB (femme)	1	0
t)	Membres de Comisou / Committee de VGB (hommes et femmes)	1	0
u)	Membre de groupe de discussion des hommes d'IRC (GDH)	1	0
v)	Membre de groupe de discussion des femmes d'IRC (GDF)	1	0
X1)	Autre (Préciser) []	1	0
X2)	Autre (Préciser) []	1	0
No.	QUESTIONS	ALLER A	
* 1112	Pendant les 12 derniers mois avez-vous <u>parlé</u> avec quelqu'un de la violence qui est arrivée dans VOTRE famille ? <i>In the last 12 months, have you spoken to someone about violence in YOUR family?</i> LISEZ LES CHOIX	OUI, j'ai parlé à quelqu'un NON, je n'ai pas parlé à quelqu'un NON, pas de violence dans votre famille	1 2 3
1113	A. Si OUI, avez-vous parlé à: **LISEZ LA LISTE ET DEMANDEZ 'OUI' OU 'NON' APRES CHAQUE PHRASE **	OUI	NON
a)	Votre partenaire	1	0
b)	Homme de la famille	1	0
c)	Vos fils	1	0
d)	Femme de la famille	1	0
e)	Vos filles	1	0
f)	Vos amis, collègues ou voisins (hommes)	1	0
g)	Vos amies, collègues ou voisines (femmes)	1	0
h)	Groupe d'hommes et femmes, à une réunion	1	0
i)	Leader dans le village / Chef de village / Notable (hommes)	1	0
j)	Leader dans le village / Chef de village / Notable (femmes)	1	0
k)	Police, militaire ou gendarme (hommes)	1	0
l)	Police, militaire ou gendarme (femmes)	1	0
m)	Membre de groupe de discussion des hommes d'IRC	1	0
n)	Agent d'IRC	1	0
o)	Autre projet ONG	1	0
p)	Eglise ou mosquée	1	0
q)	Médecin, infirmière, sage-femme	1	0
r)	Membre de Comisou / Committee de VGB (homme)	1	0
s)	Membre de Comisou / Committee de VGB (femme)	1	0
t)	Membres de Comisou / Committee de VGB (hommes et femmes)	1	0
X1)	Autre (Préciser) []	1	0
X2)	Autre (Préciser) []	1	0
 VERIFIEZ TABLEAU A: SI IL Y UNE PARTNERAIRE SI NON → ALLER A SECTION 12			

