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**ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY  
COLLEGE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES  
CENTER FOR GENDER STUDIES**

**THE ROLE OF COMMUNITY POLICING IN REDUCING GENDER-  
BASED VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS IN ADDIS ABABA:  
THE CASE OF GULELE SUB CITY, WOREDA ONE**

**BY  
GUDETA CHALA**

**A THESIS SUBMITTED TO CENTER FOR GENDER STUDIES OF ADDIS  
ABABA UNIVERSITY IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE  
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE MASTERS DEGREE IN GENDER STUDIES**

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**JULY, 2019  
ADDIS ABABA**

**ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY  
SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES**

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**July, 2019**

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This is to certify that the thesis prepared by Mr. Gudeta Chala, entitled: *The Role of Community Policing in Reducing Gender-Based Violence Against Women and Girls in Addis Ababa: The case of Gulele Sub City Woreda One* and submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the Degree of Master of Arts in Gender Studies complies with the regulation of the University and meets the accepted standards with respects to originality and quality.

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I declare that this thesis is my original work, has not been presented for a degree in any other university and all the sources of materials used for the thesis are properly acknowledged and cited.

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## **Acknowledgment**

Above all, I glorify the Lord Jesus Christ, the Alpha and the Omega, for being my holy savior. He is always there to guide me and catch me when I fall. It is not in my capacity that I am here GOD, so I simply thank you father for loving me so dearly. Glory is to you Almighty Lord!!

I am indebted to many individuals and institutions from which I have received help and encouragement while producing this thesis. First of all, I would like to express my sincere appreciation to my advisor Dr. Rahwa Mussie who offered her help in the form of giving critical comments and moral encouragement to make this thesis possible. All your help and kindness mean a lot to me. I am also thankful to and express my gratitude, for a key informant who helped me in identifying the study respondents and the entire study participants whose valuable experience helped the organization of the research. Moreover, my heartfelt thanks go to all of my family, especially my mother Genet Abera for she has always been an inspiration for me. Finally, thanks go to all my friends for their professional and moral support in due course of the study.

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## *Acronyms and Abbreviation*

<b>AACA</b>	Addis Ababa City Administration
<b>ACORD</b>	Association for Cooperative Operations Research and Development
<b>AIDS</b>	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
<b>AU</b>	African Union
<b>BJA</b>	The Bureau of Justice Assistance
<b>CANU</b>	Child Abuse and Neglect Unit
<b>CDC</b>	Centers for Disease Control
<b>CP</b>	Community Police
<b>CSA</b>	Central Statistical Agency
<b>DEVAW</b>	Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women
<b>EDHS</b>	Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey
<b>FDRE</b>	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
<b>FGD</b>	Focus Group Discussion
<b>FGM</b>	Female Genital Mutilation
<b>GBV</b>	Gender-Based Violence
<b>GDP</b>	Gross Domestic Product
<b>GTP</b>	Growth and Transformation Plan
<b>HIV</b>	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
<b>ILO</b>	International Labour Organization
<b>NCPI</b>	National Crime Prevention Institute
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organization
<b>OSCE</b>	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
<b>SIDA</b>	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
<b>STIs</b>	Sexually Transmitted Infections
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNFPA</b>	United Nation Fund for Population Activity
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund

<b>UNICRI</b>	United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute
<b>UNIFEM</b>	The United Nations Development Fund for Women
<b>USAID</b>	United States Agency for International Development
<b>VAW</b>	Violence Against Women
<b>VAWC</b>	Violence Against Women and Children
<b>VAWG</b>	Violence Against Women and Girls
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization

## ***Abstract***

*Community policing is a strategy that is implemented in several countries, including Ethiopia to counter crime. It is also considered as having a role to address the pervasive problem of gender-based violence in its participatory approach. In this context, this study was conducted with the objective to assess the role of community policing in reducing gender-based violence against women and girls in Gulele sub-city Woreda one. Methodologically, it has applied a qualitative research approach and exploratory research design to undertake the study. The primary data was collected through in-depth interviews, FGD and key informant interview while the secondary sources of information depended on a desk review of relevant documents. The study found out that the major forms of gender-based violence in the study area are rape, domestic violence, and sexual harassment. The role of community policing and community police is found to be significant in countering GBV, but it is not adequately reported since it affects the victims who are in a relatively lower status in terms of age, socio-economic status, and power relations. The community police officers are working for the prevalence of peace and security and for the proper functioning of the community in the area, but it also identified that there is lack of specific work and practice that have been aiming to address the pervasive problem of GBV and a mechanism to reduce it enormously. The study revealed that the community is not actively collaborating with the community police officers in preventing crime/abuse against women and girls. The findings further reveal that Women and Children Affairs of the sub-city and Woreda their collaboration with the community policing office is not strong to the extent of fighting or preventing gender-based violence. In conclusion, the findings of the study pave the way to enhance the implementation or practices of community policing programs and policymakers need to pay attention to integrate GBV issues in the community policing program.*

**Keywords:** Gender-Based Violence, Community Policing, Assault Protection Committee, Rape

# CHAPTER ONE

## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1. Background of the Study

Gender-based violence (GBV) is one of the most widespread human rights abuses and public health problems in the world today with devastating short and long-term consequences for victims physical and mental health (UNFPA, 2012). It is an issue that disproportionately affects women and girls of all ages, from all cultures and socio-economic backgrounds, particularly through certain forms of violence such as rape, domestic violence, child marriage, exploitation and harassment, sexual violence and female genital mutilation. It impacts the physical, emotional, psychological and social well-being of women and girls. It is acknowledged as a fundamental violation of human rights and a constraint to development (SIDA, 2015).

It is estimated that 35 per cent of women worldwide have experienced either physical and/ or sexual intimate partner violence or non-partner violence (not including sexual harassment) at some point in their lives (UN, 2013). The same study has revealed that some national violence studies shows that 70 per cent women have experienced violence in their life time. In similar fashion, the World Health Organization recent studies have confirmed that violence against women, affects more than one third of all women globally (WHO, 2013).

According to the Sustainable Development Agenda 2030, Goal 5, countries commit to work to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls, and among other targets, seek under target 5.2 to “Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation” (Sustainable Development Goal 5, 2017). Through this goal, all countries in the world aim at promoting equality between women and men, so that women can stand on an equal footing with men in society (UN Women, 2017). The United Nations also produced Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Women in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice that should be applied by all Member States (UN, 2010).

Though emphasis has been given to institutionalize and mainstream gender equality in Ethiopia, gender-based violence remains an endemic problem throughout the country. The 2016 Ethiopian Demographic Health Survey sampled close to 5,000 women aged 15-49 from all the nine regions

and two city administrations of Ethiopia to collect information on domestic violence (also known as spousal or intimate partner violence) and violence by unrelated individuals. The findings show that 35% of ever-married women said they faced physical, sexual or emotional violence by an intimate partner (EDHS, 2016). From those, 29 per cent live in urban areas and 17.5 per cent have education levels above secondary education (EDHS, 2016). The Survey also collected data on female genital mutilation (FGM), a harmful traditional practice that is also considered an act of violence against girls. The findings show that 47% of girls aged 15-19 said they had undergone FGM (EDHS, 2016).

Furthermore, due to the existing socio-economic position of women in the country, and due to cultural and religious barriers, a large number of crimes of violence against women and girls still go unreported for different reasons. One of the reasons can be that sexual abuse and rape by an intimate partner is not considered as crime in most countries and women in many societies do not consider forced sex as rape if they are married to, or cohabiting with, the perpetrator (UN, 2010).

The other challenges in addressing GBV are the social norms and practices in everyday life of the community. But there are attempts to address it through conventional mechanisms like through laws and the criminal justice system are often times seen to be frustrated. In light of this, it is imperative to search for tentative mechanisms of addressing social ills that are deeply interwoven within societal norms. Strategy that create closer ties and collaboration among communities and formal institutions are ideal instruments that can effectively address this challenge. Community policing is a perfect example of such an alternative mechanism (Anteneh, 2017).

Community policing is a philosophy that allows the police and the community to work together to solve problems of crime, disorder and safety issues and to improve the quality of life for everyone in that community. The partnership is based on the idea that both parties should closely work together to alleviate societal problems such as drug abuse, various types of crimes including GBV, social and neighborhood decay, with a general objective of improving the quality of life in the community (Trojanowicz & Bucqueroux, 1994).

Community policing mechanism has a significant symbolic achievement in the effort to strengthen women's rights and reduce violence against women and girls and to bring social justice. However, the overwhelming lesson from community practices on legislative reform

because legislative reform is just the first step in a long and complex process. In many settings, law enforcement institutions are underfunded, inaccessible, incompetent or even corrupt, making it impossible for them to enforce criminal law more generally. To handle such problems community policing is considered as a watch dog. Thus, addressing GBV requires the participation of every part of the community and need not be the concern of the government (Bott et al, 2005).

To make the laws work more effectively, a number of initiatives show promise, including: educating law enforcement and the public about new laws; broad investment in strengthening the law enforcement response to gender-based violence; reorganizing the police and the judiciary; comprehensive medico-legal system reform (e.g. introduction of forensic nursing); building networks and alliances between legal, social and health organizations; and reform of informal justice systems (Segrave & Ratcliffe, 2004). Therefore, community policing is the primary body of legal constitution to protect and safe guard the community, it is important to assess their role to reduce gender-based violence. Accordingly, this study tries to investigate the role of community policing in reducing risk factors of GBV in Addis Ababa particularly in *Woreda* one, Gulele Sub-city.

## **1.2. Statement of the Problem**

Gender-based violence in Ethiopia is a common kind of violence that is affecting woman starting from their home and they are encountering violence because of their gender in school, working place, street and the problem does not stop here, it expanded by putting out of women's action from participating in the community because of their gender they were also discriminated to have a position in the country (Agumasie et al., 2017).

GBV is a common cause of reproductive health problem especially in developing countries such as Ethiopia. It commonly occurs among women and young girls than men, and it has several sexual and reproductive health complications like Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) including HIV/AIDS, unwanted pregnancy, abortion and other complications (Getachew *et al*, 2015).

In Ethiopia the problem of gender-based violence is exacerbating many women and girls exposed to physical and psychological problems and other many problems like losing their jobs, being exposed for unwanted pregnancy, living on the street, poverty and suicide and the other

major problems. Thereby, it has cumulative negative consequences that our country is losing the most pent up potential of women and girls' contribution for the nation development (Agumasie et al., 2017).

Although Ethiopia is signatory for various conventions and incorporated in its legal frameworks and development goals such as in the Growth and Transformation Plan II (GTP II). However, effective implementation of the existing policy documents and engaging different stakeholders at the grass root level is very limited. Thus, it demands more effort and collaboration to eliminate gender-based violence that occurs in the community through community policing mechanism that would solve the problem (Agumasie et al., 2017).

According to Mulugeta & Mekuriaw (2017), community policing is a paradigm shift established at the bedrock of community partnership in creating safe and secure environment for all. This requires the need for involving the community; the local government and the police to work together to tackle crime. One rationale for public involvement is the belief that police alone can neither create nor maintain safe communities. In addition, it is found to be helpful to reduce crime through creating effective and efficient mechanisms. That is why community policing has emerged as a major issue in the development of public safety for many countries, including Ethiopia. Though community policing has been practiced since 2005 in Ethiopia to counter crime and prevail peace and tranquility (Lisa & Damelash, 2013). Yet it has not studied well their role particularly in relation to gender-based violence.

A study that was conducted in Kenya by Okallo (2017), indicated that though males are victims of gender-based violence most of the studies have excluded males in their studies. Okallo further explained the need to focus on male mentioning males is not a simple perpetrator but also as victim. However, the case in Ethiopia, as noted by Bizu *et al* (2009), the problem of gender-based violence is common on women and girls than men. Therefore, giving more attention for the violence that encountered on women's and girls' is important particularly in Ethiopia and reducing this problem can address male violence too.

A study conducted by Centers for Disease Control (CDC) (2003), pointed out that the prevalence of problems related to community mobilization in defense of women's legal rights, strengthen community support for women's civil rights and access to justice and strengthen networks of

legal rights services increase community action to bring perpetrators to justice. Moreover, there are risk factors of gender-based violence against women and girls which include individual factors, relationship factors, community factors and societal factors.

According to Yemane (2004), the Ethiopian government has adopted multi-sartorial approaches to address the problem of GBV. The approach brings together law enforcement, advocacy through community engagement whereby victims are provided with psychosocial support among others and to a lesser extent the provision of safe houses.

The law enforcement approach sets out prohibited acts of violence in the criminal law of the Ethiopia. The police and other law enforcement agents are expected to implement the law thereby providing redress for victims as well as punishing perpetrators. Although the law enforcement approach is one that forms the corner stone of the fight against GBV, its effectiveness is challenged by many factors (Belay, 2012). In light of these challenges, alternative ways of combating the problem of GBV have been contemplated and implemented by the government. Community policing has been adopted as one approach in this regard.

The study conducted by Anteneh Hailu (2017), focuses on community policing and gender-based violence from a social work perspective; mainly explore whether possible structure exist to reduce gender-based violence and did not studied the role played by community policing in eliminating gender-based violence. A study also conducted by Getachew *et al* (2015), pointed out that gender-based violence is still a common problem among high school female students. There is high prevalence of current and life time physical and sexual violence among female students. Factors associated with current physical violence were being urban resident, and witnessing violence as a child, having a boyfriend and alcohol drinking. Moreover, the study pointed out that the common consequences of physical violence result in disgusting people, poor school achievement and withdrawal from school. Then, sexual violence causes physical, psychological and social impacts (Getachew *et al*, 2015).

A research by Tsegahun (2008), investigated that significant levels of Gender-based Violence (GBV) are prevalent in in four *Woredas* surveyed (*Woredas* surrounding Bahir Dar town, Burayu *Woreda*, Bako *Woreda* and Gulele Sub-city of Addis Ababa), with the lowest prevalence found in Addis Ababa (90%) and the maximum found in Bako *Woreda* (100%). The study noted that the most common form of gender-based violence that is ubiquitous across all survey areas is

domestic violence, sexual harassment, marital rape, threatening, scolding and harassing women and girls, multiple marriage, men refusing to economically support the family, refusal to share family property with women after divorce, spending family resources on drink, controlling women's fertility, restricting women's movement and advancement in education and degrading and neglecting women and girls (Tsegahun, 2008).

Furthermore, study conducted on female students in Madawalabu University by Abulie and Tesfaye (2014), investigated that the overall lifetime sexual coercion was found to be 41.1%. In this study 6.8% of female students were raped and majority has had attempted of rape. But 93.75% did not report to any legal body. However, the above-mentioned studies have not done more than mention the high prevalence of GBV and the fact that community policing has a role in reducing GBV. In addition, the above studies did not show the potential of community policing towards the healthy life of women and girls; they not deal with the role of community policing and its contribution to reduce GBV. As community policing philosophy being a recent approach to our context, so far there is no study undertaken to the role of community policing to reduce GBV. Therefore, this study attempted to fill these gaps by studying the role of community policing to reduce gender-based violence and identify the challenges to alleviate gender-based violence against women and girls.

### **1.3. Objectives of the Study**

#### **1.3.1. General Objective**

The general objective of the study is to assess the role of community policing in reducing gender-based violence against women and girls in Gulele sub city *Woreda* one

#### **1.3.2. Specific Objectives**

The specific objectives of the study are the following: -

- ✚ To assess the major forms of gender-based violence in Gulele sub-city, *Woreda* one.
- ✚ To assess the role of community police towards gender-based violence in Gulele sub-city, *Woreda* one.
- ✚ To assess the contribution of community policing program in reducing risk factors of gender-based violence in Gulele sub-city, *Woreda* one.
- ✚ To assess the major challenges of community policing practice has encountered in addressing gender-based violence against women and girls in Gulele sub-city *woreda* one

## **1.4. Research Questions**

To meet the objectives, the study answered the following questions

1. What are the major types of gender-based violence crime mostly seen and reported in Gulele sub-city *Woreda* one?
2. What are the community police role in reducing gender-based violence against women and girls in Gulele sub-city *Woreda* one?
3. What is the contribution of community policing program in minimizing risk factors that may lead to gender-based violence in Gulele sub-city *Woreda* one?
4. What are the major challenges of community policing program and community police has encountered in addressing gender-based violence against women and girls in Gulele sub-city *woreda* one?

