



‘GENDER-RESPONSIVE POLICING’ INITIATIVES DESIGNED TO
ENHANCE CONFIDENCE, SATISFACTION IN POLICING SERVICES
AND REDUCE RISK OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN LOW AND
MIDDLE INCOME COUNTRIES – A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

SYSTEMATIC REVIEW, [NOVEMBER 2017]

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ABBREVIATIONS

3IE:	International Initiative for Impact Evaluation
AGMs:	Advisory Group Members
AOR:	Adjusted Odds Ratio
AusAID:	Australian Agency for International Development
AWORC:	The Asian Women's Resource Exchange
AWPS:	All Women Police Stations
ASAZA:	A Safer Zambia
BPRD:	Bureau of Police Research & Development, India
CAGs:	Community Advocacy Groups
CASP:	Critical Appraisal Skills Programme
CBO:	Community based organization
CDC:	Centers for Disease Control
CEHAT:	Centre for Enquiry into Health and Allied Themes, India
CHRI:	Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative
CPHG:	Cochrane Public Health Group
CPR:	Centre for Policing Research, India
CRC:	Coordinated Response Centre
CSR:	Centre for Social Research, India
DCAF:	Democratic Control of Armed Forces
DFID:	Department for International Development, UK
DIME:	Development Impact Evaluation Initiative
DPM:	<i>Delegacia de Proteção da Mulher</i>
DRC:	Democratic Republic of Congo
EPPI-Centre:	Evidence for Policy and Practice Information and Co-ordinating Centre, UK
EC:	Emergency Contraception

FGD:	Focus Group Discussion
FGM:	Female Genital Mutilation
FIR:	First Information Report
FS:	Framework Synthesis
FSVUs:	Family and Sexual Violence Units
FSWs:	Female Sex Workers
GBV:	Gender Based Violence
GMO:	Gender Monitoring Office
GRP:	Gender Responsive Policing
GSPP:	Gender Sensitisation and People-friendly Police
HIV:	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IDRC/ CRDI:	International Development Research Centre: Centre de recherché pour le development international, Canada
INR:	Indian Rupee
IOSC:	Isange One Stop Center
IPV:	Intimate Partner Violence
JOLIS:	Journal of Librarianship and Information Science
JSAWS:	Journal of South Asia Women Studies
KAP:	Knowledge, Attitude & Practice
KII:	Key Informant Interviews
KNH:	Kenyatta National Hospital
LMICs:	Low and Middle Income Countries
MARG:	Multiple Action Research Group, India
MDIIT:	Multi-Disciplinary Investigative & Intervention Team
MMAT:	Mixed Methods Appraisal Tool
MOSPI:	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, India
MRF:	Medical Report Form

MSESK:	Mahila Salah Evam Suraksha Kendra
MTRH:	Moi Teaching and Referral Hospital
NASSDOC:	National Social Science Documentation Centre, India
NGOs:	Non-Governmental Organizations
NICE:	National Institute for Health and Care Excellence
NIPSA:	Network for Improved Policing in South Asia
NPA:	National Prosecution Authority, South Africa
NPB:	National Police Bureau, Pakistan
NPF:	Nigeria Police Force
NPPA:	National Public Prosecution Authority, Rwanda
OECD: DReC:	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development: DAC Evaluation Resource Centre
OHCHR:	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, France
OKR:	Open Knowledge Repository
OSC:	One Stop Centre
OVC:	Office for Victims of Crime, US
PEP:	Post Exposure Prophylaxis
PHESA:	Public Health Evidence South Asia
PRISMA:	Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses
PSVW:	Police Station Visitors Week
PTM:	Police Training Manual
PwC:	PricewaterhouseCoopers Pvt. Ltd.
QOC:	Quality of Care
RCSS:	Rajagiri College of Social Sciences
ROB:	Risk of Bias
SATHI:	Support for Advocacy and Training to Health Initiatives
SDGs:	Sustainable Development Goals

SES:	South Asian Evidence Summit
SGBV:	Sexual and Gender-based Violence
SNEHA:	Society for Nutrition, Education & Health Action, India
SOPs:	Standard Operating Procedures
SOS:	Sexual Offence Squad
SPARC:	Structures, Procedures, Attitudes, Resources and Convergence
SSCI:	Social Sciences Citation Index
SSRN:	Social Science Research Network
STI:	Sexually transmitted disease
STOP:	Stop Trafficking and Oppression of Children and Women
SVP NPA:	Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy, India
TISS:	Tata Institute of Social Sciences, India
ToT:	Training of Trainers
UK:	United Kingdom
UN:	United Nations
UNAIDS:	United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS
UNDP:	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA:	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF:	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIFEM:	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNODC:	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
US:	United States
USAID:	United States Agency for International Development
USAID DEC:	United States Agency for International Development Development Experience Clearinghouse)
VAW:	Violence against Women
VPU:	Vulnerable Police unit

VSU:	Victim Support Unit
WHO:	World Health Organization
WHOLIS:	WHO Library Databases
WPS:	Women Police Station

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This systematic review is focused on synthesising the existing evidence on effectiveness of different ‘gender-responsive policing’ (GRP) interventions designed to enhance confidence and satisfaction in policing services and reduce risk of violence against women in low and middle income countries. The review was conducted in two stages, with Stage 1 as a scoping review for identifying and describing the available research in terms of their focus, study design and context. In Stage 2, we included the studies evaluating the effectiveness of GRP interventions. This report is based on the in-depth review (Stage 2), where we examined the different components of the GRP interventions identified in Stage 1, and synthesized the findings on the design, implementation and acceptance of the interventions in low and middle income countries.

The evidence for the second stage is mainly from programme evaluations where a package of GRP interventions is implemented. The evidence shows that community policing, training and sensitization of police on gender issues, establishing women police stations and setting up of special cells/units are promising interventions to increase women’s confidence and satisfaction in policing services, increased reporting of cases and reduction in violence against women. Regular/specialised training of police personnel, addressing the socio-cultural and structural barriers in the implementation is necessary for improving the effectiveness of these stated interventions. Overall, there was a lack of literature on rigorous evaluation of GRP interventions. Primary studies with reduced risk of violence as an outcome were scarce.

ABOUT THIS SUMMARY

The systematic review is funded by the South Asia Research Hub, Research and Evidence Division of the Department for International Development, UK. This is designed to provide an overview of the key evidence discussed in the literature, to assist policy-makers and researchers in assessing the evidence of effectiveness of gender responsive policing interventions in enhancing the confidence and satisfaction of women in policing services. It is not designed to provide advice on which interventions are appropriate in particular contexts, but to summarise what is known in response to the following questions:

1. What are the principles, components and theories of change of interventions to enhance the gender responsiveness of policing?
2. Have these interventions been evaluated and if so, how? What are the findings of these evaluations in terms of desired outcomes?
3. How are these GRP interventions received by the target group and the participant group?
4. What are the challenges to implementation of the GRP interventions?
5. What may be the suggestions/ recommendations on design, implementation and evaluation to improve GRP interventions?

SUMMARY

The findings of this systematic review are derived from 36 articles which evaluated various GRP interventions.

The GRP interventions mentioned in these articles were community policing, community awareness, training of police, special units, policies/Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)/guidelines, women police stations, helpline /hotline, and one stop centre. Most of the articles are evaluation reports of particular GRP programs mainly implemented in a single country. Quite often these programs delivered GRP interventions that had multiple components, for example, community awareness with community policing and training of police personnel. However, most articles (34 out of 36) reported single intervention as a primary focus of the program (for example training or community policing). The articles were clubbed as per the primary focus of the intervention while synthesizing the results. Brief descriptions on the five identified categories of GRP interventions are provided below.

INTERVENTIONS TARGETING WOMEN AND COMMUNITY

COMMUNITY POLICING

Community policing is a collaborative effort between police and community to identify crime and disorder in the local area, and involves the community in the search for solutions to these problems. All studies except one (Rabta Program from Pakistan), which focused on community policing, come from the evaluation of a single program 'Janamaithri Suraksha project' implemented in 10 districts of Kerala State of India. The main objective of this intervention is to reduce the crime levels, and GRP is one of the components of the whole program. The results suggest that the increased presence and involvement of police and their activities have resulted in enhancing the feeling of safety and security of the people, especially the women. Insufficient funds and inadequate/overburdened police staff were the major challenges. The Rabta program suggests that the community policing program improves sense of satisfaction and security among women and increases the sensitivity of police towards women experiencing violence.

INTERVENTIONS TARGETING POLICE PERSONNEL

TRAINING/SENSITIZATION OF POLICE

Training of police personnel seems to be the most commonly used GRP intervention, often in combination with other interventions. Training of police personnel mostly included creating awareness and sensitization on various issues regarding gender based violence (GBV), training on how to receive, investigate and prosecute cases of sexual violence and GBV, how to support victims, training on GBV related policies and laws, human rights, etc. It also included preparing training modules, training of trainers and institutionalizing training in police academies. The training was provided by NGOs, community advocacy groups, external resource team like lawyers, police trainers. Trainers differed across studies. Training has been effective in reducing violence against female sex workers, particularly in reducing police arrests and improving fair treatment by police. Studies report

that training is successful in improving knowledge, attitude and application of knowledge in handling the cases of GBV. However, quantitative data to support this observation was not reported by the studies. Based on the qualitative data and observations, studies also report improvement in institutional response towards violence against women (VAW) following training. Several challenges in terms of gender biased attitude, social cultural and religious norms, lack of seriousness about gender based violence were reported that could act as a deterrent for training to be effective. Studies evaluating sustained change due to training are lacking.

INTERVENTIONS TARGETING SYSTEM AND STRUCTURES

WOMEN POLICE STATIONS (WPS)

The six studies which focused on Women Police Station (WPS) were mainly from India and Brazil. WPS are specialized police stations staffed by women police, responding to VAW related complaints lodged by women, mainly by providing services such as counselling and dispute resolution. Women who are victims of violence seem to be satisfied with the services they receive at WPS. Women who accessed WPS reported a reduction in physical violence by the husband due to intervention from women police. It appears that appropriate training of women police is important for the effective implementation of WPS. Several implementation challenges such as authoritarian attitude, gender norms and lack of training among women police were reported.

SPECIAL CELLS/UNITS/DEPARTMENTS/SUPPORT CENTRES

The specialized police units were established to improve the investigation and prosecution of either sexual or gender based violence. The units are staffed by specially trained police and operate within the police system. This approach showed promising results regarding the increased reporting of cases, improved institutional responses to VAW, increased sensitivity among police personnel, and reduction in violence against women. Inadequate staff, routine transfers of trained staff, lack of specialised training to handle cases of GBV, attitudes within the police force, lack of sensitivity to GBV were some of the challenges.

ONE STOP CENTRES (OSC)

OSCs are designed to meet the needs of men, women and children who have experienced physical, sexual/psychological violence and abuse. In OSCs, the services such as shelter, legal aid, counselling, health services, referral to other services were provided under one roof. OSCs bring results in improved access to quality services rendered for women and children in reduction of gender based violence. Lack of knowledge and skills to appropriately address GBV issues, inadequate infrastructure, inadequate staff, and lack of transport were some of the challenges for implementation of this intervention.

APPROACH

A comprehensive search strategy was adopted which included 28 online databases, hand searching of eight key journals, grey literature search from 83 websites and visiting several organisations. All the English language articles from LMICs published 1995 onwards, where the participants included men, women of age 15 or above on whom GRP interventions were implemented, were included. After screening 6300 citations, a total of 36 articles which looked at effectiveness of GRP interventions were included for synthesis. EPPI-Reviewer software was used to store data, screen records and for data extraction. Screening title, abstract and full text was conducted independently by four reviewers. Data extraction and methodological quality was assessed independently by pair of investigators. In case of any discrepancy, the consensus or opinion of senior investigators was considered. This is a mixed methods synthesis. The synthesis was done using framework synthesis as an overall approach. While synthesizing the results, the quantitative findings from the primary studies were reported narratively and along with the qualitative results.

SUMMARY MAP OF EVIDENCE

The summary map of evidence is presented as per the research questions posed:

1. What are the principles, components and theories of change of interventions to enhance the gender responsiveness of policing?

Four underlying principles for designing GRP intervention were identified from the included studies.

1. Improve knowledge, attitude and practices of police personnel to make their response more gender sensitive
2. Create gender segregated spaces to increase women's comfort in accessing policing services
3. Provide range of services, including counselling, medical aid, legal aid to women
4. Involve community in addressing the issues of violence including gender based violence

Most GRP interventions are multi-componental. They include any combination of community policing, community awareness, training, WPS, OSCs, Special cells/units, Policies/SOPs/guidelines, helplines/hotlines. Community policing interventions were found to always be accompanied with community awareness as a component and in most cases training of police officers was an added component too. Special cells as a primary intervention, in some cases also included community policing and community awareness as secondary components of the intervention. It is however interesting to note that training as primary intervention was mostly found as a stand-alone intervention.

Theories of change (ToC) based on the literature and the experience of the team address the problem of lack of gender responsiveness among police personnel and the system which restricts women's access to justice and undermines efforts for reduction of gender based violence. If the barriers at the level of women and community (such as patriarchy, lack of awareness of right, perception that domestic violence is a family matter, etc.), at the level of policing personnel (lack of training, power inequality) and at the level of system (lack of resources and political will, etc.) are

addressed through various interventions at these levels, collectively this can result in increased satisfaction of women in policing services and increased reporting of crime and enhancing the feeling of safety/security which can have impact on reducing violence against women.

2. Have these interventions been evaluated and if so, how?

The majority of the literature evaluating GRP interventions was qualitative with few cross sectional surveys that often lacked rigor and appropriate methodology. Community policing intervention was mostly evaluated through cross sectional surveys examining women's access and satisfaction of policing services and change in the behaviour and attitude of police personnel as outcomes. Training as a GRP intervention has been evaluated mostly through mixed methods studies looking at changes in the knowledge, attitude and practices of police personnel. Studies evaluating WPS explored the perceptions of women regarding services, reduction in rate of domestic violence and homicide as outcomes. The effectiveness of the special cell/units was evaluated using qualitative study designs by understanding women's satisfaction and reporting of cases.

3. How are these GRP interventions received by the target group and the participant group?

There was substantial level of satisfaction and comfort among the end-users of the interventions (women). There were, however, some negative reactions regarding the lack of gender sensitivity among those providing the services, which is mainly attributed to the inadequate training provided to police personnel.

The participants (police personnel) realized the importance of gender sensitive behaviour towards cases relating to GBV as they visibly see the difference in the way the end-user reacts when they change their attitudes towards them. However, there were some participants who didn't understand the need for a gender sensitive means of handling issues due to their gender biased attitude and social, cultural, religious gender norms.

GRP interventions can potentially have impact beyond the target and participant group such as family members, community etc. However, none of the included paper described about the 'spill-over' effect.

4. What are the challenges in implementing the GRP interventions?

There were challenges in the implementation and the sustainability of the respective programs which determine their effectiveness. An overall attitude to trivialize GBV and not appreciating the role of police in addressing it were a few of the socio-cultural challenges to implementing the programs. Power inequalities and poor response from senior officers, inadequate resources (human resources) and funds for training the participants were pervasive through many interventions. Weak linkages to justice systems and medical referral systems also posed a major challenge in the implementation of effective services for those approaching OSCs.

5. What may be the suggestions/ recommendations on design, implementation and evaluation to improve GRP interventions?

Through this review we could locate 36 papers with information on GRP intervention. However there are various issues with this literature.

Design: Studies were not appropriately designed for an effectiveness evaluation like an intervention trial or at least as a programme evaluation design. If a cross sectional surveys design is to be adopted, a pre and post measurement of a well-defined outcomes should be undertaken. Similarly the long term impact of GRP interventions should be studied.

Implementation: Ensuring adequate resources (human and financial) and gaining support from senior officers are essential for implementation. Specialised training is necessary among the police officers irrespective of their gender. Greater engagement of the non-state actors such as NGOs, women's organizations and community in the interventions would improve the sense of accountability and the level of awareness about the issue, which in turn would bring in the sustainability of any program.

Evaluation: Structured program evaluation approaches such as log frame or theory of change might benefit the evaluation process. While most papers have considered the views of different stakeholders during evaluation, there is little effort to collectively synthesize these views to understand the program impact.

We recommend the need of a well-designed effectiveness evaluation or programme evaluation with appropriate quantitative outcome measures possibly with qualitative component on contextual factors to always form a part of any GRP program. It would be appropriate to make the design and evaluation more transparent to guarantee more acceptability of the results. We also recommend attaching an independent evaluation process while implementing any such programme.

OUTLINE OF EVIDENCE

1. The evidence is mainly based on qualitative reports, observations, case studies and descriptive cross sectional studies, mainly coming from programs that implemented a package of interventions.
2. Increasing knowledge, changing attitude and practices of police personnel, providing gender segregated spaces to women, providing array of services like counselling, legal aid, providing temporary shelters and referrals for women victims and involving community in dealing with GBV were some of the principles of designing GRP interventions.
3. Community policing is proved to be a promising intervention to increase confidence and satisfaction among women, change in the behaviour and attitude of the police, reduce

reluctance in approaching the police station, reduction of violence in terms of eve-teasing and goonda¹-menace and increased reporting of the violence.

4. Training/sensitization of police seems to improve knowledge, attitude and practices among police personnel, reduction in fear of approaching police among women and improvement in institutional responses to VAW.
5. Studies evaluating sustainability of these changes are lacking. Gender biased attitude, social, cultural and religious norms and lack of seriousness regarding GBV are some of the challenges which affect the effectiveness of this intervention.
6. Scaling up, regular refresher training support from senior police personnel were some recommendations mentioned in the studies.
7. WPS seems to increase access to police services and reduction in violence in women victims of domestic violence. Women were satisfied with the counselling and psychological support provided by women police. Specialised training to staff working at WPS on handling cases of GBV and counselling is needed for its effective implementation.
8. Special cells/units seem to be effective in increasing reporting of cases, improvement in institutional responses and enhancing sensitivity among the officers. There was satisfaction in the community about the services provided in these units.

RESEARCH GAPS

- Studies to understand the long-term impact of GRP interventions on different stakeholders (women, police personnel, community) are needed.
- In-depth understanding on how GRP interventions affect social norms is essential to understand its sustainability.
- Comparative studies of effectiveness of different GRP interventions in general are lacking. One of the debates on women police stations is that it marginalizes the issue of GBV by creating a structure where issues of women are addressed by women without much involvement and responsibility by others. Considering this debate, comparative study of all women police stations vs more trained women police officers in mainstream policing would be beneficial.
- Most of the studies have evaluated specific programs where more than one GRP intervention was provided in combination. These programs were evaluated as whole and separate information on how the different components of these programs work is not available.
- Studies with appropriate study designs and outcome indicators are lacking.
- Lack of evidence on GRP interventions targeting reduction in risk of violence against women.

¹ Goonda: Hired thug or bully

1. BACKGROUND

1.1. GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

According to the United Nations Declaration (1993), Violence against Women includes “*any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivations of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life*” (A/RES/48/104). Gender based violence (GBV) is an umbrella term that includes any harm done to any individual based on their gender role. Therefore, GBV ideally includes violence against women, men and people who identify themselves as transgender. Globally, GBV has the most negative impact on women and girls [including transgender], hence the term gender based violence is used interchangeably with “violence against women”. While any woman is at risk of experiencing GBV simply because of her gender, not all women experience the same degree of vulnerability. Certain groups of women and girls are especially vulnerable to violence, including: indigenous women, women with disabilities, refugee women and women that identify as lesbian, bisexual, or transgender (Tsacoyeanes, 2014). Their vulnerability is further exacerbated by the lack of access to justice and security in low and middle income countries (LMICs) that have inefficient legal and policing infrastructures. In the context of this review we follow the broader perspective of gender and consider women as a performed gender identity². Therefore, while referring to women, we refer to a group (women and transgender), who is at higher risk of violence due to their gender identity (Donovan, Barnes & Nixon, 2014). The male gay and bisexual population is also vulnerable for experiencing gender based violence, this review focusses on violence against women.

LMICs have the worst indicators regarding GBV and gender inequality (World Bank Group, 2011). Many social, cultural and economic factors make women more vulnerable to crimes and also instigate fear among them to report crime and seek justice. Many women are living with the consequences of trauma and the fear of possible repeat victimization (Siegel & Williams, 2003). The foothold of the structural barriers, in providing safety and justice to women, is also very strong and needs to be addressed.

GBV is a global issue. Overall, 35% of women worldwide have experienced either physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence or non-partner sexual violence (World Health Organization [WHO], 2013) and 66% of transgender experience sexual assault or abuse (Office for Victims of Crime [OVC], 2014). While there are many other forms of violence that women may be exposed to, this already represents a large proportion of the world’s women (WHO, 2013). With this high proportion of violence against women, they form a group that frequently requires services for justice and security including policing services. In patriarchal societies, it is the inequality of women that victimizes them.

² According to Judith Butler, Gender is a ‘stylized repetition of acts and hence gender is said to be real only to the extent that it is performed.

Their disadvantaged social position acts as hindrance in seeking appropriate support. Due to their marginalized position they are at increased risk of exploitation.

1.2. GENDER RESPONSIVE POLICING

Gender or socially constructed roles for men and women, including difference in their access to power and social position, is often the basis for gender based violence. These differences in social expectation and vulnerabilities call for 'gender responsiveness' in almost every sphere of life, including the policing services. In this review, the term Gender-Responsive Policing (GRP) is defined as *"an organizational strategy which employs mechanisms to enhance the feeling of safety, satisfaction and confidence among women by providing them with better access to justice and security and by ensuring effective, transparent and reliable 'policing' services"* (UK Department for International Development [DFID], 2015). This definition is used to operationalize gender responsive policing in the context of this study and to differentiate it with general policing initiatives which do not have the specific objective of increasing safety, satisfaction and confidence of women in policing.

Beyond the constitutional provisions for equality, non-discrimination and justice for women, there are specific policy and programmatic initiatives in many countries to address GBV, for example:

1. Laws and policies on domestic violence, trafficking, rape, prostitution, prenatal sex selection, female genital mutilation (FGM), harmful widow rites, women's participation in labour force; special gender cell in the ministries and departments; procedural amendments in judiciary,
2. Committees for prevention of sexual harassment at the workplace, working with police force to develop gender policy for the police (for example, United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) initiated working with Nigeria Police Force (NPF) to develop a gender policy for the NPF),
3. Recent initiative in India by UN Women, National Human Rights Commission and state police training academies to impart gender sensitive training to police personnel in India,
4. Holding campaigns and community awareness programs to sensitize people on the issues regarding VAW and motivate them to seek legal support, etc.

1.3. DESCRIPTION OF GRP INTERVENTIONS

Overall, the interventions to increase women's safety and satisfaction in policing services and reduce their risk of violence can be considered into three broad categories (See figure 1);

- 1) Interventions that are provided to women/men/community in general
- 2) Interventions that are provided to police personnel and
- 3) Interventions that target the systems and structures for more gender sensitive response.

These three categories are based on three important target groups/ areas for GRP interventions. The GRP interventions might target only one of the above mentioned categories; for example, increase in the number of women police officers, establishing all women police stations etc., or a combination

of these categories such as increasing women police officers and increasing community participation in policing services through these women police officers.

INTERVENTIONS THAT ARE PROVIDED TO WOMEN/MEN/COMMUNITY IN GENERAL- THE BOTTOM UP APPROACH

The interventions that are provided to women/men/community in general would include 'community policing' interventions as well as community awareness interventions. Community policing can be considered as participation and support of community in policing services. The concept of community policing is not new and several models involving community in policing services have evolved over a period of time, ranging from making community level efforts for crime prevention to involving community in planning police interventions. There are also awareness campaigns, mass media campaigns (Delhi Police, 2015) and more recently use of mobile technologies (in the form of apps) to reach women and community to increase their safety and reduce violence. All these initiatives where the community is proactively involved or the interventions are directly addressed to the community can be considered as bottom up approach to interventions. These interventions could be limited at local level or can be implemented at state, national or international level. For example the 'Police Station Visitors Week' (PSVW) is a global initiative created by Altus Global Alliance which invites community members to visit local police stations, interact with police personnel and assess policing services (Altus Global Alliance, 2012). Many interventions are also provided to the community through civil society organizations and mobilizing the non-state actors.

INTERVENTIONS THAT ARE PROVIDED TO POLICE PERSONNEL- THE TOP DOWN APPROACH

Interventions provided to police personnel mostly include training either in the form of standalone training workshops or include gender sensitization components in the training curriculum (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime [UNODC], 2010). There are also efforts to disseminate information about gender sensitization initiatives to police personnel, for example, the compendium of best practices in policing with respect to gender in India (Gender Issues Vol. IV, n.d.).

INTERVENTIONS TARGETING SYSTEMS AND STRUCTURES – THE TOP DOWN APPROACH

There are some interventions to improve the way policing services are provided (change in systems, protocols), for example, having standard operating procedures (SOPs) while dealing with women and children; as well as interventions incorporating structural changes to facilitate increased reporting of crime and to increase women's perception of safety and satisfaction. The latter would include interventions such as establishing special cells for women, helplines, counselling centers in police stations, increase in the number of women police officers, establishing all women police stations etc. These changes in the systems and structures are expected to reach the community and provide anticipated benefits (top down approach).

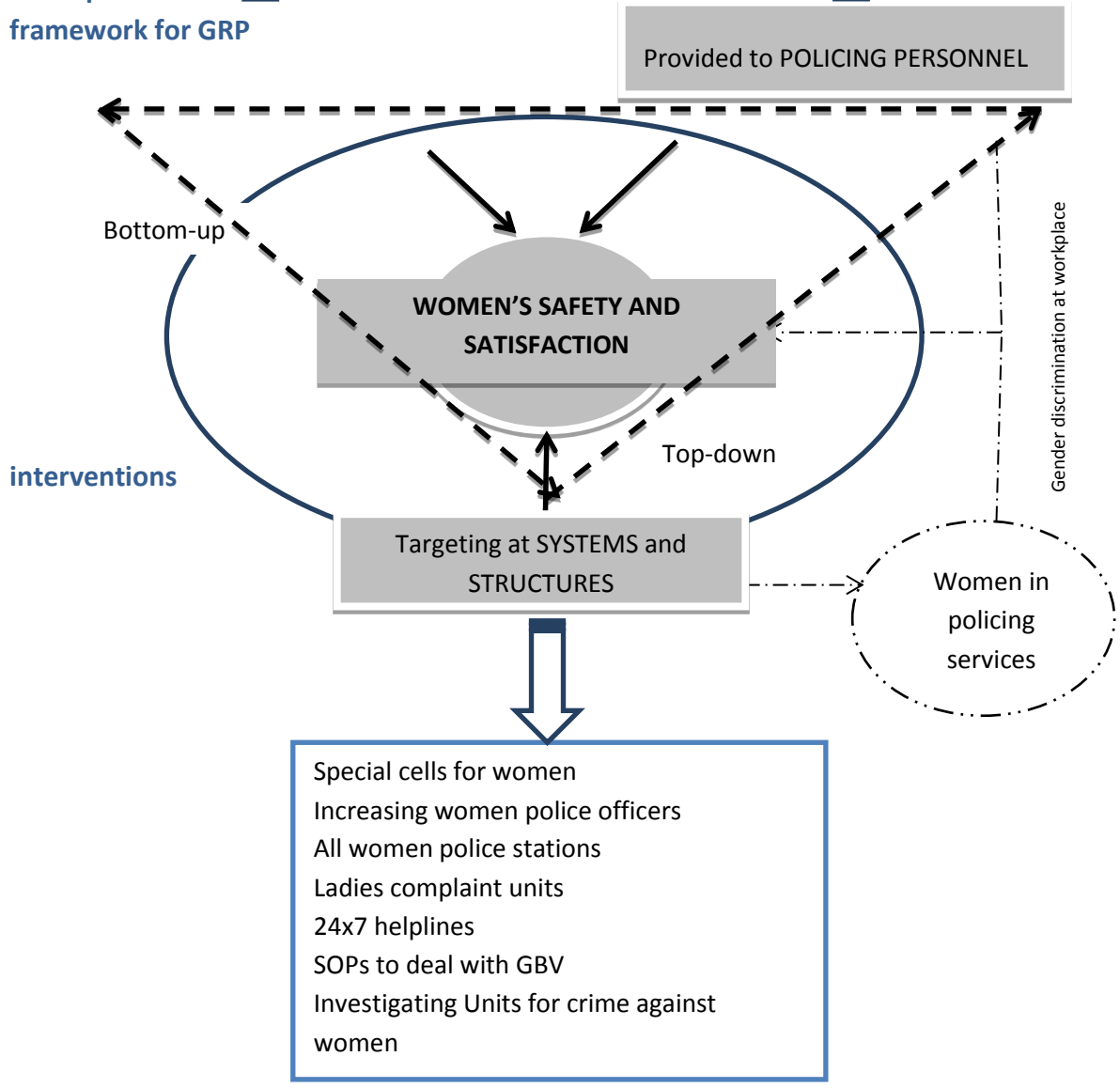
WOMEN IN POLICING SERVICES: ISSUE OF GENDER DISCRIMINATION AT WORKPLACE

Sizeable literature on gender and policing deals with the issue of gender discrimination of women in policing services. A recent report (2015) by Commonwealth Human Rights Initiatives [CHRI] documented the status of women police in South Asia. Based on the research and review of literature, several barriers and challenges ranging from lack of basic infrastructural facilities for women police officers such as a separate toilet and changing room to sexual harassment of women police officers have been mentioned in this report. While addressing the challenges faced by women, police officers should be an integral part of the gender responsive strategy; most of these interventions can be conceptually considered to be falling in the domain of gender discrimination at workplace and probably require a different set of interventions to address them. Hence, for the purpose of this review of gender responsive policing, **we did not focus on issues of gender discrimination of women in policing services.**

Specific initiatives that recognize these aspects and create mechanisms to address them while providing services are needed. In this systematic review we focused on interventions carried out in LMICs for reducing VAW. We considered all GRP interventions that are either targeted at the community level or at the policing structures and mechanisms to improve confidence and satisfaction of women and reduce their risk of violence.



**Figure 1:
Conceptual
framework for GRP**



Provided to WOMEN/COMMUNITY

- Special cells for women
- Increasing women police officers
- All women police stations
- Ladies complaint units
- 24x7 helplines
- SOPs to deal with GBV
- Investigating Units for crime against women

1.4 EXISTING EVIDENCE

One of the sustainable development goals (SDG-5) is to “Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls” (United Nations, 2015), which is tracked by measuring elimination of gender disparity in primary and secondary education. There has been significant improvement in this indicator in many developing countries (United Nations Millennium Development Goals, 2016). Though this was the main indicator tracked for cross country comparison, international indicators or mono-dimensional indicators are not always beneficial for the local context. Many of the countries in LMICs have been shown to perform poorly on different Gender Indices, for example the Gender Inequality Index and the recent World Gender Gap Index, which considers economic participation and opportunity for women, educational attainment, health and survival rank and political empowerment of women. For LMICs, only 19% of women held seats in national parliament and a similar proportion of women are employed in the non-agricultural sector (Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation [MOSPI], 2015). On one hand, there is an extremely skewed gender ratio in policing services across LMICs (Rao, 2015), which itself suggests lack of women empowerment, while on the other hand, there are also few studies showing that simply having women police officers does not ensure gender sensitivity in policing, though the evidence for the latter does not seem to be strong (Jordan, 2002). This clearly highlights the need for interventions on gender responsive policing irrespective of the gender of the police officers.

There are also efforts at the community level (bottom-up) to increase confidence of women in policing. The lack of confidence in policing seems to be commonplace in many LMICs (Agrawal, n.d.). A recent study from Nigeria (Ayodele & Aderinto, 2014) showed that lack of confidence in the community about policing is related to their reporting of crime incidents. The study also documented factors for this lack of confidence in policing which included practices such as corruption, bribery, extortion, complicity and nonchalance. Involving non-state actors or community based policing are some of the interventions designed to improve community confidence in policing services. A review in 2007 by Morrison, Ellsberg & Bott looked at various interventions for addressing gender based violence, and describes effective ways to increase access to justice and services for women who are exposed to gender based violence, to reduce violence in developing countries. The review also suggests the dearth of high-quality evaluations of interventions in developing countries as compared to developed countries. Another review (Spangaro et al., 2013) contributes in providing a conceptual framework for understanding the forms, settings, and initiatives for gender based violence (focusing on interventions in general and not specifically to those under gender responsive policing). The review also points out the need for thorough implementation of initiatives that build on local capacity, while avoiding increased risk and re-traumatisation to survivors of sexual violence. Another review (Higginson et al., 2015) that focuses on impact evaluation for community oriented policing, concludes that there is not sufficient evidence to demonstrate that the programme reduces violent crime. With respect to ongoing reviews, there is a published protocol (Van der Laan et al., 2010) which looks at anti-human trafficking interventions, considering only the results from quasi experimental study designs. Another recent protocol (Higginson et al., 2013) looked at the community policing interventions on interpersonal violent crime in developing countries.

One of the first GRP initiatives introduced in India and in South Asia region was the Crimes against Women Cells program (Deol, 1983) at a police station in Delhi and the current efforts so far in regard to GRP include introducing women beat constables in New Delhi under 'Parivartan' programme (Delhi Police, 2015), Rabta program in Pakistan (Rozan.org, 2014) to bring about attitudinal changes in police and policing services, special cells within police stations established in Afghanistan, India (Mahtani, 2006) and Sri Lanka (Solotaroff & Pande, 2014), twenty four hour helplines across the region (Jagori and Multiple Action Research Group [Marg], 2013) etc. India's Anti-Trafficking Cell has been hailed internationally as a best practice for its effectiveness in terms of coordinating, networking, and collecting feedback from police, judges and NGOs, and building the capacity of police and the judiciary (Solotaroff et al., 2014). Rescue interventions for violence against women and girls in Nepal (Sijapati, Limbu, & Khadka, 2011), police raids with assistance from NGOs such as the Rescue Foundation and Stop Trafficking and Oppression of Children and Women (STOP) in India are also considered successful in helping the victims receive enhanced protection and treatment (Hameed et al., 2010). The National Police Bureau (NPB), Pakistan, created a gender crime cell documenting crimes against women, advises on standard procedures to deal with victims of gender-based violence and also investigates crimes against women. In addition, as part of a German government-funded Gender Responsive Policing project, it drew up a strategy which included training and increased recruitment of policewomen to deal with VAW (International Crisis Group, 2015).

To conclude, previous reviews mainly focused on interventions to prevent VAW and have considered policing interventions as one of the components of their study; however, to our knowledge, there is no systematic review looking at the effectiveness of interventions under gender responsive policing.

The stage 2 review focused on GRP interventions implemented in LMICs, for which the effectiveness was evaluated.

2. REVIEW QUESTIONS FOR STAGE 2

Primary question: How effective are different Gender Responsive Policing interventions in LMICs in terms of design, implementation and acceptance by target and participant groups?

While the main focus of the review is to understand the effectiveness of GRP interventions, a mapping study conducted in the first phase showed that rigorous studies using appropriate research designs to understand effectiveness were lacking. In this context, several sub-questions were framed to gain understanding of GRP interventions and their effectiveness.