1114 H	H : Dans les 12 derniers mois, est-ce que vous avez aidé votre partenaire plus, moins ou la même quantité avec les tâches ménagères ? <i>M: In the last 12 months, <u>have you</u> helped your partner more, less or the same amount with household tasks?</i>	PLUS	1
		MOINS	2
		MEME	3
		PAS DU TOUT	0
		NC - N'HABITE PAS ENSEMBLE	99
1115 F	F : Dans les 12 mois passés, est-ce que votre partenaire vous a aidé plus, moins ou la même quantité avec les tâches ménagères ? <i>W: In the last 12 months, <u>has your partner</u> helped you more, less or the same amount with household tasks?</i>	PLUS	1
		MOINS	2
		MEME	3
		PAS DU TOUT	0
		NC - N'HABITE PAS ENSEMBLE	99
1116	Dans les 12 derniers mois, est-ce que vous avez contribué à la médiation de violence dans un autre couple? <i>In the last 12 months, <u>have you</u> helped to mediate violence in another couple?</i>	OUI	1
		NON	0
		NE SAIS PAS	97
1117	Dans les 12 derniers mois, est-ce que votre partenaire a contribué à la médiation de violence dans un autre couple? <i>In the last 12 months, <u>has your partner</u> helped to mediate violence in another couple?</i>	OUI	1
		NON	0
		NE SAIS PAS	97
1118	Dans les 12 derniers mois, est-ce que vous et votre partenaire avez passé plus, moins ou la même quantité de temps ensemble comme un couple? <i>In the last 12 months, do you and your partner spend more, less or the same amount of time as a couple?</i>	PLUS	1
		MOINS	2
		MEME	3
1119	Dans les 12 derniers mois, est-ce que vous avez parlé à votre partenaire de comment arrêter la violence contre les femmes ou les enfants dans le ménage? <i>In the last 12 months, have you spoken to your partner about how to stop violence against women or children?</i>	OUI	1
		NON	0
		NE SAIS PAS	97
1120	Dans les 12 derniers mois, est-ce que votre partenaire vous a parlé de comment arrêter la violence contre les femmes ou enfants dans le ménage? <i>In the last 12 months, <u>has your partner</u> spoken to you about stopping violence (hitting, beating) against women or children?</i>	OUI	1
		NON	0
		NE SAIS PAS	97
1121	Dans les 12 derniers mois, est-ce que vous avez parlé à votre partenaire de comment arrêter la violence dans votre relation? <i>In the last 12 months, have you spoken to your partner about how to stop violence in your relationship?</i>	OUI	1
		NON	0
		NE SAIS PAS	97
1122	Dans les 12 derniers mois, est-ce que votre partenaire vous a parlé de comment arrêter la violence dans votre relation? <i>In the last 12 months, has your partner spoken to you about how to stop violence in your relationship?</i>	OUI	1
		NON	0
		NE SAIS PAS	97
		NC – PAS DE VIOLENCE	99
1123	Dans les 12 derniers mois, est-ce que votre partenaire vous a parlé au sujet des hommes qui aident leurs femmes dans les tâches ménagères? <i>In the last 12 months, <u>has your partner</u> spoken to you about men helping their wives with household chores?</i>	OUI	1
		NON	0
		NE SAIS PAS	97

SECTION 12

DEMANDEZ CETTE SECTION SEULEMENT POUR LES MEMBRES DU GROUPE DE DISCUSSION DES HOMMES>

LISEZ A HAUT VOIX: Nous voulons comprendre ce qui se passe dans le groupe de discussion des hommes d'IRC. Je vais vous poser quelques questions sur le Groupe de Discussion des Hommes (GHD). /

READ ALOUD: We would like to find out more about what happened in the MDG. I am now going to ask you a few questions about the group you have decided to join.

* 1201	Est-ce que vous avez fini toutes les sessions de GDH ? / Did you miss any MDG sessions?	OUI / Yes	1	→1205
		NON / No	0	
1202	Si vous avez manqué quelques sessions, pourquoi ? <i>If you missed any meetings, why?</i>	PASSER DU TEMPS AVEC MON PARTENAIRE / SPENDING TIME WITH MY PARTNER	A	
	NE LISEZ PAS LA LISTE AJOUTER AUTRE POSSIBILITE	PASSER DU TEMPS AVEC MA FAMILLE OU MES AMIS / SPENDING TIME WITH MY FAMILY OR FRIENDS	B	
		AU TRAVAIL /WORKING	C	
		L'ÉTUDE /STUDYING	D	
		FAIRE DES TACHES MENAGERES DOING HOUSEHOLD CHORES	E	
		AUTRE / OTHER		
		[_____]	X1	
		AUTRE / OTHER		
		[_____]	X2	
* 1203	Est-ce que vous avez arrêté d'assister aux réunions avant la fin du programme ? <i>Did you stop attending meetings before the end of the group?</i>	OUI	1	
		NON	0	
		NE SAIS PAS	97	
			OUI	NON
1204	Pourquoi avez-vous arrêté d'assister complètement aux réunions?	a) Pas intéressé par le thème ?	1	0
	Je vais lire quelques possibilités, dites-moi oui ou non si c'est ça la raison.	b) Pas le temps / Trop occupé ?	1	0
	Est-ce qu'il y a d'autres raisons ?	c) Votre partenaire n'était pas d'accord ?	1	0
	LISEZ LA LISTE AJOUTER AUTRES POSSIBILITES	d) Vos amis n'étaient pas d'accord ?	1	0
	<i>If you stop attending the meetings completely at any point, why?</i>	e) Vous n'étiez pas d'accord avec les idées ?	1	0
	<i>I am going to read you some possibilities. Please tell me yes or no if this is the reason you stopped attending the meetings</i>	f) Vous avez dû prendre soin de votre famille ?	1	0
		g) Vous vous êtes ennuyé?	1	0
		h) Vous n'aimez pas l'animateur ?	1	0
		i) Pas d'argent ou un cadeau pour assister à la réunion ?	1	0
		j) Il n'y a aucun avantage pour vous ?	1	0
		X1) AUTRE		
		[_____]	1	0
		X2) AUTRE		
		[_____]	1	0
			1	0