## **1.5. Significance of the Study**

In Ethiopia, the philosophy or approach of community policing is a recent phenomenon as a result, there is no comprehensive and adequate studies conducted in relation to community policing and gender-based violence. Gender-based violence is a health and human right issue that affects women and girls disproportionately throughout their life; which makes it a development issue too. That is why it is very important to find ways to prevent control and reduce it as much as possible. Having laws against GBV and implementing those laws is one way of reducing the risk factors of this crime. As a primary body of the law enforcing organ, community policing has great role and contribution in helping to reduce gender-based violence and ensuring the safety of women and girls.

Therefore, this study is significant in the following aspects. Gender-based violence is a common problem in any society and further lead to crimes unless it was addressed in its simple form. So, this situation requires the attention of both the conventional police and Community Police officer. It gives awareness for community policing officers to identify their strength and implementation gaps in addressing gender-based violence. The community policing officer have a better chance to evaluate its duty and responsibility in serving the community pertinent to Gender-based violence finally, it also provides an insight for future researchers who want to assess about community policing approach in depth.

## **1.6. Limitation of the Study**

There are some challenges that this researcher was faced. Community Policing is a recent phenomenon in Ethiopia, it was difficult to get sufficient research papers related to community policing policy, directives, implementations approaches and other related issues. Specifically, the role of community policing in reducing Gender-based violence has not been studied yet in a formal manner. Data on reported cases of gender-based violence at various service providing institutions such as the community policing of *Woreda*, as well as women and children affairs offices at lower levels are not captured in a standardized manner. The other challenge encountered relates to the unwillingness of some survivors to be interviewed due to the sensitivity of the issue and fear of reprisal actions only a few survivors who came to report their cases are included.

## **1.7. Scope of the Study**

The purpose of this study is to investigate the role of community policing towards gender-based violence against women and girls in Gulele sub-city *Woreda* one. Even though the study area is purposively selected and delimited to Gulele sub-city *Woreda* one. As noted in Addis Ababa city administration Women and Children Affairs report of 2018, Gender-based Violence is among the social problems in the area and the role of many sectors, including public institutions such as police commissions and civil societies' role to reduce Gender-based violence found to be very significant. GBV for this study is delimited to gender-based violence committed against women and girls. It doesn't include men's experience of gender-based violence as it is not as a grave problem as the case of women and girls. Therefore, the scope of the study is limited to the above-mentioned issue and area.

## **1.8. Organization of the Research**

The first chapter presented the introductory, statement of the problem, objectives of the study research question, and significance of the study, the scope of the study. Chapter two contains a literature review. Chapter three highlights the study area, the research methodology, research design, the sampling technique, the data collection method, the data analysis and ethical consideration that the researcher followed to undertake the study are presented in this chapter. Data analysis and presentation are presented in chapter four and finally, summary, conclusion and recommendations incorporated in chapter five.

## CHAPTER TWO

### 2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

This chapter presents the literature review that is conducted using relevant previous studies in the recent past on gender-based violence and community policing research areas from different disciplines. Thus, it includes: the concepts of gender and gender-based violence, policing, community policing, an overview of empirical findings, theories on gender-based violence and community policing that would explain the research phenomena under study.

#### 2.1. Concepts and Definition of Gender-Based Violence

##### 2.1.1. Gender-based Violence

The United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women (UN, DEVAW, 1993) defines violence against women as: *“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 deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life”* (UN, DEVAW, 1993: article 1).

Accordingly, the Declaration went on to present a non-exhaustive list of what it considered constituted gender-based violence. These includes physical, sexual and psychological violence within the family, female child sexual abuse, dowry-related violence, marital rape, female genital mutilation, rape and sexual abuse, sexual harassment in the workplace and educational institutions, trafficking in women, forced prostitution, battering, non-spousal violence, exploitation, state violence that occurs anywhere etc. (UN, DEVAW, 1993: article 2).

The other definition of violence which is worthy to consider is one that is found in the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa, better known as the Maputo Protocol, which was adopted by the African Union in 2003 in Maputo, Mozambique and entered into force in 2005 (AU, Maputo Protocol, 2003). As per this protocol, violence against women means: *“all acts perpetrated against women which cause or could cause them physical, sexual, psychological, and economic harm, including the threat to take such acts; or to undertake the imposition of arbitrary restrictions on or deprivation of fundamental freedoms in private or public life in peace time and during situations of armed conflicts or of war”* (AU, Maputo Protocol, 2003: article 1.b).

Gender-based violence is a violation of universal human rights protected by international human rights conventions, including the right to security; the right to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health; the right to freedom from torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment; and the right to life (UNFPA, 2005).

Gender-based violence is any harmful act that is perpetrated against a person's will, and that is based on socially ascribed (gender) differences between males and females. It refers to any harm that has a negative impact on the physical or psychological health, development, and identity of the person; and that is the result of gendered power inequities that exploit distinctions, among males and among females (Benjamin & Murchison, 2003).

Gender-based violence is thus not only a manifestation of gender inequality, but often serves to enforce it. Men often use violence to punish perceived transgressions of gender roles, to show authority, and to save honor. Violence against women and girls is often considered normal and justified by the broader society rather than a criminal act, and victims instead of perpetrators are often blamed and stigmatized. Violence against women and girls, therefore, cannot be understood in isolation from the gender norms, social structures and roles that influence women's and girls' vulnerability to violence (Heise and Garcia, 2002).

The bonds of family, economic and emotional dependence that accompany intimate partner violence make prevention and protection particularly complex. Women and girls are also much more likely than men to be sexually assaulted as children, adolescents or adults, and the vast majority of perpetrators of sexual violence are male, as are virtually all perpetrators of rape (Heise, Ellsberg and Gottemoeller, 1999).

The above discussion has made comprehensible that the definition of the term's 'Gender' and 'GBV' are not marked out for women or girls exclusively. However, when one draws closer consideration to violence in many cases, it is apparent and factual that the women are usually maltreated or offended (UNFPA, 2011). Research evidences reveal that GBV disproportionately affects women and girls; in which the female is usually the victim. Women and girls mainly represent the most disadvantaged social groups where there is inequality of power, and where they have no chance of expressing their thoughts and go up against the cruelty they are suffering. Due to these and further reasons, in many other researches, and in this study too, GBV focuses on women and girls who are highly suffering the viciousness of others; especially that of the men.

## **2.2. Risk Factors of Gender-Based Violence: The Ecological Model**

Because gender-based violence is a complex phenomenon, shaped by forces that operate at different levels, many researchers have used an ecological framework that combines individual level risk factors with community and society level factors as a way to examine the combination of risk factors that increase the likelihood of violence against women in a particular setting. Although the ecological framework has gained broad acceptance for conceptualizing violence, there have been few attempts to explore how individual and community level risk factors relate to each other and ultimately influence women's vulnerability to violence. One exception was a study in Bangladesh, which found that some aspects of women's status could either increase or decrease a woman's risk of being beaten, depending on the socio-cultural conditions of the community in which she lives (Koenig, 2003). That study found that in one site that was characterized by more conservative norms regarding women's roles and status, women with greater personal autonomy and those who participated for a short time in savings and credit groups experienced more violence than women with less autonomy. A combination of individual, relational, community and societal factors contribute to the risk of becoming GBV perpetrator or victim. Understanding these multilevel factors can help identify various opportunities for prevention (WHO, 2010). Risk Factors for GBV are given as follows.

**Individual Factors:** Individual risk factors includes, low self-esteem, low income, low academic achievement, aggressive or delinquent behavior as a youth, Heavy alcohol and drug use, depression, anger and hostility, antisocial personality traits, Prior history of being physically abusive, Having few friends and being isolated from other people, unemployment, emotional dependence and insecurity, Belief in strict gender roles (e.g., male dominance and aggression in relationships), desire for power and control in relationships can be taken as factors for increasing GBV and then expose an individual to potential perpetrators (Black, 1999). Past experiences of violence also play a role; exposure to sexual abuse and intra-parental violence during childhood as well as a history of experiencing (for women) or perpetrating (for men) violence in previous intimate relationships increases the likelihood of violence in future relationships (Tjaden and Thoennes 2000 and Crandall et al. 2004) Attitudes also play an important role; there is a strong correlation between women and men perceiving violence as acceptable behavior and their

exposure to intimate partner and sexual violence (as both, survivors and perpetrators) (WHO, 2010).

**Relationship Factors:** Relationship factors include marital conflict-fights, marital instability-divorces or separations, Dominance and control of the relationship by one partner over the other. For instance, men having multiple partners are more likely to perpetrate intimate partner violence or sexual violence. Such men are also more likely to engage in risky behaviors with multiple sexual partners by refusing condoms, exposing themselves and their intimate partners to a higher risk of HIV infection (Heise and Garcia-Moreno 2002). Furthermore, family responses to sexual violence that blame women and concentrate on restoring “lost” family honor, rather than punishing men, create an environment in which rape can occur with impunity (WHO, 2010).

**Community Factors:** community factors include poverty and associated factors, low social capital-lack of institutions, relationships and norms that shape a community’s social interactions (e.g., unwillingness of neighbors to intervene in situations where they witness violence) (Heise and Garcia-Moreno 2002). Research found that societies that had community sanctions against violence, including moral pressure for neighbors to intervene, in place and where women had access to shelter or family support had the lowest levels of intimate partner and sexual violence. While intimate partner and sexual violence do cut across all socio-economic groups, several studies found women living in poverty to be disproportionately affected; however, it has not been clearly established whether it is poverty as such that increases the risk of violence or rather other factors accompanying poverty. For instance, rural women living in poverty who work in the fields or collect firewood alone may be at a higher risk of sexual violence (WHO, 2010).

**Societal Factors:** Societal factors includes the cultural and social norms that shape gender roles (e.g., women should stay at home, not enter workforce, and be submissive; men support the family and make the decisions) (Jasinski, 1998), unequal distribution of power between women and men. Intimate partner violence occurs more often in societies where men have economic and decision-making powers in the household and where women do not have easy access to divorce and where adults routinely resort to violence to resolve their conflicts. Further, ideologies of male sexual entitlement that are common in many cultures exclude the possibility that a woman is entitled to make autonomous decisions about participating in sex and to refuse a man’s sexual advances and are used to legitimize the use of sexual violence. Social breakdown due to conflicts or disasters further increase the risk of rape in conflict and post-conflict situations (WHO, 2010).

## **2.3. Forms of Gender-based Violence (GBV)**

Violence against women and girls has many manifestations, including forms that may be more common in specific settings, countries and regions. Violence against women and girls manifests itself as physical, sexual, psychological, emotional and economic. The most universally common forms include domestic and intimate partner violence, sexual violence (including rape), sexual harassment, and emotional/psychological violence, acid-throwing. Other widespread forms around the globe include: sexual exploitation, sexual trafficking, and harmful practices, such as female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C), forced and child marriage (UN General Assembly, 2006).

### **2.3.1. Sexual Violence**

One the most common forms of gender-based violence is sexual violence. As a starting point, the World Report on Violence and Health (Krug et al, 2002) offered the following definitions of sexual violence:

*Sexual violence: Any sexual act, attempt to obtain a sexual act, unwanted sexual comments or advances . . . using coercion, by any person regardless of their relationship to the victim, in any setting, including but not limited to home and work...Sexual violence includes rape, defined as physically forced or otherwise coerced penetration...of the vulva or anus, using a penis or other body parts or an object. Sexual violence can include other forms of assault involving a sexual organ, including coerced contact between the mouth and penis, vulva or anus (Jewkes, Sen and Garcia Moreno, 2002, P. 149).*

### **2.3.2. Intimate Partner Violence**

The other form of gender-based violence is intimate partner violence. It is any behavior within an intimate relationship that causes physical, psychological or sexual harm such behavior includes acts of physical aggression-such as slapping, hitting, kicking and beating; psychological abuse-such as intimidation, constant belittling and humiliating; forced intercourse and other forms of sexual coercion; various controlling behaviors-such as isolating a person from their family and friends, monitoring their movement and restricting their access to information (Heise and Garcia Moreno, 2002).

### **2.3.3. Domestic Violence**

This is another form gender-based violence's or violence's against women in which women are victims at their homes. al, mental harm or suffering to women, including threats, coercion or

arbitrary deprivation of liberty occurring in public or in private life (WHO, 2009). Violence in the domestic sphere usually perpetrated by husband/intimate partner. It often occurs in life cycle. About 20 to 50 % women experience domestic violence worldwide. Women's successful campaigning raise the profile of the issue of Violence against women (US conferences; Vienna, 1993; Cairo, 1994; and Beijing, 1995) recognize women's rights as an indisputable part of universal human rights (UNICEF, 2000 & WHO, 2005). The center of disease control estimates the costs of domestic violence in the United States alone exceed US\$5.8 billion per year: US\$4.1 billion for direct medical and health care services; productivity losses US\$1.8 billion (UNIFEM & USAID, 2010).

Domestic violence against women is major obstacle on progress on achieving development targets. Without addressing it, anybody have little chance of meeting millennium development goals (WHO, 2005). Domestic violence continues to have an unjustifiably low priority on the international development agenda, planning, programming and budgeting (WHO, 2005). Domestic violence links with wide range of reproductive health issues such as sexual transmitted infections including HIV, miscarriages, risky sexual health behavior (USAID, 2010). Domestic violence against women has strong link with HIV/AIDS. Women living with HIV more likely experience violence and woman who experiences violence more likely acquire HIV either direct risk of infection or creating an environment unable to adequately protect themselves (WHO, 2010)

Domestic violence against women occurs in all social and economic classes, but women living in poverty more likely to experience violence. More research required to fully understand the connections between poverty and domestic violence against women (WHO, 2005). Women are victim of domestic violence at a rate about 5 times that of males. In US, domestic violence is most prominent among women aged 16 to 24. Poorer women experience significantly more domestic violence than higher income women (UNIFEM & USAID, 2010).

Domestic violence is common in Ethiopia both urban and rural families. According to the EDHS of 2011, about 68–81 % of women respondents agree wife beating if husband has justified in at least one of specified situations in Ethiopia (CSA, 2011). In addition, about 88 % of rural and 69 % of urban women respondents believe that their husbands have the right to beat them. Approximately, one out of ten women do victim of abduction, early forced marriage, rape and marital rape. Ethiopia government revises family law in 2000 and criminal law in 2005 to protect

women right. The criminal code and constitution article 35(4) condemn harmful traditional practices. Ethiopia ratified the convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women in 1981 (CSA, 2011).

#### **2.3.4. Rape**

Rape is forcing anyone into sexual intercourse against his/her will it's violent, terrifying and humiliating assault. Rape is pervasive form of violence's against women and girls, it has long symbolized in a means ability to have his way with a women rape is considered a crime against a person, in some. The elders, mentally and physically disabled are often victimized because they are seen as helpless rape is not only violating women's and girls' integrity but also their sense of safety and control over her life to the raped girl can be seriously sick, hospitalized and be unable to school or work for days. She can be pregnant without anybody to take care, of her pregnancy and her academic career could be ruined and if she is working class she may not be to cope effectively with her equal (Yetnayet, 2008).

#### **2.3.5. Sexual Harassment**

Various definitions have been decreed, legislated, and promulgated since the phrase, "sexual harassment" was introduced in the 1960's (Chung, 1993). It is now generally agreed that specific unwelcome verbal comments, gestures, or physical contact of a sexual nature and/or such conduct that creates an intimidating, hostile, or offensive working environment constitutes sexual harassment. There remains, however, much confusion and contradiction over the identification, prevention, and elimination of and responsibility for sexual harassment (Chung, 1993). In line with this, the European Commission Code of Practice has defined sexual harassment as: Unwanted conduct of a sexual nature or other conduct based on sex affecting the dignity of women and men at work. This can include unwelcome physical, verbal or nonverbal conduct (European commission, 1998).

According to ILO (2007), the acts of sexual harassment may consist; insults, remarks, jokes and insinuations of a sexual nature and inappropriate comments on a person's dress, physique, age or family situation, undesired and unnecessary physical contact such as touching, caresses, pinching or assault, embarrassing remarks and other verbal harassment, lascivious looks and gestures associated with sexuality, compromising invitations, requests or demands for sexual

favors, explicit or implied threats of dismissal, refusal of promotion, etc. if sexual favors are not granted.

### **2.3.6. Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)**

One of the cruelest forms of controlling the sexuality of women and girls is female genital mutilation. This includes all procedures involving partial or total removal of the external female genitalia or other injury to the female genital organs (WHO, 2008). The oft-stated reasons behind such mutilation are to control a woman's sexuality in order to be able to prove and safeguard her virginity, but it is also used in some societies to reduce a woman's sexual desire and protect marital faithfulness (Anika and Nahid, 2000). Female genital mutilation can at worst be fatal, can give rise to hemorrhage, severe pain, reproductive and sexual health risks and the risk of infection from sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS, and can cause severe psychological trauma. The procedure is often conducted in dark, insanitary conditions, sometimes by elderly women with poor eyesight. In poorer communities, tools such as a piece of broken glass are used. When done to infants whose genitalia are not yet developed, procedural mistakes can be made as aspects of the genitalia cannot yet be differentiated (Andualem, 2013).

## **2.4. Consequences of Gender-Based Violence**

GBV that involves physical violence could lead to a physical injury, from a simple wound to loss of body parts and even death. There are lots of reported cases of deaths due to gender-based violence in Ethiopia (Jewkes, Sen, & Garcia-Moreno, 2002). GBV also causes psychological trauma such as fear, anxiety, self-blame, depression and suicidal thoughts. It is not usually visible (unlike physical trauma) but girls/women suffer a great deal from it and the effects can be longer-lasting than a physical injury and affect behavior and interpersonal relationships. Gender-based violence may also result in pain, memory loss, dizziness, and vaginal discharge (Jewkes, Sen, & Garcia-Moreno, 2002). For example, women who are sexually abused during their childhood tend to feel guilty about the abuse. They develop negative feelings about themselves and lose self-esteem. These bad feelings about themselves often cause them to engage in high risk behaviors and practices. This makes them more vulnerable to STIs including HIV, unwanted pregnancies and infertility. In addition, depending on their age and bodily development, giving birth at too young age can directly affect girls' reproductive health (Jewkes, Sen, & Garcia-Moreno, 2002).

Sexual violence also contributes to the spread of STIs. A girl or woman who is raped by an infected person can get infected. She could also have an unwanted pregnancy leading to a number of negative outcomes including unsafe abortion. Girls who have experience gender based-violence (particularly when physical and sexual violence is involved) may make frequent visits to health facilities with various complaints which could include escalating pain, pelvic and back pain, gastrointestinal problems, and repetitive episodes of STIs or unintended pregnancies (Bott et al., 2005). As a result, victims of sexual violence can consider or attempt suicide. Moreover, girls report to fear men and not feel free. In fact, they experience a constant fear of rape which applies to their boyfriends, teachers, their neighborhoods and homes (Bhana, 2012).

## **2.5. Global condition of Gender-Based Violence**

Gender-based violence (GBV) or violence against women and girls (VAWG) is a global pandemic that affects 1 in 3 women in their lifetime (World Bank, 2018). The numbers are staggering 35% of women worldwide have experienced either physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence or non-partner sexual violence. Globally, 7% of women have been sexually assaulted by someone other than a partner. Globally as many as 38% of murders of women are committed by an intimate partner 200 million women have experienced female genital mutilation/cutting (World Bank, 2018). This issue is not only devastating for survivors of violence and their families, but also entails significant social and economic costs. In some countries, violence against women is estimated to cost countries up to 3.7% of their GDP more than double what most governments spend on education. One in three women and girls experience violence in their lifetime that is one too many. It happens in every country and every society. It happens at home, in schools, on the streets, at work, on the internet and in refugee camps. It happens during war, and even in the absence of war (World Bank, 2018).

Millions of women in more than 80 countries have come forward to testify about the harassment, assault and terror they have experienced and even this is only a glimpse into the horrifying magnitude of the problem (UNFPA, 2017).

Even if the prevalence of GBV in developed countries is relatively less, the violence still exists. When we see, for example, the prevalence of GBV in the United States, 17 percent of women report rape or attempted rape and more than one-fifth of women report intimate partner violence, stalking, or both (Medical News, 2011).

Gender based violence affects women throughout their life cycle. Therefore, girls need to be better protected from the violence they face in schools as well as the sexual, physical and emotional abuse in their homes and communities. The lack of safety and support in communities, within families, in schools and by governments for girls suffering violations of their rights to protection increases their vulnerability to violence (UNICEF, 2006). For instance, 9.1% committed rape and attempted rape were reported by female students in the United States (Bizu, *et al*, 2009).

According to Association for Cooperative Operations Research and Development (ACORD) (2010), various researchers by Population Council show that Zambia, South Africa, Kenya, Tanzania and Ethiopia are reported as countries where there is high prevalence of gender-based violence and forced sex. For instance, almost half (47%) of all Zambian women have experienced physical violence since age 15; one in five (20%) Zambian women have experienced sexual violence in their lifetime and almost half (47%) of the girls who experienced gender based-violence did not seek help – and of these, six percent (6%) never told anyone about it (USAID, 2010). By some estimates, a woman in South Africa is raped every 26 seconds and one in every three school girls has experienced sexual harassment at school, of whom only one in three (36%) said they reported the episode to someone (WHO, 2005). In Kenya, 43% of 15-49-year-old women reported having experienced some form of GBV in their lifetime, (Kenya DHS, 2004). In rural, Tanzania 47% of ever-partnered women have ever experienced physical violence by an intimate partner, while 31% has ever experienced sexual violence (WHO, 2005).

Globally, approaches to sexual violence legislations vary tremendously. They can differ from countries with strict laws in which convictions and related processes and punishments are clearly defined, to countries with much weaker approaches to cases, where certain forms of sexual violence are excluded from legal definition (e.g. rape to be defined as forced sex outside marriage, which excludes marital rape or intimate partner violence from conviction by law) (Haregewoin & Emebet, 2002). Moreover, in some countries, the evidence of a woman alone is not considered to be sufficient for convicting the perpetrator, and victims fear reporting because they do not want their case to go “unproven” (Jewkes, Sen, & Garcia-Moreno, 2002).

## **2.6. Prevalence of Gender-Based Violence in Ethiopia**

Violence against women and girls is not only an extremely rooted but also an accepted rather than challenged problem in Ethiopia (Abbi and Lul, 2010). Perhaps, a study undertaken by World Health Organization (WHO) (2005) indicated that about 71% of Ethiopian women are exposed to either sexual or physical or both types of violence (WHO, 2005). As to the findings of this study 49% and 59% of ever-partnered women experienced physical and sexual violence by a partner at some point in their lives respectively (WHO, 2005). Moreover, 35% of all ever-partnered women experienced at least one severe form of physical violence their partner - kicked, dragged, beaten up, choked, burnt on purpose, threatened with a weapon, etc. (WHO, 2005). Generally, Ethiopia is found to be one of the countries with highest prevalence of both sexual and physical violence (Yemane, 2004).

In Ethiopia more than two-third (68%) of married women have reported having experienced some form of physical or sexual violence by their husbands/partners. Although it declined from 81% in 2004, it is still highly prevalent (CSA and EDHS, 2010). Different studies conducted showed high prevalence of gender-based violence such as in Butajira, Southwest Ethiopia, the magnitude of physical violence among women was 45% in lifetime and 10% in the last 12 months. In Wollega, West Ethiopia, the prevalence of intimate partner violence against women was 76.5% in lifetime and 72.5% in the last 12 months (Abeya et al, 2011). In Jimma, Southwest Ethiopia, the prevalence of sexual or physical partner violence, or both (64.7%), sexual violence alone (50.1%) and physical violence alone (41.1%) in life time (Deribe et al, 2012). In Tigray, North Ethiopia, the prevalence of physical violence in the last 12 months and lifetime were (25.5%) and (31.0%) respectively (Feseha et al, 2012), and in Gondar, Northwest Ethiopia, women who ever experienced physical, sexual, and/or psychological abuse were 50.8 %, physical violence 32.2% and forced sex 19.2% (Yigzaw et al, 2014).

GBV against women is an under-reported crime for a complex set of social and cultural reasons. In many societies, sexual violence against girls is a “norm” which means that reporting is problematic for the victim and her family and cases go unreported (UNFPA, 2005).

In urban areas such as Addis Ababa and Burayu it often leads to violence, including beating, raping or other types of physical (Tsegahun, 2008). In Addis Ababa the most common forms of

sexual violence that women experience includes under age child rape, rape of women who are trying to be cured from their illness through the use of holy water at *Entoto* Mariam, rape of fuel wood collectors at *Entoto* mountain (youngest girls in Gulele Sub-city support their families by collecting and selling firewood from *Entoto* forest), sexual harassment of school age girls in and outside of the school setting and rape of housemaids (Tsegahun, 2008). Based on the records of the Child Abuse and Neglect Unit (CANU) of Yekatit and Zewditu Memorial Hospital, child abuse, especially child rape is one of the most alarming forms of sexual violence prevalent in Addis Ababa (Tsegahun, 2008).

## **2.7. National Legal and Policy Framework on GBV**

The government of Ethiopia has adopted, ratified and further revised various legislation and policy documents specifically addressing violence against women. Notable among these are: the revised criminal law (2005), the revised family law (2000), Strategic Plan for an Integrated and Multi-Sectoral Response to violence against women and children and Child Justice in Ethiopia (2009) focusing on prevention, protection and response mechanisms and the recently adopted National Strategy on Harmful Traditional Practices (2013). The legal and policy frameworks criminalize all acts of violence against women including all forms of harmful traditional practices and provide sanctions for their practice (FDRE, 2006).

Towards ensuring prosecution and punishment of perpetrators of violence against women, the government has embarked on the establishment of institutional structures of law enforcement as well as gender sensitive criminal proceedings including investigation and evidence gathering. Specialized structures within law enforcement bodies dedicated to addressing VAW have been established (FDRE, 2006).

The major ones are: child and women protection units in police stations responsible for handling cases of violence against women, the violence against women Investigation and Prosecution team (Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa as well as some other regional states) and child friendly and victim friendly benches within Federal as well as regional courts that handle cases of violence against women so as to avoid secondary victimization. Further, coordinated efforts through networks of governmental and non-governmental organizations have been rolled out. Large scale trainings targeting members of law enforcement organs that are aimed at equipping them with the skill and technique of handling violence against women cases have been carried out. In terms of gender sensitive criminal proceedings, gender sensitive proceedings in the prosecution of

violence against women cases have been instituted in all the regional towns. In addition to the law enforcement bodies, the Women, Children and Youth Affairs offices at various levels (federal, regional and *Woreda*) level are manned with legal officers that provide advice to women on several rights related issues including on violence against women. Similarly, women's associations provide legal advice services to their members and the wider community at large (FDRE, 2006).

Further, a national level legal aid program has been rolled out by the Human Rights Commission in collaboration with higher educational institutions of the country. The main beneficiaries are vulnerable sections of society such as women. Although there is limitation in finding comprehensive data, recent studies show that women are making use of these institutional structures (FDRE, 2006).

The 1995 FDRE constitution in Article 35 provides that women are entitled to equal rights with men. The provision recognizes the historical legacy of inequality and discrimination as a ground for contemporary inequality between men and women in political, social and economic life (FDRE, 2006). Like many African countries, the majority of women in Ethiopia hold low status in the society; they have been denied equal access to education, training and gainful employment opportunities and their involvement in policy formulation and decision-making processes has been minimal (FDRE, 2006).

Art. 35(4) of the Constitution also stipulated that the state shall enforce the rights of women to eliminate harmful laws, customs and practices that cause bodily and mental harm. Relevant to this topic, Article 9(4) stipulated that; "all international agreements ratified by Ethiopia are an integral part of the law of the land." The provision allowed courts to apply international treaties ratified by the country (Melak, 2012).

The 2005 Criminal Code of the Federal Democratic republic of Ethiopia incorporated provisions for violence against women and harmful traditional practices in Art. 564. Art. 555 and 556 incorporated, grave and common willful injuries respectively which have lots to do with the physical violence that women/girls suffer from. In addition, art 556 covers in sub article (a) for physical violence too. Furthermore, Art. 557 and 558 address different types of violence. More importantly art.560 stipulates the notion assault. Art.564 of the code affirms that the above

articles (555-560) to be applicable to a married couple too i.e. a violence committed by the husband against his wife (Melak, 2012).

The civil servant proclamation No.515/2007 addresses some forms of gender-based violence mainly those occurred at work places. To such end, Art. 68(13) explicitly integrate sexual violence as one of the offenses that entails rigorous penalties. Beside such explicit recognition, the proclamation further stipulates initiating physical violence and commit an immoral act at work place in Art.68(5) and (8) respectively. Both provisions enable to cover the physical and psychological violence against women. Art. 70 of the proclamation indicated some of the measure against the offenses that includes suspension of the worker from his post. Sub art. C of the same article insist on, one of the circumstances led to such suspension is when the alleged offence is so graves to demoralize others and negatively affect the public trust of the civil servants. The proclamation entails almost all violence as serious breaches of disciplinary conduct (FDRE, 2006).

Educational institutions in November 2010, this directive can be taken as a greatest leap forward in Ethiopian history of laws and proclamations on women/girls because it clearly stipulates definition of what constitute sexual harassment and the penalties and procedures to be followed (Melak, 2012).

The 1991 National Policy on Ethiopian Women acknowledged the fact that the multifaceted problems of women cannot be solved by women alone rather through the combined efforts of women, society and the government. Thus, the policy among others has the objective of ensuring the democratic and human rights of women, and modifying or abolishing existing laws, regulations, customs and practices which aggravates discrimination against women. In addition to the guarantee of human and democratic rights, a step by step elimination of prejudices and the legal protection of women have also been mentioned as a strategy to implement the policy (FDRE, 2006).

## **2.8. Concept of Policing**

Policing is an activity directed towards the prevalence of justice and security by the police or others. According to Wilson and Brewer (1995:316), "*policing is concerned with diverse arrays of issues and practices*". It is also a social service created by human beings, rendered by human

beings to human beings in an environment shaped by human beings. Policing is a means to justice and to the security of individual liberty (Stevens, 2003).

Policing is one of those few lines of work, like teaching and medicine, which has intimate connections with social life, social progress, and social change. It is a type of work which has a direct connection with individuals or generally with the society's life and day to day activities. It is with this intention that many police stations are found closely where majority of the society live in; because these stations serve as a handy point of contact for citizens and help police officers respond faster to emergency calls.

Police is a trained person in crime prevention and investigation for the purpose of maintaining the peace and security of the community. Beside above-mentioned definition, Stevens described the policing as, it is a social service created by human beings, rendered by human beings to human beings in an environment shaped by human beings. Policing is a means to justice and to the security of individual liberty (Stevens, 2003:22). According to the National Crime Prevention Institute of the University of Louisville (NCPI, 2001) the people use the police as a means to achieve and maintain order. Their efforts are founded on principles of public services and ultimate responsibility to the public. So, police are a trained person in policing activities like preventing crime, enforce the law and maintain public order to ensure community safety.

Police Officers are constituted bodies of persons empowered by the state to enforce the law, protect property, and limit civil disorder. Their powers include the legitimized use of force. The term is most commonly associated with police services of a state that are authorized to exercise the police power of that state within a defined legal or territorial area of responsibility (Public Safety and Policy, 2009).

### **2.8.1. Community Policing**

Community policing can be defined as: *"A contemporary philosophy of policing that came about following the changes in policing environments"* (Shiffa, 2002 :33). As stated by Deluca and Stone (1994:35); *"Community policing is the desire to bring policing closer to citizens whose lives and property are supposed to be protected."* Community policing brings police and citizens together to prevent crime and solve problems, emphasizing the prevention of crime rather than responding to crime after it happens (Tillman, 2000).

In the other words, it is a type of policing in which police provides police services with the combination of the community. The aim of community policing system is improving the living quality of the community by reducing crime and disorder and promoting safety (Fridell, 2004). Community policing is used to help the police to determine community priorities together with the community through consultation. These all need trust, careful planning and execution since consultation is getting the best information possible in order to make sound decisions. The police consult the community about options and recommendations to solve problems, since problem solving should be based on a consultative approach that constantly seeks to improve responsiveness to identify and prioritize community needs (Stevens, 2003).

In community policing the police establish a closer attachment with the community they live in, to encourage the community to fully participate, feel responsible and accountable in protecting themselves, their family and the community at large (Tillman, 2000). Community policing calls for a more strategic and thoughtful incorporation of these aspects of police business into an overall broader police mission focused on the proactive prevention of crime and disorder (Matthew, 2008). In a society where there is strong bond and cooperation between the police and the society, the burden of the police will reduce and become efficient in controlling situations, arresting criminals, ensuring the safety of both the law enforcement officer and the public in general (Feteh, 2012).

Community policing was first initiated in London in 1829 by Metropolitan Police District (Hassen, 2014). The British parliament hoped to address the soaring crime rate in and around the nation's capital when it was growing. Community policing was also initiated in South Africa in the early 1990's (Hassen, 2014). It was aimed at democratizing and legitimizing the police. Later there was a shift towards improving service delivery and tackling crime issues. The initiative succeeded in building trust between citizens and the police. Community policing is a Government funded initiative built on the premise that everyone should be working to reduce the fear of crime (Joseph and Muchira, 2016).

## **2.9. Strategies of Community Policing**

Effective community policing requires successful Implementation of three essential components or operational strategies: organizational transformation or change management community Partnership, problem solving (Mudiare and Okeshola, 2013).

### **2.9.1. Organizational Transformation**

The first component of fruitful community policing initiatives involves transformational change in the organizational structure and operation of a police sector (Sarah and Bobby, 2013). Building community policing partnerships and employing problem-solving strategies demands assigning new responsibilities and implementing a flexible style of management (Sarah and Bobby, 2013).

According to Sarah and Bobby explanation, the officer must become responsible for managing the delivery of police services to the community. Community policing officers are the most familiar with the needs and concern of their communities and are in the best position to establish close bonds with the community that lead to effective solutions to local problems. Under community policing, police management must guide, rather than dominate, the actions of the community police officer must ensure that they have the necessary resources to solve the problems in their communities. Management must determine the guiding principles to convert the philosophy of the agency to community policing and then to evaluate the effectiveness of the strategies implemented (Bohn and Haley, 2002).

Decentralizing the service of police and empower the community police officer through delegation makes them more independent in their work. This is the organizational aspects of community policing. In this respect, the role of management includes mentoring and close supervision. The evaluative approach focuses on more on qualitative information like performance appraisal rather than traditional quantitative indicators (Segrave & Ratcliffe 2004).

### **2.9.2. Community Partnership**

Establishing and maintaining mutual trust between citizens of a community and the police is the main goal of the first component of community policing. Police have always recognized the need for cooperation with the community and have encouraged members of the community to come forward with crime-fighting information. The police no longer view community as a passive presence connected to the police by an isolated incident or series of incidents. The community's concerns with crime and disorder become the target of efforts by the community police and the community working together (Bohn and Haley, 2002). Moreover, according to Sarah and Bobby, community partnership is absolutely critical in order for community policing efforts to be

effective and police officer and community partners jointly prioritize and tackle public safety issues that are most important to the community. Furthermore, they state that in order for community partnership to be effective, some degree of trust and mutual respect between the community police and the community is necessary (Sarah and Bobby, 2013).

### **2.9.3. Problem Solving**

Problem solving requires more thought, energy, and action than old incidents-based police responses to crime and disorder (Sarah and Bobby, 2013). In full partnership, the police, local community and business owners identify core problems, propose solutions, and implement a solution. Thus, local community members find the concerns that they feel are most threatening to their safety and well-being. Those areas of concern then become priorities for joint police-community involvements. For this problem-solving process to operate effectively, the community police need to dedicate time and attention to discovering community's concerns, and they need to know the rationality of those concerns (Bohn and Haley, 2002). Moreover, according to Sarah and Bobby, this approach sets full focus on efforts to prevent crime before it happens by systematically identifying and addressing specific social issues related with criminal activity. And it tends to encourage creative problem solving between officers and community members to identify the root causes of problem and effectively address them (Sarah and Bobby, 2013).

### **2.10. The Role of Community policing to reduce Gender-based Crimes**

Community policing is a law enforcement philosophy, a way of thinking about improving public safety (Sarah & Bobby, 2013).

Community policing system is an organization strategy that helps to identify causes that potentially increasing fear of crime and social disorder and take remedial actions through community partnership and problem-solving tactics (Chene, 2012).

Community policing is implemented in various ways depending on the context, the needs of the community and the role of the state. As a result, different types of community policing practices exist. However, in all of the approaches a major consideration is that the community and the police must closely collaborate to define their respective roles and work towards solving community problems (Segrave & Ratcliffe, 2004).

The role of community policing officers includes: work with the community and assist them in identifying and solving crime problems as a facilitator, identify and solve community problems as an expert, provide training for consultative councils as an educator, guide and assist the community in problem solving efforts as a catalyst of problem solving, and organize different community groups as an organizer. Furthermore, community policing provides access to decision making in local policing directly or indirectly to increase community member's participation in their own neighborhood security and order (OSCE, 2008).

Crime prevention is central to the concept and the goal of community policing and has a long-term benefit. The ultimate goal of the police is not simply to enforce the law, but to deal with problem effectively, ideally, by preventing them from occurring in the first place (Matthew, 2008).

Community policing, recognizing that police rarely can solve public safety problems alone, encourages interactive partnerships with relevant stakeholders. The range of potential partners is large, and these partnerships can be used to accomplish the two interrelated goals of developing solutions to problems through collaborative problem solving and improving public trust. The public should play a role in prioritizing and addressing public safety problems (John, 2003).

Community policing is democracy in action. It requires the active participation of local government, civic and business leaders, public and private agencies, residents, churches, schools and hospitals. All who share a concern for the welfare of the neighborhood should work together with police officers. The above-mentioned bodies must take a unified stand against crime, violence and disregard for the law and must make a commitment to increasing crime prevention and intervention activities (BJA, 1994). Unlike conventional policing, community policing takes community involvement as advantage in ensuring community safety and wellness (Fridel, 2004). To build strong community partnership, police must have a good relationship with the community, in a position for better crime control and prevention and mobilize the resources of the community to solve priority issues of the community (BJA, 1994). This partnership may be challenged by community showed resistance as a result of low awareness, poor community police relationship, low participation of community in police service and others (New Zealand Police, 2008).

As stated by the UNICRI Director, Ms. Cindy J. Smith, during her opening remarks, “Women bring a unique dynamic to policing and female officers are often competent in crucial components of community policing. Generally, women are good communicators with great interpersonal skills, and victims feel more comfortable discussing the details of a crime (UNICRI, 2017). Community policing is a philosophy that promotes organizational strategies which support the systematic use of partnerships and problem-solving techniques. Women often approach and solve problems from a different angle than their male counterparts. Each gender brings something unique and valuable to the job that’s why a diverse membership is so important (Edmonton Police Service, 2018).

### **2.11. The Development of Community Policing in Ethiopia**

In Ethiopia, though the development of community policing is a rather recent phenomenon and hence an ongoing process the concept took root about a decade ago. The term community policing was officially employed as a policy direction at the national level in 2005 (Lisa & Demelash, 2013). In 2004 members of the Ethiopian Federal Police undertook community policing training provided by British trainers in Addis Ababa. Following this, some senior officers travelled to Europe to undertake further training and returned to sensitize colleagues about the community policing approach. This sparked an interest within the Federal Police and key individuals began to read more about the approach and to articulate how it could be shaped to help address the challenges faced in the Ethiopian context. It is important to note that the development and implementation of community policing was happening within the context of the 2005 elections, as well as increasing crime rates, or perceptions of crime at least in Addis Ababa (Lisa & Damelash, 2013).

The Ethiopian federal police force was reestablished by proclamation No 313/2003 with the objective of honoring the constitution and other laws of the country and based on the participation of the public, to maintain the peaceful life and security of the people through prevention of crime. In part two of this proclamation the Addis Ababa police commission was established with the objective of maintaining peace and security of the dwellers under the city administration by complying to and enforcing the constitution and other laws of the country by preventing crime based on the participation of the people. (Federal Negarit Gazeta, no11, 2003)

In Ethiopia community policing is implemented by both the federal and state governments in their respective police institutions in order to change the very nature of police practice in

Ethiopia, community policing is part of the official philosophy of regional and federal police commissions. It can be found in the country's first Growth and Transformation Plan, which prescribes a multitude of “justice soldiers” for the country (Frehiwot, 2015).

The Federal Police Commission has prepared Community Policing Implementation Strategy that has been implemented in the country level. The strategy elaborates the duties and responsibilities of community policing at the various levels of assignments (Lisa & Demelash, 2013). Addis Ababa Police Commission has developed a Community Policing Draft Guideline No. one in 2011. The Draft Guideline has six major parts explaining the basics of community policing philosophy that is functional in the Addis Ababa City Administration. Part one of the guideline elaborates the meaning and objectives of community policing, The main objective of the this guideline are ensuring participation of the community including vulnerable groups (women, elders) and protecting crime as well as human rights violation like illegal human trafficking, domestic violence, ensuring liberty and security of individuals while part two talks about the principles of community policing in general and the third part explain the structure, duties, and responsibilities of community policing units at different levels of community policing structure. Part four talks about the concept of volunteerism in relation to the participation of the community, in the community policing activities. The evaluation aspect that focuses on performance evaluation of community policing officers dealt in part five and the final part focuses on how the guideline is improving, and the effective date when the guideline is coming to practice (Addis Ababa Police Commission Community Policing Guideline, 2011).

In Ethiopia unique model of community policing that has developed from a particular political context in which there is a history of violent political transition, a political structure characterized by ethnic federalism and a political ideology that straddles liberal capitalism and democracy, on the one hand, and state-led development and centralized control on the other. This sits alongside the existence of long-standing informal security and justice actors and weakened state-society relations since violent national elections in 2005 that have since led to the implementation of more authoritarian policies (Lisa & Damelash, 2013).

The Ethiopian Federal Policy Commission directive 1/2011 states the four major reasons for the establishment of community policing in Ethiopia. Ensuring sustainable peace and order through organized and continuous participation of the community, strengthening the partnership between the police and the community with the objective of the effective implementation of community

policing, effective prevention of crime through the partnership of the police with the community and creating awareness of the concept of community policing to members of high-ranking officials and other justice organs (Hassen, 2014).

As we understand from the above reasons for the establishment of community policing, it focusses on bringing peace and security in collaboration with the community and this help to develop partnership between police and community which enhance to successfully identify susceptible areas of crime and preventing before it causes adverse effects on the community. In addition to this since the philosophy of community policing is new outlook for us expanding the essence and significance of community policing for the concerned body is critical (Hassen, 2014).

Community policing system is effective when three mutually related efforts are done. The first effort is community partnership. Community partnership is engaging the community in police service. The aim of it is police and community have to work together to identify society problems and find solutions to it (Skogan, 1994). Community partnership can be real when there is positive community police relationship. On the other hand, Ethiopian police were engaged in brutal activities on the previous regimes and leave negative memory on the community (Lisa & Damelash, 2013). The major objectives of community policing are that carefully studying the characteristics of crime and a neighborhoods' problems and take remedial action accordingly (BJA, 1994).

## **2.12. Theoretical Review**

Scholars have proposed a number of theories to give explanation for a principle as well as to serve as references or point of departure towards community policing and Gender-based violence in its various forms or models.

### **2.12.1. The Radical Feminist Perspective**

Radical Feminists say that gender is the fundamental form of difference, and that patriarchy, women's oppression and domination by men, is the fundamental oppression and at the root of other social problems. Patriarchy pervades public world of formal economic production processes but also private worlds of family, marriage, sexuality and biological reproduction (Van der Veen, 2006). Radical feminists are the first to introduce the following feminist issues: reproductive and contraceptive rights, abortion, reproductive techniques, sexuality expressions and experience, sexual and physical violence against women and girls, (rape, sexual harassment,

incest, pornography and domestic violence) (Van der Veen, 2006). They further argue that both violence and sexuality are considered to be socially shaped and male violence is considered to have both gendered and social characters (Walby, 1990). Radical feminists explain that through the systematic privileging of men and the masculine and subordinating women and the feminine, interlocking system of the society supports oppression and reinforces the subjugation of women and the various forms of violence perpetuated against them (Norsworthy, 2002). GBV expresses itself, and is further perpetuated, in a variety of ways and through the various channels in patriarchal societies (Opolot, 2011). It happens within multiple layers of power, space and language; encompassing the whole of society, from the most 'public' of spheres to the most 'private'. Therefore, elements of GBV against women and girls should be deconstructed at the institutional and individual level to bring social change because 'the personal is political and also the political is personal' (Van der Veen, 2006).

### **2.12.2. Liberal Feminist Perspective**

The liberal feminist perspective suggests that gender-based violence against women and girls does not happen only because of their gender but because of the diverse positions they have in the society, they live in (Klein and Richard 2005). Other social identities and social locations such as race, ethnicity, class, sexual orientation, religious affiliation, and age may interact with gender to increase or decrease the power of the perpetrator, the impact of the violence, and the vulnerability of the targeted person (Klein and Richard 2005). Thus, in order to deal with gender-based violence against women and girls, not only should the society consider all aspects of the women and girls' life (private and public), but also the other aspects of their life. Generally, though the liberal feminists have their contribution in making efforts to bring women's and girls' liberation and recognition of their human rights by making states accountable for lack of enforcement in addition to making appropriate laws to help women and girls; their effort in the public aspect of gender-based violence is not enough to solve the problem which happens in both private and public spheres. The radical feminists, unlike the liberal feminists, have recognized the private and public oppression of women, by making the personal political and vice-versa to deconstruct gender-based violence at the institutional and individual level in bringing social change. However, in bringing this social change, the radical feminists have not considered other dimensions of women's and girls' oppression such as age, economic status, ethnicity and the

likes, that affect women's and girls' status in the society and increase their vulnerability to gender-based violence, which are addressed by liberal feminists (Klein and Richard 2005).

### **2.12.2. Social Learning Theory**

Mitike (2000) mentioned that the theory emphasizes the influence of variables such as occupational status and parental modeling on the onset of gender-based violence. Studies showed that an unsatisfactory employment status strongly increased the likelihood of violence in young subjects (aged less than 40 years). Additionally, men who were abused as a child or witnessed violence will be more likely to involve in violence than those who don't have this experience.

Among the above-mentioned theories, what feminist theory and social learning theory stated are assumed to be the basic cause of gender-based violence in Ethiopia where patriarchy and masculinity are practiced in many societies. Hence, in feminist theory, this study endorses the views of radical feminists in that it strongly believes that gender based violence is the result of patriarchy and power domination of men over women, Marxist feminists who believes in lack of economic empowerment among females exposed to sexual violence which is the root cause of women's' oppression in every aspects of life and also the views of social learning theory which believes that parental modeling and imitation plays a role for developing the behavior of violent sex offenders.

### **2.12.3. Broken Windows Theory**

Broken windows theory is the theory that is applicable to explain community policing. It is formulated by Wilson and Kellings. This theory sated that if a window in a building is broken and is left unrepaired; all the rest of the windows will soon be broken, the sign of one broken and unrepaired windows send an indication that nobody cares so another window can also be broken and nothing will happen (Oliver, 2000). This theory gives more attention for gender-based violence before it exacerbating more and more it needs collaboration between justice body and community under the approach of community policing.

### **2.12.4. Social Capital Theory**

Weksa and Muturi, (2016) pointed out that use the social capital theory which suggest that crime emerges in areas which there is low social capital and therefore there are weak social control and limited ability to access formal resource external to the community. According to this theory,

where community policing seeks to build social capital by strengthening the relationship between police and the community through building trust and relationship between them. In line with this theory focusing on improving of community policing in *Woreda* one, Gulele sub city would improve the social cohesion between the people of *Woreda* one and there would be harmony between them. This situation by itself can reduce the occurrence of GBV. This theory is more conducive for showing the problem how it is difficult and some roots because of our country development therefore the theory is more conducive to the study.

## CHAPTER THREE

### 3. DESCRIPTIONS OF THE STUDY AREA & METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1. Descriptions of Study Area

The research area is Addis Ababa which is home of various kinds of people having different social, cultural, educational and economic status. In 2003, the Charter of Addis Ababa City Government, Proclamation No. 311/2003, divided the city in to ten parts and structured in sub-cities for the purpose of realizing good governance and administration (Gulele sub-city strategic plan 2000-2003 E.C). These ten sub-cities are Bole, Nifas Silk-Lafto, Kolfe-Keraniyo, Yeka, Akaki-Kaliti, Arada, Gulele, Addis Ketema, Kirkos and Ledeta Sub-city (FDRE, 2003).

Gulele is one of ten sub cities of Addis Ababa. It has a total population of 284,865 out of which 137,690 are males and 147,175 are females. Its geographical area covers 30.18sq.km. It is situated in the north of Addis Ababa and bounded by Arada sub city in the south, Yeka sub city in the east and Kolfe-Keraniyo sub city in the west and Entoto Mountain in the north and widely communicated language is Amharic (Central Statistical Authority, 2011).

The study was conducted in Gulele sub-city; specifically, in *Woreda* one (*Shero-Meda*). The researcher selected the study area are purposively. *Woreda* one (*Shero-Meda*) is locating to the northern side of Addis Ababa which is pointing the road to Entoto Mariam and the Kidane Mehret Church area rounding with different slum dwellers area and the upper side of the Entoto forest. *Woreda* one still occupied by forest which easily helps the harassers and rapes to do their activity at day time rather night time (Tsegahun, 2008).

As noted in Addis Ababa city administration Women and Children Affairs report of 2018, it is one of the most poverty-stricken parts of Addis Ababa where various types of serious social problems are being seen, including gender-based violence (GBV) or violence against women and girls. Besides, women and girls are highly vulnerable to various forms of gender-based violence in the study area and the role of many sectors, including public institutions such as Community policing and civil societies' role to reduce Gender-based Violence found to be very significant. According to the report by CSA (2010), the Gulele sub-city, *Woreda* one has a total population of 31,535 out of which 15,190 are males and 16,345 are females.

### **3.2. Research Design**

The research method chosen for this work is qualitative approach employed exploratory research design with the aim of assessing community policing activity on GBV. Exploratory research design is one of the approaches conducted for a problem that has not been studied more clearly and it gives ground work that will lead to future studies. Moreover, it creates opportunity to see deep inside the problem situation (Shields and Rangarjan, 2013).

The researcher had employed qualitative methodology, since it enabled to make sense of reality, to describe and explain the social world and to develop explanatory models and theories. It is the primary means by which the theoretical foundations of social sciences may be constructed or re-examined (Janice M & Peggy, 1996). Taking this fact into account, the researcher identified the three reasons for selecting qualitative research methodology. Community policing is a relatively recent philosophy in the country particularly compared to conventional policing community policing can/is addressing different kinds of social problems including gender-based violence, thus yet to be studied and established in an extensive manner. The second reason is the purpose of this study was to assess the role of community policing to reduce gender-based violence against women and girls, so it was important to have an in-depth understanding about the role of community policing and understandings of implementers as well as beneficiaries of the community policing practice. Further, as this study was intended to give voice to survivors of gender-based violence, regarding their expectations on the role of community policing, it was important to conduct qualitative methodology.

### **3.3. Data Collection Tools**

Whenever any research is conducted, data collection instruments rely at the heart of it. The data collection procedure uses both primary and secondary sources. The primary sources focused on, in-depth interview, focus group discussion and key informant interview, while the secondary sources of information focused on desk review of different documents relevant to community policing. An attempt was made to ensure the validity of research findings by crosschecking results obtained through these methods. Furthermore, information was gathered from interviewees until the response reaches to the saturation level was collected as well as analyzed and this is considered due to no more visible patterns or themes was identified.

### **3.4. Sources of Data**

#### **3.4.1. Primary Source of Data**

Primary data is data generated by the researcher from the subject of the study or observation unit for the purpose of this research at hand. Primary data are those which are collected afresh and for the first time, and thus happen to be original in character. Accordingly, the researcher collected primary data using in-depth interviews, focus group discussions and key informant interviews. Since employing both primary and secondary data on a single research increases the validity, reliability, and comprehensiveness of the research (Kothari,2004).

The following primary data collection tools was used. Thus: -

##### **3.4.1.1. In-depth interview**

The in-depth interview is an effective technique that would provide the researcher to get the deeper feeling, perception or else view of the interviewee about the issue under the discussion. Add to the above relevance of in-depth interview, interviewee feels comfortable while answering for the question raised since it is held in one-on-one discussion and there is no space to have the group tendency (Milena, 2007).

For this research purpose, ten in-depth interviewees with were selected based on non-probability purposive sampling technique. The respondents of the in-depth interview were Gulele sub-city *Woreda* one community policing heads and *Ketena* community policing center officers. From the participants of the in-depth face-to-face interview, the researcher tried to get the role of community policing and its contribution to reduce risk factors of gender-based violence, the major forms of gender-based violence in *Woreda* one as well as the challenges that community policing program are facing in addressing gender-based violence. In-depth interview also conducted using snow ball sampling techniques with survivors with the intention to give case analysis on the types of GBV they faced and to get their views towards the protections that community police provides for them as well as what has been made to them by community policing program.

##### **3.4.1.2. Focus Group Discussions**

The need for focus group discussion emanates to catch the shared ideas or major concerns of the participant's view on the issue. In the Focus group discussion, six up to eight discussants were

involved in the discussion on gender-based violence and the role of community policing (Creswell, 2009). In this research, the focus group interview participants were six and three focus group discussion were held separately. In each FGD six persons participated in giving information and to make it participatory and to elicit actionable ideas that enhance the role of community policing in reducing gender-based violence that may take place in *Woreda* one Gulele sub city. The participants of the focus group discussion were community police of the *Woreda* one, the Assault Protection Committee of the *Woreda* and the third FGD was held with community members who represent the ordinary community members and who are closely related to the community policing activities to answer the research questions which are included in the study.

#### **3.4.1.3. Key informant interview**

Key informants are respondent that is directly or indirectly related to the discussion of the topic, who can provide crucial information about the individual, groups and social relation within the selected research setting. The key informants are a person who can give rich insight on the nature of the problem and put their recommendation on the area in their experiences or who have knowledge on the issue (Wiles & Crow, 2013). Thus, the key informant of this study were women and children affairs heads of the *Woreda*, Gulele sub-city community policing service division, Gulele sub city women and children affairs and Addis Ababa police commission. Those offices are selected since the research has a focus on gender-based violence against women and girls as well as the police commission have a mission to compact crime that includes gender-based violence.

#### **3.4.2. Secondary Data Sources**

Secondary sources are the data that is already available in the literature. Secondary sources were collected and employed to support the literature of the thesis. Intensive reviews of the related literature on community policing and gender-based violence was the crucial source of secondary data that was used in this research undertaken.

The researcher utilized different written documents to supplement the study such as annual reports of Gulele sub-city women and children's affairs and Gulele sub-city community policing service division concerning to gender-based violence, brochures, magazines, newspapers, booklets and different documents including audio visual materials which have necessary

information for the study. The researcher personally reviewed the above mentioned and valuable documents which are kept in the association and somewhere else. In the reviewing process, the researcher highlighted, took notes, copied and utilized relevant information.

### **3.5. Sampling Techniques and Size**

The type of sampling was employed is non-probability purposive sampling techniques and snow ball sampling techniques. The researcher was carefully selected informants both from Police and the Community on the basis of their closeness and knowledge to the basic research questions that was raised in the study. This is because non probability samples were used to produce ideas from the samples taken rather than generalizing from these samples. Since the purpose of the study is not making generalizations by taking samples, it is believed that non probability sampling techniques are best suited for the study. Taking this into account, availability sampling and purposive sampling are selected for the study available participants was involved in the process. To this end, three FGD, ten in-depth interviews and six key informant interviews was held with individuals who are directly and indirectly related to the community policing activities and survivors who are experienced gender-based violence and that reported to community police based snow ball sampling techniques. These was done to enhance the trustworthiness of data to be collected from the study area. Accordingly, purposive sampling technique was used to select study participants in which informants were selected for an in-depth interview, key informant interview and FGD through some specific criteria's (Bogdon and Taylor, 1990).

#### **3.5.1. Sample Size**

As it is mentioned in the data collection, the total number of the participants was thirty-six. It was held in-depth interview with community police and survivors of gender-based violence consisting ten informants. Key informant interview with six informants was conducted with Woreda and Sub-city Women and Children Affaires and Gulele Sub-city Community Policing Service Division and Woreda One Community Policing officials. To get the shared views of respondents, three focus group discussion was held consisting each discussion six discussants; six community police (three female community police and three male community police), six community members (inclusive of both female and male gender equally and from different age

groups, of youth and elder members of the community) and six Assault Protection Committee members of the *Woreda*.

### **3.5.2. Participants Selection Criteria**

The researcher carefully set some criteria for selecting participants for both in-depth interview and FGD. In this study, only participants who fulfill the following criteria was part of the research process. These criteria are:

In-depth interview was held with community policing heads of the *Woreda* and *Ketena* community policing officers. The researcher carefully selected informants from police officers on the basis of their closeness and knowledge to the basic research questions raised in the study. The researcher was engaged both female police officers and male police officers equally, that means five female police officers and five male police officers was participate in the in-depth interview part to not get biased results or understandings.

In the focus group discussion the first FGD was held with community police of the *Woreda* which includes both female and male gender equally and it was held separately, one with three female community police and the other one was held with three male community police participants that was purposefully selected from those who in one way or another are involved in GBV related issues or have more years of experience than the others and the other one was held with four male community police participants.

The second FGD was held with community members who represent the ordinary community members and who are closely related to the community policing activities reflected their views in the discussion held at a meeting room of an NGO working in the study *Woreda*. The researcher was engaged both female and male gender equally and from different age groups, that is inclusive of youth and elder members of the community who have an input in the study area. The participants were selected on the basis of the geographical proximity to community police stations and who have working experience in relation to community policing as well as a person who were participated in gender equality areas either in the community or in some organization. Since they have high probability to get information or hear reports on gender-based violence and community policing issues and the working experience of participants elicit ideas critical for gender equity issues in relation to community policing program intervention in the community.

Key informants are a respondent that is directly or indirectly related to the discussion of the topic and a person who can give rich insight on the nature of the problem and put their recommendation on the area in their experiences or who have knowledge on the issue from various organizations that are knowledgeable with regard to the problem under investigation was identified and included in the study. Accordingly, organizations like women and children affairs heads of the *Woreda*, Gulele sub city women and children affairs and Gulele sub city community policing service division was purposely selected due to the fact that they have been working and concerned with this issue. As well as they have a mission to compact crime that includes gender-based violence. Besides, they provide useful, complementary and corroborative data to address the research questions as they have been operating in the study areas.

### **3.6. Data Analysis and Presentation**

The data collection process was held in the study area by recording the informants view through tape recorder. In this respect, the community police officers who was participated in the in-depth interview gave their response in the face to face interview was made in their offices. During the interview session, their responses was properly recovered and some notes was taken. In a similar manner, key informant interviewees were also passed through the same procedure when they provide their views from the question they were asked.

Although the FGD participants were the Community Police, Assault Protection Committee members and the third group community members who represent the ordinary community members reflected their views in the discussion held at a meeting room of an NGO working in the study *Woreda*. During the FGD sessions a note taker who is experienced in FGD facilitation activities was responsible to take note about the responses or reflections of the participants. Following these, the recorded information was herded and important and relevant views was selected and wrote on a note book. Furthermore, the notes taken in the FGD was rearranged to fit to the research objectives. Then attempt was made to categorize responses based on their similarities, uniqueness and differences for the entire data gathered through the data collection methods employed.

Then, the Amharic version of the collected data was translated to English language taking maximum care not to distort the information from its original meaning. Following the

categorization, the data was organized into different themes drawn based on the specific objectives of the study. The data arising from the different themes then was analyzed in thematic and descriptive way based on the different sources of data.

### **3.7. Ethical Consideration**

In any empirical study, the researcher should respect and treat the participants of the study in a positive manner to gain the relevant data (Dawson, 2002). Ethical consideration in research involves a set of norms and principles that researchers in their respective department obey and apply (Bernard, 2006). Accordingly, the researcher was requested a formal letter from Center for Gender studies of Addis Ababa University to concerned offices in Addis Ababa; Gulele sub-city community policing bureau, Gulele sub-city women and children affairs, Addis Ababa city administration women and children affairs and Addis Ababa police commission.

Since research on gender-based violence is sensitive issue; it is important raise ethical issue. Considering this, the researcher applied ethical consideration following World Health Organization (WHO) guideline on ethical issue related to gender-based violence research to ensure the safety of the respondents as well as data quality.

Above all first consent was asked and the purpose of the study was explained to the participants. Privacy were promoted and respondents was informed that whatever information they provide would be kept confidential. Tape recording was carried out taking into consideration the willingness of each participants. It was agreed with respondents that at any time they can withdraw from the study and not to be recorded if they don't want. Finally, the interviewees were given a pseudonym to maintain their confidentiality and anonymity while reporting the findings.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### 4. PRESENTATIONS AND DATA ANALYSIS

#### 4.1. Background Information of the Study

This study was conducted in the Gulele sub-city *Woreda* one Shero-Meda area using a qualitative research method. In the study, a total of ten in-depth interviews three focus group discussion and six key informant interviews were held with purposively selected subjects. An in-depth interview was held with, Community policing heads of the Woreda one, Ketena community policing officers and Survivors who are experienced gender-based violence and that are reported to community police. While three focus group discussions were held with community police of the Woreda one, community members who represent the ordinary community members and who are closely related to the community policing activities, and the last FGD were held with Assault Protection Committee members who involve in patrolling the neighborhood and hired by the contribution of a community. In each focus group discussion, six persons were participated in giving information. Six key informant interviews were held with key persons from the study area. The participants include Gulele sub-city women and children affairs heads, Woreda one women & children affairs heads, Gulele Sub-city community policing service division heads, Woreda one Shero-Meda area community policing service station head.

#### 4.1.1. Backgrounds of the Study Participants

The age of the study participants ranges between nineteen and fifty-five and of these, twenty-two are men while the rest fourteen are females. This may imply that there are more men than women who were available and willing to participate in the study. Regarding their marital status, twenty-one of them are currently married, three of them are divorcees and the remaining are singles. Concerning community police officers and community police educational level, eight are graduated with diploma, six completed of grade ten, four are completed of grade twelve. This shows that the least educational background of the community policing officers and community police is completed grade ten. This might have positive impact on the effectiveness of community policing practice. With respect to community members educational level the finding shows that one of respondent are Master degree holder, six are Bachelor degree holders, five graduated in diploma, four completed grade twelve and three completed grade ten. With regard

to their occupation, twenty are government employee, six are private employee, five self-employed, three are retiree and two are house wives.

## **4.2. Woreda one Community Policing Structure**

As the Gulele Sub city community policing service division head explained, the Gulele Sub-City community policing service division is found in the top followed by five community policing stations located in the different parts of the *Woreda*. Each station comprises three police officers, depending on the size of the communities. Under each *woreda*'s with sub-community policing centers administered by *Ketena* community policing officers. Again, under each *Ketena*, there are Assault protection committee representatives elected by the village residents.

According to the *woreda one (Shero-Meda)* community policing service station head, the community policing of the area incorporated two *Woreda*'s, *Woreda one* & *Woreda six*. *Woreda one* is the area where the research is conducted and each *Woreda* has five *Ketena*'s having its own sub community policing office headed by community police officer. The existence of decentralized community policing structure, stretching to the grass root level is a good approach in addressing the problems of the community in a more efficient way. Moreover, it allows some autonomy for the community police officers working in the community, encourage them to decide independently, to exercise innovative approach in mitigating existing problem and at the same time bear responsible for their action. Besides, it creates for them a condition where interdependent relationships among the different community policing structure that are striving to achieve a common goal. This type of decentralization is one of the contributing factors in dealing with prevailing community problems. As Segrave & Ratcliffe (2004) emphasize, decentralization of community policing activities, encourage the line officer to be independent in decision making, encourage being innovative in their work and feeling responsible for the place where they are assigned.

### **4.2.1. Woreda one Community Police Sex Composition**

As per the in-depth interview held with Community Policing Heads of the *Woreda* and *Ketena* Community Policing Center officers staffing of community policing officer at the *Woreda* and *Ketena* level is men dominated and only three police officers are females. So that, it needs affirmative action by recruitment of more female community police officers to encourage their

female house hold counterparts to participate in the implementation of community policing GBV crime prevention in *Woreda one Gulele sub city*.

### **4.3. Gender Based Violence in *Woreda One Gulele Sub-City***

The liberal feminist theory suggests that GBV against women and girls does not happen only because of their gender but also because of the diverse positions they have in the society they live in; like low socio-economic status, less or no education, being a migrant, etc. (Klein and Richard 2005). The finding of the study also shows that most of the social groups most affected by Gender-based violence in *Woreda one Gulele sub-city* include young girls, women, and girls with low socio-economic status or dependent women and girls who migrated from rural parts of Ethiopia and daily laborers. According to majority of community police officers during key informant interview indicated that, most gender-based violence cases in the study area are not reported to community police because of cultural and socio-economic factors, shame and guilty feeling of survivors, negative attitude of the community, neighbor and family reaction, knowledge and awareness about the issue of GBV and community police, lack of adequate facility for finding evidence.

According to Assault Protection Committee member who involves in patrolling the neighborhood and hired by the contribution of a community stated that;

*I know well Woreda one of Gulele sub-city settings are full of migrated people from rural to urban areas mostly women are at risk of GBV at livelihood distribution points; in water, sanitation and hygiene facilities; in unsafe shelter arrangements such as communal tents; and in areas where electricity is poor. Woreda one settings is highly risky area that results in women and children to GBV in public spaces such as markets; in the workplace; at and on the way to and from school; while using public transport; and at home (where they may be abused or exploited by landlords, neighbors, or other members of the household). this has very responsibility by we Assault Protection Committee members, communities and community police in reducing GBV in the area. (Assault Protection Committee member April 15, 2019)*

During FGD held with community majority of the community members stated that most of the time individual participants had some different perceptions towards violence in what counts as an act of gender-based violence. Most of the time in the area majority of the community are migrants from rural to urban which is community understanding is broad and subjective characterized by doing undesirable things on one's partner, against the interest of and/or without the consent of the person. Relatively more enlightened respondents provided information's on

gender violence encompassing physical, sexual, psychological and economic dimensions and different controlling behaviors in *Woreda* one of Shero-Meda area. This kind of violence was happening most of the time. This is described by community member FGD discussants.

*Woreda one of Shero-Meda there are many problems. Since there is no transportation facility to Shero-Meda above Selassie area to Entoto kidanemert church female forced to ask for short distance transport service(lifts). As a result, they face many problems starting from harassment to having sexual intercourse without their will (community Member April 4, 2019).*

Coming and going on foot is also another problem. On their way, they face many problems.

*One day one female student was coming from Shero-Meda Selassie Church. On her way to the residents, unknown men came to her and took her mobile phone by force. Then she went to her home without taking her mobile phone. The next day she called to them and they agreed upon returning her mobile and appointed to meet in an unknown place and there they raped her (Community member April 4, 2019).*

The result of FGD conducted with Assault Protection committee reveal that, most of them usually observe or see different sexual violence actions in *Woreda* one and they reported to the community policing to settle the problem immediately. During the FGD it has mentioned by majority of discussants as a main factor for GBV due to locational conditions. As stated by one of the FGD participants:

*Woreda one Shiro-Meda area is full of addicted youngsters who are spending their time doing hard workout sport and criminal activity then drink alcohol insisting them to kidnap and violating the women in the area. (Assault Protection committee member April 15, 2019).*

The community has a positive attitude on gender-based violence, the majority of violence is happening in that area according to a community police officer explained the forest area is also the main actinic for raping activity. There is also a general attitude that women who dress provocatively welcome the incidence of rape. It is believed that women who dress like that are to get men's sexual attention. Hence, survivors fear to disclose the incident. This kind of attitude effectively holds back women from seeking help from legal bodies and health institutions. But this attitude is far from being true because it has been observed that Muslim women who cover their hair and who put on long cloth are also survivors of rape.

According to *woreda* and Gulele Sub-city Community Policing Service Division key informants, most of the survivors did not report the case immediately to the community policing and other

concerned bodies because of fear of stigmatization from the family members and the society at large. It is believed that women's sexual integrity has great value in society. If a girl is raped, she would be regarded as a valueless object. Instead of being considered as a victim, she would be degraded. In effect, social sanction is a second pain by itself.

#### **4.3.1. Forms of GBV Identified in Woreda One Gulele Sub-city**

Gender-based violence in this research refers to “*any act of gender-based violence that results in or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women and girls, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life*”. Women and girls are victims of gender-based violence in their lives by their intimate partner, unknown person, relatives or friends (UN, DEVAW, 1993). The United Nations (UN) definition of gender-based violence is chosen by the researcher because it is found to be more expressive and inclusive in defining gender-based violence.

There are different forms of gender-based violence identified in this research in the study area. The major forms of gender-based violence in the *Woreda one* that is identified during key informant and in-depth interviews were rape, domestic violence, and sexual harassment. The rest type of gender-based violence like abduction, female genital mutilation, and early marriage is on the way to disappear in the community. As stated in the Gulele Sub-city Women and Children Affairs Annual (2018) Report in their assessment affirms that most gender-based violence in the *woreda* are rape (74%), Domestic violence (33%) and (28%) Sexual harassment, respectively.

According to FGD held with *Woreda one* community police, beating and verbal aggression was mentioned by almost everyone as expressions of partner's violence. Although the type and degree may vary from family to family, almost all discussants believed spousal violence was rampant in the *Woreda one Shero-Meda* community.

Furthermore, the majority of the FGD discussants view indicates that spousal violence as an expression of male dominance. This is also supported by radical feminist theory, gender is the fundamental form of difference, and that patriarchy, women's oppression and domination by men, is the fundamental oppression and at the root of other social problems. Patriarchy pervades the public world of formal economic production processes but also private worlds of family, marriage, sexuality and biological reproduction (Van der Veen, 2006).

The study community participants disclosed real-life experiences of different forms of violence, which were communicated often as observations and less as self-experience. Instances of physical violence included slaps, punches, kicking, beating with a stick, burning, and use of weapons. Slaps, punches, kicking were said to be rife in many families. Potentially serious assaults were said to follow often suspicion of infidelity and jealousy.

During in-depth interview, survivors of GBV said they were slapped, punched, kicked and beaten with an object. One of the survivors said, her husband had broken her teeth with a stone. She also said at one time he was taking her to the hospital due to the beating that caused her difficulty to eat. In the focus group discussions with survivors, there were stories of coerced sex.

#### **4.3.1.1 *Woreda* One Gulele Sub-City Perpetrators**

It was vital to discuss the general characteristics of gender-based violence and background history of perpetrators that may have an influence on perpetrators to develop the behavior of violent sex offenders. Accordingly, community policing officers mentioned eight out of every ten rape cases, the victim knows their rapists. This is also supported by key informants from women and children affairs heads of the *Woreda* and Gulele sub-city women and children affairs and the Gulele sub-city community policing service division. This is another way that making gender-based violence all about danger, it doesn't help to keep females from being victimized by strangers.

Perpetrators from informant's point of view, their socio-economic and educational background are different. Some informants' reveal perpetrators are well in the economy and others are not. It is also the same as their educational status. According to the police from community policing, there are all types of perpetrators concerning their economic and educational status. The in-depth interview informant from *Woreda* one community police staff pointed out that in most of the cases perpetrators are unemployed and who are in low living standard.

Furthermore, key informant from women and children affairs heads of the *Woreda* and Gulele sub-city women and children affairs reveals that,

*Most of the time perpetrators of GBV are in middle class and jobless, though there are cases while perpetrators are teachers, policemen, medical personnel and managers from different private and governmental organizations. Perpetrator marital status, as the information's from the collected data reveals, many of them are unmarried. However, married men who have children are also observed as criminals of GBV especially rape. (Gulele Sub city and Woreda one women and children's heads Feb 28 and 29, 2019)*

The key informant from *Woreda one* community policing head reveals that married men who are in an abusive family relationship with their wives, divorced and personally aggressive is the case for violence activities. As it stated in chapter two, regarding perpetrators, men who had experience of poor parental child-rearing, poor supervision, physical abuse, neglect, live in abusive situations and separation from their parents are likely to be a violent sex offender. This is also supported by social learning theory that believes in imitation and parental modeling which has an impact on the future life setting of the individual, men who were abused as a child or witnessed violence will be more likely to involve in violence than those who don't have this experience.

#### **4.4. The Role of Community Policing towards Gender Based Violence**

Information regarding the role of the community policing is obtained from an in-depth interview conducted with *Woreda one* community policing officers and *Ketena* community policing center officer. According to *Woreda one* community police officer, his office is working towards the fulfillment of its goal of any crime prevention by using both problems solving and community partnership as its basic mechanisms. He explains the detail as follows:

*Community policing is based on the philosophies of problem-solving and community partnership. My office is highly committed to the implementation of these strategies. Through the different meetings we arrange in collaboration with Woreda one administration offices, we discuss with community members about the problems that prevail in the Woreda, and we ask them to identify problems that need an urgent solution. (Woreda One CP office March 18, 2019).*

*Ketena* Community Policing Center officer also described what roles his office is playing in the implementation of community policing to reduce gender-based violence in the *Woreda*. He asserted that the basic objective of community policing is different from the conventional policing which he was accustomed to in previous time *ronde*. Unlike conventional policing, which primarily focuses on taking action after the occurrence of crime, community policing

primarily focuses on taking proactive measures before the occurrence of crime. Guided by this principle, they have planned different strategies for crime prevention. He asserted as follows:

*...We are working closely with Woreda one resident to improve neighborhood conditions. For example, we have established Assault Protection Committees in every section of the Woreda whose major task is patrolling the neighborhood every night and providing relevant information related to any crime to the community police. We also teach people how they can protect themselves and their property from possible harm by potential offenders. Furthermore, we are taking different measures of target hardening together with the community and the Woreda administration to get rid of all possible conditions conducive to potential offenders. (Ketena CP Officer March 28, 2019).*

In addition to the above explanation, the provision of street light for the dark neighborhood, fencing compounds which are susceptible to potential offense and through which offenders escape police and survivors, and fencing riverside through which offenders escape after committing an offense are all part of the preventive strategies implemented by the police in the Woreda.

Assault Protection Committee members participated in the FGD explained that the existence of community police in the Woreda level is vital in mitigating problems of GBV crime and fear of crime within the short distance of the community. Since the community police structure goes down to the grass-root level, most of the community, one way or the other have a chance to be benefited out of the service of community police.

A survivors-centered activities of community police on protecting gender-based violence community policing heads of the Woreda one and Ketena Community Policing Center officers was asked how they treats the victim during emergency happening he states like:

*If this kind of gender violence happening and during this case happened, we treat every survivor with respect and sensitivity, the safety of survivors and their families is paramount by respect the choices, wishes, rights, and confidentiality of survivors and their families. The identity of a survivors should never be reveals without his or her prior consent. Provide services and support without discrimination on any grounds. A rights-based approach could empower by the Woreda and Ketena Community Policing Center officers per individuals and communities to exercise their rights, rather than assist them as 'beneficiaries'. an age, gender and diversity approach. (Woreda CP Officer March 18, 2019).*

According to Ketena community policing center officers who were involved in the in-depth interview reveal that making sure survivors of physical and sexual violence are taken to a health center is always the first priority of officers at the station. He also stated as follows:

*When survivors go to the health center first, providers call the police to let us know so we can follow up, some women in woreda one does not know they have rights, so it's important for us to make sure they understand that they can press charges. It's also important for us to educate men because they are sometimes ignorant about the rights of women and the laws protecting them. (Ketena CP Officer March 28, 2019).*

#### **4.4.1. Protection Against GBV through Community Policing**

Community police are at the frontline of the criminal justice system. They are often called upon to intervene when an act of violence is in progress or shortly after it has occurred. Community police work with victims, offenders, witnesses and various forms of evidence. Their attitude and response to all involved can have a dramatic impact on ensuing developments, including the prevention of future violent acts and the protection of victims (UN, 2010).

The study was transcribing by asking what is their role and responsibilities in protecting the community safety and towards gender-based violence, protection objectives responded starting using the in-depth interview. Their response shows their duties in protecting towards Gender-based violence is to protect women, girls, men, and boys against gender-based violence at all times and in all locations, including in the home, school, and work, in public places, on public transport, and at aid distribution points. The key informant from *Woreda* one community policing officers reveals that:

*The main purpose of the existence of community police is to protect the rights of individuals granted in the constitution, always police respect and protect the rights of individuals and teaching the community about their rights, protect from violating by other person, treating the community properly with respect and dignity. As far as my experience women, men, girls, and boys of all ages and diverse backgrounds should enjoy their rights on an equal footing and participate fully in decisions that affect them in the Woreda. (Woreda CP Officer March 18, 2019).*

From in-depth interview during survey *Ketena* community policing center their role and responsibilities' combining to concurrent work in reducing gender-based violence, she reveals that:

*As community policing program we are addressing the specific protection needs of persons at high risk of GBV (including older persons, persons with disabilities, adolescent girls, children and female heads of household) and take them into account in all programming based on community policing during training we have it and analyses it. To ensure that GBV survivors we just seek for better judicial remedy if they wish. We encourage and enable persons of concern to become actively involved in protecting*

*women, men, girls and boys against GBV, including through community-based protection networks and initiatives. (Female CP police officer March 28, 2019).*

This could be better off from above interview if the implementations go over it with community as she said during the interview.

#### **4.4.2. Community Policing Officers Understanding About GBV**

To understand the knowledge of *Woreda* and *Ketena* community policing head towards GBV, an in-depth interview was held with the community policing heads. As they respond, they reveal that,

*We had received training at different times organized by the Woreda Women & Child Affairs Office. And to us, GBV is any violent act committed on women children and girls and usually the acts expressed through sex-related abuse /crime, beating of a husband to his wife and forcing the women and children to leave the house. And in general, GBV is any violent act inflicted on survivors and it is a human rights violation (Woreda one CP officers March 18, 2019).*

For the same question, a focus group discussion was held with *woreda* and *Ketena* community police. For most of the community police, GBV is a physical type of crime or violent acts like a crime committed on women in the form of rape, women beat by her husband's and beating of children by their fathers and elders. For a few of them, GBV is any violent act committed on both men and women who are powerless to defend themselves and are dependent on others.

Community policing Heads at the *Woreda* and *Ketena* levels participated in the in-depth interviews stated that they had received trainings with regard to gender-based violence and the training enable them to be effective in their community policing activities. To address problems that are traditionally accepted and deeply rooted in the life of a community like gender-based violence requires analytical skill as well as effective communication and community mobilization skills among others. In the absence of these skills, the community policing officers cannot handle gender-based violence issues to the level where the problems solving approach depicting in the community policing philosophy. As they reflect their view, they said:

*The training helped us learn different strategies to use when talking with survivors and made us realize that we need to spend more time with them. knowing how to talk to survivors is not always easy, especially when it comes to providing psychosocial support.*

*Learning how to talk to someone who has lived through trauma was one of the important lesson's community policing learned as a participant in a gender-based violence training that women and children affairs organized (Woreda & Ketena CP Officers March 18 & 28, 2019).*

#### **4.4.2.1. Trainings given to Community Policing Officers**

To address problems that are traditionally accepted and deeply rooted in the life of a community like gender-based violence requires analytical skill as well as effective communication and community mobilization skills among others. In the absence of these skills, the community policing officers cannot handle gender-based violence issues to the level where the problems solving approach depicting in the community policing philosophy.

In addition to basic training related to gender-based violence and survivors-centered responses, topics should include community policing concepts, address attitudes and myths related to survivors (key to improving effective survivor identification and engagement), and specifically develop personnel skills in communication, collaborative problem-solving and cooperation. These skills are essential for working in partnership with community members, government and local organizations with experience addressing the issue, and can strengthen police interventions. In this regard Gulele sub-city community police officers who are working in *Woreda* one has received training on the basic philosophy of community policing and some additional training in relation to gender-based violence and other related issues.

During the key informant interview held with the Gulele Sub-City, Community Policing Service Division head revealed that the division is arranging training in various topics to upgrade the knowledge of the community police officers that is pertinent to their day to day activities. Moreover, the community police officers and staff have attended various training organized by the Gulele Sub-City Women's & Children Affairs Office on the basis of gender-based violence (GBV) and its addressing mechanisms. In a similar manner, a community police officer assigned in the Woreda levels also participated in a training organized by the Woreda Women's & Children Affairs Offices. In some instances, if there exist serious GBV that are beyond the jurisdiction of the lower-level community police structure, the Sub-city community police division involves in giving a solution for the existing problems.

The key informant from the *Woreda* one community policing head reveals that, in the previous time there were a lot of problems among preventing GBV due to lack of awareness and knowledge of community police and also most of the *Woreda* one resident doesn't know how to report immediately self-undisciplined act and any gender-based violence happened to them but these days those gaps are highly minimized. Currently, training has been given throughout the sub-city for law enforcement bodies and the community regarding gender-based violence and put female police in every police station aiming at survivors telling their stories freely.

Furthermore, key informants from *Woreda* one women and children affairs heads and Gulele sub-city women and children affairs head reveals that they provide training for law enforcement bodies to be sensitive to such kinds of issues and to increase their awareness.

#### **4.5. The Contribution of Community Policing to Reduce Risk Factors of GBV in *Woreda* one, Gulele Sub-City**

As Matthew (2008) elaborates, crime prevention is central to the concept and the goal of community policing and has a long-term benefit. The ultimate goal of the community police is not simply to enforce the law, but to deal with the problem effectively, ideally, by preventing them from occurring in the first place.

The community policing is vital for the effectiveness of policing. Because, police working closely with the community this help pro-actively prevent crime, fear of crime and other social problems and this improves the effectiveness and efficiency of police service. If the community police effectively prevent crimes, people can enjoy their constitutional rights without interference by anyone. For instance, community police prevent GBV crimes against women and girls; this enables women and girls enjoying their rights granted by the FDRE constitution as well as international human rights instruments.

The finding this study shows that to some extent the community policing practice indirectly has a contribution to reducing the risk factors of Gender-based violence in *Woreda* one. For instance, they closed illegal bars, Chat, and Shisha houses, which were centers of crime-related activities such as gambling, based on the request of the *Woreda* residents. Alcohol and drug consumption play a great role in motivating offenders to perform the crime. It can be due to the fact that most of the time the incident occurs during the night time after the perpetrators get drunk and used

drugs. The community policing officers with the local community closed these houses is one way of pro-actively reduce GBV crimes. This idea related Killing's and Wilson's Broken Window Theory: it suggested that window in a building is broken and is left unrepaired, all the rest of the window will soon be broken, the sign of one broken and unrepaired window send an indication that nobody cares so another window can also be broken and nothing will happen.

Additionally, visible signs of GBV crime anti-social behaviors and civil disorder could not stop immediately, as a result, it leads serious crime and the theory advised that community policing should target minor GBV crimes and delinquent behaviors. For instance, public drinking, vandalism. This can help to create an atmosphere of order and justice as well as prevent a serious crime. So, if these anti-social behaviors do not avoid quickly, they will lead other crimes. According to Sarah and Bobby (2013) community policing approach sets a full focus on efforts to prevent crime before it happens by systematically identifying and addressing specific social issues related to criminal activity. And it tends to encourage creative problem solving between officers and community members to identify the root causes of the problem and effectively address them.

#### **4.5.1. Activities of Community Policing at Gulele sub-city**

A study conducted by Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) (2008) pointed out that the activities of community policing officers includes: work with the community and assist them in identifying and solving crime problems as a facilitator, identify and solve community problems as an expert, provide training for consultative councils as an educator, guide and assist the community in problem solving efforts as a catalyst of problem solving, and organize different community groups as an organizer.

According to key informant interview guide for Gulele Sub-City Community Policing Service Division explained that;

*We are giving service as police officer and legal personal to reduce Gender based violence. Women and girls are at risk of sexual exploitation, abuse or violence by persons who care for or have unhindered access to them, including in schools. (Sub-city CP service division head March 11, 2019).*

The key informant interview held with the *Woreda* one community police officer revealed that, they established substations close to neighborhoods to make their service easily accessible. Based on the request of residents two substations were established. The office has also provided

training regarding the basic concepts of community policing for more than 3000 residents of the *Woreda*, who are selected from five *Ketena*'s the office is in charge of. The officer also discussed the partnership his office established with various stakeholders for effective implementation of community policing in the *Woreda*. He related:

*We are working with schools, religious institutions, business organizations and governmental organizations. For example, in collaboration with the school management, we have established a community policing club in a high school to create awareness among students about the concept of community policing. In addition to this, we are offering training of basic protection skills for community members (Woreda one CP Officer March 18, 2019).*

Community policing is democracy in action. It requires the active participation of local government, civic and business leaders, public and private agencies, residents, churches, schools, and hospitals. All who share a concern for the welfare of the neighborhood should work together with community police officers. The above-mentioned bodies must take a unified stand against crime, violence, and disregard for the law and must make a commitment to increasing crime prevention and intervention activities (BJA, 1994).

#### **4.5.2. The Role of Assault Protection Committee**

Assault Protection Committee are the other important agents which are playing an essential role in the implementation of community policing to address GBV in the *Woreda*. According to the *Woreda* community policing officer indicated, Assault Protection Committee is established both at the *Woreda* and *Ketena* levels by his office in collaboration with the community. At the *Woreda* level Assault Protection Committee consist of ten members elected by the *Woreda* residents.

The community police officers explained the role of the committee as follows:

*...Assault Protection Committee of the Woreda is playing a pivotal role in implementing community policing. They are working closely with us. They serve as a bridge between the community and the community policing. They facilitate our communication with community members. They mobilize community members when there is a call by the police for a meeting, they mobilize the Woreda residents to keep the peace and security of their neighborhood through neighborhood patrolling, and they create awareness among community members about community policing... (Woreda one CP Officers March 18, 2019).*

The community policing officer of *Ketena* on his part expresses that Assault Protection Committee of *Woreda* one is working together with the community police in different regards.

Most of the members of the committee are elderly people who are highly respected in society. Among other things, they arbitrate minor conflicts such as a dispute between husband and wife. Above all, they serve as catalysts for joint police-community relationships by creating awareness among the public about community policing and by identifying and reporting problems to the community police. Since they are involved in the community on a day to day basis, they help the community police know about the problems of the community. In this way, they serve as good sources of information about the progress of community policing in the *Woreda*.

#### **4.6. Challenges of Community Policing Faced in Addressing GBV**

According to *Woreda* one community policing officers and *Ketena* community policing center officers who were involved in the in-depth interview reveals that, the major challenges in addressing GBV within their working area are among others, lack of community partnership with the community police, lack of evidence, lack of partnership with women and children affairs, Lack of trust on community police, lack of enough training related to GBV and lack of transparency in some of the community members to bring the case of GBV to their office. In some instances, survivors of GBV are not willing to inform their problems to the community police officer fearing that the perpetrators and/ or relatives will inflict further harm on both of them and their relatives.

##### **4.6.1. Knowledge and Awareness of the Community About the CP Service**

Lack of awareness of the community is also the other gaps that challenge the smooth functioning of the community police at the grass-root level in addressing gender-based violence. For ordinary community members who were selected for the focus group discussion and participated in the FGD, community policing for majority of them is a police force deployed in the community to closely control the overall community activities, while for a few of them, it had no clear meaning what community policing is, and what is doing in their residence. Furthermore, some of the FGD discussants reveals they haven't seen any difference with the normal police unit since their uniform and the color of their police station are as usual. As the community members attended FGD explained their perception towards community policing, reveals that:

*Majority of the community has no adequate knowledge about the purpose and role of community police office established in the Woreda. Rather, most of us consider the Ketena community police offices as a sub-office of Woreda one Police Station that are engaged in normal police activity. On the other hand, some of the survivors in the*

*Woreda prefer to inform their cases to the Woreda women's and children affairs office to look for a solution or justice than to think for community police office. (Community members April 4, 2019)*

On the other side, the FGD discussion held with the community members indicated that the existence of community police does not bring significant change in the security situation of a community in the *Woreda*. Because most of the community has no idea about the role and contribution of community policing, as a result, they do not collaborate with the community policing as expected.

#### **4.6.2. Weak Community Participation**

Unlike conventional policing, community policing takes community involvement as an advantage in ensuring community safety and wellness (Fridel, 2004). The in-depth interview held with the Ketena community policing center officer reveals that the community is not actively collaborating with the police officers in preventing crime/abuse against girls, women, and children. The possible reason given include a lack of interest to participate in the community police activities due to lack of awareness about the role and responsibilities of community policing stationed in the *Woreda* and *Ketena* level as well some of the community members don't have trust on community police.

As the community police of the *Woreda* and *Ketena* who attended focus group discussion reflected their view for the questioned raised above, they reveal that:

*The challenges of community police to address gender-based violence include, survivors are not fully cooperating to inform their cases at the early period because of fear of the offender and the stigma reside due to the norms of the society. On the other side, survivors prefer to inform their cases to the Woreda Women's and Children Affairs Office, rather than to the Woreda or Ketena community policing offices. Moreover, survivors feel ashamed to share their cases to other bodies especially to the Assault Protection Committee who are part and parcel of the community. (Community Police April 9, 2019)*

With similar question, the Assault Protection Committee members who attended focus group discussion responded for the same question as follows.

*The participation or collaboration of the community towards addressing GBV is limited due to the fact that the community contacts centers usually when they encounter problems. Otherwise, most of the community members are reluctant to collaborate in any aspect. In some Ketena, the communities are seen collaborating with the community police officers for constructing office at the Ketena level for arranging street light and for*

*hiring guards who patrol the Woreda in the evening. Moreover, significant numbers of the community members are not familiar with the service given by the community police, let alone to willingly collaborate in preventing GBV. Above all these, some community members who are exposed to GBV are seen informing their cases to the Woreda Women's & Child Affairs Office, rather than collaborating with the community police officers in handling the cases. (Assault Protection Committee members April 15, 2019).*

Furthermore, Majority of the community members who participated in the focus group discussion. reveals that,

*Most of the community members are not seen collaborating with the community police activities, because they see the Ketena community police officers as part of the normal police force who is assigned to accomplish the normal police duties. (community member April 4, 2019).*

According to the qualitative data secured from an interview with the community policing officer of Woreda one explaining that they tried to provide a constant meeting place and time schedule, but most of the community were absent from the forum using different pretexts. Furthermore, on the focus group discussion out of six community police, two of them were from the high crime committed Ketena admitted that they have no constant forum of discussion in their site. Therefore, by understanding the necessity of regular forum for effective crime prevention, that has to extend its effort in encouraging the whole dwellers of the sub-city to have a regular forum in their respective sites and solve the problem related to arranging a suitable time and place for the meeting.

#### **4.6.2.1. Lack of Trust on Community Police**

The mutual trust between the community police and the community is important for the effectiveness of community policing and also community policing the main mechanism to improve public trust on police because the community policing officers working with community day and night addressing community problems. Moreover, the practice creates an opportunity for police transparency and accountability to the community, this may increase public trust in police. Moreover, the trust of the community on police determined by police action, if police cannot serve the community properly and ethically reduces public trust and cooperation. This idea related Weksa and Muturi's social capital theory. According to this theory, where community policing seeks to build social capital by strengthening the relationship between police and the community through building trust and relationship between them. In line with this theory

focusing on improving community policing in *Woreda* one, the Gulele sub-city would improve the social cohesion between the people of *Woreda* one Gulele sub-city and there would be harmony between them. This situation by itself can reduce the occurrence of GBV.

According to the key informant from *Woreda* one women and children affairs explained, she reveals that:

*The trust of the community on community police is weak, most member of the community and community police see each other as enemy. Because some community police officers see all people as criminal and also the community sees the community police as brutal” (Woreda one women and children affairs head February 29, 2019)*

Furthermore, FGD discussants also explained in support of the above idea, reveals that:

*The relationship between community police and community is poor and there is no public trust on community police, for instance in our Woreda there are GBV crimes reported several times to community policing, but, the community police did not take immediate action and sometimes the community arrested the suspect and handed over to community police, but, the suspect released immediately. (Assault Protection Committee April 15, 2019).*

The finding of the study indicated that, the trust of the community on police is poor this is one of challenges of community policing. This affects the effectiveness of community policing and also has impact on community police performance. Furthermore, hinder community police from performing his human rights obligation, which is obligation to respect and protect. For the reason that, without the trust and participation of community police could not achieve his objective.

#### **4.6.3. Lack of Report by Survivors of GBV**

This society’s view made survivors feel that they were somehow responsible for the incident, either through their way of dressing, behavior or appearance or by somehow inviting an assault to occur.

The following story was given by one informant regarding society’s perception of survivors:

*I was raped by the neighbor in Woreda one whom I know for about two years. I didn’t tell anybody. I thought that if my family knows this, they will kill me and don’t believe me. Besides, I was frightened of the stigma from our neighbors. However, after two months when my second-time menstruation did not come, I realized that I was pregnant from that cruel man (rapist) but still now I was acting as nothing happened to me. Through time my pregnancy became recognized by the students and community members in my surroundings but not by my family members until six and a half months. After this time, I was forced to discontinue my education. (Case study 1, Age 19 May 6, 2019).*

The above story evidently illustrates that survivors did not report the problem immediately due to the negative attitude of the society and particularly the family towards rape survivors. The key informant from *Woreda* one community policing confirmed that most of the time survivors came to the legal bodies after a long period of time of which the incident happened when mostly they became in chronic health problems, being pregnant and denying pregnancy or newborn baby by perpetrators.

According to one of community policing officer stated during in-depth interview:

*I saw suspicions gender violence activity which is leading me there are a lot of survivors still not reported to police because of fear of isolation and stigmatization survivors don't report immediately. survivors not coming early or immediately after the incident to the legal bodies is a challenge for justice because it is very difficult to identify the man is a perpetrator or not since the nature of the crime is committed out of the eyewitness. (CP officer March 28, 2019).*

In fact, women are more likely to report Gender-based violence today than previously. This is a result of changes in people's attitudes. It was vital to point out that people are becoming so sensitive in these kinds of issues and treat survivors well. This is because of the existence of awareness campaign through different mass media.

#### **4.6.4. Lack of Evidence and Weaknesses of Law enforcement Bodies**

Concerning the weakness of the community policing program and community police bodies, informants mentioned that it is very difficult to produce evidence, if no serious injuries were imposed or if the victim knows the perpetrator before. Judges and polices insist on evidence that proves the victim's resistance against the perpetrator or her loud voice which should be heard by the neighbors at the time of violence. Some police investigating officers may even demand such proof before they start the investigation process. This is also supported by *Woreda* one community respondent and victim during investigations that unless a woman can show physical evidence of the violence she has suffered, police and other law enforcement bodies may be unwilling to believe and assist her.

According to *Ketena* Community Policing Center officer stated he was saw a lot of criminal activities done in the area. According to him report during interview:

*I have many cases came to us about raping and domestic violence activities happened by men in the area. But we face many problems during investigations lack of eye and document witness to seize the criminal. (Ketena CP Police officer March 28, 2019).*

Furthermore, the findings show that survivors have been suffering from the long court process and unlawful acts of the community police officers. Because of this, most of the informants' explicit complaints about losing their interest to the point where they no longer care what happen.

The following extract gives further evidence for the weaknesses of law enforcement bodies:

*I reported to the community police after one month of the incident. Now, it accounts for about seven months. The Arada first instance court always gives us the appointment day to appear offender and eyewitnesses. Usually, the perpetrator is not present on the date of appointment. The court ordered the community police before five months to bring the perpetrator from were ever by arresting him however, still now nothing happened to him. I heard that he is in town. Additionally, my witnesses refused to present in court. I also heard that an assailant gave them some money. I don't feel good to go to court anymore, I lost everything; money, tolerance, and health (Case study 2 Age 22 May 6, 2019).*

This means community police are facing a lack of eyewitness and community cooperation. It was vital to point out that improvements have been observed. The above-mentioned delayed reactions of community policing with prosecutors and the court increase the financial and time losses for survivors, friends, and relatives who accompany the victim to court. Each delay means losing work, money or school time. This also creates a challenge for survivors in their other duties as they are absent in their workplaces or school.

Regarding the above-mentioned problems, the researcher asked the key informant from the women and children affairs heads of the *Woreda* and sub-city about the complaints from the informants. The women and children affairs heads of the *Woreda* and Sub-city justified that the long process of the court is due to lack of enough evidence from the survivors to punish the offender. It takes a long time to collect all the available evidence that can be able to prove the suspected man has actually committed the crime. The other reason for the delayed investigation process is that survivors came to the police after a long time of the incident happened to them.

Key informants from Community Policing Heads of the *Woreda* and *Ketena* Community Policing Center officers and FGD discussants from the Assault protection committee who involve in patrolling neighborhood and hired by contribution of a community indicated that the weakness of law enforcement bodies cause a big problem on the survivors. As they reveal most community polices are unwilling to find and bring perpetrators to court, lack of enough police

investigators, taking a long time to take medical evidence from the hospital and to examine it are some of the problems identified.

Accordingly, FGD during community police officers reported about on a charge of rape, the accused person tells the court that the sexual act between him and the victim took place with the consent of the latter. During document easement, community policing program and community police reported that the victim would have to add more evidence like corroboration and witnesses which is very difficult since the nature of the crime is committed always in a hidden place.

#### **4.6.5. Lack of Access to Community Policing Service**

During in-depth interview were held with survivors, two of case studies didn't get help from community police. And from community representative group the majority of respondents stated that community policing office are always closed only one community police officers are open for service. In general, the survivors found out that prosecution, conviction, and incarceration of rapists are very few in number. Perpetrators are released before they finish their given penalty on bail. This frustrates the other potential survivors of rape to report to the community police and needs help which contributes to the increment of the crime of GBV.

One of the FGD discussant from Assault protection committee member's reveals that:

*I believed it is very interesting issues having the community policing program in the area but still there is one community policing office are open from four community offices. Most of the time when a crime is committed, they are not presenting in the area and we bothering to find out police in protecting peoples. (Assault protection committee members April 15, 2019)*

Similarly, other FGD discussant from community members strengthen this finding as follows as directly taken from his quote:

*Although community policing centers are existing in our Woreda, there are number of GBV crime committed against women and girls like rape, harassment and domestic violence particularly at night time the girls they could not move freely alone. I cannot understand why the community policing centers existed, if they could not stop such crimes. (Community member April 4, 2019)*

#### **4.6.6. Lack of Partnership with Different Stakeholders**

Civil society, in particular NGOs, women's associations and, where appropriate, other public and private voluntary organizations concerned with the issue of violence against women play an important role in the effort to combat all forms of violence against women and girls. Maintaining

close cooperation between law enforcement authorities and civil society on this issue is therefore considered appropriate.

The key informant interview participants of the *Woreda* One Women & Children Affairs head reveal that they had no strong and formal working relationships with the *Woreda* community police offices and this by itself affects the contribution of community police in properly and effectively dealing with the issue of GBV in their working areas. In addition, the FGD held with the Assault Protection Committee member's reveals that, they had not seen any meaningful partnership with their associations to prevent abuse or crime inflicted on women and girls.

## CHAPTER FIVE

### 5. SUMMARY, CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 5.1. Summary

The purpose of this study was to assess the role of community policing to reduce gender-based violence against women and girls in Gulele sub-city *Woreda* one. To attain the objective qualitative research approach and exploratory research design was used. The qualitative data were gathered through focus group discussions (FGDs), in-depth interviews and key informant interviews. Participants of the study include Gulele sub-city women and Children affair heads, Gulele sub-city *Woreda* one Women and Children affairs heads, Gulele sub-city Community Policing Service Division heads, Gulele sub-city *Woreda* one Community Policing Officers and *Ketena* Community Policing Center Officers, Assault Protection Committee members of the *Woreda*, Community members who represent the ordinary community and survivors who are experienced gender-based violence participated in the study. Moreover, the study was conducted Gulele sub-city *Woreda* one (Shero-Meda) that are locating to the northern side of Addis Ababa which is pointing the road to Entoto Mariam and the Kidane Mehiret Church area rounding with different slammed dwellers area and the upper side of the Entoto forest. *Woreda* one still covered by forest which has been created a helping environment for harassers and rapes to practice violence at day time rather night time.

As identified in the study, the social groups most affected by Gender-based violence include young girls, women, and girls with low socioeconomic status or dependent, women and girls who migrated from rural parts of Ethiopia and daily laborers. Most GBV cases in the study area are not reported to community police because of cultural and socio-economic factors, shame and guilty feeling of survivors, negative attitude of the community, neighbor and family reaction, knowledge and awareness about the issue of GBV and community police, lack of adequate facility for finding evidence. Besides, there are different forms of gender-based violence identified in this study. The major forms of gender-based violence in the *Woreda* one that is identified during key informant interviews were rape, domestic violence, and sexual harassment. The rest type of gender-based violence like abduction, female genital mutilation, and early marriage is on the way to disappear in the community.

Information regarding the role of the community policing is obtained from an in-depth interview conducted with *Woreda* one community policing officers and *Ketena* community policing center officers. According to *Woreda* one community police officer, his office is working towards the fulfillment of its goal of any crime prevention by using both problems solving and community partnership as its basic mechanisms. Furthermore, the study was transcribing by asking what is their role and responsibilities in protecting the community safety and towards gender-based violence, protection objectives responded starting using the in-depth interview. Their response shows their duties in protecting towards Gender-based violence is to protect women, girls, men, and boys against gender-based violence at all times and in all locations, including in the home, school, and work, in public places, on public transport, and at aid distribution points. Assault Protection Committee are the other important agents which are playing an essential role in the implementation of community policing to address GBV in the *Woreda*. They serve as a bridge between the community and the community police. According to the *Woreda* community police officer, Assault Protection Committee is established both at the *Woreda* and *Ketena* levels by his office in collaboration with the community. At the *Woreda* level Assault Protection Committee consist of ten members elected by the *Woreda* residents.

With regard to the contribution of community policing to reduce risk factors of gender-based, the study identified that to some extent the community policing practice indirectly has a contribution to reducing the risk factors of Gender-based violence in *Woreda* one. For instance, they closed illegal bars, ‘Chat’ and ‘Shisha houses’, which were centers of crime-related activities such as gambling, based on the request of the *Woreda* residents. Alcohol and drug consumption play a great role in motivating offenders to perform the crime. It can be due to the fact that most of the time the incident occurs during the night time after the perpetrators get drunk and used drugs. The community policing officers with the local community closed these houses is one way of pro-actively reduce GBV crimes. This idea related Killing’s and Wilson’s Broken Window Theory: it suggested that window in a building is broken and is left unrepaired, all the rest of the window will soon be broken, the sign of one broken and unrepaired window send an indication that nobody cares so another window can also be broken and nothing will happen.

Furthermore, *Woreda* one community police officers and *Ketena* community policing center officers who were involved in the in-depth interview reveals that, the major challenges in addressing GBV within their working area are among others, lack of community partnership with

the community police, lack evidence, lack of partnership with different stakeholder, lack of enough training related to GBV and lack of transparency in some of the community members to bring the case of GBV to their office. In some instances, survivors of GBV are not willing to inform their problems to the community police officer fearing that the perpetrators and/ or relatives may inflict further harm on both of them and their relatives. Besides, survivors did not report immediately due to the negative attitude of the society and particularly the family towards rape survivors and most of the time survivors came to legal bodies after a long period of time which the incident happened when mostly they became in chronic health problems, being pregnant and denying pregnancy or newborn baby by perpetrators.

## **5.2. Conclusion**

The findings of the study imply the following concluding remarks:

The findings indicate that the major forms of gender-based violence in the study area are rape, domestic violence, and sexual harassment. The role of community policing and police is found to be significant in countering GBV, but due to several factors, including those survivors who are relatively in a lower socio-economic and power relations status tend not to adequately report the prevalence of GBV in the area.

The community police officers are working for the prevalence of peace and security and for the proper functioning of the community in the area, but it also identified that there is lack of specific work and practice that have been aiming to address the pervasive problem of GBV and a mechanism to reduce it enormously.

The community is not actively collaborating with the community police officers in preventing crime/abuse against women and girls. The possible reason given includes, due to lack of knowledge and awareness about the community policing service some of the community members considered the community police as a brutal organ of the ruling regime and there is also a lack of trust in community police. These two factors are interrelated without trust; we cannot expect high community participation. One strategy or component of community policing is a partnership, without trust no participation and without the participation of the community, no more community policing. On the other side, survivors of GBV are not willing to inform their problems to the community policing officers due to the culture of silence to cover what the

society considers as shame and fear that the perpetrators and/ or relatives will inflict further harm on both of them and their relatives.

Furthermore, Women and Children Affairs of the sub-city and *Woreda* their collaboration with the community policing office is not strong to the extent of fighting or preventing gender-based violence. In most cases, the relationship with the office occurs when the community policing brings serious cases to the Office for further action.

### **5.3. Recommendations**

Researcher forwards the following measure to be taken:

- ✚ Focus should be given to women participation in community policing as part of inclusiveness and to reduce gender-based violence as well as survivors could report easily the challenges they are facing. Hence, it will be well managed the violence happening recurrently.
- ✚ Public trust and community participation are vital for the effectiveness of community policing. To improve public trust and participation, community policing officer should create awareness with in the community and should invest great efforts to create strong partnerships with the community and should create mechanisms to improve its acceptance by the community.
- ✚ As the finding indicates most of the survivors are migrants, and girls in lower socio-economic status. Therefore, it has recommended to integrate poverty reduction and education in to community policing programme (creating job opportunity for the young and unemployed, control and educate migrants from rural area, made a coordinated effort in alleviating extreme poverty, equally give the opportunity to the community to participate irrespective of their gender, nationality and wealth).
- ✚ The community should encourage and help survivors of GBV to bring their cases to justice and to speak out their situations to public or legal bodies because it is only then that the problem can be solved.
- ✚ Community policing offices/officers should create a strong and formal working relationship with Women's & Child affairs office and Justice office among other government institutions working at different levels, to address GBV in a more collaborative and effective manner.

- ✚ The Addis Ababa Police Commission should invite NGOs to take part in the implementation of community policing endeavors in all sub-city and *Woreda* level to do more towards the reduction of gender-based violence.
- ✚ The community police should wear uniform different from that of the conventional police, otherwise the community fear towards police will not be changed
- ✚ Generally, governmental and NGOs should provide support for women survivors of GBV through legal, economic, psychosocial and reproductive health services.

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**Annex I:  
Informed consent**

**Preamble**

Hello dear respondents, I am Gudeta Chala. I am studying Gender Studies (MA programme) at Addis Ababa university. Currently I'm conducting master's thesis entitled *“The Role of Community Policing to Reduce Gender-Based Violence Against Women and Girls in Addis Ababa: The case of Gulele sub-city, Woreda One”*. I kindly request your willingness to participate in the interview and focus group discussions and give your response. You are selected as a chance and your contribution is vital for the success of this study. When I conduct the interviews & focus group discussions, if you don't mind, I will record the conversation not to miss useful information. The information I will record was deleted after the end of my study and I assure you that any information you will give is kept confidential and used only for academic purpose. Your name and profile will not be mentioned in the study paper. You can ask any question during the discussion/interview session and you can skip question that you don't fill comfortable.

**Thank you for your invaluable time and cooperation!**

I confirm that I have been given a full explanation of the study and that I have read and understood the information sheet. I voluntarily agree to take part in the study.

**Participant**

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

**Researcher**

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

## Annex II:

### In-depth Interview Guide

#### A. For Community Policing Heads of the *Woreda* and *Ketena* Community Policing Center officers

Background information

Age \_\_\_\_ Sex \_\_\_\_ Educational level \_\_\_\_\_ Marital status \_\_\_\_\_

1. What is gender-based violence according to your own understanding? Please explain
2. What type of GBV crime is mostly seen and reported and for what type of GBV is more attention given? Why? Please explain
3. Who is the Survivor of GBV mostly female or male? Why do you think that is?
4. Who are the perpetrators of this action? Why do you think they get involved in such action?
5. What is done for Survivor, who report GBV crime? Please explain
6. To what extent do the Survivors cooperate in reporting their case and in the evidence gathering process? Please explain
7. What procedures are followed in investigating and taking measures in cases of GBV?
8. Where do you take Survivors if their going back home is a danger to them or if they needed medical or psychological assistance? Please explain
9. Do you believe that the community has role to reduce gender-based violence? Please explain
10. How do you explain the contribution of community policing to reduce the risk factors of gender-based violence? Please elaborate
11. How do you explain perception of the community towards community policing and gender-based violence?
12. What do you think the critical challenges of community policing implementation in *Woreda* one Gulele sub city in reducing crime?
13. What challenges have you encountered in dealing with your activities in particular in addressing gender-based violence? Please explain.
14. What should be further done to enhance capacity of community policing in reducing problems related to GBV, please explain?
15. Do you have any additional idea or opinion about the issue at hand?

## **B. In-depth interview Guide prepared to conduct interview with Survivors**

This in-depth interview guide was prepared to explore survivors of GBV, regarding their expectations on the role of community police at Gulele Sub-city Woreda One.

Background information

Age \_\_\_\_ Sex\_\_\_\_ Educational level \_\_\_\_\_ Marital status\_\_\_\_\_

1. Would you describe the GBV you experienced?
2. Have you or anyone else ever reported the crime to the community police? If not, why? If yes, how did you first report your case? Please explain
3. Is there a difference in treating and handling GBV cases between male and female police officers? How are they different or the same? Please explain
4. What type of service have you received from the Community policing office working in your area? Are you satisfied with the service? Please explain.
5. Does community policing benefit the community in combating gender-based violence in your *Woreda*? Can you share your experience please?
6. What do you think should be done to improve community policing role as well as their attitude towards GBV and GBV Survivors? Please explain
7. Do you have any additional idea or opinion about the issue at hand?

## **Annex III:**

### **Focus group discussions (FGD) Guide**

#### **A. Focus group discussions (FGD) Guide for community police of the *Woreda***

Background information

Age \_\_\_\_\_ Sex \_\_\_\_\_ Educational level \_\_\_\_\_ Marital status \_\_\_\_\_

1. What is gender-based violence according to your own understanding? Please explain
2. Who are the survivors of GBV mostly female or male? Why do you think that is?
3. Who are the perpetrators of this action with respect to their age, sex, marital status and any class of identity they may be known for? Why do you think they get involved in such action?
4. What have you done so far in reducing violence against women and girls? Please elaborate.
5. How do you explain the role of community police towards gender-based violence? Please explain?
6. What need to be the contribution of community policing to reduce risk factors of gender-based violence against women and girls? Please explain
7. What are/were the critical challenges of community policing program in *Woreda* one Gulele sub city?
8. What challenges have you encountered in dealing with your activities in particular in addressing gender-based violence? Please explain.
9. What should be further done to enhance capacity of community policing in reducing GBV? Please explain.
10. Do you have any additional idea or opinion about the issue at hand?

**B. Focus group discussions (FGD) Guide for Assault Protection Committee members of the *Woreda* one**

Background information

Age \_\_\_\_ Sex \_\_\_\_ Educational level \_\_\_\_\_ Marital status \_\_\_\_\_

1. What is gender-based violence according to your own understanding? Please explain
2. What type of GBV crime is mostly seen in *Woreda* one Gulele sub city? please explain
3. Do you think that community policing is an effective way of fighting gender-based violence? If not, why? If yes, how? Please explain
4. As a committee, what have you done so far in addressing violence against women and girls in your community? Please elaborate.
5. What challenges have you encountered in dealing with your activities in particular in addressing gender-based violence? Please explain.

**C. Focus group discussions (FGD) Guide for community members**

Background information

Age \_\_\_\_\_ Sex \_\_\_\_ Educational level \_\_\_\_\_ Marital Status \_\_\_\_\_

1. What type of GBV crime is mostly seen in your *Woreda*? Why? Please explain
2. Who are the perpetrators of this action with respect to their age, sex, marital status and any class of identity they may be known for? Why do you think they get involved in such action?
3. What does community policing mean for you? Please explain.
4. Does community policing benefit the community in combating violence against women and girls in your *Woreda*? Can you share your experience please?
5. How do you explain the strength and weakness of the community policing program in reducing GBV?
6. Do you perceive that the level of gender-based violence reduced in *Woreda* one, Gulele sub-city after the introduction of community policing programmes? Please explain.
7. What type of service have you received from the *Woreda* Community policing office working in your area? Are you satisfied with the service? Please explain.
8. In your opinion, what should be further done to enhance capacity of community policing in addressing violence against women and girls in your community? Please elaborate

## Annex IV

### Key informant interview Guide

#### A. Key informant interview guide for women and children affairs heads of the *Woreda* and Gulele sub city women and children affairs

Background information

Name of the organization \_\_\_\_\_ Position of the respondent \_\_\_\_\_

Age \_\_\_\_ Sex \_\_\_\_ Educational level \_\_\_\_\_ Marital status \_\_\_\_\_

1. What type of GBV crime is mostly seen in the Gulele sub city in general and *Woreda* one in particular? Why? Please explain
2. Who are the survivors of GBV mostly female or male? Why do you think that is?
3. Who are the perpetrators of this action with respect to their age, sex, and any class of identity they may be known for? Why do you think they get involved in such action?
4. Which part of the society is more vulnerable to GBV? Why?
5. Do you think that community policing is an effective way of fighting gender-based violence? If not, why? If yes, how? Please explain
6. Are there reliable data to show the prevalence of violence against women and girls?
7. What real contributions do you think that community policing brings for the community in reducing gender-based violence? Please explain
8. How do you explain the role of community police towards gender-based violence?
9. Does your organization work with community police to address problems related to GBV? If Not, why? If Yes, in what way?
10. What should be further done to enhance capacity of community policing in reducing problems related to GBV? Please explain.

**B. Key informant interview Guide for Addis Ababa Police Commission Community Policing Service Division, Gulele Sub-City Community Policing Service Division**

Background information

Name of the organization \_\_\_\_\_ Position of the respondent \_\_\_\_\_

Age \_\_\_\_ Sex \_\_\_\_ Educational level \_\_\_\_\_ Marital status \_\_\_\_\_

1. What is gender-based violence according to your own understanding? Please explain
2. Which part of the society is more vulnerable to GBV? Why?
3. What type of GBV crime is mostly seen in the Gulele sub city in general and *Woreda* one in particular? Why? Please explain
4. What is the structure of community policing in the Gulele sub-city looks like?
5. What are the major activities of community policing? Please elaborate.
6. Did staffs receive relevant trainings on the basics of gender violence (GBV) and its addressing mechanisms? If Not, why? If yes, what kinds of training they got? Please explain.
7. Are there any measures towards monitoring and evaluating the progress of community policing programmes within your organization? Please explain.
8. How many male and female community police officers do you have in your organization?
9. How do explain the role of community police to reduce risk factors of gender-based violence? Please elaborate.
10. How do you explain the contribution of community policing program to reduce the risk factors of gender-based violence? Please explain
11. What challenges have you encountered in dealing with your activities in particular in addressing gender-based violence? Please explain.
12. What should be further done to enhance capacity of community policing in reducing problems related to GBV? Please explain

**Thank you for your time and kind cooperation!**