While presenting the results, all sub-questions, including the question of effectiveness, are addressed for each GRP intervention.

Sub-questions:

1. What are the principles, components and theories of change of interventions to enhance the gender responsiveness of policing?

Through this question, we would like to understand from the screened literature how the gender responsive policing interventions (training, special units, community policing programmes, and women police stations) are designed and implemented in LMICs. We will look for detailed descriptions of interventions, if these interventions work, clear and implied theories of change, and desirable and undesirable outcomes and outcome measures.

2. Have these interventions been evaluated and if so, how?

We would like to address this question more qualitatively/narratively. We started with the question of examining the effectiveness of GRP interventions and realized after the scoping exercise in stage one that there were few evaluations adopting appropriate methodology. Hence while undertaking this review, we would like to capture how authors have performed evaluations (context, approach, methodology and indicators) of the interventions.

3. How are these GRP interventions received by the target group and the participant group?

We will try to understand how the interventions are being accepted by the target group (example: women and population in general) and the participant group (example: training of police officers).

4. What are the challenges to implementation of the GRP interventions?

We would like to understand the different challenges faced while implementing these interventions by participants, target populations, government and non-government organizations.

5. What may be the suggestions/ recommendations on design, implementation and evaluation to improve GRP interventions?

Based on the evidence from the literature (information obtained for initial three questions) and based on the discussion with advisory group members; we would like to recommend the design, implementation and evaluation to improve GRP interventions.

3. METHODS

The following sections describe the methodology used for the selection of studies in stage 2.

3.1. USER INVOLVEMENT

The protocols for Stages 1 and 2 have been reviewed by the EPPI-Centre and DFID and their feedback was received by the team. The consultations with members of EPPI-Centre (Prof. Sandy Oliver, Ms. Mukdarut Bangpan), PwC (Ms. Gunjan Gupta) and DFID (Mr. Anirban Ganguly and Ms. Sruthi Chandrasekaran) on the basis of the partial mapping exercise helped us in rephrasing the research questions and the synthesis plan for stage II. We acknowledge in particular, Prof. Sandy Oliver for guiding us in framing the revised review questions. The team has also thus far received three training sessions from EPPI-Centre, one on the development of search strategy and the others on screening and data coding in EPPI-Reviewer 4.

ADVISORY GROUP MEMBERS

The Advisory Group members (AGMs) of the project are Dr. Nilangi N Sardeshpande, Senior Research Consultant, SATHI, Pune and Ms. Juthika Banerjee, Head of Gender Training Institute, Centre for Social Research, who is working in the field of policing related issues. Dr. Sardeshpande is a public health specialist who has worked extensively on women issues. Her doctoral dissertation was on understanding women's access to and experiences of hysterectomy in Maharashtra. She has long been associated with an NGO, SATHI-CEHAT, which works on people's rights to health and health care. Ms. Banerjee is involved in managing the facilitation of internal and external training programs as well as conducting external training programmes for police officers and civil society. She also conducts external training sessions as well as training of trainers and provides pre and post training support for all trainers of police personnel. We have also taken advice from Dr. Kaveri Haritas, who contributed as consultant during various stages of the project.

We plan to seek periodic advice from them throughout the project. We have identified a few prominent members from policing services, who are involved with policing interventions for issues on VAW, who are unofficially acting as advisory members and are ready to give support, advice and periodic feedbacks throughout the project. We identified them during the 'National Community Policing Conclave' held in Kerala, India on January 27-28, 2016. The AGMs also extended support in contacting the organizations to seek the work carried out under GRP for VAW issues.

ORGANIZATIONS WORKING ON THE ISSUE OF VAW

We have contacted several organizations which are working on the issue of VAW. With respect to collecting research information from organizations, we have followed a standard procedure for taking prior permission from the respective authority by sending them an official letter and visiting the organizations after their approval. We have contacted Ms. Anju Talukdar, Executive Director of MARG, New Delhi; Ms. Valeria Hoffman, Centre for Social Research, New Delhi; Ms. Devika Prasad, Coordinator of Police Reforms Programme, CHRI, New Delhi; Dr. Jyotsna Chatterji,

Director/Secretary of Joint Women's Programme, New Delhi; Ms. Maja Daruwala, Head, CHRI, New Delhi; NASSDOC, New Delhi; Ms. Vrinda Grover, lawyer and human rights activist, New Delhi; Ms. Anurita P. Hazarika, Programme Manager of North East Network, Guwahati, Assam; Mr. Sagar Prasai, Country Representative, & Diya Nag, Senior Program Officer, The Asia Foundation, New Delhi; Ms. Neena Shah, Programme Director, SNEHA, Mumbai; BPRD, New Delhi; Dr. Nayreen Daruwala, Programme Director of Violence Against Women and Children, SNEHA, Mumbai; The Director, SVP National Police Academy, Hyderabad; Ms. Radhika Chakraborty, Research Officer, Resource Centre for Interventions on Violence against Women, TISS etc. Most of the organizations have given a positive response (North East Network, CHRI, BPRD, MARG, CSR, TISS etc...) to our letters even though there was delay in the response and a few of them have not replied to the letter. Some of the organizations also suggested several other organizations working in the related field while some organizations shared their work carried out in our research related area.

The team visited and sought advice from the organizations working on GBV and policing such as Commonwealth Human Rights Initiatives (CHRI) and NIPSA, Delhi; the Centre for Policing Research (CPR), Pune; TISS, Mumbai. The team was also assured of these organisations' support through providing periodic advices, resource materials and engagement during dissemination activities through utilizing their networks.

We have already established a network with key identified organisations working in the area of VAW and policing, stakeholders, policy makers, political leaders and persons from judiciary. We would periodically engage them when necessary to provide feedback and involve them in dissemination activities. Beyond this, we will engage with a wider audience via public lectures and dissemination in media, in particular newspapers and magazines, and other development oriented websites. We presented the work on Stage 1 findings during "The South Asian Evidence Summit – SES 2017" (organised by PHESA which was held on 5-7th January, 2017 in Manipal) and "International Conference on Impact of Global issues on Women and Children" (organised by Manipal College of Nursing and held on 9-12th January, 2017 in Manipal).

3.2. INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

EPPI-Reviewer 4 (Thomas, Brunton & Graziosi, 2010) software will be used to keep track of studies during the review. The bibliographic details of each study considered by the review, where studies were found, reasons for their inclusion or exclusion and the synthesis of studies will be documented in this software.

3.3. INCLUSION CRITERIA FOR CONSIDERING STUDIES FOR THIS REVIEW

LANGUAGE:

Only eligible articles in English were considered for inclusion in the review.

STUDY DESIGNS:

Only research based studies (based on primary or secondary data) which evaluated the effectiveness of GRP interventions were considered for inclusion in Stage 2. The review team did not have any restrictions with respect to study designs.

POPULATION:

The participants included men, women of age 15 or above and transgender population on whom GRP interventions were implemented.

INTERVENTIONS:

The review team included both top-down as well as bottom-up interventions implemented under 'Gender Responsive Policing' in LMICs, which aimed at reducing VAW and improving the confidence and satisfaction of women in regard to the policing services of respective states.

The team excluded the interventions to address gender discrimination and gender based violence for women in policing services. Though the issues of women in police service are related to VAW the interventions to address their issues regard issues of gender discrimination at workplace and need separate focus.

OUTCOMES:

WOMEN'S PERCEPTIONS OF SAFETY

Women's safety could be measured as subjective perception of their safety or sometimes using other indicators. For example, one of the important indicators for measuring women's perception of safety may be mobility, women's perception of safety to move around independently, work night shifts, to be able to go to police station alone, etc. Another indicator may be access with respect to physical, geographical, financial, temporal, psychological or cultural domains.

WOMEN'S CONFIDENCE IN THE STATE SYSTEMS FOR SECURITY AND JUSTICE

Justice by definition could include both the judiciary and the policing services. However, in this review, the team limit the interventions to the first point of contact with justice, i.e. gaining access to the police station. Hence, this outcome will be measured only up to the confidence of women in gaining access to the policing services.

WOMEN'S SATISFACTION FROM POLICING SERVICES

One of the common ways in which the effectiveness of specific gender responsive policing interventions might be evaluated is to understand women's level of satisfaction with the policing services. Therefore the team considered women's satisfaction with policing services as one of the primary outcome indicators.

IMPROVEMENT IN INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSES TO VAW

Certain policing interventions were also aimed at improving the institutional responses to violence against women. Some of the indicators in this regard can be increased training of police personnel, establishment of coordination mechanisms, increased beats/patrols, gender specific (i.e. female) recruitment implemented, reduction in response times, increased recruitment, growth in women police stations in terms of geographical coverage, accountability and support systems benefitting survivors of VAW at ground level.

CHANGE IN ATTITUDE, KNOWLEDGE AND BEHAVIOUR / INCREASED SENSITIVITY OF POLICE OFFICERS TOWARD VAW

The effectiveness of the GRP interventions in terms of acceptance by the police participants can also be evaluated by assessing the changes in attitude, behaviour of the police personnel, increased sensitivity towards VAW and improved referrals to other support systems.

INCREASED PERCENTAGE OF REPORTING VIOLENCE OR ABUSE AGAINST WOMEN

The team came across a few studies in Stage 1, in which they have assessed if certain interventions are helping in the increased reporting of the crime of violence against women.

REDUCTION IN THE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Some of the studies looked at whether certain interventions reduced the violence or abuse of women.

REDUCTION IN KNOWN RISK FACTORS OF VIOLENCE

Few studies have assessed whether certain interventions have reduced known risk factors of violence against women.

INCREASED AWARENESS REGARDING VAW / ASSESSMENT OF CHANGES AMONG MEN

Few studies have also looked at the change in attitude as well perceived increase in awareness of issues regarding VAW among men (participants of the interventions).

LOCATION:

The studies carried out in LMICs, as identified from The World Bank Group's list of classification of countries by income groups (2015), were included in the review. The list is provided in the appendix 3.

DURATION:

The studies published from January 1995* till the date of last search were included in the stage two of the review.

*(*Most of the GRP related police reforms likely started after 1994)*

3.4. SEARCH METHODOLOGY

A comprehensive list of search sources was prepared during the protocol workshop in October 2015, which involved the core project team and advisory members. We further expanded the list of sources based on the inputs from EPPI-Centre and DFID after the preliminary protocol submission. We also tried contacting key experts/ organizations for grey literature restricted to South Asia. We have been collecting additional references through a snowballing strategy as well as conference proceedings, reports and materials derived from personal contacts, visiting (websites of) organisations and hand searching key journals (see the figure in appendix 6). The sources were searched either with the help of customized search strategies (in the case of online databases) or with keywords and their combinations (see appendix 5).

3.5. SCREENING STUDIES FOR INCLUSION IN THE REVIEW

All the citations of research identified through the search were uploaded to the systematic review software EPPI-Reviewer 4 (Thomas et al., 2010) to remove duplicates and for the process of screening. Screening was carried out as per the specified pre-determined inclusion and exclusion criteria.

The titles remaining after the duplicates were divided between the four reviewers (Bhumika (B), Trupti (T), Daya (D) and Maria (M)) and allocated for title screening. In the second stage of screening, the qualified titles were assigned to two groups, Group M & D and Group T & B, to be screened for abstracts. Two review authors independently carried out the procedure in both the groups during the abstract screening. The first and second stage of screening was more inclusive in nature; and for those abstracts that were selected as potentially eligible for inclusion in the second stage, the review team tried retrieving the full texts.

The selected abstracts were again assigned to Groups T & B and Group M & D for full text screening in the third stage as determined by the eligibility criteria. The two review authors independently carried out the above procedure in both the groups. The disagreements at the third stage of the screening process were resolved through discussion with the senior reviewer. All eligibility decisions for each citation were recorded in EPPI-Reviewer 4. The study selection process is outlined in the PRISMA chart (see figure 2). The coding tools we used in the screening process in the EPPI-Reviewer 4 are provided in the appendix 7.

3.6. DATA EXTRACTION AND ASSESSMENT OF STUDY RELEVANCE

For Stage 2 of the review, we developed a draft data extraction sheet (Cochrane Public Health Group [CPHG], 2011; National Institute for Health and Care Excellence [NICE], 2006, Noyes J & Lewin S, 2011), depending on the requirements to address the objectives of stage 2, which was modified

considering the feedback from EPPI-Centre and DFID. All review authors were involved in piloting the data extraction sheet using a subset of articles to enhance consistency amongst reviewers. We further modified the data extraction sheet after pilot testing. The data extraction sheet for stage 2 is provided in appendix 11.

We used the comprehensive data extraction form which included questions to capture data on identification, details of the study, study characteristics, details of participants, types and duration of interventions, components on theory of change and the outcomes with results.

A pair of reviewers independently assessed each study and then reached an agreement on the quality of the study and its usefulness in helping to answer the review question. One of the reviewers entered the data into EPPI-Reviewer and the data was checked by another reviewer. We resolved the discrepancies through discussion.

TOOLS FOR QUALITY ASSESSMENT

The quality of each study was assessed in terms of its methodological reliability, including strategies for recruitment of participants, appropriateness of data collection, data analysis and grounding of the findings within data (See appendix 14). We also assessed the transparency in reporting study aims, context, rationale, methods and findings. No quality assessments were done for case studies and cross-sectional study with pre-post design as we do not have any standard tool for these studies. Based on consultation with EPPI-Centre, we used CASP (Critical Appraisal Skills Program), a standardized tool for quality assessment of qualitative studies (Neale & West, 2015). To assess the methodological quality of mixed method studies, we used Mixed Methods Appraisal Tool [MMAT] (Pluye et al., 2011). For quantitative studies, appropriate tools were used to assess their methodological quality (See appendix 13). We considered Newcastle Ottawa scale (Wells et al., 2011) for the descriptive cross-sectional study design.

We did not exclude any study based on its methodological quality. We ascertained the relevance of each primary study with respect to its ability to address the questions of our interest.

Each study was read independently by two investigators for data extraction and for quality assessment. The findings of both the investigators were discussed and compiled, and final assessment achieved through consensus.

4. METHODS FOR SYNTHESIS

For the second stage, we included studies which have evaluated the effectiveness of GRP interventions. We prepared the PRISMA chart, which gives clarity on the screening and selection process for both stages (See appendix 9). In addition, we prepared the table containing characteristics of included studies in the synthesis. The mapping of GRP interventions showed that the available literature on GRP is mainly qualitative (in the form of reports, program evaluations) with few quantitative cross-sectional surveys. In order to answer the research questions for this stage we proposed to use a 'Framework Synthesis' approach (Dixon-Woods, 2011). In this review, we adopt Framework Synthesis as an overall approach to synthesizing data. This is a mixed methods synthesis. While synthesizing the results, the quantitative findings from the primary studies (mostly in the form of percentages) were narratively interpreted and along with the qualitative results. Only in the case of community policing did we pool the common outcomes reported by different studies for this intervention using random effects meta-analysis (Higgins, & Green, 2008). The pooled results will give an overall idea of the outcomes assessed. However, there is heterogeneity seen across the studies in terms of recruitment of samples and sampling size.

4.1. FRAMEWORK SYNTHESIS

In this review we adopted a Framework Synthesis (FS) approach as an overarching approach for qualitatively synthesizing the findings. In this approach themes are developed a priori from a conceptual framework (Dixon-Woods, 2011; Carroll, Booth & Cooper, 2011). The conceptual framework can either be developed by the research team or an existing 'best fitting' conceptual framework can be used to derive themes for analysis (Carroll et al., 2011). Unlike the traditional qualitative research that emphasizes on the inductive reasoning, FS is primarily a deductive approach which provides a structure to the process of synthesis. Framework Synthesis has been developed as tool for applied policy research (Richie & Spencer, 1994).

In this systematic review we have developed the conceptual framework that considers GRP interventions broadly at three levels i.e. individual, community and systems and structures (see figure 1). We have used these concepts in developing the themes. We looked at the interventions that are targeted at different groups, for example women, police personnel, community at large or addressing the systems and structures (for example, policies and guidelines). Currently there are no conceptual frameworks available for assessing GRP interventions. We used this conceptual framework to provide structure to the synthesis.

4.2. POSSIBLE THEMES

We conceptualized that GRP interventions will be implemented at three levels, 1) individual and community, 2) police personnel and 3) systems and structures with differing target groups. As per the research questions themes were identified to address them. Themes provided us with the framework for coding the data. Table 1 presents the levels at which different interventions are considered along with the themes applicable for each of these interventions. The text in the highlighted boxes in column 3 refers to the components mentioned in the research questions.

Table 1: Possible Themes for analysis

Level of intervention as conceptualized	GRP Intervention	Themes as per research questions and codes for data extraction
Women and Community	Community Policing	<p>Intervention Design</p> <p>Components and Context</p> <p>Intervention Delivery</p>
Police Personnel	Training	<p>Setting; Provider/ receiver characteristics; Intensity; Duration; Contextual factors responsive policing service</p> <p>Implementation challenges</p> <p>Individual; socio-cultural; structural and specific to stakeholders</p>
Systems and structures	<p>Special cells/Units</p> <p>Women police stations</p> <p>One stop centers</p>	<p>Response to intervention and its impact</p> <p>By target population (change in attitude, behaviour, access, code of conduct)</p> <p>By significant others (family, community, state and non-state actors)</p> <p>Evaluation of intervention</p> <p>Method; Context; Outcome; Acceptability and feasibility; Process; Costs and benefits</p> <p>Theory of change</p> <p>Assumptions; Context; Process/sequence of change; long term change</p>

4.3. DATA CODING AND SYNTHESIS

The above mentioned themes were used to develop the codes used during analysis. The synthesis was carried out in three stages:

- a) Coding of relevant pieces of text from the primary studies based on the identified themes;

b) Organisation of these codes and the related quotations to construct the descriptive themes.

c) Development of analytical themes.

In short, the synthesis provided a narrative of the findings and a descriptive map of the available evidence with respect to the research questions. This synthesis went beyond the findings from the 'primary studies' and helped in conceptualizing the available information on GRP interventions.

4.4. META-ANALYSIS

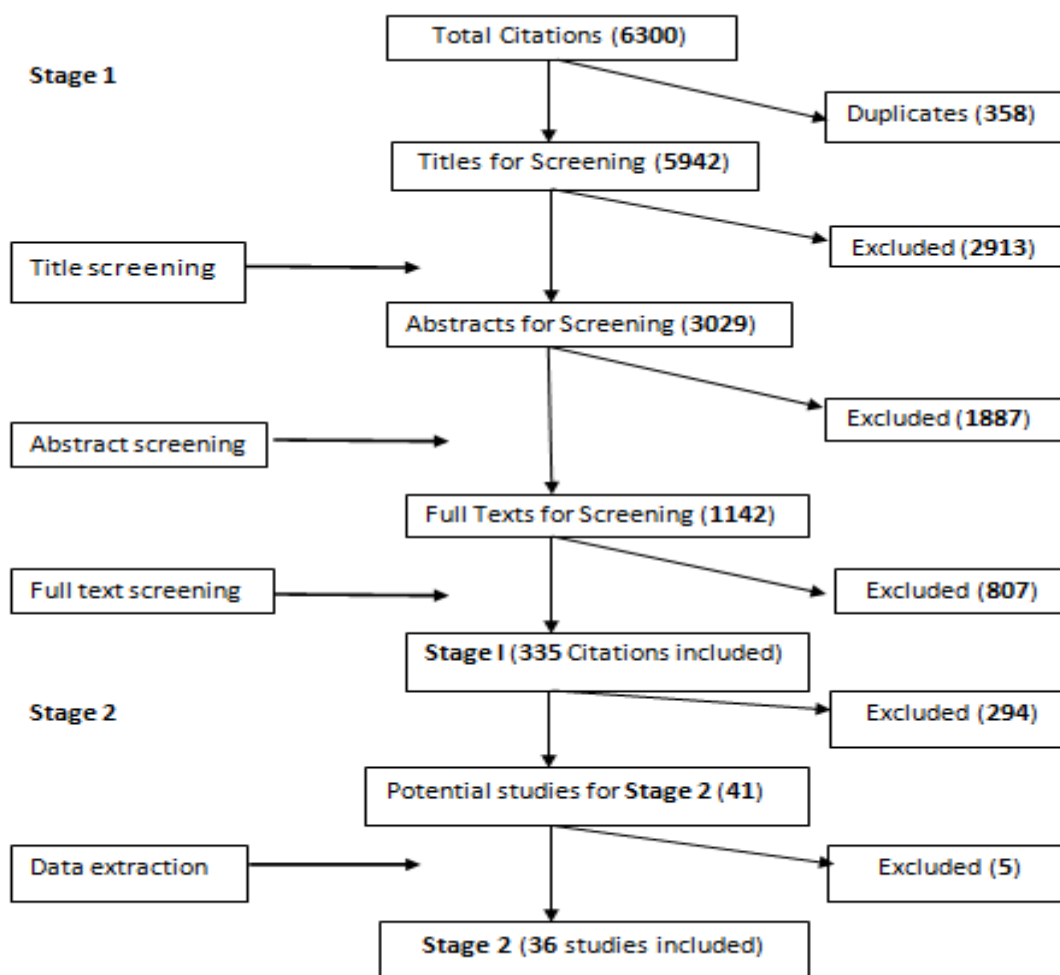
Meta-analysis was not proposed in the protocol stage, since we did not anticipate quantitative data with appropriate measures for which we could carry out meta-analysis. However, for the community policing intervention, the quantitative data on certain outcomes were reported by 12 studies. The outcomes were women's perception of safety, change in attitude of police officers, knowledge and behaviour, increased sensitivity of police officers towards violence against women and reduction in the violence in terms of eve teasing,³ Goonda menace. We have performed meta-analysis for these outcomes since there was statistical heterogeneity, and random effect meta-analysis was carried out using the software STATA 13. Proportion of the outcomes with 95% confidence intervals were estimated and presented using forest plots. We did not come across any issue of missing data during the analysis.

³ Eve teasing - The making of unwanted sexual remarks or advances by a man to a woman in a public place

5. RESULTS

A total of 6300 citations were identified from multiple sources of search (see appendix 9) and were uploaded in EPPI-Reviewer 4 software. The sources included 28 databases, 83 websites, hand searching key journals, visiting relevant organisations and personal contacts. After removing duplicates, a total of 5942 citations were included for further screening process in the review. The three stage screening was done using the coding tools which we developed for the purpose of screening studies (see appendix 7). A total of 335 studies were included for the scoping exercise in Stage 1. After screening for potential studies to be included in Stage 2, we found 41 studies, out of which 5 were excluded during the process of data extraction (appendix 13). A total of 36 studies have been included for analysis in Stage 2 (appendix 12).

Figure 2: PRISMA flowchart giving an overview of search and the screening process



5.1. DESCRIPTION OF INTERVENTION COMPONENTS

A total of 36 articles which looked at the effectiveness of various GRP interventions were included for synthesis. The GRP interventions mentioned in these articles were community policing, community awareness, training of police, special units, policies/SOP/guidelines, women police stations, helpline/hotline, and one stop centre. Other services such as providing temporary shelters, counselling, psychosocial support, emergency contraceptive, referral services and networking with other agencies were also provided along with these GRP interventions. Most of the literature came from evaluation of specific programs where more than one intervention was provided in combination. However, most articles referred to these programmes with a singular/main focus (for example, community policing in Kerala, India or Women Police Stations in Brazil) where other interventions were provided as supportive services. These programs were evaluated as whole and separate information on how the different components of these programs work was not available in the document. Therefore, while synthesizing the results for each intervention, we considered articles which have focused on the main GRP intervention mentioned in that program (as highlighted in table 2).

Table 2: Intervention components

Author	Women and Community		Police Personnel	Systems and Structures					Other services
	Community awareness	Community policing	Training	Special Cell/units	Policies/SOP/Guidelines	WPS	Helpline	OSC	
Beattie et al. (2015)			✓						
Hautzinger et al. (1997)	✓		✓			✓	✓	✓	
Punyam et al. (2012)			✓						
Shekhar et al. (2006)						✓			
Perova et al. (2015)						✓			1
George and Krishnan (2013)	✓	✓							
Research Institute, RCSS (2011, a)	✓	✓							2
Research Institute, RCSS (2011, b)	✓	✓							2
Research Institute, RCSS (2011, c)	✓	✓							2
Research Institute, RCSS (2010)	✓	✓							2
Research Institute, RCSS (2011, d)	✓	✓							2
Research Institute, RCSS (2011, e)	✓	✓							2
Research Institute, RCSS (2011, f)	✓	✓					✓		2
Research Institute, RCSS (2011, g)	✓	✓							2
Research Institute,	✓	✓							2

RCSS (2011, h)									
Research Institute, RCSS (2011, i)	✓	✓							2
Research Institute, RCSS (2011, j)	✓	✓							2
Ellsberg et al. (2012)	✓		✓	✓	✓			✓	3
Swaine (2003)				✓					
Keesbury et al. (2009)	✓		✓	✓					4
Deloitte (2011)			✓						
UNIFEM	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		
Keesbury et al. (2012)				✓				✓	
UNFPA (2008)			✓						
UN-Women (2011)							✓		
Rozan (2001)		✓	✓						
Ospina (2010)			✓	✓					6
Seelinger (2015)	✓		✓						
Natarajan (2006)			✓				✓		3
Hodari (2014)					✓				
Khalique et al. (2011)			✓	✓					
Apte (2004)				✓					5
Mahila Salah Evam Suraksha Kendra (2002)									5
Morel-Seytoux et al. (2010)	✓							✓	
Bernath et al. (2013)								✓	2
Natarajan (2005)			✓				✓		

1: Temporary shelters and psychological support; 2: Counselling; 3: Partnership with Non-Government Organisations (NGO) and other agencies; 4: Provision of emergency contraceptives (EC); 5: Referral services; 6: Recruitment of women police officers. **The highlighted cells indicate main GRP interventions discussed in the paper.**

5.2. CATEGORIZATION OF INTERVENTIONS

While presenting the findings, the main GRP interventions were considered under three broad categories: 1) interventions targeting women and community 2) Interventions targeting police personnel 3) interventions targeting systems and structures. However, as can be seen in table 2, there is significant overlap of different components across these three categories. Two reports, Ellsberg et al. (2012) and Ospina (2010), are a compilation of different GRP interventions conducted in different countries, and there was no specific focus on any intervention. These two reports were considered separately while synthesizing the data as they could not be clubbed under any specific GRP intervention.

INTERVENTIONS TARGETING WOMEN AND COMMUNITY

Community policing along with community awareness was the only intervention that was targeted at community. There were no interventions that specifically targeted women⁴.

COMMUNITY POLICING

Community policing is one of the important GRP interventions. Community policing as a primary intervention is described by 13 papers. Of these, 12 papers were from India (George et al., 2013; RCSS, 2010; RCSS, 2011(a; b ; c; d; e; f; g; h; i; j))⁵ and one of the papers was from Pakistan (Rozan, 2001).

ABOUT COMMUNITY POLICING

This is a collaborative effort between police and community which visualizes a method of policing quite distinct from the traditional style of policing. This intervention (George et al., 2013; RCSS, 2010) requires understanding the needs and prioritizing the security of the “community” while taking into account the resources available within the “community”. Seeking the cooperation of the community, this intervention attempts to streamline the activities of police personnel at local police stations to address the problems of each community, to increase their efficiency and productivity.

One such initiative is called as “Janamaithri Suraksha Project” which was initiated in Kerala, India in 2008 in 20 police stations but now the same has been implemented in more than 100 police stations across Kerala, India. Out of 13, we have 12 papers (George et al., 2013; RCSS, 2010; RCSS, 2011(a; b ; c; d; e; f; g; h; i; j)) which describe the evaluation of this intervention in various districts of Kerala.

⁴ As mentioned in the background section, para 1, page 22, when we started the review we considered gender as a performed identity and include women and transgender as our population. However, in Stage 2 we have not identified any literature on GRP intervention for transgenders. Therefore in the report when we say women in the results section we mean women (not including transgender)

⁵ The alphabets a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,i,j are given to identify and distinguish the papers. For e.g. a – refer citation no.12 in appendix 12, b- no.13 ,c- no.14, d- no.16, e-no.17, f-no.18, g- no.19, h- no.20,i- no.21, and j- no.22.

The main objective of this programme is to reduce crime levels. The project involved beat officers who are in day to day contact with the local community consisting of at least 1,000 houses. The beat officer is usually well aware of the locality and gains the trust and confidence of the people from the locality. Under this programme, interventions such as self-defence courses organized for women, counselling space and other support facilities for women, night watch schemes, etc. were also provided. Other activities such as night patrolling, classes on traffic safety, environmental safety, blood and organ donation camps and legal awareness classes for women were also implemented along with the above mentioned interventions.

Another community policing initiative was that taken by an NGO, Rozan from Pakistan (Rozan, 2001). The objectives of our interest from this paper are: 1. To educate and increase awareness, and sensitize the community to gender issues, violence against women and children and emotional health. 2. To provide training on gender, child sexual abuse and other aspects of the emotional health of women and children. The primary focus of this paper (Rozan, 2001) is on community policing and community awareness, the ancillary focus of this intervention included helplines for counselling, gender sensitization and training of men and women police.

EVALUATION OF COMMUNITY POLICING

Evaluation of the community policing intervention is described by all the 13 papers. Different study designs were carried out for the evaluation of this intervention such as mixed methods evaluation (cross sectional survey with FGDs), cross-sectional study with pre-post design, analysing secondary data with cross-sectional survey, comparative with in-depth interviews and most of the studies were cross-sectional in design. (Refer to Table 16.1 in appendix 16).

The primary focus of all the 12 papers included from India is community policing followed by community awareness. This intervention was implemented in various districts of Kerala, each paper describes the evaluation process of this intervention in 10 different districts. The ancillary components are training of the beat officers, helplines for counselling. A paper from Pakistan (Rozan, 2001) on community policing focused on training (gender sensitization, training the trainers, training the police), self-awareness, life skills, sensitization to gender issues and awareness of crime against women and children. The paper reported the evaluation of the training programmes and workshops.

The common study design adapted was cross-sectional and the participants were mostly women. The studies mainly looked at the outcomes such as women's confidence in the state systems for security and justice, women's satisfaction from policing services, change in attitude, knowledge and behaviour/ increased sensitivity of police officers towards VAW, increased percentage of reporting violence or abuse against women and increased awareness regarding VAW/ assessment of changes among men.

QUALITY ASSESSMENT

Community policing as a primary intervention is described in table 15.1 (refer to appendix 15) by 13 studies, out of which 12 papers are from India and one paper is from Pakistan. Out of 13, cross-

sectional study design was adopted by 11 studies, for which quality assessment was carried out using Newcastle Ottawa quality assessment scale for cross-sectional study designs. For the study by George et al. (2013) with mixed methods design we adopted Mixed Methods Appraisal Tool (MMAT) to assess the quality of the study. As seen in the table of community policing studies, overall three studies scoring 6* suggests that the studies are good and two studies scoring 4* and five studies scoring 2* shows that the Quality of the studies are fair and one study scoring 1* suggests the quality is poor. Hence, the overall quality assessment for the studies which adapted cross-sectional study design is considered to be fair to good. The mixed method study by George et al. (2013) overall scored MMAT- 7*, showing that the methodological quality of the study met 75% of the criteria. For the study by Rozan (2001) with cross-sectional pre-post study design we did not carry out the quality assessment.

MAIN FINDINGS WITH RESPECT TO OUTCOMES

The main outcomes which were assessed and reported by all the 12 papers while evaluating Janamaithri Suraksha Project are: Women's perceptions of safety, Women's confidence in the state systems for security and justice, Women's satisfaction from policing services, Change in attitude, knowledge & behaviour/ Increased sensitivity of police officers towards violence against women and reduction in the violence against women in terms of eve teasing, Goonda menace etc.. Table 3 gives a brief overview on the findings of the outcomes. Random effect meta-analysis was carried out using STATA 13. Proportion of the outcomes with 95% Confidence Interval were estimated. In the community policing intervention reported by Pakistan, the study showed the intervention helped in the improvement of women's satisfaction and security and sensitivity of police towards women experiencing violence.

WOMEN'S PERCEPTION OF SAFETY

The outcome on women's perception of safety has been reported by eight studies (refer to figure 17.1 in Appendix 17). Overall the studies report that 71% of the total sample who were interviewed reported an increased sense of safety after the implementation of the intervention.

INCREASED FEELING OF SECURITY

The outcome has been reported by five studies (refer figure to 17.2 in Appendix 17). Overall the studies report that 82.85% of the total sample who were interviewed reported an increased sense of security after the implementation of the intervention.

POSITIVE INTERACTION WITH THE POLICE

The outcome has been reported by five studies (refer to figure 17.3 in Appendix 17). Overall the studies report that 96.10% of the total sample who were interviewed reported that their interaction with the police was a positive one, after the implementation of the intervention.

COMMUNITY'S FEELING OF POSITIVE CHANGE IN THE ENVIRONMENT

The outcome has been reported by five studies (refer to figure 17.4 in Appendix 17). Overall the studies report that 63.40% of the total sample who were interviewed reported an increased feeling of positive change in their environment, after the implementation of the intervention.

INCREASED POLICE PRESENCE IN THE COMMUNITY

The outcome has been reported by four studies (refer to figure 17.5 in Appendix 17). Overall the studies report that 72.41% of the total sample who were interviewed reported increased presence of police officers in the community after the implementation of the intervention.

POSITIVE CHANGE IN BEHAVIOUR OF THE POLICE

The outcome has been reported by seven studies (refer to figure 17.6 in Appendix 17). Overall the studies report that 77.64% of the total sample who were interviewed reported a positive change in the behaviour of the police after the implementation of the intervention.

HELPFULNESS OF POLICE IN THE COMMUNITY

The outcome has been reported by four studies (refer to figure 17.7 in Appendix 17). Overall the studies report that 96.13% of the total sample who were interviewed reported that the police were more helpful to them and the community, after the implementation of the intervention.

ENHANCED PERFORMANCE OF THE POLICE

The outcome has been reported by five studies (refer to figure 17.8 in Appendix 17). Overall the studies report that 70.27% of the total sample who were interviewed reported that the performance of the police was very good, after the implementation of the intervention.

KNOWLEDGE REGARDING THE INTERVENTION

The outcome has been reported by nine studies (refer to figure 17.9 in Appendix 17). Overall the studies reported that 90.68% of the sample who were interviewed were very knowledgeable with regards to the intervention and the activities pertaining to it after it was implemented.

NON-RELUCTANCE OF THE PEOPLE TO APPROACH THE POLICE

The outcome has been reported by six studies (refer to figure 17.10 in Appendix 17). Overall the studies reported that 80.77% of the total sample who were interviewed reported that they were no longer reluctant to approach the police station, after the implementation of the intervention.

It appears that the implementation of intervention has increased the sense of safety and security among women. There is improvement in interaction with the police, a positive change in the environment is seen, and women were no longer reluctant to approach police. There seems to be an enhanced performance and knowledge regarding intervention among police, increased presence of police in the community, a positive change in the behaviour of police and they were viewed as more helpful.

IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES

Inadequate funds: Funds/allowances for phone facilities, fuel provisions were withdrawn (RCSS, 2010; 2011 (a;b;c;d;e;f;g;h;l;j)). No funds were available at times for maintenance of vehicles. Beat officers are unable to attend to grievances reported from the beat area, owing to non-availability of vehicles or withdrawal of the provided vehicles for use by superior or other activities. No reimbursements provided, no funds for organising programs and refreshments during meetings, buying beat diaries and inconsistency regarding availability and expenditure (lack of transparency) were other challenges in this regard.

Inadequate staff: Beat visits and follow ups are declining as beat officers are also assigned other activities which cannot be sidelined/ have over duties and they cannot find the time to make the visits as a lack of computer trained staff results in paperwork taking up time of beat officers. The absence of women officers in beat visits in some stations, attitude of/ lack of support from superior officers also results in irregular beat visits. Beat officers get transferred before the three year period, which leads to discontinuity in the beat process as the new officer will not be familiar with his beat area/as committed as initial beat officers (RCSS, 2011 (a;b;c;d;e;f;g;h;l;j)).

Irregularity in the conduct of Samiti meetings: Samiti members in certain police stations mentioned that when Janamaithri began, the Samiti was very active and it slowly declined on conducting the meetings regularly (RCSS, 2011 (a;b;c;d;e;f;g;h;l;j)).

RECOMMENDATIONS

Some of the recommendations from the papers are regular training, periodic evaluation of the programmes, creating a space for dialogue and sharing of views between police and community to regularize these programmes under routine police training programmes (Rozan, 2001; George et al., 2013; RCSS, 2011 (a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,l,j)); RCSS, 2010).

SUMMARY

Overall, the results suggest that the Janamaithri Suraksha Project (JSP) has created a positive impact on the community in terms of minimization of social problems such as Goonda menace, eve teasing. In addition, the increased presence of police and their activities have resulted in enhancing the safety and security feeling of the people, especially the women folk. Further, the respondents in general had a positive attitude on the helpfulness, performance and behaviour of the police, while their reluctance to approach the police station has also been considerably reduced.

It appears that the set objectives of JSP in promoting people – police partnership is gaining momentum in the communities in which it is being implemented. The Rozan program suggests that the community policing program improves sense of satisfaction and security among women and increases the sensitivity of police towards women experiencing violence.

INTERVENTIONS TARGETING POLICE PERSONNEL

Training and gender sensitization of police personnel was the only intervention that was targeted at police personnel.

TRAINING/SENSITIZATION OF POLICE

There were five articles which primarily focused on training and sensitization of police personnel for gender responsive policing. These studies are mainly from India (Beattie et al. 2015, Punyam et al. 2012, Deloitte 2011, Honduras (UNFPA 2008) and Pakistan (Khalique et al. 2011). Two studies from India (Beattie et al. 2015, Punyam et al. 2012) focused on sensitization of police to prevent violence in FSWs.

ABOUT TRAINING OF POLICE ON GRP

Training of police on gender sensitization is considered a very important GRP intervention. Most of the time training was provided in combination with other interventions such as special cell/unit, WPS and community policing. Training of police personnel mostly included creating awareness and sensitizing police personnel on various issues regarding GBV, training them on how to receive, investigate and prosecute cases of sexual violence or GBV, how to support victims, training on GBV related policies, laws, human rights, etc. It also included preparing a training module and integrating it into the mainstream police curriculum, institutionalizing training in police academies, including training of trainers. It was mostly in the form of training courses, workshops, seminars, advocacy meetings with police personnel, etc. Training was provided for both men and women police. During the design of the training modules, more emphasis was given on attitudinal and behavioural change in police personnel (Deloitte, 2011; Khalique et al., 2011). The duration of training workshop varied from two to six days (United Nations Population Fund [UNFPA], 2008); Deloitte, 2011; Khalique et al., 2011). The duration of training courses for police differed with respect to training centres e.g. in Honduras (UNFPA, 2008), the training in the Police Instruction Centre, a non-degree programme, was composed of 20 sessions of 50-minutes each over the course of 20 days. The National Police Academy curriculum (customized for the academy, more in-depth in nature), consisted of 60 class hours divided into two modules - one that would last during the first two years of the Academy and the second that would be conducted over the last two years.

EVALUATION OF TRAINING AS GRP INTERVENTION

Study designs used for the evaluation of training were two cross sectional surveys (Beattie et al., 2015, Punyam et al., 2012), two mixed method evaluations (Deloitte, 2011, Khalique et al., 2011) and one case study (UNFPA 2008).

The study by Beattie et al. (2015) reported a large-scale, comprehensive HIV prevention program for more than 60,000 FSWs in Karnataka, South India. One of the components of this program was advocacy and training of police officers about the law, HIV and sex workers lives where 12,700 police officers were trained and sensitized. The objective of the study was to examine the changes in reported violence and police arrests over time and to know if there is any association between violence by non-partners (clients, police, pimps, strangers, and rowdies) and police arrest and HIV/STI risk and prevalence.

The article by Punyam et al. (2012) from Andhra Pradesh, India is also focused on violence against FSWs. The objective of the study was to examine the association between the presence of community advocacy groups (CAGs) and female sex workers' (FSWs) access to social entitlements and outcomes of police advocacy. CAGs focused on sensitising the police, local Goondas, auto rickshaw/taxi drivers and others to reduce violence among FSWs. This study measures the way police treat FSWs after the intervention of CAGs.

An independent evaluation of the Gender Sensitive and People Friendly Police Project (GSPP) in Karnataka, India was carried out by Deloitte (2011). The evaluation aimed at assessing the key aspects of the training program such as appropriateness of training content, methodology and approach, transfer of knowledge on gender and child related aspects, applicability of knowledge while handling the cases, institutionalization and extent of program ownership and assessing the impact and benefits of the program.

The article by UNFPA (2008) is a case study of training program for police conducted in Honduras. The main aim of the training was to educate police to consider domestic violence as a crime and to prepare them to enforce law against domestic violence and protect the survivors. The case study looked at the background and need for the intervention, how it was designed and implemented and the major achievements of the intervention. It also highlights the need for sensitising police personnel for effective implementation of domestic violence laws and protection of the victims. It mainly looked at outcomes such as increased reporting of crime, improvement in institutional responses to VAW and increased sensitivity of police towards VAW.

The article by Khaliq et al. (2011) is an evaluation of the Rabta programme, implemented by Rozan, an Islamabad based NGO in Pakistan. The programme began in 1999 as a consequence of a need expressed by the management and instructors of the Police Training College, focusing on developing the capacity of the police to effectively address the issues of violence against women. The evaluation study looked at the ability and knowledge of trained police staff in handling the cases of violence against women effectively and sensitively; and the degree of ownership and institutional change in police institutions regarding sensitivity to violence against women.

QUALITY ASSESSMENT

Training/sensitization of police as a primary intervention is described in table 15.2 (refer to appendix 15) by five studies.

Out of these five studies, cross-sectional study design was adopted by two studies (Beattie et al., 2015; Punyam et al., 2012), for which quality assessment was carried out using Newcastle Ottawa scale for cross-sectional study designs. The quality of both the studies is considered fair.

Two studies (Deloitte, 2011; Khaliq et al., 2011) adapted mixed methods design for which quality assessment was carried out using Mixed Methods Appraisal Tool (MMAT) – Version 2011 Quality assessment for study Deloitte (2011) was not feasible based on screening questions given in the tool. There were no clear qualitative or quantitative research questions/objectives mentioned in the study. The other study (Khaliq et al., 2011) scored 3* on MMAT scale.

It was not possible to carry out the assessment of the study by UNFPA (2008) as it was a case study.

MAIN FINDINGS WITH RESPECT TO OUTCOMES

Training appears to be one of the most frequently used GRP interventions and often in combination with other interventions. The following main findings emerged from the papers that focus on evaluation of programs that had training as a main component of GRP intervention.

REDUCTION IN VIOLENCE AGAINST FEMALE SEX WORKERS

Training and sensitization of police, along with advocacy efforts such as use of community advocacy groups are effective in reducing the police arrest and abuse of female sex workers (FSWs). However, the exact nature of training and sensitization are not provided in the studies. The training efforts were carried out as a part of HIV prevention initiatives among FSWs (Beattie et al., 2015; Punyam et al., 2012).

CHANGE IN KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE OF POLICE PERSONNEL

Three papers discussed the role of training in changing the knowledge and attitude of police personnel. The external evaluation of the three days structured training program (GSPP) (Deloitte, 2011) suggests that training resulted in improvement in knowledge, attitude and application of knowledge in handling the cases of GBV. Though the findings appear to be derived from the survey among 155 trained and untrained police personnel, no quantitative information about difference in knowledge and attitude is provided.

There are mixed impressions about the usefulness of training in convincing police personnel to consider violence against women as crime. For example, in the case study in Honduras report there is noted “high effectiveness” of training whereas the study in Pakistan reports limited impact on this domain, where 67% of trainees were of the view that it is appropriate to solve domestic violence cases within the family. In Honduras, the initiative was deemed overwhelmingly successful. However, no quantitative data were provided in the case study hence the findings cannot be supported with the data. Upon completion of the training, police gained credibility among women

and others affected by domestic violence. A general attitudinal change on personal level was seen in trained police personnel.⁶

The papers also mention several other factors for success of the training programs. For example, the success of three days training program in GSPP is attributed not only to the comprehensive training module and core trainers, but also the leadership of the implementing organization (Karnataka State Police). In the case study in Honduras, political level support, proper co-ordination and co-operation from stakeholders and relevancy of the course materials, etc. resulted in success of the program. In the GSPP program, with the training penetration of 12% among total police personnel in the state of Karnataka and 24% among the civil police personnel in the state, the estimated cost of GSPP is approximately INR 1,222 (approximately 20US\$) per trainee.

IMPROVEMENT IN INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSES TOWARDS VAW

Based on the observations and qualitative interviews of police personnel, three papers (Deloitte, 2011; UNFPA, 2008; Khalique et al., 2011) mentioned strengthening of institutional response towards VAW as one of the outcomes of training. Two papers provided the details. The paper by Deloitte (2011) mentions that a monitoring tool was developed called the Structures, Procedures, Attitudes, Resources and Convergence (SPARC) – a checklist to assess the outcomes at the police station level on various structural, procedural and attitudinal aspects as well as on the availability of resources and extent of convergence. The paper by UNFPA (2008) reports improvement in institutional response on several domains such as 1. The course on gender equality and domestic violence evolved as an institutionalized component in the police education centres 2. Addition of new registries at police stations for domestic and intra-family violence cases 3. Establishment of hotline that provides information, counselling and referrals to emergency services for victims of domestic violence 4. Creation of Gender Unit within the police structure 5. Introduction of a Masters degree course in Human Safety administered through the Superior Police Education Institute 6. Increased recruiting of women police officers.

IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES

AVAILABILITY OF TRAINERS

As argued in the article by Deloitte (2011) the lack of availability of trainers (just four core team members) was viewed as a constraining factor in scaling up and enhancing the reach of the GSPP training.

⁶ As reported in UNFPA (2008, pg. 42), “The number of reported cases of domestic violence had soared, which was believed to be the result of better police enforcement and community relations rather than an increase in intra-family violence.”

ATTITUDE OF/SUPPORT FROM SUPERIOR OFFICERS

Support from senior police personnel was perceived to be very important (Deloitte, 2011; UNFPA, 2008). One of the challenges mentioned by almost all studies was to effectively reach out to veteran police officers who were more cynical and set in their ways.

It was also reported that quite a few policemen tend to view their participation in training programs as a waste of time. In other cases, they tend to look at training programs as an opportunity for "time-off" from their pressure packed routine without caring too much about the objective or purpose of the training program. Many police officers attended the training because they had to be there rather than because they wanted to be there (Deloitte, 2011). Lack of women friendly environment at police station, conservative religious beliefs and social norms were also perceived as barriers for sustaining the impact of the training (Khaliq, 2011).

DURATION OF TRAINING

The three day program was viewed as inadequate with respect to the vast content. Retention of knowledge was also perceived as an issue and hence refresher training was suggested. A long gap after the training could impact on sustaining the benefits of training (Deloitte, 2011).

INADEQUATE FUNDS

The need for adequate funding and a streamlined procedure was expressed in the training program in Honduras (UNFPA, 2008). As stated in pg. 43, *"The limited budget allotted for the initiative proved to be difficult and required staff to work extraordinarily long hours and on weekends, without extra compensation. Additionally, cumbersome policies delayed the purchase of equipment and vehicles."*

SUMMARY

Training of police personnel seems to be a commonly used intervention for GRP, often in combination with other interventions. Of the five papers focused on training and sensitization of police personnel, two discussed training as part of HIV prevention initiative among FSWs, while the remaining three were from the programs aimed at improving GRP. Training is effective in reducing violence against female sex workers, particularly reducing police arrest and improving fair treatment by police. Studies report that training is successful in improving knowledge, attitude and application of knowledge to handle the cases of GBV. However, quantitative data to support this observation was not reported by the studies. Based on the qualitative data and observations, studies also report improvement in institutional response towards VAW following training. Several challenges in terms of gender biased attitude, social cultural and religious norms, lack of seriousness about gender based violence were reported that could act as a deterrent for training to be effective. Providing training to young recruits, involving senior police personnel in the process, leadership of the implementing organization, political support and proper co-ordination were reported as factors that determine the success of training. Studies evaluating sustained change due to training are lacking.

INTERVENTIONS TARGETING SYSTEM AND STRUCTURES

GRP interventions that aim to establish systems (such as policies, SOPs) or structures such as women police stations, hotlines are described below.

(ALL) WOMEN POLICE STATION (WPS)

There are six articles that primarily described Women Police Stations (WPS) as an intervention for gender responsive policing (Hautzinger, 1997; Perova et al., 2015; UN Women, 2011; Shekhar et al., 2006; Natarajan, 2006; Natarajan, 2005). The studies come from selected programs mainly in India (in the state of Tamil Nadu) and Brazil (for example, Salvador's *Delegacia de Proteção da Mulher* (DPM) or Police Station for the Protection of Women).

ABOUT WPS

A generally agreed upon understanding of women police station (WPS) is that it is a specialized police station, staffed (in principle) wholly by women and responding to complaints lodged exclusively by women (UN Women, 2011; Natarajan, 2005). One of the core assumptions behind setting up women police stations is that women victims would be more comfortable in going to the WPS than to police stations staffed solely by men, and would generally prefer to confide in women officers (Natarajan, 2005). Establishment of such women police stations is now almost an institutional strategy. India and Brazil are among the few countries that have a significant number of WPS (UN Women, 2011; Natarajan, 2005).

The activities that are mainly carried out at the WPS are 1) provision of direct services such as counselling and psychological support, medical services, legal information 2) Providing temporary shelters to women victims of violence 3) police protection, referral and networking with other police and judicial services.

EVALUATION OF WPS

As can be seen in Table 16.3 (refer to appendix 16), of these six studies three were mixed methods evaluation, two case studies and one cross-sectional survey. The article by Hautzinger (1997) centres on the question of whose interests are being served by the creation of Salvador's DPM. By using the qualitative tools such as observations and interviews, the authors analyse the conception of gender among policewomen and how that affects the services provided in WPS. The study by Perova et al. (2015) mainly looks at the impact of WPS in reducing female homicide rates. The study doesn't provide any evidence on effectiveness of WPS in managing non-fatal forms of domestic violence. Though reported to be mixed methods, the article did not describe the qualitative component, neither was the reference provided where the qualitative results are published. The article by UN Women (2011) is a summary article of how the WPS programs in four countries are doing. The document does not provide any information about the methodology of the study. The three articles from India are mainly around counselling. The article by Shekhar et al. (2006) describes the role of trained counsellor in WPS whereas the Natarajan (2006) and Natarajan (2005) describes the role of

WPS, particularly online training to women police in dispute resolution and women's satisfaction about it.

QUALITY ASSESSMENT

Women Police Station as a primary intervention is described in Table 15.3 (refer to appendix 15) by six studies. Out of these six studies, mixed methods study design was adapted by two studies, (Perova et al., 2015; Natarajan, 2005), for which quality assessment was carried out using MMAT. The study (Perova et al., 2015) scored 7* on MMAT scale and the other study (Natarajan, 2005) scored 8*. It showed that the criteria for methodological quality was met by 75% in the study by Perova et al. (2015). The study by Natarajan (2005) scored 100% on MMAT Scale and it met all the criteria for methodological quality. The quality assessment was not carried out for the rest of the studies, i.e. by Hautzinger (1997), UN Women (2011), Natarajan (2006) and Shekhar et al. (2006) as they were case studies.

MAIN FINDINGS WITH RESPECT TO OUTCOMES

The WPS continue to be one of the most important entry points for accessing the justice system and specialized services in general. The studies reporting WPS as a primary focus have considered various outcomes at different levels. Out of six studies, three analyzed data reported by women regarding their perception about WPS (Natarajan, 2005; UN Women, 2011; Shekhar et al., 2006), two analyzed data reported by women police at WPS regarding the knowledge and skills (Hautzinger, 1997; Natarajan, 2006) and one study analyzed secondary data on death records to understand effect of WPS on homicide rate (Perova et al., 2015).

WOMEN'S SATISFACTION FROM POLICING SERVICES

Three studies (Natarajan, 2005; UN Women, 2011; Shekhar et al., 2006) reported women's satisfaction regarding different services they received at WPS. For example, Natarajan (2005) reported that most of the women (93%) were satisfied with the immediate response of the police. A large majority (88%) also reported that the police were helpful in listening to their problems and tried hard to resolve their disputes through meetings with the husbands and other family members. 68% of women were satisfied with counselling services provided by AWPS. Shekhar et al. (2006) reported female victims' satisfaction with the counselling services at WPS.

REDUCTION IN VIOLENCE

Two studies (Natarajan, 2005; Perova et al., 2015) analysed the role of WPS in reducing violence. Based on the qualitative interviews of 60 female victims of violence, Natarajan (2005) reported that WPS intervention resulted in a 50% reduction in physical violence from the husband. A quantitative study by Perova et al. (2015) suggests that there is no effect of WPS on the homicide rate of females aged 15 to 49. However, carrying out the analysis on sub-groups depending on the location, size of a municipality and age, suggest that WPS trigger reduction in domestic violence among subgroups of women. Establishing a WPS in a municipality located in a state capital or metropolitan area is

associated with a reduction in the homicide rate by 1.23 deaths for 100,000 women. This roughly amounts to a 17 percent reduction in average female homicide rate in capital cities and metropolitan areas. WPS appear to have no effect on female homicides in small cities and rural areas, which have a slightly smaller average female homicide rate of 4.9. The possible explanation for this observation was that there were several barriers in non-metropolitan area such as scant economic opportunities, traditional social norms, lack of public financial resources and longer distances to service centres.

CHANGE IN ATTITUDE, KNOWLEDGE AND BEHAVIOUR OF POLICE PERSONNEL AT WPS

Based on the qualitative pre and post intervention oral and written assessment, the study by Natarajan (2006) reported that online training of women police at WPS resulted in increased knowledge and skills for dispute resolution, counselling and data management.

OTHER OUTCOME

The paper by Hautzinger (1997) is a case study based on qualitative interviews and observations. It argues that policewomen without special training to handle cases of violence against women are no better than male police. There is no clear outcome reported in this paper which mainly examines the working of WPS from a feminist perspective.

IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES

1. Problems with assuming the 'natural' female-female affinity

As argued by Hautzinger (1997) and mentioned by others (for example, Natarajan (2006)), there is a popular assumption that women police working at WPS, by virtue of being women, will have the sensitivity and the skills to handle the issues that women victims comes with. This assumption has led to a lack of proper training to women on dealing with the victims. The following quotation reproduced from Hautzinger (1997, pg. 8) illustrates the point.

"Thus, the key qualifications required of a police agent working in the Salvador DPM are that she has general police training and that she be female. If there is something special about the service she provides, how is it derived? Through "naturally held" feminine characteristics, once summarized as "loving, abnegating, having a spirit of sacrifice, generosity" (Chauf 1984, 47)? Does she acquire these admirable traits by socialization? Or might these attitudes be activated by exposure to the magnitude of violence on the "front line" in the DPM?"

2. The gender attitude of the women police at WPS

Linked with the first problem of assuming natural affinity between women, the problematic and often male chauvinistic gender attitudes have been reported among women police working at WPS. Hautzinger (1997, pg. 9), in her articles, highlights this by quoting her discussion with an activist *"at times the policewomen themselves are extremely machista (male chauvinist): they think that the woman actually wants to be beaten, that she provokes it. Police that are genuinely interested in this*

issue, that have some comprehension of the problem, are few.” Also her observation of the way policewomen deal with the petitions confirms the sexist attitude among them. This can lead to policewomen blaming the victim for provoking abuse and wrongly giving them the advice to accept their disadvantaged position as a way to resolve the issue.

3. Authoritarian attitude

Many times women police officers find it difficult to act more like social workers than police and as result they tend to be too authoritarian in their dealings with petitioners.⁷

4. Other challenges

Other implementation challenges highlighted in these articles include lack of staff, overburdened staff, lack of formal training to provide specialized services such as counselling, record keeping etc. In addition, one of the debates on WPS is that it marginalizes the issue of GBV by creating a structure where issues of women are addressed by women without much involvement and responsibility by others.

SUMMARY

The six papers that focused on WPS examined different outcomes based on the analysis of data from women, police personnel and secondary data (death records). WPS is engaged with providing services to women such as counselling and dispute resolution. Women who are victims of violence seem to be satisfied with the services they receive at WPS. Women who accessed WPS reported a reduction in physical violence by their husband due to intervention from women police. It appears that appropriate training of women police is important for effective implementation of WPS. A case study by Hautzinger (1997) noted that policewomen without special training to handle cases of violence against women are no better than male police. It was argued that women, merely on the basis of their gender, are not better equipped to handle cases of GBV. Several implementation challenges such as authoritarian attitude, gender norms and lack of training among women police were reported. A comparative study of all WPS vs more trained women police officers in mainstream policing would be beneficial.

SPECIAL CELLS/UNITS/DEPARTMENTS/SUPPORT CENTRES

There are six articles that primarily described Special cells/units/departments/support centres as an intervention for gender responsive policing (Swaine, 2003; Keesbury et al., 2009; United Nations Development Fund for Women [UNIFEM], 2012; Seelinger, 2014; Apte, 2004; Mahila Salah Evam Suraksha Kendra [MSESK], 2002). The studies are mainly from India and describe support centres in the states of Rajasthan (Mahila Salah evam Suraksha Kendra) and Maharashtra (Special cell for

⁷ As reported by Natarajan (2005, pg. 101), *“most of the victim women interviewed had a positive opinion about the women police. Their only criticisms concerned authoritarianism and crude language used during the resolution process—but they preferred women officers to men in dealing with their family problems”*

women & children). The other studies describe specialized police units: Vulnerable Police unit (Timor- Leste), Victim Support Unit (Zambia), National Police Gender Desk (Rwanda), Women and Children's Protection Service (Liberia), Family Support Units (Sierra Leone) and the Child and Family Protection Unit, Gender- Based Violence Department within the Criminal Investigations Directorate (Uganda).

ABOUT SPECIAL CELLS/UNITS/DEPARTMENTS/SUPPORT CENTRES

Establishment of Special cells/units/departments/support centres reflects the commitment of and efforts by the governments and police force towards preventing and responding to violence against women and children. The specialized police units were established as a strategy to improve the investigation and prosecution of either sexual or gender-based violence (Swaine, 2003; Keesbury et al., 2009; Seelinger, 2014; UNIFEM, 2012). The units are staffed by specially trained police (Seelinger, Swaine, Keesbury, UNIFEM) and operate within the police system. The specialised units also provide other interventions, either stand-alone or combinations, like community policing (UNIFEM), community awareness programs (Keesbury, Seelinger, UNIFEM), toll-free hotline, assistance to survivors of GBV in accessing services (UNIFEM) and police provision of EC (emergency contraception) to survivors of GBV (Keesbury).

The support centres were established to provide services to the victims, for redressal of their grievances, not limited to accessing the police stations (Apte, 2004; MSES, 2002). They were primarily meant to be counselling cells and established based on the understanding that GBV is not just a crime but an act which requires multi-sectoral interventions. Unlike the special units, these support centres are staffed with social workers, volunteers or health care/legal aid providers and need not always be located within the police stations (MSES, 2002). They receive infrastructural and logistics support from the police force. The interventions provided by these support centres are diverse, case specific and vary from providing referral services such as shelters, rehabilitation centres, health care facilities to providing legal aid and enlisting police help.

EVALUATION OF SPECIAL CELLS/UNITS/DEPARTMENTS/SUPPORT CENTRES AS GRP INTERVENTIONS

Study designs used for the evaluation of Special cells/units/departments/support centres as GRP interventions were two qualitative/ethnographic studies (Swaine, 2003; Seelinger, 2014), one mixed methods study (Keesbury et al., 2009), one case study (UNIFEM, 2012), one impact evaluation study including both qualitative and quantitative components (Apte, 2004) and one descriptive study (MSES, 2002).

The study by Swaine (2003) looked at the traditional local and formal justice systems in Timor-Leste. The objective of this study was to gain information regarding how the local justice systems handle GBV cases; and how the formal justice system including police and other service providers utilize the local justice systems. On the basis of the interviews with VPU officers reported in the study, some of the challenges faced in effective implementation by Vulnerable Police Unit (VPU) in Timor-Leste were identified.

The study by Seelinger (2014) examines the national level accountability systems and challenges (general and conflict specific) related to sexual violence in Kenya, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Uganda during periods of armed conflict or unrest. It also marks the emergence of specialised units investigating either sexual violence or international crimes, describing the operational gaps between them. The study described the specialised police units in Liberia, Sierra Leone and Uganda in detail and discussed the specific challenges faced by these units. Training of the police personnel staffed in these special units and community outreach programs (just in Sierra Leone) are some of the other interventions associated with the special units.

The study by Keesbury et al. (2009) is an operations research study to evaluate the feasibility of equipping VSU officers to provide EC (emergency contraception) to survivors of sexual violence. This pilot intervention is intended to strengthen the VSU, which is specifically tasked with responding to sexual violence in Zambia. The intervention known as 'the Copperbelt model' was recommended recognising the need to strengthen the link between health service providers and police. The other interventions carried out by VSU under this Copperbelt model included training of VSU officers to deliver EC, police provision of EC to survivors of GBV, awareness programs for the community, training and sensitizing health care providers.

The case study by UNIFEM (2012) is an evaluation of the Gender Desk established at the Rwanda National Police in 2005, funded under the project, Enhancing Protection from Gender Based Violence (GBV), implemented by UNIFEM with funding from UNDP. The study briefly describes the overall activities carried out under this program and key findings of these efforts. It also provides challenges faced and recommendations for improving the effectiveness of this initiative. The various interventions implemented under the Gender Desk include deployment of gender focal points, development of training manuals, policy and SOP on child, domestic and gender-based violence, awareness and sensitization of community and police, community policing, toll-free hotline, and assistance to survivors of GBV in accessing services.

The study by Apte (2004) evaluates the ten Special Cells for Women and Children operating in Maharashtra, India. The study was intended to understand and quantify the perception of women clients regarding the services provided by the special cell and their usefulness. Such an understanding would help in improving the quality of services and making desired changes. The study also looked at the perceptions of police personnel regarding effectiveness of these cells, their opinions regarding integration of the intervention within the system. The special cells were conceived as counselling cells for victims of violence, they collaborate with police and are located within police stations/commissioners' offices. The cell workers intervene on behalf of the clients in disputes, aids them in seeking redressal.

The study on Mahila Salah evam Suraksha Kendra (MSESK, 2002) reports the cases dealt by the support centre operating in Rajasthan, India. The objective of the report is to highlight the issues faced during implantation and to provide recommendations. The centre provides case specific and diverse interventions like referrals to services, enlisting police help, providing legal aid and counselling.

QUALITY ASSESSMENT

Special cells as a primary intervention is described by six studies in Table 15.4 (refer to appendix 15). Out of these studies under the special cells, the cross-sectional study design, was adopted by one study (Apte, 2004) for which quality assessment was carried out using Newcastle Ottawa quality assessment scale for cross-sectional study designs. The study was of fair quality with the overall rating of 5*. The mixed method study by Keesbury et al. (2009), with the overall score of MMAT- 4*, shows that the methodological quality of the study met 75% of the criteria.

The CASP tool for the quality assessment on the qualitative studies Swaine (2003) and Seelinger (2014) suggested that the results from these studies are valid.

It was not possible to carry out the assessment for the studies UNIFEM (2012) and MSES (2002) as both study designs adapted by the above mentioned papers were case studies.

MAIN FINDINGS WITH RESPECT TO OUTCOMES

Setting up special units and support centres seems to be a promising approach from the police force in addressing GBV. Increased reporting of cases, improvement in institutional responses, enhanced sensitivity among the officers, high degree of satisfaction in the services received, reduction in the violence against women are the major outcomes observed from the studies (Apte, 2004; Keesbury et al., 2009; UNIFEM, 2012).

INCREASED REPORTING OF CASES

Out of the two studies which described this outcome (Keesbury et al., 2009; UNIFEM, 2012), only one paper gave quantitative information. Keesbury et al. (2009) states that there has been an increase of 48% in the reporting of sexual violence cases in the participating police stations, from the year 2006 to 2007.⁸

ENHANCED SENSITIVITY AMONG THE OFFICERS

No quantitative information was available from the two studies which mentioned this outcome. As reported by Keesbury et al. (2009, pg 27),

“FGDs conducted with trained officers at the study’s conclusion indicated that in all participating police stations, intake procedures for sexual assault survivors had been amended to reflect greater appropriateness and sensitivity to the survivor. In all study sites, officers reported that as a result of the intervention, survivors were no longer required to wait in line with other clients.” Swaine (2003,

⁸ Quote from Keesbury et al. (2009, pg iii) *“Now we quickly report to the police because we know we will find assistance like EC.”*

Quoting UNIFEM (2012, Pg 7), *“The free hotline has provided a good service to survivors of SGBV, leading to increased reporting and access to other services such as legal, medical, psychosocial services.”*

pg 37) states that, *“Most of the VPU officers we met came across as very sympathetic to women and their circumstances and wished to assist them in whatever way they could.”*

IMPROVEMENT IN INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSES

Keesbury et al. (2009) shows that trained VSU officers consistently referred survivors of sexual violence to other health-care services, with three out of the five intervention sites reporting referral rates of 95 per cent or higher. The study also demonstrates that police can safely and effectively provide EC to survivors of SGBV.⁹

Deployment of gender focal points for rapid response to GBV reporting, the development of SOPs on Child, Domestic and Gender-based Violence and training manuals, establishing community based partnerships and assistance in seeking medical or psychological help are some of the institutional responses under the Rwandan National Police Gender Desk (UNIFEM, 2012).

MSESK (2002) reflects improvement in institutional responses in the form of major source of referrals to the centre and in the police station associated with the centre, the disposal of FIRs in cases u/s 498-A have been observed to be exemplary.

HIGH DEGREE OF SATISFACTION IN THE SERVICES RECEIVED

Apte (2004) reports that 93.4% of the clients were largely satisfied with the services provided by the special cell. As reported by Keesbury et al. (2009) community members from target communities reported a high degree of satisfaction with the outreach activities conducted by VSU officers under the study.

REDUCTION IN THE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Apte (2004) reports that 21.5% of the victims who sought intervention from the special cell, conveyed that the husband stopped beating or there was a considerable reduction in violence. Mental harassment by the husband reduced by 14.2% while in the case of harassment by in-laws the figure reduced to 7.3% or stopped.

OTHER

The evaluation of the Copperbelt Model (Keesbury et al., 2009) saw an increase in providers' attention to ensuring proper documentation. Improved working relationship between the police-health sectors (an important objective of intervention) was also achieved. After the implementation of the project, there was an increase in communication and cooperation among the health and the police sectors. The trained VSU officers were more sensitive while handling the cases of sexual

⁹ As reported in pg. 17, *“Over the life of the intervention, VSU officers in all 20 stations provided a total of 357 doses of EC to survivors of sexual violence. Of these, 195 (55 percent) were provided by the five stations that participated in the intervention for all three years. No adverse events or complaints were reported in any of these cases.”*

assault and providing of EC pills to the victims. The Copperbelt model was perceived as sustainable and cost-effective by health officials.

The Gender Desk has become an institutionalized response mechanism to cases of GBV and it takes a sustainable approach by engaging and involving communities and other service providers (UNIFEM, 2012).

The evaluation of the special cell (Apte, 2004) saw 92.7% of the clients stating the usefulness of the cell and need for the intervention to be replicated within the police system. 93.4% of the clients were largely satisfied with the services provided, 50.8% of them felt strengthened to deal with any kind of eventuality and 41.9% gained the confidence to contact police without fear. Irrespective of the extent of services received, most clients acknowledged the sincere efforts of the cell workers.

CHALLENGES IN IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTERVENTIONS

1. Administrative practices

Routine transfers of providers (e.g. specially trained officers) between stations or units results in declining provision rates (Keesbury et al., 2009) and undermines the effectiveness and stability of the specialized units (Seelinger, 2014).

2. Lack of formal training to deal with GBV cases

Training of police officers to deal with GBV cases is often not prioritised and hence inadequate (Seelinger, 2014), resulting in incompetency.

3. Lack of confidence in the system

Survivors' reluctance in assessing services can be often traced to their lack of confidence in the justice system and it is prominent where the service provider itself is implicated. Lack of protection programs also concern the clients who fear reprisals for reporting GBV (Seelinger, 2014).

4. Inadequate staff

In the study by Swaine (2003), it was reported that there were only two VPU officers for an entire district. The officers appear to be under a lot of pressure due to the need to process cases quickly. Therefore, when these officers are not available, victims have to report cases to police officers who may not be sensitive to the issues surrounding violence against women.

5. Lack of sensitivity to VAW

Insensitivity of medical officers, court and police personnel results in trivialising the issue of VAW. Insensitive police officers will send the women back into violent situations without ensuring protection or holding the perpetrator accountable.¹⁰

¹⁰ The following quotation reproduced from Swaine (2003, pg 40) illustrates this point, "Sometimes the victim comes in and they have only been slapped once and we advise them to go back to the *Chefe do Suco*, but the victim says that if we don't take her statement she will go and commit suicide."

6. Attitudes within the police force

Gender bias, trivialising crimes, creating deliberate delays in proceeding with the interest of protecting the perpetrator (MSESK, 2002) and uneasy relationships between special units and rest of the police force (Seelinger, 2014; Swaine, 2003) are challenges related to attitudes within the police force.¹¹

7. Other

Other challenges were difficulties in regard to management, supervision of the intervention (Keesbury et al., 2009) and accessing services (difficulty in obtaining transportation, distance to the centres and associated costs) (MSESK, 2002; Keesbury et al., 2009). The service providers (including specialised units) also faced lack of vehicular and logistical support which affected follow-ups, referrals and investigation of cases (MSESK, 2002; Seelinger, 2014).

In certain cases, the main challenge to effective law enforcement is the victims themselves and their withdrawal of cases.

NEGATIVE CONSEQUENCES/POTENTIAL RISK

One of the potential risks of negative consequences of creating special units to handle GBV cases is the marginalization of the response. GBV is a multidimensional problem. However, once a specialized unit is established, other actors may give up their responsibility to address this issue. This is particularly problematic where specialized respondents are limited in number and not present everywhere, particularly in rural areas. Therefore it is important that general police officers are at least able to detect and refer sexual and gender-based violence cases.