A votre avis, est-ce que les sujets qui sont discutés dans ce groupe sont intéressants, ne sont pas intéressants ou vous ne vous souvenez pas de la session? Vous étiez d'accord avec le sujet ? Est-ce que vous avez partagé ces leçons avec d'autres personnes en dehors du GDH? / In your opinion, what did you think of the topics that were discussed? I will read aloud a list. Please tell me if you liked, did not like or don't remember the session. Did you agree with the subject that was discussed? And did you tell anyone about what you learned?

LISEZ LA LISTE ET DEMANDEZ a, b et c.

Q	Thèmes Est-ce que vous vous souvenez du thème :	(a) Souvient ?	(b) Comment l'avez-vous trouvé ?	(c) Est-ce vous étiez d'accord ou pas d'accord avec le thème ?	(d) Partager avec d'autres ?
1205	Les hommes modèles ? <i>Men as role models</i>	Oui	Intéressant ? 1 Pas Intéressant ? 0	D'accord ? 1 Pas d'accord ? 0	Oui 1 Non 0
		Non	0 → ALLER A 1206		
1206	Comprendre les étapes de la vie pour les femmes et les hommes	Oui	Intéressant ? 1 Pas Intéressant ? 0	D'accord ? 1 Pas d'accord ? 0	Oui 1 Non 0
		Non	0 → ALLER A 1207		
1207	Différence entre sexe et genre / Difference between sex and gender	Oui	Pas intéressant 1 Intéressant 2	D'accord ? 1 Pas d'accord ? 0	Oui 1 Non 0
		Non	0 → ALLER A 1208		
1208	« L'homme dans la boîte » <i>Man in the box</i>	Oui	Intéressant ? 1 Pas Intéressant ? 0	D'accord ? 1 Pas d'accord ? 0	Oui 1 Non 0
		Non	0 → ALLER A 1209		
1209	L'égalité des sexes <i>Gender equity</i>	Oui	Intéressant ? 1 Pas Intéressant ? 0	D'accord ? 1 Pas d'accord ? 0	Oui 1 Non 0
		Non	0 → ALLER A 1210		
1210	L'égalité des droits pour les hommes et les femmes	Oui	Intéressant ? 1 Pas Intéressant ? 0	D'accord ? 1 Pas d'accord ? 0	Oui 1 Non 0
		Non	0 → ALLER A 1211		
1211	Les privilèges et restrictions pour les femmes et les hommes	Oui	Intéressant ? 1 Pas Intéressant ? 0	D'accord ? 1 Pas d'accord ? 0	Oui 1 Non 0
		Non	0 → ALLER A 1212		
1212	Types de pouvoir pour les femmes et les hommes	Oui	Intéressant ? 1 Pas Intéressant ? 0	D'accord ? 1 Pas d'accord ? 0	Oui 1 Non 0
		Non	0 → ALLER A 1213		
1213	Comprendre les conséquences de la violence contre les femmes et les filles, les familles et la communauté	Oui	Intéressant ? 1 Pas Intéressant ? 0	D'accord ? 1 Pas d'accord ? 0	Oui 1 Non 0
		Non	0 → ALLER A 1214		
1214	Racines de la violence <i>Roots of violence</i>	Oui	Intéressant ? 1 Pas Intéressant ? 0	D'accord ? 1 Pas d'accord ? 0	Oui 1 Non 0
		Non	0 → ALLER A 1215		
1215	Types de violence - émotionnelle, physique, sexuelle, financière <i>Types of violence – emotional, physical, sexual, financial</i>	Oui	Intéressant ? 1 Pas Intéressant ? 0	D'accord ? 1 Pas d'accord ? 0	Oui 1 Non 0
		Non	0 → ALLER A 1216		
1216	Les expériences de la violence <i>Experiences of violence</i>	Oui	Intéressant ? 1 Pas Intéressant ? 0	D'accord ? 1 Pas d'accord ? 0	Oui 1 Non 0
		Non	0 → ALLER A 1217		
1217	La violence sexuelle - les attitudes et les définitions <i>Sexual violence – attitudes</i>	Oui	Intéressant ? 1 Pas Intéressant ? 0	D'accord ? 1 Pas d'accord ? 0	Oui 1 Non 0
		Non	0 → ALLER A 1218		

