

Tomasz Kozakiewicz  
Heather van Buskirk  
Amber Franich  
Jane Hammaker  
Sridevi Prasad  
Laura Adams  
Douglas Glandon

---

# Human Rights

## An evidence gap map

May 2023

Evidence  
Gap Map  
Report 20

Public Administration



International  
Initiative for  
Impact Evaluation

## About 3ie

The International Initiative for Impact Evaluation (3ie) develops evidence on how to effectively transform the lives of the poor in low- and middle-income countries. Established in 2008, we offer comprehensive support and a diversity of approaches to achieve development goals by producing, synthesizing and promoting the uptake of impact evaluation evidence. We work closely with governments, foundations, NGOs, development institutions and research organizations to address their decision-making needs. With offices in Washington DC, New Delhi and London, and a global network of leading researchers, we offer deep expertise across our extensive menu of evaluation services.

## 3ie evidence gap map reports

3ie evidence gap maps are thematic collections of information about impact evaluations or systematic reviews that measure the effects of international development policies and programmes. The maps provide a visual display of completed and ongoing systematic reviews and impact evaluations in a sector or subsector, structured around a framework of interventions and outcomes.

The evidence gap map reports provide all the supporting documentation for the maps, including the background information for the theme of the map, the methods and results, protocols, and the analysis of results.

## About this evidence gap map report

This report presents the findings of a systematic search to identify and map the evidence base of impact evaluations and systematic reviews of interventions that aim to strengthen human rights. The EGM was developed by 3ie with generous support from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID)'s Center for Democracy, Human Rights and Governance. All of the content of this report is the sole responsibility of the authors and does not represent the opinions of 3ie, its donors or its Board of Commissioners. Any errors and omissions are also the sole responsibility of the authors. Please direct any comments or queries to the corresponding author, Tomasz Kozakiewicz, [tkozakiewicz@3ieimpact.org](mailto:tkozakiewicz@3ieimpact.org).

**Suggested citation:** Kozakiewicz, T, van Buskirk, H, Franich, A, Hammaker, J, Prasad, S, Adams, L, Glandon, D, 2023. *Human Rights: an evidence gap map*, 3ie Evidence Gap Map Report 20. New Delhi: International Initiative for Impact Evaluation (3ie). Available at: <https://doi.org/10.23846/EGM020>

Executive editor: Birte Snilstveit

Managing editor: Tanvi Lal

Publications and web design: Akarsh Gupta

Production manager: Mallika Rao

# Human Rights: an evidence gap map

Tomasz Kozakiewicz  
International Initiative for Impact Evaluation (3ie)

Heather van Buskirk  
3ie

Amber Franich  
3ie

Jane Hammaker  
3ie

Sridevi Prasad  
3ie

Laura Adams  
Freedom House

Douglas Glandon  
3ie

**Evidence Gap Map Report 20**

**April 2023**



## **A note from the authors**

*A conversation on human rights must begin with examining the language used to describe how people interact with their rights. Inherently, every person has rights. These rights, which we will define extensively in the coming pages, are meant to be enjoyed without prejudice based on historical categories used to divide humanity and deprive people of their rights, such as race, color, religion, sex (including gender identity and pregnancy), national origin, disability, age, sexual orientation, genetic information, marital status, parental status, political affiliation, veteran's status, ethnicity, caste or other status, or the compounding intersections of these identities.*

*This list, of course, is not exhaustive. However, we cannot assume that anyone identifying with one or multiple identities is necessarily a person deprived of rights. We strongly support the agency, voice, dignity, and worth of individuals whose rights have been violated by states, foreign powers, or other actors. Therefore, we use the process-oriented phrase 'historically marginalized' when referring to anyone identifying with one or more of these categories that has experienced exploitation or deprivation of one or more human rights.*

## Executive summary

According to the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights, human rights are entitlements inherent to all human beings, regardless of race, gender, nationality, ethnicity, language, religion, or any other status. Each right implies an obligation of the state, and there is a direct and corresponding correlation between rights and obligations. Human rights are enshrined in international, regional, and domestic norms, laws, and policies and require protection and promotion through systems, services, and society; yet, the full and equitable realization of human rights is a task met with many challenges.

While human rights have increasingly gained constitutional recognition in the last five decades, the debate on sociological legitimacy, effectiveness, and distributive equality continues (Langford 2018). Furthermore, Oxfam International (2014) emphasizes that unequal access to basic necessities perpetuates human rights violations and poses significant barriers to the universal enjoyment of rights. Rigorous evidence on the effects of interventions aiming to support human rights can help policymakers and practitioners understand which interventions are effective and why (Snilstveit et al. 2013). It can also help them to make the case for continued or increased support for interventions to advance human rights and address rights violations and abuses.

This evidence gap map (EGM) presents the findings of a systematic search to identify and map the evidence base of impact evaluations and systematic reviews of interventions to improve outcomes in the areas of human rights around the world.

The EGM draws on an extended USAID definition of human rights as:

*“...deriv[ing] from the inherent dignity of the individual and are to be enjoyed by all without distinction as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, national or social origin, property, birth, sexual orientation, gender identity, or other status. They include fundamental freedoms of expression, association, peaceful assembly and religion set out in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. They also include rights in labor conventions and provisions of national civil rights legislation. They reflect a common sense of decency, fairness and justice; and states have a duty to respect and ensure these rights and incorporate them into the processes of government and law.”* — United States Department of State 2016

Because human rights broadly include political, civil, social, cultural, economic, and environmental rights, nearly any development program can be considered to be directly or indirectly targeting human rights. We elected to include a broad range of interventions that aim to secure civil political rights and economic, social, cultural, and environmental rights – the latter four through their intersection with discrimination. This allowed us to delineate explicitly human rights-focused programming from broader development programming that could have an implicit human-rights focus (e.g., many interventions in education, health).

The Human Rights EGM seeks to provide an up to date picture of the evidence base for programming that seeks to advance human rights in low- and middle-income countries. It does so by:

- Identifying and describing the evidence on the effects of interventions; and
- Identifying potential primary evidence and synthesis gaps.

The EGM covers a comprehensive set of interventions that have been implemented across multiple geographies, and plots the evidence base for their effects on a broad range of outcomes, including measures of prevention of human rights abuses, protection of rights defenders and historically vulnerable groups, and responses to rights violations, along with many other intermediate, social change, well-being, and development outcomes.

## Methods

We implemented a comprehensive search and systematic screening process to identify all relevant studies that evaluated the effectiveness of interventions outlined in Section 2 (“Scope”). We extracted descriptive and bibliographic data from all included studies. For systematic reviews, we critically appraised the methods applied and synthesized the implications for policy and practice from medium- and high-confidence reviews.

Using 3ie’s EGM software, we created an online, interactive map of all included studies displayed according to the interventions and outcomes assessed in each study. The platform provides additional filters so that users can further explore the available evidence. For example, users can search for evidence by global regions, country income levels, or population. The EGM can be viewed at:

<https://developmentevidence.3ieimpact.org/egm/human-rights>.

## Main findings

We identified over 72,000 records through our searches. After removing duplicate records, we retained 48,080 citations for screening at title and abstract. Of these, 1,419 studies were retained for full text screening, from which we included 345 completed impact evaluations, 32 ongoing impact evaluations, 42 completed systematic reviews, and 4 ongoing systematic reviews in the Human Rights EGM. The search identified studies dating back to 1990, but most were published after 2000, with an increase in publication of studies starting in 2009.

The distribution of the evidence base is uneven across geographies. Most included studies evaluating programs implemented in Sub-Saharan Africa, which accounts for just over 40 per cent of studies in the EGM, followed by South Asia with 26 per cent of studies, Latin America and the Caribbean with 20 per cent, and East Asia and the Pacific with 10 per cent. The majority of studies in the map (249) were conducted in countries considered to have “partly free” status according to the latest Freedom in the World Index (Freedom House 2021). There were relatively few studies in countries with “not free” status (n = 128) and “free” status (n = 58).

Studies are unevenly distributed across intervention groups. The majority of single-component interventions are concentrated across three of the 23 intervention categories in the EGM: behavior change communication for the public, support services for at-risk individuals or groups, and implementation of new legislation. There is a gap in rigorous evidence for programs that monitor human rights compliance, provide support for rights defenders, and remedy violations. The human rights these interventions aim to promote are also unevenly represented, with most focused on the right to freedom from torture or degrading treatment, the right to participation in public affairs, the right to non-discrimination and equality, and the right to life, liberty, and security.

Studies specifying a target population most commonly targeted adolescents and youth, with an additional focus on women. Outcomes measuring changes related to violence and attitudes, beliefs, and norms were reported twice as frequently as any other outcome category. Few studies examined outcomes that aim to capture responses to rights violations, representing a significant gap in the evidence base.

We identified some methodological gaps in the evidence base. Less than eight per cent of included evaluations were qualitative and less than one third used both quantitative and qualitative methods. Given that less than 10 per cent of included studies incorporated cost analyses (e.g. program costs, cost benefit), this is also an area where future research is needed.

In addition to extracting data on the characteristics of the evidence base, we further critically appraised the methods used in included systematic reviews. Overall, our appraisals suggest low confidence in the findings of 70 per cent of the 42 completed systematic reviews. This was typically due either to limited search and screening processes or a lack of adequate assessment of risks of bias in included primary studies. Limitations to the search and screening process may lead to situations in which relevant evidence is not identified and included, which may bias the findings. Adequate risk of bias assessments are necessary for enabling appropriate interpretation of findings on effects.

From the one high-confidence and 11 medium-confidence reviews, we extracted data on key findings and implications for policy and programming. Overall, the findings suggest that education to promote rights-affirming behaviors within psychosocial interventions and community mobilization show promise in preventing violence against women and girls. Information, education, and communication approaches, and psychosocial interventions such as psychological and counseling-based interventions, discussion groups, sexual health education, and mobilization of community members demonstrated some limited desirable effects on rights-affirming norms, behaviors, and preventing intimate partner violence.

However, the review authors emphasized the limited quantity of human rights evaluations in low- and middle-income countries and the lack of robust, high-quality evidence. For future work in the field, review authors: (1) recommend increasing the production of high-quality evaluation research; (2) offer practical suggestions for refining measurement; and (3) emphasize the importance of developing, articulating, and testing theories of change.

## **Conclusion and implications**

Overall, the EGM identifies an unbalanced evidence base for human rights programming, which is highly concentrated in a few intervention types, rights, and outcomes. Most included studies focus on interventions to reduce or prevent violence, promote voting, and address discrimination. Outcomes concentrate on incidence of non-institutional violence followed by attitudes, beliefs, and norms around human rights or populations historically at risk of discrimination. There are multiple gaps in the evidence base for interventions that monitor human rights compliance, provide support for rights defenders, remedy violations, and for outcomes such as investigation and prosecution, redress, access to information, self-determination, and the environment.

Nonetheless, the large body of evidence identified in the EGM and its findings can be utilized by policymakers and implementers during program design, to identify relevant rigorous evidence from both impact evaluations and systematic reviews. The findings highlight multiple implications for research within the human rights sector, including the importance of conducting high-quality evaluations across a broader range of rights programming, and of using approaches that employ mixed (qualitative<sup>1</sup> and quantitative) research methods, subgroup analyses, and theories of change. These considerations can improve future understanding of what works, for whom, and under what conditions, to advance human rights for all.

---

<sup>1</sup> Using mixed-methods approaches or applying qualitative methods can be particularly valuable for interventions that aim to support rights defenders and groups historically at risk of discrimination and violence, because understanding subjective experience and key factors can help to contextualize the study findings.

# Contents

<b>A note from the authors</b> .....	<b>i</b>
<b>Executive summary</b> .....	<b>ii</b>
<b>List of figures and tables</b> .....	<b>vii</b>
<b>1. Introduction</b> .....	<b>1</b>
1.1 Background and rationale .....	1
1.2 Study objective and questions .....	5
1.3 Report structure .....	5
<b>2. Scope</b> .....	<b>6</b>
2.1 Key concepts and definitions .....	6
2.2 EGM theoretical framework.....	8
<b>3. Methods</b> .....	<b>12</b>
3.1 Overall methodological approach.....	12
3.2 Criteria for including and excluding studies in the EGM .....	13
3.3 Search, screening, and data extraction .....	15
3.4 Presentation of the map.....	16
3.5 Analysis and reporting .....	18
<b>4. Findings</b> .....	<b>18</b>
4.1 Volume of evidence .....	18
4.2 Characteristics of the evidence base .....	19
4.3 Findings from medium- and high-confidence SRs.....	29
4.4 Discussion: evidence gap analysis.....	33
<b>5. Conclusions and implications</b> .....	<b>37</b>
5.1 Implications for policy and practice .....	38
5.2 Implications for future research .....	39
<b>Online appendices</b> .....	<b>41</b>
<b>References</b> .....	<b>42</b>

## List of figures and tables

Figure 1: Theory of change for human rights activities to intermediate, primary, and long-term outcomes .....	8
Figure 2: Types of interventions included in the Human Rights EGM .....	10
Figure 3: Intermediate outcomes included in the Human Rights EGM .....	11
Figure 4: Primary outcomes included in the Human Rights EGM .....	12
Figure 5: Long-term outcomes included in the Human Rights EGM .....	12
Figure 6: PRISMA diagram of systematic search and screening .....	19
Figure 7: Count of human rights IEs and SRs published over time .....	20
Figure 8: Geographical spread of the evidence base and Freedom House Human Rights Index ratings in 2021 .....	20
Figure 9: Count of studies by targeted population's age .....	21
Figure 10: Count of studies by population group (historically at risk of discrimination and/or violence) and study design .....	21
Figure 11: Count of studies by human right and study design .....	22
Figure 12: Count of studies by intervention category and study design .....	24
Figure 13: Count of studies by outcome category and study design .....	25
Figure 14: Count of evaluations by method .....	26
Figure 15: Proportion of studies that incorporate mixed methods and cost data .....	27
Figure 16: Count of ways in which included IEs and SRs considered equity .....	28
Figure 17: Proportion of included SRs assessed at each confidence level .....	29
Table 1: EGM research questions .....	5
Table 2: Intervention categories with definitions .....	10
Table 3: Summary criteria for studies to be included in the Human Rights EGM .....	13
Table 4: Definition of EGM filters .....	16
Table 5: Gaps in the human rights evidence base .....	39

## List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

DRG	Center for Democracy, Human Rights and Governance
EGM	Evidence gap map
GBV	Gender-based violence
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights
IE	Impact evaluation
IPV	Intimate partner violence
L&MICs	Low- and middle-income countries
SR	Systematic review

# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Background and rationale

This evidence gap map (EGM) draws on an extended USAID definition of human rights:

*“...fundamental freedoms of expression, association, peaceful assembly and religion set out in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights [ICCPR] and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. [Human rights] also include rights in labor conventions and provisions of national civil rights legislation. They reflect a common sense of decency, fairness and justice; and states have a duty to respect and ensure these rights and incorporate them into the processes of government and law.”* — United States Department of State 2016.

Although the firm categorization of rights is itself an ongoing debate, we conceptualize human rights in three broad categories. The first are civil and political liberties, focused on attainment of fundamental freedoms within democratic rule of law systems (UNGA 1966a). The second are economic, social, and cultural rights and the duty of the state to provide essential services to constituents, such as access to food, housing, education and healthcare, and to protect cultural freedom (UNGA 1966a, 1966b). Within this group we also include the right to a healthy environment as recognized by the UN Security Council in 2021 (UNGA 2021).

The third group encompasses fundamental rights of labor conventions such as the Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work (ILO 1998). Basing our framework at least partly on Karel Vasak’s “generations of human rights” (Vasak 1997) is useful in that it is highly recognizable and illustrates the ideological underpinning of different types of rights (Freedman and Mchangama 2016).

However, due to the interrelatedness, interdependence, and indivisibility of all rights, it is somewhat inaccurate to categorize every human right according to the above categories (Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action 1993; OHCHR n.d.[b]). They also do not capture the entirety of development interventions that fit within the ever-expanding umbrella of human rights and rights-based approaches. In response, we have attempted to acknowledge the ongoing, evolving discourse on the conceptualization of human rights in the section below.

For example, we acknowledge that our framework is biased towards the “from above” approach, as opposed to including both “from above” and “from below” interventions (Rajagopal 2003). We hope the results of our map can be used to justify future investment in research on social movements and mobilization “from below” as well as through clearer, more explicit documentation in research reports about how interventions address and measure specific human rights outcomes (i.e., as differentiated from development outcomes more generally).

### **1.1.1 Challenges to the protection of human rights**

Worldwide, the full and equal realization of human rights is a task met with many challenges, including: (1) how human rights are realized in practice; (2) country-specific prioritization of rights; and (3) escalating threats to human rights worldwide.

**Responsive and accountable legal frameworks and rule of law systems are crucial to protecting human rights; however, the legal enumeration of rights does not guarantee the enforcement of protections for all groups.** Rights can be undermined by normalized discrimination, such as social norms, cultural norms, religious norms, state-sanctioned violence, and so on (OHCHR 2012). Rajagopal (2003) frames this failure as a gap in the interpretation of human rights “from above” and “from below,” identifying the need for international legal scholarship to recognize the importance of social movements in the realization of human rights.<sup>2</sup> This is particularly important as some groups have opted for alternative conceptions of rights and rights discourses (Baer and Gerlack 2015).

**The conceptualization of human rights as indivisible and interdependent, in theory, often differs from legal frameworks in practice.** Despite consensus in theory that rights are indivisible and interdependent, many liberal democracies do not have a well-developed set of economic, social, and cultural rights in their national constitutions, or they prioritize civil political rights over others (Langford 2009; Freedman and Mchangama 2016).

For example, while the United States has ratified the ICCPR, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) has not been ratified. On the other hand, while China has ratified the ICESCR, it has not ratified the ICCPR (OHCHR 2022a). This example suggests that despite the integration of rights through treaties such as the Convention on the Rights of the Child (UN 1989) or the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNGA 2006), countries may prioritize some rights over others.

**Threats to human rights worldwide are escalating.** In the last year, over 156,000 people have died in political violence (including civil war, battles, explosions, and protest events), a number that increased following the start of the pandemic (ACLEDD 2022). The spread of COVID-19 has also led to excessive surveillance and discriminatory restrictions particularly affecting access to justice, freedoms of expression, assembly, and movement (Repucci 2020).

Climate change is a major force in deprivation of human beings and their rights to life, health, food, and water (OHCHR n.d.[a]). Unequal access to basic necessities perpetuates human rights violations and poses significant barriers to the universal enjoyment of rights (Oxfam International 2014). Gaps in access to these necessities are exacerbated among people belonging to historically marginalized groups. For example, relative to men, women face extraordinary barriers in attaining equal rights.

Over the last years, racial, ethnic, and religious minority groups worldwide have experienced an upsurge in discrimination, hatred, and violence (Bachelet 2019), which are key barriers to the promise of human rights for all people.

---

<sup>2</sup> One such movement led to the establishment of the Yogyakarta Principles. The Yogyakarta Principles + 10 provide guidelines and obligations to recognize harmful norms and laws that do not comply with fundamental human rights of persons of diverse sexual orientations and gender identities (Yogyakarta Principles 2017).

### **1.1.2 Human rights interventions operate at multiple interconnected levels**

Responses to the legal and social challenges raised in the previous section are mobilized by human rights defenders (see box below) at the local, national, and international level.

Human rights defenders can be any person or group of persons working to promote human rights. They are identified by their actions, which may include acting to promote, protect or realize any human right at the local, national, or international level; collecting and disseminating information on violations; supporting victims; supporting better governance and accountability; and so on. Human rights defenders may be paid a salary for their work or volunteer, and they can range from intergovernmental organizations based in the world's largest cities to individuals working within their local communities, to labour activists or non-professional journalists, such as social-media influencers. They can be of any gender, of varying ages, from any part of the world, and from various professional or other backgrounds.

— USAID 2019; OHCHR 2022b

Responding to human rights violations often begins locally. Community leaders, grassroots organizers, and non-governmental organization participants play an indispensable role in the advancement of human rights (Merry, 2006). For example, to address the historical legacy of apartheid, South Africa's state-sanctioned segregation system, the Foundation for Human Rights was created to promote awareness, respect, protection, and fulfillment of rights within public institutions and civil society through advocacy and policy research.

In addition to direct response, local organizations also play a role in communicating needs and ideas in the global arena. Other organizations have chosen to incorporate human rights into development programming by using rights-based approaches (for more details please refer to the EGM theoretical framework section). Yet human rights will not be realized without the involvement of the public and private sectors.

At the national level, country governments are obliged to allocate resources to support the realization of human rights (OECD, 2020). In 2019, India's National Human Rights Commission spent US\$8 million investigating human rights violations, institutional capacity building, and human rights training and education, while South Africa allocated over US\$12.5 million to monitor and enhance institutional focus on human rights (South African Human Rights Commission 2018; National Human Rights Commission 2019).

On the donor side, in 2019 OECD members disbursed US\$5.8 billion to human rights issues such as freedom from all forms of violence (14% of this sum), migration and displacement (13%), civic and political participation (11% and freedom from discrimination (11%)— a 53 per cent increase in human rights funding since 2014 (Human Rights Funders Network, 2022). Official development assistance funding trends suggest that while this figure has increased, it also includes the costs of assisting refugees on OECD members' soil and shifts in spending to respond to the COVID-19 global pandemic (OECD, 2021). Country spending on human rights advocacy and programming, of course, does not necessitate that rights are guaranteed and protected therein; actors who invest into policy responses may also be human rights violators.

Charitable organizations that disburse a percentage of funds to support human rights causes or provide the source of funding for its own charitable purposes are also active within human rights work.. In 2017, foundation funders spent US\$3.2 billion; their priorities differed slightly from OECD member states, with programming focused on equality rights and freedom from discrimination (22%), environmental and resource rights (11%), and education, religion, and cultural rights (10%). Top funders include the Ford Foundation (US\$386.9 million), the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (US\$173.1 million), the W.K. Kellogg Foundation (US\$150.6 million) and the Open Society Institute (US\$147.6 million) (Human Rights Funders Network, 2021).

Worldwide, diverse actors may collaborate through multilateral partnerships to protect and respond to violations of human rights. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by 193 countries, is also closely related to the universal attainment of a widely accepted set of fundamental human rights, with SDGs 1–6, SDG 10, SDG 13, and SDG 16 directly related to one or more human rights issues (United Nations, 2015).

### **1.1.3 Why map the evidence?**

There remains a great need to compile evidence on strategies for protecting human rights legally and practically. The purpose of this EGM is to provide a useful tool for stakeholders to identify, review, and learn from evidence on human rights interventions in low- and middle-income country (L&MIC) settings, and to promote the integration of human-rights based approaches in the social and private sectors.

**Evaluations and systematic reviews (SRs) of human rights interventions are often limited to their sector-specific scope.** Our scoping efforts found that health research has a long history of applying rights-based approaches to programming, particularly in HIV/AIDS. SRs from Brown and colleagues (2003) and Stangl and colleagues (2019) that evaluate HIV/AIDS programs included studies with interventions related to offering legal services, education on rights and legal literacy, and training for healthcare providers on human rights, medical ethics, and discrimination.

While only a handful of studies included in these reviews meet the methodological criteria of this map, there is an emerging evidence base of studies that focus on women and girls. We have identified SRs of interventions aimed to prevent gender-based violence (GBV), intimate partner violence (IPV), and sexual violence, including female genital mutilation/cutting and child marriage (Berg and Denison 2013; Kalamar et al. 2016; Semahegn et al. 2019). Mapping these studies to their human rights-focused outcomes will help policymakers and practitioners to make sense of this emerging evidence base.

**Existing human rights mapping initiatives are limited in scope.** We identified four previous efforts to map human rights interventions, but none include interventions from more than one category of rights. Pundir and colleagues (2020) include interventions to reduce violence against children in L&MICs, with a focus on corporal punishment, peer violence and IPV, and addressing outcomes related to violence, norms, health, safety and risk factors, among other areas.

Other useful mapping processes were conducted on rule of law and access to justice programming (Sonnenfeld et al. forthcoming), justice and security sector programming (Bakrania 2015), legal empowerment (Goodwin and Maru 2017), and IPV (Dickens et al., 2019). Our map brings together evidence from seven sectors and 28 outcomes to provide a broader snapshot of the evidence landscape in the human rights sector.

**Human rights and rights-based approaches should be integrated into the social and private sectors.**

The human rights discourse has been present in international development for decades, and is increasingly adopted by business and environmental sectors by public demand. Yet responding to violations on moral grounds or legal justifications is not enough and “needs to be defended in terms of effectiveness and evidence” (Gready 2009). By consolidating the available evidence, the proposed EGM helps stakeholders to identify, assess, and learn from evidence on a wide variety of human rights interventions across regions, target populations, and sectors. This in turn may result in increased evidence-informed human rights-related policymaking to inform future programming and research investments.

**1.2 Study objective and questions**

The primary objective of this EGM is to identify, describe, and summarize evidence on human rights interventions to facilitate the use of evidence to inform policy decisions. The second is to improve access to evidence for policymakers, researchers, practitioners, and other key stakeholders in the social and private sectors. The third objective is to identify primary evidence and synthesis gaps to inform future research.

To meet these objectives, we address the following research questions:

**Table 1: EGM research questions**

No.	Research question	Type
RQ1	What are the extent and characteristics of empirical evidence on the effects of selected human rights interventions on rights-related outcomes in L&MICs?	Coverage
RQ2	What are the major primary and synthesis gaps in the evidence base?	Gaps
RQ3	What intervention/outcome areas could be prioritized for primary research and/or evidence synthesis?	Research needs

**1.3 Report structure**

The remainder of the report proceeds as follows. Section 3 defines key terms and describes the conceptual framework adopted for the EGM and describes the scope of included studies. Section 4 describes the methods applied in the systematic search, screening, data extraction, and analysis of the identified studies. Section 5 presents the findings from the map. Finally, Section 6 outlines implications for policy and future research and concludes the report.

## 2. Scope

### 2.1 Key concepts and definitions

The human rights sector is incredibly vast and encompasses all development interventions, as the right to development is an inalienable right of every human being. As such, any work trying to map the entire sector must be broad and expansive to account for the complexity of human rights interventions. To make this work practically feasible and to ensure that the EGM is functionally sound, we primarily focused on the intervention areas most directly relevant to USAID's Center for Democracy, Human Rights and Governance (DRG) programming.

We recognize that there are inherent challenges in trying to categorize or subset human rights due to issues such as (though not limited to) tensions between some individual and collective rights (Chenoweth et al. 2017) and their interrelated nature which, has spurred the integration of rights through modern human rights treaties (OHCHR 2022a). For example, individuals who cannot read and write may find it more challenging to find employment, to participate in public affairs, or to exercise their freedom of expression. On the other hand, food insecurity may be more prevalent in areas where people cannot exercise political rights, such as the right to vote (OHCHR n.d.[b]).

Nevertheless, we used a framework with three categories of rights: (1) rights enumerated by the ICCPR; (2) rights related to living free from discrimination in access to social, economic, and cultural rights as outlined in the ICESCR, including the right to a healthy environment; and (3) fundamental labor rights. While a summary of the three groups of rights and their scope can be found below, full details of the include/exclude decisions for each right are presented in Table A2 in the Appendix.

#### ***2.1.1 The first group contains the following rights from the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the ICCPR:***

- Victims' rights to a fair trial and an effective remedy;
- Right to life, liberty, and security of the person;
- Freedom of peaceful assembly;
- Freedom of association;
- Freedom of thought, belief, and religion;
- Freedom of opinion and expression;
- Freedom from torture or degrading treatment;
- Freedom from slavery, servitude, and non-consensual marriage;
- Right to participate in public affairs;
- Right to private and family life;
- Freedom of movement and to seek asylum; and
- Right to self-determination.

The ICCPR specifies that all people have the right to freely determine their political status and pursue their economic, social, and cultural development. It obliges states to guarantee the above civil and political rights to everyone and to protect each member of society from any form of discrimination in their attainment. The **right to non-discrimination** is a cross-cutting one, recognized in all human rights treaties.

Discrimination happens when a person or group is unable to enjoy rights on an equal basis with others because of an unjustified distinction made in policy, law, or treatment. There is growing recognition of the importance of capturing discrimination, and its intersecting characteristics, when several forms of discrimination combine to leave a particular group at an even greater disadvantage (Collins and Bilge 2020).

**2.1.2 The second group consists of rights from the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the ICESCR, and the right to a healthy environment (UNGA 2021) through their intersection with the right to be free from discrimination:**

- Right to education;
- Right to health;
- Right to work;
- Right to social security;
- Right to food;
- Right to housing;
- Property rights; and
- Right to a healthy environment.

The ICESCR obliges states to guarantee social, economic, and cultural rights to everyone and to protect each member of society from any form of discrimination in their attainment. For the eight rights mentioned above, we only include studies of interventions whose primary objective explicitly addresses discrimination in accessing a human right (as mentioned by authors<sup>3</sup>). The aim is to retain the focus of the map's scope within the human rights domain and delineate development programming that may indirectly address discrimination (e.g., any intervention that addresses a population's healthcare, education, and economic needs, or specifically targets clients from a historically marginalized group).

**2.1.3 The third group encompasses fundamental rights of labor conventions such as the Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work (ILO 1998):**

- Freedom of association and effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining (categorized with freedom of association);
- Freedom from slavery and servitude (categorized with freedom from slavery, servitude, and non-consensual marriage); and
- Freedom from discrimination in employment and other livelihood opportunities (categorized with the right to work).

Our third set of rights aims to recognize both that workers' rights are also human rights, and that economic inequality is a driving force in perpetuating historic and ongoing exploitation of human rights, particularly for historically marginalized communities. The Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work (ILO 1998) states that economic growth "is essential but not sufficient to ensure equity, social progress and the eradication of poverty." Labor rights are also closely related to, and at times already contained under, many of the rights outlined in groups 1 and 2. We have created a separate category here to emphasize their importance.

---

<sup>3</sup> Criteria used to determine whether a study was eligible for inclusion are outlined in Table 3 of the methods section.

For the full list of intervention inclusion and exclusion criteria please refer to table A2 in Appendix A.

## 2.2 EGM theoretical framework

The human rights conceptual framework used in this map is based on key USAID DRG documents (USAID 2013, 2016, 2019) and the human-rights based approach, supported by the intrinsic and instrumental rationales for protecting rights (UNFPA 2014). For detailed explanations of the approach and rationales, please review [the EGM protocol document](#).

Figure 1, below, depicts the map's proposed theory of change on **how empowering rights holders, promoting compliance of duty bearers, and supporting human rights defenders may impact human rights outcomes**.

**Rights holders**<sup>4</sup> are individuals and groups entitled to universal rights. **Duty bearers**<sup>5</sup> can be state actors (e.g., public institutions) or non-state actors (e.g., corporations, armed groups) obligated by international and/or domestic laws and norms to uphold the rights of rights holders. **Human rights defenders** can be any persons or groups working to promote or protect human rights. Activities conducted by these stakeholders potentially influence intermediate, primary, and long-term outcomes.

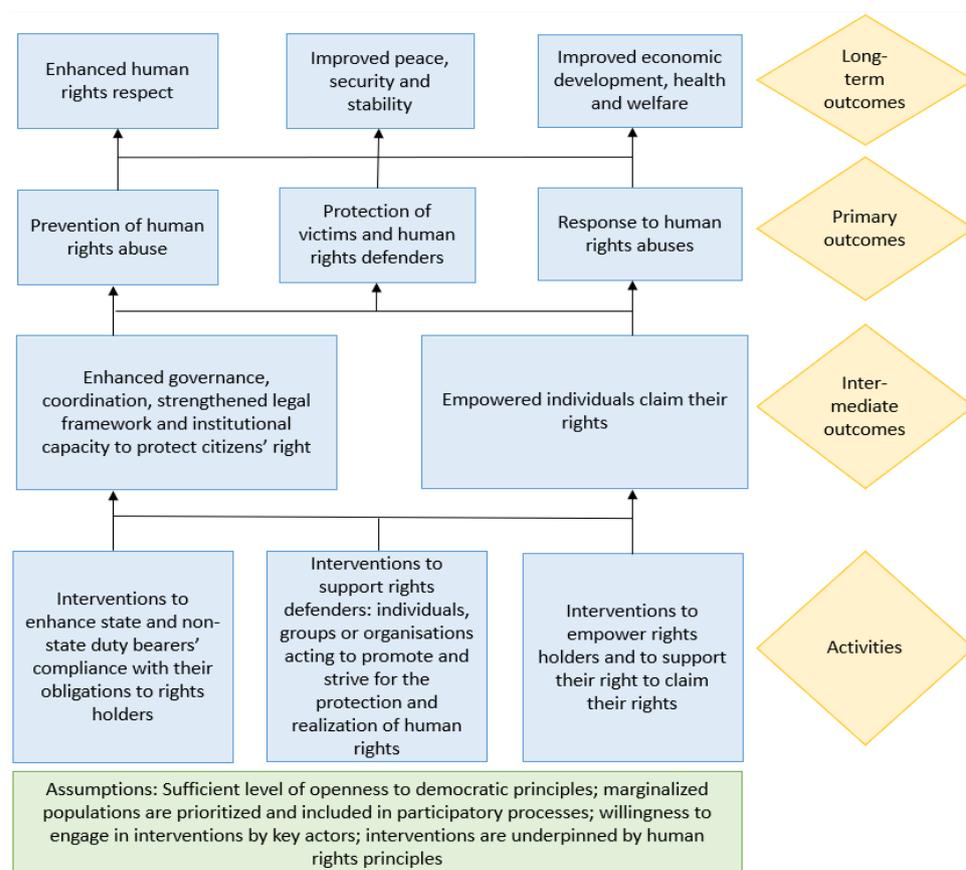
The diagram shows three types of interventions and three levels of outcomes. Intermediate outcomes represent the first critical steps, such as changes in attitudes and behaviors, that are necessary to achieve primary and long-term human rights outcomes. Primary outcomes refer to measures of the extent of response and prevention of human rights violations, and protection of rights holders. Long-term outcomes include improved economic development, welfare, peace, security, stability, and enhanced respect for human rights. Primary and long-term outcomes represent the intrinsic and instrumental motivations for human rights.

---

<sup>4</sup> Rights holders are individuals or groups who should be able to enjoy certain fundamental entitlements regardless of their status, such as race or citizenship. The idea of participation is central to the provision of rights to the right holders. Through participation, individuals and communities are shaping their own progress and development instead of simply being passive recipients of benefits (UNFPA 2014).

<sup>5</sup> Duty bearers are expected to respect rights, which means that they do not interfere with the enjoyment of that right. They are obligated to protect rights by preventing others from interfering with the enjoyment of that right. Finally, duty bearers are expected to fulfil rights by creating laws, policies, institutions, and procedures that allow people to enjoy their rights (Ibid).

**Figure 1: Theory of change for human rights activities to intermediate, primary, and long-term outcomes**



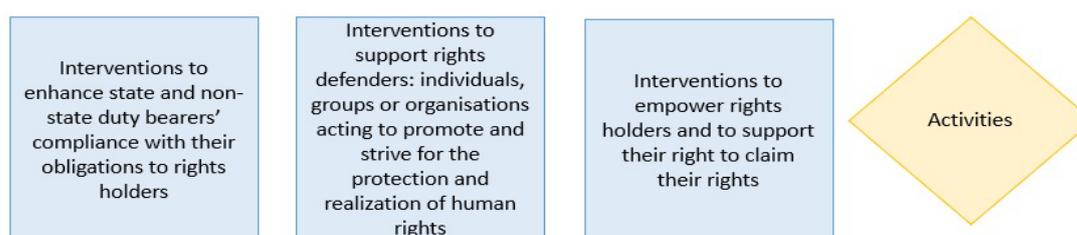
Source: 3ie (2022) adapted from USAID 2013, 2016, 2019 and UNFPA 2014.