SUMMARY

Only two studies describe the evaluation of the interventions (Keesbury et al., 2009; Apte, 2004). The Copperbelt model is found to be successful, sustainable and effective. A special cell for women and children is found to be useful and the clients felt that there is a need for it to be replicated within the system. The sustainability of the interventions can be achieved through greater engagement of community and other service providers (UNIFEM, 2012; Keesbury et al., 2009). Enhanced institutional responses for GBV in the form of specialised units and support centres improve accountability even in the face of challenges.

¹¹ The following quote taken from Seelinger (2014, pg. 555) illustrates the above point. *“Interviewees in both Uganda and Liberia noted initial tensions and institutional sensitivity, particularly where officers from separate corps perceived competition for resources.”*

ONE STOP CENTERS (OSC)

There are four reports that primarily described One Stop Centers (OSC) as an intervention for gender responsive policing. The studies are selected programs mainly introduced in Kenya, Zambia & Rwanda (East Africa).

ABOUT ONE STOP CENTERS (OSCS)

OSCs are designed to meet the needs of men, women and children who have experienced physical, sexual/psychological violence and abuse. It is focused on supporting the wellbeing and resilience of the victim and his/her family to avoiding causing further harm or suffering to the victim and to break the cycle of violence, increase the number of convictions and mobilize communities and local leaders to prevent and respond to violence. It provides 24-hour service. The training includes sensitization on SGBV among the gender desk police personnel and the community policing officers, either through workshops or on-the-job training is provided.

EVALUATION

As provided in table 4, four studies conducted includes OSC as their interventions with a comparative case study, cross sectional study and a mixed method study.

A cross country comparative case study was conducted in Kenya and Zambia by Jill Keesbury et al. in 2012, where the quality aspects included interviews with respondents being 15-20 in number. 15 survivors from Zambia and 10 survivors from Kenya were recruited and quantitative aspects included were the records, reviews and facility inventories. Sensitization of the trainees focused on issues of SGBV, while interventions were delivered through trained staff. The outcome of this study led to increased access to services, satisfaction on providers of services and fair response and empathy showed towards the survivors. The survivors reported that police rarely visited crime scenes and rarely arrested perpetrators.

Another cross sectional study conducted in Zambia by Sylvie Morel-Seytoux (August 2010), A safer Zambia Program-USAID/Zambia (ASAZA), was initiated including both the national and community based public awareness campaigns. The ASAZA, Coordinated Response Centers (CRCs) provide counselling and referrals to the GBV related issues. A qualitative interview to assess the knowledge, Attitude and practice survey (KAP) of individuals included 240 key informant interviews and also conducted a desk review of 36 key monitoring and evaluation reports and background documents, including progress reports, training materials and other program records. Results showed an improvement in the quality of care and services provided to GBV survivors and other community members.

Another mixed methods study on final evaluation of Rwandan government and one UN IOSC was conducted by Tania Bernath in January 2013, which included qualitative methods as well as quantitative which utilized a Multi-Disciplinary Investigative and Intervention Team (MDIIT) model

where the IOSC staff were provided training on the MDIIT model either through a formal education program or on-the-job training. IOSC staff were also trained in awareness raising materials developed to inform people about IOSC services. The outcome of this intervention was that approximately 64% women and girls reported cases of sexual violence and approximately 27% of the women and girls reported cases of domestic violence. Overall, the IOSC estimates that approximately 4569 victims of GBV and child abuse have been assisted between June 2009 and October 2012. Victims had high level of satisfaction with the IOSC and benefitted from the services.

The descriptive paper by Hodari (2014), Rwanda explains the type of multi-sectoral approach rendered to the survivors who come to the centre. The survivors of GBV are met by a social worker, who is trained in basic counselling skills, the medical provider is responsible for medical care and collection of evidence, the psychosocial provider provides counselling to the victims and the police officer files the report and forwards it to legal justice systems if required.

QUALITY ASSESSMENT

OSC as a primary intervention is described in Table 15.5 (refer to appendix 15) by four studies. Out of these four studies, the mixed method study design was being adapted by two studies (Morel-Seytoux et al., 2010; Bernath et al., 2013) with the overall score of MMAT -9* and 11* that shows that the methodological quality of the study met 100% of the criteria. We did not carry out the quality assessment for the descriptive case studies by (Hodari, 2014; Keesbury et al., 2012).

MAIN FINDINGS WITH RESPECT TO OUTCOMES

The study by Bernath et al. (2013) reports that many GBV victims are not aware of the OSC services provided by the OSC. It also reports that many of the OSC staff lacked formal training and skills to appropriately address GBV issues. From the IOSC data available, it was reported that 64% of the sexual violence cases and 27% of domestic violence cases between June 2009 and October 2012 were reported by women and girls. Overall, the IOSC estimates that approximately 4569 victims of GBV and child abuse have been assisted between June 2009 and October 2012. Victims showed high level of satisfaction with the IOSC services.

As seen in the study on GBV programming evaluation in Zambia (Morel-Seytoux, 2010), the respondents in the ASAZA, as concluded by interviews and FGDs reports, were knowledgeable about the program and expressed sincere appreciation with regard to a change of attitude towards GBV as a result of a range of activities provided by ASAZA in their communities. Their perceptions and misconceptions about GBV had been greatly enlightened through ASAZA. The KAP survey reported that levels of awareness with regards to GBV had been raised from 67% to 82%, from the VSU officers interviewed shows that GBV cases have reduced in their areas.

In the review and evaluation study done by Jill Keesbury in the year 2012, the findings show that NGO-owned OSC model and the health facility based OSC owned by an NGO did not offer healthcare services to survivors reporting SGBV to their centers in Zambia but whereas in Kenya OSCs were found to offer healthcare services. Kenya showed 83% of the survivors met a counsellor on their first visit to Kenyatta National Hospital (KNH) & Moi Teaching & Referral Hospital (MTRH) whereas in

Zambia 49% met a counselor on their first visit to health facility. The survivors of GBV reported that the police first tended to perceive sexual violence as more of a legal issue than a health issue. Although survivors incurred transport costs to the OSCs they were satisfied with the services (Kenya). In both the countries the outcome was increased access to services, with all survivors and care givers who sought services in KNH, MTRH and Mansa very satisfied with providers engagement with them and also the empathy that was shown towards them by the providers.

CHALLENGES IN IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTERVENTIONS

As seen in the Keesbury et al. (2012) study, while for the hospital owned OSCs the linkages to justice systems remained weak, NGO owned OSC models were perceived to have a strong linkage with the justice system. Their medical and referral systems were however weak. Without proper linkages of the different services, it is unlikely that women would have completely benefitted.

The challenges faced by the NGO owned OSC models set up in the Zambia were inadequate infrastructure, supplies, equipment and staff. Affording the transportation cost was the main challenge faced by the GBV survivors.

ADEQUATE STAFF

In the case report by Morel-Seytoux et al. (2010), we can see that most CRCs do not provide 24-hour services and are understaffed. Survivors reporting to the police or to the hospital after hours are not being routed through ASAZA. Lack of transport especially at night remains a key challenge for the service delivery.

OTHER

Lack of awareness regarding OSC prevented the survivors from utilizing the offered services.¹² Insufficient funds for follow-up activities, lack of full time legal advisor resulting in limited legal support, inadequate formal training are some other constraints, the IOSC face.

SUMMARY

It appears that OSCs are resulting in improved access to quality services rendered for women and children in reduction of Gender Based Violence. It would be better to have 24 hour services in these OSCs and the services being given for free along with the transport facilities, so that all the survivors of GBV will be able to approach and report the case. As per some interview results seen there is still a need for awareness in places and measures to keep this raising of awareness should be attempted. However, several implementation challenges remain.

¹² As reported by Bernath et al (2013, pg 30), *“The lack of sustained awareness raising might help explain that in 2012 actually fewer victims sought services at the IOSC than either in 2010 or 2011”*.

COMBINED REPORTING OF MULTIPLE INTERVENTIONS

As mentioned earlier two reports, Ellsberg et al. (2012) and Ospina (2010), are a compilation of different GRP interventions conducted in different countries. The insights from these studies are described here.

A. The paper by Ellsberg et al. (2012) assessed current approaches to addressing violence against women and girls in five of Australia's partner countries; Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu and Timor-Leste. The study tries to investigate the progress made in strategies put forth by Ausaid for advancing the VAW agenda. It was a mixed methods study and online survey and in-depth interview was conducted with 115 police personnel and 55 key informants including donors, service providers, government officials, local women's rights activists, and faith-based groups in these five countries combined. Due to the small number of respondents from each country, and concern over compromising the confidentiality and privacy of individual informants, the results of online survey were not disaggregated by country. Hence the country specific observations are mainly based on qualitative data. It should also be noted that there was no fieldwork carried out and hence no observation of the interventions could be made.

The interventions in these countries included:

1. Timor-Leste Police Development Program (Timor-Leste): This promotes behaviour change among state agents through training on various topics related to domestic violence and other legislation. It takes a 'train the trainers' approach.
2. The Pacific Prevention of Domestic Violence Program (the Pacific Islands): An initiative of the New Zealand Government's aid program, New Zealand Police and the Pacific Islands Chiefs of Police. The program involves both regional and national level components; training and creating partnerships are major components.
3. The Sexual Offence Squad (SOS) since 1980s and the Family and Sexual Violence Units (FSVUs) under the Frontline Policing Improvement Project (Papua New Guinea) since 2008.
4. No-Drop Policy (Fiji) for police handling domestic violence cases as a promising practice to discourage women from withdrawing complaints against abusive husbands due to pressure from the abuser or his family.

Overall impressions about these interventions reported were:

1. Timor-Leste Police Development Program (Timor-Leste): Proven more effective than training field officers themselves due to the hierarchical sensibilities of Timorese culture and the police force itself.
2. The Pacific Prevention of Domestic Violence Program (the Pacific Islands): Also as part of the program, an analysis of the status quo of the justice sector with respect to violence against women in Vanuatu has recently been completed. The evaluation found that women felt that younger police

officers better understood the issue but also revealed that there is much uncertainty about how cases of domestic violence should be handled.

3. The Sexual Offence Squad (SOS) since 1980s and the Family and Sexual Violence Units (FSVUs) under the Frontline Policing Improvement Project (Papua New Guinea): It is generally felt that this pilot program has strengthened the police response to survivors of violence and has strengthened the relationship between the police and service providers.

4. No-Drop Policy (Fiji): Although the policy has been in place for many years, and training by the Fiji Women's Crisis Centre and The Pacific Regional Rights Resource Team continues, service providers reported that the police have to be continuously reminded of the laws, as they still are inclined to send women home to reconcile with their husbands, or to minimize their complaints in other ways.

B. The study by Ospina (2010) is a ten-year impact study on implementation of UN security council resolution 1325 (2000) on women, peace and security in peacekeeping in South Africa, Afghanistan, Sudan, Liberia, Timor-Leste, Chad, Sierra Leone, Haiti, DRC and Burundi. This paper is not specifically focused on GRP. However, there is a component of involving women in policing services and security sector reforms and establishing special units as part of peacekeeping mission. The study covered ten peacekeeping missions with different security mandates (all incorporating women, peace and security) operating in nine host-countries, each with distinct cultural and social norms shaping gender roles and relations. This was a qualitative impact evaluation study conducted with the objective of assessing the impact of peacekeeping operations in the advancement of women's rights and the promotion of gender equality in accordance with SCR 1325.

The GRP interventions described in the study are: gender training of police personnel; establishment of special units/cells; and recruitment of more women police officers which were part of UN peacekeeping mission. However the achievements and challenges recruitment of more women police officers are described clearly.

Important achievements and challenges are:

1. The deployment of female uniformed peacekeepers is generally very well received by conflict-affected communities, especially by women.

2. Attempts to introduce gender sensitive reforms in the national security sectors have had mixed results. Although a number of national security institutions have adopted policies related to increasing the number of women in their ranks in only a few countries has there been a significant increase in the proportion of women in the security institutions. In almost all countries their numbers remain low.

3. Though there has been an increase in the employment of women in the security sector, the representation of women in this sector remains very low. The nature of security institutions and societal attitudes serve as deterrents to women joining the security forces. Most security institutions have patriarchal organizational cultures and few incentives for women to join them. Cultural resistance to women's participation in public life (Afghanistan); disrespecting women police (DRC);

belief that women in uniform will bring shame to the family and cultural gender stereotypes were important barriers to women's participation in security forces.

4. Deployment of more female UN police and military personnel has generally been viewed very positively by host countries, including for their influence as role models. Their presence has challenged traditional ideas of gender roles, encouraged women and girls to enter the security sector and improved women's perception of their security. Requests have been made by communities to increase the number of uniformed female officers.

6. SUMMARY OF OVERALL EVIDENCE

Primary question: How effective are different Gender Responsive Policing interventions in LMICs in terms of design, implementation and acceptance by target and participant groups?

Collectively the GRP interventions that were identified in this review were effective in terms of eliciting positive responses from a majority of the target population. *Community policing* is proven to be a promising intervention to increase confidence and satisfaction among women, change the behaviour and attitude of the police, reduce reluctance in approaching the police station, reduce violence in terms of eve-teasing and increased reporting of the violence. *Training/sensitization* of police seems to improve knowledge, attitude and practices among police personnel, reduce fear of approaching police among women and has improvement in institutional responses to VAW. *Women police station* seems to increase access to police services and reduction in violence in women victims of domestic violence. The counselling and psychological support provided by women police to the victims of violence seems to help them in resolving conflict with the partner and hence increase their satisfaction with policing services. However, to achieve this, specialised training to staff working at WPS on handling cases of GBV and counselling is needed. *Special cells/units* seem to be effective in increasing reporting of cases, improvement in institutional responses and enhancing sensitivity among the officers. There was satisfaction in the community about the services provided in these units.

Considering the lack of rigorous evaluation studies on understanding effectiveness of GRP intervention, the overarching primary question is answered through the following sub questions. While presenting the results, all sub-questions, including the question of effectiveness, are addressed for each GRP intervention.

1. What are the principles, components and theories of change of interventions to enhance the gender responsiveness of policing?

We conceptualized that the GRP interventions would be implemented at three levels, targeting women and community; police personnel; and system and structures. The review of evidence, mainly coming from different programs clearly show that, often, these levels were combined in a package to design and implement GRP interventions. Also the distinction between the bottom-up and top-down approach of intervention appears to be blurred. The intervention can start as a bottom-up initiative; for example, community policing and can get institutionalized and hence continue to operate as a top-down approach.

From the included literature we could identify **four underlying principles** for designing GRP intervention.

1. Improve knowledge, attitude and practices of police personnel in order to make their response more gender sensitive
2. Create gender segregated spaces to increase women's comfort in accessing policing services
3. Provide a range of services, including counselling, medical aid, legal aid to women

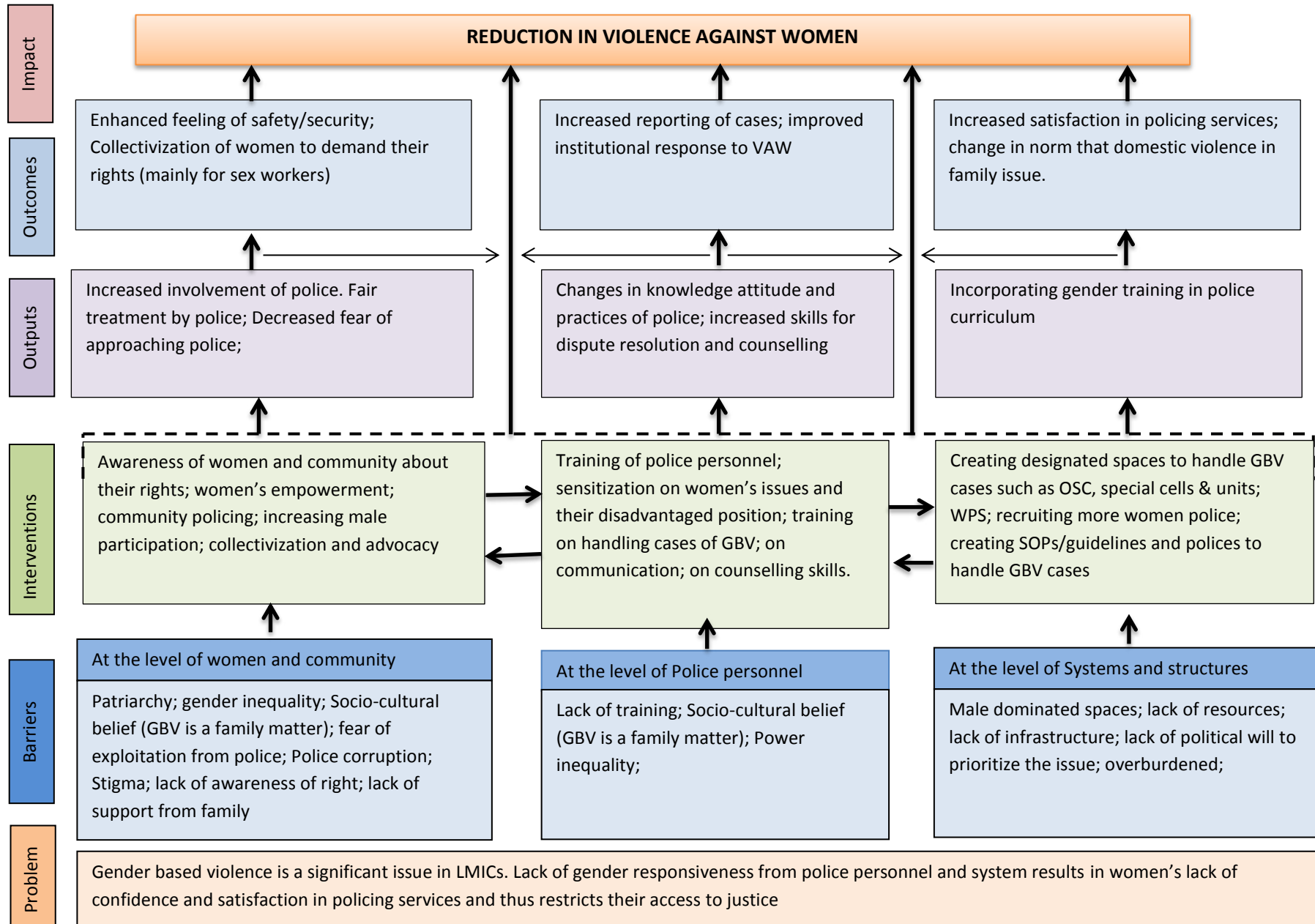
4. Involve community in addressing the issues of violence including gender based violence

The components of the interventions are community policing, community awareness, training, WPS, OSCs, Special cells, SOPs, helplines and hotlines. Community policing interventions were found to always be accompanied with community awareness as a component and in most cases training of police officers was an added component too. In a few cases, helplines for women were also present as part of community policing interventions. Some of the WPS programs were also complemented with training of the police personnel who were exclusively employed for gender responsive policing. Special cells and one stop centres also had training as one of their components, as it was found to be important for the police personnel and those taking charge of these centres to have the appropriate skills and knowledge to provide gender responsive services. It is evident that training is one component that was found to be present in almost all the interventions, in some cases a very important component which increased the effectiveness of the implementation of the interventions. SOPs, policies and guidelines are components that are in some cases a component to training interventions and in other cases, are stand-alone interventions. Special cells as a primary intervention, in some cases also included community policing and community awareness as secondary components of the intervention. It is however interesting to note that training as primary intervention was mostly found as a stand-alone intervention.

The theory of change (ToC) diagram is based on the reviewed literature as well as the expertise of the review team. The ToC starts with defining the problem of lack of gender responsiveness in policing system resulting in restriction of women's access to justice. The barriers for addressing this issue are presented in three larger categories 1) at the level of women and community 2) at the level of police personnel 3) at the level of systems and structures. The interventions to address these barriers are then linked to these levels. Though the interventions are presented in separate boxes, in reality there is usually a mix of interventions addressing different levels. This combination of intervention results in outputs such as increased involvement of police, change in their attitude and practices, incorporating gender training in the curriculum etc. which will lead to outcomes such as increased satisfaction of women in policing services, increased reporting of cases of GBV enhanced feeling of safety/security among women which will have an impact on reduction of violence against women.

The primary studies do not provide information on theories of change for these interventions and hence a comparative assessment of effectiveness of these interventions and a possible explanation on how these interventions might work is lacking. However we could identify the barriers or the assumptions that should be addressed while delivering GRP interventions.

Figure 3: Theory of Change with respect to GRP interventions



The cross cutting barriers reported for most GRP interventions which can determine effectiveness are:

a. Trivializing violence against women/not appreciating the role of police in addressing it: This is one of the important socio-cultural barriers reported in many studies that can undermine the effectiveness of GRP intervention. Police personnel as a product of the same patriarchal society often have the attitude that many instances of GBV are ‘family matters’ which should not involve police interference. It is also interesting to note that women police personnel, merely by the virtue of their gender, are not in a better position to address the issue of GBV any better as they are likely to suggest ways to ‘adjust’ and ‘compromise’ to women to reduce the conflict. In the light of this prevailing attitude, establishing gender segregated spaces in the form of all women police station is also considered as further marginalizing the issue of GBV by creating an image that it is women’s issues and should be addressed by women.

b. Structural barriers such as lack of availability of staff, training, funding and rapid turnover of staff can also undermine the effectiveness of GRP interventions

Addressing these socio-cultural and structural barriers is essential while implementing a GRP intervention. It also appears that training should be part of any GRP intervention. All women police stations, community policing and special cells can potentially improve women’s confidence in the policing system, reduce violence and increase reporting. Collaboration with non-state actors such as NGOs or community might be a more beneficial approach.

2. Have these interventions been evaluated and, if so, how?

We have addressed this question more qualitatively. We started with the question of examining the effectiveness of GRP interventions and realized after the scoping exercise in Stage one that there were few evaluations adopting appropriate methodology. While conducting this review, our interest was to capture how authors have performed evaluations (context, approach, methodology and indicators) of the interventions. The methodology that is used for these evaluations was neither standard nor structured in most of the papers. However, an attempt was made to understand the effectiveness of these interventions. The interventions (community policing, community awareness, WPS, OSCs, trainings) have all been studied and the main motive of the studies was to understand how effective these interventions were in reducing GBV in different countries and contexts through gender responsive policing. The most common study design adopted for evaluation was cross-sectional study design (cross-sectional survey), which is very weak in evaluation of a programme. Community policing interventions have elaborately analysed the various indicators, such as satisfaction of policing services, access to police stations, change in the behaviour and attitude of police personnel etc. (see Table 16.1 in Appendix 16). The effectiveness of WPSs have been evaluated by means of understanding the perceptions of those using the services of the WPS and by calculating the change in the various indicators such as reduction in domestic violence (see Table 16.3 in Appendix 16). To look at the effectiveness of the special cell units or vulnerable units, qualitative methodology is adopted in common, and this intervention has proved to be an effective strategy for the GBV (see Table 16.4 in Appendix 16). Training and sensitizing police on GBV issues has been proven to be effective although it is affected by social, cultural and attitudinal challenges

(see Table 16.2 in Appendix 16). The methodologies used to evaluate are mixed methods and cross sectional survey. An important component of sustainability is not evaluated in most of the above mentioned interventions.

3. How are these GRP interventions received by the target group and the participant group?

We tried to understand how the interventions are being accepted by the target group (i.e. women and population in general) and the participant group (i.e. training of police officers).

The responses of the target population were, for the most part, positive in terms of the service received and the attitude in which their problems were received. All of the interventions found a considerable level of satisfaction among the end-users of the interventions (women). There was a widespread feeling of comfort among the target population as a result of most of the interventions. There were some negative reactions regarding the lack of gender sensitivity among those providing the services, which is mainly attributed to the inadequate training provided to them.

The responses of the participants (police officers) were mostly positive as they realised the importance of gender sensitive behaviour towards cases relating to GBV, since they visibly saw the difference in the way the end-user reacted when they changed their attitudes towards them. However, there were some participants who didn't understand the need for a gender sensitive means of handling issues as this was beyond the social norms they had experienced throughout their lives' The 36 studies that have been considered for this review have not focused on the spill-over effects on a wider population of men, women and communities other than the ones that were targeted. The studies have only focused on the effects of the intervention on the population that were intended to be targeted as a part of the different interventions.

4. What are the challenges to implementation of the GRP interventions?

Every intervention faced a stint of challenges in the implementation and sustainability of the respective programs. We tried to understand the different challenges faced while implementing these interventions by participants, target populations, Government and Non-Government Organizations. For effective implementation of GRP interventions, addressing the challenges faced by all the stakeholders is important as they are strongly interlinked with each other. *At the level of organizations* inadequate resources (human resources including rapid turnover) and funds was pervasive through all the interventions. Lack of funds compromised several activities such as lack of staff, lack of training, not being able to get enough resource persons for training, less number of visits in the community etc. *At the level of the participants*, who were mostly police personnel, the lack of adequate training made it a challenge in effectively providing the services with a perspective of gender sensitivity in relation to GBV. For example, the assumption was made that the women police officers, by virtue of their gender, would naturally have a greater gender sensitivity in their work. However, this was observed to be untrue. Women are part of the same male chauvinistic/patriarchal society and hence would need training to bring gender sensitivity in their work. Other challenges include the poor response from higher authorities and in police forces regarding the implementation, which made it difficult for the smooth implementation of the different programs. Weak linkages to justice systems, medical referral systems and periodic

evaluation also posed a major challenge to the implementation of effective services for those approaching OSCs for these services. *At the level of target population (women and community)* the important challenge was lack of trust in the policing system and the authoritarian attitude of police personnel. A socio-cultural milieu where violence against women is trivialized also acts as an important barrier for accessing policing services. Therefore, it becomes apparent that while expanding gender sensitive services is essential, it can only become effective when the trust and confidence of the community in the policing system is gained.

5. What may be the suggestions/ recommendations on design, implementation and evaluation to improve GRP interventions?

Through this review we could locate 36 papers with information on GRP intervention. The long term impact of GRP interventions has not been studied.

Design: If a cross sectional surveys design is to be adopted, a pre and post measurement of a well-defined outcomes should be undertaken. Similarly the long term impact of GRP interventions should be studied.

Implementation: Ensuring adequate resources (human and financial) and gaining support from senior officers are essential for implementation. Specialised training is necessary among the police officers irrespective of their gender. Greater engagement of the non-state actors such as NGOs, women's organizations and community in the interventions would improve the sense of accountability and the level of awareness about the issue, which in turn would bring in the sustainability of any program.

Evaluation: Structured program evaluation approaches such as log frame or theory of change might benefit the evaluation process. While most papers have considered the views of different stakeholders during evaluation, there is little effort to collectively synthesize these views to understand the program impact.

We recommend the need for a well-designed effectiveness evaluation or programme evaluation with appropriate quantitative outcome measures, possibly with a qualitative component on contextual factors to always be a part of any GRP program. It would be appropriate to make the design and evaluation more transparent to guarantee more acceptability of the results. We also recommend attaching an independent evaluation process while implementing any such programme.

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APPENDIX 1: AUTHORSHIP OF THIS REPORT

Details of Advisory Group membership

The Advisory Group members (AGMs) of the project are Nilangi N Sardeshpande (Senior Research Consultant, SATHI, Pune, India), and Ms. Juthika Banerjee (Head of Gender Training Institute, Centre for Social Research, New Delhi, India), who works in the field of policing related issues. Dr. Sardeshpande is a public health specialist who has worked extensively on women's issues. Her doctoral dissertation was on understanding women's access to and experiences of hysterectomy in Maharashtra. She has been associated with an NGO, SATHI-CEHAT for a long time, which works on people's right to health and health care. Ms. Banerjee is involved in managing the facilitation of internal and external training programs as well as conducting external training programmes for police officers and civil society. She also conducts external training sessions as well as training of trainers and provides pre and post training support for all trainers of police personnel.

We plan to seek periodic advice from them throughout the project. We have identified few prominent members from policing services, who are involved with policing interventions for issues on VAW, who are unofficially acting as advisory members and are ready to give support, advice and periodic feedbacks throughout the project. We identified them during the 'National Community Policing Conclave' held in Kerala, India on January 27-28, 2016. The AGMs also extended support in contacting the organizations to seek the work carried out under GRP for VAW issues.

Details of Review Group membership

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Conflicts of interest

There were no conflicts of interest in the writing of this report.

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APPENDIX 2: OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS

Gender: “Gender refers to the social attributes and opportunities associated with being male and female and the relationships between women and men and girls and boys, as well as the relations between women and those between men.” (UN, 2015)

Transgender: Transgender persons are individuals whose gender identity and/or expression of their gender differs from social norms related to their gender of birth. The term transgender describes a wide range of identities, roles and experiences which can vary considerably from one culture to another. Transgender persons in Asia often identify themselves in local indigenous terms (for example, Waria in Indonesia and Kathoey in Thailand) (United States Agency for International Development [USAID] & United Nations Development Programme [UNDP], 2011).

Gender-based violence: “Gender-based violence (GBV) is the general term used to capture violence that occurs as a result of the normative role expectations associated with each gender, along with the unequal power relationships between the two genders, within the context of a specific society.” (Bloom, 2008)

Gender-sensitive: Gender-sensitive policies, programmes, or training modules recognise that both women and men are actors within a society, that they are constrained in different and often unequal ways and that consequently they may have differing and sometimes conflicting perceptions, needs, interests, and priorities. (United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS [UNAIDS], 2011)

Gender-responsive: The term ‘gender-responsive’ is usually encountered in conjunction with another word: gender responsive governance, strategies, treatments, budgets, etc. Its meaning is similar to gender-sensitive. (UNAIDS, 2011)

Policing: “Police, the body of officers representing the civil authority of government. Police typically are responsible for maintaining public order and safety, enforcing the law, and preventing, detecting, and investigating criminal activities .These functions are known as policing”. (Encyclopedia Britannica, 2015)

Community-based policing: “Community-based policing is an approach to policing based on the concept that crime can most effectively be addressed through a partnership between the police and the community they serve. When put into practice, this approach to policing is generally characterized by consultation by the police with communities; adaptation of police policies and strategies to the requirements of particular communities or localities; mobilization of the public to work with the police to prevent crime; and adoption of a mutual problem-solving methodology as the fundamental strategy of policing”. (USAID policy guidance, 2005)

Civilian police: “Civilian police authority means a public safety or constabulary force that has the authority to carry out certain functions normally exercised by a law enforcement force. This includes the authority to carry weapons, make arrests, search private premises, interrogate in private, supervise confinement, and initiate prosecutions”. (USAID policy guidance, 2005)

APPENDIX 3: THE WORLD BANK GROUP'S CLASSIFICATION OF COUNTRIES BY INCOME GROUPS

Low-income economies (\$1,045 or less)

Afghanistan	Gambia, The	Niger
Benin	Guinea	Rwanda
Burkina Faso	Guinea-Bissau	Sierra Leone
Burundi	Haiti	Somalia
Cambodia	Korea, Dem Rep.	South Sudan
Central African Republic	Liberia	Tanzania
Chad	Madagascar	Togo
Comoros	Malawi	Uganda
Congo, Dem. Rep	Mali	Zimbabwe
Eritrea	Mozambique	
Ethiopia	Nepal	

Lower-middle-income economies (\$1,046 to \$4,125)

Armenia	Indonesia	Samoa
Bangladesh	Kenya	São Tomé and Príncipe
Bhutan	Kiribati	Senegal
Bolivia	Kosovo	Solomon Islands
Cabo Verde	Kyrgyz Republic	Sri Lanka
Cameroon	Lao PDR	Sudan
Congo, Rep.	Lesotho	Swaziland
Côte d'Ivoire	Mauritania	Syrian Arab Republic
Djibouti	Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	Tajikistan

Egypt, Arab Rep.	Moldova	Timor-Leste
El Salvador	Morocco	Ukraine
Georgia	Myanmar	Uzbekistan
Ghana	Nicaragua	Vanuatu
Guatemala	Nigeria	Vietnam
Guyana	Pakistan	West Bank and Gaza
Honduras	Papua New Guinea	Yemen, Rep.
India	Philippines	Zambia

Upper-middle-income economies (\$4,126 to \$12,735)

Albania	Fiji	Namibia
Algeria	Gabon	Palau
American Samoa	Grenada	Panama
Angola	Iran, Islamic Rep.	Paraguay
Azerbaijan	Iraq	Peru
Belarus	Jamaica	Romania
Belize	Jordan	Serbia
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Kazakhstan	South Africa
Botswana	Lebanon	St. Lucia
Brazil	Libya	St. Vincent and the Grenadines
Bulgaria	Macedonia, FYR	Suriname
China	Malaysia	Thailand
Colombia	Maldives	Tonga
Costa Rica	Marshall Islands	Tunisia
Cuba	Mauritius	Turkey
Dominica	Mexico	Turkmenistan
Dominican Republic	Mongolia	Tuvalu

Ecuador

Montenegro

High-income economies (\$12,736 or more)

Andorra	Germany	Poland
Antigua and Barbuda	Greece	Portugal
Argentina	Greenland	Puerto Rico
Aruba	Guam	Qatar
Australia	Hong Kong SAR, China	Russian Federation
Austria	Hungary	San Marino
Bahamas, The	Iceland	Saudi Arabia
Bahrain	Ireland	Seychelles
Barbados	Isle of Man	Singapore
Belgium	Israel	Sint Maarten (Dutch part)
Bermuda	Italy	Slovak Republic
Brunei Darussalam	Japan	Slovenia
Canada	Korea, Rep.	Spain
Cayman Islands	Kuwait	St. Kitts and Nevis
Channel Islands	Latvia	St. Martin (French part)
Chile	Liechtenstein	Sweden
Croatia	Lithuania	Switzerland
Curaçao	Luxembourg	Taiwan, China
Cyprus	Macao SAR, China	Trinidad and Tobago
Czech Republic	Malta	Turks and Caicos Islands
Denmark	Monaco	United Arab Emirates
Estonia	Netherlands	United Kingdom
Equatorial Guinea	New Caledonia	United States

Faroe Islands	New Zealand	Uruguay
Finland	Northern Mariana Islands	Venezuela, RB
France	Norway	Virgin Islands (U.S.)
French Polynesia	Oman	

APPENDIX 4: THE WORLD BANK GROUP'S CLASSIFICATION OF COUNTRIES BY REGION

EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC (38)

American Samoa	Korea, Rep.	Philippines
Australia	Lao PDR	Samoa
Brunei Darussalam	Macao SAR, China	Singapore
Cambodia	Malaysia	Solomon Islands
China	Marshall Islands	Taiwan, China
Fiji	Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	Thailand
French Polynesia	Mongolia	Timor-Leste
Guam	Myanmar	Papua New Guinea
Hong Kong SAR, China	Nauru	Tonga
Indonesia	New Caledonia	Tuvalu
Japan	New Zealand	Vanuatu
Kiribati	Northern Mariana Islands	Vietnam
Korea, Dem. People's Rep.	Palau	

EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA (58)

Albania	Gibraltar	Norway
Andorra	Greece	Poland
Armenia	Greenland	Portugal
Austria	Hungary	Romania
Azerbaijan	Iceland	Russian Federation
Belarus	Ireland	San Marino

Belgium	Isle of Man	Serbia
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Italy	Slovak Republic
Bulgaria	Kazakhstan	Slovenia
Channel Islands	Kosovo	Spain
Croatia	Kyrgyz Republic	Sweden
Cyprus	Latvia	Switzerland
Czech Republic	Liechtenstein	Tajikistan
Denmark	Lithuania	Turkey
Estonia	Luxembourg	Turkmenistan
Faroe Islands	Macedonia, FYR	Ukraine
Finland	Moldova	United Kingdom
France	Monaco	Uzbekistan
Georgia	Montenegro	
Germany	Netherlands	

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN (42)

Antigua and Barbuda	Curacao	Paraguay
Argentina	Dominica	Peru
Aruba	Dominican Republic	Puerto Rico
Bahamas, The	Ecuador	Sint Maarten (Dutch part)
Barbados	El Salvador	St. Kitts and Nevis
Belize	Grenada	St. Lucia
Bolivia	Guatemala	St. Martin (French part)
Brazil	Guyana	St. Vincent and the Grenadines

British Virgin Islands	Haiti	Suriname
Cayman Islands	Honduras	Trinidad and Tobago
Chile	Jamaica	Turks and Caicos Islands
Colombia	Mexico	Uruguay
Costa Rica	Nicaragua	Venezuela, RB
Cuba	Panama	Virgin Islands (U.S.)