		<i>and definitions</i>							
1218	Difficultés de parler de la violence / Difficulties of talking about violence	Oui	1	Intéressant ?	1	D'accord ?	1	Oui	1
				Pas Intéressant ?	0	Pas d'accord ?	0	Non	0
		Non	0 → ALLER A 1219						
1219	"D'ici à là" <i>"From here to there"</i>	Oui	1	Intéressant ?	1	D'accord ?	1	Oui	1
				Pas Intéressant ?	0	Pas d'accord ?	0	Non	0
		Non	0 → ALLER A 1220						
1220	Les bonnes relations <i>Healthy relationships</i>	Oui	1	Intéressant ?	1	D'accord ?	1	Oui	1
				Pas Intéressant ?	0	Pas d'accord ?	0	Non	0
		Non	0 → ALLER A 1221						
1221	Gestion de la colère <i>Hostility management</i>	Oui	1	Intéressant ?	1	D'accord ?	1	Oui	1
				Pas Intéressant ?	0	Pas d'accord ?	0	Non	0
		Non	0 → ALLER A 1222						
1222	Faire des choix puissants <i>Making powerful choices</i>	Oui	1	Intéressant ?	1	D'accord ?	1	Oui	1
				Pas Intéressant ?	0	Pas d'accord ?	0	Non	0
		Non	0 → ALLER A 1223						
1223	De nouveaux types de courage <i>New kinds of courage</i>	Oui	1	Intéressant ?	1	D'accord ?	1	Oui	1
				Pas Intéressant ?	0	Pas d'accord ?	0	Non	0
		Non	0 → ALLER A 1224						
1224	Plan d'action personnel <i>Personal Action Plan</i>	Oui	1	Intéressant ?	1	D'accord ?	1	Oui	1
				Pas Intéressant ?	0	Pas d'accord ?	0	Non	0
		Non	0 → ALLER A 1225						

1225	Qu'est-ce que vous pensez du nombre de sessions de GDH? C'est nécessaire d'augmenter le nombre de sessions ? Diminuer les sessions? Ou le nombre est bon? <i>What did you think of the number of sessions? More needed? Less needed? Just right?</i>	AUGMENTER	1
		DIMINUER	2
		C'EST BON	3
		NE SAIS PAS	97
1226	A quel moment se tenaient vos réunions? Dans la matin, l'après-midi ou le soir? <i>When were your meetings held? In the morning, afternoon or evening?</i>	Le matin	1
		L'après midi	2
		Le soir	3
		NE SAIS PAS	97
1227	Les réunions se tenaient-elles à un jour et un temps convenable? <i>Were the meeting held at a convenient day and time?</i>	OUI	1
		NON	0
		NE SAIS PAS	97
1228	Les réunions se tenaient-elles dans un endroit où l'on pouvait parler librement? <i>Was the meeting held in a location that where you could speak openly?</i>	OUI	1
		NON	0
		NE SAIS PAS	97
1229	Les réunions se tenaient-elles dans un endroit où l'on pouvait garder la confidentialité? <i>Was the meeting held in a location that where your confidentiality was guarded?</i>	OUI	1
		NON	0
		NE SAIS PAS	97
1230	Pensez-vous que les réunions individuelles ont été trop longues, trop courte ou juste? <i>Do you think the length of the individual meetings were too long, too short or just right?</i>	TROP LONGUES	1
		TROP COURTE	2
		JUSTE	3
		NE SAIS PAS	97
1231	Avez-vous échangé avec d'autres membres en dehors des heures de réunions de groupe ? <i>Did you meet with other members outside of the group meetings hours ?</i>	OUI	1
		NON	0
1232	Avez-vous parlé avec des femmes dans votre village sur les leçons que vous avez apprises dans les réunions? <i>Did you discuss the lessons with other women in your village?</i>	OUI	1
		NON	0
1233	Avez-vous parlé avec d'autres hommes dans le village sur les leçons que vous avez apprises dans les réunions?	OUI	1
		NON	0