This entire theory of change is embedded within the social context. The nature of this social context can vary from one group to another, and this context will influence both the interventions and the effects of the intervention. We also recognize that social progress is not linear and that there are feedback loops, cyclical trends, lapses, setbacks, and other elements that affect progress. In order to clearly illustrate the interventions and their effects, we have chosen not to depict the immense complexity of how social progress is achieved through the realization of human rights. We do recognize that it does exist.

### 2.2.1 Interventions

In order to validate and operationalize the conceptual framework, we searched institutional and academic literature in the field of human rights, identifying existing interventions of interest, and organizing them into categories. The interventions were mapped along the causal chain against three categories of outcomes: intermediate, primary, and long-term outcomes. Interventions that promote human rights may aim to increase the capacity and functioning of duty bearers to fulfill obligations, support human rights defenders, or equip rights holders to claim and exercise their rights (Figure 2).

**Figure 2: Types of interventions included in the Human Rights EGM**



These can have different target populations, such as those historically subject to discrimination and/or violence, the media, or the population in general. Measures taken by duty bearers, or other actors including human rights defenders or the public, to respect, protect, and fulfil human rights (which includes actions taken by the state to realize rights) have been categorized by their intervention mechanism and included under our intervention categories. The intervention activities have been categorized into nine dimensions that form the categories of the intervention framework.

**Table 2: Intervention categories with definitions**

Intervention category	Description and subcategories
 <b>1. Human rights education and promotion of rights for the public</b>	Activities to address harmful norms related to discrimination and violence, promote safe behaviors, and raise awareness and understanding of rights <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Behavior change communication</li> <li>• Civic and legal education</li> </ul>
 <b>2. Reform of legislation</b>	Legal reforms to ensure respect of human rights by applying international law principles as well as lessons learned and best practice <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementation of new legislation</li> <li>• Ratification of human rights treaties</li> </ul>
 <b>3. Institutional strengthening of justice and security sectors</b>	Activities that improve the ability of rule of law institutions within the justice and security sector to provide services, especially for people historically at risk of discrimination and/or violence <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reform of justice and security sector institutions</li> <li>• Human capacity development of justice and security sector</li> </ul>
 <b>4. Institutional strengthening of non-justice and non-security service providers</b>	Activities to strengthen the capacity of service providers outside of justice and security institutions (such as public administration, health and social services) to carry out their day to day operations, specifically to increase capacity to protect the rights of persons historically at risk of discrimination and/or violence <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reform of non-justice or non-security sector institutions</li> <li>• Human capacity development of non-justice and non-security service providers</li> </ul>
 <b>5. Monitoring of human rights compliance</b>	Activities to monitor and document human rights violations, by both state and non-state actors <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Early warning and response</li> <li>• Establishment and capacity building of state oversight bodies</li> <li>• Safe and secure documentation</li> <li>• Transparency mechanisms and feedback loops</li> <li>• Supply chain monitoring</li> </ul>

Intervention category	Description and subcategories
 <b>6. Support for human rights defenders</b>	Activities that help individuals, groups and organized civil society actors to safely articulate and amplify their demand for justice and provide support to protect rights defenders and their work <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improvement of capacity and security protocols for rights defenders</li> <li>• Strengthening of protection mechanisms for rights defenders</li> <li>• Incentives for rights defenders</li> </ul>
 <b>7. Protection of groups historically at risk of discrimination or violence</b>	Mechanisms to ensure survivors and other at-risk populations can access health, education, work, and pensions through a variety of services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support services for at-risk individuals or groups</li> <li>• Mainstreaming</li> </ul>
 <b>8. Remedies for human rights violations</b>	Judicial and non-judicial measures implemented to redress violations leading to the accountability of perpetrators <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Litigation to address rights abuses</li> <li>• Holding perpetrators to account</li> <li>• Truth-telling efforts</li> <li>• Memory efforts</li> <li>• Vetting and lustration</li> </ul>
 <b>9. Multicomponent interventions</b>	Interventions that incorporate components from two or more subcategories from any of the eight categories above. We present the most common combinations of subcategories as distinct rows in the EGM matrix. Remaining combinations that are less common were combined in the “multicomponent – other” bucket.

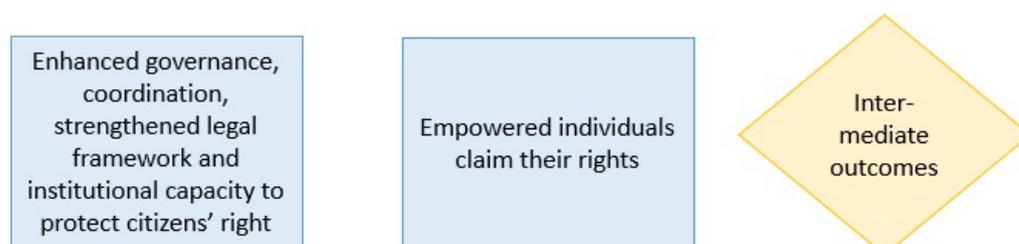
For a full list of intervention subcategories and their definitions, refer to Appendix A2.

### 2.2.2 Outcomes

The outcomes framework is divided into three parts: intermediate outcomes; primary outcomes of prevention, protection and response; and long-term outcomes relating to economic development, living standards, health and WASH, education, self-determination, well-being, empowerment security, and environment.

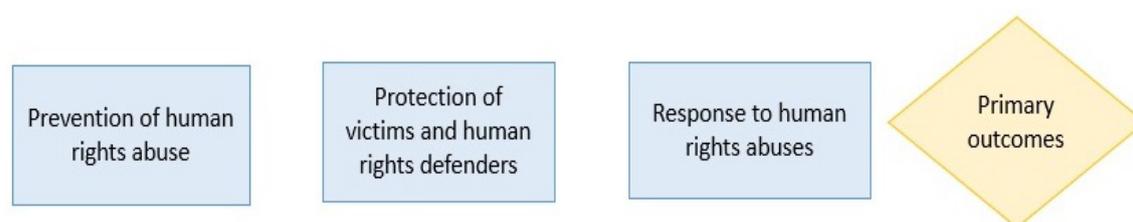
The intermediate outcomes (Figure 3) consist of outcomes that are key steps towards meeting the main aims of human rights programming. These include changing attitudes, beliefs, and norms of the society; increasing knowledge of rights defenders; and improving human rights-friendly behaviors of duty bearers, such as public servants.

**Figure 3: Intermediate outcomes included in the Human Rights EGM**



The primary outcomes of interest (Figure 4) relate to preventing, protecting from, and responding to human rights violations, based on the subset of rights elaborated in Section 2.

**Figure 4: Primary outcomes included in the Human Rights EGM**



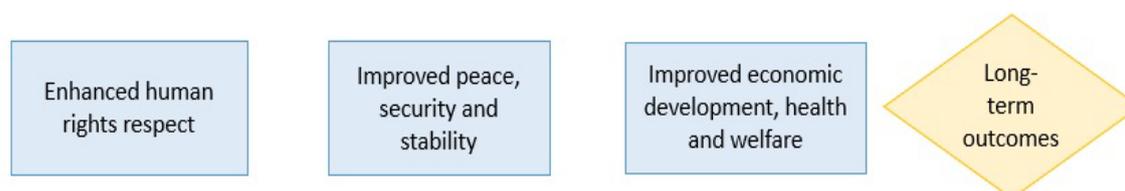
Prevention covers measures that relate to human rights violations involving general violence, institutional violence, and restrictive legal environments.

Protection outcomes are those measuring protection from human rights violations by duty bearers or third parties. This section covers measures of rights-friendly legislation and procedures, enforcement of protection, participation in public affairs, access to information, access to justice and justice outcomes (a right by itself and a way of securing other rights), and access to social services.

Response outcomes include measures of investigation and prosecution of perpetrators of human rights violations, and measures of redress for victims.

The long-term outcomes (Figure 5) consist of measures predominantly related to human development such as: economic development, living standards, health and WASH, education, self-determination, well-being, empowerment, security, and the environment.

**Figure 5: Long-term outcomes included in the Human Rights EGM**



These include measures of outcomes within whole populations (e.g., measures of school attainment for children) and across subpopulations (e.g., measures of school attainment for children with a disability versus children without a disability). Those subgroups could include, but are not limited to, those historically at risk of discrimination and/or violence who face specific and unique concerns, and those who face multiple barriers to attaining their rights.

### **3. Methods**

#### **3.1 Overall methodological approach**

EGMs are tools to help policymakers and researchers working in a sector or thematic area make evidence-informed decisions. They make existing evidence more accessible and ease the prioritization of future research by mapping existing studies in a field on a framework of interventions and outcomes. We followed the standards and methods for EGMs developed by 3ie (Snilstveit et al., 2016, 2017).

The map is populated by systematically searching and screening all relevant completed, and ongoing, impact evaluations (IEs) and SRs. An IE measures the effects on targeted outcomes that can be attributed to a particular program or intervention; SRs extract and synthesize data from multiple IEs of similar interventions to generate more robust conclusions about their effectiveness than could be provided by a single study.

Using 3ie’s EGM software, we created an online, interactive matrix that maps all included studies according to the interventions evaluated and the outcomes reported. This provides a visual display of the volume of evidence for intervention-outcome combination, the type of evidence (IEs, SRs, completed or ongoing), and a confidence rating for SRs. The platform provides additional filters so that users can further explore the available evidence, for example by global regions, income levels, or population. The EGM can be viewed at <https://developmentevidence.3ieimpact.org/egm/human-rights>.

This report serves as an accompaniment to the interactive map. In this report, we address the key research questions through analysis of the characteristics of available evidence and key trends (e.g., number of IEs published over time, geography, focus on interventions and outcomes, targeted audiences).

EGMs highlight both primary evidence gaps, which should be filled with new IE studies, and synthesis gaps, wherein a cluster of IEs are ready for new or updated SRs and meta-analyses. EGMs are envisioned as a global public good, and this allows them to be used as a tool that facilitates access to high-quality research.

### 3.2 Criteria for including and excluding studies in the EGM

In this section, we present the criteria that we used to include or exclude studies based on population, intervention, outcomes, and study designs. The complete criteria for inclusion and exclusion can be found in Appendix A.1.

**Table 3: Summary criteria for studies to be included in the Human Rights EGM**

Criteria	Definition
<b>Population</b>	We included studies that measured effects for any population in L&MICs, as defined by the World Bank (Appendix B3), as of the first year of intervention implementation (or as of the publication year if the program start could not be extracted).
<b>Interventions</b>	We included interventions whose primary objective was to promote or protect any of the rights detailed in Section 2. Interventions targeting rights to education, work, social security, food, housing, property, and a healthy environment were only included if – in the title or abstract/summary and full text of the study – the intervention was described as both: (1) addressing discrimination (e.g., reducing inequities, racism, discriminatory treatment); and (2) securing a right (e.g., education, health) or using a rights-based approach (the word “right” should be used).

Table A2 of the Appendix provides additional details about the inclusion/exclusion criteria included within each right. In some cases,

<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Definition</b>
	studies may evaluate multicomponent interventions, wherein at least one but not all components correspond to one of the interventions listed in Table A2. We included evaluations of this type of intervention if effects for the human rights relevant subcomponent(s) were reported separately. We only included studies on interventions that occurred after 1950.
<b>Outcomes</b>	We included studies which measured at least one outcome from the three outcome groups outlined in Section 2: intermediate; primary, further divided into prevention, protection, and response; or long-term outcomes that related to economic development, living standards, health and WASH, education, self-determination, well-being, security and environment. The complete outcome list can be found in Table A4 in Appendix A.2.
<b>Study designs</b>	We included IEs and SRs that measured the effects of a relevant intervention on outcomes of interest. For IEs, we included counterfactual studies that used an experimental or quasi-experimental design and/or analysis method to measure the net change in outcomes that were attributed to an intervention or policy. <sup>6</sup> We included randomized and non-randomized studies that were able to take into account confounding and selection bias. For SRs, we included effectiveness reviews that synthesized the effects of an intervention on outcomes of interest. <sup>7</sup> We also included selected qualitative study designs that are described in Appendix A.1.e. We excluded reviews that only described programmatic approaches or synthesized findings on barriers and facilitators to implementation.
<b>Language</b>	Studies published in any language were included. Our search terms, however, were in English only.
<b>Publication date</b>	Studies were included if their publication date was 1990 or after.
<b>Status of studies</b>	We included ongoing and completed IEs and SRs. For ongoing studies, we included prospective study records, protocols, and trial registries. Providing an indication of the prevalence and characteristics of ongoing studies is expected to enrich the analysis of current evidence gaps and support decision making in relation to evidence generation.

<sup>6</sup> After the protocol was published, an inaccuracy was pointed out in the inclusion criteria for IEs. Full details on the deviation from the protocol can be found in Appendix A2 (study design section).

<sup>7</sup> The map inadvertently included seven SRs that used multiple methods and had a low proportion of evaluations using experimental or quasi-experimental methods. Full details on the deviation from the protocol can be found in Appendix A2 (study design section).

### 3.3 Search, screening, and data extraction

#### 3.3.1 Search strategy

The project team implemented a sensitive search strategy<sup>8</sup> primarily constructed through a combination of intervention and study design terms. The strategy was developed in collaboration with an information specialist, and an example of the strategy developed for the Social Sciences Citation Index is provided in Appendix A3e. The strategy was translated<sup>9</sup> according to the requirements and functionalities of different databases.

The search for evidence was conducted using a range of different sources of academic and gray literature, including bibliographic databases (a combination of general social science-focused databases), repositories of IEs and SRs, specialist organizational databases, and websites of non-governmental organizations, bilateral and multilateral agencies. We conducted forward citation searches of the majority of included studies to identify further potentially relevant IEs and SRs. Where possible, the review team contacted key experts and organizations through our review advisory group (Appendix A5) and published a [blog post](#) soliciting inputs of relevant studies to identify additional studies that meet the inclusion criteria. A full list of sources searched, and the detailed process followed, can be found in Appendix A3.

#### 3.3.2 Screening

The selection of studies for data extraction as part of the review was managed using EPPI-Reviewer 4® software (Thomas et al. 2020). Studies were imported into EPPI-Reviewer and, following the removal of duplicates, the titles and abstracts were screened independently in duplicate by two team members. We utilized the software's machine learning capabilities to streamline the process and efficiently remove clearly irrelevant studies. The full texts of studies that appeared to relate to an IE or SR of a relevant intervention were then screened independently by two reviewers against the inclusion criteria outlined above. A full list and details of each step can be found in Appendix A4.

#### 3.3.3 Data extraction and critical appraisal

*Data extraction:* We systematically extracted data from all included studies using the data extraction tools available in Appendix B.2. These tools are an excel representation of the templates used on the Development Evidence Portal, which is used for data extraction across 3ie projects. The data covered the following broad areas:

- **Basic study and publication information:** This coding focused on capturing the general characteristics of the study, including authors, publication date and status, study location, intervention type, outcomes reported, definition of outcome measures, population of interest, and study and program funders.
- **Topical cross-cutting issues:** We extracted data on a number of cross-cutting issues, including gender, equity, cost-effectiveness, and other fields agreed in consultation with the USAID DRG evidence and learning team.

---

<sup>8</sup> Sensitive search strategy: "sensitive" here is a synonym of comprehensiveness in relation to the types of studies that can be captured in a search strategy. An increase in a search's sensitivity will reduce its precision and will retrieve more non-relevant articles (Higgins et al. 2011).

<sup>9</sup> The search strategy run in different databases make use of strings of keywords, often truncated and wildcards variations of the same terms, linked with Boolean operators (AND, OR, NOT or proximity operator [N3, N5, etc.]). These operators are different for each database, so they need to be "translated."

*Critical appraisal:* While assessing the risk of bias for IEs is beyond the scope of an EGM, we critically appraised the methods undertaken in all completed SRs. The critical appraisal tool has been adapted from the Supporting the Use of Research Evidence (SURE) guidelines (Lewin et al., 2009). It assesses the review with regard to how the search, screening, data extraction, and synthesis were conducted, and covers all of the most common areas where biases in the study design and analysis are introduced.

Based on the appraisal, each review was rated as high, medium or low confidence, indicating the level of confidence we have in the findings of the review based on the methods the authors used. A review classified as high-confidence means that the methods undertaken in the review were in line with best practices; thus, we are able to rely on their findings to draw conclusions about intervention effects. These capture the core function of an SR of intervention effects as a methodology: that the search process was sufficient to identify all potentially relevant studies, bias was avoided in the selection of studies, and appropriate methods were applied to assess risks of bias in included IEs and to synthesize the findings on effects.

For half of the reviews, one reviewer conducted the initial critical appraisal, and a staff member conducted a final review of all appraisals. The other half of the reviews were appraised by a methods expert. We extracted the findings of all high- and medium-quality reviews. The critical appraisal tool used can be found in Appendix B.2, Table A7.

### 3.4 Presentation of the map

We present the results graphically on an interactive online platform. The main framework is a matrix of interventions and outcomes, with gray and colored circles representing IEs and SRs. For SRs, a traffic-light system indicates confidence in their findings: green for high, orange for medium, red for low, and blue for protocols. The bubble size indicates the relative amount of evidence for that intersection of intervention and outcome. The bubbles within each cell of the matrix represent studies reporting effects for that intervention/outcome configuration. Clicking on any bubble or cell will display a list of the studies with hyperlinks to the full text.

The interactive EGM allows users to filter the results based on key variables. This facilitates efficient, user-friendly identification of relevant evidence. The filters and their definitions are provided in Table 4.

**Table 4: Definition of EGM filters**

Filter	Definition
Region	This filter identifies studies according to the geographic region in which the interventions were implemented, using the regions as defined by the World Bank.
Country	This filter allows users to identify the evidence base from a specific country.
Income level	This filter allows users to identify the evidence base from a particular country income group, as classified by the World Bank, and to identify evidence from low-income, lower- middle-income, or middle-income countries. The income level is based on the status of the country in the first year of intervention, or, if this is not available, the publication year.

<b>Filter</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Electoral democracy	This filter allows users to identify the evidence base from a particular country's electoral democracy categorization. It uses categories from the V-Dem Electoral Democracy Index ordinal (D) (e_v2x_polyarchy) based on the status of the country in the first year of intervention, or, if this is not available, the publication year.
Fragility, conflict, and violence status	This filter allows users to identify the evidence base from countries that are affected by fragility and conflict, as defined by the World Bank's list of fragile and conflict-affected situations from 2006–2021. It is based on the status of the country in the first year of intervention, or, if this not available, the publication year.
Population	<p>This filter enables users to identify studies that contain specific results for a range of key population groups: LGBTQI+<sup>10</sup> sexual and gender minorities; ethnic, racial, caste-based, and religious groups; survivors of large-scale violence/displacement (includes refugees and internally displaced populations); survivors of GBV; survivors of trafficking; people living with disabilities and chronic health conditions; people with substance use issues; incarcerated people and those re-entering society; sex workers; and dissidents.</p> <p>For the first two groups, the “whole population” option was used if it was reported that a wide range of LGBTQI+ or ethnic, racial, caste-based, and religious groups was targeted. If it was not clear what type of subpopulation within the above two groups was targeted, then the “unspecified” option was chosen. More disaggregated codes were also available (LGBTQI+ lesbian, LGBTQI+ gay, LGBTQI+ bisexual, LGBTQI+ third gender/other gender, LGBTQI+ gender non-conforming, non-binary LGBTQI+ intersex, LGBTQI+ other, LGBTQI+ unspecified, racial/ethnic groups, caste-based groups, religious groups).</p>
Age	Children, adolescents, youth, adults, older adults, whole population (in cases with no age restrictions for participants)
Sex	Female, male, whole population
Setting	Urban, peri-urban, whole population
Study design	This filter enables users to identify studies that employed a particular study design, using the list of designs in Appendix A.1.e.
Cost evidence	This filter enables users to identify studies that incorporated cost evidence into their analysis.
Human rights	This filter enables users to identify studies that targeted specific human rights. The dropdown list options consisted of all 21 human rights outlined in Section 2.
Theme	This filter enables users to identify studies that are included in EGMs from other DRG Center program areas: rule of law, civil society, independent media, governance, political competition, and consensus building.

<sup>10</sup> LGBTQI+ stands for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, and intersex (persons) or other sexual and gender identities affected by the issues faced by the LGBTQI community.

After applying any of the filters above, the total number of studies displayed in the top left corner of the matrix will change accordingly. A user can also customize the EGM matrix by clicking on the side filter. It allows the user to hide any interventions and/or outcomes that are not of interest. For example, to display only primary outcomes in the matrix, a user would untick intermediate and long-term outcomes and click the “apply” button. The total number of studies in the top left corner of the matrix will reflect the change.

An export button in the top right corner of the matrix allows the user to download the map as an image, or the list of studies as a csv/ris file. The exported data reflects the filters applied by the user.

### **3.5 Analysis and reporting**

To answer research question 1 regarding the extent and characteristics of the evidence base, we extracted data on the dates, intervention(s) studied, outcomes reported and population coverage, including regions, countries, rights targeted, and specific population groups. For high- and medium-confidence SRs, we further extracted summaries of the key findings for policy implications.

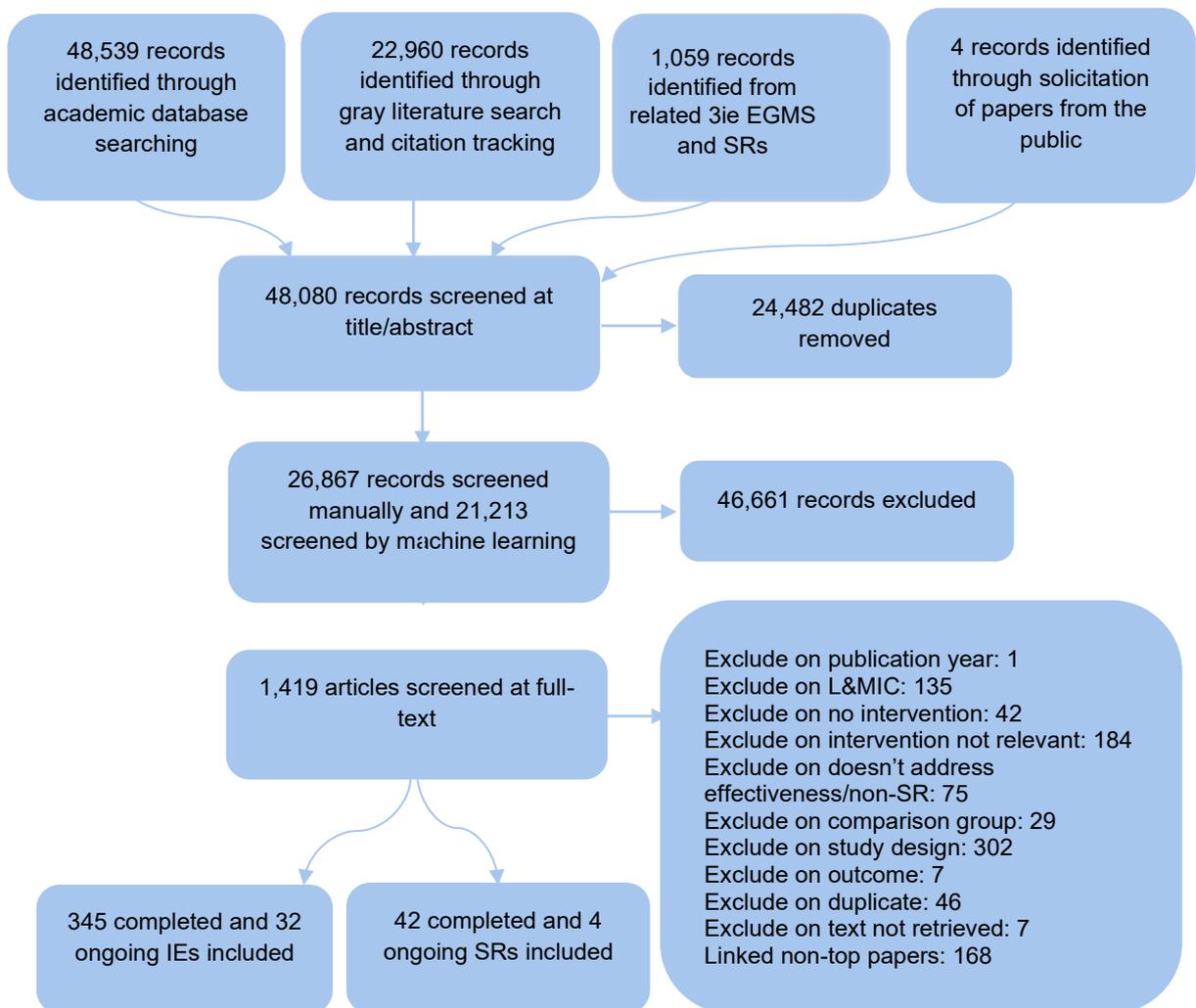
To answer research question 2 regarding gaps in the evidence, we assessed the distribution of studies across the included interventions and outcomes. We differentiated between primary evidence gaps, where no IEs exist, and synthesis gaps, where no up to date or high-confidence SRs exist, despite a cluster of IE evidence. Finally, to answer research question 3, we shared the draft findings with stakeholders at USAID and the advisory group, and solicited input regarding policymaker and practitioner priorities for future research.

## **4. Findings**

### **4.1 Volume of evidence**

As the PRISMA diagram (Figure 6) shows, the systematic search process returned 72,562 records, with 48,080 records remaining for screening after duplicates were removed. We used a combination of machine learning and manual screening at the title and abstract stage to identify 1,419 studies that looked possibly relevant for inclusion, for which we then screened the full texts. Of these, we included 345 completed and 32 ongoing IEs and 42 completed and 4 ongoing SRs. Searches of academic databases were completed in May 2021, and reference checks and gray literature searches were concluded in June 2021.

**Figure 6: PRISMA diagram of systematic search and screening**



Source: 3ie (2022).

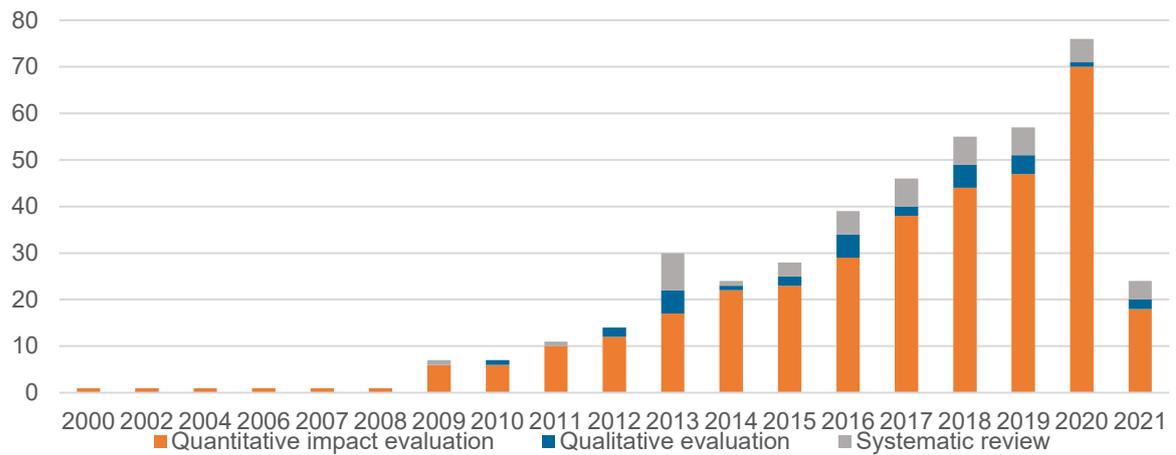
The main reasons for exclusion at full-text were that studies: (1) did not employ a suitable study design ( $n = 302$ ); (2) did not report on a relevant intervention ( $n = 184$ ); (3) did not address effectiveness or was a non-SR ( $n = 75$ ); or (4) was a duplicate or an early version of an already screened study that had not been caught earlier ( $n = 46$ ).

## 4.2 Characteristics of the evidence base

### 4.2.1 Publication over time

Few human rights studies that met our criteria were published in the early 2000s, but the number of publications increased steadily from 2009 onwards, as shown in Figure 7. Studies are disaggregated by quantitative study design (orange), qualitative study designs (blue) or SR (gray). Quantitative IEs have increased steadily from 2009 onward, while qualitative evaluations are variable from year to year. SRs are most prevalent from 2013 onward. We included studies published only up to May 2021, which is when the search was conducted.

**Figure 7: Count of human rights IEs and SRs published over time**

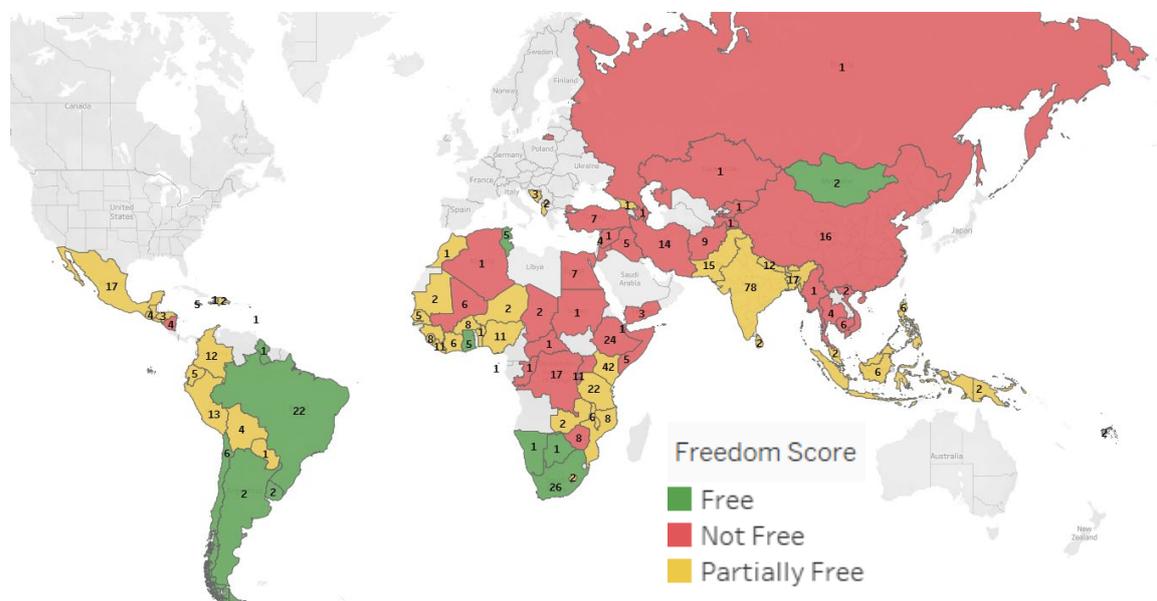


Source: 3ie (2022).

#### 4.2.2 Population

The largest number of human rights studies included in our map took place in Sub-Saharan Africa (IEs = 147, SRs = 30, just over 40%), followed by South Asia (IEs = 94, SRs = 19), Latin America and Caribbean (IEs = 67, SRs = 19), and East Asia and the Pacific (IEs = 31, SRs = 14). At the country level, India has the highest number of included studies (n = 78), followed by Kenya (n = 42), South Africa (n = 26), Brazil (n = 22), and Tanzania (n = 22).

**Figure 8: Geographical spread of the evidence base and Freedom House Human Rights Index ratings in 2021**

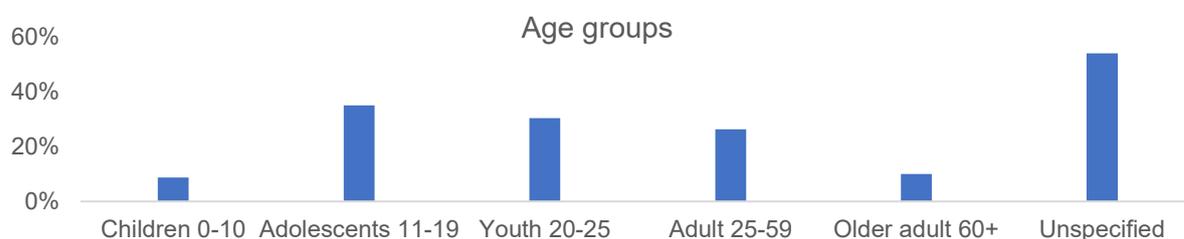


Source: 3ie (2022). Note: The figure does not include: studies that report findings from a region without making the specific countries clear; those conducted in more than 15 countries with no disaggregated effects provided for each country; and SRs that found no studies.

The majority of studies (n = 249) were conducted in countries with “partly free” status according to latest Freedom in the World Index (Freedom House 2021). This was followed by studies with “not free” status (n = 128) and “free” status (n = 58).

We coded each included study according to the key characteristics of the target population. Most IEs and SRs do not specify an age group (Figure 9) (n = 223). Of those that specify a population, the most common age group is adolescents (age 11–19; n = 145), followed by youth (age 20–25; n = 125).

**Figure 9: Count of studies by targeted population’s age**

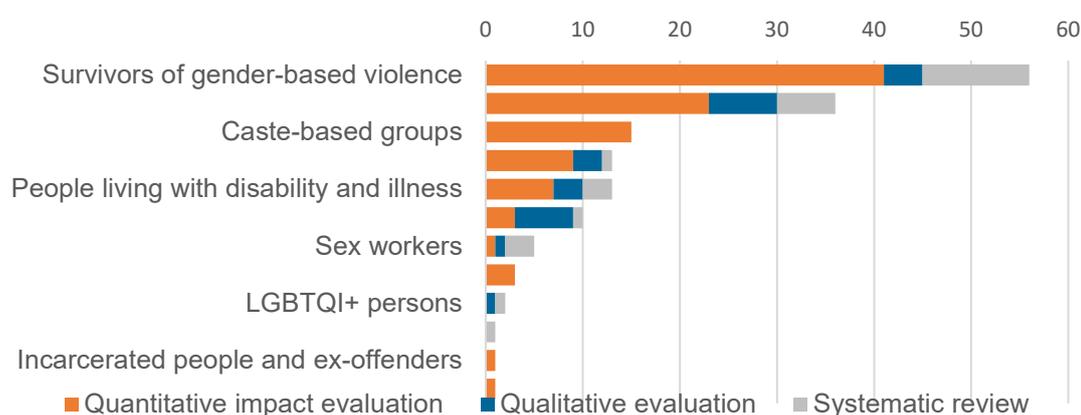


Source: 3ie (2022).

Most studies target both men and women (n = 201), but many more target only women (n = 122) than only men (n = 19). Of the studies that specify a setting, there is a fairly even distribution between rural (n = 88), urban/peri-urban (n = 75), and whole population (n = 82).

Not all studies report other characteristics of the target populations. However, of those that do, the most commonly targeted participants are survivors of GBV (n = 56) (Figure 10). This is the case for the quantitative IEs, while a greater share of the qualitative studies target survivors of large-scale violence (second largest group). Interventions involving caste-based groups were the third largest population group, though these were only targeted by quantitative evaluations.

**Figure 10: Count of studies by population group (historically at risk of discrimination and/or violence) and study design**



Source: 3ie (2022). Note: Figure represents the number of studies that focus on a particular population. This could be more than one population group for a single study.