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA (21)

Algeria	Jordan	Qatar
Bahrain	Kuwait	Saudi Arabia
Djibouti	Lebanon	Syrian Arab Republic
Egypt, Arab Rep.	Libya	Tunisia
Iran, Islamic Rep.	Malta	United Arab Emirates
Iraq	Morocco	West Bank and Gaza
Israel	Oman	Yemen, Rep.

NORTH AMERICA (3)

Bermuda	Canada	United States
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SOUTH ASIA (8)

Afghanistan	India	Pakistan
Bangladesh	Maldives	Sri Lanka
Bhutan	Nepal	

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA (48)

Angola	Gabon	Nigeria
Benin	Gambia, The	Rwanda
Botswana	Ghana	São Tomé and Príncipe
Burkina Faso	Guinea	Senegal
Burundi	Guinea-Bissau	Seychelles
Cabo Verde	Kenya	Sierra Leone
Cameroon	Lesotho	Somalia
Central African Republic	Liberia	South Africa
Chad	Madagascar	South Sudan
Comoros	Malawi	Sudan
Congo, Dem. Rep.	Mali	Swaziland
Congo, Rep	Mauritania	Tanzania
Côte d'Ivoire	Mauritius	Togo
Equatorial Guinea	Mozambique	Uganda
Eritrea	Namibia	Zambia
Ethiopia	Niger	Zimbabwe

OR El Salvador) OR Nicaragua) OR (St. Vincent and the Grenadines)) OR Grenada) OR Cuba) OR Brazil) OR St. Lucia) OR Panama) OR Haiti) OR Paraguay) OR Suriname)) OR (((((((((((("Albania") OR "Turkey") OR (Bosnia and Herzegovina)) OR Armenia) OR Macedonia, FYR) OR Azerbaijan) OR Turkmenistan) OR Romania) OR Moldova) OR Belarus) OR Ukraine) OR Georgia) OR Montenegro OR Uzbekistan)))) OR (((((((((((("Europe") OR "Central Asia") OR "Latin America") OR "Caribbean") OR "Middle East ") OR "North Africa") OR "South Asia") OR "Sub-Saharan Africa") OR "East Asia") OR "Pacific") OR "africa")) OR (((((((((((LMIC) OR IMICs) OR ("Low and middle income ") OR "low income") OR "lower middle income ") OR "upper middle income ") OR "middle income ") OR developing) OR underdeveloped)))) AND (((country) OR countries)))))) AND ("1995/01/01"[PDat] : "2015/10/31"[PDat]))

SCOPUS

((ALL({violence against women} OR {gender based violence} OR {women w/10 violence} OR {gender equity} OR {gender equality} OR {gender sensiti*} OR {women welfare} OR {gender victims} OR transgender OR {Transsexual} OR transvestite OR hijras OR eunuchs) AND PUBYEAR > 1995) AND (ALL(helpline OR {gender responsive policing} OR {police training} OR {gender responsive intervention} OR {police reforms} OR {security sector reformes} OR {female police} OR {gender mainstreaming} OR {police network} OR {crime prevention unit}) AND PUBYEAR > 1995) OR (ALL(helpline OR {gender responsive policing} OR {police training} OR {gender responsive intervention} OR {police reformS} OR {security sector reformes} OR {female police} OR {gender mainstreaming} OR {police network} OR {crime prevention unit}) AND PUBYEAR > 1995) OR (ALL({Fast track court} OR {efficacy of intervention} OR {Legal protection} OR {gendered responses} OR {Women patrol} OR {civil society} OR {Door to door policing}) AND PUBYEAR > 1995) OR (ALL({democratic policing} OR {help seeking strategies} OR {Callers in distress} OR {police responses} OR {Beat constable} OR {GSPP training} OR {risk assessment}))) AND (TITLE-ABS-KEY(lmic OR {LOW AND MIDDLE INCOME COUNTRIES} OR {SOUTH ASIA} OR india OR afghanistan OR nepal OR bangladesh OR pakistan OR bhutan OR "SRI LANKA"))

Google scholar:

(VAW OR GBV OR "Violence against women" OR "Gender based violence") AND (police OR policing) AND (LMIC OR LMICS)

Springer Link:

(WOMAN OR GENDER OR FEMAL* OR TRANSGENDER* OR TRANS* OR TRANSSEXUAL* OR TRANSVESTI* OR TRANS-* OR EUNUCH* OR HIJRA*) AND (VAW OR GBV OR "VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN" OR "GENDER BASED VIOLENCE") AND (POLICING OR POLICE) AND

(LMIC* OR "LOW AND MIDDLE INCOME COUNTRIES" OR "SOUTH ASIA" OR INDIA OR PAKISTAN OR AFGHANISTAN OR BANGLADESH OR NEPAL OR BHUTAN OR (SRILANKA OR "SRI LANKA"))

[Filter] Date published: between 1995 and 2016

Web of science

#1

TOPIC: (• wom?n OR gender OR female OR "gender equity" OR "gender equality" OR "gender sensiti*" OR "women welfare" OR "gendervictims" OR Transgender OR "Transsexual"OR Transvestite OR Hijras OR Eunuchs) (• IPV or Dowry, dowry deaths or human rights violation or trafficking or prostitution or Genderbasedviolence or domestic violence orsexual assault or custodial violence or rape or Violence or Bullying or Infanticide or battered women or molestation or Family violence)

DocType=All document types;

#2

TOPIC: (Helpline OR gender responsive policing OR police training OR gender responsive intervention OR police reform& OR security sectorreform& OR female police OR gender mainstreaming OR women) AND TOPIC: (police network OR crime prevention unit OR police behaviorOR Crime against women cell(CAWC) OR Crisis intervention centre& OR Fast track court OR efficacy of intervention OR Legal protection ORgendered responses) OR TOPIC: (Women patrol OR civil society OR Door to door policing OR democratic policing OR help seeking strategies OR help OR Callers in distress OR police response& OR protection OR Beat constable) OR TOPIC: (GSPP training OR risk assessment ORfeminis* OR law enforcement OR crisis intervention OR victim services OR advocacy OR crime reduction OR female force) AND TOPIC:(gender awareness OR women empowerment OR gender justice OR Best practice in policing OR KSPUNICEF PROJECT OR lady police OR Women police)

DocType=All document types;

#3

TOPIC: (LMIC* OR "LOW AND MIDDLE INCOME COUNTRIES" OR INDIA OR BANGLADESH OR NEPAL OR AFGHANISTAN OR MALDIVES OR BHUTAN OR "SRI LANKA")

DocType=All document types;

#1 AND #2 AND #3

Search was carried out for the following databases with broad key words and further filtered by region, year of publication, document type etc.

"Violence against women" or "gender based violence" was used for all the databases, and added additional keywords like prevention, police, policing, security, protection, rape, "domestic violence"

etc.to retrieve any possible articles relevant to our topic. Further only those articles related to LMICs or South Asia were downloaded for screening.

3ie

“Violence against women” “women and policing” “gender based violence” “Women and security”
“violence prevention”

Asian Development Bank Resources

“Violence against women” “gender based violence” GBV

“Gender protection”

USAID: Dec

Women and violence

GBV and (police or policing) or “gender based violence” or “violence against women”

OECD: DReC

(“Violence against women” or “gender based violence”) and (police or policing”)

UNICEF-South Asia

“Violence against women” and (police or prevention)

“Violence against women” or “gender based violence”

“Country report”

African Development Bank: Evaluation Reports

“Violence against women” “women and violence and prevention”

Millennium Challenge Corporation: Gender

“Women and police” violence against women” or gender based violence

DFID

“violence against women” or gender development “and filtered by department of international development

Women violence police policy (all words)

Un Secretary Generals Database on Violence against Women

Violence against women or gender based violence

Violence and prevention

Women security

AWORC: The Asian Women's Resource Exchange

Violence prevention women police (all words)

Asian Journals Online

"Violence against women" or "gender based violence"

Police women

World Bank/OKR

"Violence against women" or "gender based violence" "women and violence and police"

EBSCOhost: ECONLIT

Searched with "violence against women" or "gender based violence" then filtered by publication year, geographic disciptors (developing countries)

JSTOR:

((("VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN" OR "GENDER BASED VIOLENCE" OR ("VIOLENCE WOMEN"~10))) AND (POLICE OR POLICING OR "COMMUNITY POLICING" OR STRATEG&)) AND (LMIC& OR "LOW AND MIDDLE INCOME COUNTRIES")

((("VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN" OR "GENDER BASED VIOLENCE" OR ("VIOLENCE WOMEN"~10)))) AND (POLICE OR POLICING))) AND (INDIA OR PAKISTAN OR BANGLADESH OR NEPAL OR "SRI LANKA" OR MALDIVES OR BHUTAN OR NEPAL OR "SOUTH ASIA")

Sage online:

(lmic* or "low and middle income countries" in all fields or "south asia" or india or bangladesh or pakistan or afghanistan or nepal in all fields or bhutan or sri lanka in all fields or africa in all fields, from Jan 1995 through Oct 2015 in selected journals: Adoption & Fostering, Adoption & Fostering, Affilia: Journal of Women and Social Work, British Journal of Visual Impairment, Criminology & Criminal Justice: An International Journal, and 1609 other journals) and ("policing" or "police reform" in all fields or "gender mainstreaming" or "crime prevention unit" in all fields or "help seeking strategies" or "victim services" in all fields or "Best practice in policing" and "women police network" in all fields, from Jan 1995 through Oct 2015 in selected journals: Adoption & Fostering, Adoption & Fostering, Affilia: Journal of Women and Social Work, British Journal of Visual Impairment, Criminology & Criminal Justice: An International Journal, and 1609 other journals) and ("gender based violence" or "violence against women" in all fields or "women security" or "women safety" in all fields, from Jan 1995 through Oct 2015 in selected journals: Adoption & Fostering, Adoption & Fostering, Affilia: Journal of Women and Social Work, British Journal of Visual Impairment, Criminology & Criminal Justice: An International Journal, and 1609 other journals).

PsycINFO

1. Any Field:(gender NEAR/8 VIOLENCE) OR Any Field:(violence NEAR/8 women) OR Any Field:(transgender) OR Any Field:(hijras) OR Any Field:(transexual) OR Any Field:(eunuch) AND Year:[1995 To 2015] (Age Group:("Adulthood (18 yrs & older)")) (PopulationGroup:("Female")) AND (Any Field:(LMIC*) OR Any Field:("low and middle income countries")) OR Any Field:(india) OR Any Field:(pakistan) OR Any Field:(afghanistan) OR Any Field:(nepal) OR Any Field:(bhutan) OR Any Field:("sri lanka") OR Any Field:(bangladesh) OR Any Field:(maldives) OR Any Field:("south asia") AND Year:[1995 To 2015] (Age Group:("Adulthood (18 yrs & older)")) (PopulationGroup:("Female")) AND (Any Field:(police) OR Any Field:(policing) OR Any Field:("gender responsive policing") OR Any Field:("women police") OR Any Field:("crime prevention unit") OR Any Field:("police reform*") OR Any Field:("gender responsive intervention") OR Any Field:("crisis intervention centres") OR Any Field:("women cell") AND Year:[1995 To 2015])
2. Keywords:(police) OR Keywords:(policing) OR Keywords:("community policing") OR Any Field:("women police") AND Year:[1995 To 2015] (Age Group:("Adulthood (18 yrs & older)")) AND (Title:(transgender) OR Title:(transvestite) OR Title:(hijra*) OR Title:(eunuch*) OR Title:(transexual) OR Title:(gender victims) AND Year:[1995 To 2015] (Age Group:("Adulthood (18 yrs & older)")) (PopulationGroup:Female AND (Any Field:(LMIC*) OR Any Field:("low and middle income countries")) OR Any Field:(india) OR Any Field:(pakistan) OR Any Field:(afghanistan) OR Any Field:(nepal) OR Any Field:(bhutan) OR Any Field:("sri lanka") OR Any Field:(bangladesh) OR Any Field:(maldives) OR Any Field:("south asia") AND Year:[1995 To 2015] (Age Group:("Adulthood (18 yrs & older)")) (PopulationGroup:("Female")))
3. **TITLE:** "VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN" OR **TITLE:** "GENDER BASED VIOLENCE" AND **KEYWORDS:** POLICE OR **KEYWORDS:** POLICING OR **KEYWORDS:** "WOMEN POLICE" AND **INDEX TERMS:** SECURITY OR **INDEX TERMS:** CONFIDENCE OR **ANY FIELD:** SAFE* AND **AGE GROUP:** ADULTHOOD (18 YRS & OLDER) AND **POPULATION GROUP:** FEMALE AND **YEAR:** 1995 TO 2015

AND

Any Field: police OR **Any Field:** policing OR **Any Field:** "gender responsive policing" OR **Any Field:** "women police" OR **Any Field:** "crime prevention unit" OR **Any Field:** "police reform*" OR **Any Field:** "gender responsive intervention" OR **Any Field:** "crisis intervention centres" OR **Any Field:** "women cell" AND **Year:** 1995 To

AND

TOPIC: (LMIC* OR "LOW AND MIDDLE INCOME COUNTRIES" OR INDIA OR BANGLADESH OR NEPAL OR AFGHANISTAN OR MALDIVES OR BHUTAN OR "SRI LANKA")

DocType=All document types; Language=All languages;

Any Field: Armenia *OR Any Field:* Indonesia *OR Any Field:* Samoa *OR Any Field:* Kenya *OR Any Field:* São Tomé and Príncipe *OR Any Field:* Mauritania *OR* Syrian Arab Republic *OR* Kiribati *OR Any Field:* Senegal *OR Any Field:* Bolivia *OR* Kosovo *OR* "Solomon Islands" *OR* "Cabo Verde" *OR* "Kyrgyz Republic" *OR* Cameroon *OR* "Lao PDR" *OR* Sudan *OR* Congo *OR* Lesotho *OR* Swaziland *OR* "Côte d'Ivoire " *OR Any Field:* Djibouti *OR* Micronesia, Fed. Sts. *OR* Tajikistan *OR* Egypt, Arab Rep. *OR* El Salvador *OR* Morocco *OR* Ukraine *OR* Georgia *OR Any Field:* Ghana *OR* Nicaragua *OR* Vanuatu *OR* Guatemala *OR* Nigeria *OR* Guyana *OR* Papua New Guinea *OR* Zambia *OR* Moldova

SSRN:

Searched with different keywords

"Violence against women" *OR* "gender based violence"

Transgender or eunuchs or transsexual and police or policing or safe or safety *AND* LMICs or "low and middle income countries" or India or Nepal or Bangladesh or Pakistan or south Asia or Afghanistan or Maldives or Bhutan or Sri Lanka or Africa or "developing countries"

Emerald Insight:

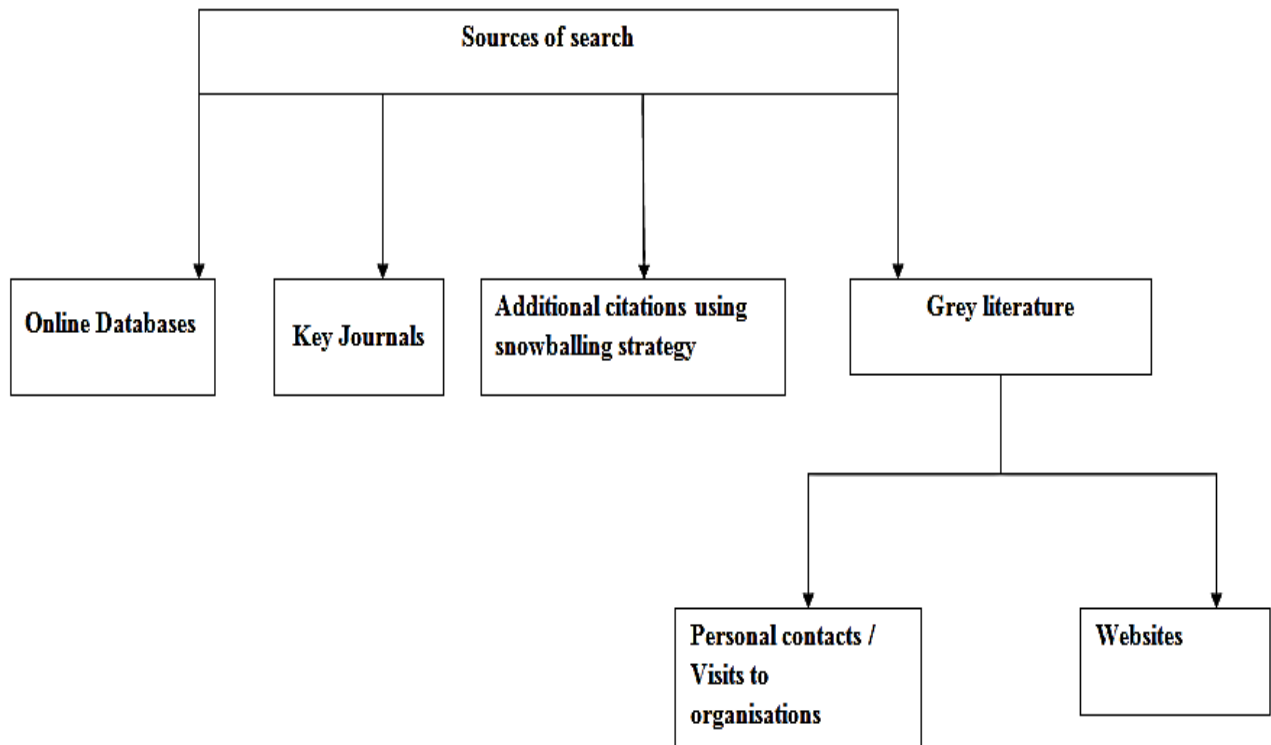
Searched with different keywords without region

Keywords used –gender based violence, violence against women, police, policing, safety

IDRC/CRDI Canada, World Bank: Development Impact Evaluation (DIME) Initiative, JOLIS, WHOLIS, Academia.edu

"Violence against women", "gender based violence" was used for all these databases and searched with additional keywords like transgender, transsexual, hijras and safety, security, prevention, police or policing and downloaded only those studies related to LMICs or South Asian countries which were published after 1995.

Diagrammatic representation of sources of search

SOURCES OF SEARCH:

A. ONLINE DATABASES

The following ten databases were proposed in the first draft of the preliminary protocol prepared after the protocol workshop: Pubmed, PsycINFO, JSTOR, Emerald Insight, Sage Online, Springer Link, SSRN, Web of Science, Scopus and Google Scholar.

On the basis of the feedback from EPPI-Centre and DFID we added the following sixteen databases to the list of online databases to be searched in the preliminary protocol: International Initiative For Impact Evaluation Database (3ie), World Bank: Development Impact Evaluation (*DIME*) Initiative, Asian Development Bank Resources, World Bank-OKR (Open Knowledge Repository) and JOLIS, USAID: DEC (Development Experience Clearinghouse), OECD:DEReC, African Development Bank: Evaluation Reports, DFID, Millennium Challenge Corporation: Gender, WHOLIS, UNICEF-South Asia, IDRC/CRDI Canada, AWORC: The Asian Women's Resource Exchange, UN Secretary-General's Database On Violence Against Women, Violence And Abuse Abstracts. In addition, we also searched Asia Journals Online, EBSCOhost: Econlit and academia.edu.

We were able to cover all the above mentioned databases with the exceptions of Violence and Abuse Abstracts (which was not accessible to the team) and Web of Science - Social Sciences Citation

Index [SSCI]. We searched Web of Science: Science collections but due to some technical difficulty, we were unable to cover SSCI.

B. KEY JOURNALS

1. Indian Police Journal:

Two review team members handsearched the 37 issues of the Indian Police Journal, spanning the period 2005-2015, which were available online from the Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) website.

2. Pakistan Journal of Criminology:

The information scientist and two review team members were involved in handsearching the journal issues published from 2009 to 2015 which were available online from the Pakistan Society of Criminology website.

3. Internet Journal of Criminology:

The information scientist handsearched relevant citations from the Internet Journal of Criminology by looking into the peer reviewed articles, Master's and Undergraduate dissertations, PhD and Master's thesis and primary research papers.

4. Wagadu: A Journal of Transnational Women's and Gender Studies:

The information scientist handsearched the 13 issues of Wagadu (which were published from 2004 to 2015) available from the online archive of the journal, using keywords.

5. Intersections: Gender and Sexuality in Asia and the Pacific:

The information scientist handsearched using keywords the 38 issues of Intersections available online. These issues were published between 1998 and 2015.

6. Journal of South Asia Women Studies (JSAWS):

The information scientist handsearched using keywords the 20 issues of JSAWS available online. These issues were published between 1995 and 2013.

7. Feminists@law:

The information scientist handsearched using keywords the 10 issues of the journal available online. These issues were published from 2011 to 2015.

8. Janamaithri - A Journal of Democratic Policing:

The review team downloaded all the five issues which were available online from the journal website. The individual titles were retrieved and uploaded into EPPI-Reviewer 4 for screening.

C. GREY LITERATURE

For collecting grey literature relevant to our review, we tried contacting key experts/ organisations in South Asia as well as collecting conference proceedings, reports and materials from personal contacts and visiting (websites of) organisations.

1. Websites (of organisations):

Even though we used a comprehensive search strategy, the preliminary search results did not reflect literature from most of the 135 low and middle income countries. We interpreted this information in terms of two possibilities: 1. the search has captured most of the literature relevant to our review published from these LMICs; 2. there is a possibility that we could capture more literature by searching other sources. To exhaust the latter possibility, we discussed several options to cover literature from most of the LMICs.

The team believed that the searching of resources, publications and reports from the websites of relevant organisations from South Asia and LMICs would yield more valuable and pertinent information from a wide geographical context than the search results from online databases and other sources had to offer.

The team searched a list of 83 websites (of regional, national and international organisations, the list of which is given in Appendix 5.1) whose links we got from searching important websites like the virtual knowledge centre to end violence against women and girls. The process of building up such a comprehensive list of websites as well as the actual process of searching these sites took a major amount of time, effort and lot of deliberation. On the basis of links which we were able to capture from important websites, we prepared a draft of the list of potential websites to be searched (focusing on the three domains: research, policing and advocacy) and we further shortlisted the websites based on relevance of the websites' resources to our systematic review. We went through each website briefly to see whether they contained information at least pertaining to VAW to judge the website's relevancy. The team further deliberated on what number of websites would be sufficient (in terms of covering most of the LMICs) and feasible (in terms of searching with the available resources) for the team to search within the available time without compromising on the quality of our work.

We were simultaneously searching, screening and data coding at this stage. We used keywords, if possible, to search or otherwise we looked into the resources and publications available on the website.

2. Visiting organisations/Personal contacts:

As described in the user involvement, we have made several efforts to collect unpublished reports and resource materials either through visiting organisations or from personal contacts since January. There were standard procedures to be followed and a certain waiting period to be observed before follow ups which took a considerable amount of time. Before contacting any organisation we looked at the organisation's website and collected all the available information. We also made an effort to visit a few of the organisations to collect additional information which were not available on the

website. We confirmed the availability of the related research information through emails and phone calls. However, for the organisations which did not respond to our attempts at contact we restricted our search only to the website. We visited the organisations after taking prior permission and collected the necessary research material.

The time constraints proved to be yet another problem in visiting all the organisations and hence the team had to make a call on which organisations to visit during the second protocol workshop held on March 22 in Manipal. The team finally decided to visit a few key organisations representing the three domains: research, policing and advocacy. We have visited and collected materials as well as been offered support from various organisations.

D. ADDITIONAL CITATIONS

We captured additional references from included systematic reviews and evidence summaries.

6.1 LIST OF WEBSITES

Sl.no	Source
1.	Asian Human Rights Commission http://www.humanrights.asia/
2.	The Domestic Violence Resource Centre www.dvirc.org.au
3.	Women’s aid www.womensaid.org.uk
4.	National Center For Women & Policing http://www.womenandpolicing.org/
5.	Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative (CHRI) http://www.humanrightsinitiative.org/
6.	Action Works Nepal www.actionworksnepal.com
7.	Organization for Security and Co-Operation in Europe http://www.osce.org/
8.	National Online Resource Center on Violence Against Women www.vawnet.org

9.	Women Against Violence Europe (WAVE) www.wave-network.org
10.	What Works to Prevent Violence Global Programme http://www.whatworks.co.za/
11.	International Association of Women Police http://www.iawp.org/
12.	The Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (KAIPTC) http://www.kaiptc.org/Home.aspx
13.	The Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D)- India http://bprd.nic.in/
14.	Governance and Social Development Resource Centre (GSDRC) http://www.gsdrc.org/topic-guides/safety-security-and-justice/
15.	The Asia Foundation http://asiafoundation.org
16.	Lawyers Collective http://www.lawyerscollective.org/wri/publications
17.	United States Department of Justice: Office on Violence Against Women (OVW) http://www.ovw.usdoj.gov/
18.	MINCAVA Electronic Clearinghouse: Minnesota Center Against Violence and Abuse www.mincava.umn.edu
19.	The United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), South Africa http://www.unicef.org/southafrica/hiv_aids_998.html
20.	The Stepping Stones Feedback Project http://www.stepsstonesfeedback.org/index.php/page/Home/gb
21.	Janamaithri Suraksha Project http://keralapolice.org/newsite/janamaithri.html

22.	Care http://www.care.org/
23.	Zambia Police http://www.zambiapolice.gov.zm/
24.	International Center for Research on Women (ICRW) http://www.icrw.org/
25.	GBV Prevention Network http://www.preventgbvafrica.org/
26.	Sexual Violence Research Initiative http://www.svri.org/
27.	The Virtual Knowledge Centre to End Violence against Women and Girls http://www.endvawnow.org/
28.	Violence Against Women & Girls – Resource Guide http://www.vawgresourceguide.org/resources
29.	Ministry of Women and Child Development –India http://www.wcd.nic.in/
30.	The 16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence Campaign http://16dayscwg1.rutgers.edu/
31.	Rozan http://rozan.org/
32.	EUCPN: European Crime Prevention Network http://eucpn.org/
33.	Bell Bajao - A Campaign to Stop Domestic Violence http://www.bellbajao.org/
34.	Women’s Initiatives for Gender Justice http://4genderjustice.org/
35.	Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces: DCAF

	http://www.dcaf.ch/
36.	The Saartjie Baartman Centre for Women and Children (SBCWC) http://www.saartjiebaartmancentre.org.za/
37.	Actionaid International http://www.actionaid.org/
38.	White Ribbon http://www.whiteribbon.ca/
39.	Violence Prevention http://www.preventviolence.info/
40.	Raising Voices http://raisingvoices.org/
41.	PRADET http://www.pradet.org/
42.	National Police Bureau –Pakistan http://www.npb.gov.pk/
43.	Promundo http://promundoglobal.org/
44.	Isis-WICCE Amplifying Women's Voice & Power www.isis.or.ug/
45.	Women Police Network- Pakistan http://wppakistan.org/
46.	Battered Women’s Justice Project http://www.bwjp.org/
47.	South African Police Service (SAPS) http://www.saps.gov.za/
48.	Gender Action for Peace and Security (GAPS UK) http://gaps-uk.org/

49.	The Gender Sensitisation and People-friendly Police Project (KSP-UNICEF) https://peoplefriendlypolice.wordpress.com/
50.	End FGM European Network http://www.endfgm.eu/
51.	Stop Rape Now: UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict http://stoprapenow.org/
52.	Child and Woman Abuse Studies Unit (CWASU) http://www.cwasu.org/
53.	Human Rights Watch https://www.hrw.org/
54.	Partners for Prevention http://www.partners4prevention.org/
55.	Centre For Research & Education On Violence Against Women & Children http://www.learningtoendabuse.ca/
56.	Global Protection Cluster (GPC) http://www.globalprotectioncluster.org/
57.	National Center on Domestic and Sexual Violence http://www.ncdsv.org/
58.	Gender Link For Equality And Justice www.genderlinks.org.za
59.	United Nations Office On Drugs And Crime www.unodc.org
60.	Gender- Based Violence Information Management System (GBV IMS-UN) http://www.gbvims.com/
61.	North East Network (NEN) www.northeastnetwork.org
62.	End Violence Against Women(EVAW)

	www.endviolenceagainstwomen.org.uk
63.	The Training for Peace Programme (TfP Programme) www.trainingforpeace.org
64.	The Global Human Rights Education and Training Centre www.hrea.org
65.	Amnesty International www.amnesty.org
66.	Zero Tolerance, UK www.zerotolerance.org.uk
67.	College of Liberal Arts, University of New Hampshire www.cola.unh.edu/
68.	The Communication Initiative Network www.comminit.com
69.	Soul City Institute For Health & Development Communication (SCIHDC) www.soulcity.org.za
70.	Oxfam, UK www.oxfam.org.uk
71.	Sonke Gender Justice www.genderjustice.org.za
72.	International Action Network on Small Arms (IANSA) Women's Network: Disarm Domestic Violence Campaign www.iansa-women.org/disarm_dv
73.	GBV Responder's Network : International Rescue Committee Gbvresponders.org
74.	International Committee of the Red Cross www.icrc.org
75.	Women's Refugee Commission

	www.womensrefugeecommission.org
76.	International Association of Chiefs Of Police http://www.theiacp.org
77.	The South Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of the Small Arms and Light Weapons (SEESAC) http://www.seesac.org/
78.	Jurn http://www.jurn.org/
79.	TISS http://www.tiss.edu/
80.	The Campbell library http://www.campbellcollaboration.org/lib/
81.	Evidence Library: EPPI-Centre
82.	The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) -Publications http://www.ohchr.org/EN/PublicationsResources/Pages/Publications.aspx
83.	UN Women - Digital library http://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications

Other sources:

Online databases	Pubmed, PsycINFO, JSTOR, Emerald Insight, Sage online, Springer link, SSRN, Web of Science, Scopus, Google scholar, International Initiative For Impact Evaluation Database, World Bank: Impact Evaluation Initiative, Asian Development Bank Resources, World Bank-OKR (Open Knowledge repository) and JOLIS, USAID: DEC (development experience clearing house), OECD: DReC, African Development Bank: Evaluation Report, DFID, Millennium challenge corporation: Gender, WHO, UNICEF-South Asia, IDRC/CRDI Canada, AWORC: The Asian Women's Resource Exchange, UN Secretary-General's database on violence against women, Violence And Abuse Abstracts, Asian journals online, EBSCOhost: EconLit and Academia.edu.
Journals	The Internet Journal of Criminology (IJC); feminists@law ;

	<p>WAGADU: A Journal of Transnational Women's and Gender Studies;</p> <p>Indian Police Journal/Bureau of police research and development, Ministry of home affairs ,Government of India;</p> <p>Pakistan journal of criminology/Pakistan national police academy;</p> <p>Intersections: gender and sexuality in Asia and the Pacific;</p> <p>Journal of South Asian women studies</p>
Contacts	Contact experts or individuals or organizations who are working in this field to make sure we are not missing any vital document or information.