	<i>Did you discuss the lessons with other men in the village?</i>		
1234	Avez-vous parlé avec votre famille sur les leçons que vous avez apprises dans les réunions? / Did you discuss the lessons with your family?	OUI	1
		NON	0
1235	Avez-vous parlé avec votre partenaire sur les leçons que vous avez apprises dans les réunions?	OUI	1
	<i>Did you discuss the lessons with your partner?</i>	NON	0
1236	Votre partenaire actuelle est-elle heureuse de votre décision de rejoindre ce groupe?	OUI	1
	<i>Was your partner happy about your decision to join the group?</i>	NON	0
		N/C: Pas d'une partenaire	96
		NE SAIS PAS	97
1237	Est-ce que votre famille est heureuse de votre décision de rejoindre ce groupe?	OUI	1
	<i>Was your family happy about your decision to join the group?</i>	NON	0
		N/C: Pas de famille dans le village	96
		NE SAIS PAS	97
1238	Est-ce que vos amis/amies étaient heureux de votre décision de rejoindre ce groupe?	OUI	1
	<i>Are your friends happy about your decision to join the group?</i>	NON	0
		NE SAIS PAS	97
1239	Est-ce que c'était très difficile, un peu difficile ou facile de comprendre toutes les idées qui ont été discutées dans le groupe ?	Très difficile	1
	<i>Was it very difficult, difficult, or easy to understand the ideas in the group?</i>	Un peu difficile	2
	<i>Ddifficult, a little difficult, no difficult at all?</i>	Facile	3
		NE SAIS PAS	97
1240	Pensez aux membres du groupe de discussion AU DEBUT. Est-ce que leurs points de vue étaient différents sur les sujets abordés dans les réunions? / Think of the different men in the group at the beginning. Were there many different conflicting opinions? Or did everyone have the same point of view on the subject discussed in the meetings?	DIFFERENT	1
		MEME	2
		NE SAIS PAS	97
1241	Pensez aux membres du groupe de discussion A LA FIN. Est-ce que leurs points de vue étaient différents sur les sujets abordés dans les réunions?	DIFFERENT	1
		MEME	0
		NE SAIS PAS	97
1242	AU DEBUT, y avait-il beaucoup de palabres dans le groupe sur les sujets abordés dans les réunions?	OUI	1
	<i>In the beginning, were there many conflicts in the group on the subjects discussed in the meetings?</i>	NON	0
		NE SAIS PAS	97
1243	A LA FIN, y a-t-il beaucoup de palabres dans le groupe sur les sujets abordés dans les réunions?	OUI	1
		NON	0
		NE SAIS PAS	97
1244	AU DEBUT, avez-vous aimé assister aux réunions ?	OUI	1
	<i>In the beginning, did you enjoy attending the meetings?</i>	NON	0
1245	A LA FIN, avez-vous aimé assister aux réunions ?	OUI	1
	<i>In the end, did you enjoy attending the meetings?</i>	NON	0
1246	À votre avis, l'agent d'IRC était-il efficace à encourager la discussion dans les réunions ? / In your opinion, was the IRC facilitator effective at encouraging discussion in the meetings?	OUI	1
		NON	0
		NE SAIS PAS	97
1247	À votre avis, l'agent d'IRC était-il efficace à expliquer les sujets?	OUI	1
	<i>In your opinion, was the IRC facilitator effective at explaining the materials?</i>	NON	0
		NE SAIS PAS	97
1248	Est-ce que vous pensez que vos opinions ont été respectées par les autres membres du groupe pendant les réunions?	OUI	1
	<i>Did you feel that your opinions were respected by other group members during the meetings?</i>	NON	0
		NE SAIS PAS	97
1249	Est-ce que vous pensez que vos opinions ont été respectées par l'agent d'IRC pendant les réunions? / Did you feel that your opinions were respected	OUI	1
		NON	0