#### 4.2.3 Interventions

Studies were coded based on which human rights they target (Figure 11). Over 50 per cent of studies address issues of torture, GBV and degrading treatment such as psychosocial interventions for survivors of violence (n = 227). This is followed by studies of interventions that target the right to participation in public affairs (n = 117) – most commonly, campaigns encouraging voter registration and turnout.

The third largest group are interventions to support equal protection before the law or eliminate discriminatory treatment and access to services for at-risk groups such as gender or scheduled caste and tribe (n = 81). Finally, the right to life, liberty, and security, the fourth largest group, included programs that seek to protect the lives and security of all populations – such as radio dramas to reduce interethnic violence, or legal support to prevent unlawful detention or arrests.

While there is both quantitative and qualitative evidence for the majority of rights, quantitative IEs comprised the sole evidence base for the right to private and family life, food, and housing, while a single qualitative evaluation considered the right to freedom of assembly. Qualitative evidence also accounts for 89 per cent of the data on freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining, which is fitting given the focus of many of these studies on civil society programs.

**Figure 11: Count of studies by human right and study design**



Source: 3ie (2022). Note: The figure represents the number of studies that target a specific human right. A single study can target more than one right, hence the total number of studies in this figure is greater than the number of included studies in the map.

Studies are unevenly distributed across interventions, as can be seen in Figure 12. For interventions, the category with the highest count of studies is “human rights education and promotion for the public” (n = 121). The “support for rights defenders” category has the smallest evidence base (n = 3), followed by the “remedies for human rights violations” category (n = 13).

The majority of single-component interventions are concentrated across three of 23 intervention categories: behavior change communication for the public (n = 97), support services for at-risk individuals or groups (n = 78), and implementation of new legislation (n = 70). No single-component studies were found in the following six intervention subcategories:

- Establishment and capacity building of state oversight bodies;
- Safe and secure documentation;
- Strengthening of protection mechanisms for rights defenders;
- Incentives for rights defenders;
- Memory efforts; and
- Vetting and lustration within duty-bearing institutions.

Quantitative IEs comprise the only evidence in this map for civic and legal education, ratification of treaties, reform of the non-justice/non-security sector, supply chain monitoring, litigation to address rights abuses, and truth-telling efforts. Likewise, qualitative evaluations provide the only evidence in this map for early warning analysis.

Qualitative studies represented a significant proportion of the evidence for interventions to improve capacity-building for rights defenders (representing two thirds of this category) and amongst interventions to hold perpetrators to account (representing 50% of this category). SRs predominantly focus on behavior change communication and support service interventions, or a combinations of these. This is discussed in detail below.

Most of the qualitative studies evaluated interventions that operate at the community level or higher, and seek to advance human rights through civil society capacity building and mobilization. Twenty-two out of 30 qualitative studies examined programs of this nature. For example, Velez and colleagues (2018) evaluated the USAID Human Rights Activity in Colombia, which seeks to “support the [Government of Colombia] and civil society in promoting a culture of human rights, preventing abuse and violations of human rights, and responding effectively to human rights violations once they have occurred” (Velez et al. 2018, 6). Such interventions are often large-scale, complex, and aim to contribute to norm and structural change.

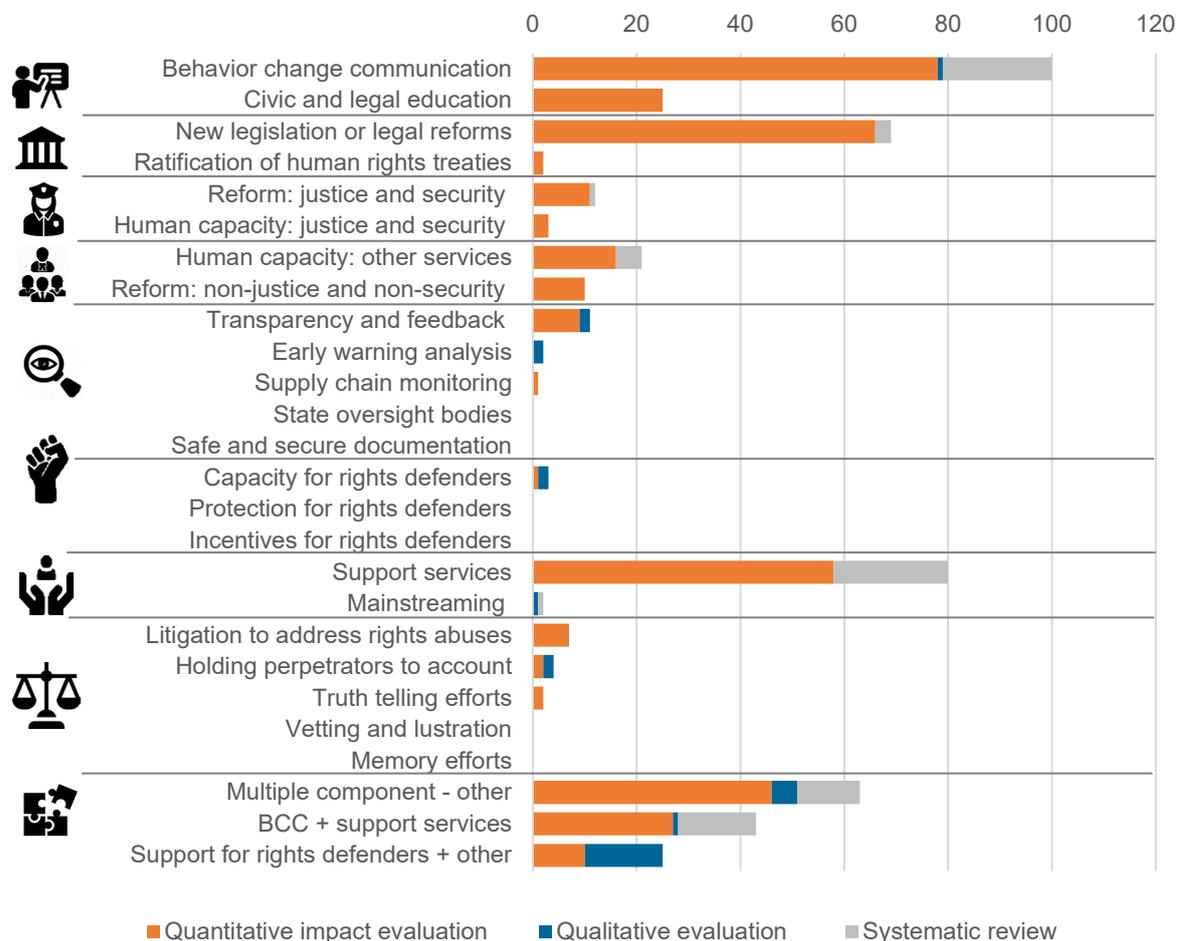
Multicomponent interventions make up the largest intervention category, accounting for 123 studies. This category also contains the greatest share of qualitative evaluations. While qualitative studies comprise 7 per cent of the overall EGM, they represent 16 per cent of multicomponent interventions.

Looking more closely at the most commonly coded multicomponent interventions (Figure 12), we can see a similar concentration of interventions, with 41 of 123 combining “behavior change communication for the public” and “support services for at-risk individuals or groups.” There is also a large share of multicomponent interventions that involve an intervention component from the “support for human rights defenders” category (n = 25).

Qualitative studies accounted for 60 per cent of the multicomponent studies that provide support to human rights defenders. Taking a closer look at the multicomponent interventions that provide this support in at least one of its components, we found that the 25 interventions were spread across 20 different multicomponent intervention combinations. Of these, two qualitative studies and one quantitative study contained only components from the “support for human rights defenders” category.

“Improvement of capacity and security protocols for rights defenders” is the most frequent human rights defender intervention component, targeted by all of these studies. Eleven studies aim to strengthen protection mechanisms for rights defenders, and no studies were found that target incentives for rights defenders.

**Figure 12: Count of studies by intervention category and study design<sup>11</sup>**



Source: 3ie (2022). Note: One study may evaluate interventions with multiple arms; thus, the total number of studies in this figure is greater than the number of included studies.

#### 4.2.4 Outcomes

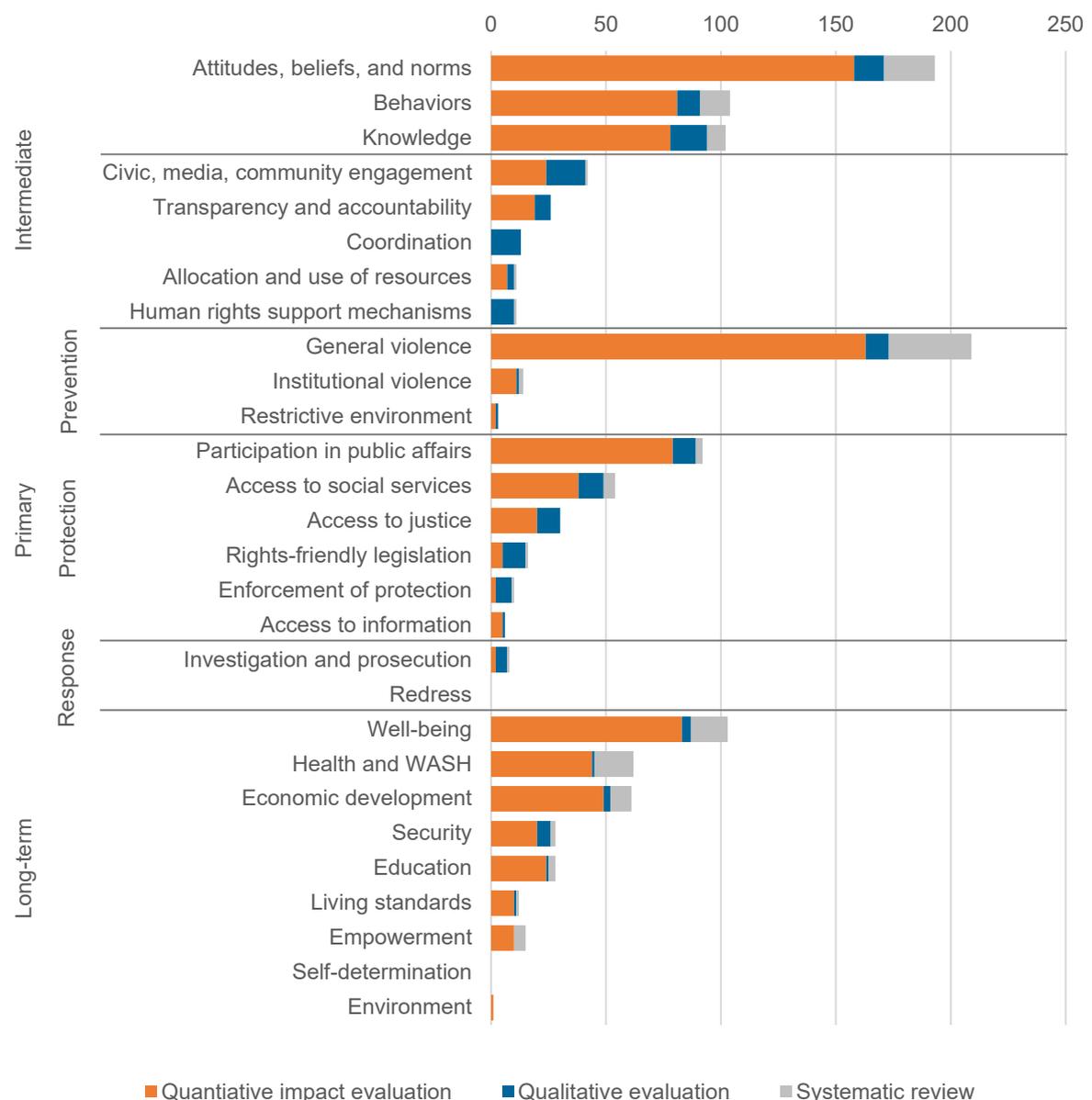
Our outcomes are divided into three sections: intermediate, primary, and long-term (Figure 13). Of the intermediate outcomes, “attitudes, beliefs and norms” such as attitudes towards IPV or towards working with persons with disabilities are measured by most studies (n = 195). This is followed by “behaviors” such as peace-positive intergroup interaction or safety-planning behaviors (n = 105), and knowledge such as understanding

<sup>11</sup>The symbols represent overarching intervention categories. = human rights education and promotion of rights for the public; = reform of legislation; = institutional strengthening of justice and security sectors; = institutional strengthening of non-justice and non-security service providers; = monitoring of human rights compliance; = support for human rights defenders; = protection of groups historically at risk of discrimination or violence; = remedies for human rights violations; = multicomponent interventions

of political processes or self-defense skills (n = 104). “Human rights support mechanisms and processes,” such as referral of victims to support services, (n = 11) and “allocation and use of resources” outcomes are measured by the fewest studies (n = 13).

While quantitative IEs most frequently measure attitudes, beliefs, and norms, qualitative evaluations fill an important gap, providing all of the data on coordination outcomes, as well as the majority of the data on human rights support mechanisms. Civic engagement and transparency and accountability outcomes also feature strongly in the qualitative studies, in line with the large subset of these evaluations that focus on civil society programs.

**Figure 13: Count of studies by outcome category and study design**



Source: 3ie (2022). Note: Studies may report multiple outcomes, thus the total number of studies in this figure is greater than the number of included studies in the map.

The primary outcomes were further divided into three categories: prevention, protection, and response. Prevention is the largest primary outcome category, while response is the smallest. The most frequently recorded primary outcome is “general violence” (n = 205), such as incidence of IPV (physical, sexual, and emotional) or incidence of child marriage. Those types of outcomes are the most frequently recorded outcome group overall.

They are followed by “participation in public affairs” outcomes, such as voter registration, turn-out, share of women in elected position (n = 92), and “access to social services” outcomes, such as healthcare service, water sanitation, or electricity utilization (n = 51). Here too, qualitative evaluations fill an important gap, providing most of the data on rights-friendly legislation, protection enforcement, investigation and prosecution, and redress outcomes.

The most commonly measured long-term outcome is “well-being” (n = 102), which includes measures of outcomes such as quality of life or depression, followed by “health and WASH” outcomes (n = 62), such as child mortality rates or HIV incidence, and “economic development” (n = 61) outcomes, such as type of employment or women’s control over their own incomes and household spending. The most infrequently measured outcomes out of all the categories are self-determination (n = 0) and “environment” (n = 1). Security outcomes were the most common among qualitative studies.

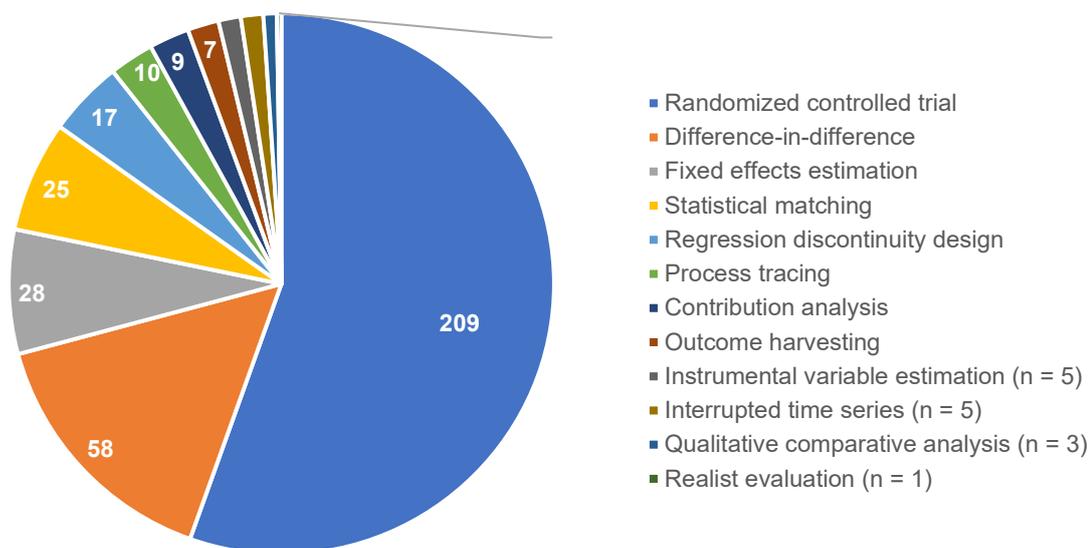
There were instances of outcomes not reflected in the map, such as social cohesion and corruption, as they did not fit into any of our specified outcome categories. A full list, along with associated studies, is accessible in Appendix A2.

#### 4.2.5 Study design

##### IEs

Of the quantitative studies, approximately 55 per cent were experimental, randomized controlled trials (n = 208). Among quasi-experimental methods, 58 studies used difference-in difference approaches. The next most common methods used were fixed effects estimation (n = 28) and statistical matching, including propensity score matching (n = 24).

**Figure 14: Count of evaluations by method**



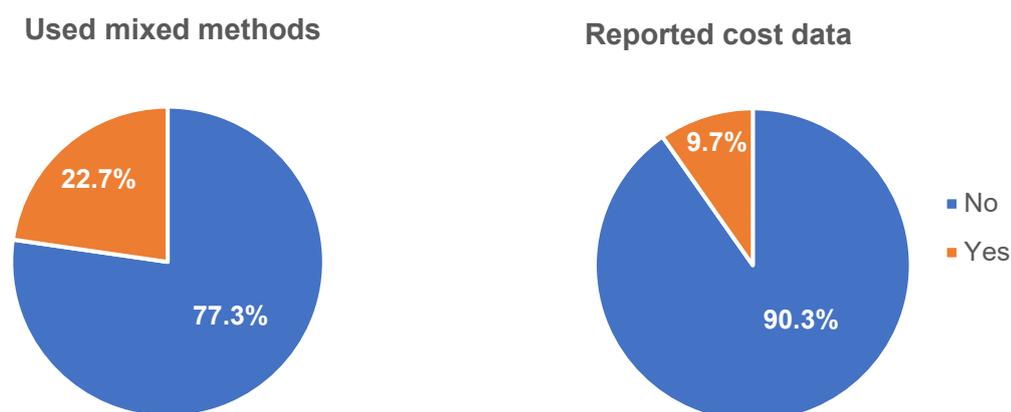
Source: 3ie (2022).

While a large share of quantitative IEs are academic publications, of the 30 qualitative evaluations included in this EGM, 83 per cent come from gray literature. They are typically commissioned by the organizations funding and/or implementing the interventions, as opposed to quantitative evaluations, which are more likely to be academic papers.

The most common evaluation designs in this category are process tracing (n = 10), contribution analysis (n = 9), and outcome harvesting (n = 7). Sometimes the choice of method is explained (often due to program complexity, preference to claim contribution over attribution, or data availability); however, qualitative methods may also be the default option where quantitative analysis capacities are limited, or a quick ex-post evaluation is required (there appears to be a significant variation in the quality of the qualitative analysis).

We also analysed the extent to which included studies used a mixed-methods approach incorporating both qualitative and quantitative components (just under 23%, n = 89), and reported findings of cost, cost effectiveness, or cost benefits. Just under 10 per cent of all IEs (n = 37) reported some form of cost data. Of these, most reported cost only (n = 24), 12 examined cost effectiveness, and 3 assessed cost benefit.

**Figure 15: Proportion of studies that incorporate mixed methods and cost data**



Source: 3ie (2022).

### SRs

All included SRs undertook at least one form of synthesis of quantitative effects (except where no eligible studies were identified for the effectiveness portion of the review). Overall, 46 SRs were identified, 42 of which were complete, and 4 of which were protocols. Two reviews found no eligible studies to include. Of the completed reviews, just under 70 per cent were low confidence (n = 30), just under 30 per cent were medium confidence (n = 11), and one was high confidence. Just under half of the completed SRs used quantitative synthesis (n = 20).

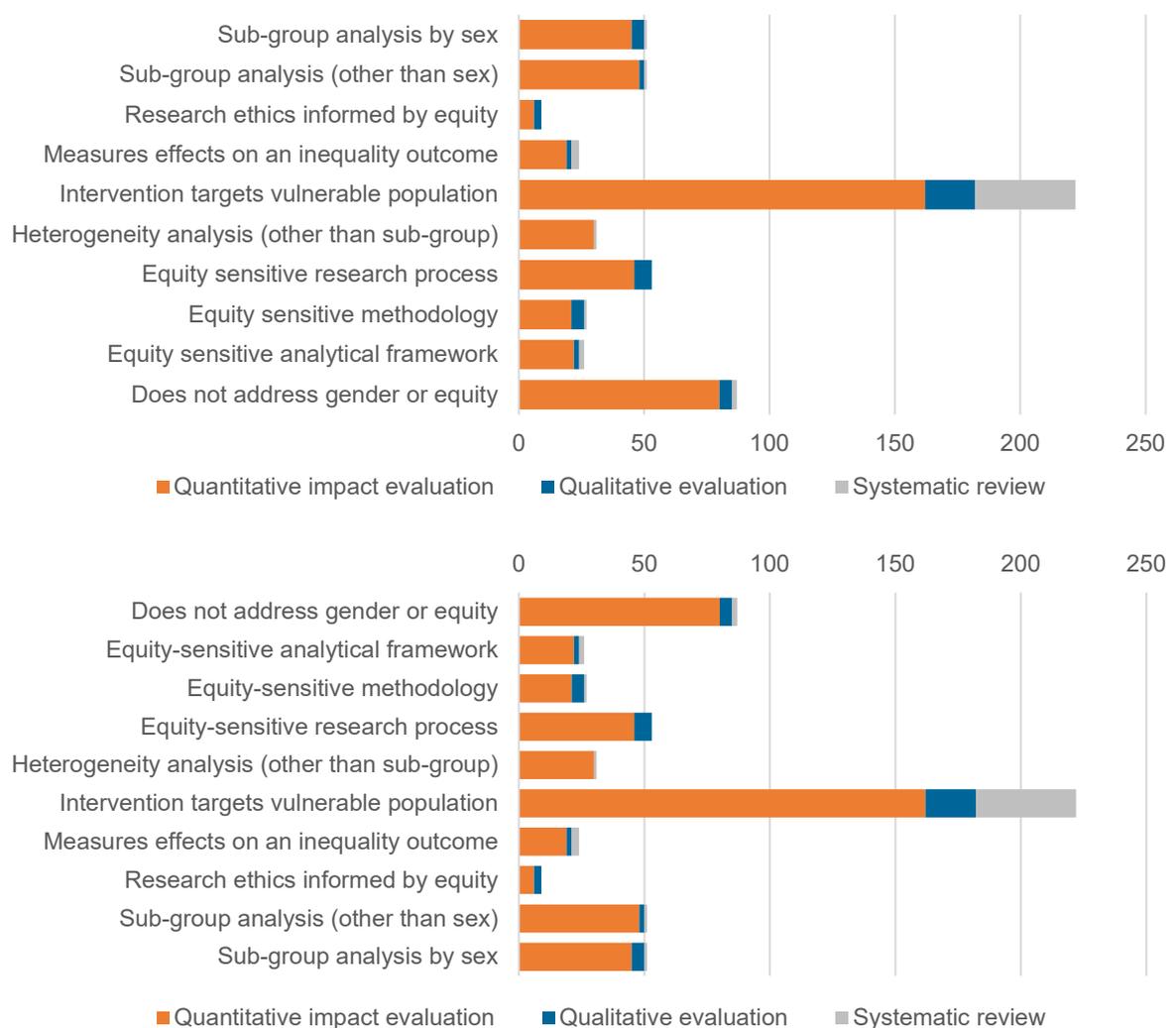
The most common quantitative synthesis method was narrative/thematic synthesis (n = 10), followed by meta-analysis (n = 7). Two studies used a description of a range of effect sizes, and one study used  $\chi^2$  and Fisher's exact tests to assess differences in study and program characteristics by income level of the country of implementation.

Thirty-one studies used qualitative synthesis methods, the most common of which was narrative synthesis (n = 24). Five studies used realist synthesis, one used content analysis, and one used thematic synthesis. Among low-confidence reviews, qualitative narrative synthesis was the most frequently used method (n = 18).

#### 4.2.6 Equity dimensions and focus

Over 75 per cent of IEs addressed equity in some form (n = 291), as did 95 per cent of SRs (n = 44). The most common way in which IEs and SRs considered equity was by evaluating the effects of interventions specifically targeting a vulnerable population (IEs: n = 181; SRs: n = 40) (Figure 14). This was followed by studies that used an equity-sensitive research process (IEs: n = 56), subgroup analysis by sex (IEs: n = 50; SRs: n = 1), and subgroup analysis (other than sex) (IEs: n = 50; SRs: n = 1).

**Figure 16: Count of ways in which included IEs and SRs considered equity**



Source: 3ie (2022). A single study can address equity in multiple ways (e.g., subgroup analysis by sex and socioeconomic status); therefore, the total number of studies in this figure is greater than the number of included studies in the map.

The two least common approaches to equity applied in studies included in the HR EGM include ensuring research ethics were informed by equity (IEs: n = 9; SRs: n = 0) and by measuring the effects of interventions on an inequality outcome (IEs: n = 21; SRs: n = 3).

The most commonly considered dimension of equity in included studies was sex. Over 50 per cent of the included IEs, and over 35 per cent of SRs, took participants' sex into account when analyzing findings (IEs: n = 197; SRs: n = 31). However, many studies were coded as "sex" in the equity dimension category solely due to their evaluation of an intervention targeted at women at risk of violence or discrimination.

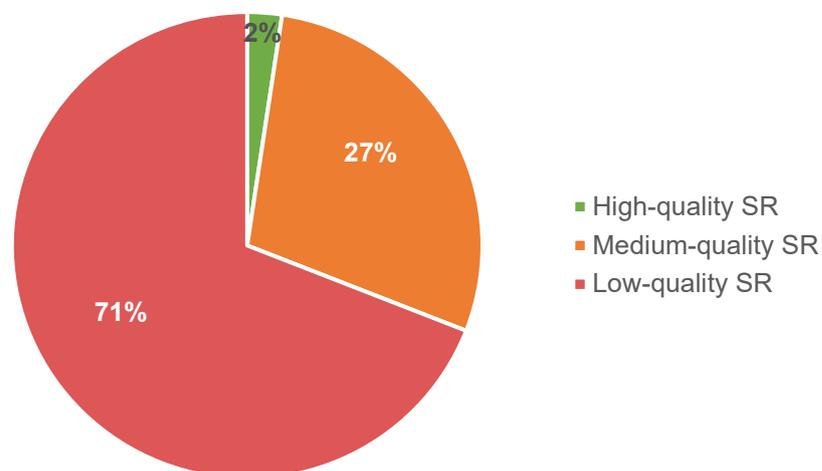
After sex, the most commonly considered dimensions were age (IEs: n = 61; SRs: n = 16), conflict-affected status (IEs: n = 40; SRs: n = 4), and socioeconomic status (IEs: n = 37; SRs: n = 5). Very few studies took into account considerations related to sexual orientation or sexual identity (IEs: n = 3; SRs: n = 1), land ownership (IEs: n = 3; SRs: n = 1), and religion (IEs: n = 3; SRs: n = 0).

#### 4.2.7 Results of SR critical appraisal

For each completed SR, we undertook a critical appraisal to assess the rigor of the review's methodology. We rated reviews either as low, medium or high confidence, indicating our confidence in the review findings based on the methods used to arrive at those findings.

Of the 42 completed effectiveness reviews included in the EGM, over 70 per cent (n = 30) were assessed as low confidence (Figure 15). The most common reasons for which a review's methods were assessed as resulting in low confidence in the findings were: (1) the characteristics and results were not reliably reported (n = 22); (2) bias was not avoided in the selection of articles (n = 18); or (3) there was no, or there was an unclear, method applied for assessing risk of bias in included primary studies (n = 18).

**Figure 17: Proportion of included SRs assessed at each confidence level**



Source: 3ie (2022).

### 4.3 Findings from medium- and high-confidence SRs

This section presents findings and policy implications from the one high-confidence and 11 medium-confidence SRs included in this EGM. The vast majority synthesize evidence on intervention approaches under the *human rights education and promotion of rights for the public* and *protection of groups historically at risk of discrimination or violence* categories, with a few studies including elements of *institutional strengthening*.

The first section reports the cross-cutting implications and recommendations for future human rights intervention programming and research, and subsequent sections report SR findings by intervention category.

#### **4.3.1 Cross-cutting implications from existing syntheses**

Several key themes were repeated across the findings and recommendations of the 12 SRs. They include:

- **Education to promote rights-affirming behaviors within psychosocial interventions, and community mobilization, show promise in preventing violence against women and girls.** Information, education, and communication approaches, and psychosocial interventions such as psychological and/or counselling-based interventions, discussion groups, sexual health education, and mobilization of community members, demonstrated some limited desirable effects on rights-affirming norms,<sup>12</sup> behaviors,<sup>13,14</sup> and prevention of IPV.<sup>15,16,17,18</sup>
- **High-quality evaluation research is scarce.** Nearly every SR emphasized the limited quantity of human rights evaluations in L&MICs and the lack of robust, high-quality evidence.
- **Few studies present sufficient intervention details.** Review authors observe that the development practice and research communities still too often do not clearly label intervention approaches, present detailed program descriptions, nor Theories of Change.
- **More attention to outcome measurement may be needed.** Semahegn and colleagues (2019) and Tol and colleagues (2019) note the potential utility of standardized terminology and outcome definitions in IPV and Gender Based Violence (GBV) programming. Ruane-McAteer and colleagues (2019) advise transitioning from self-reported attitudinal change outcomes to bio-behavioral outcomes in such interventions.

#### **4.3.2 SR findings by intervention category**

*Human rights education and promotion of rights for the public: behavior change communication for the public* (based on IE and review evidence from unspecified L&MICs)

Only one SR focused predominantly on interventions that seek to advance human rights through public behavior change communication. Ruane-McAteer and colleagues' (2019) SR of reviews of gender-transformative interventions to improve sexual and reproductive health and rights identified 25 relevant reviews, with the majority (n = 18) focusing on the prevention of violence against women and girls. The authors found that 38.5 per cent of reviews reported positive and promising effects on at least one outcome; however, 23 reported inconclusive results, with the overall quality of reviews rated as low to critically low.

---

<sup>12</sup> Bourey et al. 2015, 14

<sup>13</sup> Bourey et al. 2015, 14

<sup>14</sup> Sapkota et al. 2019, 1

<sup>15</sup> Bourey et al. 2015, 14

<sup>16</sup> Sapkota et al. 2019, 1

<sup>17</sup> Turner et al. 2020, 8

<sup>18</sup> Semahegn, et al. 2019, 28

*Institutional strengthening of justice and security sectors: reform of justice and security sector institutions* (based on IE and meta-analysis evidence from Brazil, Chile, Colombia, and Thailand)

Higginson and colleagues (2015) presented the only SR in this category, which assessed the effectiveness of policing interventions in reducing interpersonal violent crime. This was also the only included SR deemed to be high quality. The authors found insufficient evidence of effective community-oriented policing, crime observatories, or police-enforced bans and crackdowns on violent crime reduction.

*Protection of groups historically at risk of discrimination or violence*

*Support services for at-risk individuals or groups* (Based on IE evidence from China, Kenya, India, Mongolia, Liberia, and South Africa)

Three SRs focused solely on support services (Tol et al. 2013, 2019; Tripney et al. 2015). Tol and colleagues' (2013) review of mental health and psychosocial support interventions for sexual and GBV in conflict settings covered seven evaluations; however, only one of these used a methodology with sufficient rigor for inclusion in this EGM, and the results are not statistically significant. Tol and colleagues' (2019) review of the effect of mental health interventions on IPV found positive effects on mental health and substance abuse outcomes, but inconsistent effects on IPV. Tripney and colleagues (2015) considered the mainstreaming of disability rights in employment, with support services as a means to improve labor market outcomes for persons with disabilities. Only one of the 14 included studies met this EGM's inclusion criteria.

*SRs spanning multiple intervention categories*

The majority of SRs included in this EGM spanned multiple intervention categories (n = 8). They are grouped by intervention category and subcategory below.

*Human rights education and promotion of rights for the public, and protection of groups historically at risk of discrimination or violence*

**Behavior change communication for the public with support services for at-risk individuals or groups** (based on IE and meta-analysis evidence from Burkina Faso, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Kenya, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania, and Uganda)

These are the most commonly combined intervention activities, accounting for five SRs (Bourey et al., 2015; Higginson et al. 2016; Esu et al. 2017; Semahegn et al. 2019; Turner et al. 2020). Higginson and colleagues (2016) found no IEs of preventive gang interventions conducted in L&MICs. Esu and colleagues' (2017) SR and meta-analysis identified five interventions providing education, community mobilization, and women's health training with the aim of ending female genital mutilation/cutting.

Intervention groups show significantly lower odds of recommending the practice for daughters, the intention to cut daughters, and fewer new reported cases of female genital mutilation/cutting. Participants were also significantly less shy to discuss the practice. Yet the authors refrain from drawing conclusions regarding effectiveness due to "very low quality" evidence (Esu et al. 2017, 76–77).

Semahegn and colleagues (2019), Tol and colleagues (2019), and Turner and colleagues (2020) all assessed IPV interventions. Semahegn and colleagues' (2019) review of eight interventions to prevent domestic violence against women found that community-mobilization and awareness-raising interventions reduced physical IPV by half, while economic empowerment and combined interventions produced mixed results (Semahegn et al. 2019, 27–28).

Similarly, Turner and colleagues (2020) examined psychosocial interventions, including community mobilisation against IPV, but performed a meta-analysis of 13 randomized controlled trials. They found significant reductions of up to 27% for any IPV, 27% for physical IPV, and 23% for sexual IPV across the longest follow-up measurements.<sup>19</sup>

Bourey and colleagues (2015) reviewed social and socioeconomic interventions to prevent IPV at the structural level. They found that social interventions such as participatory learning, community mobilization, and multimedia approaches reduced IPV, supported more equitable gender norms, reduced acceptance of IPV, enhanced relationship quality or male household participation, improved help-seeking, and increased collective action.

*Human rights education and promotion of rights for the public and institutional strengthening of non-justice and non-security service providers*

**Behavior change communication for the public with human capacity development of non-justice and non-security service providers** (based on IE evidence from Burkina Faso, Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal, and Somalia)

Berg and Dennison (2013) explored the effectiveness of training for key staff and the public regarding harm prevention. They reviewed interventions designed to reduce the prevalence of female genital mutilation/cutting through training for the general public and health personnel. They found no significant effect on health staff, and limited effectiveness of public education, although they deemed these study designs as weak.

*Human rights education and promotion of rights for the public, protection of groups historically at risk of discrimination or violence, and institutional strengthening of non-justice and non-security service providers*

**Behavior change communication for the public with support services for at-risk individuals or groups and human capacity development of non-justice and non-security service providers** (based on IE evidence from India, Kenya, Peru, and South Africa)

Sapkota and colleagues (2019) covered the widest range of intervention components. They found that counselling-based interventions delivered in healthcare settings with safety planning and referral capabilities show promise in preventing IPV among pregnant women; however, the evidence base is small, and evidence in this area is emerging (three of the five included studies were pilots).

---

<sup>19</sup> Although approximately half of the randomized controlled trials showed considerable risk of bias, sensitivity analysis removing high risk of bias studies increased the magnitude of the effect on any IPV and physical IPV (Turner et al. 2020, 9).

## 4.4 Discussion: evidence gap analysis

### 4.4.1 Interpreting patterns in the evidence base

A primary objective of EGMs is to enable fast and easy access to relevant rigorous evidence for donors, implementers, and researchers in order to facilitate evidence-informed decision-making. An additional contribution of EGMs is to enable more efficient use of research investments by identifying areas where substantial evidence already exists and where it may be needed.