Title screening:

A. INCLUDE

- ON THE TITLE/TOPIC
- IF DOUBT

B. EXCLUDE

- DUPLICATES
- TOPIC NOT RELEVANT

Abstract screening:

A. INCLUDE

- DOUBT
- TOPIC
- UNAVAILABILITY

B. EXCLUDE

- TOPIC
- LOCATION
- POPULATION
- LANGUAGE
- STUDY DURATION
- DUPLICATES

Full text screening:

Stage 1

A. INCLUDE

- UNAVAILABILITY
- DOUBTS/RELEVANT

B. EXCLUDE

- TOPIC
- POPULATION
- LANGUAGE
- DURATION

- DUPLICATES

- LOCATION

Stage 2

- INCLUDE

- EXCLUDE

APPENDIX 8: SEARCH RESULTS

Serial No:	Source	Total citations	Date of last search
1	Pubmed	216	03/12/2015
2	PsycINFO	662	09/12/2015
3	JSTOR	610	02/12/2015
4	Emerald Insight	241	26/11/2015
5	Springer Link	590	29/11/2015
6	SSRN	48	02/12/2015
7	Web of Science –Science Collections	598	16/11/2015
8	Scopus	305	02/12/2015
9	Google Scholar	150	02/12/2015
10	Sage Online	303	16/11/2015
11	3ie (International Initiative For Impact Evaluation Database)	19	23/01/2016
12	USAID:DEC	39	25/01/2016
13	Asian Development Bank Resources	12	23/01/2016
14	OECD:DERec	13	27/01/2016
15	Academia.edu www.academia.edu	11	08/02/2016
16	African Development Bank: Evaluation Reports	6	28/01/2016
17	Asia Journals Online http://www.asiajol.info/	12	09/02/2016
18	AWORC: The Asian Women's Resource Exchange	11	09/02/2016
19	The Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D)- India http://bprd.nic.in/	61	02/02/2016

20	DFID	25	02/02/2016
21	IDRC/CRDI Canada	9	05/02/2016
22	Millennium challenge corporation: Gender	3	28/01/2016
23	OHCHR Publications	31	29/02/2016
24	UN Secretary – General’s Database On Violence Against Women	13	05/02/2016
25	UN Women - Digital library http://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications	75	29/02/2016
26	UNICEF- South Asia http://www.unicef.org/rosa/	12	10/02/2016
27	World Bank-OKR(Open Knowledge Repository)	32	15/02/2016
28	Janamaithri Suraksha Project http://keralapolice.org/newsite/janamaithri.html	70	20/01/2016
29	Care http://www.care.org/	8	10/03/2016
30	Evidence Library: EPPI-Centre	7	07/03/2016
31	International Center for Research on Women (ICRW) http://www.icrw.org/	64	08/03/2016
32	GBV Prevention Network http://www.preventgbvafrica.org/	94	09/03/2016
33	Sexual Violence Research Initiative http://www.svri.org/	92	10/03/2016
34	The Virtual Knowledge Centre To End Violence Against Women and girls http://www.endvawnow.org/	211	

			07/03/2016
35	The Campbell Library http://www.campbellcollaboration.org/lib/	65	11/03/2016
36	Ministry of Women and Child Development –India http://www.wcd.nic.in/	13	19/03/2016
37	The 16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence Campaign http://16dayscwgl.rutgers.edu/	4	12/03/2016
38	Rozan http://rozan.org/	7	13/03/2016
39	EUCPN: European Crime Prevention Network http://eucpn.org/	5	13/03/2016
40	Bell Bajao - A Campaign to Stop Domestic Violence http://www.bellbajao.org/	4	13/03/2016
41	Women’s Initiatives for Gender Justice http://4genderjustice.org/	6	14/03/2016
42	Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces: DCAF http://www.dcaf.ch/	80	12/03/2016
43	The Saartjie Baartman Centre for Women and Children (SBCWC) http://www.saartjiebaartmancentre.org.za/	15	14/03/2016
44	Actionaid International http://www.actionaid.org/	8	14/03/2016
45	White Ribbon http://www.whiteribbon.ca/	3	14/03/2016
46	Violence prevention http://www.preventviolence.info/	9	15/03/2016
47	Raising Voices http://raisingvoices.org/	12	15/03/2016
48	PRADET	3	

	http://www.pradet.org/		15/03/2016
49	National Police Bureau –Pakistan http://www.npb.gov.pk/	12	14/03/2016
50	Promundo http://promundoglobal.org/	36	15/03/2016
51	Isis-WICCE Amplifying Women's Voice & Power www.isis.or.ug/	12	15/03/2016
52	Women Police Network- Pakistan http://wmpakistan.org/	14	15/03/2016
53	Battered Women’s Justice Project http://www.bwjp.org/	7	16/03/2016
54	South African Police Service (SAPS) http://www.saps.gov.za/	13	16/03/2016
55	Gender Action for Peace and Security (GAPS UK) http://gaps-uk.org/	12	16/03/2016
56	The Gender Sensitisation and People-friendly Police Project (KSP-UNICEF) https://peoplefriendlypolice.wordpress.com/	2	16/03/2016
57	End FGM European Network http://www.endfgm.eu/	2	16/03/2016
58	Stop Rape Now: UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict http://stoprapenow.org/	40	16/03/2016
59	Child and Woman Abuse Studies Unit (CWASU) http://www.cwasu.org/	7	16/03/2016
60	<i>HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH</i> https://www.hrw.org/	8	16/03/2016
61	<i>PARTNERS FOR PREVENTION</i> http://www.partners4prevention.org/	37	17/03/2016

62	Centre For Research & Education On Violence Against Women & Children http://www.learningtoendabuse.ca/	35	17/03/2016
63	Global Protection Cluster (GPC) http://www.globalprotectioncluster.org/	25	17/03/2016
64	<i>National Center on Domestic and Sexual Violence</i> http://www.ncdsv.org/	36	17/03/2016
65	Gender Link For Equality And Justice www.genderlinks.org.za	10	24/03/2016
66	United Nations Office On Drugs And Crime www.unodc.org	285	11/04/2016
67	Gender- Based Violence Information Management System (GBV IMS-UN) http://www.gbvims.com/	5	12/04/2016
68	North East Network (NEN) www.northeastnetwork.org	24	14/03/2016
69	End Violence Against Women(EVAW) www.endviolenceagainstwomen.org.uk	10	08/04/2016
70	The training for peace programme (TFP programme) www.trainingforpeace.org	5	17/03/2016
71	The Global Human Rights Education and Training Centre www.hrea.org	13	24/03/2016
72	Amnesty International www.amnesty.org	5	08/04/2016
73	Zero Tolerance, UK www.zerotolerance.org.uk	4	11/04/2016
74	College of Liberal Arts, University of New Hampshire www.cola.unh.edu/	2	11/04/2016
75	The Communication Initiative Network www.comminit.com	31	29/03/2016
76	Soul City Institute For Health & Development Communication (SCIHDC) www.soulcity.org.za	15	29/03/2016

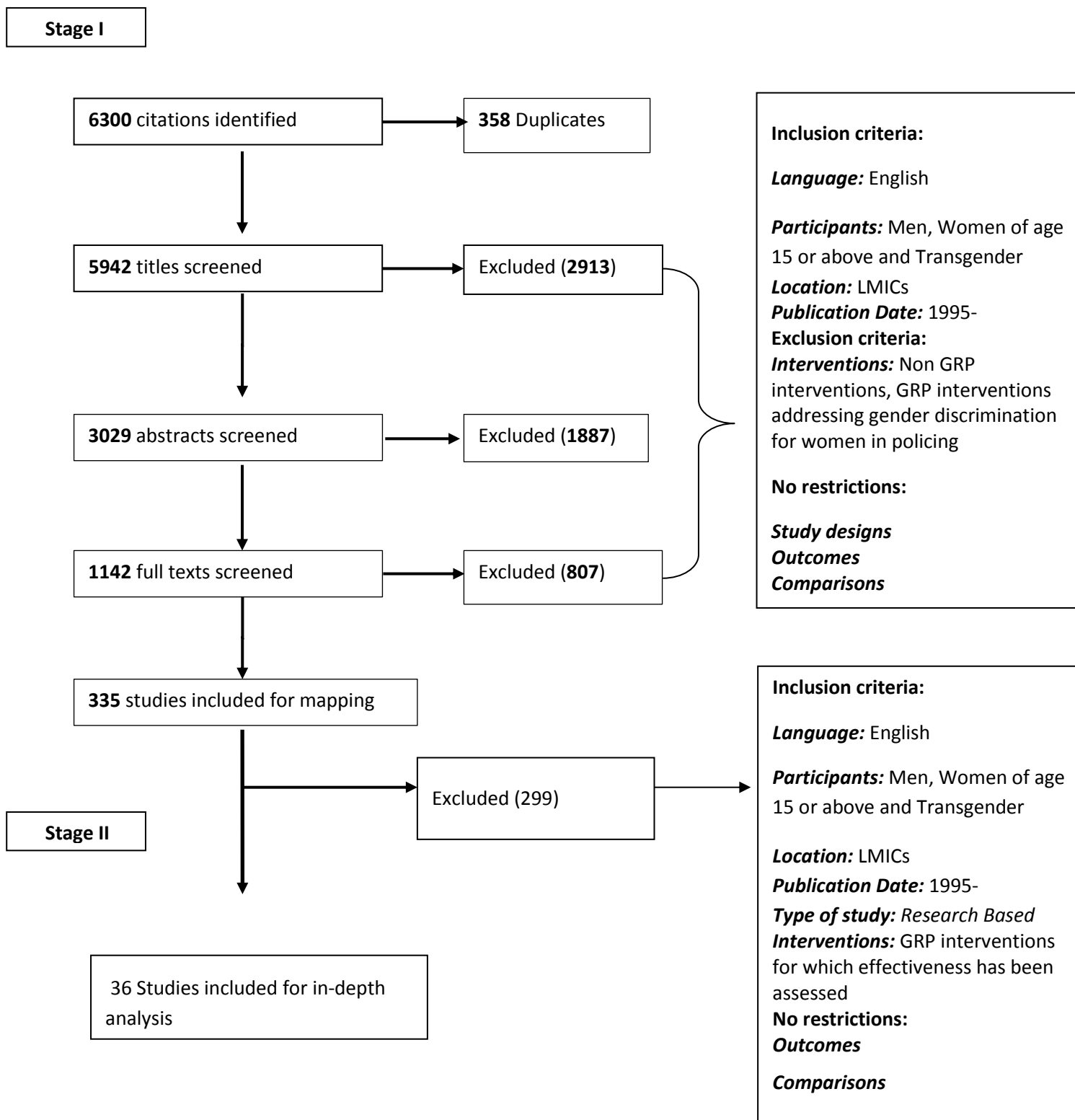
77	Oxfam, UK www.oxfam.org.uk	29	26/03/2016
78	Sonke Gender Justice www.genderjustice.org.za	49	26/03/2016
79	International Action Network on Small Arms (IANSA) Women's Network: Disarm Domestic Violence Campaign www.iansa-women.org/disarm_dv	14	11/04/2016
80	GBV Responder's Network : International Rescue Committee Gbvresponders.org	25	12/04/2016
81	International Committee of the Red Cross www.icrc.org	19	11/04/2016
82	Women's Refugee Commission www.womensrefugeecommission.org	14	12/04/2016
83	International Association of Chiefs Of Police http://www.theiacp.org	32	13/04/2016
84	The South Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of the Small Arms and Light Weapons (SEESAC) http://www.seesac.org/	19	12/04/2016
85	The Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre (KA IPTC) http://www.kaiptc.org/Home.aspx	1	12/04/2016
86	Violence Against Women & Girls – Resource Guide http://www.vawgresourceguide.org/resources	6	11/04/2016
87	Zambia Police http://www.zambiapolice.gov.zm/	2	11/04/2016
88	The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), South Africa http://www.unicef.org/southafrica/hiv_aids_998.html	5	11/04/2016
89	Governance and Social Development Resource Centre (GSDRC) http://www.gsdr.org/topic-guides/safety-security-and-justice/	39	11/04/2016
90	The Asia Foundation http://asiafoundation.org	49	11/04/2016
91	Lawyers Collective http://www.lawyerscollective.org/wri/publications		

		1	08/04/2016
92	United States Department of Justice: Office on Violence Against Women (OVW) http://www.ovw.usdoj.gov/	23	08/04/2016
93	MINCAVA Electronic Clearinghouse: Minnesota Center Against Violence and Abuse WWW.MINCAVA.UMN.EDU	20	07/04/2016
94	Organization for Security and Co-Operation in Europe http://www.osce.org/	75	08/04/2016
95	National Online Resource Center on Violence Against Women www.vawnet.org	2	08/04/2016
96	Women Against Violence Europe (WAVE) www.wave-network.org	26	08/04/2016
97	What Works to Prevent Violence Global Programme http://www.whatworks.co.za/	14	08/04/2016
98	The Stepping Stones Feedback Project http://www.stepsstonesfeedback.org/index.php/page/Home/gb	17	08/04/2016
99	The Internet Journal Of Criminology (IJC)	4	26/03/2016
100	World Bank: Impact Evaluation Initiative [DIME- Development Impact Evaluation]	3	10/02/2016
101	feminists@law	5	28/03/2016
102	Intersections: Gender and Sexuality in Asia and The Pacific	15	29/03/2016
103	Journal of South Asian Women Studies (JSAWS)	5	29/03/2016
104	Jurn www.jurn.org	23	07/04/2016
105	Wagadu : A Journal of Transnational Women's and Gender Studies.	6	26/03/2016
106	WHO (WHOLIS)	12	15/02/2016
107	World Bank- JOLIS	25	07/04/2016
108	Pakistan Journal of Criminology	30	28/03/2016
109	International Association of Women Police http://www.iawp.org/	24	12/04/2016

110	EBSCOhost :EconLit	26	13/04/2016
111	Tata Institute of Social Science (TISS) https://www.tiss.edu/	20	17/03/2016
112	Asian Human Rights Commission http://www.humanrights.asia/	27	09/04/2016

APPENDIX 9: THE SELECTION PROCESS BASED ON ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

Flowchart representing the selection process based on eligibility criteria



APPENDIX 10: DATA EXTRACTION SHEET FOR STAGE 1

General information	Description	Page/para/fig/table
Country/ Region of the study		
Study aims/ objectives		
Year of the study		

Characteristics	Description	Page/para/fig/table
Type of study		
Type of GRP interventions		
Outcome(s)		

Effectiveness assessed:	Yes/No/Un-clear	Page/para/fig/table
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APPENDIX 11: DRAFT DATA EXTRACTION SHEET FOR STAGE 2

General Information:

Study ID:	
Authors:	
Year of Publication: <input type="radio"/> 1995 <input type="radio"/> 1996 <input type="radio"/> 1997 <input type="radio"/> 1998 <input type="radio"/> 1999 <input type="radio"/> 2000 <input type="radio"/> 2001 <input type="radio"/> 2002 <input type="radio"/> 2003 <input type="radio"/> 2004 <input type="radio"/> 2005 <input type="radio"/> 2006 <input type="radio"/> 2007 <input type="radio"/> 2008 <input type="radio"/> 2009 <input type="radio"/> 2010 <input type="radio"/> 2011 <input type="radio"/> 2012 <input type="radio"/> 2013 <input type="radio"/> 2014 <input type="radio"/> 2015 <input type="radio"/> 2016 <input type="radio"/> Not mentioned	
Title:	
Duration of the study: <input type="radio"/> < 1yr <input type="radio"/> 1 to <5 <input type="radio"/> >5 yrs	
Type of publication: <input type="radio"/> Report <input type="radio"/> Briefing paper <input type="radio"/> Journal/ Research article <input type="radio"/> Policy research working paper	
Contact information of authors:	
Country/ region/location:	
Implementing partnership : <input type="radio"/> Government <input type="radio"/> Non government <input type="radio"/> Collaboration <input type="radio"/> Not mentioned	Funding source of the study: <input type="radio"/> Government <input type="radio"/> Non government <input type="radio"/> Collaboration <input type="radio"/> Not mentioned/clear
Reviewers summary:	

Description of the study:

Aim of the study:	
Type of study: <input type="radio"/> Quantitative <input type="radio"/> Qualitative <input type="radio"/> Mixed methods <input type="radio"/> Others	Study design/research design: Specify:
Sample/participant recruitment: (Selection method)	Sample size: (Describe)

Description of interventions:

Brief description on programme:	
Type of approach: <input type="radio"/> Top down <input type="radio"/> Bottom up <input type="radio"/> Combination	
Components/Interventions in the programme:	
Duration of the intervention:	
Participants: (Describe)	
Target population:	
Comparison: (specify)	
How the intervention was received by	Participant group : (describe)
	Target population: (describe)
Intervention Delivery/Implementation: (describe)	
Context of interventions: (describe)	
Levels of intervention: <input type="radio"/> Individuals <input type="radio"/> Community <input type="radio"/> System and structures <input type="radio"/> Combination	
Challenges in implementing the intervention: (describe)	

Description of outcomes:

Outcome(s) : (with description)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Women's perceptions of safety <input type="radio"/> Women's confidence in the state systems for security and justice <input type="radio"/> Women's satisfaction from policing services <input type="radio"/> Improvement in institutional responses to VAW <input type="radio"/> Change in attitude, knowledge & behaviour/ increased sensitivity of police officers towards VAW <input type="radio"/> Increased percentage of reporting violence or abuse against women
---	---

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Reduction in the violence against women <input type="radio"/> Reduction in known risk factors of violence <input type="radio"/> Increased awareness regarding VAW/ assessment of changes among men <input type="radio"/> Non-reluctance to approach the police station <input type="radio"/> Others <input type="radio"/> Not mentioned
--	--

Theory of Change

Was the theory of change mentioned explicitly?	<i>If yes, theory of change is used?</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> For designing the intervention <input type="radio"/> For evaluating the intervention <input type="radio"/> For both
	<i>If no, does the text explain some part of ToC?</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> yes <input type="radio"/> no
Components on theory of change: (describe)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> LONG-TERM CHANGE <input type="radio"/> ASSUMPTIONS ABOUT HOW THE INTERVENTION WILL WORK <input type="radio"/> PROCESS/SEQUENCE OF CHANGE <input type="radio"/> IMPACT

Other information

Strength of the study: (describe)
Weakness of the study: (describe)
Study implication for policy and practice: (describe)
Key findings: (describe)
Recommendations provided in the paper: (describe)
Conclusion of the study: (describe)

APPENDIX 12: LIST OF INCLUDED STUDIES (STAGE 2)

Sl. No	Citations
1.	<p>Keesbury et al. (2012). "A review and evaluation of multi-sectoral response services ('one-stop centers') for gender-based violence in Kenya and Zambia". Nairobi: Population Council. Retrieved from HTTP://WWW.POPCOUNCIL.ORG/UPLOADS/PDFS/2012RH_SGBV_OSCREVEVAL.PDF</p>
2.	<p>George, A., & Krishnan, J. (2013). <i>An Evaluation of the Community Policing Programme in Kerala</i>. Retrieved from HTTP://OLD.KERALAPOLICE.GOV.IN/NEWSITE/PDFS/JANAMAITHRI/JANAMAITHI%20EVALUATION%20REPORT_2013.PDF</p>
3.	<p>Beattie et al. (2015). Declines in violence and police arrest among female sex workers in Karnataka state, South India, following a comprehensive HIV prevention programme. <i>Journal of the International Aids Society</i>, 18(1). Retrieved from HTTP://WWW.JIASOCIETY.ORG/INDEX.PHP/JIAS/ARTICLE/VIEW/20079</p>
4.	<p>Rozan. (2001). <i>Building bridges: A community- police initiative</i>. Retrieved from HTTP://WWW.ROZAN.ORG/SITES/DEFAULT/FILES/BUILDING%20BRIDGES.PDF</p>
5.	<p>Natarajan, M. (2006). Dealing with domestic disputes/violence by women police in India: Results of a training program in Tamil Nadu. <i>International Journal of Criminal Justice Sciences</i>, 1(1). Retrieved from HTTP://WWW.SASCV.ORG/IJCJS/MANGAI.PDF.</p>
6.	<p>Seelinger, K. (2014). Domestic accountability for sexual violence: The potential of specialized units in Kenya, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Uganda. <i>International Committee of the Red Cross</i>. 96 (894), 539–64.</p> <p>Retrieved from HTTPS://WWW.ICRC.ORG/EN/INTERNATIONAL-REVIEW/ARTICLE/DOMESTIC-ACCOUNTABILITY-SEXUAL-VIOLENCE-POTENTIAL-SPECIALIZED-UNITS</p>
7.	<p>Shekhar, B., & D, R. (2006). Victim counselling in All-Women Police stations in Tirunelveli -An analysis. <i>The Indian Police Journal</i>, LIII(3), 8-17.</p>
8.	<p>United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). (2008). <i>Honduras: Changing minds and uprooting domestic violence through police training</i>. Programming to address Violence Against Women: 8 case studies (volume 2). New York: UNFPA.</p> <p>HTTPS://WWW.UN.ORG/RULEOFLAW/BLOG/DOCUMENT/PROGRAMMING-TO-ADDRESS-VIOLENCE-AGAINST-WOMEN-8-CASE-STUDIES-VOLUME-2/</p>
9.	<p>Deloitte. (2011). <i>Evaluation of Gender Sensitization and People Friendly Police Initiative</i>,</p>

	Karnataka. Retrieved from HTTPS://WWW.UNICEF.ORG/.../2010-15_EVALUATION_OF_GSPK_KARNATAKA-_FINAL...
10.	Khalique et al. (2011). Evaluation Report: Rabta Programme, Rozan. Endvawnnow.org. Retrieved from HTTP://WWW.ENDVAWNOW.ORG/UPLOADS/BROWSER/FILES/ROZANRABTA_EVALUATION_KHALIQUE_2011.PDF .
11.	Hautzinger, S. (1997). "Calling a state a state": Feminist politics and the policing of violence against women in Brazil. <i>Feminist Issues</i> , 15, 3-30. Retrieved from HTTP://WWW.NCBI.NLM.NIH.GOV/PUBMED/12321266
12.	Influence of Janamaithri Suraksha Project on the communities with special reference to Adoor police station limits, Pathanamthitta district. (2011). Kochi, India: The Research Institute, Rajagiri College of Social Sciences (RCSS). Retrieved from HTTP://OLD.KERALAPOLICE.GOV.IN/NEWSITE/PDFS/JANAMAITHRI/JANAMAITHRI_ADOOR.PDF .
13.	Influence of Janamaithri Suraksha Project on the communities with special reference to Aluva police station limits. (2011). Kochi, India: The Research Institute, Rajagiri College of Social Sciences (RCSS). Retrieved from HTTP://KERALAPOLICE.ORG/MEDIA/PDF/JANAMAITHRI/STUDY-REPORTS/JANAMAITHRI_ALUVA.PDF
14.	Influence of Janamaithri Suraksha Project on the communities with special reference to Thiruvananthapuram cantonment police station limits. (2011). Kochi, India: The Research Institute, Rajagiri College of Social Sciences (RCSS). Retrieved from HTTP://OLD.KERALAPOLICE.GOV.IN/NEWSITE/PDFS/JANAMAITHRI/JANAMAITHRI_CANTONMENT.PDF
15.	<i>Influence of Janamaithri Suraksha Project on the communities</i> . (2010). Kochi, India: The Research Institute, Rajagiri College of Social Sciences (RCSS). Retrieved from HTTP://KERALAPOLICE.ORG/DOWNLOADS/PUBLISHING/JANAMAITHRI/STUDY-REPORTS
16.	Influence of Janamaithri Suraksha Project on the communities with special reference to Kollam east police station limit. (2011). Kochi, India: The Research Institute, Rajagiri College of Social Sciences (RCSS). Retrieved from HTTP://KERALAPOLICE.ORG/MEDIA/PDF/JANAMAITHRI/STUDY-REPORTS/JANAMAITHRI_EAST_PS.PDF .
17.	Influence of Janamaithri Suraksha Project on the communities – Hill Palace, Ernakulam. (2011). Kochi, India: The Research Institute, Rajagiri College of Social Sciences (RCSS). Retrieved from HTTP://WWW.KERALAPOLICE.ORG/MEDIA/PDF/JANAMAITHRI/STUDY-REPORTS/JANAMAITHRI_HILL_PALACE.PDF .
18.	Influence of Janamaithri Suraksha Project on the communities with special reference to Pala

	<p>police station limits, Kottayam district. (2011).Kochi, India: The Research Institute, Rajagiri College of Social Sciences (RCSS). Retrieved from HTTP://OLD.KERALAPOLICE.GOV.IN/NEWSITE/PDFS/JANAMAITHRI/JANAMAITHRI_PALA.PDF.</p>
19.	<p>Influence of Janamaithri Suraksha Project on the communities with special reference to Paravur police station limits, Kollam district. (2011).Kochi, India: The Research Institute, Rajagiri College of Social Sciences (RCSS). Retrieved from HTTP://KERALAPOLICE.ORG/MEDIA/PDF/JANAMAITHRI/STUDY-REPORTS/JANAMAITHRI_PARAVUR.PDF.</p>
20.	<p>Influence of Janamaithri Suraksha Project on the communities: A comparative analysis of Payyannur & Peringom police station limits. (2011).Kochi, India: The Research Institute, Rajagiri College of Social Sciences (RCSS).Retrieved from HTTP://OLD.KERALAPOLICE.GOV.IN/NEWSITE/PDFS/JANAMAITHRI/JANAMAITHRI_PAYYANNUR.PDF.</p>
21.	<p>Influence of Janamaithri Suraksha Project on the communities with special reference to Perinthalmanna police station limits, Malappuram district. (2011).Kochi, India: The Research Institute, Rajagiri College of Social Sciences (RCSS). Retrieved from HTTP://KERALAPOLICE.ORG/MEDIA/PDF/JANAMAITHRI/STUDY-REPORTS/JANAMAITHRI_PERINTHALMANNA.PDF.</p>
22.	<p>Influence of Janamaithri Suraksha Project on the communities with special reference to Thiruvalla police station limits. (2011).Kochi, India: The Research Institute, Rajagiri College of Social Sciences (RCSS).Retrieved from HTTP://KERALAPOLICE.ORG/MEDIA/PDF/JANAMAITHRI/STUDY-REPORTS/JANAMAITHRI_THIRUVALLA.PDF.</p>
23.	<p>Apte, V. (2004). 'Evaluation Study of Special Cell for Women and Children within the Maharashtra State Police System'. Mumbai: TISS.</p>
24.	<p>Hodari, J. (2014). The Isange One Stop Centre: A Holistic Approach to Sexual and Gender-based Violence. <i>The Police Chief</i>, LXXXI (8).</p> <p>Retrieved from HTTP://IACPMAG.WP.MATRIXDEV.NET/THE-ISANGE-ONE-STOP-CENTRE-A-HOLISTIC-APPROACH-TO-SEXUAL-AND-GENDER-BASED-VIOLENCE/</p>
25.	<p>Mahila Salah Evam Suraksha Kendra (MSESK). (2002). Providing holistic redressal to women facing violence: A report of the cases dealt by the centre.. Jaipur: Rajasthan Police & Women's Organizations. Retrieved from HTTP://FEMINISTLAWARCHIVES.PLDINDIA.ORG/WP-CONTENT/UPLOADS/11.PDF.</p>
26.	<p>Punyam et al. (2012). Community advocacy groups as a means to address the social environment of female sex workers: a case study in Andhra Pradesh, India. <i>Journal of Epidemiology and</i></p>

	<p>Community Health, 66, 1187-94.</p> <p>Retrieved from HTTP://JECH.BMJ.COM/CONTENT/EARLY/2012/04/10/JECH-2011-200478.FULL</p>
27.	<p>Morel-Seytoux, S., & Liveoak, C., & Mwansa, A., & Prieto, D., & Thompson, J. (2010). USAID/Zambia Gender-Based Violence Programming Evaluation. Retrieved from HTTP://PDF.USAID.GOV/PDF_DOCS/PDACR569.PDF.</p>
28.	<p>Bernath, T. & Gahongayire, L. (2013). Final Evaluation Of Rwandan Government And ONE UN ISANGE One Stop Centre: FINAL REPORT. Retrieved from HTTPS://GATE.UNWOMEN.ORG/EVALUATIONDOCUMENT/DOWNLOAD?EVALUATIONDOCUMENTID=3609.</p>
29.	<p>UN Women. (2011). <i>Women's Police Stations in Latin America Case Study: An Entry Point for Stopping Violence and Gaining Access to Justice (Brazil, Peru, Ecuador and Nicaragua)</i>. Retrieved from HTTP://WWW.ENDVAWNOW.ORG/UPLOADS/BROWSER/FILES/SECURITY_WPS_CASE_STUDY.PDF. Extracted and adapted from Jubb et al. (2010). "Women's Police Stations in Latin America: An Entry Point for Stopping Violence and Gaining Access to Justice". CEPLAES, IDRC. Quito.</p>
30.	<p>Natarajan, M. (2005). Women Police Stations as a Dispute Processing System. <i>Women & Criminal Justice</i>, 16(1-2), 87-106. HTTP://DX.DOI.ORG/10.1300/J012V16N01_04</p>
31.	<p>Ospina, S. (2010). <i>Ten-year Impact Study on Implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325</i>. Final Report to the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations, Department of Field Support. Retrieved from HTTP://WWW.UN.ORG/EN/PEACEKEEPING/DOCUMENTS/10YEAR_IMPACT_STUDY_1325.PDF</p>
32.	<p>Keesbury, J., Zama, M., & Shreeniwas, S. (2009). "The Copperbelt Model of Integrated Care for Survivors of Rape and Defilement: Testing the feasibility of police provision of emergency contraceptive pills." Lusaka: Population Council. Retrieved from HTTP://WWW.POPCOUNCIL.ORG/UPLOADS/PDFS/2009RH_ZAMBIACOPPERBELTMODELINTCARE.PDF</p>
33.	<p>United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM).(2012).<i>Case Study: Establishment of Rwanda National Police Gender Desk (2005-present)</i>. Retrieved from HTTP://WWW.ENDVAWNOW.ORG/UPLOADS/BROWSER/FILES/CASE%20STUDY-RWANDA%20-%20UNIFEM%20-.PDF</p>
34.	<p>Swaine, A. (2003). Traditional Justice and Gender Based Violence. Research Report. New York: International Rescue Committee. Retrieved from HTTP://WWW.GSDRC.ORG/DOCUMENT-</p>

	LIBRARY/TRADITIONAL-JUSTICE-AND-GENDER-BASED-VIOLENCE/
35.	Ellsberg, M., Heilman, B., Namy, S., Contreras, M., & Hayes, R. (2012). Violence against women in Melanesia and Timor-Leste: Progress made since the 2008 Office of Development Effectiveness report. ICRW. Retrieved from HTTPS://WWW.ICRW.ORG/PUBLICATIONS/VIOLENCE-AGAINST-WOMEN-IN-MELANESIA-AND-TIMOR-LESTE/
36.	Perova, E., & Reynolds, S. (2015). <i>Women's police stations and domestic violence: Evidence from Brazil</i> . Washington, DC: World Bank Group, Poverty Global Practice Group. Retrieved from HTTP://ELIBRARY.WORLDBANK.ORG/DOI/ABS/10.1596/1813-9450-7497

APPENDIX 13: LIST OF STUDIES EXCLUDED DURING DATA EXTRACTION

SL NO	CITATIONS	REASON FOR EXCLUSION
1.	<p>UN Women. (2013). <i>Thematic Evaluation on the Contribution of UN Women to Prevent Violence Against Women and Girls and Expand Access to Services</i>. Retrieved from HTTP://GATE.UNWOMEN.ORG/EVALUATION/DETAILS?EVALUATIONID=4601</p>	<p>Adequate description of the GRP intervention was not available.</p>
2.	<p><i>NISAA Evaluation Report: Nisaa Institute for Women's Development</i>. Retrieved from HTTP://PREVENTGBVAFRICA.ORG/WP-CONTENT/UPLOADS/2013/10/NISAAEVAL.PDF</p>	<p>Evaluation was of the organisation and not of the intervention .</p>
3.	<p>Abramsky et al. (2016). Findings from the SASA! Study: a cluster randomized controlled trial to assess the impact of a community mobilization intervention to prevent violence against women and reduce HIV risk in Kampala, Uganda. Retrieved from HTTP://BMCMEDICINE.BIOMEDCENTRAL.COM/ARTICLES/10.1186/S12916-014-0122-5</p>	<p>Although engaging police officers, it was found not to be a GRP intervention .</p>
4.	<p>United Nations Children's Fund. (2011). <i>Briefing Paper Series: Gender Sensitisation and People Friendly Police Project</i>. Retrieved from HTTP://UNICEF.IN/UPLOADS/PUBLICATIONS/RESOURCES/PUB_DOC76.PDF.</p>	<p>Duplication of information</p>
5.	<p>Cummins, D. (2012). <i>"Ami Sei Vitima Beibeik": Looking to the needs of domestic violence victims</i>. Retrieved from HTTP://ASIAFOUNDATION.ORG/PUBLICATION/AMI-SEI-VITIMA-BEIBEIK-LOOKING-TO-THE-NEEDS-OF-DOMESTIC-VIOLENCE-VICTIMS/</p>	<p>Adequate description of the GRP intervention was not available.</p>

CASP for qualitative studies

Quality criteria	Describe
Screening Questions	
1. Was there a clear statement of the aims of the research?	<p>Consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - what the goal of the research was - why it is important - its relevance <p>Yes/No/Can't tell</p>
2. Is a qualitative methodology appropriate?	<p>Consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If the research seeks to interpret or illuminate the actions and/or subjective experiences of research participants - Is qualitative research the right methodology for addressing the research goal? <p>Yes/No/Can't tell</p>
Detailed Questions	
3. Was the research design appropriate to address the aims of the research?	<p>Consider :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If the researcher has justified the research design (e.g. have they discussed how they decided which method to use)? <p>Yes/No/Can't tell</p>
4. Was the recruitment strategy appropriate to the aims of the research?	<p>Consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If the researcher has explained how the participants were selected - If they explained why the participants they selected were the most appropriate to provide access to the type of knowledge sought by the study - If there are any discussions around recruitment (e.g. why some people chose not to take part) - Yes/No/Can't tell
5. Was the data collected in a way that addressed the research issue?	<p>Consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If the setting for data collection was justified - If it is clear how data were collected (e.g. focus group, semi-structured interview etc.) - If the researcher has justified the methods chosen

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If the researcher has made the methods explicit (e.g. for interview method, is there an indication of how interviews were conducted, or did they use a topic guide)? - If methods were modified during the study. If so, has the researcher explained how and why? - If the form of data is clear (e.g. tape recordings, video material, notes etc) - If the researcher has discussed saturation of data <p>Yes/No/Can't tell</p>
<p>6. Has the relationship between researcher and participants been adequately considered?</p>	<p>Consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If the researcher critically examined their own role, potential bias and influence during <p>(a) Formulation of the research questions (b) Data collection, including sample recruitment and choice of location</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How the researcher responded to events during the study and whether they considered the implications of any changes in the research design <p>Yes/No/Can't tell</p>
<p>7. Have ethical issues been taken into consideration?</p>	<p>Consider whether:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If there are sufficient details of how the research was explained to participants for the reader to assess whether ethical standards were maintained - If the researcher has discussed issues raised by the study (e.g. issues around informed consent or confidentiality or how they have handled the effects of the study on the participants during and after the study) - If approval has been sought from the ethics committee <p>Yes/No/Can't tell</p>
<p>8. Was the data analysis sufficiently rigorous?</p>	<p>Consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If there is an in-depth description of the analysis process - If thematic analysis is used. If so, is it clear how the categories/themes were derived from the data?