	<i>by the IRC facilitator during the meetings?</i>	NE SAIS PAS	97
1250	Vous sentiez vous libre d'exprimer votre désaccord avec d'autres membres du groupe? <i>Did you feel comfortable disagreeing with other men in the group?</i>	OUI	1
		NON	0
		NE SAIS PAS	97
1251	Vous sentiez vous libre d'exprimer votre désaccord avec l'agent d'IRC? <i>Did you feel comfortable disagreeing with the IRC facilitator?</i>	OUI	1
		NON	0
		NE SAIS PAS	97
1252	AU DEBUT avez-vous compris comment la violence contre les femmes peut affecter les hommes, les femmes, les enfants et la communauté ? <i>IN THE BEGINNING, did you understand how violence against women affected men, women, children and the community?</i>	OUI	1
		NON	0
		NE SAIS PAS	97
1253	A LA FIN, avez-vous compris comment la violence contre les femmes peut affecter les hommes, les femmes, les enfants et la communauté ? <i>AT THE END, did you understand how violence against women affected men, women, children and the community?</i>	OUI	1
		NON	0
		NE SAIS PAS	97
1254	Avez-vous trouvé utile ou pas utile la méthode de groupe de discussion des hommes ? <i>Did you find the group discussion format useful or not useful for learning?</i>	UTILE	1
		PAS UTILE	0
		NE SAIS PAS	97
1255	Pensez-vous que votre participation au groupe de discussion a changé votre comportement envers votre partenaire? <i>Do you think the group changed your behaviour towards your partner?</i>	OUI	1
		NON	0
		NE SAIS PAS	97
1256	Pensez-vous que votre participation au groupe de discussion a changé votre comportement envers votre famille? <i>Do you think the group changed your behaviour towards your family?</i>	OUI	1
		NON	0
		NE SAIS PAS	97
1257	Pensez-vous que votre participation au groupe de discussion a changé votre façon de réagir face à des situations difficiles ou irritantes? / Do you think that participating in the group changed how you react to difficult or irritating situations?	OUI	1
		NON	0
		NE SAIS PAS	97
1258	Est-ce que c'était difficile ou pas difficile de partager vos expériences de la violence avec d'autres membres du groupe? <i>How difficult was it to share your experiences of violence with the other group members?</i>	DIFFICILE	1
		PAS DIFFICILE	0
		NE SAIS PAS	97
1259	Est-ce que c'était difficile ou pas difficile de partager votre point de vue sur les rôles des hommes et des femmes dans le ménage avec d'autres membres du groupe? <i>How difficult was it to share your point of view on men's and women's roles in the household with the other group members?</i>	DIFFICILE	1
		PAS DIFFICILE	0
		NE SAIS PAS	97
1260	Est-ce que c'était difficile ou pas difficile de partager vos expériences de colère et de violence avec d'autres membres du groupe ? <i>How difficult was it to share your experiences of anger and violence perpetration with other group members?</i>	DIFFICILE	1
		PAS DIFFICILE	0
		NE SAIS PAS	97
1261	AU DEBUT DU PROGRAMME, avez-vous pensé que c'était juste pour un homme de frapper sa femme s'il pensait qu'elle le méritait? / IN THE BEGINNING, did you think it was ok for a man to hit his wife if he thought she deserved it?	OUI	1
		NON	0
		NE SAIS PAS	97
1262	A LA FIN DU PROGRAMME, pensez-vous qu'il est juste pour un homme de frapper sa femme s'il pensait qu'elle le méritait? <i>AT THE END, do you think it is ok for a man to hit his wife if he thought she deserved it?</i>	OUI	1
		NON	0
1263	AU DEBUT DU PROGRAMME, avez-vous pensé que c'était juste pour un homme d'aider sa femme dans les tâches ménagères <u>tous le temps</u> ? <i>BEFORE JOINING THE GROUP, did you think it was ok for a man to help his wife with hh chores all of the time?</i>	OUI	1
		NON	0
1264	A LA FIN DU PROGRAMME, avez-vous pensé que c'était juste pour un homme d'aider sa femme dans les tâches ménagères <u>tous le temps</u> ? <i>AT THE END OF THE GROUP, did you think it was ok for a man to help his wife</i>	OUI	1
		NON	0