#### *Evidence gaps*

On the interactive online matrix, blank squares indicate intervention-outcome configurations for which no IE or SR evidence was identified. The EGM does not explain what drives these gaps, however, and the relevant explanations will vary across intervention-outcome configurations within the map. Blank squares can exist for three reasons:

1. **There is a meaningful gap in the evidence base, which should inform future research agendas.** This is particularly important where a gap exists for an intervention that has been widely implemented with the aim of achieving a particular outcome, despite a lack of rigorous impact evidence to support the causal claim.
2. **There is limited underlying theory suggesting a causal relationship.**<sup>20</sup> As EGMs aim to capture the full range of interventions implemented and outcomes measured within a sector or subsector, it is possible that not every intervention is expected to influence every outcome. However, examining the strength of the theory for each intervention-outcome configuration on the map is unfortunately beyond the scope of an EGM.
3. **There are methodological limitations that limit the utility of IEs, or ethical considerations that prevent the use of such methods.** For example, in the case of some restorative justice interventions, counterfactual IEs may not be ethical. Interventions such as those to strengthen justice and security institutions' protection of or response to human rights violations may not be easily measured through conventional quantitative IEs, especially if the interventions are targeting a national state agency (such as the country's department or ministry of justice) and have an intervention sample size of  $n = 1$ , which is not sufficient for most quantitative designs.

This EGM includes a broad range of methodologies which measure impact, including quasi-experimental studies and qualitative evaluation methods such as process tracing. However, human rights interventions may be evaluated using alternative methods, such as case studies or thematic, factor, or legal analysis, which answer other important research questions but do not fulfill the inclusion criteria for this EGM.

#### *Evidence concentrations*

There are two potential explanations for why concentrations of evidence may exist for a given intervention-outcome configuration:

---

<sup>20</sup> Per USAID ADS 201 – Program Cycle Operational Policy, all USAID-funded projects require a theory of change.

1. **Understanding the intervention’s effectiveness is of particular importance to the human rights, rule of law and justice community, and other stakeholders.** This may be because the intervention is particularly commonly implemented or substantial funding is invested in the intervention. The intervention may address a priority human rights challenge, such as GBV. Political priorities may also influence which interventions are evaluated for effectiveness against which outcomes.
2. **There is a commonly recognized theoretical link between an intervention and the outcome.** It is important to note, however, that the EGM only identifies studies that have reported effects on a particular outcome. The existence of many studies of a particular intervention and outcome does not necessarily mean that the intervention is effective at producing impacts on that outcome. Where high-confidence SRs have assessed a relationship between an intervention and an outcome, the findings are summarized above in Section 4.3. Beyond this, however, questions of which interventions are effective at producing effects on which outcomes are beyond the scope of this report.

*Using the evidence patterns in the EGM*

When interpreting the concentrations and apparent gaps in the evidence base identified through the EGM, it is important to consider these different possibilities. Nonetheless, there are many ways in which users may draw on the patterns identified in the EGM to support future work:

1. **Inform research agenda-setting processes.** The EGM findings can help to identify priority areas for future research investment, particularly when combined with expertise from diverse stakeholders in order to effectively interpret the different gaps.
  - a. Investments in new IEs may be particularly beneficial where they target interventions for which limited evidence exists, or where there is limited evidence for the effects of the intervention on a population or context of interest.
  - b. Where large concentrations of primary evidence already exist, such as behavior change communication for the public and support services for at-risk populations, investments in additional IEs may not provide as much value as investments in evaluations of interventions and outcomes for which little or no effectiveness evidence exists.
  - c. Where there are concentrations of IE evidence, and existing SRs do not exist, are out of date, or do not cover populations of interest, new SRs may help to ensure that policymaking and programming is informed by the best available evidence. Examples of such interventions and outcomes can be found in Table 5.
2. **Support policy and program design.** Where stakeholders are interested in targeting a particular outcome, they can utilize the EGM to identify which interventions may be likely to impact the outcome of interest. The hyperlinks within the online EGM enable easy access to rigorous evidence, which can be consulted when designing new policies and programs to identify which intervention approaches may be more or less effective at impacting the outcome of interest. Where multiple interventions have been undertaken to influence a particular outcome, stakeholders can use the EGM filters to identify which interventions may have been undertaken for geographies or population groups of interest. Similarly, the EGM can enable stakeholders to identify which

interventions have targeted a particular population group of interest, such as women and girls, or persons with disabilities.

3. **Identify the range of outcomes that have been theorized to be impacted by a particular intervention.** This can support stakeholders in understanding all outcomes that may be influenced through their intervention. This is particularly important when considering potential adverse effects, which may be captured in outcomes related to well-being, or general violence.
4. **Identifying examples of IEs undertaken in a particular context, or utilizing a particular method.** This can be useful for identifying potential challenges and strategies applied to address challenges that may strengthen the quality of future research. For example, stakeholders interested in undertaking IEs in fragile contexts may use the country filter to identify evidence from particularly fragile contexts in order to understand the methods, challenges, and approaches utilized when undertaking IEs in such complex environments.

#### **4.4.2 Primary study evidence gaps**

*Gaps exist in the evidence base for interventions related to monitoring human rights compliance, supporting rights defenders, and remedying human rights violations.* These three intervention categories have very few studies, and the following subcategories have no studies represented at all:

- Establishment and capacity building of state oversight bodies;
- Safe and secure documentation;
- Improvement of capacity and security protocols for rights defenders;
- Incentives for rights defenders;
- Memory efforts; and
- Vetting and lustration within duty-bearing institutions.

In addition to the six absolute evidence gaps above, the following intervention subcategories have very few studies represented in the map:

- Early warning analysis;
- Transparency and feedback;
- Supply-chain monitoring;
- Strengthening protection mechanisms for rights defenders;
- Litigation to address rights abuses;
- Truth-telling efforts; and
- Holding perpetrators to account.

This might be partly because these interventions may be harder to evaluate using a counterfactual IE design, either due to ethical considerations or efforts to find a counterfactual (especially for interventions aimed at the country level, such as vetting of state institutions). It is also possible that these intervention areas do not represent a priority for policymakers and practitioners, and therefore have received less attention.

*There are gaps in the evidence base for specific population groups.*

Most intervention activities were directed at the general population. Of those that specify a focus on a particular sex, 5.5 per cent target only men. There are very few studies investigating the effects of human rights interventions on trafficking survivors, dissidents, sex workers, religious groups, the LGBTQI+ community, incarcerated people and those re-entering society, and people with substance use issues.

*Outcome gaps exist in the evidence base for some primary and long-term outcomes.* Absolute evidence gaps exist for two outcomes: the provision of redress for victims, and increased territorial or cultural self-determination. Only a handful studies evaluate outcomes related to the presence of a restrictive environment preventing full enjoyment of rights, the investigation and prosecution of rights violations, and the quality of environment.

#### **4.4.3 Synthesis gaps**

*A lack of quality synthesis studies represents a significant gap in the evidence base.* We identified only one high-quality SR. Future researchers conducting SRs can improve their quality by reliably reporting results, incorporating comprehensive risk-of-bias assessments with a clear method, widening their search strategy beyond peer-reviewed journals, and using multiple reviewers to help avoid bias in article selection. Further, the majority of authors of the 12 high- and medium-confidence SRs were unable to draw firm conclusions due to low-quality assessments of the underlying primary studies.

Given the concentrations of IEs observed in behavior change communication and support services, it is perhaps surprising that there is not more conclusive synthesis in these areas. The implementation of legal reforms category presents arguably the most pressing relative synthesis gap, with 67 IEs and only three low-confidence SRs published before 2016. Other evidence clusters where a synthesis could be useful are: 156 IEs that measured protection outcomes with only one medium-quality review of reviews, and three-low confidence reviews, and 23 IEs that measured security outcomes (only two low-confidence SRs exist).

#### *Absolute gaps*

There are 25 IEs of multicomponent interventions that also provide support for rights defenders. We identified no SRs of such interventions. This is surprising given the importance of defenders in promoting and protecting human rights. No SRs were found for three intervention categories: monitoring of human rights compliance; support for human rights defenders; and remedies for human rights violations. This is not surprising as these are also the categories with the fewest IEs.

#### **4.4.4 Methodological gaps**

*Methodological gaps exist in the evidence base.*

Less than a third of included studies used a mixed-methods approach. For studies that focused on interventions such as addressing GBV or supporting human rights defenders, incorporating qualitative evidence can help to understand subjective experiences or key factors that can contextualize studies' effectiveness findings.

#### *Few studies present cost analysis.*

Of the 37 studies that presented cost data, less than half analyzed cost effectiveness (n = 12) or cost benefit (n = 3), representing 3.5 per cent of the overall map.

#### *Many studies lacked attention to equity and/or ethics approval.*

Many of the included human rights interventions are primarily concerned with empowering groups historically at risk of discrimination and violence. Consequently, over 75 per cent of IEs addressed equity in some form (n = 291), as did 95 per cent of SRs (n = 44). It should be noted, however, that the primary reason for such a high consideration of equity is that the included studies evaluated the effects of interventions specifically targeting a vulnerable population (IEs: n = 181; SRs, n = 40).

Should we not count the above reason as an equity focus of the study, the number of studies that addressed equity in some way would drop drastically. Overall, just over 30 per cent of IEs (n = 134) reported receiving an ethical approval from an independent review board or similar, which is crucial to ensuring the protection of study participants and their communities. It is possible, however, that this could be a symptom of insufficient reporting, rather than an absence of engagement in an ethical clearance process.

## 5. Conclusions and implications

We identified a total of 423 relevant studies, consisting of 345 completed and 32 ongoing IEs, and 42 completed and 4 ongoing SRs. These studies covered a broad range of L&MICs, used quantitative as well as qualitative methodologies, and engaged diverse populations. All research has been conducted since 2000. Through convenient EGM filters, users can explore the studies disaggregated by these and other factors of interest.

Just over 40 per cent (IEs = 147; SRs = 29) of the studies concentrated on Sub-Saharan Africa, and over 58 per cent (n = 249) were conducted in countries with a “partly free” status according to Freedom House. This may be because “not free” countries could have very restrictive environments (war, governments that don't tolerate dissent) while the “free” countries are more likely to be high-income and ineligible. Therefore, most published evaluations that meet our map's criteria were likely carried out in L&MICs where there is also a sufficiently free environment for rights defenders to operate (i.e., “partly free” countries).

The majority of human rights evaluations focused on programs addressing freedom from torture and degrading treatment, the right to participate in public affairs, the right to non-discrimination and equality, and the right to life, liberty, and security. Most interventions sought to reduce or prevent violence, promote voting, and address discrimination, primarily through the most frequently evaluated intervention categories: behavior change communication (n = 97), support services (n = 78), and implementation of legal reforms (n = 70).

We observed a focus on outcomes related to incidence of non-institutional violence (n = 205), followed by attitudes, beliefs, and norms around human rights and/or populations historically at risk of discrimination (n = 195). There were many multicomponent interventions (n = 123), with 41 of these combining “behavior change communication for the public” and “support services for at risk individuals or groups.” A further 25 multicomponent studies contained a “support for human rights defenders” category component; 60 per cent of these were qualitative studies. This highlights the difference in focus between quantitative and qualitative studies. These areas represent the largest concentrations in evidence.

We also note several current gaps in the human rights evidence base. There is little rigorous evidence for single-component interventions that provide support for rights defenders (n = 3), remedy human rights violations (n = 13), or monitor human rights compliance (n = 13). Likewise, few or no studies examined outcomes related to investigating and prosecuting perpetrators of human rights violations (n = 7), restrictions that prevent rights holders from free and equal enjoyment of their rights (n = 3), redress for victims of human rights violations (n = 0), access to information (n = 7), self-determination for indigenous or minority ethnic groups (n = 0), and the quality of the environment (n = 1).

Additionally, we identified a lack of high-confidence SRs of human rights interventions. Of the 42 completed SRs, 70 per cent (n = 30) were found to be low confidence, mostly due to issues in the reporting of results, search and screening, or assessment of risk of bias. The majority of SRs evaluated “support services for at-risk individuals or groups” (n = 21) or “behavior change communication for the public” (n = 21) interventions.

A further 14 focused on multicomponent interventions combining those two categories. Only three SRs, all of low confidence, fell under the “implementation of new legislation or legal reforms” category. Considering the significant number of IEs identified in this category, this represents a synthesis gap. An absolute synthesis gap exists for the 25 studies that evaluated multicomponent interventions and support for rights defenders. No review has systematically analyzed the effects of such interventions so far.

Evidence from medium-confidence (n = 12) and high-confidence (n = 1) reviews highlights the need for higher quality research, clearer program theory, and improvements in measurements. Interventions targeting IPV through behaviour change communication and support service interventions found significant effects on decreasing IPV, although in some cases the number of sample studies were too small to be conclusive, and the impact varied depending on type of intervention, participant gender, and time of follow up. Overall, small numbers of sample studies or insufficient evidence to draw strong conclusions is a concern across categories.

These gaps and concentrations in the evidence base reveal areas that could be prioritized for future primary research and evidence synthesis. The gaps indicate intervention approaches and outcome goals that may benefit from further theory development, exploration, and evaluation. The concentrations, coupled with the identified lack of high-quality synthesis work, show potential for further SRs and meta-analyses that could produce more conclusive effectiveness findings to inform future human rights work.

## 5.1 Implications for policy and practice

While a full analysis of the 423 studies included in the EGM is beyond the scope of this project, we draw some implications from observed patterns in the data and SR findings. Key recommendations focus on improving research quality and clarity to better assess the effectiveness of human rights programming.

**Support services may not be enough to prevent violence or discrimination of historically at-risk groups.** Combined multi-level interventions might be necessary to address entrenched norms. Education to promote rights-affirming behaviors within psychosocial interventions and community mobilization show promise in preventing violence against women and girls.

**Both practitioners and researchers would benefit from explication of program theory and implementation.** Explicitly presenting theories of change testing mechanisms, along the causal chain, using varied evaluation methodologies would help to clarify program logic and implementation pathways in a given context. It could also help to disentangle the effects of combined interventions.

## 5.2 Implications for future research

This EGM also provides the opportunity to identify where future research is needed, such that the evidence base can continue to be built. More IEs are needed especially for interventions that monitor human rights compliance, provide support for rights defenders, and remedy violations. There is also a need for evaluations of any intervention that measures outcomes related to: restrictive environment, investigation and prosecution, redress, self-determination, and environment.

More SRs are needed in order to better understand the effectiveness of interventions pertaining to legislation and outcomes related to security and human rights protection. Finally, a number of population groups are understudied and require more attention by researchers and their funders. Research needs are summarized below in Table 5.

**Table 5: Gaps in the human rights evidence base**

Gap type	Suggested area of research
Intervention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Early warning analysis</li> <li>• State oversight bodies</li> <li>• Safe and secure documentation</li> <li>• Transparency and feedback</li> <li>• Supply chain monitoring</li> <li>• Support for rights defenders: capacity, protection, or incentives</li> <li>• Litigation to address rights abuses</li> <li>• Truth-telling efforts</li> <li>• Holding perpetrators to account</li> <li>• Vetting and lustration</li> <li>• Memory efforts</li> </ul>   
Outcome	<p>Prevention</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presence of restrictive environment preventing full enjoyment of rights</li> </ul> <p>Response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased investigation and prosecution of rights violations</li> <li>• Provision of redress for victims</li> </ul> <p>Long term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased territorial or cultural self-determination</li> <li>• Improved quality of environment</li> </ul>
Population group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trafficking survivors</li> <li>• Dissidents</li> <li>• LGBTQI+ populations</li> <li>• Incarcerated people and those re-entering society</li> <li>• Religious minorities</li> <li>• People with substance use issues</li> </ul>
Geography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regions: East Asia and the Pacific</li> <li>• Countries: refer to Figure 8</li> </ul>
Synthesis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interventions with at least one support component for rights defenders</li> <li>• Effects of legislation reforms on rights-related outcomes</li> <li>• Studies that measure protection-related outcomes</li> <li>• Studies that measure security-related outcomes</li> </ul>
Methodology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Qualitative evaluations, mixed-methods IEs</li> </ul>

Source: 3ie (2022). The symbols represent overarching intervention categories from the map.  = monitoring of human rights compliance;  = support for human rights defenders;  = remedies for human rights violations

**There is a need for more high-quality evaluation research.** Primary evidence can be improved through the adoption of more rigorous evaluation methods that allow for causal attribution, and the use of mixed-methods approaches. For intervention types that do not lend themselves to quantitative IE, this may mean applying a rigorous “small n” for small sample size IE designs (White and Phillips 2012). Investment and planning are required to incorporate more IE into program design, particularly where evidence gaps have been identified. Researchers producing primary and synthesis evidence should also make greater effort to address risk of bias in their work.

**Increased clarity and standardization of measurements, terminology, and processes can aid future synthesis and generalizability of interventions.** Using standardized terminology when describing outcomes, clearly labelling intervention approaches and describing activities, and providing clear descriptions of participant selection and evaluation methods can all assist comparability and discussions of generalizability.

**Ensure research designs and methods are sensitive to inequalities across different population groups.** Taking into account diverse experiences, power dynamics, and differential outcomes in study design and conduct will ensure that new studies are sensitive to the needs of groups historically at risk of discrimination or violence and the particular effects interventions may have on them. A summary of the possible ways to strengthen attention to equity through methods such as subgroup analysis or equity-sensitive methodologies can be found [here](#). Finally, review and approval of study protocols and procedures by relevant review boards should be promoted, as this fosters ethical research conduct and protection of research participants from the design stage through to data collection, analysis, and reporting.

**Incorporate measures of cost-effectiveness and sustainability into the evaluation.** Particularly in studies that demonstrate a positive impact, the provision of accompanying cost analysis can be useful for decision makers considering replication, expansion, and scaling.

## **Online appendices**

### **Online appendix A: Detailed methodology**

<https://3ieimpact.org/sites/default/files/2023-04/EGM20-HR-EGM-Online-appendix-A.pdf>

### **Online appendix B: Data extraction tools**

<https://3ieimpact.org/sites/default/files/2023-04/EGM20-HR-EGM-Online-appendix-B.pdf>

### **Online appendix C: Links to summary findings and recommendations from systematic reviews**

<https://3ieimpact.org/sites/default/files/2023-04/EGM20-HR-EGM-Online-appendix-C.pdf>

## References

### Included impact evaluations (completed)

Abdilatif, Mohamed. 2017. *Engaging Women in Preventing and Countering Extremist Violence in Kenya*. Accessed November 16, 2021.

<https://gate.unwomen.org/Evaluation/Details?evaluationId=11200>.

Aberra, Adam, and Matthieu Chemin. 2019. "Does Legal Representation Increase Investment? Evidence from a field experiment in Kenya." *Journal of Development Economics* 150: 1–88. <https://doi.org/10.1016/J.JDEVECO.2020.102612>.

Addo-Lartey, Adolphina A., Deda Ogum Alangea, Yandisa Sikweyiya, Esnat D. Chirwa, Dorcas Coker-Appiah, Rachel Jewkes, and Richard M.K. Adanu. 2019. "Rural Response System to prevent violence against Women: Methodology for a Community Randomised Controlled Trial in the Central Region of Ghana." *Global Health Action* 12(1): 1612604. <https://doi.org/10.1080/16549716.2019.1612604>.

Ahn, Roy, Ali Protik, Brian Kirchhoff, and Phoebe Bui. 2020. *Impact Evaluation of USAID/Cambodia Countering Trafficking in Persons (CTIP) Program: Final Report*. Washington, DC: USAID.

Aker, Jenny C., Paul Collier, and Pedro C. Vicente. 2017. "Is Information Power? Using Mobile Phones and Free Newspapers during an Election in Mozambique." *The Review of Economics and Statistics* 99(2): 185–200. [https://doi.org/10.1162/REST\\_a\\_00611](https://doi.org/10.1162/REST_a_00611).

Alan, Sule, Ceren Baysan, Mert Gumren, and Elif Kubilay. 2020. *Building Inter-Ethnic Cohesion in Schools: An Intervention on Perspective-Taking*. Working Paper 2020-009. Human Capital and Economic Opportunity (HCEO).

Aldrich, Daniel P. 2012. "Radio as the Voice of God: Peace and Tolerance Radio Programming's Impact on Norms." *Perspectives on Terrorism* 6(6): 34–60.

Allen, Peter, and David Cutts. 2018. "How Do Gender Quotas Affect Public Support for Women as Political Leaders?" *West European Politics* 41(1): 147–168. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01402382.2017.1320082>.

Amaral, Sofia, Sonia R. Bhalotra, and Nishith Prakash. 2021. *Gender, Crime and Punishment: Evidence from Women Police Stations in India*. IZA Discussion Paper No. 14250. IZA Institute of Labor Economics. Accessed November 16, 2021. <https://www.iza.org/publications/dp/14250/gender-crime-and-punishment-evidence-from-women-police-stations-in-india>.

Amin, Mohammad, Asif Islam, and Augusto Lopez-Claros. 2016. *Absent Laws and Missing Women: Can Domestic Violence Legislation Reduce Female Mortality?* Working Paper. Washington, DC: World Bank. <https://doi.org/10.1596/1813-9450-7622>.

Amin, Sajeda, J.S. Saha, and J.A. Ahmed. 2018. "Skills-Building Programs to Reduce Child Marriage in Bangladesh: A Randomized Controlled Trial." *Journal of Adolescent Health* 63(3): 293–300. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jadohealth.2018.05.013>.

Amirapu, Amrit, M. Niaz Asadullah, and Zaki Wahhaj. 2020. *Can Child Marriage Law Change Attitudes and Behavior? Experimental Evidence from an Information Intervention in Bangladesh*. Discussion Paper, University of Kent.

Annan, Jeannie, Christopher Boyer, and Günther Fink. n.d. "Modern Man Challenge: Evaluating a Men-Focused Intervention to Prevent Intimate Partner Violence in Liberia." *Innovations for Poverty Action* [Preprint]. Accessed November 12, 2021. <https://www.poverty-action.org/study/modern-man-challenge-evaluating-men-focused-intervention-prevent-intimate-partner-violence>.

Arbulu, Angélica, and Mansud Ali. 2013. *Joint Programme to Address Violence against Women in Bangladesh*. MDG Achievement Fund Evaluation Report. United Nations Evaluation Group. Accessed November 13, 2021. <http://www.uneval.org/evaluation/reports/detail/3352>.

Arias, Eric. 2019. "How Does Media Influence Social Norms? Experimental Evidence on the Role of Common Knowledge." *Political Science Research and Methods* 7(3): 561–578. <https://doi.org/10.1017/psrm.2018.1>.

Armand, Alex, Alexander Coutts, Pedro C. Vicente, and Inês Vilela. 2020. "Does Information Break the Political Resource Curse? Experimental Evidence from Mozambique." *American Economic Review* 110(11): 3431–3453. <https://doi.org/10.1257/aer.20190842>.

Asthana, Anand N. 2011. "Entrepreneurship and Human Rights: Evidence from a Natural Experiment." *African Journal of Business Management* 5(23): 9905–9911. <https://doi.org/10.5897/AJBM11.1070>.

Asunka, Joseph, Sarah Brierley, Miriam Golden, Eric Kramon, and George Ofosu. 2019. "Electoral Fraud or Violence: The Effect of Observers on Party Manipulation Strategies." *British Journal of Political Science* 49(1): 129–151. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0007123416000491>.

Babaheidarian, Fereshteh, Seyedeh Zahra Masoumi, Gita Sangestani, and Godratollah Roshanaei. 2021. "The Effect of Family-based Counseling on Domestic Violence in Pregnant Women Referring to Health Centers in Sahneh City, Iran, 2018." *Annals of General Psychiatry* 20(1): 11. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12991-021-00332-8>.

Bahadir-Yilmaz, Emel, and Fatma Öz. 2018. "The Effectiveness of Empowerment Program on Increasing Self-Esteem, Learned Resourcefulness, and Coping Ways in Women Exposed to Domestic Violence." *Issues in Mental Health Nursing* 39(2): 135–141. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01612840.2017.1368750>.

Baiocchi, Michael, Benjamin Omondi, Derek B. Boothroyd, Jake Sinclair, Lee Pavia, Munyae Mulinge, Oscar Githua, Neville H. Golden, and Clear Sarnquist. 2017. "A Behavior-Based Intervention That Prevents Sexual Assault: the Results of a Matched-Pairs, Cluster-Randomized Study in Nairobi, Kenya." *Prevention Science* 18(7): 818–827. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11121-016-0701-0>.

Baker-Henningham, Helen, Yakeisha Scott, Marsha Bowers, and Taja Francis. 2019. "Evaluation of a Violence-Prevention Programme with Jamaican Primary School Teachers: A Cluster Randomised Trial." *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health* 16(15): 2797. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph16152797>.

Baker-Henningham, Helen, Marsha Bowers, Yaja Francis, Marcos Vera-Hernández, and Susan P. Walker. 2021. "The Irie Classroom Toolbox, a universal violence-prevention teacher-training programme, in Jamaican preschools: a single-blind, cluster-randomised controlled trial." *The Lancet Global Health* 9(4): e456–e468.

[https://doi.org/10.1016/S2214-109X\(21\)00002-4](https://doi.org/10.1016/S2214-109X(21)00002-4).

Baldwin, Kate, and Eric Mvukiyehe. 2011. *The Effects of Participatory Processes for Selecting Leaders: Evidence from Changes to Traditional Institutions in Liberia*.

Colombia University Working Paper. Accessed November 14, 2021.

[http://www.columbia.edu/~enm2105/docs/liberia/clan\\_chief\\_selection\\_liberia.pdf](http://www.columbia.edu/~enm2105/docs/liberia/clan_chief_selection_liberia.pdf).

Baldwin, Kate, and Shylock Muyengwa. 2014. *Impact Evaluation Of Supporting Traditional Leaders And Local Structures To Mitigate Community-Level Conflict In Zimbabwe: Final Report*. USAID Working Paper Series. United States Agency for International Development. Accessed November 13, 2021.

[https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf\\_docs/PA00K5R5.pdf](https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PA00K5R5.pdf).

Baldwin, Kate, Shylock Muyengwa, and Eric Mvukiyehe. 2017. *Reforming Village-Level Governance via Horizontal Pressure: Evidence from an Experiment in Zimbabwe*.

Research Working Paper No. 7941. Washington, DC: World Bank.

<https://doi.org/10.1596/1813-9450-7941>.

Baliamoune-Lutz, Mina. 2013. *The Effectiveness of Foreign Aid to Women's Equality Organizations in the MENA*. WIDER Working Paper 2013/074. Helsinki. Accessed 15 September 15, 2021. <https://www.wider.unu.edu/publication/effectiveness-foreign-aid-women%E2%80%99s-equality-organizations-mena>.

Bamanyaki, Patricia A., and Nathalie Holvoet. 2016. "Integrating Theory-based Evaluation and Process Tracing in the Evaluation of Civil Society Gender Budget Initiatives." *Evaluation* 22(1): 72–90. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1356389015623657>.

Bardhan, Pranab K., Dilip Mookherjee, and Monica Parra Torrado. 2010. "Impact of Political Reservations in West Bengal Local Governments on Anti-Poverty Targeting." *Journal of Globalization and Development* 1(1). <https://doi.org/10.2202/1948-1837.1025>.

Bargain, Olivier, and Delphine Boutin. 2021. "Minimum Age Regulation and Child Labor: New Evidence from Brazil." *The World Bank Economic Review* 35(1): 234–260.

<https://doi.org/10.1093/wber/lhz047>.

Bass, Judith K., Jeannie Annan, Sarah Mclvor Murray, Debra Kaysen, Shelly Griffiths, Talita Cetinoglu, Karin Wachter, Laura K. Murray, and Paul A. Bolton. 2013. *Controlled Trial of Psychotherapy for Congolese Survivors of Sexual Violence*. Massachusetts Medical Society. <https://doi.org/10.1056/NEJMoa1211853>.

Bass, Judith, Sarah Mclvor Murray, Thikra Ahmed Mohammed, Mary Bunn, William Gorman, Ahmed Mohammed Amin Ahmed, Laura Murray, and Paul Bolton. 2016a. "A Randomized Controlled Trial of a Trauma-Informed Support, Skills, and Psychoeducation Intervention for Survivors of Torture and Related Trauma in Kurdistan, Northern Iraq." *Global Health: Science and Practice* 4(3): 452–466.

<https://doi.org/10.9745/GHSP-D-16-00017>.

Bass, Judith, G. Cole, P. Bolton, C. Poulton, K. Robinette, J. Seban, K. Falb, and J. Annan. 2016b. "Economic, Social and Mental Health Impacts of an Economic Intervention for Female Sexual Violence Survivors in Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo." *Global Mental Health* 3. <https://doi.org/10.1017/gmh.2016.13>.

Batyra, Ewa, and Luca Maria Pesando. 2021. "Trends in Child Marriage and New Evidence on the Selective Impact of Changes in Age-at-Marriage Laws on Early Marriage." *SSM - Population Health* 14: 100811. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ssmph.2021.100811>.

Beaman, Lori, Raghavendra Chattopadhyay, Esther Duflo, Rohini Pande, and Petia Topalova. 2009. "Powerful Women: Does Exposure Reduce Bias?" *The Quarterly Journal of Economics* 124(4): 1497–1540. <https://doi.org/10.1162/qjec.2009.124.4.1497>.

Beaman, Lori, Esther Duflo, Rohini Pande, and Petia Topalova. 2012. "Female Leadership Raises Aspirations and Educational Attainment for Girls: A Policy Experiment in India." *Science* 335(6068): 582–586. <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.1212382>.

Benstead, Lindsay, Kristen Kao, and Ellen Lust. 2020. "Does it Matter What Observers Say? The Impact of International Election Monitoring on Legitimacy." *Mediterranean Politics* 27(1): pp. 57–78. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13629395.2020.1730601>.

BenYishay, Ariel, Silke Heuser, Daniel Runfola, and Rachel Trichler. 2017. "Indigenous Land Rights and Deforestation: Evidence from the Brazilian Amazon." *Journal of Environmental Economics and Management* 86: 29–47. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jeem.2017.07.008>.

Berk-Seligson, Susan, Diana Orces, Georgina Pizzolitto, Mitchell Seligson, and Carole Wilson. 2021. *Impact Evaluation of USAID's Community-Based Crime and Violence Prevention Approach in Central America: Regional Report for El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Panama*. United States Agency for International Development (USAID). Accessed November 16, 2021. <https://www.usaid.gov/document/impact-evaluation-usaids-community-based-crime-and-violence-prevention-approach-central-america-regional-report-el-salvador-guatemala-honduras-and-panama>. Berlin, Mark S. 2015. "Why (Not) Arrest? Third-Party State Compliance and Noncompliance with International Criminal Tribunals." *Journal of Human Rights* 15(4): 509–532. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14754835.2015.1103160>.

Berman, Eli, Michael Callan, Clark Gibson, and James D. Long. 2014. *Election Fairness and Government Legitimacy in Afghanistan*. Working Paper 19949. National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER). <https://doi.org/10.3386/w19949>.

Bharadwaj, Surbhi. 2018. "Token Representation? Impact of Female Reservations in Panchayati Raj Institutions in Elections to State and National Legislatures." *Dartmouth Undergraduate Journal of Politics, Economics and World Affairs* 1(2). Accessed November 14, 2021. <https://digitalcommons.dartmouth.edu/dujpew/vol1/iss2/10/>.

Bharadwaj, Prashant, Leah K. Lakdawala, and Nicholas Li. 2020. "Perverse Consequences of Well Intentioned Regulation: Evidence from India's Child Labor Ban." *Journal of the European Economic Association* 18(3): 1158–1195. <https://doi.org/10.1093/jeea/jvz059>.

Bhavnani, Rikhil R. 2009. "Do Electoral Quotas Work after They Are Withdrawn? Evidence from a Natural Experiment in India." *The American Political Science Review* 103(1): 23–35.

Bhavnani, Rikhil R. 2017. "Do the Effects of Temporary Ethnic Group Quotas Persist? Evidence from India." *American Economic Journal: Applied Economics* 9(3): 105–123. <https://doi.org/10.1257/app.20160030>.

Bidwell, Kelly, Katherine Casey, and Rachel Glennerster. 2020. "Debates: Voting and Expenditure Responses to Political Communication." *Journal of Political Economy* 128(8). <https://doi.org/10.1086/706862>.

Biggeri, Mario, Sunil Deepak, Vincenzo Mauro, Jean-Francois Trani, Jayanth Kumar, and Parthipan Ramasamy. 2014. "Do Community-based Rehabilitation Programmes Promote the Participation of Persons with Disabilities? A Case Control Study from Mandya District, in India." *Disability and Rehabilitation* 36(18): 1508–1517. <https://doi.org/10.3109/09638288.2013.823244>.

Bilali, Rezarta. 2019. *'Voices for Peace' Impact Evaluation of a Radio Drama to Counteract Violent Extremism in the Sahel Region in Burkina Faso*. United States Agency for International Development (USAID). Accessed November 16, 2021. [https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf\\_docs/pa00w4g3.pdf](https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/pa00w4g3.pdf).

Bilali, Rezarta and Roy Vollhardt, J. 2015. "Do Mass Media Interventions Effectively Promote Peace in Contexts of Ongoing Violence? Evidence From Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo." *Journal of Peace Psychology* 21(4): 604–620. <https://doi.org/10.1037/pac0000124>.

Bilali, Rezarta, Johanna Ray Vollhardt, and Jason Ray David Rarick. 2016. "Assessing the Impact of a Media-based Intervention to Prevent Intergroup Violence and Promote Positive Intergroup Relations in Burundi." *Journal of Community & Applied Social Psychology* 26(3): 221–235. <https://doi.org/10.1002/casp.2246>

Birch, Sarah, and David Muchlinski. 2018. "Electoral Violence Prevention: What Works?" *Democratization* 25(3): 385–403. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13510347.2017.1365841>.

Blanco, Luisa. 2016. "The Impact of Judicial Reform on Crime Victimization and Trust in Institutions in Mexico." *Violence and Victims* 31(1): 27–50. <https://doi.org/10.1891/0886-6708.VV-D-14-00004>.

Blattman, Christopher, Horacio Larreguy, Benjamin Marx, and Otis R. Reid. 2019. *Eat Widely, Vote Wisely? Lessons from a Campaign Against Vote Buying in Uganda*. Working Paper 26293. National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER). <https://doi.org/10.3386/w26293>.

Blattman, Christopher, Alexandra Hartman, and Roberty Blair. 2011. *Can we Teach Peace and Conflict Resolution? Results from a randomized evaluation of the Community Empowerment Program (CEP) in Liberia: A Program to Build Peace, Human Rights, and Civic Participation*. Innovations for Poverty Action. Accessed November 14, 2021. <https://gsdrc.org/document-library/can-we-teach-peace-and-conflict-resolution-results-from-a-randomized-evaluation-of-the-community-empowerment-program-cep-in-liberia-a-program-to-build-peace-human-rights-and-civic-participation/>.

- Blattman, Christopher, Jamison, Julian C. and Margaret Sheridan. 2017. "Reducing Crime and Violence: Experimental Evidence from Cognitive Behavioral Therapy in Liberia." *American Economic Review* 107(4): 1165–1206. <https://doi.org/10.1257/aer.20150503>.
- Bolton, Paul, Judith K Bass, Goran Abdulla Sabir Zangana, Talar Kamal, Sarah McIvor Murray, Debra Kaysen, Carl W Lejuez, et al. 2014. "A Randomized Controlled Trial of Mental Health Interventions for Survivors of Systematic Violence in Kurdistan, Northern Iraq." *BMC Psychiatry* 14(1): 360. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12888-014-0360-2>.
- Bonilla-Escobar, Francisco J., Andrés Fandiño-Losada, Diana M. Martínez-Buitrago, Julián Santaella-Tenorio, Daniel Tobón-García, Edgar J. Muñoz-Morales, Ivan D. Escobar-Roldán, et al. 2018. "A Randomized Controlled Trial of a Transdiagnostic Cognitive-behavioral Intervention for Afro-Descendants' Survivors of Systemic Violence in Colombia." *PLOS ONE* 13(12): e0208483. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0208483>.
- Bose, Nayana. 2015. *Evaluating the Impact of India's National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme*. Vanderbilt University. Accessed November 14, 2021. <https://ir.vanderbilt.edu/bitstream/handle/1803/11054/Bose.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>.
- Bose, Nayana, and Shreyasee Das. 2016. *Political Reservation for Women and Delivery of Public Works Program*. SSRN Scholarly Paper ID 2634480. Rochester, NY: Social Science Research Network. <https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.2634480>.
- Brancati, Dawn. 2014. "Building Confidence in Elections: The Case of Electoral Monitors in Kosova." *Journal of Experimental Political Science* 1(1): 6–15. <https://doi.org/10.1017/xps.2013.1>.
- Brulé, Rachel E. 2020. "Reform, Representation, and Resistance: The Politics of Property Rights' Enforcement." *The Journal of Politics* 82(4): 1390–1405. <https://doi.org/10.1086/708645>.
- Bryant, Richard A., Suparat Ekasawin, Somchai Chakrabhand, Soawaluk Suwanmitri, Orawan Duangchun, And Thananet Chantaluckwong. 2011. "A Randomized Controlled Effectiveness Trial of Cognitive Behavior Therapy for Post-traumatic Stress Disorder in Terrorist-affected People in Thailand." *World Psychiatry* 10(3): 205–209. <https://doi.org/10.1002/j.2051-5545.2011.tb00058.x>
- Bryant, Richard A., Alison Schafer, Katie S. Dawson, Dorothy Anjuri, Caroline Mulili, Lincoln Ndogoni, Phiona Koyiet, et al. 2017. "Effectiveness of a Brief Behavioral Intervention on Psychological Distress among Women with a History of Gender-based Violence in Urban Kenya: A Randomised Clinical Trial." *PLOS Medicine* 14(8): e1002371. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pmed.1002371>.
- Buchmann, Nina, Erica Field, Rachel Glennerster, Shahana Nazneen, Svetlana Pimkina, and Iman Sen. 2018. *Power vs Money: Alternative Approaches to Reducing Child Marriage in Bangladesh, a Randomized Control Trial*. Abdul Latif Jamel Poverty Action Lab (JPAL). Accessed November 14, 2021. <https://www.povertyactionlab.org/sites/default/files/research-paper/Power-vs-Money-Working-Paper.pdf>.

- Bustamante, Gabriela, María Soledad Andrade, Caley Mikesell, Clara Cullen, Pable Endara, Verónica Burneo, Paola Yépez, et al. 2019. “‘I have the right to feel safe’: Evaluation of a school-based child sexual abuse prevention program in Ecuador.” *Child Abuse & Neglect* 91: 31–40. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chiabu.2019.02.009>.
- Callen, Michael, and James D. Long. 2015. “Institutional Corruption and Election Fraud: Evidence from a Field Experiment in Afghanistan.” *American Economic Review* 105(1): 354–381. <https://doi.org/10.1257/aer.20120427>.
- Campero, Lourdes, Lizeth Cruz-Jiménez, Fátima Estrada, Leticia Suárez-López, Filipa de Castro, and Aremis Villalobos. 2021. “‘I Matter, I Learn, I Decide’: An Impact Evaluation on Knowledge, Attitudes, and Rights to Prevent Adolescent Pregnancy.” *The Journal of Primary Prevention* 42(4): 343–361. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10935-020-00609-w>.
- CARE. 2019. *Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment Programme II 2016-2019: Rwanda End Line Evaluation Report 2019*. CARE International.
- Carew, Mark, Marcella Deluca, Nora Groce, Sammy Fwaga, and Maria Kett. 2020. “The impact of an inclusive education intervention on learning outcomes for girls with disabilities within a resource-poor setting.” *African Journal of Disability* 9: 555. <https://doi.org/10.4102/ajod.v9i0.555>.
- de Carvalho-Freitas, Maria Nivalda, and Sofia Stathi. 2017. “Reducing workplace bias toward people with disabilities with the use of imagined contact.” *Journal of Applied Social Psychology* 47(5): 256–266. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jasp.12435>.
- Cassan, Guilhem, and Lore Vandewalle. 2021. “Identities and public policies: Unexpected effects of political reservations for women in India.” *World Development* 143: 105408. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2021.105408>.
- Castilla, Carolina. 2018. “Political role models and child marriage in India.” *Review of Development Economics* 22(4): 1409–1431. <https://doi.org/10.1111/rode.12513>.
- Cetorelli, Valeria, Ben Wilson, Ewa Batyra, and Ernestina Coast. 2020. “Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting in Mali and Mauritania: Understanding Trends and Evaluating Policies.” *Studies in Family Planning* 51(1): 51–69. <https://doi.org/10.1111/sifp.12112>.
- Chattha, Muhammad Khudadad, and Shruti Lakhtakia. 2020. *The gap within: impact of separate-gender polling stations on turnout*. University of Oxford Blavatnik School Working Paper. Accessed November 12, 2021. <https://www.bsg.ox.ac.uk/research/publications/gap-within-impact-separate-gender-polling-stations-turnout>.
- Chattopadhyay, Raghabendra, and Esther Duflo. 2004. “Women as Policy Makers: Evidence from a Randomized Policy Experiment in India.” *Econometrica* 72(5): 1409–1443. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1468-0262.2004.00539.x>.
- Chauchard, Simon. 2014. “Can Descriptive Representation Change Beliefs about a Stigmatized Group? Evidence from Rural India.” *American Political Science Review* 108(2): 403–422. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0003055414000033>.

- Chaudhari, Bharat B., Paramjeet S. Makkar, Michael Howe, and Avinash Mishra. 2015. *Study of Liberty Program on Women's Health and Intimate Partner Violence: Multinational, Open, Randomised, Controlled Clinical Study*. Clinical trial registration NCT02437201. Accessed November 10, 2021. <https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT02437201>.
- Chin, Aimee, and Nishith Prakash. 2011. "The redistributive effects of political reservation for minorities: Evidence from India." *Journal of Development Economics* 96(2): 265–277. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdeveco.2010.10.004>.
- Chong, Alberto, Gianmarco León-Ciliotta, Vivian Roza, Martín Valdivia, and Gabriela Vega. 2019. "Urbanization Patterns, Information Diffusion, and Female Voting in Rural Paraguay." *American Journal of Political Science* 63(2): 323–341. <https://doi.org/10.1111/ajps.12404>.
- Chowdhury, Anirvan, Saad Gulzar, and Durgan Pathak. 2018. "A Field Experiment on Engaging Women Voters in India". In *Annual Conference on Economic Growth and Development (ACEGD), New Delhi, December 2018*. <https://www.isid.ac.in/equ/acegd2018/papers/>.
- Christofides, Nicola J., Abigail M. Hatcher, Dumisani Rebombo, Ruari-Santiago McBride, Shehnaz Munshi, Angelica Pino, Nada Abdelatif, Dean Peacock, Jonathan Levin, and Rachel K. Jewkes. 2020. "Effectiveness of a multi-level intervention to reduce men's perpetration of intimate partner violence: a cluster randomised controlled trial." *Trials* 21(1): 359. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13063-020-4185-7>.
- Cilliers, Jacobus, Oeindrila Dube, and Bilal Siddiqi. 2016. "Reconciling after civil conflict increases social capital but decreases individual well-being." *Science* 352(6287): 787–794. <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.aad9682>.
- Cilliers, J., Dube, O. and Siddiqi, B. 2018. *Can The Wounds Of War Be Healed? Experimental Evidence On Reconciliation In Sierra Leone*. 3ie Series Report, 75. Accessed November 14, 2021. <http://3ieimpact.org/evidence-hub/publications/impact-evaluations/can-wounds-war-be-healed-experimental-evidence>.
- Clark, Cari Jo, Binita Shrestha, Gemma Ferguson, Prabin Nanicha Shrestha, Collin Calvert, Jhumka Gupta, Brian Batayeh, Irina Bergenfeld, and J. Michael Oakes. 2020. "Impact of the Change Starts at Home Trial on Women's experience of intimate partner violence in Nepal." *SSM - Population Health* 10: 100530. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ssmph.2019.100530>.
- Clayton, Amanda. 2015. "Women's Political Engagement Under Quota-Mandated Female Representation: Evidence From a Randomized Policy Experiment." *Comparative Political Studies* 48(3): 333–369. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0010414014548104>.
- Clayton, Amanda, and Belinda Tang. 2018. "How women's incumbency affects future elections: Evidence from a policy experiment in Lesotho." *World Development* 110: 385–393. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2018.05.033>.
- Cluver, Lucie, Franziska Meinck, Yulia Shenderovich, Catherine L. Ward, Rocio Herrero Romero, Alice Redfern, Carl Lombard, et al. 2016. "A parenting programme to prevent abuse of adolescents in South Africa: study protocol for a randomised controlled trial." *Trials* 17(1): 328. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13063-016-1452-8>.

- Collazos, Daniela, Leopoldo Fergusson, Miguel La Rota, Daniel Mejia, and Daniel Ortega. 2020. *CSI in the Tropics Experimental Evidence of Improved Public Service Delivery through Coordination*. Documento CEDE No. 20. <https://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.3629933>.
- Collier, Paul and Pedro C. Vicente. 2014. "Votes and Violence: Evidence from a Field Experiment in Nigeria." *The Economic Journal* 124(574): F327–F355. <https://doi.org/10.1111/eoj.12109>.
- Collin, Matt, and Theodore Talbot. 2017. *Do Age-of-Marriage Laws Work? Evidence from a Large Sample of Developing Countries*. Working Paper 458. Center for Global Development. Accessed November 16, 2021. <https://www.cgdev.org/publication/do-age-marriage-laws-work-evidence-large-sample-developing-countries>.
- Condra, Luke N., Michael Callen, Radha K. Iyengar, James D. Long, and Jacob N. Shapiro. 2019. "Damaging democracy? Security provision and turnout in Afghan elections." *Economics & Politics* 31(2): pp. 163–193. <https://doi.org/10.1111/ecpo.12128>.
- Cooper, Jasper. n.d. *Randomized Impact Evaluation of the Community Auxiliary Police, Bougainville, Papua New Guinea*. American Economic Association RCT Registry. April 11. <https://doi.org/10.1257/rct.1505-3.0>.
- Cooper, Jasper, Donald P. Green, and Anna M. Wilke. 2020. "Reducing Violence against Women in Uganda through Video Dramas: A Survey Experiment to Illuminate Causal Mechanisms." *AEA Papers and Proceedings* 110: 615–619. <https://doi.org/10.1257/pandp.20201048>.
- Corboz, Julienne, Wahid Siddiq, Osman Hemat, Esnat D. Chirwa, and Rachel Jewkes. 2019. "What works to prevent violence against children in Afghanistan? Findings of an interrupted time series evaluation of a school-based peace education and community social norms change intervention in Afghanistan." *PLOS One* 14(8): e0220614. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0220614>.
- Córdova, Abby, and Helen Kras. 2020. "Addressing Violence Against Women: The Effect of Women's Police Stations on Police Legitimacy." *Comparative Political Studies* 53(5): 775–808. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0010414019879959>.
- Cripe, Swee May, Sixto E. Sanchez, Elena Sanchez, Beatriz Ayala Quintanilla, Christian Hernández Alarcon, Bizu Gelaye, and Michelle A. Williams. 2015. "Intimate Partner Violence During Pregnancy: A Pilot Intervention Program in Lima, Peru." *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* 25(11): 2054–2076. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0886260509354517>.
- Crisman, B. *et al.* 2016. "The Impact of Legislation on the Hazard of Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting: Regression Discontinuity Evidence from Burkina Faso." *Center For Global Development* 432. Accessed November 12, 2021. <https://www.cgdev.org/publication/impact-legislation-hazard-female-genital-mutilationcutting-regression-discontinuity>.
- Croke, Kevin, Mora Garcia, Elena Maria, Markus Goldstein, Edouard Mensah, and Michael O'Sullivan. 2020. *Up before Dawn: Experimental Evidence from a Cross-Border Trader Training at the Democratic Republic of Congo–Rwanda Border*. Working Paper. Washington, DC: World Bank. <https://doi.org/10.1596/1813-9450-9123>.

- Cruz-Almanza, Ma. de los Angeles, Lydia Gaona-Márquez, and Juan Jose Sánchez-Sosa. 2006. "Empowering women abused by their problem drinker spouses: effects of a cognitive-behavioral intervention." *Salud Mental* 29(5): 25–31. <https://psycnet.apa.org/record/2006-22132-004>.
- Curley, Nick, and Saule Mektepbayeva. 2015. *Impact evaluation: Promoting a human rights based approach towards detention in MENA (2011-2013)*. Penal Reform International. Accessed November 16, 2021. <https://www.penalreform.org/resource/9538/>.
- Cyan, Musharraf, Michael Price, and Mark Rider. 2017. *Building Trust in State through Legal Literacy: An RCT in the Tribal Areas & Frontier Regions of Pakistan*, International Center for Public Policy Working Paper Series, at AYSPS, GSU. Paper 1712. International Center for Public Policy, Andrew Young School of Policy Studies, Georgia State University. Accessed November 12, 2021. <https://ideas.repec.org/p/ayspwps/paper1712.html>.
- Daneshvar, Somayeh, Masumeh Shafiei, and Sajjad Basharpour. 2020. "Group-based Compassion-focused Therapy on Experiential Avoidance, Meaning-in-life, and Sense of Coherence in Female Survivors of Intimate Partner Violence with PTSD: A Randomized Controlled Trial." *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* 37(7-8). <https://doi.org/10.1177/0886260520958660>.
- Daruwalla, Nayreen, Unnati Machchhar, Shanti Pantvaidya, Vanessa D'Souza, Lu Gram, Andrew Copas, and David Osrin. 2019. "Community interventions to prevent violence against women and girls in informal settlements in Mumbai: the SNEHA-TARA pragmatic cluster randomised controlled trial." *Trials* 20(1): 743. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13063-019-3817-2>.
- Das, Susmita. 2015. "The Effect of the Adoption of a Pro-Women Domestic Violence Policy on Dowry Violence: Empirical Evidence from India." *Economic Record* 91(S1): 78–93. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1475-4932.12180>.
- Decker, Michele R., Shannon N. Wood, Esther Ndinda, Gayane Yenokyan, Jacob Sinclair, Nankali Maksud, Brendan Ross, Benjamin Omondi, and Martin Ndirangu. 2018. "Sexual violence among adolescent girls and young women in Malawi: a cluster-randomized controlled implementation trial of empowerment self-defense training." *BMC Public Health* 18(1): 1341. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-018-6220-0>.
- Deininger, Klaus, Hari K. Nagarajan, and Sudhir K. Singh. 2020. "Women's political leadership and economic empowerment: Evidence from public works in India." *Journal of Comparative Economics* 48(2): 277–291. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jce.2019.12.003>.
- Delgado, Maria. 2013. *Effectiveness Review: Increasing Women's Political Participation in Chile and South America*. Oxfam. Accessed November 13, 2021. <https://policy-practice.oxfam.org/resources/effectiveness-review-increasing-womens-political-participation-in-chile-and-sou-303756/>.
- Delgado, Maria. 2014. *Citizen Voice in Bolivia: Evaluation of women's citizenship for change through intercultural forums in urban areas*. Oxfam. Accessed November 14, 2021. <https://policy-practice.oxfam.org/resources/citizen-voice-in-bolivia-evaluation-of-womens-citizenship-for-change-through-in-336477/>.

Demisie, Agumasie Semahegn. 2019. *Community-Based Intervention to Prevent Domestic Violence against Women in the Reproductive Age in Northwestern Ethiopia: A Quasi-Experimental Implementation Research*. D.Phil. Thesis, University of Ghana. Accessed November 13, 2021. <http://ugspace.ug.edu.gh/handle/123456789/35249>.

Devries, Karen M., Louise Knight, Jennifer C. Child, Angel Mirembe, Janet Nakuti, Rebecca Jones, Joanna Sturgess, et al. 2015. "The Good School Toolkit for reducing physical violence from school staff to primary school students: a cluster-randomised controlled trial in Uganda." *Lancet Global Health* 3(7): E378-386. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S2214-109X\(15\)00060-1](https://doi.org/10.1016/S2214-109X(15)00060-1).

Devries, Karen M., Camilla Fabbri, Elizabeth Allen, Vivien Barongo, Elizabeth Shayo, Giulia Greco, Michael Kaemingk, et al. 2019. "Preventing violence against children in schools (PVACS): protocol for a cluster randomised controlled trial of the EmpaTeach behavioral intervention in Nyarugusu refugee camp." *BMC Public Health* 19(1): 1295. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-019-7627-y>.

Diaz Cayeros, Alberto, Stephanie Gimenez Stahlberg, Rachel Pizatella-Haswell, Daniel Sabet, and Julia Kresky. 2019. *Evaluation of Secondary Prevention in the Community, Family and Youth Resilience Program in St. Lucia, St. Kitts and Nevis and Guyana: Final Endline Report*. United States Agency for International Development. Accessed November 14, 2021. [https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf\\_docs/PA00X2GZ.pdf](https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PA00X2GZ.pdf).

Dinarte Diaz, Lelys. 2020. *Peer Effects on Violence: Experimental Evidence from El Salvador*. Policy Research Working Paper No. 9187. Washington DC: World Bank. <http://hdl.handle.net/10986/33446>.

Dinmohammadi, Sepideh, Mohsen Dadashi, Elahe Ahmadnia, Leila Janani and Roghieh Kharaghani. 2021. "The effect of solution-focused counseling on violence rate and quality of life of pregnant women at risk of domestic violence: a randomized controlled trial." *BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth* 21(1): 221. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12884-021-03674-z>.

Diop, Nafissatou J., and Ian Askew. 2009. "The Effectiveness of a Community-based Education Program on Abandoning Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting in Senegal." *Studies in Family Planning* 40(4): 307–318. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1728-4465.2009.00213.x>.

Downey, Mitch, and Mauricio Romero. n.d. *Electronic Voting and Political Patronage*. 3ie Impact Evaluation. <https://developmentevidence.3ieimpact.org/search-result-details/impact-evaluation-repository/electronic-voting-and-political-patronage/10547>.

Doyle, Kate, Ruti G. Levto, Gary Barker, Gautam G. Bastian, Jeffrey B. Bingenheimer, Shamsi Kazimbaya, Anicet Nzabonimpa, et al. 2018. "Gender-transformative Bandebereho couples' intervention to promote male engagement in reproductive and maternal health and violence prevention in Rwanda: Findings from a randomized controlled trial." *PLOS ONE* 13(4): e0192756. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0192756>.

Dunkle, Kristin, Erin Stern, Sangeeta Chatterjim and Lori Heise. 2020. "Effective prevention of intimate partner violence through couples training: a randomised controlled trial of Indashyikirwa in Rwanda." *BMJ Global Health* 5(12): e002439. <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmjgh-2020-002439>.

- Dunning, Thad, and Janhavi Nilekanil. 2013. "Ethnic Quotas and Political Mobilization: Caste, Parties, and Distribution in Indian Village Councils." *The American Political Science Review* 107(1): 35–56. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0003055412000573>.
- Ebrahimi, Hossein, Mohammad Asghari Jafarabadi, Hossein Namdar Arshatnab, Zeinab, and Ghasemian Khojasteh. 2017. "Effect of group discussion on the attitude of healthcare workers toward the patients' rights: a randomized controlled trial." *Crescent Journal of Medical and Biological Sciences* 4(4): 180–185.
- Edmeades, Jeffrey, Hannah Lantos, and Feven Mekuria. 2016. "Worth the effort? Combining sexual and reproductive health and economic empowerment programming for married adolescent girls in Amhara, Ethiopia." *Vulnerable Children and Youth Studies* 11(4): 339–351. <https://doi.org/10.1080/17450128.2016.1226529>.
- Ekhtiari, Yalda Soleiman, Davoud Shojaeizadeh, Abbas Rahimi Foroushani, Fazlollah Ghofranipour, and Batoul Ahmadis. 2014. "Effect of an Intervention on Attitudes Towards Domestic Violence among Iranian Girls." *Journal of Pakistan Medical Association* 64(9): 987–992. <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/25823174/>.
- Emenogu, Augustus C. 2020. *Integrated GBV Prevention and Response to the Emergency Needs of Newly Displaced Women, Men, Girls, and Boys in Borno State, North-East Nigeria*. CARE. Accessed November 14, 2021. <http://careevaluations.org/evaluation/integrated-gbv-prevention-and-response-to-the-emergency-needs-of-newly-displaced-women-men-girls-and-boys-in-borno-state-north-east-nigeria/>.
- Ertl, Verena, Anett Pfeiffer, and Elisabeth Schauer. 2011. "Community-Implemented Trauma Therapy for Former Child Soldiers in Northern Uganda: A Randomized Controlled Trial." *JAMA* 306(5): 503–512. <https://doi.org/10.1001/jama.2011.1060>.
- Espinosa, Augustín, Rosa María Cueto, and Darío Páez. 2021. "Reflecting upon the years of political violence in Peru: An experimental study to promote a culture of peace in higher education." *Journal of Prevention & Intervention in the Community* 49(4): 385–396. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10852352.2019.1664710>.
- Ezedinachi, Enu, M.W. Ross, M. Meremiku, E.J. Essian, C.B. Edem, E. Ekure, and O. Ita. 2002. "The impact of an intervention to change health workers' HIV/AIDS attitudes and knowledge in Nigeria: a controlled trial." *Public Health* 116(2): 106–112. <https://doi.org/10.1038/sj.ph.1900834>.
- Fandiño, Carlos A. 2017. *Psychosocial Intervention With Community Worker Support for Survivors of Intimate Partner Violence (IPCCOS)*. Clinical trial registration NCT03333798. Accessed November 11, 2021. <https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT03333798>.
- Fafchamps, Marcel, Ana Vaz, and Pedro C. Vicente. 2020. "Voting and Peer Effects: Experimental Evidence from Mozambique." *Economic Development and Cultural Change* 68(2): 567–605. <https://doi.org/10.1086/700634>.
- Ferraz, Claudio, and Laura Schiavon. 2019. *Breaking the Cycle: The Impact of Legal Reforms on Domestic Violence*. Working Paper. Accessed November 11, 2021. [http://www.ridge.uy/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/Ferraz\\_Schiavon\\_2019.pdf](http://www.ridge.uy/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/Ferraz_Schiavon_2019.pdf)

Field, Erica, Rachel Glennerster, Nina Buchmann, Shahana Nazneen, and Xiao Yu Wang. 2016. *Empowering Girls in Rural Bangladesh*. Innovations for Poverty Action [Preprint]. Accessed November 14, 2021. <https://www.povertyactionlab.org/evaluation/empowering-girls-rural-bangladesh>.

Finkel, S.E. and Smith, A.E. 2011. "Civic Education, Political Discussion, and the Social Transmission of Democratic Knowledge and Values in a New Democracy: Kenya 2002." *American Journal of Political Science* 55(2): 417–435. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1540-5907.2010.00493.x>.

Finkel, Steven E., and Amy Erica Smith. 2018. *Peace through development II : Burkina Faso, Chad, and Niger : impact evaluation endline report*. United States Agency for International Development (USAID). <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1540-5907.2010.00493.x>.

Finkel, Steven E., and Jeremy Horowitz. 2010. *Civic Education and Democratic Backsliding in the Wake of Kenya's Post-2007 Election Violence*. SSRN Scholarly Paper ID 1659381. Rochester, NY: Social Science Research Network. <https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.1659381>.

Finkel, Steven E., and Junghyun Lim. 2021. "The supply and demand model of civic education: evidence from a field experiment in the Democratic Republic of Congo." *Democratization* 28(5): 970–991. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13510347.2020.1843156>.

Foltz, Jeremy D., and Allison Sambo. 2018. *Analyzing the Impact of Dodd Frank Mining Legislation on Sexual Violence in Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo*. HiCN Working Paper 268. Households in Conflict Network. <https://ideas.repec.org/p/hic/wpaper/268.html>.

Fujiwara, Thomas. 2015. "Voting Technology, Political Responsiveness, and Infant Health: Evidence From Brazil." *Econometrica* 83(2): 423–464. <https://doi.org/10.3982/ECTA11520>.

Fuller, Robert. 2014. *Effectiveness Review: Safe Age of Marriage and Women's Economic Empowerment, Yemen*. Accessed November 14, 2021. <https://policy-practice.oxfam.org/resources/effectiveness-review-safe-age-of-marriage-and-womens-economic-empowerment-yemen-312692/>.

Gajwani, Kiran, and Xiaobo Zhang. 2015. "Gender and Public Goods Provision in Tamil Nadu's Village Governments." *The World Bank Economic Review* 29(2): 234–261. <https://doi.org/10.1093/wber/lhu001>.

García, Mantilla, and María Elisa. 2020. "The effectiveness of an early intervention on male perpetrators that have committed domestic violence." BA thesis, Universidad San Francisco de Quito. Accessed November 13, 2021. <http://repositorio.usfq.edu.ec/handle/23000/8952>.

Garzón Segura, Anni Marcela, and Rodrigo J. Carcedo González. 2019. "Effectiveness of a Prevention Program for Gender-Based Intimate Partner Violence at a Colombian Primary School." *Frontiers in Psychology* 10: 3012. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2019.03012>.

Gauri, Varun. 2009. *Do international treaties promote development? The convention on the rights of the child and basic immunization*. Policy Research Working Paper Series 4964. The World Bank. Accessed November 13, 2021. <https://econpapers.repec.org/paper/wbkwbrwps/4964.htm>.

Ghani, Syde Ejaz, Anandi Mani, and Stephen D. O'Connell. 2013. *Can Political Empowerment Help Economic Empowerment? Women Leaders and Female Labor Force Participation in India*. SSRN Scholarly Paper ID 2344544. Rochester, NY: Social Science Research Network. Accessed November 13, 2021.

<https://papers.ssrn.com/abstract=2344544>.

Gibbs, Andrew, Laura Washington, Nada Abdelatif, Esnat Shirwa, Samantha Willan, Nwabisa Shai, Yandisa Sikweyiya, Smanga Mkhwanazi, Nolwazi Ntini, and Rachel Jewkes. 2020a. "Stepping Stones and Creating Futures Intervention to Prevent Intimate Partner Violence Among Young People: Cluster Randomized Controlled Trial." *Journal of Adolescent Health* 66(3): 323–335. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jadohealth.2019.10.004>.

Gibbs, Andrew, Julienne Corboz, Esnat Chirwa, Carron Mann, Fazal Karim, Mohammed Shafiq, Anna Mecagni, Charlotte Maxwell-Jones, Eva Noble, and Rachel Jewkes. 2020b. "The impacts of combined social and economic empowerment training on intimate partner violence, depression, gender norms and livelihoods among women: an individually randomised controlled trial and qualitative study in Afghanistan." *BMJ Global Health* 5(3): e001946. <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmjgh-2019-001946>.

Gille, Véronique. 2018. "Applying for social programs in India: Roles of local politics and caste networks in affirmative action." *Journal of Comparative Economics* 46(2): 436–456. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jce.2017.12.001>.

Gine, Xavier, and Ghazala Mansuri. 2011. *Together we will: experimental evidence on female voting behavior in Pakistan*. Policy Research Working Paper No. 5692. Washington, DC: World Bank. <https://doi.org/10.1596/1813-9450-5692>.

Girard, Victoire. 2018. "Don't Touch My Road. Evidence from India on Affirmative Action And Everyday Discrimination." *World Development* 103: 1–13. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2017.10.008>.

Glass, Nancy, Nancy Perrin, Mendy Marsh, Amber Clough, Amelie Desgroppe, Francesco Kaburu, Brendan Ross, and Sophie Read-Hamilton. 2019. "Effectiveness of the Communities Care programme on change in social norms associated with gender-based violence (GBV) with residents in intervention compared with control districts in Mogadishu, Somalia." *BMJ Open* 9(3): e023819. <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmjopen-2018-023819>.

Goodarzi, Golfam, Kheirollah Sadeghi, and Aliakbar Foroughi. 2020. "The effectiveness of combining mindfulness and art-making on depression, anxiety and shame in sexual assault victims: A pilot study." *The Arts in Psychotherapy* 71: 101705. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.aip.2020.101705>.

Gottlieb, Jessica. 2016. "Greater Expectations: A Field Experiment to Improve Accountability in Mali." *American Journal of Political Science* 60(1): 143–157. <https://doi.org/10.1111/ajps.12186>.

Goyal, Tanushree. 2020. *Local Female Representation as a Pathway to Power: A Natural Experiment in India*. SSRN Scholarly Paper ID 3590118. Rochester, NY: Social Science Research Network. <https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.3590118>.

Gracio, Matilde, and Pedro C. Vincente. 2019. *Social Influence and Political Behavior in Mozambique*. Novafrica [Preprint]. [https://novafrica.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/2019NOVAFRICA\\_MatildeGracio.pdf](https://novafrica.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/2019NOVAFRICA_MatildeGracio.pdf).

Gramatikov, Martin, Maurits Barendrecht, Margot Kokke, Robert Porter, Morly Frishman, and Andrea Morales. 2015. "Impact Assessment of the Facilitadores Judiciales Programme in Nicaragua." *International Peacekeeping* 22(4): 398–418. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13533312.2015.1059733>.

Green, Donald P., Anna M. Wilke, and Jasper Cooper. 2020. "Countering Violence Against Women by Encouraging Disclosure: A Mass Media Experiment in Rural Uganda." *Comparative Political Studies* 53(14): 2283–2320. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0010414020912275>.

Gupta, Ashish Kumar, and K.G. Santhya. 2020. "Promoting Gender Egalitarian Norms and Practices Among Boys in Rural India: The Relative Effect of Intervening in Early and Late Adolescence." *Journal of Adolescent Health* 66(2): 157–165. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jadohealth.2019.03.007>.

Gupta, Jhumka, Kathryn L Falb, Heidi Lehmann, Denise Kpebo, Ziming Xuan,

Mazeda Hossain, Cathy Zimmerman, Charlotte Watts, and Jeannie Annan. 2013. "Gender norms and economic empowerment intervention to reduce intimate partner violence against women in rural Côte d'Ivoire: a randomized controlled pilot study." *BMC International Health and Human Rights* 13(1): 46. <https://doi.org/10.1186/1472-698X-13-46>.

Gupta, Jhumka, Kathryn L. Falb, Oriana Ponta, Ziming Xuan, Paola Abril Campos, Annabel Arellano Gomez, Jimena Valades, Gisele Cariño, and Claudia Diaz Olavarrieta. 2017. "A nurse-delivered, clinic-based intervention to address intimate partner violence among low-income women in Mexico City: findings from a cluster randomized controlled trial." *BMC Medicine* 15(1): 128. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12916-017-0880-y>.

Gürkan, Özlem C., and Nuran Kömürçü. 2017. "The effect of a peer education program on combating violence against women: A randomized controlled study." *Nurse Education Today* 57: 47-53. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.nedt.2017.07.003>.

Gusmões, Júlia D.S.P., Adriana Sañudo, Juliana Y. Valente, and Zila M. Sanchez. 2018. "Violence in Brazilian schools: Analysis of the effect of the #Tamojunto prevention program for bullying and physical violence." *Journal of Adolescence* 63: 107–117. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.adolescence.2017.12.003>.

Haberland, Nicole, Charity Ndwiga, Katharine McCarthy, Margaret Makanyengo, Rose Kosgei, Cecilia Choi, Julie Pulerwitz, and Sam Kalibala. 2016. *Addressing intimate partner violence and power in relationships in HIV testing services: Results of an intervention piloted in Nairobi, Kenya*. HIVCore Final Report. Washington, DC: USAID. <https://doi.org/10.31899/hiv7.1000>.

Habib, Helen H., Kwasi Torpey, Ernest Tei Maya, and Augustine Ankomah. 2020. "Promoting respectful maternity care for adolescents in Ghana: a quasi-experimental study protocol." *Reproductive Health* 17(1): 129. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12978-020-00977-w>.

- Haenni, Simon, and Guilherme Lichand. 2021. *Harming to Signal: Child Marriage vs. Public Donations in Malawi*. SSRN Scholarly Paper ID 3633803. Rochester, NY: Social Science Research Network. <https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.3633803>.
- Halim, Nafisa, Ester Steven Mzilangwe, Naomi Reich, Lilian Badi, Elizabeth Simmons, Maria Servidone, Nelson Bingham Holmes II, Philbert Kawemama, and Lisa J. Messersmith. 2019. "Together to end violence against women in Tanzania: Results of a pilot cluster randomized controlled trial to evaluate preliminary effectiveness of interpersonal and community level interventions to address intimate partner violence." *Global Public Health* 14(12): 1653–1668. <https://doi.org/10.1080/17441692.2019.1609062>.
- Hallward-Driemeier, Mary, and Ousman Gajigo. 2015. "Strengthening Economic Rights and Women's Occupational Choice: The Impact of Reforming Ethiopia's Family Law." *World Development* 70: 260–273. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2015.01.008>.
- Harari, Mariaflavia. 2019. "Women's Inheritance Rights and Bargaining Power: Evidence from Kenya." *Economic Development and Cultural Change* 68(1): 189–238. <https://doi.org/10.1086/700630>.
- Harris, J. Andrew, Catherine Kamindo, and Peter Van der Windt, P. 2020. "Electoral Administration in Fledgling Democracies: Experimental Evidence from Kenya." *Journal of Politics*, forthcoming. <https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.3520421>.
- Hartmann, Miriam, Saugato Datta, Erica N. Browne, Prarthana Appiah, Rachel Banay, Vivian Caetano, Rosii Floreak, *et al.* 2020. "A Combined Behavioral Economics and Cognitive Behavioral Therapy Intervention to Reduce Alcohol Use and Intimate Partner Violence Among Couples in Bengaluru, India: Results of a Pilot Study." *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* 36(23-24). <https://doi.org/10.1177/0886260519898431>.
- Heaner, Gwendolyn. 2012. *Effectiveness Review: Raising Poor and Marginalised Women's Voices, Liberia*. Oxfam. Accessed November 14, 2021. <https://policy-practice.oxfam.org/resources/effectiveness-review-raising-poor-and-marginalised-womens-voices-liberia-253112/>.
- Hearn, Simon, Anne Buffardi, Ancilla Irwan, and Kwan Men Yon. 2016. *Civil society and justice reform in Indonesia*. Overseas Development Institute (ODI). Accessed November 16, 2021. <https://odi.org/en/publications/civil-society-and-justice-reform-in-indonesia/>.
- Hernández, Alison, Ana Lorena Ruano, Anna-Karin Hurtig, Isabel Goicolea, Miguel San Sebastián, and Walter Flores. 2019. "Pathways to accountability in rural Guatemala: A qualitative comparative analysis of citizen-led initiatives for the right to health of indigenous populations." *World Development* 113: 392–401. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2018.09.020>.
- Hernández, Wilson. 2019. "Do criminal justice reforms reduce crime and perceived risk of crime? A quasi-experimental approach in Peru." *International Review of Law and Economics* 58: 89–100. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irl.2019.03.004>.
- Hicken, Allen, Stephen Leider, Nico Ravanilla, and Dean Yang. 2018. "Temptation in vote-selling: Evidence from a field experiment in the Philippines." *Journal of Development Economics* 131: 1–14. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdeveco.2017.10.012>.

- Hodges, Caroline. 2016. *Can a Radio Series Change Attitudes and Norms on Violence Against Women?* Oxfam. [Preprint]. <https://doi.org/10.21201/2016.609209>.
- de Hoop, Jacobus, Irina Kovrova, and Furio C. Rosati. 2016. *Eliminating Child Labour in El Salvador through Economic Empowerment and Social Inclusion: Impact evaluation report*. Understanding Children's Work Programme Working Paper Series. Accessed November 14, 2021. <http://152.228.134.147/research-papers-details.aspx?id=12404&Pag=1&Year=-1&Country=-1&Author=-1>.
- Hossain, Mazeda, Cathy Zimmerman, Ligia Kiss, Tanya Abramsky, Drissa Kone, Monika Bakayoko-Topolska, Jeannie Annan, Heidi Lehmann, and Charlotte Watts. 2014. "Working with men to prevent intimate partner violence in a conflict-affected setting: a pilot cluster randomized controlled trial in rural Côte d'Ivoire." *BMC Public Health* 14(1): 339. <https://doi.org/10.1186/1471-2458-14-339>.
- Hughes, Karl. 2012. *Effectiveness Review: We Can Campaign, Bangladesh*. Oxfam. Accessed November 14, 2021. <https://policy-practice.oxfam.org/resources/effectiveness-review-we-can-campaign-bangladesh-247213/>.
- Huisman, Peter. 2015. *Somalia Impact Report: The World Citizens Panel*. Oxfam. Accessed November 14, 2021. <http://policy-practice.oxfam.org.uk/publications/somalia-impact-report-the-world-citizens-panel-552666>.
- Huisman, Peter, and Anne Oudes. 2015. *Cambodia Impact Report: The World Citizens Panel*. Oxfam. Accessed November 14, 2021. <https://policy-practice.oxfam.org/resources/cambodia-impact-report-the-world-citizens-panel-552689/>.
- Husain, Lewis, and Lichao Yang. 2017. *Final Evaluation of the 2nd Phase ERAW Programme: Promote Efforts for National Legislation on Domestic Violence and Upscale the Multi-sector Model in China*. UNWomen. Accessed November 16, 2021. <https://gate.unwomen.org/Evaluation/Details?evaluationId=11245>.
- Hyde, Susan D. 2010. "Experimenting in Democracy Promotion: International Observers and the 2004 Presidential Elections in Indonesia." *Perspectives on Politics* 8(2): 511–527. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S1537592710001222>.
- Ichino, Nahomi, and Noah L. Nathan. 2017. *Political Party Organization and Women's Empowerment: A Field Experiment in Ghana*. Innovations for Poverty Action [Preprint]. Accessed November 14, 2021. <https://www.poverty-action.org/publication/political-party-organization-and-womens-empowerment-field-experiment-ghana>.
- Instituto Promundo. 2012. *Engaging Men to Prevent Gender-Based Violence: A Multi-Country Intervention and Impact Evaluation Study*. Accessed November 14, 2021. [http://www.promundo.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2012/04/UNT\\_Eng\\_10-1.pdf](http://www.promundo.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2012/04/UNT_Eng_10-1.pdf).
- Ismayilova, L., L. Ismayilova, Leyla Karimli, Eleni M Gaveras, Alexice Tô-Camier, Jo Sanson, J. Chaffin, and R. Nanema. 2018. "An integrated approach to increasing women's empowerment status and reducing domestic violence: Results of a cluster-randomized controlled trial in a West African country." *Psychology of Violence* 8(4): 448–459. <https://doi.org/10.1037/vio0000136>.

- Iyer, Lakshmi, Anandi Mani, Prachi Mishra, and Petia Topalova. 2012. "The Power of Political Voice: Women's Political Representation and Crime in India." *American Economic Journal: Applied Economics* 4(4): 165–193. <https://doi.org/10.1257/app.4.4.165>.
- Jaitman, Laura. 2013. "The causal effect of compulsory voting laws on turnout: Does skill matter?" *Journal of Economic Behavior & Organization* 92: 79–93. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jebo.2013.05.008>.
- Jassal, Nirvikar. 2020. "Gender, Law Enforcement, and Access to Justice: Evidence from All-Women Police Stations in India." *American Political Science Review* 114(4): 1035–1054. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0003055420000684>.
- Javalkar, Prakash, Lucy Platt, Ravi Prakash, Tara S. Beattie, Martine Collumbien, Mitzy Gafos, Satyanarayana Ramanaik, et al. 2019. "Effectiveness of a multilevel intervention to reduce violence and increase condom use in intimate partnerships among female sex workers: cluster randomised controlled trial in Karnataka, India." *BMJ Global Health* 4(6): e001546. <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmjgh-2019-001546>.
- Javed, Amna. 2020. *Early Marriage and Social Norms: Evidence from India's Unenforced Child Marriage Ban*. Accessed November 14, 2021. [https://mycourses.aalto.fi/pluginfile.php/1385986/mod\\_resource/content/2/Javed,%20A.%202020%20Early%20Marriage%20and%20Social%20Norms.pdf](https://mycourses.aalto.fi/pluginfile.php/1385986/mod_resource/content/2/Javed,%20A.%202020%20Early%20Marriage%20and%20Social%20Norms.pdf).
- Jensen, Sarah K.G., Matias Placencio-Castro, Shauna M Murray, Robert T Brennan, Simo Goshev, Jordan Farrar, Aisha Yousafzai, et al. 2021. "Effect of a home-visiting parenting program to promote early childhood development and prevent violence: a cluster-randomized trial in Rwanda." *BMJ Global Health* 6(1): e003508. <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmjgh-2020-003508>.
- Jewkes, Rachel, Anik Gevers, Esnat Chirwa, Pinky Mahlangu, Simukai Shamu, Nwabisa Shai, and Carl Lombard. 2019. "RCT evaluation of Skhokho: A holistic school intervention to prevent gender-based violence among South African Grade 8s." *PLOS ONE* 14(10): e0223562. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0223562>.
- Jin, Y., Y. Jiang, and B. Yu. 2017. "Evaluation of a sexual abuse prevention education program for school-age children in China: a comparison of teachers and parents as instructors." *Health Education Research* 32(4): 364–373. <https://doi.org/10.1093/her/cyx047>.
- John, Peter, and Fredrik M. Sjoberg. 2020. "Partisan responses to democracy promotion – Estimating the causal effect of a civic information portal." *World Development* 130: 104914. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2020.104914>.
- Kajula, Lusajo J., Mrema N. Kilonzo, Donaldson F. Conserve, Gema Mwikoko, Deus Kajuna, Peter Balvanz, Thespina J. Yamanis, et al. 2019. "Engaging Young Men as Community Health Leaders in an STI and Intimate Partner Violence Prevention Trial in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania." *Global Social Welfare* 6(4): 259–266. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40609-018-00134-z>.
- Kale, Nadia. n.d. *The Effects of India's Gender Quota in Local Government on Rates of Reporting Rapes of Women from Scheduled Castes and Tribes*. Politics Honors Thesis, New York University. Accessed November 14, 2021. <https://as.nyu.edu/content/dam/nyu-as/politics/documents/Kale.pdf>.

Kaletski, Elizabeth, and Nishith Prakash. 2016. "Does Political Reservation for Minorities Affect Child Labor? Evidence from India." *World Development* 87: 50–69. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2016.06.003>.

Kalichman, S.C. *et al.* 2009. "Integrated Gender-Based Violence and HIV Risk Reduction Intervention for South African Men: Results of a Quasi-Experimental Field Trial." *Prevention Science* 10(3): 260–269. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11121-009-0129-x>.

Kapiga, Seth C., Leickness C. Simbayi, Allanise Cloete, Mario Clayford, Warda Arnolds, Mpumi Mxoli, Gino Smith, *et al.* 2019. "A social empowerment intervention to prevent intimate partner violence against women in a microfinance scheme in Tanzania: findings from the MAISHA cluster randomised controlled trial." *The Lancet Global Health* 7(10): e1423–e1434. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S2214-109X\(19\)30316-X](https://doi.org/10.1016/S2214-109X(19)30316-X).

Karekurve-Ramachandra, Varun, and Alexander Lee. 2020. "Do Gender Quotas Hurt Less Privileged Groups? Evidence from India." *American Journal of Political Science* 64(4): 757–772. <https://doi.org/10.1111/ajps.12511>.

Karmaliani, Rozina, Judith McFarlane, Hussain Maqbool Ahmed Khuwaja, Yasmeen Somani, Shireen Shehzad Bhamani, Tazeen Saeed Ali, Nargis Asad, Esnat D. Chirwa, and Rachel Jewkes. 2020. "Right To Play's intervention to reduce peer violence among children in public schools in Pakistan: a cluster-randomized controlled trial." *Global Health Action* 13(1): 1836604. <https://doi.org/10.1080/16549716.2020.1836604>.

Kayiwa, Joshua, Kelly Clarke, Louise Knight, Elizabeth Allen, Eddy Walakira, Sophie Namy, Katherine G. Merrill, Dipak Naker, and Karen Devries. 2017. "Effect of the good school toolkit on school staff mental health, sense of job satisfaction and perceptions of school climate: Secondary analysis of a cluster randomised trial." *Preventive Medicine* 101: 84–90. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ypmed.2017.05.022>.

Kelly, Catherine Lena. 2015. *Midterm Evaluation: African Center for Justice program in Burundi, DRC, Republic of Congo, & Rwanda (2015)*. Accessed November 13, 2021. ABA Rule of Law Initiative. <https://www.dmeforpeace.org/resource/midterm-evaluation-african-center-for-justice-program-in-burundi-drc-republic-of-congo-rwanda-2015/>.

Khan, Sarah. 2020. *Making Democracy Work for Women: Essays on Women's Political Participation in Pakistan*. PhD. diss., Columbia University. <https://doi.org/10.7916/d8-tj97-6064>.

Khanlary, Zahra, Masoomeh Maarefvand, Akbar Biglarian, and Majideh Heravi-Karimooi. 2016. "The effect of a family-based intervention with a cognitive-behavioral approach on elder abuse." *Journal of Elder Abuse & Neglect* 28(2): 114–126. <https://doi.org/10.1080/08946566.2016.1141738>.

Khoori, Elham, Somayeh Gholamfarkhani, Mahin Tatari, and Sandy K. Wurtele. 2020. "Parents as Teachers: Mothers' Roles in Sexual Abuse Prevention Education in Gorgan, Iran." *Child Abuse & Neglect* 109: 104695. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chiabu.2020.104695>.

Kim, Hunjoon, and Kathryn Sikkink. 2010. "Explaining the Deterrence Effect of Human Rights Prosecutions for Transitional Countries." *International Studies Quarterly* 54(4): 939–963. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1468-2478.2010.00621.x>.

Kim, Julia C., Charlotte H. Watts, James R. Hargreaves, Luceth X. Ndhlovu, Godfrey Phetla, Linda A. Morison, Joanna Busza, John D.H. Porter, and Paul Pronyk. 2007. "Understanding the Impact of a Microfinance-Based Intervention on Women's Empowerment and the Reduction of Intimate Partner Violence in South Africa." *American Journal of Public Health* 97(10): 1794–1802. <https://doi.org/10.2105/AJPH.2006.095521>.

Kishekya, Dunstan, John Mauremootoo, and Richard D. Smith. 2013. *An Outcomes Evaluation of Search for Common Ground's The Team Tanzania*. DME for Peace. Accessed November 13, 2021. <https://www.dmeformpeace.org/resource/an-outcomes-evaluation-of-search-for-common-grounds-the-team-tanzania/>

Knutson, Olivia H., and Mahmood Arai. 2017. *What Is the Effect of the Reform 'Implementation of the Social Accountability Framework' in the Cambodian Highlander Villages?* Stockholm University. Accessed November 14, 2021. <http://www.careevaluations.org/wp-content/uploads/I-SAF-Impact-Study-Stockholm-University.pdf>.

Koekebakker, Welmoed E. 2016. *Strengthening Citizen Engagement in Fiji Initiative (SCEFI): Final Evaluation Report*. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Accessed November 16, 2021. <https://erc.undp.org/evaluation/evaluations/detail/8790>

Koekebakker, Welmoed E. 2018. *The REACH Project: Rights, Empowerment and Cohesion for Rural and Urban Fijians: Mid-Term Evaluation Report*. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Evaluation Resource Centre. Accessed November 16, 2021. <https://erc.undp.org/evaluation/evaluations/detail/9769>.

Kroth, Verena, Valentino Larcinese, and Joachim Wehner. 2016. "A Better Life for All? Democratization and Electrification in Post-Apartheid South Africa." *The Journal of Politics* 78(3): 774–791. <https://doi.org/10.1086/685451>.

Kudo, Yuya. 2021. *Eradicating Female Genital Cutting: Implications from Political Efforts in Burkina Faso*. Institute of Developing Economies - Japan External Trade Organization. Accessed November 14, 2021. [https://www.ide.go.jp/library/Japanese/Researchers/pdf/2101\\_kudo\\_yuya\\_01.pdf](https://www.ide.go.jp/library/Japanese/Researchers/pdf/2101_kudo_yuya_01.pdf).

Kujawski, Stephanie A., Lynn P. Freedman, Kate Ramsey, Godfrey Mbaruku, Selemani Mbuyita, Wema Moyo, and Margaret E. Kruk. 2017. "Community and health system intervention to reduce disrespect and abuse during childbirth in Tanga Region, Tanzania: A comparative before-and-after study." *PLOS Medicine* 14(7): e1002341. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pmed.1002341>.

Kumar, Santosh, and Nishith Prakash. 2017. "Effect of political decentralization and female leadership on institutional births and child mortality in rural Bihar, India." *Social Science & Medicine* 185: 171–178. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.socscimed.2017.04.013>.

Lachman, Jamie, Joyce Wamoyi, Thees Spreckelsen, Daniel Wight, Jane Maganga, and Frances Gardner. 2020. "Combining parenting and economic strengthening programmes to reduce violence against children: a cluster randomised controlled trial with predominantly male caregivers in rural Tanzania." *BMJ Global Health* 5(7): e002349. <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmjgh-2020-002349>.

- Laeheem, Kasetchai. 2017. "The effects of happy Muslim family activities on reduction of domestic violence against Thai-Muslim spouses in Satun province." *Kasetsart Journal of Social Sciences* 38(2): 150–155. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.kjss.2016.05.004>.
- Latif, Madeeha, and Sarwat Jahan Khanam. 2017. "Effectiveness of cognitive behaviour therapy in reducing anxiety, depression and violence in women affected by intimate partner violence: a randomized controlled trial from a low-income country." *Journal of Postgraduate Medical Institute* 31(4). Accessed November 14, 2021. <https://jpmi.org.pk/index.php/jpmi/article/view/2164>
- Latif, Madeeha, M. Ishrat Husain, Mirrat Gul, Saiqa Naz, Muhammad Irfan, Muhammad Aslam, Falahat Awan, et al. 2021. "Culturally adapted trauma-focused CBT-based guided self-help (CatCBT GSH) for female victims of domestic violence in Pakistan: feasibility randomized controlled trial." *Behavioural and Cognitive Psychotherapy* 49(1): 50–61. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S1352465820000685>.
- Lean, Sharon F. 2012. "Lean." In *Civil Society and Electoral Accountability in Latin America*, 23–53. New York: Palgrave Macmillan US. [https://doi.org/10.1057/9781137059628\\_2](https://doi.org/10.1057/9781137059628_2).
- de L. S. de Almeida, Tiago Filipe. (2013) *The impact of national and international observers in democratic elections: a randomized control trial from the Mozambican elections of 2009*. Nova School of Business and Economics.
- de Leon, Fernanda Leite Lopez, and Renata Rizzi. 2016. "Does forced voting result in political polarization?" *Public Choice* 166(1): 143–160. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11127-016-0318-7>.
- Lichand, Guilherme, and Rodrigo R. Soares. 2014. "Access to Justice and Entrepreneurship: Evidence from Brazil's Special Civil Tribunals." *Journal of Law and Economics* 57(2): 459–499. <https://www.journals.uchicago.edu/doi/epdf/10.1086/675087>.
- Lombardini, Simone. 2018. *Women's empowerment in Tunisia: Impact evaluation of the project 'AMAL: Supporting Women's Transformative Leadership' in Tunisia*. Oxfam GB. Accessed November 14, 2021. <https://oxfamilibrary.openrepository.com/handle/10546/620466?show=full>.
- Lombardini, Simone, and Marcella Vigneri. 2015. *Women's Empowerment in Lebanon: Impact evaluation of the project 'Women's access to justice in the Middle East and North Africa region'*. Oxfam GB. Accessed November 14, 2021. <https://policy-practice.oxfam.org/resources/womens-empowerment-in-lebanon-impact-evaluation-of-the-project-womens-access-t-582081/>.
- Lombardini, Simone, and Kanako Yoshikawa. 2015. *Women's Empowerment in Uganda: Impact evaluation of the project 'Piloting gender sensitive livelihoods in Karamoja' - Oxfam Policy & Practice*. Oxfam GB. Accessed November 16, 2021. <https://policy-practice.oxfam.org/resources/womens-empowerment-in-uganda-impact-evaluation-of-the-project-piloting-gender-592575/>.
- Lombardini, Simoine, and Kanako Yoshikawa. 2018. *Women's Empowerment in Indonesia: Impact evaluation of the 'Reducing the Occurrence of Gender Based Violence' project - Oxfam Policy & Practice*. Oxfam GB. Accessed November 14, 2021. <https://policy-practice.oxfam.org/resources/womens-empowerment-in-indonesia-impact-evaluation-of-the-reducing-the-occurrenc-620505/>.

- Lombardini, Simone, and Kristin McCollum. 2018. *Women's empowerment in Honduras: Impact evaluation of the 'Promoting Women's Engagement in Governance' project*. Oxfam GB. Accessed November 14, 2021. <https://policy-practice.oxfam.org/resources/womens-empowerment-in-honduras-impact-evaluation-of-the-promoting-womens-engage-620565/>.
- Lombardini, Simone, Rosa Garwood, and Hur Hassnain. 2019. *Women's empowerment in Lebanon - Impact evaluation of the project 'Women's access to Justice' in Lebanon*. Oxfam. Accessed November 14, 2021. <https://policy-practice.oxfam.org/resources/womens-empowerment-in-lebanon-impact-evaluation-of-the-womens-access-to-justice-620862/>.
- Longo, MMatthew, Daphna Canetti, and Nancy Hite-Rubin. 2014. "A Checkpoint Effect? Evidence from a Natural Experiment on Travel Restrictions in the West Bank." *American Journal of Political Science* 58(4): 1006–1023. <https://doi.org/10.1111/ajps.12109>.
- López-Moctezuma, Gabriel, Leonard Wantchekon, Daniel Rubenson, Thomas Fujiwara, and Cecilia Pe Lero. 2020. "Policy Deliberation and Voter Persuasion: Experimental Evidence from an Election in the Philippines." *American Journal of Political Science* 66(1). <https://doi.org/10.1111/ajps.12566>.
- Lundgren, Rebecka, Miranda Beckman, Surendra Prasad Chaurasiya, Bhawna Subhedi, and Brad Kerner. 2013. "Whose turn to do the dishes? Transforming gender attitudes and behaviours among very young adolescents in Nepal." *Gender & Development* 21(1): 127–145. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13552074.2013.767520>.
- Lusli, Mimi, Wim van Brakel, Marjolein Zweekhorst, Sorana Iancu, Joske Bunders, Irwanto, and Barbara Regee. 2016. "The Impact of a Rights-Based Counselling Intervention to Reduce Stigma in People Affected by Leprosy in Indonesia." *PLOS Neglected Tropical Diseases* 10(12): e0005088. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pntd.0005088>.
- Lyn, Audrey Au Yong. 2019. *Prohibition without protection: Marriageable age law reforms and adolescent fertility in Mexico*. Working Paper 314. IFO Working Paper. Accessed November 14, 2021. <https://www.econstor.eu/handle/10419/213591>.
- Maman, Susanne, Marta I. Mulawa, Peter Balvanz, H. Luz McNaughton Reyes, Mrema N. Kilonzo, Thespina J. Yamanis, Basant Singh, and Lusajo J. Kajula. 2020. "Results from a cluster-randomized trial to evaluate a microfinance and peer health leadership intervention to prevent HIV and intimate partner violence among social networks of Tanzanian men." *PLOS ONE* 15(3): e0230371. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0230371>.
- Marx, Benjamin, Vincent Pons, and Tavneet Suri. 2017. *Voter Mobilization and Trust in Electoral Institutions: Evidence from Kenya*. Working Paper 23946. National Bureau of Economic Research. <https://doi.org/10.3386/w23946>.
- Mathews, Catherine, Sander M. Eggers, Loraine Townsend, Leif E. Aarø, Petrus J. de Vries, Amanda J. Mason-Jones, Petra De Koker, et al. 2016. "Effects of PREPARE, a Multi-component, School-Based HIV and Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) Prevention Programme on Adolescent Sexual Risk Behavior and IPV: Cluster Randomised Controlled Trial." *AIDS and Behavior* 20(9): 1821–1840. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10461-016-1410-1>.

- Mattsson, Martin, and A. Mushfiq Mobarak. 2020. *Rural institutional innovation: Can village courts in Bangladesh accelerate access to justice and improve socio-economic outcomes?* 3ie Impact Evaluation Report 116. New Delhi: International Initiative for Impact Evaluation (3ie). <https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/BUYIGW>.
- Mauro, Vincenzo, Mario Biggeri, Sunil Deepak, and Jean-Francois Trani. 2014. "The effectiveness of community based rehabilitation programs: An impact evaluation of a quasi-randomised trial." *Journal of epidemiology and community health* 68(11): 1102–1108. <https://doi.org/10.1136/jech-2013-203728>.
- Mbakire, Julia Konso. 2018. *Empowering Women in India: How Does Women's Political Representation Interact with Progressivity?* BA Thesis, Amherst College. Accessed November 14, 2021. <https://www.amherst.edu/system/files/media/Julia%2520Konso%2520Mbakire%2520Thesis.pdf>.
- McGavock, Tamara. 2021. "Here waits the bride? The effect of Ethiopia's child marriage law." *Journal of Development Economics* 149: 102580. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdeveco.2020.102580>.
- McMullen, John, Paul O'Callaghan, Ciaran Shannon, Alastair Black, and John Eakin. 2013. "Group trauma-focused cognitive-behavioural therapy with former child soldiers and other war-affected boys in the DR Congo: a randomised controlled trial." *Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry* 54(11): 1231–1241. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jcpp.12094>.
- Meffert, Susan M., Thomas C. Neylan, Charles E. McCulloch, Kelly Blum, Craig R. Cohen, Elizabeth A. Bukusi, Helen Verdeli, et al. 2021. "Interpersonal psychotherapy delivered by nonspecialists for depression and posttraumatic stress disorder among Kenyan HIV-positive women affected by gender-based violence: Randomized controlled trial." *PLOS Medicine* 18(1): e1003468. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pmed.1003468>.
- Mercy Corps. 2016. *Seeking Stability: Evidence on Strategies for Reducing Risk of Conflict in Northern Jordanian Communities Hosting Syrian Refugees*. Mercy Corps. Accessed November 16, 2021. <https://www.mercycorps.org/research-resources/stability-strategies-conflict-jordan>.
- Midling, Michael, Ana María García Femenía, Katharine Mark, Alexandre Monnard, Michelle Davis, Emily Jacobson, and Mithila Iyer. 2021. *Final Report: External Evaluation of the Global Labor Program*. NORC Evaluation Report. NORC. Accessed November 16, 2021. [https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf\\_docs/PA00XBVB.pdf](https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PA00XBVB.pdf).
- Miller, Elizabeth, Madhumita Das, Daniel J. Tancredi, Heather L. McCauley, Maria Catrina D. Virata, , Jasmine Nettiksimmons, Brian O'Connor, Sancheeta Ghosh, and Ravi Verma. 2014. "Evaluation of a Gender-Based Violence Prevention Program for Student Athletes in Mumbai, India." *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* 29(4): 758–778. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0886260513505205>.
- Monzani, Bernardo, Anthony Sarota, and Bernardo Venturi. 2018. *Final Evaluation: Inuka! Community-Led Security Approaches to Violent Extremism in Coastal Kenya (October 2018)*. DME for Peace. Accessed November 16, 2021. <https://www.dmeforpeace.org/resource/final-evaluation-inuka-community-led-security-approaches-to-violent-extremism-in-coastal-kenya-october-2018/>.

- Mueller, Valerie, Amber Peterman, Lucy Billings, and Ayala Wineman. 2019. "Exploring Impacts of Community-Based Legal Aid on Intrahousehold Gender Relations in Tanzania." *Feminist Economics* 25(2): 116–145. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13545701.2018.1554906>.
- Murray, Laura K., Jeremy C. Kane, Nancy Glass, Stephanie Skavenski van Wyk, Flor Melendez, Ravi Paul, and Carla Kmett Danielson. 2020. "Effectiveness of the Common Elements Treatment Approach (CETA) in reducing intimate partner violence and hazardous alcohol use in Zambia (VATU): A randomized controlled trial." *PLOS Medicine* 17(4): e1003056. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pmed.1003056>.
- Mutisya, Redempta K., Kenneth Ngure, and Christina Mwachari. 2018. "A psychosocial intervention to reduce gender-based violence and antepartum depressive symptoms in pregnant women in Kisumu County, Kenya: a quasi-experimental study." *The Pan African Medical Journal* 29(11). <https://doi.org/10.11604/pamj.2018.29.11.13596>.
- Mutto, M., K. Kahn, R. Lett, and S. Lawoko. 2009. "Piloting an Educational Response to Violence in Uganda: Prospects for a New Curriculum." *African Safety Promotion: A Journal of Injury and Violence Prevention* 7(2): 37–46. <https://doi.org/10.4314/asp.v7i2.70415>.
- Mvukiyehe, Eric, and Cyrus Samii. 2017. "Promoting Democracy in Fragile States: Field Experimental Evidence from Liberia." *World Development* 95. <https://ssrn.com/abstract=3406764>.
- Naved, Ruchira Tabassum, Mahfuz Al Mamun, Sanjida Akhter Mourin, and Kausar Parvin. 2018. "A cluster randomized controlled trial to assess the impact of SAFE on spousal violence against women and girls in slums of Dhaka, Bangladesh." *PLOS ONE* 13(6). Accessed November 16, 2021. <https://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0198926>.
- Neilson, Christopher, Francisco Gallego, and Oswaldo Molina. 2016. *The Impact of Information Provision on Human Capital Accumulation and Child Labor in Peru*. Innovations for Poverty Action [Preprint]. Accessed November 14, 2021. <https://www.poverty-action.org/study/information-about-returns-post-primary-education-peru>.
- Nichols-Barrer, Ira, Ali Protik, and Jacqueline Berman. 2015. "Impacts of Supporting Civic Participation in Local Governance: Experimental Evidence from Rwanda." In the *Annual Bank Conference on Africa, Berkeley, California*. Accessed November 16, 2021. <https://www.mathematica.org/publications/impacts-of-supporting-civic-participation-in-local-governance-experimental-evidence-from-rwanda>
- Nieto-Matiz, Camilo, and Natán Skigin. 2020. *The Unintended Consequences of Democratic Reforms: Electronic Voting and Criminal Violence in Brazil*. American Political Science Association Preprints. <https://doi.org/10.33774/apsa-2020-663v0-v2>.
- Nkuba, Mabula, Katharin Hermenau, Katharina Goessmann, and Tobias Hecker. 2018. "Reducing violence by teachers using the preventative intervention Interaction Competencies with Children for Teachers (ICC-T): A cluster randomized controlled trial at public secondary schools in Tanzania." *PLOS ONE* 13(8): e0201362. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0201362>.

- O'Callaghan, Paul, John McMullen, Ciarán Shannon, Harry Rafferty, and Alastair Black. 2013. "A Randomized Controlled Trial of Trauma-Focused Cognitive Behavioral Therapy for Sexually Exploited, War-Affected Congolese Girls." *Journal of the American Academy of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry* 52(4): 359–369. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jaac.2013.01.013>.
- O'Connell, Stephen D. 2018. "Political inclusion and educational investment: Estimates from a national policy experiment in India." *Journal of Development Economics* 135: 478–487. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdeveco.2018.08.004>.
- O'Connell, Stephen D. 2020. "Can Quotas Increase the Supply of Candidates for Higher-Level Positions? Evidence from Local Government in India." *The Review of Economics and Statistics* 102(1): 65–78. [https://doi.org/10.1162/rest\\_a\\_00802](https://doi.org/10.1162/rest_a_00802).
- Omidakhsh, Negar, and Jody Heymann. 2020. "Improved child marriage laws and its association with changing attitudes and experiences of intimate partner violence: a comparative multi-national study." *Journal of Global Health* 10(1): 010707. <https://doi.org/10.7189/jogh.10.010707>.
- Orang, Tehereh, Sarah Ayoughi, James K. Moran, Hakimeh Ghaffari, Saeedeh Mostafavi, Maryam Rasoulian, and Thomas Elbert. 2018. "The efficacy of narrative exposure therapy in a sample of Iranian women exposed to ongoing intimate partner violence—A randomized controlled trial." *Clinical Psychology & Psychotherapy* 25(6): 827–841. <https://doi.org/10.1002/cpp.2318>.
- Otero, Eva. 2013. *Effectiveness Review: Promoting Women's Rights Across Africa: Raising Her Voice Pan Africa*. Oxfam Evaluation Report. Oxfam GB. Accessed November 16, 2021. <https://policy-practice.oxfam.org/resources/effectiveness-review-promoting-womens-rights-across-africa-raising-her-voice-pa-306351/>.
- Özler, Berk, Kelly Hallman, Marie-France Guimond, Elizabeth A. Kelvin, Mairan Rogers, and Esther Karnley. 2020. "Girl Empower – A gender transformative mentoring and cash transfer intervention to promote adolescent wellbeing: Impact findings from a cluster-randomized controlled trial in Liberia." *SSM - Population Health* 10: 100527. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ssmph.2019.100527>.
- Paluck, E.L. 2009. "Reducing intergroup prejudice and conflict using the media: A field experiment in Rwanda." *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology* 96(3): 574–587. <https://doi.org/10.1037/a0011989>.
- Pang, X., Zeng, J. and Rozelle, S. 2013. "Does Women's Knowledge of Voting Rights Affect their Voting Behaviour in Village Elections? Evidence from a Randomized Controlled Trial in China." *The China Quarterly* 213: 39–59. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0305741012001531>.
- Pang, Xiapoeng, Junxia Zeng, and Scott Rozelle. 2014. "Learning but Not Acting in Rural China Women in the Ningxia Autonomous Region, Voting Rights Training, and Voting Behavior in Village Elections." *Asian Survey* 54(6): 1009–1036. <https://doi.org/10.1525/as.2014.54.6.1009>.

- Paras, Pablo. 2014. Impact Evaluation of Crime Prevention Programs in Ciudad Juarez, Monterrey, and Tijuana. The Latin American Public Opinion Project (LAPOP). Vanderbilt University. Accessed November 14, 2021. [https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf\\_docs/PA00M1T8.pdf](https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PA00M1T8.pdf).
- Peisakhin, Leonid, Arturas Rozenas, and Sergey Sanovich. 2020. "Mobilizing opposition voters under electoral authoritarianism: A field experiment in Russia." *Research & Politics* 7(4). <https://doi.org/10.1177/2053168020970746>.
- Perova, Elizaveta, and Sarah Reynolds. 2015. *Women's Police Stations and Domestic Violence: Evidence from Brazil*. World Bank Policy Research Working Papers. Washington, DC: World Bank. <https://doi.org/10.1596/1813-9450-7497>.
- Piza, Caio, and André Portela Souza. 2016. "The Causal Impacts of Child Labor Law in Brazil: Some Preliminary Findings." *World Bank Economic Review* 30: S137-144.
- Plumb, Radha, and Guilia Ferrari. 2011. *Comparing Economic and Social Interventions to Reduce Intimate Partner Violence: Evidence from Central and Southern Africa*. SSRN Scholarly Paper ID 1795851. Rochester, NY: Social Science Research Network. Accessed November 16, 2021. <https://papers.ssrn.com/abstract=1795851>.
- Poreddi, Vijayalakshmi, Sailaxmi Gandhi, Sai Nikhil Reddy, Marimuthu Palaniappan, and Suresh BadaMath. 2020. "Effectiveness of nurses training in routine screening of violence against women with mental illness: A randomized controlled trail." *Archives of Psychiatric Nursing* 34(4): 200–205. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apnu.2020.05.003>.
- Prakash, Ravi, Tara S. Beattie, Prakash Javalkar, Parinita Bhattacharjee, Satyanarayana Ramanan, Raghavendra Thalinja, Srikanta Murthy, et al. 2019. "The Samata intervention to increase secondary school completion and reduce child marriage among adolescent girls: results from a cluster-randomised control trial in India." *Journal of Global Health* 9(1): 010430. <https://doi.org/10.7189/jogh.09.010430>.
- Priebe, Jan. 2017. "Political reservation and female empowerment: evidence from Maharashtra, India." *Oxford Development Studies* 45(4): 499–521. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13600818.2017.1298740>.
- Pulerwitz, Julie, Stephanie Martin, Manisha Mehta, Theresa Castillo, Aklilu Kidanu, Fabio Verani, and Samuel Tewelde. 2010. *Promoting Gender Equity for HIV and Violence Prevention: Results from the PEPFAR Male Norms Initiative Evaluation in Ethiopia*. Program for Appropriate Technology in Health. Accessed November 14, 2021. <https://www.path.org/resources/promoting-gender-equity-for-hiv-and-violence-prevention-results-from-the-pepfar-male-norms-initiative-evaluation-in-ethiopia/>.
- Pulerwitz, Julie, Lindsay Hughes, Manisha Mehta, Aklilu Kidanu, Fabio Verani, and Samuel Tewelde. 2015. "Changing Gender Norms and Reducing Intimate Partner Violence: Results From a Quasi-Experimental Intervention Study With Young Men in Ethiopia." *American Journal of Public Health* 105(1): 132–137. <https://doi.org/10.2105/AJPH.2014.302214>.
- Rabello Kras, Helen. 2021. *The Political Consequences of State Action on Violence Against Women: How Victims and Non-victims form opinions about government*. PhD diss., University of Kentucky. Accessed November 14, 2021. [https://uknowledge.uky.edu/polysci\\_etds/36](https://uknowledge.uky.edu/polysci_etds/36).

- Rao, Vijayendra, Kripa Ananthpur, and Kabir Malik. 2017. "The Anatomy of Failure: An Ethnography of a Randomized Trial to Deepen Democracy in Rural India." *World Development* 99: 481–497. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2017.05.037>.
- Ravallion, Martin, Dominique can de Walle, Puja Dutta, and Rinku Murgai. 2015. "Empowering poor people through public information? Lessons from a movie in rural India." *Journal of Public Economics* 132: 13–22. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jpubeco.2015.09.010>.
- Reimers, Fernando, Maria Elena Ortega, Mariali Cardenas, Armando Estrada, and Emanuel Garza. 2014. "Empowering teaching for participatory citizenship: Evaluating the impact of alternative civic education pedagogies on civic attitudes, knowledge and skills of eight-grade students in Mexico." *Journal of Social Science Education* 13: 41–55. <https://doi.org/10.2390/jsse-v13-i4-1357>.
- Restrepo, Jorge Alberto, and Edgar Villa. 2011. *Do bans on carrying firearms work for violence reduction? Evidence from a department-level ban in Colombia*. Vniversitas Económica 008298, Universidad Javeriana - Bogotá. <https://ideas.repec.org/p/col/000416/008298.html>.
- Reyes-García, Victoria, Marti Orta-Martínez, Maximilien Gueze, Ana C. Luz, Jaime Paneque-Gálvez, Manuel J. Macía, Joan Pino, Jordi Cristobal, and TAPS Bolivian Study Team. 2012. "Does participatory mapping increase conflicts? A randomized evaluation in the Bolivian Amazon." *Applied Geography* 34: 650–658. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apgeog.2012.04.007>.
- Robertson, Raymond. 2019. *Working Conditions, Transparency, and Compliance in Global Value Chains: Evidence from Better Work Jordan*. IZA Discussion Papers No. 12794. IZA Institute of Labor Economics. Accessed November 16, 2021. <https://www.iza.org/publications/dp/12794/working-conditions-transparency-and-compliance-in-global-value-chains-evidence-from-better-work-jordan>.
- Robertson, Raymond. 2020. "Lights On: How Transparency Increases Compliance in Cambodian Global Value Chains." *ILR Review* 73(4): 939–968. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0019793919893333>.
- Robjant, Katy, Anke Koebach, Sabine Schmitt, Amani Chibashimba, Samuel Carleil, and Thomas Elbert. 2019. "The treatment of posttraumatic stress symptoms and aggression in female former child soldiers using adapted Narrative Exposure therapy – a RCT in Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo." *Behaviour Research and Therapy* 123: 103482. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.brat.2019.103482>.
- Rosenblatt, Fernando, Germán Bidegain, Felipe Monestier, and Rafael Piñeiro Rodríguez. 2015. "A Natural Experiment in Political Decentralization: Local Institutions and Citizens' Political Engagement in Uruguay." *Latin American Politics and Society* 57(2): 91–110. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1548-2456.2015.00268.x>.
- Roza, Vivian, Isabel Rodríguez-Tejedo, Andrea Monje Silva, Yyannu Cruz-Aguayo, and Gabriela Vega. 2014. *Women's Voter Mobilization Campaign in Guatemala: A Field Experiment*. Inter-American Development Bank. Accessed November 16, 2021. <https://publications.iadb.org/en/publication/16938/womens-voter-mobilization-campaign-guatemala-field-experiment>.

Ruane-McAteer, Eimear, Avni Amin, Jennifer Hanratty, Fiona Lynn, Kyrsten Corbijn van Willenswaard, Esther Reid, Rajat Khosla, and Maria Lohan. 2019. "Interventions addressing men, masculinities and gender equality in sexual and reproductive health and rights: an evidence and gap map and systematic review of reviews." *BMJ Global Health* 4(5): e001634. <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmjgh-2019-001634>.

Saiya, Nilay, and Stuti Manchanda. 2019. "Anti-conversion laws and violent Christian persecution in the states of India: a quantitative analysis - Nilay Saiya, Stuti Manchanda, 2020." *Ethnicities* 20(3). <https://doi.org/10.1177/1468796819885396>.

Sandefur, Justin, and Bilal Siddiqi. 2013. *Delivering Justice To The Poor: Theory And Experimental Evidence From Liberia*. Accessed November 14, 2021. [https://editorialexpress.com/cgi-bin/conference/download.cgi?db\\_name=CSAE2013&paper\\_id=1014](https://editorialexpress.com/cgi-bin/conference/download.cgi?db_name=CSAE2013&paper_id=1014).

Sanin, Deniz. 2021. *Do Domestic Violence Laws Protect Women From Domestic Violence? Evidence From Rwanda*. Working Paper. Georgetown University Initiative on Innovation, Development and Evaluation. Accessed November 16, 2021. <https://repository.library.georgetown.edu/handle/10822/1061255>.

Sapkal, Rahul Suresh. 2017. "From Mother to Daughter: Does Equal Inheritance Property Laws Reform Improve Female Labor Supply and Educational Attainments in India?" *Asian Journal of Law and Economics* 8(1). <https://doi.org/10.1515/ajle-2015-0028>.

Sapkota, Diksha, Kathleen Baird, Amornrat Saito, Pappu Rijal, and Debra Anderson. 2020. "Antenatal-Based Pilot Psychosocial Intervention to Enhance Mental Health of Pregnant Women Experiencing Domestic and Family Violence in Nepal." *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* 37(5-6). <https://doi.org/10.1177/0886260520948151>.

Satyanarayana, Veena A., Prasanthi Nattala, Sumithra Selvam, Johnson Pradeep, Sudharshan Hebbani, Sudarshan Hegde, and Krishnamachari Srinivasan. 2016. "Integrated Cognitive Behavioral Intervention Reduces Intimate Partner Violence Among Alcohol Dependent Men, and Improves Mental Health Outcomes in their Spouses: A Clinic Based Randomized Controlled Trial from South India." *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment* 64: 29–34. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jsat.2016.02.005>.

Schneider, R., Athias, D. and Bugarin, M. 2020. "Electronic voting and public spending: the impact of de facto enfranchisement on federal budget amendments in Brazil." *Journal of Applied Economics* 23(1): 299–315. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15140326.2020.1748358>.

Schneider, R. and Senters, K.N. 2018. "Winners and Losers of the Ballot: Electronic vs. Traditional Paper Voting Systems in Brazil." *Latin American Politics and Society* 60(2): 41–60. <https://doi.org/10.1017/lap.2018.5>.

Settergren, Susan K., Stella Mujaya, Wasima Rida, Lusajo J. Kajula, Hussein Kamugisha, Jessie Kilonzo Mbwambo, Felix Kisanga, et al. 2018. "Cluster randomized trial of comprehensive gender-based violence programming delivered through the HIV/AIDS program platform in Mbeya Region, Tanzania: Tathmini GBV study." *PLOS ONE* 13(12): e0206074. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0206074>.

Sexton, Renard. 2017. *The Unintended Effects of Bottom-Up Accountability: Evidence from a Field Experiment in Peru*. Innovations for Poverty Action. Accessed November 14, 2021. [https://www.povertyactionlab.org/sites/default/files/research-paper/The-Unintended-Effects-of-Bottom-Up-Accountability\\_Conflict\\_Peru\\_October2017.pdf](https://www.povertyactionlab.org/sites/default/files/research-paper/The-Unintended-Effects-of-Bottom-Up-Accountability_Conflict_Peru_October2017.pdf).

Shahmoradi, Somayeh, Hossein Keshavarz Afshar, Maryam Goudarzy, and Masoud Gholam Ali Lavasani. 2019. "Effectiveness of Emotion-Focused Therapy in Reduction of Marital Violence and Improvement of Family Functioning: A Quasi-Experimental Study." *Iran Red Crescent Medical Journal* 21(11). <https://doi.org/10.5812/ircmj.97183>.

Shai, Nwabisa, Geeta Devi Pradhan, Ratna Shrestha, Abhina Adhikari, Esnat Chirwa, Alice Kerr-Wilson, and Rachel Jewkes. 2020. "I got courage from knowing that even a daughter-in-law can earn her living': Mixed methods evaluation of a family-centred intervention to prevent violence against women and girls in Nepal." *PLOS ONE* 15(5): e0232256. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0232256>.

Sharma, Kohsheen. 2018. *Voices of Women: The Impact of Women's Political Reservations on Female Child Mortality in India*. Senior thesis, Scripps College. Accessed November 14, 2021. [https://scholarship.claremont.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=2137&context=scripps\\_theses](https://scholarship.claremont.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=2137&context=scripps_theses).

Sharma, Drishti, Krista R. Mehari, Jugal Kishore, Nandini Sharma, and Mona Duggal. 2020. "Pilot Evaluation of Setu, a School-Based Violence Prevention Program Among Indian Adolescents." *The Journal of Early Adolescence* 40(8): 1142–1166. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0272431619899480>.

Sharma, Vandana, Jessica Leight, Fabio Verani, Samuel Tewelde, and Negussie Deyessa. 2020. "Effectiveness of a culturally appropriate intervention to prevent intimate partner violence and HIV transmission among men, women, and couples in rural Ethiopia: Findings from a cluster-randomized controlled trial." *PLOS Medicine* 17(8): e1003274. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pmed.1003274>.

Signorelli, Marcos Claudio, Stav Hillel, Daniel Canavese de Oliveira, Beatriz Paulina Ayala Quintanilla, Kelsey Hegarty, and Angela Taft. 2018. "Voices from low-income and middle-income countries: a systematic review protocol of primary healthcare interventions within public health systems addressing intimate partner violence against women." *BMJ Open* 8(3): e019266. <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmjopen-2017-019266>.

Sinclair, M. 2012. *RIs-I Impact Evaluation Report, July 2012: Rule Of Law Stabilization Program - Informal Component*. United States Agency for International Development (USAID). Accessed November 14, 2021. [https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwjFt8eqidDyAhUaOisKHcyqByAQFnoECAMQAQ&url=https%3A%2F%2Fpdf.usaid.gov%2Fpdf\\_docs%2Fpdacw029.pdf&usg=AOvVaw1iUqmuJPEF1k\\_ie5acmN3u](https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwjFt8eqidDyAhUaOisKHcyqByAQFnoECAMQAQ&url=https%3A%2F%2Fpdf.usaid.gov%2Fpdf_docs%2Fpdacw029.pdf&usg=AOvVaw1iUqmuJPEF1k_ie5acmN3u).

Singh, Divya. 2020. *Essays in Public Economics*. PhD diss., Columbia University. <https://doi.org/10.7916/d8-49mb-mb21>.

Sjoberg, Fredrik M. 2012. *Making Voters Count: Evidence from Field Experiments about the Efficacy of Domestic Election Observation*. SSRN Scholarly Paper ID 2133592. Rochester, NY: Social Science Research Network. <https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.2133592>.

Skar, Ane-Marthe Solheim, Lorraine Sherr, Ana Macedo, Stephen von Tetzchner, and Knut Inge Fostervold. 2021. "Evaluation of Parenting Interventions to Prevent Violence Against Children in Colombia: A Randomized Controlled Trial." *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* 36(1–2): NP1098–NP1126. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0886260517736881>.

Skoufias, Emmanuel, Renata Narita, and Ambar Narayan. 2014. *Does Access to Information Empower the Poor? Evidence from the Dominican Republic*. World Bank Policy Research Working Paper 6895. Washington DC: The World Bank. Accessed November 16, 2021. <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/18791>.

Slout, Huub, and Sharon Becker. 2013. *Effectiveness Review: Rights in Crisis Campaign Afghanistan*. Oxfam. Accessed November 14, 2021. <https://reliefweb.int/report/afghanistan/effectiveness-review-rights-crisis-campaign-afghanistan>.

Slough, Tara, and Christopher Fariss 2017. *Impact Evaluation of USAID Haiti Projustice Program Pretrial Detention Component*. United States Agency for International Development (USAID). [https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf\\_docs/pa00mz6b.pdf](https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/pa00mz6b.pdf).

Smith, Richard, Humaira Aziz, and Joe Sutcliffe. 2018. *Outcome Harvesting evaluation OIKKO (Unity): Bangladesh*. CARE Evaluation. CARE. Accessed November 16, 2021. <http://careevaluations.org/evaluation/outcome-harvesting-evaluation-oikko-unity-bangladesh/>.

Smith Fawzi, Mary C., Hellen Siril, Yuanyuan Liu, Keith McAdam, Donald Ainebyona, Elspeth McAdam, Magreat Somba, et al. 2019. "Agents of change among people living with HIV and their social networks: stepped-wedge randomised controlled trial of the NAMWEZA intervention in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania." *BMJ Global Health* 4(3): e000946. <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmjgh-2018-000946>.

Soliman, Hanan Fawzy A., Wafaa Mohammed A.E. Shokry, and Sahar Mohammed Abdullhameed. 2019. "Pregnancy Outcomes and Empowerment-Based Nursing Intervention against Intimate Partner Violence for Pregnant Women." *IOSR Journal of Nursing and Health Science* 6(6): 78–89. <https://doi.org/10.9790/1959-0604047889>.

Soni, Suparna. 2018. "Political Quotas, NGO Initiatives and Dalits' Human Rights in Rural India." *Journal of Human Rights Practice* 10(3): 388–405. <https://doi.org/10.1093/jhuman/huy025>.

Sosa-Rubi, Sandra G., Biani Saavedra-Avendano, Claudia Piras, S. Janae Van Buren, and Sergio Bautista-Arredondo. 2017. "True Love: Effectiveness of a School-Based Program to Reduce Dating Violence Among Adolescents in Mexico City." *Prevention Science* 18(7): 804–817. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s1121-016-0718-4>.

Stark, Lindsay, Khudejha Asghar, Ilana Seff, Gary Yu, Teame Tesfay Gessesse, Leora Ward, Asham Assazene Baysa, Amy Neiman, and Kathryn L. Falb. 2018. "Preventing violence against refugee adolescent girls: findings from a cluster randomised controlled trial in Ethiopia." *BMJ Global Health* 3(5): e000825. <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmjgh-2018-000825>.

Stark, Lindsay, Ilana Seff, Khudejha Asghar, Danielle Roth, Theresita Bakamore, Mairi MacRae, Cecile Fanton D'Andon, and Kathryn L. Falb. 2018. "Building caregivers' emotional, parental and social support skills to prevent violence against adolescent girls: findings from a cluster randomised controlled trial in Democratic Republic of Congo." *BMJ Global Health* 3(5): e000824. <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmjgh-2018-000824>.

Stern, Linda. 2013. *Constituency Dialogues And Citizen Engagement In Cambodia: Findings From A Mixed Methods Impact Evaluation*. USAID Working Paper Series. United States Agency for International Development (USAID). Accessed November 14, 2021. <https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1866/NDI%20Cambodia%20IE%20Final%20Report.pdf>.

Strupinskienė, Lina. 2019. "The ICTY and Forced Elite Change in Prijedor, Bosnia and Herzegovina." *Nationalism and Ethnic Politics* 25(4): 420–439. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13537113.2019.1678309>.

Sun, Ang, and Yaohui Zhao. 2016. "Divorce, abortion, and the child sex ratio: The impact of divorce reform in China." *Journal of Development Economics* 120: 53–69. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdeveco.2015.11.006>.

Svensson, Isak, and Karen Brounéus. 2013. "Dialogue and interethnic trust: A randomized field trial of "sustained dialogue" in Ethiopia." *Journal of Peace Research* 50(5): 563–575. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0022343313492989>.

Svevo-Cianci, Kimberly A., Stuart N. Hart, and Claude Rubinson. 2010. "Protecting children from violence and maltreatment: A qualitative comparative analysis assessing the implementation of UNCRC Article 19." *Child Abuse & Neglect* 34(1): 45–56. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chiabu.2009.09.010>.

Sviatschi, Maria Micaela, and Iva Trako. 2021. *Gender Violence, Enforcement, and Human Capital: Evidence from Women's Justice Centers in Peru*. World Bank Policy Research Working Paper 9624. Washington, DC: The World Bank. <https://doi.org/10.1596/1813-9450-9624>.

Taghizadeh, Ziba, Maryam Poorbakhtiar, Sogand Ghasemzadeh, Khadijeh Azimi, and Abbas Mehran. 2018. "The effect of training problem-solving skills for pregnant women experiencing intimate partner violence: a randomized control trial." *The Pan African Medical Journal* 30: 79. <https://doi.org/10.11604/pamj.2018.30.79.14872>.

Tesfaye, B. et al. 2018. *If Youth are Given the Chance- Effects of education and civic engagement on Somali Youth support of political violence*. Mercy Corps. Accessed November 16, 2021. <https://www.mercycorps.org/research-resources/youth-chance-education-somalia>

Tiede, Lydia Brashear. 2012. "Chile's Criminal Law Reform: Enhancing Defendants' Rights and Citizen Security." *Latin American Politics and Society* 54(3): 65–93. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1548-2456.2012.00165.x>.

Trako, Iva, Maria Sviatschi, and Guadalupe Kavanaugh. 2018. *Inter-Generational Benefits of an Integral Approach to Reduce Gender-Based Violence: Evidence from Peru*. Accessed November 14, 2021. [https://conference.iza.org/conference\\_files/Gender\\_2018/sviatschi\\_m23512.pdf](https://conference.iza.org/conference_files/Gender_2018/sviatschi_m23512.pdf).

- Trujillo, Horacio. 2018. *Expanding Initiatives to Reduce Human Rights Abuses in Northern Nigeria*. Search for Common Ground. Accessed September 15, 2021. <https://www.dmeforpeace.org/resource/expanding-initiatives-to-reduce-human-rights-abuses-in-northern-nigeria-2/>.
- Trujillo, Horacio. 2019. *Early Warning/Early Response Mechanisms in Northern Nigeria*. Search for Common Ground. Accessed September 15, 2021. <https://www.dmeforpeace.org/resource/early-warning-early-response-mechanisms-in-northern-nigeria/>.
- Tsai, Lily L., Nina McMurry, and Swatha Rajeswaran. 2018. *The Effect of Civic Leadership Training on Citizen Engagement and Government Responsiveness: Experimental Evidence from the Philippines*. IDS Bulletin. Institute of Development Studies. Accessed November 14, 2021. [https://opendocs.ids.ac.uk/opendocs/bitstream/handle/20.500.12413/13471/MAVC\\_RR\\_Tsai\\_Final.pdf](https://opendocs.ids.ac.uk/opendocs/bitstream/handle/20.500.12413/13471/MAVC_RR_Tsai_Final.pdf).
- Uysal, Jasmine, Nicole Carter, Nicole Johns, Sabrina Boyce, Wilson Liambila, Chi-Chi Undie, Esther Muketo, et al. 2020. "Protocol for a matched-pair cluster control trial of ARCHES (Addressing Reproductive Coercion in Health Settings) among women and girls seeking contraceptive services from community-based clinics in Nairobi, Kenya." *Reproductive Health* 17(1): 77. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12978-020-00916-9>.
- Uwah, C. and I.E. Udom. 2016. "Effect of Assertive Counselling Programme on Children's Vulnerability to Trafficking in Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria." *IOSR Journal of Research & Method in Education* 6(4): 9–12. <https://www.iosrjournals.org/iosr-jrme/papers/Vol-6%20Issue-4/Version-5/B0604050912.pdf>.
- Vaillant, Julia, Estelle Koussoubé, Danielle Roth, Rachael Pierotti, Mazedra Hossain, and Kathryn L. Falb. 2020. "Engaging men to transform inequitable gender attitudes and prevent intimate partner violence: a cluster randomized controlled trial in North and South Kivu, Democratic Republic of Congo." *BMJ Global Health* 5(5): e002223. <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmjgh-2019-002223>.
- Vasudevan, Srinivasan. 2019. *Diminishing the effectiveness of vote buying: Experimental evidence from a persuasive radio campaign in india*. Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab (JPAL). Accessed November 14, 2021. [https://www.povertyactionlab.org/sites/default/files/research-paper/Diminishing-the-Effect-of-Vote-Buying\\_Jan2019.pdf](https://www.povertyactionlab.org/sites/default/files/research-paper/Diminishing-the-Effect-of-Vote-Buying_Jan2019.pdf).
- Velez, Irene, María Angélica Alvarado, Natalia Estupiñán, and Susan Minushkin. 2018. *Evaluation: Mid-term performance evaluation of the Colombia human rights activity*. USAID Evaluation Report. United States Agency for International Development (USAID). Accessed November 16, 2021. <https://www.dmeforpeace.org/resource/evaluation-mid-term-performance-evaluation-of-the-colombia-human-rights-activity-2018/>.
- Vera Chiodi, Verónica Escudero. 2020. *More is more. Livelihood interventions and child labor in the agricultural sector*. Working paper. International Labour Organization (ILO). Accessed November 16, 2021. [http://www.ilo.org/global/publications/working-papers/WCMS\\_764100/lang--en/index.htm](http://www.ilo.org/global/publications/working-papers/WCMS_764100/lang--en/index.htm)

Vicente, Pedro C. 2014. "Is Vote Buying Effective? Evidence from a Field Experiment in West Africa." *The Economic Journal* 124(574): F356–F387. <https://doi.org/10.1111/eoj.12086>.

Vicente, Pedro C., and Inês Vilela. 2020. *Preventing Violent Islamic Radicalization: Experimental Evidence on Anti-social Behavior*. NOVAFRICA Working Paper Series. Accessed November 14, 2021. <https://novafrica.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/2008.pdf>.

Villaveces, Andrés, Peter Cummings, Victoria E. Espitia, Thomas D. Koepsell, Barbara McKnight, and Arthur L. Kellermann. 2000. "Effect of a Ban on Carrying Firearms on Homicide Rates in 2 Colombian Cities." *JAMA* 283(9): 1205–1209. <https://doi.org/10.1001/jama.283.9.1205>.

Voytas, Elsa. 2021. *What Can Reparations Do? The political consequences of compensation*. OSF Preprints. <https://doi.org/10.31219/osf.io/akz26>.

Wagman, Jennifer A., Ronald H Gray, Jacquelyn C Campbell, Marie Thoma, Anthony Ndyanabo, Joseph Ssekasanvu, Fred Nalugoda, et al. 2015. "Effectiveness of an integrated intimate partner violence and HIV prevention intervention in Rakai, Uganda: analysis of an intervention in an existing cluster randomised cohort." *The Lancet Global Health* 3(1): e23–e33. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S2214-109X\(14\)70344-4](https://doi.org/10.1016/S2214-109X(14)70344-4).

Wang, Shr-Jie, Ardiana Bytyçi, Selvi Izeti, Melita Kallaba, Feride Rushiti, Edith Montgomery and Jens Modvig. 2017. "A novel bio-psycho-social approach for rehabilitation of traumatized victims of torture and war in the post-conflict context: a pilot randomized controlled trial in Kosovo." *Conflict and Health* 10(1): 34. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13031-016-0100-y>.

Watts, Charlotte, Karen Devries, Ligia Kiss, Tanya Abramsky, Nambusi Kyegombe and Lori Michau. 2015. *The SASA Study: A Cluster Randomised Controlled Trial To Assess The Impact Of A Violence And HIV Prevention Programme In Kampala, Uganda*. 3ie Impact Evaluation Report 24. 3ie. Accessed November 14, 2021. <http://3ieimpact.org/evidence-hub/publications/impact-evaluations/sasa-study-cluster-randomised-trial-assess-impact>.

Williamson, Scott, and Mashail Malik. 2021. "Contesting narratives of repression: Experimental evidence from Sisi's Egypt." *Journal of Peace Research* 58(5): 1018–1033. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0022343320961835>.

### **Included impact evaluations (ongoing)**

Ahmed, Wisal, Vernon Mochache, Karin Stein, Patrick Ndavi, Tammary Esho, Mamadou Dioulde Balde, Anne-Marie Soumah, et al. 2021. "A hybrid, effectiveness-implementation research study protocol targeting antenatal care providers to provide female genital mutilation prevention and care services in Guinea, Kenya and Somalia." *BMC Health Services Research* 21(1): 109. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12913-021-06097-w>.

Annan, Jeannie, Christopher Boyer, Jasper Cooper, Lori Heise, Elizabeth, and Levy Paluck. 2019. *The Impact of Faith-Based Couples' Counselling on Relationship Dynamics and Intimate Partner Violence in Uganda*. Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab (JPAL) [Preprint]. Accessed November 14, 2021. <https://poverty-action.org/study/faith-based-couples-counseling-program-reduced-intimate-partner-violence-uganda>.

- Austrian, Karen, Eunice Muthengi, Joyce Mumah, Erica Soler-Hampejsek, Caroline W. Kabiru, Benta Abuya and John A. Maluccio. 2016. "The Adolescent Girls Initiative-Kenya (AGI-K): study protocol." *BMC Public Health* 16(1): 210. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-016-2888-1>.
- Chaudhari, Bharat B., Paramjeet S. Makkar, Michael Howe, and Avinash Mishra. 2015. *Study of Liberty Program on Women's Health and Intimate Partner Violence: Multinational, Open, Randomised, Controlled Clinical Study*. Clinical trial registration NCT02437201. Accessed November 10, 2021. <https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT02437201>.
- Cooper, Jasper 2018. *Randomized Impact Evaluation of the Community Auxiliary Police, Bougainville, Papua New Guinea*. American Economic Association (EEA). <https://doi.org/10.1257/rct.1505-3.0>
- Daruwalla, Nayreen, Unnati Machchhar, Shanti Pantvaidya, Vanessa D'Souza, Lu Gram, Andrew Copas and David Osrin. 2019. "Community interventions to prevent violence against women and girls in informal settlements in Mumbai: the SNEHA-TARA pragmatic cluster randomised controlled trial." *Trials* 20(1): 743. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13063-019-3817-2>.
- Decker, Michele R., Shannon N. Wood, S. Rachel Kennedy, Zaynab Hameeduddin, Catherine Tallam, Irene Akumu, Irene Wanjiru, et al. 2020. "Adapting the myPlan safety app to respond to intimate partner violence for women in low and middle income country settings: app tailoring and randomized controlled trial protocol." *BMC Public Health* 20(1): 808. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-020-08901-4>.
- Devries, Karen M., Camilla Fabbri, Elizabeth Allen, Vivien Barongo, Elizabeth Shayo, Giulia Greco, Michael Kaemingk, et al. 2019. "Preventing violence against children in schools (PVACS): protocol for a cluster randomised controlled trial of the EmpaTeach behavioral intervention in Nyarugusu refugee camp." *BMC Public Health* 19(1): 1295. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-019-7627-y>.
- Fandiño, Carlos A. 2017. *Psychosocial Intervention With Community Worker Support for Survivors of Intimate Partner Violence (IPCCOS)*. Clinical trial registration NCT03333798. Accessed November 11, 2021. <https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT03333798>.
- Field, Erica, Úrsula Aldana, and Javier Romero Haaker. 2018. *Training Local Leaders to Prevent Gender-Based Violence in Peru*. Innovations for Poverty Action [Preprint]. Accessed November 14, 2021. <https://www.poverty-action.org/study/training-local-leaders-prevent-gender-based-violence-peru>.
- Field, E., Vyborny, K. and Beg, S. 2017. *Institutional Reform and Women's De Facto Rights in Punjab, Pakistan*. Innovations for Poverty Action [Preprint]. Accessed November 14, 2021. <https://www.povertyactionlab.org/evaluation/institutional-reform-and-de-facto-womens-rights-punjab-pakistan>.
- Fotini, Christia, Horacio Larreguy, Norhan Muhab, and Elizabeth Parker-Magyar. 2021. *Violence Against Women amid COVID-19: The Effects of Social and Traditional Media Campaigns to Empower Women*. AEA RCT Registry. <https://doi.org/10.1257/rct.7459-1.0>.

García, Mantilla, and María Elisa. 2020. "The effectiveness of an early intervention on male perpetrators that have committed domestic violence." Bachelor Thesis, Universidad San Francisco de Quito. Accessed November 13, 2021. <http://repositorio.usfq.edu.ec/handle/23000/8952>.

Green, Donald, Constantine Manda, Dylan Groves, Rachel Jones, Bardia Rahmani, and Beatrice Montano. 2018. *Mass Media Experiments to Reduce Violence Against Women in Tanzania*. Innovations for Poverty Action [Preprint]. Accessed November 14, 2021. <https://www.poverty-action.org/study/mass-media-experiments-reduce-violence-against-women-tanzania>.

James, Susan M., Sarah Milder, and Bernard J. Ngowi. 2014. *Impact Evaluation for the Faithful House Program in Reducing Violence in Families in Which Couples Are Discordant or HIV/AIDS Positive in Arusha Region, in Tanzania*. Clinical trial registration study/NCT02168985. Accessed November 11, 2021. <https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/study/NCT02168985>.

Keynejad, Roxanne C., Tesera Bitew, Katherine Sorsdahl, Bronwyn Myers, Simone Honikman, Girmay Medhin, Negussie Deyessa, et al. 2020. "Problem solving therapy (PST) tailored for intimate partner violence (IPV) versus standard PST and enhanced usual care for pregnant women experiencing IPV in rural Ethiopia: protocol for a randomised controlled feasibility trial." *Trials* 21(1): 454. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13063-020-04331-0>.

Krishnan, Suneeta, Kalyani Subbiah, Prabha Chandra, and Krishnamachari Srinivasan. 2012. "Minimizing risks and monitoring safety of an antenatal care intervention to mitigate domestic violence among young Indian women: The Dil Mil trial." *BMC Public Health* 12(1): 943. <https://doi.org/10.1186/1471-2458-12-943>.

Loh, Debbie Ann, Wan Yuen Choo, Noran Naqiah Hairi, Sajaratulnisah Othman, Farizah Mohd Hairi, Fadzilah Hanum Mohd Mydin, Siti Nur Illiani Jaafar, et al. 2015. "A cluster randomized trial on improving nurses' detection and management of elder abuse and neglect (I-NEED): study protocol." *Journal of Advanced Nursing* 71(11): 2661–2672. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jan.12699>.

Lokuge, Kamalina, Polly Wallace, Kalini Subasinghe, Katherine Thurber, Tissa De Silva, Naomi Clarke, Dulshika Waas, et al. 2018. "Protocol for a cluster-randomised controlled trial evaluating the impact of a preschool-based capacity building intervention on intimate partner violence and substance misuse in Sri Lanka." *BMC Public Health* 18(1): 572. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-018-5423-8>.

Macmillan Research Group UK. 2013. *Impact of Women's Empowerment Program for Abused Pregnant Women: A Randomized Controlled Trial*. Clinical trial registration NCT01933555. Accessed November 14, 2021. <https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT01933555>.

Mahmud, Mahreen, Emma Riley, and Kate Orkin. 2018. *Cash Transfers and Psychological Interventions: Impact on Female Empowerment and Intimate Partner Violence*. American Economic Association (EEA). <https://doi.org/10.1257/rct.2923-3.0>.

Masath, Faustine Bwire, Katharin Hermenau, Mabula Nkuba, and Tobias Hecker. 2020. "Reducing violent discipline by teachers using Interaction Competencies with Children for Teachers (ICC-T): study protocol for a matched cluster randomized controlled trial in Tanzanian public primary schools." *Trials* 21(1): 4. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13063-019-3828-z>.

McFarlane, Judith, Rozina Karmaliani, Hussain Maqbool Ahmed Khuwaja, Saleema Gulzar, Rozina Somani, Tazeen Saeed Ali, Yasmeen H Somani, et al. 2017. "Preventing Peer Violence Against Children: Methods and Baseline Data of a Cluster Randomized Controlled Trial in Pakistan." *Global Health: Science and Practice* 5(1): 115–137. <https://doi.org/10.9745/GHSP-D-16-00215>.

Pallitto, Christina, Claudia García-Moreno, Heidi Stöeckl, Abigail Hatcher, Catherine MacPhail, Keneoue Mokoatle, and Nataly Woollett. 2016. "Testing a counselling intervention in antenatal care for women experiencing partner violence: a study protocol for a randomized controlled trial in Johannesburg, South Africa." *BMC Health Services Research* 16(1): 630. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12913-016-1872-x>.

Ruiz-Casares, Mónica, Sarah Lilley, Brett D. Thombs, Robert William Platt, Susan Scott, Widjajanti Isdijoso, Emmy Hermanus, Michelle Andrina, and Nancy Mayo. 2019. "Protocol for a cluster randomised controlled trial evaluating a parenting with home visitation programme to prevent physical and emotional abuse of children in Indonesia: the Families First Programme." *BMJ Open* 9(1): e021751. <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmjopen-2018-021751>.

Sarnquist, Clea, Jennifer Lee Kang, Mary Amuyunzu-Nyamongo, Gabriel Oguda, Dorothy Otieno, Benjamin Mboya, Nancy Omondi, Duncan Kipkirui, and Michael Baiocchi. 2019. "A protocol for a cluster-randomized controlled trial testing an empowerment intervention to prevent sexual assault in upper primary school adolescents in the informal settlements of Nairobi, Kenya." *BMC Public Health* 19(1): 834. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-019-7154-x>.

Sheely, Ryan. Forthcoming. *Child Protection Knowledge and Information Network (CPKIN)*. Innovations for Poverty Action. Accessed November 16, 2021. <https://poverty-action.org/child-protection-knowledge-and-information-network-cpkin>.

Ssenyonga, Joseph, Katharin Hermenau, Mabula Nkuba, and Tobias Hecker. 2018. "Reducing violence against children by implementing the preventative intervention Interaction Competencies with Children for Teachers (ICC-T): study protocol for a cluster randomized controlled trial in Southwestern Uganda." *Trials* 19(1): 435. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13063-018-2827-9>.

Tol, Wietse M., Claire Greene, Samuel Likindikoki, Lusya Misinzo, Peter Ventevogel, Ann G. Bonz, Judith K. Bass, and Jessie K. K. Mbwambo. 2017. "An integrated intervention to reduce intimate partner violence and psychological distress with refugees in low-resource settings: study protocol for the Nguvu cluster randomized trial." *BMC Psychiatry* 17(1): 186. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12888-017-1338-7>.

Vaillant, Julia, and Léa Rouanet. 2017. *Evaluating the impact of Narrative Exposure Therapy (NET) on the mental health and socioeconomic empowerment of survivors of sexual violence in Eastern DRC*. American Economic Association (EEA). <https://doi.org/10.1257/rct.2328-2.0>.

Ye, Junrong, Aixiang Xiao, Chen Wang, Zhichun Xia, Lin Yu, Sijue Li, Jiankui Lin, Yao Liao, Yu Xu, and Yun Lei Zhang. 2020. "Evaluating the effectiveness of a CRSCE-based de-escalation training program among psychiatric nurses: a study protocol for a cluster randomized controlled trial." *BMC Health Services Research* 20(1): 642. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12913-020-05506-w>.

Yount, Kathryn M., Tran Hung Minh, Quach Thu Trang, Yuk Fai Cheong, Irina Bergenfeld, and Jessica M. Sales. 2020. "Preventing sexual violence in college men: a randomized-controlled trial of GlobalConsent." *BMC Public Health* 20(1): 1331. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-020-09454-2>.

Zhang, Wenjing, Jingqi Chen, Yanan Feng, Jingyi Li, Chengfeng Liu, and Xiaoxia Zhao. 2014. "Evaluation of a Sexual Abuse Prevention Education for Chinese Preschoolers." *Research on Social Work Practice* 24(4): 428–436. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1049731513510409>.

Zhang, Ye. 2016. *Impact Evaluation: Education for a Just Society in Bosnia and Herzegovina: Final Report*. USAID Working Paper Series. United States Agency for International Development (USAID). Accessed November 14, 2021. [https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf\\_docs/PA00MFPZ.pdf](https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PA00MFPZ.pdf).

Zhou, Hui, Junqiang Liu, and Jianxin Cheng. 2021. "Conditional Justice: Evaluating the Judicial Centralization Reform in China." *Journal of Contemporary China* 30(129): 434–450. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10670564.2020.1827355>.

Zimmerman, Cathy, Joelle Mak, Nicola S. Pocock, and Ligia Kiss. 2021. "Human Trafficking: Results of a 5-Year Theory-Based Evaluation of Interventions to Prevent Trafficking of Women From South Asia." *Frontiers in Public Health* 9: 400. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpubh.2021.645059>.

### **Included systematic reviews (completed)**

Asgary, Ramin, Eleanor Emery, and Maricia Wong. 2013. "Systematic review of prevention and management strategies for the consequences of gender-based violence in refugee settings." *International Health* 5(2): 85–91. <https://doi.org/10.1093/inthealth/iht009>.

Balfour, Julie, Jasmine Abdulcadir, Lale Say, and Michelle J. Hindin. 2016. "Interventions for healthcare providers to improve treatment and prevention of female genital mutilation: a systematic review." *BMC Health Services Research* 16(1): 409. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12913-016-1674-1>.

Barker, G., C. Ricardo, M. Nascimento, A. Olukoya, and C. Santos. 2010. "Questioning gender norms with men to improve health outcomes: Evidence of impact." *Global Public Health* 5(5): 539–553. <https://doi.org/10.1080/17441690902942464>.

Berg, Rigmor C., and Eva Denison. 2013. *Interventions To Reduce The Prevalence Of Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting In African Countries*. 3ie Systematic Review 09. 3ie. Accessed November 14, 2021. <https://www.3ieimpact.org/evidence-hub/publications/systematic-reviews/interventions-reduce-prevalence-female-genital>.

Bourey, Christine, Whitney Williams, Erin Elizabeth Bernstein, and Rob Stephenson. 2015. "Systematic review of structural interventions for intimate partner violence in low- and middle-income countries: organizing evidence for prevention." *BMC Public Health* 15(1): 1165. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-015-2460-4>.

Chae, Sophia, and Thoai Ngo. 2017. *The global state of evidence on interventions to prevent child marriage*. GIRL Center Research Brief no. 1. New York: Population Council. <https://doi.org/10.31899/pgy8.1034>.

Cork, Cliodhna, Ross White, Pia Noel, and Niamh Bergin. 2020. "Randomized Controlled Trials of Interventions Addressing Intimate Partner Violence in Sub-Saharan Africa: A Systematic Review." *Trauma, Violence & Abuse* 21(4): 643–659. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1524838018784585>.

Dechtiar, Yovania. 2019. *A systematic review of the evidence that supports gender transformative interventions that address violence against women*. Gillings School of Global Public Health. Accessed November 14, 2021. [https://cdr.lib.unc.edu/concern/masters\\_papers/hq37vt022](https://cdr.lib.unc.edu/concern/masters_papers/hq37vt022).

Dekker, Marleen. 2013. *Promoting gender equality and female empowerment: a systematic review of the evidence on property rights, labour markets, political participation and violence against women*. ASC Working Paper Series 111 [Preprint]. Accessed November 12, 2021. <https://hdl.handle.net/1887/21859>.

Dworkin, Shari L., Sarah Treves-Kagan, and Sheri A. Lippman. 2013. "Gender-Transformative Interventions to Reduce HIV Risks and Violence with Heterosexually-Active Men: A Review of the Global Evidence." *AIDS and Behavior* 17(9): 2845–2863. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10461-013-0565-2>.

Efevbera, Yvette, Dana C. McCoy, Alice J. Wuermli, and Theresa S. Betancourt. 2018. "Integrating Early Child Development and Violence Prevention Programs: A Systematic Review." *New Directions for Child and Adolescent Development* 2018(159): 27–54. <https://doi.org/10.1002/cad.20230>.

Esu, Ekpereonne, Ifeyinwa Okoye, Iwara Arikpo, Regina Ejemot-Nwadiaro, and Martin M. Meremikwu. 2017. "Providing Information to Improve Body Image and Care-Seeking Behavior of Women and Girls Living with Female Genital Mutilation: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis." *International Journal of Gynecology & Obstetrics* 136(S1): 72–78. <https://doi.org/10.1002/ijgo.12058>.

Hartmann, Miriam, Rajat Khosla, Suneeta Krishnan, Asha George, Sofia Gruskin, and Avni Amin. 2016. "How Are Gender Equality and Human Rights Interventions Included in Sexual and Reproductive Health Programmes and Policies: A Systematic Review of Existing Research Foci and Gaps." *PLOS ONE* 11(12): e0167542. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0167542>.

Higginson, Angela, Lorraine Mazerolle, Michelle Sydes, Jac Topsy Mengerson Davis, and Kerrie Mengerson. 2015. *Policing Interventions for Targeting Interpersonal Violence in Developing Countries: A Systematic Review*. 3ie Systematic Review 20. <https://www.3ieimpact.org/evidence-hub/publications/systematic-reviews/policing-interventions-targeting-interpersonal>.

Higginson, Angela, Kathryn Benier, Yulia Shenderovich, Laura Bedford, Lorraine Mazerolle, and Joseph Murray. 2016. *Youth Gang Violence and Preventative Measures in Low- and Middle-Income Countries. A Systematic Review (Part II)*. 3ie Systematic Review 30. 3ie. Accessed November 14, 2021. <https://www.3ieimpact.org/evidence-hub/publications/systematic-reviews/youth-gang-violence-and-preventative-measures-low-and>.

Kalamar, Amanda M., Susan Lee-Rife, and Michelle J. Hindin. 2016. "Interventions to Prevent Child Marriage Among Young People in Low- and Middle-Income Countries: A Systematic Review of the Published and Gray Literature." *Journal of Adolescent Health* 59(3): S16–S21. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jadohealth.2016.06.015>.

Keynejad, Roxanne C., Charlotte Hanlon, and Louise M. Howard. 2020. "Psychological interventions for common mental disorders in women experiencing intimate partner violence in low-income and middle-income countries: a systematic review and meta-analysis." *The Lancet Psychiatry* 7(2): 173–190. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S2215-0366\(19\)30510-3](https://doi.org/10.1016/S2215-0366(19)30510-3).

Kirk, Lucy, Samantha Terry, Kamalini Lokuge, and Jessica L. Watterson. 2017. "Effectiveness of secondary and tertiary prevention for violence against women in low and low-middle income countries: a systematic review." *BMC Public Health* 17: 622. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-017-4502-6>.

Kiss, Ligia, Meaghen Quinlan-Davidson, Laura Pasquero, Patricia Ollé Tejero, Charu Hogg, Joachim Theis, Andrew Park, Cathy Zimmerman and Mazedra Hossain. 2020. "Male and LGBT survivors of sexual violence in conflict situations: a realist review of health interventions in low-and middle-income countries." *Conflict and Health* 14(1): 11. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13031-020-0254-5>.

Knerr, Wendy, Frances Gardner, and Lucie Cluver. 2013. "Improving Positive Parenting Skills and Reducing Harsh and Abusive Parenting in Low- and Middle-Income Countries: A Systematic Review." *Prevention Science* 14(4): 352–363. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11121-012-0314-1>.

Marcus, Rachel, and Ella Page. 2014. *Economic strengthening activities in child protection interventions: An adapted systematic review*. Overseas Development Institute (ODI). Accessed November 16, 2021. <https://odi.org/en/publications/economic-strengthening-activities-in-child-protection-interventions-an-adapted-systematic-review/>.

Marcus, Rachel, Anna Mdee, and Ella Page. 2016. *Anti-discrimination Policies and Programmes in Low-and Middle-Income Countries: Experiences in Political Participation, Education and Labour Markets*. Overseas Development Institute (ODI). Accessed November 14, 2021. <https://static1.squarespace.com/static/539712a6e4b06a6c9b892bc1/t/5764208b03596e8dcd9cf662/1466179730488/19052016+Anti-discrimination+Review++Formatted.pdf>.

Marcus, Rachel, Jenny Rivett, and Krista Kruja. 2021. "How far do parenting programmes help change norms underpinning violence against adolescents? Evidence from low and middle-income countries." *Global Public Health* 16(6): 820–841. <https://doi.org/10.1080/17441692.2020.1776364>.

Marshall, Khiya J., Dawnovise N. Fowler, Mikel L. Walters, and Amanda B. Doreson. 2018. "Interventions that Address Intimate Partner Violence and HIV Among Women: A Systematic Review." *AIDS and Behavior* 22(10): 3244–3263. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10461-017-2020-2>.

McNaughton Reyes, H. Luz, Laurie M Graham, May S Chen, Deborah Baron, Andrew Gibbs, Alison K Groves, Lusajo Kajula, Sarah Bowler, and Suzanne Maman. 2021. "Adolescent dating violence prevention programmes: a global systematic review of evaluation studies." *The Lancet Child & Adolescent Health* 5(3): 223–232. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S2352-4642\(20\)30276-5](https://doi.org/10.1016/S2352-4642(20)30276-5).

Meinck, Franziska, Marija Pantelic, Thees F. Spreckelsen, Luisa Orza, Madison T. Little, Vasileios Nittas, and Vanessa Picker. 2019. "Interventions to reduce gender-based violence among young people living with or affected by HIV/AIDS in low-income and middle-income countries." *AIDS* 33(14): 2219–2236. <https://doi.org/10.1097/QAD.0000000000002337>.

Parker, Ben, and William Turner. 2013. "Psychoanalytic/psychodynamic psychotherapy for children and adolescents who have been sexually abused." *The Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* (7): CD008162. <https://doi.org/10.1002/14651858.CD008162.pub2>.

Righi, Mary Kirtley, Lindsay M. Orchowski, and Caroline Kuo. 2020. "Integrated intimate partner violence and HIV interventions among adolescents in Sub-Saharan Africa: A systematic review." *Trauma, Violence & Abuse* 21(4): 643–659. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7197024/>.

Ruane-McAteer, Eimear, Avni Amin, Jennifer Hanratty, Fiona Lynn, Kyrsten Corbijn van Willenswaard, Esther Reid, Rajat Khosla, and Maria Lohan. 2019. "Interventions addressing men, masculinities and gender equality in sexual and reproductive health and rights: an evidence and gap map and systematic review of reviews." *BMJ Global Health* 4(5): e001634. <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmjgh-2019-001634>.

Russell, D., D. Higgins, and A. Posso. 2020. "Preventing child sexual abuse: A systematic review of interventions and their efficacy in developing countries." *Child Abuse & Neglect* 102: 104395. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chiabu.2020.104395>.

Sapkota, Diksha, Kathleen Baird, Amornat Saito, and Debra Anderson. 2019. "Interventions for reducing and/or controlling domestic violence among pregnant women in low- and middle-income countries: a systematic review." *Systematic Reviews* 8(1): 79. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13643-019-0998-4>.

Semahegn, Agumasie, Kwasi Torpey, Abubakar Manu, Nega Assefa, Gezahegn Tesfaye, and Augustine Ankomah. 2019. "Are interventions focused on gender-norms effective in preventing domestic violence against women in low and lower-middle income countries? A systematic review and meta-analysis." *Reproductive Health* 16(1): 93. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12978-019-0726-5>.

- Shen, Yan, Fei Sun, Anao Yang, and Kaipeng Wang. 2021. "The Effectiveness of Psychosocial Interventions for Elder Abuse in Community Settings: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis." *Frontiers in Psychology* 12: 1791. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2021.679541>.
- Sherr, Lorraine, Katherine J. Roberts, and Natasha Gandhi. 2017. "Child violence experiences in institutionalised/orphanage care." *Psychology, Health & Medicine* 22(1): 31–57. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13548506.2016.1271951>.
- Spangaro, Jo, Chinelo Adogu, Geetha Ranmuthugala, Gawaine Powell Davies, Léa Steinacker, and Anthony Zwi. 2013. "What Evidence Exists for Initiatives to Reduce Risk and Incidence of Sexual Violence in Armed Conflict and Other Humanitarian Crises? A Systematic Review." *PLOS ONE* 8(5): e62600. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0062600>.
- Tol, W.A. *et al.* 2013. "Sexual and gender-based violence in areas of armed conflict: a systematic review of mental health and psychosocial support interventions." *Conflict and Health* 7(1): 16. <https://doi.org/10.1186/1752-1505-7-16>.
- Tol, Weitse A., Vivi Stavrou, M Claire Greene, Christina Mergenthaler, Mark van Ommeren, and Claudia García Moreno. 2019. "Can mental health treatments help prevent or reduce intimate partner violence in low- and middle-income countries? A systematic review." *BMC Women's Health* 19(1): 34. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12905-019-0728-z>.
- Tripney, Janice, Alan Roulstone, Carol Vigurs, Nina Hoglebe, Elena Schmidt, and Ruth Stewart. 2015. "Interventions to Improve the Labour Market Situation of Adults with Physical and/or Sensory Disabilities in Low- and Middle-Income Countries: A Systematic Review." *Campbell Systematic Reviews* 11(1): 1–127. <https://doi.org/10.4073/csr.2015.20>.
- Turner, David T., Elena Riedel, Loulou Hassan Kobeissi, Eirini Karyotaki, Claudia Garcia-Moreno, Lale Say, and Pim Cuijpers. 2020. "Psychosocial Interventions for Intimate Partner Violence in Low and Middle Income Countries: A Meta-Analysis of Randomised Controlled Trials." *Journal of Global Health* 10(1): 010409. <https://doi.org/10.7189/jogh.10.010409>.
- van der Laan, Peter, Monika Smit, Inge Busschers, and Pauline Aarten. 2011. "Cross-border Trafficking In Human Beings: Prevention and Intervention Strategies for Reducing Sexual Exploitation." *Campbell Systematic Reviews* 7(1): 1–50. <https://doi.org/10.4073/csr.2011.9>.
- Waigwa, Susan, Lucy Doos, Caroline Bradbury-Jones, and Julie Taylor. 2018. "Effectiveness of health education as an intervention designed to prevent female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C): a systematic review." *Reproductive Health* 15(1): 62. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12978-018-0503-x>.
- Yount, Kathryn M., Kathleen H. Krause, and Stephanie S. Miedema. 2017. "Preventing gender-based violence victimization in adolescent girls in lower-income countries: Systematic review of reviews." *Social Science & Medicine* 192: 1–13. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.socscimed.2017.08.038>.

## Included systematic reviews (ongoing)

Delkhosh, Marjan, Ali Ardalan, Abbas Rahimiforoushani, Abbas Keshtkar, Leila Amiri Farahani, and Effat Merghati Khoei. 2017. "Interventions for Prevention of Intimate Partner Violence Against Women in Humanitarian Settings: A Protocol for a Systematic Review." *PLOS Currents* 12(9). <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/28856064/>.

Ellis, Julie M., Beatriz Paulina Ayala Quintanilla, Louise Ward, Fergus Campbell, Stav Hillel, Carolyn Downing, Jeanne Teresi, and Mildred Ramirez. 2018. "A systematic review protocol of educational programs for nursing staff on management of resident-to-resident elder mistreatment in residential aged care homes." *Journal of Advanced Nursing* 74(8): 1975–1983. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jan.13700>.

Idriss-Wheeler, Dina, Julia Hajjar, and Sanni Yaya. 2021. "Interventions directed at men for preventing intimate partner violence: a systematic review protocol." *Systematic Reviews* 10(1): 161. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13643-021-01712-7>.

Signorelli, Marcos Claudio, Stav Hillel, Daniel Canavese de Oliveira, Beatriz Paulina Ayala Quintanilla, Kelsey Hegarty, and Angela Taft. 2018. "Voices from low-income and middle-income countries: a systematic review protocol of primary healthcare interventions within public health systems addressing intimate partner violence against women." *BMJ Open* 8(3): e019266. <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmjopen-2017-019266>.

## Other references

UN General Assembly. 1948. *Universal declaration of human rights*. UN General Assembly 302, no. 2 (1948): 14-25.

ACLED. 2022. *Armed Conflict Location and Event Data*. Accessed January 26, 2022. <https://acleddata.com/dashboard>.

Bachelet, Michelle. 2019. "High Commissioner Bachelet calls on States to take strong action against inequalities." *UN Human Rights Council*. Accessed April 21, 2021. <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/Pages/NewsDetail.aspx?NewsID=24265&LangID=E>

Baer, Madeline, and Andrea Gerlak, 2015. "Implementing the human right to water and sanitation: a study of global and local discourses." *Third World Quarterly* 36(8): 1527-1545. Accessed July 29, 2022. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01436597.2015.1043993>.

Bakrania, Shivit. 2015. *Security and justice evidence mapping*. Birmingham, UK: GSDRC, University of Birmingham. Accessed July 8, 2022. <https://gsdrc.org/publications/security-and-justice-evidence-mapping/>.

Becker, Betsy Jane, Ariel M. Aloe, Maren Duvendack, T.D. Stanley, Jeffrey C. Valentine, Atle Fretheim, and Peter Tugwell. 2017. "Quasi-experimental study designs series—paper 10: synthesizing evidence for effects collected from quasi-experimental studies presents surmountable challenges." *Journal of Clinical Epidemiology* 89: 84-91. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclinepi.2017.02.014>.

Brown, Lianne, Kate Macintyre, and Lea Trujillo. 2003. "Interventions to reduce HIV/AIDS stigma: what have we learned?" *AIDS Education and Prevention* 15(1): 49-69.

Chenoweth, Erica, Kyleanne Hunter, Pauline Moore, Tricia Olsen, Jonathan Pinkney, and Heidi Reynolds-Stenson. 2017. *Struggles from below: literature review on human rights struggles by domestic actors*. IIE Center for Academic Mobility Research & Impact. Accessed July 29, 2022.

[https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/2496/Struggles\\_from\\_Below\\_-\\_Literature\\_Review\\_on\\_Human\\_Rights\\_Struggles\\_by\\_Domestic\\_Actors.pdf](https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/2496/Struggles_from_Below_-_Literature_Review_on_Human_Rights_Struggles_by_Domestic_Actors.pdf).

Collins, Patricia Hill, and Sirma Bilge. 2020. *Intersectionality*. John Wiley & Sons.

Freedman, Rosa, and Jacob Mchangama. 2016. "Expanding or Diluting Human Rights?: The Proliferation of United Nations Special Procedures Mandates." *Human Rights Quarterly* 38(1): 164–193. <https://doi.org/10.1353/hrq.2016.0012>.

Freedom House. 2021. "Freedom in the World." Accessed September 8, 2021. <https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world>.

Goodwin, Laura, and Vivek Maru. 2017. "What do we know about legal empowerment? Mapping the evidence." *Hague Journal on the Rule of Law* 9(1): 157–194. <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s40803-016-0047-5>.

Gready, Paul. 2009. "Reasons to be Cautious about Evidence and Evaluation: Rights-based Approaches to Development and the Emerging Culture of Evaluation." *Journal of Human Rights Practice* 1(3): 380-401. <https://doi.org/10.1093/jhuman/hup021>.

Higgins, Julian, Green, Sally and Altman, Douglas. 2011. Chapter 6: Searching for studies. Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions Version, 5(2).

Human Rights Funders Network. 2022. "Advancing Human Rights | The State of Global Foundation Grantmaking". Accessed July 15, 2022. <https://humanrightsfunding.org/oeecd/>

Human Rights Funders Network. 2021. "Advancing Human Rights | The State of Global Foundation Grantmaking". Accessed April 21, 2021. <https://humanrightsfunding.org/>

ILO (International Labour Organization). 1998. *Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work*. <https://www.ilo.org/declaration/lang--en/index.htm>.

Kugley, Shannon, Anne Wade, James Thomas, Quenby Mahood, Anne-Marie Klint Jørgensen, Karianne Hammerstrøm, and Nila Sathe. 2016. *Searching for studies: A guide to information retrieval for Campbell*. Methods Research Paper, Campbell Systematic Reviews. <https://doi.org/10.4073/cm.2016.1>.

Lewin, Simon, Oxman, Andrew., Lavis, John., & Fretheim, Atle. 2009. "SUPPORT Tools for evidence informed health Policymaking (STP) 8: Deciding how much confidence to place in a systematic review". *Health Research Policy and Systems*, 7(S1), S8. <https://doi.org/10.1186/1478-4505-7-S1-S8>

Langford, Malcolm. 2009. "The Justiciability of Social Rights: From Practice to Theory." In *Social Rights Jurisprudence: Emerging Trends in International and Comparative Law*, edited by Malcolm Langford, 3–45. <https://doi.org/10.1017/CBO9780511815485.003>.

Langford, Malcolm. 2018. "Critiques of human rights." *Annual Review of Law and Social Science* (14): 69–89. <https://www.annualreviews.org/doi/full/10.1146/annurev-lawsocsci-110316-113807>.

Merry, Sally. 2006. "Transnational human rights and local activism: Mapping the middle." *American Anthropologist* 108(1): 38-51. Accessed April 21, 2021.

<https://nyuscholars.nyu.edu/en/publications/transnational-human-rights-and-local-activism-mapping-the-middle>

National Human Rights Commission. 2019. "Annual budget." Accessed July 15, 2022. <https://nhrc.nic.in/activities/annual-budgets>

OHCHR. n.d.(a) "Key Messages on Human Rights and Climate Change." Accessed April 21, 2021. [https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/ClimateChange/KeyMessages\\_on\\_HR\\_CC.pdf](https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/ClimateChange/KeyMessages_on_HR_CC.pdf)

OHCHR. n.d.(b) "What are Human Rights?" Accessed July 15, 2022.

<https://www.ohchr.org/en/what-are-human-rights#:~:text=Human%20rights%20are%20rights%20we,language%2C%20or%20any%20other%20status>.

OHCHR. 2012 "Human rights indicators: a guide to measurement and implementation." Accessed July 29, 2022. [https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/Documents/Publications/Human\\_rights\\_indicators\\_en.pdf](https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/Documents/Publications/Human_rights_indicators_en.pdf).

OHCHR. 2022a. *Ratification Status for CESCR - International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights*. UN Treaty Body Database, The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR). Accessed July 29, 2022.

[https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/\\_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/treaty.aspx?treaty=cescr&lang=en](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/treaty.aspx?treaty=cescr&lang=en). OECD. 2020. "Purpose Codes: sector classification." Accessed July 29, 2022. <https://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/purposecodessectorclassification.htm>

OECD. 2021. "In-donor refugee costs in official development assistance (ODA)." Accessed July 29, 2022. <https://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/refugee-costs-oda.htm>

OHCHR. 2022b. "About human rights defenders: Special Rapporteur on human rights defenders." Accessed July 29, 2022. <https://www.ohchr.org/en/special-procedures/sr-human-rights-defenders/about-human-rights-defenders>.

Olson, Rose McKeon, Claudia García-Moreno, and Manuela Colombini. 2020. "The implementation and effectiveness of the one stop centre model for intimate partner and sexual violence in low-and middle-income countries: a systematic review of barriers and enablers." *BMJ Global Health* 5(3): e001883. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/bmjgh-2019-001883>.

Oxfam International. 2014. "Our commitment to human rights." Accessed April 21, 2021. <https://www.oxfam.org/en/our-commitment-human-rights>.

Pundir, Prachi, Ashrita Saran, Howard White, Ramya Subrahmanian, and Jill Adona. 2020. "Interventions for reducing violence against children in low-and middle-income countries: An evidence and gap map." *Campbell Systematic Reviews* 16(4): e1120. <https://doi.org/10.1002/cl2.1120>.

Rajagopal, Balakrishnan. 2003. *International law from below: Development, social movements and third world resistance*. Cambridge University Press.

Reeves, Barnaby C., George A. Wells, and Hugh Waddington. 2017. "Quasi-experimental study designs series—paper 5: a checklist for classifying studies evaluating the effects on health interventions—a taxonomy without labels." *Journal of Clinical Epidemiology* 89: 30-42. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclinepi.2017.02.016> .

Repucci, Sarah. 2020. "A leaderless struggle for democracy." *Freedom in the World 2020*. Freedom House. [https://freedomhouse.org/sites/default/files/2020-03/FINAL\\_FIW\\_2020\\_Abridged.pdf](https://freedomhouse.org/sites/default/files/2020-03/FINAL_FIW_2020_Abridged.pdf).

Snilstveit, B., Vojtkova, M., Bhavsar, A. and Gaarder, M. 2013. *Evidence gap maps – A tool for promoting evidence-informed policy and prioritizing future research*. Policy Research Working Paper 6725. Washington, DC: World Bank Group. Accessed April 21, 2021. <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/16941>.

Snilstveit, Birte, Martina Vojtkova, Ami Bhavsar, and Marie Gaarder. 2016. "Evidence & Gap Maps: A tool for promoting evidence informed policy and strategic research agendas." *Journal of Clinical Epidemiology* 79: 120-129.

Snilstveit, Birte, Raag Bhatia, Kristen Rankin, and Beryl Leach. 2017. *3ie evidence gap maps: A starting point for strategic evidence production and use* (3ie Working Paper 28). International Initiative for Impact Evaluation (3ie). Accessed April 21, 2021. <https://www.3ieimpact.org/sites/default/files/2019-01/wp28-egm.pdf>.

Sonnenfeld, A., J. Doherty, T. Kozakiewicz, L. Khan, K. Garcia, J. Eysers, R. Zalfou, and D. Glandon. Forthcoming. *Rule of law and access to justice: an evidence gap map*, 3ie Evidence Gap Map Report 1x. New Delhi: International Initiative for Impact Evaluation (3ie). Accessed July 8, 2022. <https://developmentevidence.3ieimpact.org/egm/rule-of-law-evidence-gap-map>.

South African Human Rights Commission. 2018. "South African Human Rights Commission 2018/19 Annual Performance Plan". Accessed April 21, 2021. <https://pmg.org.za/page/South%20African%20Human>

Stangl, Anne L., Devaki Singh, Michael Windle, Kirsty Sievwright, Katherine Footer, Alexandrina Iovita, Stella Mukasa, and Stefan Baral. 2019. "A systematic review of selected human rights programs to improve HIV-related outcomes from 2003 to 2015: what do we know?" *BMC Infectious Diseases* 19(1): 1–18.

Thomas, James, Graziosi, Sergio, Brunton, Jeff, Ghouze, Zak., O'Driscoll, Patrick, Bond, Mel. 2020. "EPPIReviewer: Advanced software for systematic reviews, maps and evidence synthesis". EPPI-Centre Software. London: UCL Social Research Institute.

UNFPA. 2014. *The Human Rights-Based Approach*. Accessed April 21, 2021. <https://www.unfpa.org/human-rights-based-approach>.

UNICEF. 2016. *What is HRBAP? Human Rights-based Approach to Programming*. Accessed April 21, 2021. [https://sites.unicef.org/policyanalysis/rights/index\\_62012.html](https://sites.unicef.org/policyanalysis/rights/index_62012.html)

United Nations (UN). 1948. *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*. United Nations General Assembly, Paris, France: United Nations. Accessed April 21, 2021. <https://www.un.org/en/about-us/universal-declaration-of-human-rights>.

United Nations (UN). 1989. *Convention on the Rights of the Child*. Treaty Series, 1577, 3.

United Nations (UN). 2015. Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Accessed November 14, 2021. <http://www.cma-lifelonglearning.org/III/wp-content/uploads/2015/001%20Transforming%20our%20world%20Agenda%20Sustainable%20Development%202030%20EngFreSpa%20AEL%20151004.doc>

United Nations General Assembly (UNGA). 1966(a). *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights*. Accessed November 14, 2021. <https://www.ohchr.org/en/professionalinterest/pages/ccpr.aspx>.

United Nations General Assembly (UNGA). 1966(b). *International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights*. Accessed November 14, 2021. <https://www.ohchr.org/en/professionalinterest/pages/cescr.aspx>

United Nations General Assembly (UNGA). 2006. *Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities*. Accessed July 18, 2022. <https://www.refworld.org/docid/45f973632.html>.

United Nations General Assembly (UNGA). 2021. *The human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment*. UN Doc A/HRC/RES/48/13.

USAID. 2013. *USAID Strategy on Democracy Human Rights and Governance*. United States Agency for International Development (USAID). Accessed April 21, 2021. [https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1866/USAID-DRG\\_fina-\\_6-24-31.pdf](https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1866/USAID-DRG_fina-_6-24-31.pdf)

USAID. 2016. *Human Rights Landscape Analysis Tool: Guidance on Identifying Key Issues and Entry Points for Human Rights Programming*. United States Agency for International Development (USAID). Accessed April 21, 2021. [https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf\\_docs/PBAAE633.pdf](https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PBAAE633.pdf)

USAID. 2019. *User's Guide to Democracy, Human Rights and Governance Programming*. United States Agency for International Development (USAID). Accessed April 21, 2021. <https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1866/DRG-Users-Guide-3.15.2019.pdf>.

United States Department of State. 2016. *Updated Foreign Assistance Standardized Program Structure and Definitions*. Accessed April 21, 2021. <https://2009-2017.state.gov/f/releases/other/255986.htm#PS>.

*U.S. Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Gender-Based Violence Globally (GBV Strategy)* 2019. Washington, DC: Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, USDOS. Accessed April 21, 2021. <https://www.state.gov/u-s-strategy-to-prevent-and-respond-to-gender-based-violence-globally-gbv-strategy>.

Vasak, Karel. 1997. "Human Rights: A Thirty-Year Struggle: The Sustained Efforts to Give Force of Law to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights." *UNESCO Courier* 30(11).

Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action. 1993. In *U.N. Doc. A/CONF.157/23. World Conf. on Hum. Rts., 48th Sess., 22d plen. mtg.*, U.N. GAOR.

White, Howard, and Daniel Phillips. 2012. *Addressing attribution of cause and effect in small n impact evaluations: towards an integrated framework*. 3ie Working Paper 15, 3ie. Accessed July 8, 2022. <https://www.3ieimpact.org/evidence-hub/publications/working-papers/addressing-attribution-cause-and-effect-small-n-impact>.

Yogyakarta Principles.<sup>21</sup> 2017. “Yogyakarta Principles: The Application of International Human Rights Law in relation to Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity.” <https://whatisawoman.uk/TheYogyakartaPrinciples>.

---

<sup>21</sup> The Yogyakarta Principles address a broad range of international human rights standards and their application to SOGI issues. On November 10, 2017, a panel of experts published additional principles expanding on the original document, reflecting developments in international human rights law and practice since the 2006 Principles (The Yogyakarta Principles Plus 10). The new document also contains 111 “additional state obligations” related to areas such as torture, asylum, privacy, health, and the protection of human rights defenders. The full text of the Yogyakarta Principles and the Yogyakarta Principles plus 10 are available at: [www.yogyakartaprinciples.org](http://www.yogyakartaprinciples.org).

## Other publications in the 3ie Evidence Gap Map Report Series

The following reports are available from <https://www.3ieimpact.org/evidence-hub/publications/evidence-gap-maps>

*Rule of Law and Justice: an evidence gap map*, 3ie Evidence Gap Map Report 19. Sonnenfeld, A, Kozakiewicz, T, Khan, L, Doherty, J, Garcia, K, Eyers, J, Zalfou, R, Glandon, D, 2023.

*Mapping Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Achievements to Prosperity, Stability, and Resilience Outcomes*, 3ie Evidence Gap Map Report 18. Prasad, S, van Buskirk, H, Huang, C, Eyers, J, Frey, D, Ahmed, F, Song, B, Edwards, KM, Porciello, J, Snilstveit, B. 2023.

*Mapping energy efficiency interventions*, 3ie Evidence Gap Map Report 17. Berretta, M, Zamawe, C, Ferraro, PJ, Haddaway, N, Minx, J, Snilstveit, B and Eyers, J, 2021.

*The effects of food systems interventions on food security and nutrition outcomes in low- and middle-income countries*, 3ie Evidence Gap Map Report 16. Moore, N, Lane, C, Storhaug, I, Franich, A, Rolker, H, Furgeson, J, Sparling, T and Snilstveit, B. 2021.

*Building peaceful societies: an evidence gap map*, 3ie Evidence Gap Map Report 15. Sonnenfeld, A, Chirgwin, H, Berretta, M, Longman, K, Krämer, M and Snilstveit, B, 2020.

*The effect of transparency and accountability interventions in the extractive sectors: an evidence gap map*, 3ie Evidence Gap Map Report 14. Rathinam, F, Finetti, J, Snilstveit, B, Siddiqui, Z, Chirgwin, H, Appell, R, Dickens, E and Gaarder, M, 2019.

*Improving and sustaining livelihoods through group-based interventions: mapping the evidence*, 3ie Evidence Gap Map Report 13. Barooah, B, Chinoy, SL, Dubey, P, Sarkar, R, Bagai, A and Rathinam, F, 2019.

*Agricultural innovation: an evidence gap map*, 3ie Evidence Gap Map Report 12. Lopez-Avila, D, Husain, S, Bhatia, R, Nath, M, and Vinayagam, R. 2017.

*Social, behavioural and community engagement interventions for reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health*, 3ie Evidence Gap Map Report 11. Portela, A, Stevenson, J, Hinton, R, Emler, M, Tsoli, S and Snilstveit, B, 2017.

*A map of evidence maps relating to sustainable development in low- and middle-income countries*, 3ie Evidence Gap Map Report 10. Phillips, D, Coffey, C, Tsoli, S, Stevenson, J, Waddington, H, Eyers, J, White, H, and Snilstveit, B, 2017.

*Understanding financial agricultural risk for smallholder farmers in developing countries: what do we know and not know?* 3ie Evidence Gap Map Report 9. Barooah, B, Kaushish, B, Puri, J and Leach, B, 2017.

*Intimate partner violence prevention: An evidence gap map*, 3ie Evidence Gap Map Report 8. Picon, M, Rankin, K, Ludwig, J, Sabet, SM, Delaney, A, and Holst, A, 2017.

*State-society relations in low- and middle-income countries: An evidence gap map*, 3ie Evidence Gap Map 7. Phillips, D, Coffey, C, Gallagher, E, Villar PF, Stevenson, J, Tsoli, S, Dhanasekar, S and Eyers, J, 2017.

*Science, technology, innovation and partnerships for development: an evidence gap map*, 3ie Evidence Gap Map Report 6. Sabet, SM, Heard, AC, and Brown, AN, 2017.

*Adolescent sexual and reproductive health: an evidence gap map*, 3ie Evidence Gap Map Report 5. Rankin, K, Jarvis-Thiébaud, J, Pfeifer, N, Engelbert, M, Perng, J, Yoon, S and Heard, A, 2016.

*Examining the evidence base for forest conservation interventions*, 3ie evidence gap report 4. Puri, J, Nath, M, Bhatia, R and Glew, L, 2016.

*Land-use change and forestry programmes: Evidence on the effects on greenhouse gas emissions and food security*, 3ie evidence gap report 3. Snilstveit, B, Stevenson, J, Villar, PF, Eyers, J, Harvey, C, Panfil, S, Puri, J and McKinnon, MC, 2016.

*Youth and transferable skills: an evidence gap map*, 3ie evidence gap report 2. Rankin, K, Cameron, DB, Ingraham, K, Mishra, A, Burke, J, Picon, M, Miranda, J and Brown, AN, 2015.

*Evidence for peacebuilding: evidence gap map*, 3ie evidence gap report 1. Cameron, DB, Brown, AN, Mishra, A, Picon, M, Esper, H, Calvo, F and Peterson, K, 2015.

Human rights programming encompasses a vast variety of interventions and is guided by several international and national legal frameworks. Understanding the gaps and the evidence on the effectiveness of these interventions can help inform policymakers and practitioners on where resources are most needed. In this evidence gap map, we look at two sub-sets of human rights: civil and political rights and economic, social and cultural rights.

### **Evidence Gap Map Report Series**

International Initiative for Impact Evaluation  
306, 3rd Floor, Rectangle One  
D-4, Saket District Center  
New Delhi – 110017  
India

[3ie@3ieimpact.org](mailto:3ie@3ieimpact.org)  
Tel: +91 11 4989 4444

[www.3ieimpact.org](http://www.3ieimpact.org)