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Whether the researcher explains how the data presented were selected from the original sample to demonstrate the analysis process - If sufficient data are presented to support the findings - To what extent contradictory data are taken into account - Whether the researcher critically examined their own role, potential bias and influence during analysis and selection of data for presentation <p>Yes/No/Can't tell</p>
9. Is there a clear statement of findings?	<p>Consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If the findings are explicit - If there is adequate discussion of the evidence both for and against the researchers arguments - If the researcher has discussed the credibility of their findings (e.g. triangulation, respondent validation, more than one analyst) - If the findings are discussed in relation to the original research question <p>Yes/No/Can't tell</p>
10. How valuable is the research?	<p>Consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If the researcher discusses the contribution the study makes to existing knowledge or understanding e.g. do they consider the findings in relation to current practice or policy?, or relevant research-based literature? - If they identify new areas where research is necessary - If the researchers have discussed whether or how the findings can be transferred to other populations or considered other ways the research may be used <p>Specify</p>

Newcastle - Ottawa quality assessment scale (adapted for Cross-sectional studies)

Domain	ROB Low High Unclear risk	Support for judgement
Selection: 1) Representativeness of the sample: a) Truly representative of the average in the target population. (all		

<p>subjects or random sampling) b) Somewhat representative of the average in the target population. (non-random sampling) c) Selected group of users. d) No description of the sampling strategy.</p> <p>2) Non-respondents: a) Comparability between respondents and non-respondents characteristics is established, and the response rate is satisfactory. b) The response rate is unsatisfactory, or the comparability between respondents and non-respondents is unsatisfactory. c) No description of the response rate or the characteristics of the responders and the non-responders.</p> <p>3) Ascertainment of the exposure (risk factor): a) Validated measurement tool. b) Non-validated measurement tool, but the tool is available or described. c) No description of the measurement tool.</p> <p>Comparability: 4) The subjects in different outcome groups are comparable, based on the study design or analysis. Confounding factors are controlled. a) The study controls for the most important factor (select one). b) The study control for any additional factor.</p> <p>Outcome: 1) Assessment of the outcome: a) Independent blind assessment. b) Record linkage. c) Self report. d) No description.</p> <p>2) Statistical test: a) The statistical test used to analyze the data is clearly described and appropriate, and the measurement of the association is presented, including confidence intervals and the probability level (p value). b) The statistical test is not appropriate, not described or incomplete.</p>		
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MMAT tool for Mixed Methods studies

Types of mixed methods study components or primary studies	Methodological quality criteria	Responses
Screening questions (for all types)	1. Are there clear qualitative and quantitative research questions (or objectives*), or a clear mixed methods question (or objective*)?	Yes/No/Can't tell (Comments)
	2. Do the collected data allow address the research question (objective)? E.g., consider whether the follow-up period is long enough for the outcome to occur (for longitudinal studies or study components)	Yes/No/Can't tell (Comments)
	<i>Further appraisal may be not feasible or appropriate when the answer is 'No' or 'Can't tell' to one or both screening questions</i>	
1. Qualitative	1.1. Are the sources of qualitative data (archives, documents, informants, observations) relevant to address the research question (objective)?	Yes/No/Can't tell (Comments)
	1.2. Is the process for analyzing qualitative data relevant to address the research question (objective)?	Yes/No/Can't tell (Comments)
	1.3. Is appropriate consideration given to how findings relate to the context, e.g., the setting, in which the data were collected?	Yes/No/Can't tell

		(Comments)
	1.4. Is appropriate consideration given to how findings relate to researchers' influence, e.g., through their interactions with participants?	Yes/No/Can't tell (Comments)
2. Quantitative randomized controlled (trials)	2.1. Is there a clear description of the randomization (or an appropriate sequence generation)?	Yes/No/Can't tell (Comments)
	2.2. Is there a clear description of the allocation concealment (or blinding when applicable)?	Yes/No/Can't tell (Comments)
	2.3. Are there complete outcome data (80% or above)?	Yes/No/Can't tell (Comments)
	2.4. Is there low withdrawal/drop-out (below 20%)?	Yes/No/Can't tell (Comments)
3. Quantitative nonrandomized	3.1. Are participants (organizations) recruited in a way that minimizes selection bias?	Yes/No/Can't tell (Comments)
	3.2. Are measurements appropriate (clear origin, or validity known, or standard instrument; and absence of contamination between groups when appropriate) regarding the exposure/intervention and outcomes?	Yes/No/Can't tell (Comments)
	3.3. In the groups being compared (exposed vs. non-exposed; with intervention vs. without; cases vs. controls), are the participants	Yes/No/Can't tell (Comments)

	comparable, or do researchers take into account (control for) the difference between these groups?	
	3.4. Are there complete outcome data (80% or above), and, when applicable, an acceptable response rate (60% or above), or an acceptable follow-up rate for cohort studies (depending on the duration of follow-up)?	Yes/No/Can't tell (Comments)
4. Quantitative descriptive	4.1. Is the sampling strategy relevant to address the quantitative research question (quantitative aspect of the mixed methods question)?	Yes/No/Can't tell (Comments)
	4.2. Is the sample representative of the population under study?	Yes/No/Can't tell (Comments)
	4.3. Are measurements appropriate (clear origin, or validity known, or standard instrument)?	Yes/No/Can't tell (Comments)
	4.4. Is there an acceptable response rate (60% or above)?	Yes/No/Can't tell (Comments)
5. Mixed methods	5.1. Is the mixed methods research design relevant to address the qualitative and quantitative research questions (or objectives), or the qualitative and quantitative aspects of the mixed methods question (or objective)?	Yes/No/Can't tell (Comments)
	5.2. Is the integration of qualitative and quantitative data (or results*) relevant to address the research question (objective)?	Yes/No/Can't tell (Comments)
	5.3. Is appropriate consideration given to the limitations associated with this integration, e.g., the divergence of	Yes/No/Can't tell (Comments)

	<p>qualitative and quantitative data (or results*) in a triangulation design?</p>	
	<p><i>Criteria for the qualitative component (1.1 to 1.4), and appropriate criteria for the quantitative component (2.1 to 2.4, or 3.1 to 3.4, or 4.1 to 4.4), must be also applied.</i></p>	

APPENDIX 15: QUALITY ASSESSMENT OF INCLUDED STUDIES (INTERVENTION WISE)

Quality of the studies conducted is assessed with the help of rating scales through tools appropriate for the study design. In our study we have used mainly three types of rating scales, they are;

- The Newcastle-Ottawa Scale to assess the quality of the cross sectional studies
- The Mixed method appraisal tool (MMAT) to assess the quality of the Mixed method studies and
- The Critical Appraisal Skills Programme (CASP) to assess the Qualitative studies.

The Quality Assessment has not been carried out for the cross-sectional studies with Pre-post design and for Case studies.

1. Newcastle - Ottawa Scale:

Scoring: The Newcastle-Ottawa Scale includes 3 categories, with a maximum of 9 points, based on: Selection (maximum of 4 points), Comparability (maximum of 2 points) and Outcome (maximum of 3 points)

Scoring algorithm is divided as following;

Quality rating	# Points in Selection Domain	# Points in Comparability Domain	# Points in Outcome Domain
Good	≥3	≥2	≥2
Fair	2	≥1	≥2
Poor	0-1	0	0-1

The overall score of 7 and above can be considered as “good” study, the scores 2 and above are considered as “fair” study and the score below 2 are considered as “poor”.

2. MMAT:

The MMAT has been designed to appraise the methodological quality of the studies retained for a systematic mixed studies review.

For each study, the score were presented using descriptors such as *, **, ***, and ****. For qualitative and quantitative studies, this score was the number of criteria met divided by four (scores varying from 25% (*) -one criterion met- to 100% (****) -all criteria met-).

For mixed methods research studies, the premise is that the overall quality of a combination cannot exceed the quality of its weakest component. Thus, the overall quality score is the lowest score of the study components.

The score is 25% (*) when QUAL=1 or QUAN=1 or MM=0; it is 50% (**) when QUAL=2 or QUAN=2 or MM=1; it is 75% (***) when QUAL=3 or QUAN=3 or MM=2; and it is 100% (****) when QUAL=4 and QUAN=4 and MM=3 (QUAL being the score of the qualitative component; QUAN the score of the quantitative component; and MM the score of the mixed methods component).

3. CASP:

It is a methodological checklist which provides key criteria relevant to qualitative research studies.

The checklist helps us interpret the following:

1. Decide how trustworthy a piece of research is (validity and reliability)
2. Determine what it is telling us (results)
3. Weigh up how useful the research will be (relevance)

15.1 COMMUNITY POLICING

Author & Year	Study Title	Study Design	Quality Scale	Rating	Overall Rating
Research Institute, RCSS (2011,b)	Influence of Janamaithri Suraksha project on the communities With Special Reference To Aluva Police station limits	Cross sectional study	Newcastle – Ottawa scale	Selection-2 Comparability-0 Outcome-2	4*
Research Institute, RCSS (2010)	Influence of Janamaithri Suraksha project on the communities	Cross sectional study	Newcastle – Ottawa scale	Selection-3 Comparability-1 Outcome-2	6*
Research Institute, RCSS	Influence of Janamaithri Suraksha project on the communities – Hill	Cross sectional	Newcastle – Ottawa	Selection-3 Comparability-1	6*

(2011,e)	palace, Ernakulam	study	scale	Outcome-2	
Research Institute, RCSS (2011,g)	Influence of Janamaithri Suraksha project on the communities With special reference to Paravur Police station limits, Kollam District	Cross sectional study design	Newcastle-Ottawa scale	Selection-1 Comparability-1 Outcome-2	4*
Research Institute, RCSS (2011,f)	Influence of Janamaithri Suraksha project on the communities With special reference to Pala Police station limits, Kottayam District.	Cross sectional study	Newcastle-Ottawa scale	Selection-1 Comparability-0 Outcome-1	2*
Research Institute, RCSS (2011,j)	Influence of Janamaithri Suraksha project on the communities With special reference to Perinthalmanna Police station limits Malappuram District	Cross sectional study (Quantitative)	Newcastle-Ottawa scale	Selection-3 Comparability-1 Outcome-2	6*
Research Institute, RCSS (2011,a)	Influence of Janamaithri Suraksha project on the communities With special reference to Adoor Police station limits, Pathanamthitta District.	Cross sectional study	Newcastle-Ottawa scale	Selection-1 Comparability-0 Outcome-0	1*
Research Institute, RCSS (2011,d)	Influence of Janamaithri Suraksha project on the communities With special reference to Kollam East Police station limit	Cross sectional study	Newcastle-Ottawa scale	Selection-1 Comparability-0 Outcome-1	2*

Research Institute, RCSS (2011,c)	Influence of Janamaithri Suraksha project on the communities With special reference to Thiruvananthapuram Cantonment Police station limits	Cross sectional study	Newcastle-Ottawa scale	Selection-1 Comparability-0 Outcome-1	2*
Research Institute, RCSS (2011,j)	Influence of Janamaithri Suraksha project on the communities With special reference to Thiruvalla Police station limits	Cross sectional study	Newcastle-Ottawa scale	Selection-1 Comparability-0 Outcome-1	2*
Research Institute, RCSS (2011,h)	Influence of Janamaithri Suraksha project on the communities: A Comparative Analysis of Payyannur & Peringom Police station limits	Compared Cross sectional study	Newcastle-Ottawa scale	Selection-1 Comparability-0 Outcome-1	2*
George et al. (2013)	An Evaluation of the Community Policing Programme in Kerala	Mixed methods study	MMAT done	Qualitative-3 Quantitative -3 Mixed -1	7*
Rozan (2001)	Building Bridges.- A Community Policing Initiative	Pre and post design study	Not done	Not done	-

15.2 TRAINING/SENSITIZATION OF POLICE AS GRP INTERVENTION

Author (year)	Study title	Study design	Quality Scale	Rating	Overall Rating
Beattie et	Declines in violence and police arrest among female	Cross	Newcastle-	Selection- 2	3*

al. (2015)	sex workers in Karnataka state, south India, following a comprehensive HIV prevention programme	sectional	Ottawa scale	Comparability- 0 Outcome- 1	
Punyam et al. (2012)	Community advocacy groups as a means to address the social environment of female sex workers: a case study in Andhra Pradesh, India	Cross sectional	Newcastle-Ottawa scale	Selection- 3 Comparability- 2 Outcome- 1	6*
Deloitte (2011)	Evaluation of Gender Sensitization and People Friendly Police Initiative, Karnataka	Mixed Methods	Mixed Methods Appraisal Tool (MMAT), 2011	Quality assessment not feasible based on screening questions	-
UNFPA (2008)	Honduras: Changing minds and uprooting domestic violence through police training	Case study	Not Done	Not done	-
Khalique et al. (2011)	Evaluation Report: Rabta Programme, Rozan 1999-2010	Mixed Methods	Mixed Methods Appraisal Tool (MMAT), 2011	Qualitative - 4 Quantitative – 4 Mixed - 2	3*

15.3 ALL WOMEN POLICE STATION

Authors & Year	Study Title	Study Design	QA tool	Rating	Overall rating
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Hautzinger (1997)	“Calling a state a state”: Feminist politics and the policing of violence against women in Brazil	Case study	Not done	Not done	
Perova et al. (2015)	Women’s Police Stations and Domestic Violence Evidence from Brazil	Mixed methods study	MMAT done	Qualitative-3 Quantitative -2 Mixed -2	7*
UN women (2011)	Women’s Police Stations in Latin America Case Study: An Entry Point for Stopping Violence and Gaining Access to Justice (Brazil, Peru, Ecuador and Nicaragua)	Case study	Not done	Not done	
Shekar et al. (2006)	Victim counselling in all women police stations in Tirunelveli an analysis	Pre and post study design	Not done	Not done	
Natarajan (2006)	Dealing with domestic disputes/violence by women police in India: Results of a training program in Tamil Nadu	Pre & post study design	Not Done	Not done	
Natarajan (2005)	Women Police Stations as a dispute processing system	Mixed Methods Study	MMAT done	Qualitative-4 Quantitative -3 Mixed-1	8*

15.4 SPECIAL CELLS/UNITS/DEPARTMENTS/SUPPORT CENTERS

Author & Year	Study Title	Study Design	Quality Scale	Rating	Overall Rating
Swaine (2003)	Traditional Justice and Gender Based Violence Research Report	Qualitative study	CASP done	Results are valid	-
Keesbury et al. (2009)	The Copper-belt Model of Integrated Care for Survivors of Rape and Defilement	Mixed methods study	MMAT done	Qualitative-2 Quantitative -1 Mixed -1	4*
UNIFEM (2012)	Title of the initiative: "Establishment of Rwanda National Police Gender Desk"	Case study	Not done	-	-
Seelinger (2014)	Domestic accountability for sexual violence: The potential of specialized units in Kenya, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Uganda	Qualitative study design	CASP done	Results are valid	-
Apte (2004)	Evaluation Study of Special Cell for Women and Children within the Maharashtra State Police System	Impact evaluation study	Newcastle-Ottawa scale	Selection-2 Comparability-2 Outcome-1	5*
MSESK (2002)	Providing holistic redressal to women facing violence a report of the cases dealt by the center	Descriptive case study	Not done	-	-

15.5 ONE STOP CENTERS (OSCS)

Author (year)	Title	Study design	Scale	Rating	Overall Rating
Morel-Seytoux et al. (2010)	USAID/Zambia Gender-Based Violence Programming Evaluation	Mixed methods study	MMAT done	Qual-3 Quant -4 Mixed -2	9*
Bernath et al. (2013)	Final Evaluation of Rwandan govt. and IOOSC report	Mixed methods study	MMAT done	Qual-4 Quant -4 Mixed -3	11*
Hodari (2014)	The Isange One Stop Centre: A Holistic Approach to Sexual and Gender-based Violence	Description /Report of the SOP for the IOOSC's	Not done	-	-
Keesbury et al. (2012)	A review and evaluation of multi- sectoral response services ("one-stop centers") for gender-based violence in Kenya and Zambia	Comparative case study design (cross country case study)	Not done	-	-

APPENDIX 16: CHARACTERISTICS OF INCLUDED STUDIES

Table 16.1: Community policing

	Intervention		Assessment		Impact
Author (year)	Country	Intervention components	Study design	Study Participants	Outcome
Research Institute, RCSS (2011, g)	India	<p>Primary focus: Community policing and community awareness</p> <p>Ancillary focus: Training of police.</p> <p>Other services: Counselling</p> <p>Formation of Janamaithri kendrams (awareness spreading about drug abuse, crime against women), creating helplines</p>	Cross-sectional survey and secondary data source	Members of the community	<p>Increased: Sense of safety (46% of the women), women’s confidence and satisfaction in the system (62.1% of females) were found to be positive in approaching the police station, increased reporting of crimes (VAW) 46% expressed a positive change in their feeling of safety.</p> <p>Reduced: Risk of violence causing factors: Goonda menace: 40% of the males reported the decrease in this regard of which females were 37.2% eve teasing, Reluctance in approaching the police (62.1% of women were found to be non-reluctant in approaching the police station).</p> <p>100% knowledge regarding the intervention</p>

<p>Research Institute, RCSS (2011, i)</p>	<p>India</p>	<p>Primary focus: Community policing and community awareness</p> <p>Ancillary focus: Training of police</p> <p>Other services : Counselling</p> <p>Formation of Janamaithri kendrams (awareness spreading about drug abuse, crime against women), creating helplines</p>	<p>Quantitative: Cross sectional study</p> <p>Qualitative: FGDs</p>	<p>Members of the community</p>	<p>Increased: 89.6% reported improvement in safety/security of women;</p> <p>Reduction: 43.5% mentioned about a decrease in the problem of eve-teasing; 42.6% voiced about a decrease in Goonda menace.</p> <p>Reluctance in approaching the police: 98% of the women stated that they did not have any reluctance in approaching the police.</p>
<p>Research Institute, RCSS (2011, b)</p>	<p>India</p>	<p>Primary focus: Community policing and community awareness</p> <p>Ancillary focus: Training of police, Other services: Counselling, Formation of Janamaithri kendrams (awareness spreading about drug abuse, crime against</p>	<p>Cross-sectional survey</p>	<p>Members of the community</p>	<p>Increased: Women’s perception of safety and confidence (62.4%)</p> <p>Decreased: Risk of violence, 30.2% stated about a reduction in the Goonda Menace. - 40.7% stated a decrease in the problem of eve-teasing to an extent.)</p> <p>Non-reluctance in approaching the police (89.1%)</p>

		women), creating helplines			
Research Institute, RCSS (2010)	India	<p>Primary focus: Community policing and community awareness</p> <p>Ancillary focus: Training of police, Other services – Counselling. Formation of Janamaithri kendrams (awareness spreading about drug abuse, crime against women, creating helplines</p>	Cross-sectional survey	Members of the community	<p>Increased: sense of security (89.2) and satisfaction among women</p> <p>Non-reluctance in approaching the police station among the people had increased to 87.3%</p> <p>Knowledge regarding intervention: Majority of the population (61.3%) had knowledge</p>
Research Institute, RCSS (2011, j)	India	<p>Primary focus: Community policing and community awareness</p> <p>Ancillary focus: Training of police</p> <p>Other services: Counselling. Formation of Janamaithri kendrams (awareness</p>	Cross-sectional survey	Members of the community	<p>Increased: 93.7% of them felt safety</p> <p>Non-reluctance to approach police station: 84.8%</p> <p>Attitude of community towards police: Majority (88.0%) reported positively</p> <p>Reduction in violence: good number of respondents has reported about a decrease in</p>

		spreading about drug abuse, crime against women), creating helplines			social problems Knowledge regarding intervention: 65% of the population
Research Institute, RCSS (2011, e)	India	Primary focus: Community policing and community awareness Ancillary focus: Training of police Other services: Counselling. Formation of Janamaithri kendrams (awareness spreading about drug abuse, crime against women), creating helplines	Cross-sectional survey	Members of the community	Increased: 96% and increased confidence in the system and expressed safety Decreased risk of violence (including GBV) - 88.4% 47.2% reported a decrease of Goonda Menace in the area - Non-reluctance in approaching the police (96.4%) Knowledge regarding intervention: 100%
Research Institute, RCSS (2011, a)	India	Primary focus: Community policing and community awareness Ancillary focus: Training of police, Other services:	Cross-sectional survey	Members of the community	Increased safety was expressed 88.5% and 91.1% confidence in the system Reduction in violence: 45.2% reported of a decrease in eve- teasing during the period. 51.2% reported a decline of the Goonda

		Counselling. Formation of Janamaithri kendrams (awareness spreading about drug abuse, crime against women), creating helplines			menace in their locality. Non-reluctance in approaching the police – Overall there were 88.8% who stated that they had no problems in approaching the police Knowledge regarding intervention: Majority of the population
Research Institute, RCSS (2011, c)	India	Primary focus: Community policing and community awareness Ancillary focus: Training of police, Other services – Counselling. Formation of Janamaithri kendrams (awareness spreading about drug abuse, crime against women), creating helplines	Cross-sectional survey	Beat police officers, members of the community and Janamaitri Samiti members	Increased: Women’s perception of safety (69.7%) and a sense of security (73.4%) and confidence in the system There was a reduction in the risk of violence, including eve-teasing (39.9%) Non-reluctance in approaching the police - majority (64.1%) reported that they had no reluctance to approach the police station. Knowledge regarding intervention: Majority of the population had knowledge regarding the intervention
Research Institute, RCSS (2011, d)	India	Primary focus: Community policing and community awareness	Cross-sectional survey	Members of the community	More women responded positively about the perception of safety (72.8%) and 77.2%

		<p>awareness</p> <p>Ancillary focus: Training of police, Other services – Counselling. Formation of Janamaithri kendrams (awareness spreading about drug abuse, crime against women), creating helplines</p>			<p>expressed their confidence in the system through their non -reluctance in approaching the police.</p> <p>68.58% of females responded positively about the increased presence of police in the community.</p> <p>Decreased: Risk of violence (including GBV). The findings regarding eve-teasing depicted that, there was reduction in the same as per the responses of 36.8% of the respondents.</p> <p>Knowledge regarding intervention: Almost 100% of the population</p>
Research Institute, RCSS (2011, f)	India	<p>Primary focus: Community policing and community awareness</p> <p>Ancillary focus: Training of police,</p> <p>Other services – Counselling. Formation of Janamaithri kendrams (awareness spreading about drug abuse, crime against</p>	Cross sectional survey	Members of the community	<p>In the matter of safety, there was a largely positive response (79.2%). and 91.6% expressed their confidence in the system</p> <p>82% thought the behaviour of the police to be very good/best). 98% of the respondents felt that the police are helpful.</p> <p>Decreased: Risk of violence (including GBV). The findings regarding eve-teasing depicted that only 28.4% stated about the decrease in the reduction of eve-teasing. However, a good</p>

		women), creating helplines			number (69.2%) were ignorant on the matter. Knowledge regarding intervention: 98% of the population.
Research Institute, RCSS (2011, h)	India	<p>Primary focus: Community policing and community awareness</p> <p>Ancillary focus: Training of police.</p> <p>Other services – Counselling. Formation of Janamaithri kendrams (awareness spreading about drug abuse, crime against women), creating helplines</p>	Comparative cross-sectional survey	Members of the community	<p>This comparative study had an experimental group and a control group.</p> <p>Regarding the safety of the women, only 50% (105) of the experimental group confirmed the affirmative. With respect to confidence in the system, 97.8% of the experimental group and 92% of the control group opined that the police were helpful in times of need.</p> <p>98.9% reported on the positive side regarding the interactions with the beat officers. Further it was reported that almost all of them found the behaviour of the police while interaction to be very good or excellent.</p> <p>It was also reported that the visits lacked the presence of the vanitha officers. Although, 58.2% of the respondents experienced positive changes in the family atmosphere.</p>

					<p>As far as approachability was concerned, 42.3% of the experimental group reported the approachability as very possible.</p> <p>A good number of both the groups were aware of the intervention.</p> <p>Finally, it is to be noted that most of the study respondents were men.</p>
George et al. (2013)	India	<p>Primary focus: Community policing and community awareness</p> <p>Ancillary focus: Training of police.</p> <p>Other services – Counselling. Formation of Janamaithri kendrams (awareness spreading about drug abuse, crime against women), creating helplines</p>	Comparative studies and in-depth studies (mixed methods)	Members of the community	Increased safety: there was a largely positive response where 84% of the local people from Janamaithri stations seemed to feel that their areas of residence were problem-free, safe and secure

Rozan (2001)	Pakistan	<p>Primary focus: Sensitization of the police to enable effective community policing and</p> <p>(Focus on self-awareness – emotional competence, gender sensitization, stress management, attitude towards GBV among police personnel)</p>	Cross sectional survey (compared pre-post findings)	Police personnel of all ranks	<p>Increased belief that women can be involved in policing, sense of satisfaction and security with services among women.</p> <p>Improved sensitization towards VAW and the police have more sensitive attitudes towards women</p>
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Table 16.2: Training/ sensitizing police

	Intervention		Assessment		Impact
Author (year)	Country	Intervention components	Study design	Study Participants	Outcome
Beattie et al. (2015)	India	Advocacy and training of police officers about the law, HIV and sex workers lives [One of the components of	Cross sectional survey	FSWs who are the victims of violence (n= 5792)	There was a reduction in the odds of being arrested in the past year [adjusted odds ratio (AOR) 0.57 (0.35, 0.93)] and being beaten in

		Avahan program, HIV prevention initiative among Female Sex Workers(FSWs)]			the past 6 months by a non-partner (clients, police, pimps, strangers, rowdies) [AOR 0.69 (0.49, 0.95)]
Punyam et al. (2012)	India	Sensitization of police through community and advocacy groups (CAGs); FSWs were trained in the basic components of legal literacy and communication skills to conduct advocacy sessions with the police	Cross sectional survey	FSWs (n=1986) and NGO outreach workers (n=104)	A significantly higher percentage of FSWs from areas with active CAGs as compared with others reported that the police treat them more fairly now than a year before (79.7% vs 70.3%; p<0.05) and the police explained the reasons for arrest when arrested the last time (95.7% vs 87%; p<0.05)
Deloitte (2011)	India	Under Gender Sensitive and People Friendly Policing Initiative (GSPP) a three-day intensive training workshop for police personnel on issues related to violence against women and children. The emphasis is on attitudinal and behavioural change of the police through an understanding of gender, power relations, prevalent	Mixed Methods quant: KAP* survey qual: Observations at police stations; Feedback from police; FGDs from community members	Trained and untrained police personnel; police trainers; NGO representatives; project team; other government department; Community	The GSPP training resulted in significant changes in the knowledge, attitude and practices of police personnel. Institutionalization of knowledge happened through various initiatives such as adopting GSPP training as part of syllabus, creation of police trainers. As per the NGO and community, the fear of approaching police among women has reduced as they are treated

		patriarchal influences and changing social scenario.			cordially. There are also some negative remarks about police behaviour.
UNFPA (2008)	Honduras	Training police personnel including Training of Trainers (ToT), developing training curriculum and institutionalizing training in police academies	Case study	People involved with the training, from staff of the partner organizations to instructors, trainers and trainees	Increased reporting of crime Improvement in institutional responses to VAW Increased sensitivity towards VAW
Khalique et al. (2011)	Pakistan	Training for attitudinal change towards VAW, preparing police training manual (PTM), training of trainers (ToT)	Mixed Methods quant: KAP* survey with trainers and non-trainers qual: FGDs with trainees, Key informant interviews with leading development professionals, rights activists and senior Police officials	Trainers; Trainees, development professionals, rights activists and senior Police officials	There is enhancement in the knowledge and training skills of instructors regarding VAW. The program was not very effective in enhancing knowledge and sensitize trainee as some of them still believed that it is justified to beat women on religious ground; cases of domestic violence should be preferably managed at home. There has been strengthening of institutional response against VAW. Some weaknesses were reported

during KI interview and FGDs.

Table 16.3: (All) women police stations

	Intervention		Assessment		Impact
Author (year)	Country	Intervention components	Study design	Study Participants	Outcome
Hautzinger (1997)	Brazil	WPS responding to complaints lodged exclusively by women	Case study of Salvador's <i>Delegacia de Proteção da Mulher</i> (DPM), or Police Station for the Protection of Women.	Interviews with policewomen and observations of WPS functioning	This case study argues that policewomen without special training to handle cases of violence against women are no better than male police and highlights the problems of presenting femininity as a hegemonic gender ideology.
Perova et al. (2015)	Brazil	Police protection for victims of rape and domestic violence; safe shelters and psychological support	Mixed methods Quan: Panel data from municipalities Qual: to understand the mechanisms	Secondary data analysis of death records of women's aged 15 to 49 from 2130 municipalities	The analysis does not find an association of WPS with reduction in female homicide rate on average. However, WPS appear to be highly effective among women living in metropolitan areas and younger women (15-24) with reduction in the homicide rate by 1.23 deaths and 5.57 deaths per

			through which WPS works (not reported in the paper)		100,000 women respectively.
UN-Women (2011)	Brazil Peru Ecuador Nicaragua	WPS with direct services such as psychosocial counselling, medical services, legal information, emergency shelters, workshops on women's rights, job skills training and coordination throughout the police-justice system.	Case study	Not reported	WPS have contributed to a perceived reduction in violence against women and improved access to justice, though some implementation challenges remain.
Shekhar et al. (2006)	India	Counselling by trained counsellor in AWPS for victims of rape and homicide	Cross-sectional	Victims referred for counselling in the AWPS (n=339); Counsellors; Police officers	Victim's reporting of satisfaction with counselling is correlated with perceived need for counselling and reduced fear of police officers.
Natarajan (2006)	India	Online and classroom training for women constable in All Women Police Stations (AWPS) on a) dispute resolution technique b)	Mixed methods Quan: Action Research with before	30 Women police personnel in AWPS, observation of 27 petition inquiries	Significant improvement in knowledge and skills for dispute resolution, counselling and data management

		interviewing /Counselling skills c) data entry and management	after evaluation Qual: observation of dealing with petitioners		
Natarajan (2005)	India	All-women police stations established primarily to deal with crimes against women; Counselling Training to women officers; Family or individual counselling;	Mixed methods Quan: 474 case records Qual: 60 interviews with victims	From the police case records, profile analysis of systematic random sample of 474 petitioners; of these 60 women victims of age 18 and above were randomly selected for in-depth interview	Most women (93%) were satisfied with the immediate response of the police. A large majority (88%) also reported that the police were helpful in listening to their problems and tried hard to resolve their disputes through many meetings with the husbands and other family members. 68% women were satisfied with counselling services provided by AWPS. Fifty percent reported that the physical abuse by their husbands had reduced.

Table 16.4: Special cells/units/departments/support centres

	Intervention		Assessment		Impact
Author (year)	Country	Intervention components	Study design	Study Participants	Outcome

Swaine (2003)	Timor- Leste	Officers of the Vulnerable Police unit (VPU)	Qualitative/Ethnographic approach semi-structured interviews/ unstructured interviews, FGDs	Women, local justice holders, police and service providers.	Most of the VPU officers were sensitive towards the victims. Setting up special units like VPU, are essential in assisting the vulnerable.
Keesbury et al. (2009)	Zambia	Victim Support Unit (VSU) Activities considered: Police provision of EC (emergency contraception) to survivors of GBV, training of VSU officers to deliver EC, community awareness programs, sensitizing health care providers.	Mixed methods Qualitative (FGDs and KIIs) Quantitative (Service statistics from police stations and KAP (Knowledge, attitudes and practice) survey)	Police, health care providers, counsellors, and community	Increased reporting of cases, improvement in institutional responses and enhanced sensitivity among the officers, high degree of satisfaction in the services reported by the community. Police can safely and effectively provide EC.
UNIFEM (2012)	Rwanda	Establishment of National Police Gender Desk. Activities under the Gender Desk include : Gender Focal Points, Development	Case study	Not reported	Increased sensitivity of the institution in responding to GBV; increased reporting of cases; development of an institutionalized response mechanism to cases of GBV.

		of training manuals, Policy and SOP on Child, Domestic and Gender-based Violence, awareness and sensitization of community and Police, community policing, toll-free hotline, Assistance to survivors of GBV in accessing services.			
Seelinger (2014)	Liberia Sierra Leone Uganda	Establishment of specialised police units, Training of specialised police units, community awareness programs (just in Sierra Leone).	Qualitative 279 semi-structured interviews	Representatives of government, civil society and UN agencies (including policymakers & practitioners) who worked in health care, law enforcement, prosecution, the judiciary, community-based organizations and traditional justice systems	Enhanced national-level response in the form of specialised units is a promising development and may improve accountability despite the challenges.
Apte (2004)	India	Support Centre: Special cell for women & children	Impact evaluation study quantitative: to quantify and understand women clients' perception of the usefulness of services provided	Women clients of the special cell during 2003 & secondary data on them from cell registers, police personnel associated with the special cell	Increased confidence in the cell, reduced violence, satisfaction in the services received were observed. Indirectly, the women also gained confidence in

			qualitative component: unstructured interviews with police to know their understanding of the effectiveness of the cell		contacting police without fear. The majority of the women conveyed the need of Special Cells to be replicated within the police system.
MSESK (2002)	India	Support Centre: Mahila Salah evam Suraksha Kendra Activities provided under the centre referral services such as shelters, rehabilitation centers, health care & counselling facilities, providing legal aid and enlisting police help	Narrative description of case studies along with some descriptive statistics (Descriptive, case studies)	271 cases of women facing any kind of distress/violence registered with MSESK from Jan to June 2002 were analysed and 10 as case studies.	Improvement in institutional responses in the form of major source of referrals to the centre and in the police station associated with the centre, the disposal of FIRs in cases u/s 498-A have been observed to be exemplary.

Table 16.5: One stop centres

	Intervention		Assessment		Impact
Author (year)	Country	Intervention components	Study design	Study Participants	Outcome
Keesbury	Kenya &	Establishment of OSC which	Comparative case	SGBV Survivors & care givers	Increased access to services in

et al. (2012)	Zambia	<p>provide integrated, multidisciplinary services in a single physical location / medical facility</p> <p><u>Training</u> session – focused on sensitizing the trainees on issues of SGBV, Interventions were delivered through trained staffs (research assistant, police and medical staffs) of health facilities and legal system through OSCs model.</p>	<p>study</p> <p>Qual-15-20 were interviewed in each country</p> <p>Quant- records, reviews, facility inventory</p>	<p>of child survivors and local stakeholders</p> <p>15 survivors from Zambia & 10 survivors from Kenya were recruited</p>	<p>response to SGBV (KENYA).</p> <p>Satisfaction on providers of services and fair response and empathy showed to the survivors</p> <p>Survivors reported that police rarely visited crime scenes and likely even more rarely arrest perpetrators or complete follow up on cases.</p>
Morel-Seytoux et al. (2010)	Zambia	<p>The ASAZA program was initiated including both the national & community based public awareness campaigns.</p> <p>The ASAZA, Coordinated Response Centers (CRCs) provide counseling & referrals to the GBV related issues</p>	<p>Mixed method study</p> <p>Qual - desk interviews of 36 USAID</p> <p>Quant- Recent service statistics were collected from ASAZA CRC & CDC service site</p>	<p>240 beneficiaries , stakeholders & ministry officials</p>	<p>The Knowledge, Attitude & practice survey (KAP) among GBV survivors had increased from 67% to 82%</p> <p>Stakeholders report an improvement in the quality of care & services provided to GBV survivors & other community members</p>

					More individuals appear to be seeking services relating to GBV
Bernath et al. (2013)	Rwanda	<p>Multi-Disciplinary investigative & Intervention Team (MDIIT) model is utilized</p> <p>IOSC staff has been trained in the MDIIT model either through a formal education program or on-the-job training was provided</p> <p>Awareness raising materials have been developed to inform people about IOSC services.</p>	<p>Mixed methods approach</p> <p>Qual-interviews, desk reviews, direct observation in the OSC, workshops.</p> <p>Quan- data from the IOSC statistics & National Public Prosecution Authority (NPPA)</p>	4,725 victims who sought treatment from IOSC from June 2009- December 2012	<p>Approximately 64% women and girls reported cases of sexual violence & approximately 27% of the women and girls reported cases of domestic violence.</p> <p>Overall, the IOSC estimates that approximately 4569 victims of GBV and child abuse have been assisted between June 2009 and October 2012.</p> <p>Victims' satisfaction with the IOSC was high from those who benefitted from the services</p>
Hodari (2014)	Rwanda	Survivors who come to the centre are met by a social worker trained in basic	Description of SOP for the IOSC's	Stakeholders who influence and have an influence in the	Quick service delivery, increased level of reporting and the public is well informed about the

		<p>counselling skills, the medical provider is responsible for medical care and collection of evidence, the psychosocial provider provides counselling to the victims and the police officer files the report, hence a multi-sectoral approach is found in IOSC</p>		<p>functioning of the IOSC</p>	<p>services rendered.</p> <p>The main OSC has become a learning centre (the IOSC model has become replicable in neighbouring countries)</p>
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APPENDIX 17: FINDINGS WITH RESPECT TO OUTCOMES

Figure 17.1: Women’s Perceptions of Safety

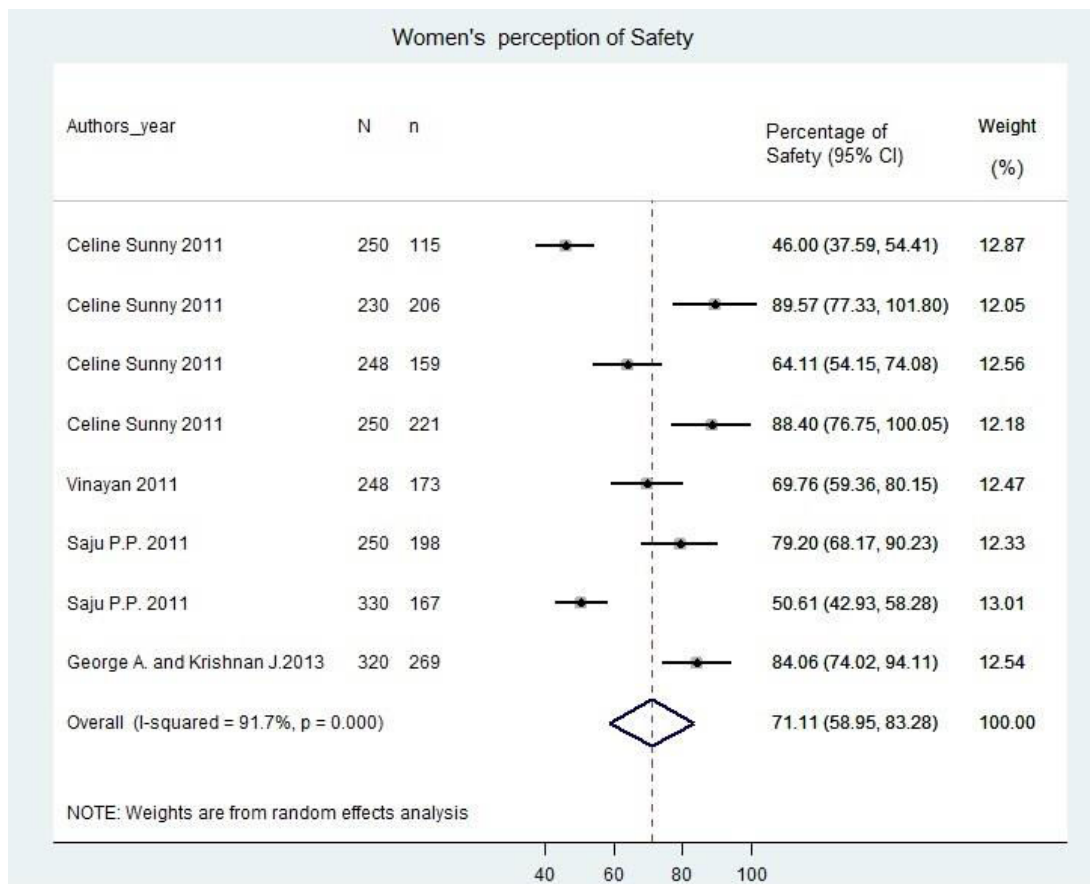


Figure 17.2: Increased feeling of security

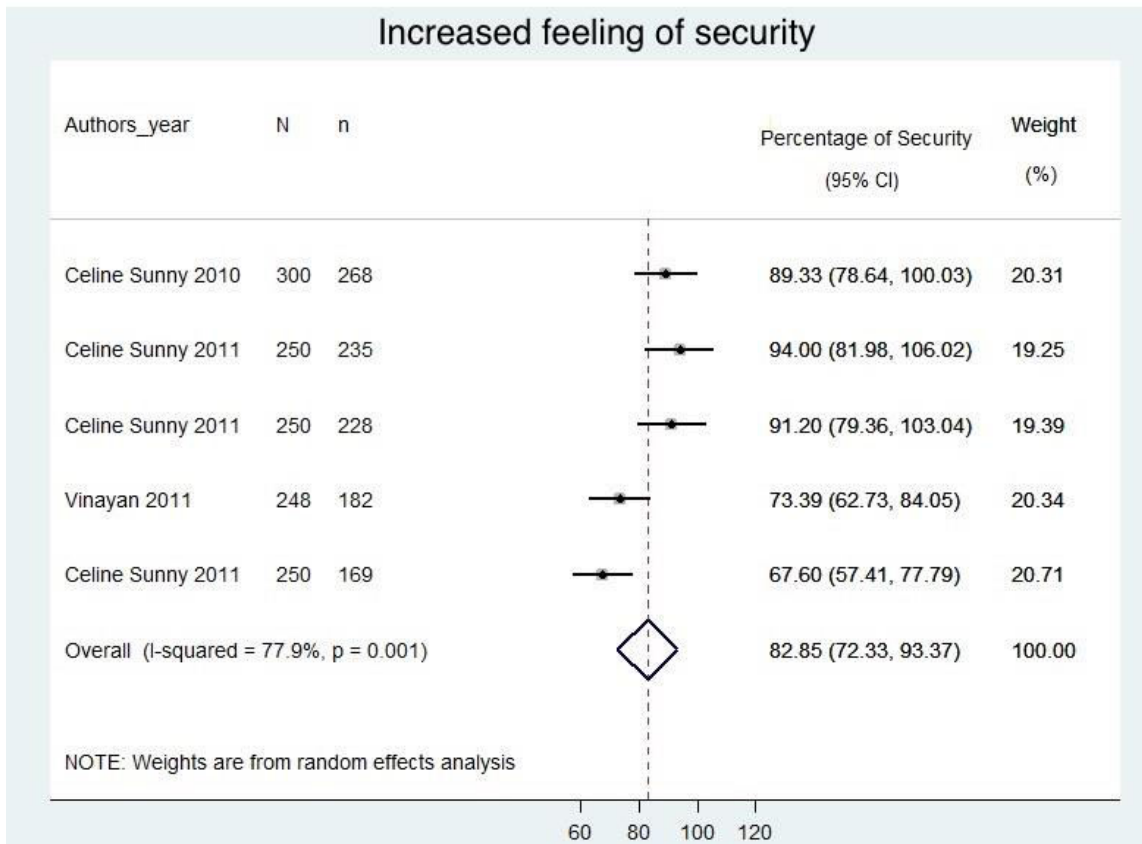


Figure 17.3: Positive interaction with police

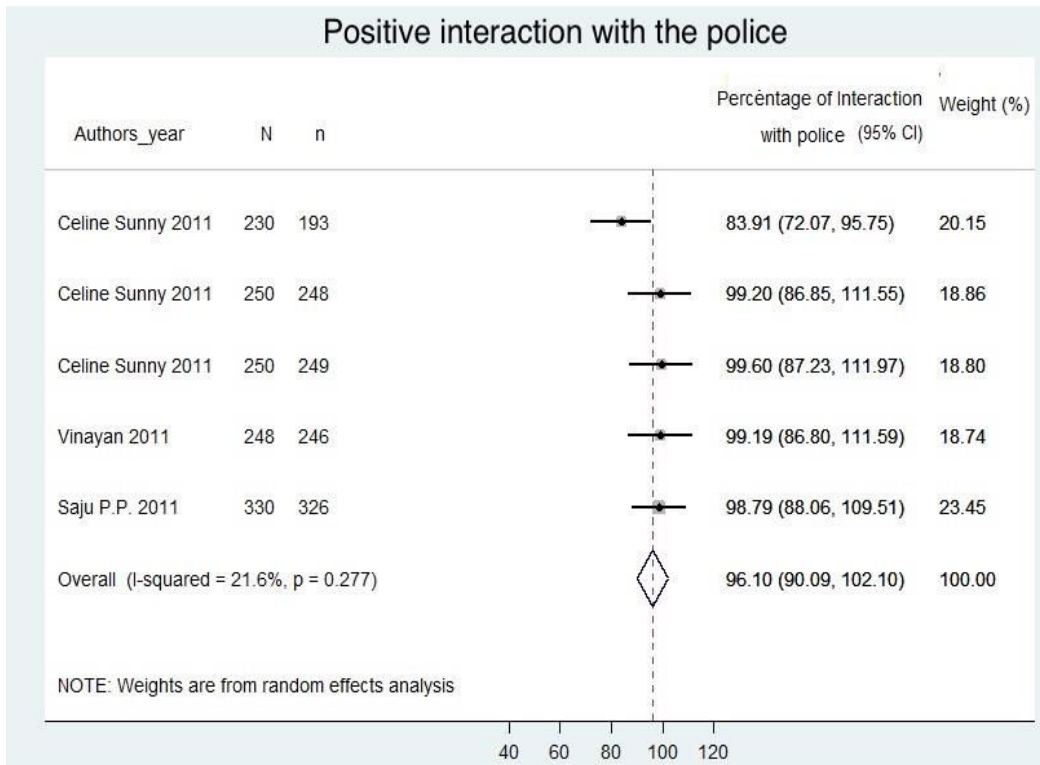


Figure 17.4: Community's feeling of positive change in the environment

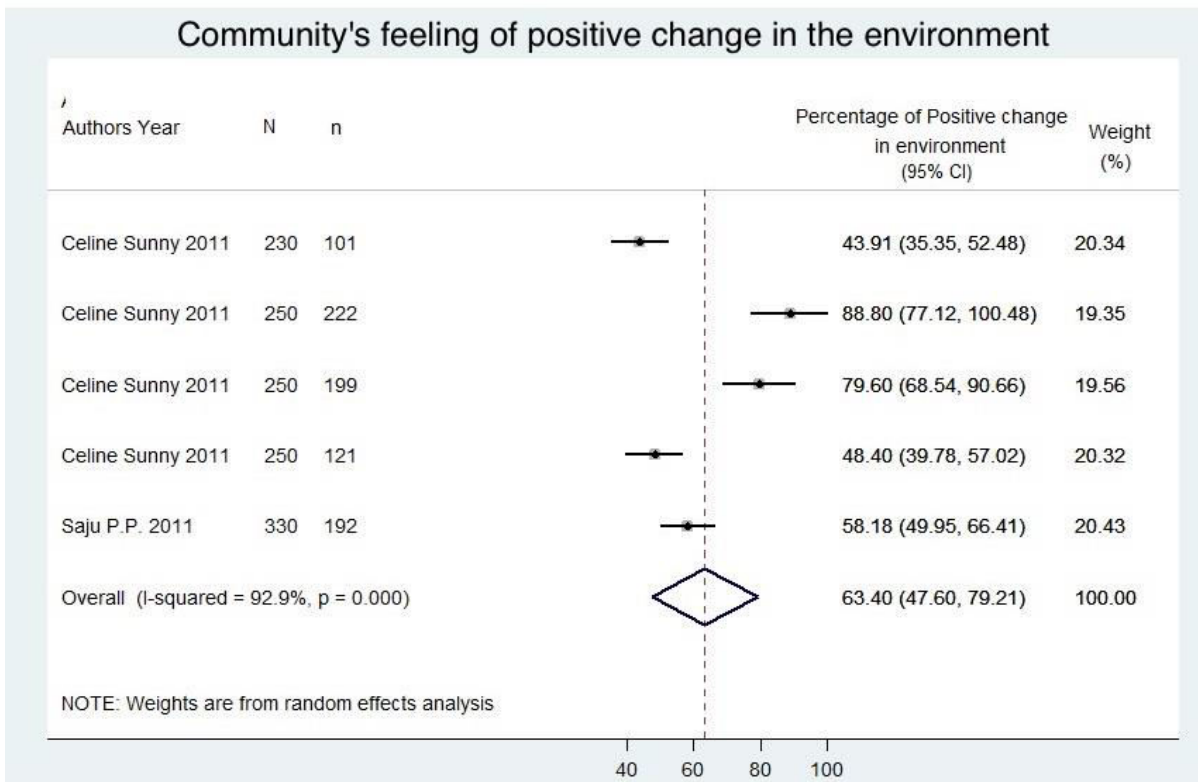


Figure 17.5: Increased Police presence in the community

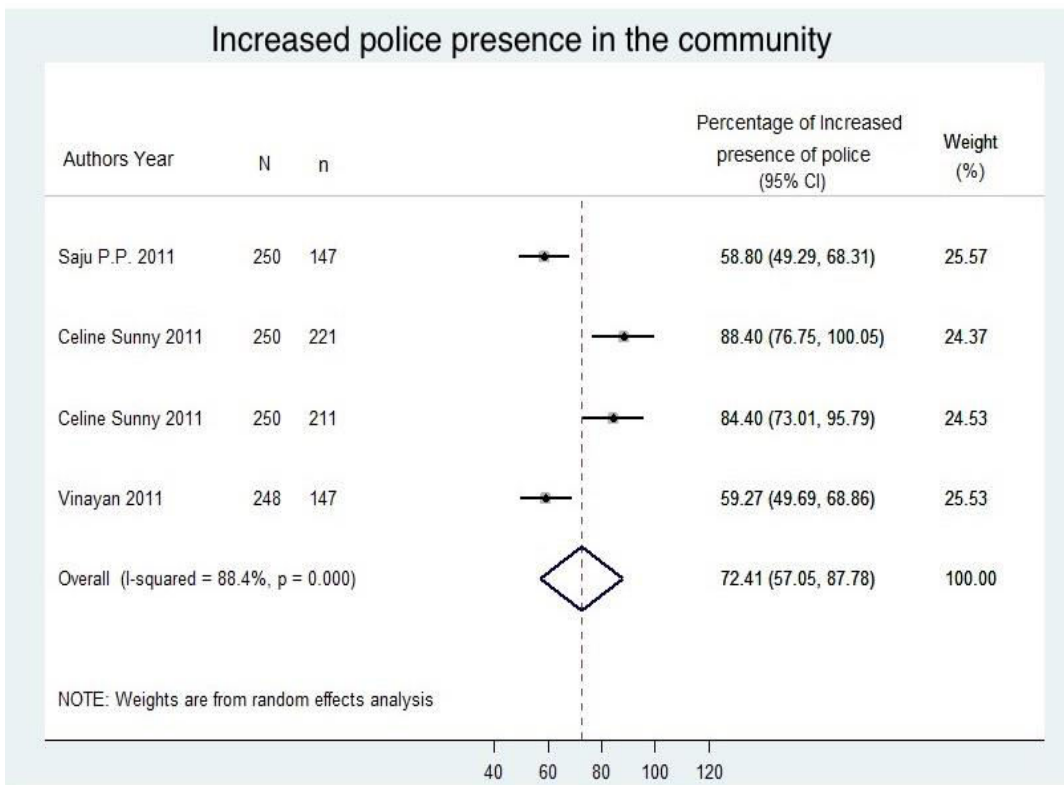


Figure 17.6: Positive change in the behaviour of the police

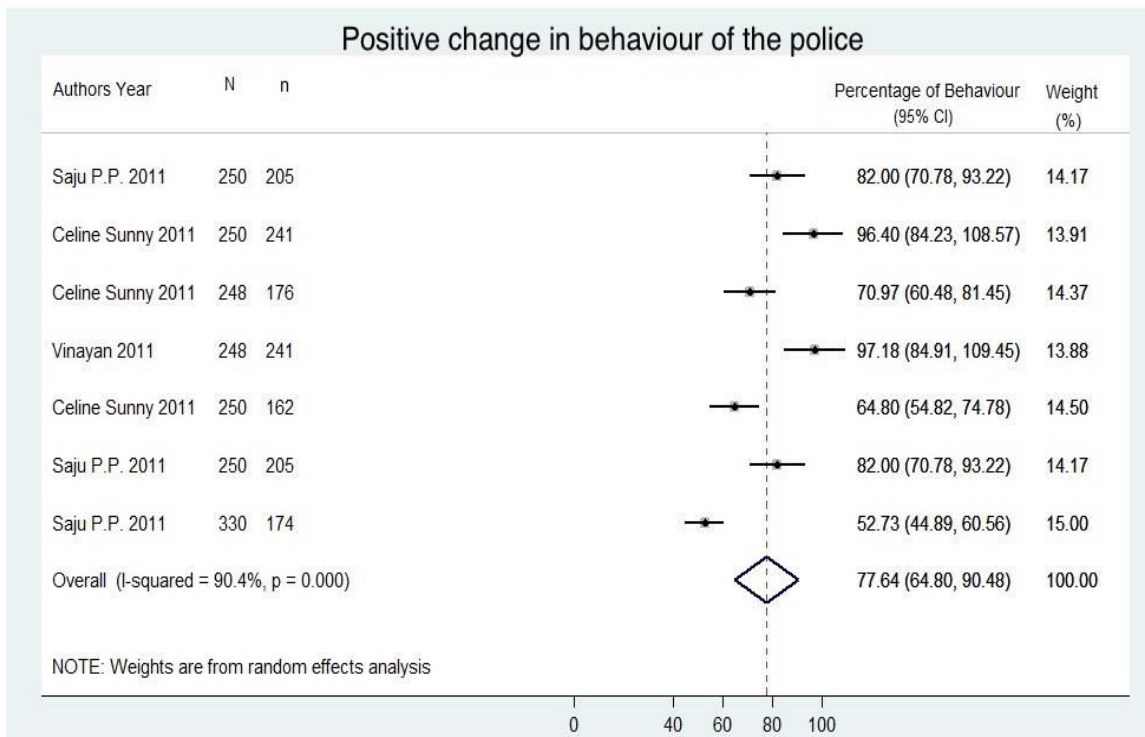


Figure 17.7: Helpfulness of the police to the community

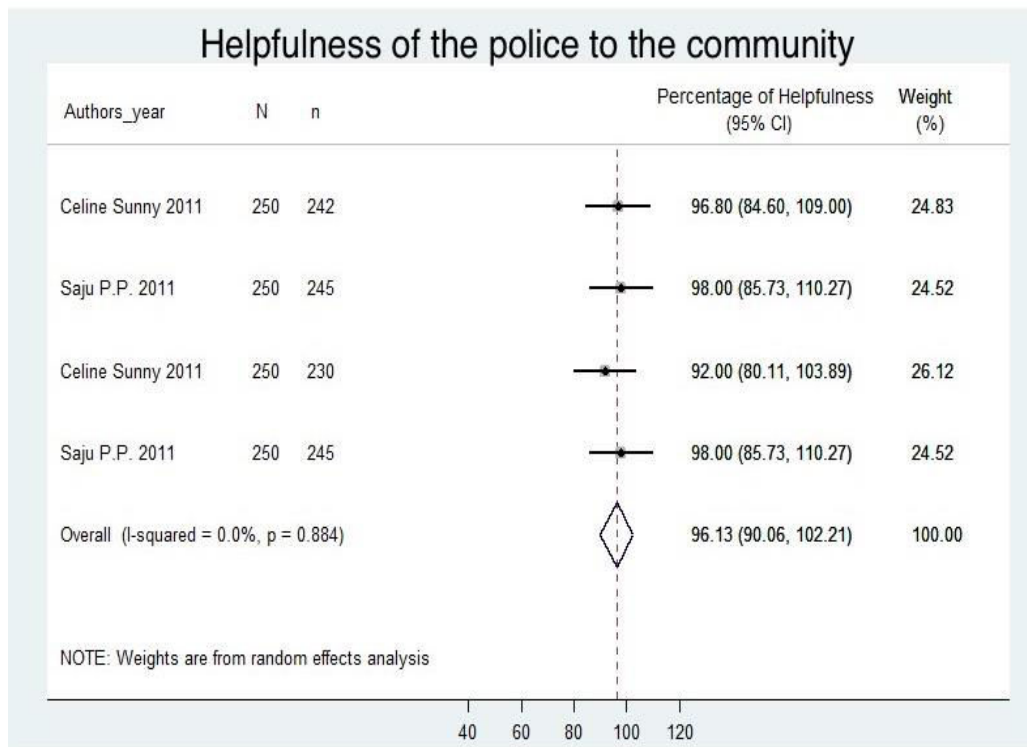


Figure 17.8: Enhanced performance of police

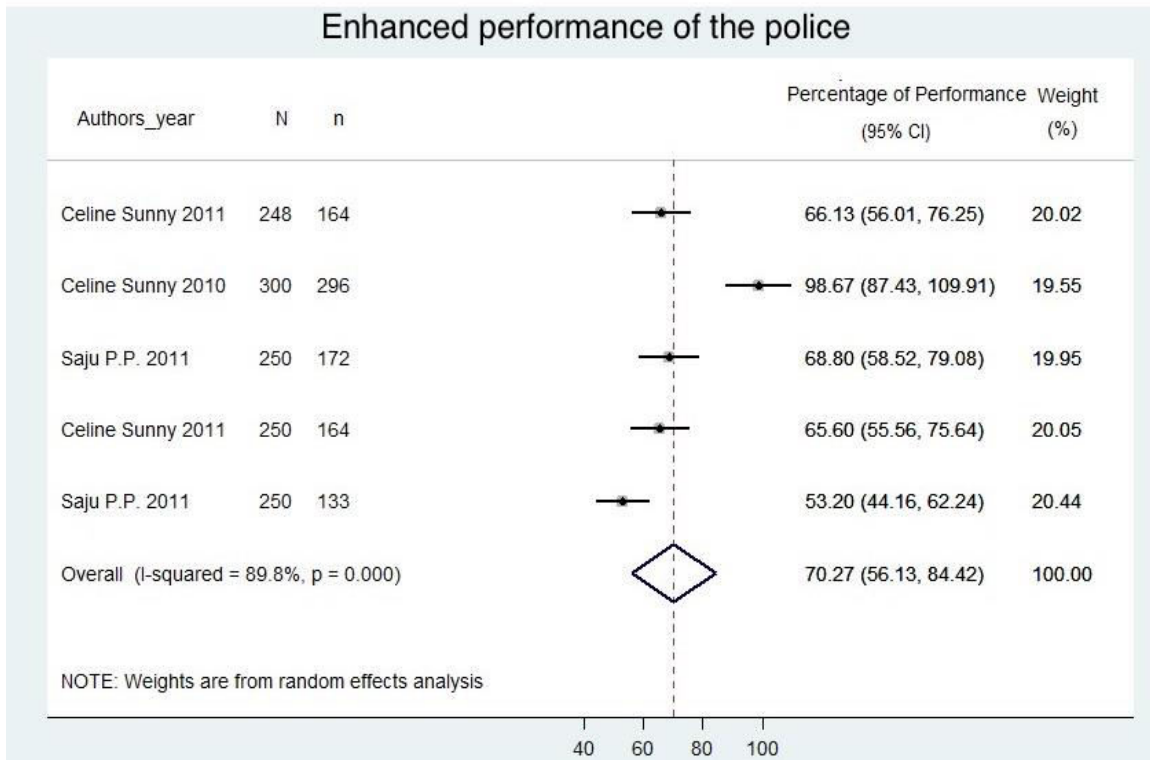


Figure 17.9: Knowledge regarding the intervention

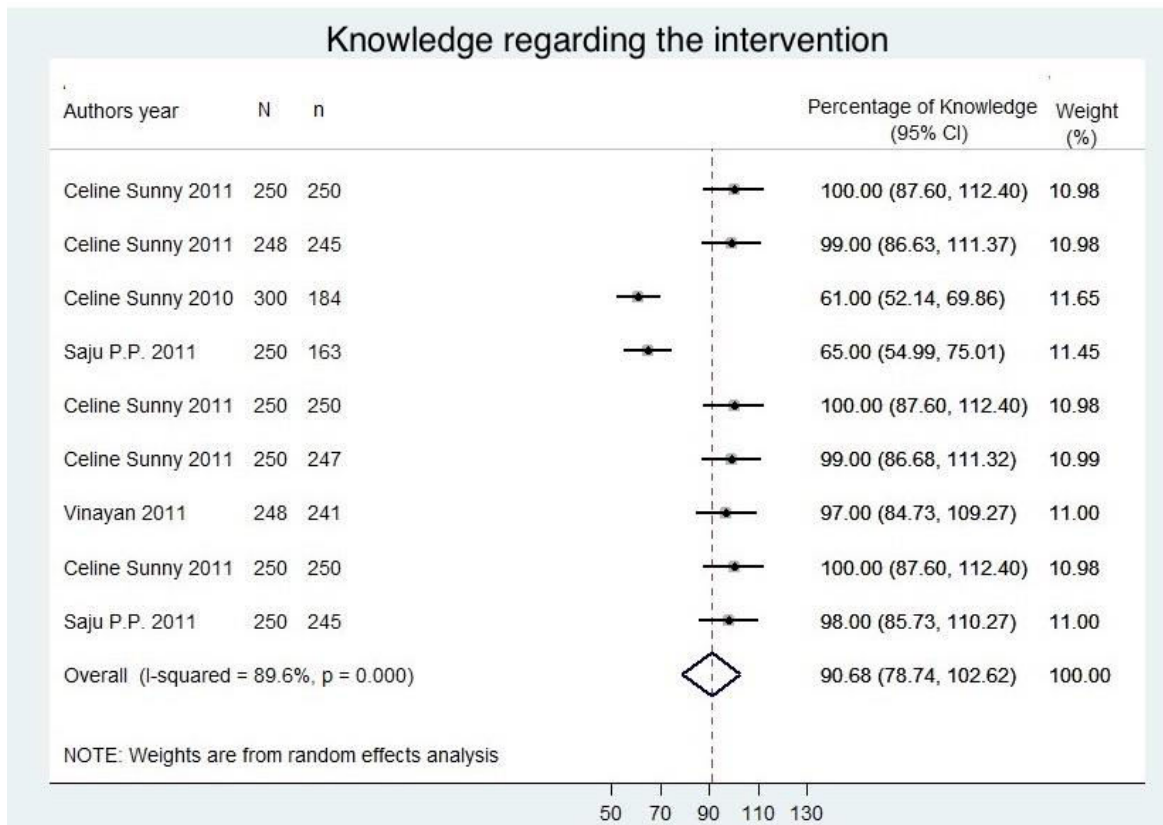
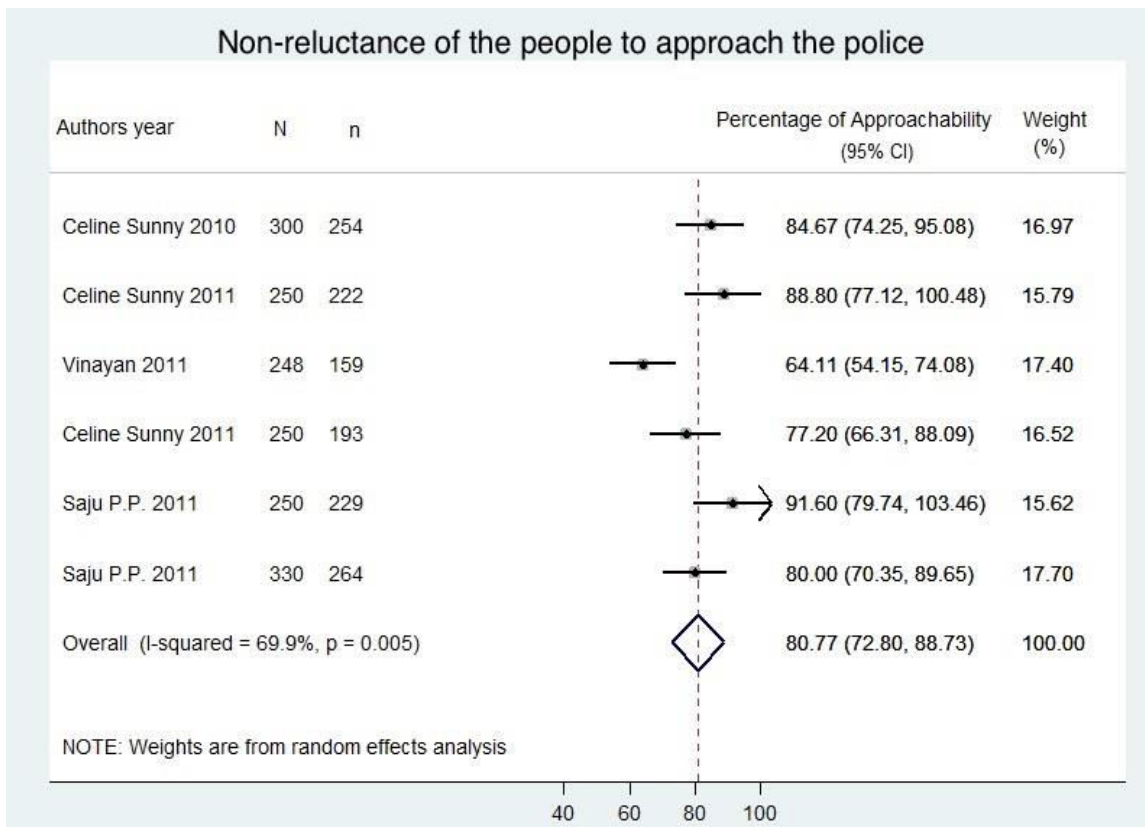


Figure 17.10: Non- reluctance of people to approach the police



APPENDIX 18: STUDIES EXCLUDED AFTER THE MAPPING EXERCISE (N=278)

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Figure 3: Theory of Change with respect to GRP interventions

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The cross cutting barriers reported for most GRP interventions which can determine the effectiveness are

a. Trivializing violence against women/not appreciating the role of police in addressing it: This is one of the important socio-cultural barriers reported in many studies that can undermine the effectiveness of GRP intervention. Police personnel as a product of the same patriarchal society often have the attitude that many instances of gender based violence are ‘family matters’ and police should not interfere in it. It is also interesting to note that women police personnel, merely by the virtue of their gender are not in a better position to address the issue of GBV any better as they are likely to suggest ways to ‘adjust’ and ‘compromise’ to women to reduce the conflict. In the light of this prevailing attitude, establishing gender segregated spaces in the form of all women police station is also considered as further marginalizing the issue of GBV by creating an image that it is women’s issues and should be addressed by women.

b. Structural barriers such as lack of availability of staff, training, funding and rapid turn-over of the staff can also undermine the effectiveness of GRP interventions

Addressing these socio-cultural and structural barriers is essential while implementing a GRP intervention. It also appears that training should be part of any GRP intervention. All women police stations, community policing and special cells can potentially improve women’s confidence in policing system, reduce violence and increase reporting. Collaboration with non-state actors such as NGOs or community might be more beneficial approach.

2. Have these interventions been evaluated and if so, how?

We have addressed this question more qualitatively. We started with the question of examining the effectiveness of GRP interventions and realized after scoping exercise in stage one that evaluations adopting appropriate methodology were few. While doing this review, our interest was to capture how authors have performed evaluations (context, approach, methodology and indicators) of the interventions. The methodology that is used for these evaluations were neither standard nor structured in most of the papers. However, attempt was made to understand the effectiveness of these interventions. The interventions (community policing, community awareness, WPS, OSCs, trainings) have all been studied and the main motive of the studies were to understand how effective these interventions were in reducing GBVs in different countries and contexts through gender responsive policing. The most common study design adopted for evaluation was cross-sectional study design (cross sectional survey) which is very weak in evaluation of a programme. Community policing interventions have elaborately analysed the various indicators, such as satisfaction of policing services, access to police stations, change in the behaviour and attitude of police personnel etc.... (See Table 16.1 in Appendix 16). The effectiveness of WPSs have been evaluated by means of understanding the perceptions of those using the services of the WPS and by calculating the change in the various indicators such as reduction in domestic violence (See Table 16.3 in appendix 16). To look at the effectiveness of the special cell units or vulnerable units, qualitative methodology is adopted in common, and this intervention has proved to be an effective strategy for the GBV (See Table 16.4 in appendix 16). Training and sensitizing police on GBV issues has been proved to be effective though it’s affected by social, cultural and attitudinal challenges (See

Table 16.2 in appendix 16). The methodologies used to evaluate are mixed methods and cross sectional survey. An important component of sustainability is not evaluated in most of the above mentioned interventions.

3. How are these GRP interventions received by the target group and the participant group?

We tried to understand how the interventions are being accepted by the target group (Example: women and population in general) and the participant group (Example: training of police officers).

The responses of the target population were, for the most part, positive in terms of the service received and the attitude in which their problems were received. All of the interventions found a considerable level of satisfaction among the end-users of the interventions (women). There was a widespread feeling of comfort among the target population as a result of most of the interventions. There were some negative reactions regarding the lack of gender sensitivity among those providing the services, which is mainly attributed to the inadequate training provided to them.

The responses of the participants (police officers) were mostly positive as they realised the importance of gender sensitive behaviour towards cases relating to GBV as they visibly see the difference in the way the end-user reacts when they change their attitudes towards them. However, there were some participants who didn't understand the need for a gender sensitive means of handling issues as they could not see beyond the chauvinistic fences that they had been in, all of their lives. The 36 studies that have been considered for this review have not focused on the spill-over effects on a wider population of men, women and communities other than the ones that were targeted. The studies have only focused on the effects of the intervention on the population that were intended to be targeted as a part of the different interventions

4. What are the challenges to implementation of the GRP interventions?

Every intervention faced a stint of challenges in the implementation and sustainability of the respective programs. We tried to understand the different challenges faced while implementing these interventions by participants, target populations, Government and Non-Government Organizations.. For effective implementation of GRP interventions, addressing the challenges faced by all the stakeholders is important as they are strongly interlinked with each other. *At the level of organizations* inadequate resources (human resources including rapid turnover) and funds was pervasive through all the interventions. Lack of funds compromised several activities such as lack of staff, lack of training, not able to get enough resource persons for training, less number of visits in the community etc. *At the level of the participants*, who were mostly police personnel, the lack of adequate training made it a challenge in effectively providing the services with a perspective of gender sensitivity in relation to GBV. For example, the assumption was made that the women police officers, by virtue of their gender would naturally bring in the element of gender sensitivity in their work. However, it was observed to be not true. Women are part of the same male chauvinistic/patriarchal society and hence would need training to bring gender sensitivity in their work. Other challenges include the poor response from higher authorities and in police forces regarding the implementation, which made it difficult for the smooth implementation of the

different programs. Weak linkages to justice systems, medical referral systems and periodic evaluation also posed a major challenge in the implementation of effective services for those approaching OSCs for these services. *At the level of target population (women and community)* the important challenge was lack of trust in policing system and the authoritarian attitude of police personnel. Socio-cultural milieu where violence against women is trivialized also acts as an important barrier for accessing policing services. Therefore, it becomes apparent that while expanding gender sensitive services is essential, it can only become effective when community's trust and confidence in policing system is gained.

5. What may be the suggestions/ recommendations on design, implementation and evaluation to improve GRP interventions?

Through this review we could locate 36 papers with information on GRP intervention. The long term impact of GRP interventions has not been studied.

Design: If a cross sectional surveys design is to be adopted, a pre and post measurement of a well-defined outcomes should be undertaken. Similarly the long term impact of GRP interventions should be studied.

Implementation: Ensuring adequate resources (human and financial) and gaining support from senior officers are essential for implementation. Specialised training is necessary among the police officers irrespective of their gender. Greater engagement of the non-state actors such as NGOs, women's organizations and community in the interventions would improve the sense of accountability and the level of awareness about the issue, which in turn would bring in the sustainability of any program.

Evaluation: Structured program evaluation approaches such as log frame or theory of change might benefit the evaluation process. While most papers have considered the views of different stakeholders during evaluation, there is little effort to collectively synthesize these views to understand the program impact.

We recommend the need of well-designed effectiveness evaluation or programme evaluation with appropriate quantitative outcome measures possibly with qualitative component on contextual factors to always be a part of any GRP program. It would be appropriate to make the design and evaluation more transparent to guarantee more acceptability of the results. We also recommend attaching an independent evaluation process while implementing any such programme.