	<i>with hh chores?</i>		
1265	AU DEBUT DU PROGRAMME, avez-vous compris comment vous pouvez gérer votre colère? <i>BEFORE JOINING THE GROUP, did you understand how to manage your anger?</i>	OUI NON	1 0
1266	A LA FIN DU PROGRAMME, avez-vous compris comment vous pouvez gérer votre colère? / AT THE END OF THE GROUP, did you understand how you can manage your anger?	OUI NON	1 0
1267	Pendant le programme, vous vous êtes bien entendu avec les autres membres du groupe? <i>During the intervention, did you get along well with the other men in the group?</i>	OUI NON	1 0
1268	Si vous avez un problème <u>maintenant</u> avec votre partenaire, est-ce que vous en parlez avec les autres membres du groupe? <i>If you have a problem NOW with your partner, do you speak with other MDG members?</i>	OUI NON NC – PAS DE PARTERNAIRE	1 0 97
1269	<u>Maintenant</u>, quand vous entendez qu'un homme bat sa femme dans le village, est-ce que vous et les membres de groupe parlez avec lui? <i>Now, when you hear about a man who hits his wife in the village, do you and the other MDG members speak with him?</i>	OUI NON	1 0 97
1270	A LA FIN DU PROGRAMME, avez-vous encore passé du temps avec les autres membres du groupe? <i>After the group ended, do you still spend time with the other men in the group?</i>	OUI NON	1 0
1271	A LA FIN DU PROGRAMME, avez-vous continué de discuter des idées que vous avez apprises dans le groupe de discussion ? <i>After the group ended, do you still tell others about what you learned in the group?</i>	OUI NON	1 0
1272	POURQUOI vous avez rejoint le groupe de discussion ? / Why did you join the group? []		
1273	POURQUOI êtes vous resté avec le groupe ? / Why did you stay in the group? []		
1274	Si vous avez quitte le programme, POURQUOI? / Why did drop out of the group? []		

Section 13. CLOTURE DE L'ENTREVUE

1301	Aujourd'hui nous avons parlé de beaucoup de choses importantes. Est-ce que cette entrevue a été facile ou difficile pour vous ?	Facile	0
		Difficile	1
		NE SAIS PAS	97
1302	L'entrevue est terminée maintenant. Avez-vous encore des questions? Ou voulez-vous encore ajouter quelque chose? NOTEZ LA REPONSE <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>		

Phrase de clôture à lire à voix haute par l'interrogateur.

Merci beaucoup. Je sais que certaines de ces questions n'étaient pas faciles, mais vos réponses étaient très claires et utiles. Je sais que les choses dont nous avons parlé peuvent être très douloureuses pour vous. Aimerez-vous que l'on vous aide ou soutienne pour y faire face ? Si c'est le cas, je peux essayer d'arranger cela.

1303	DEMANDE-T-ELLE/IL UN RENVOI QUELCONQUE?	OUI	1
		NON	0
SUIVEZ LA PROCEDURE DE RENVOI SPECIFIQUE SELON LE SITE			
1304	ENREGISTREZ LE TEMPS A LA FIN DE L'INTERVIEW	L'HEURE:	[][]
		MINUTE:	[][]

COMMENTAIRE PAR L'ENQUETEUR:
