



Development projects may exacerbate GBV risk in communities – Assessing and responding to risk

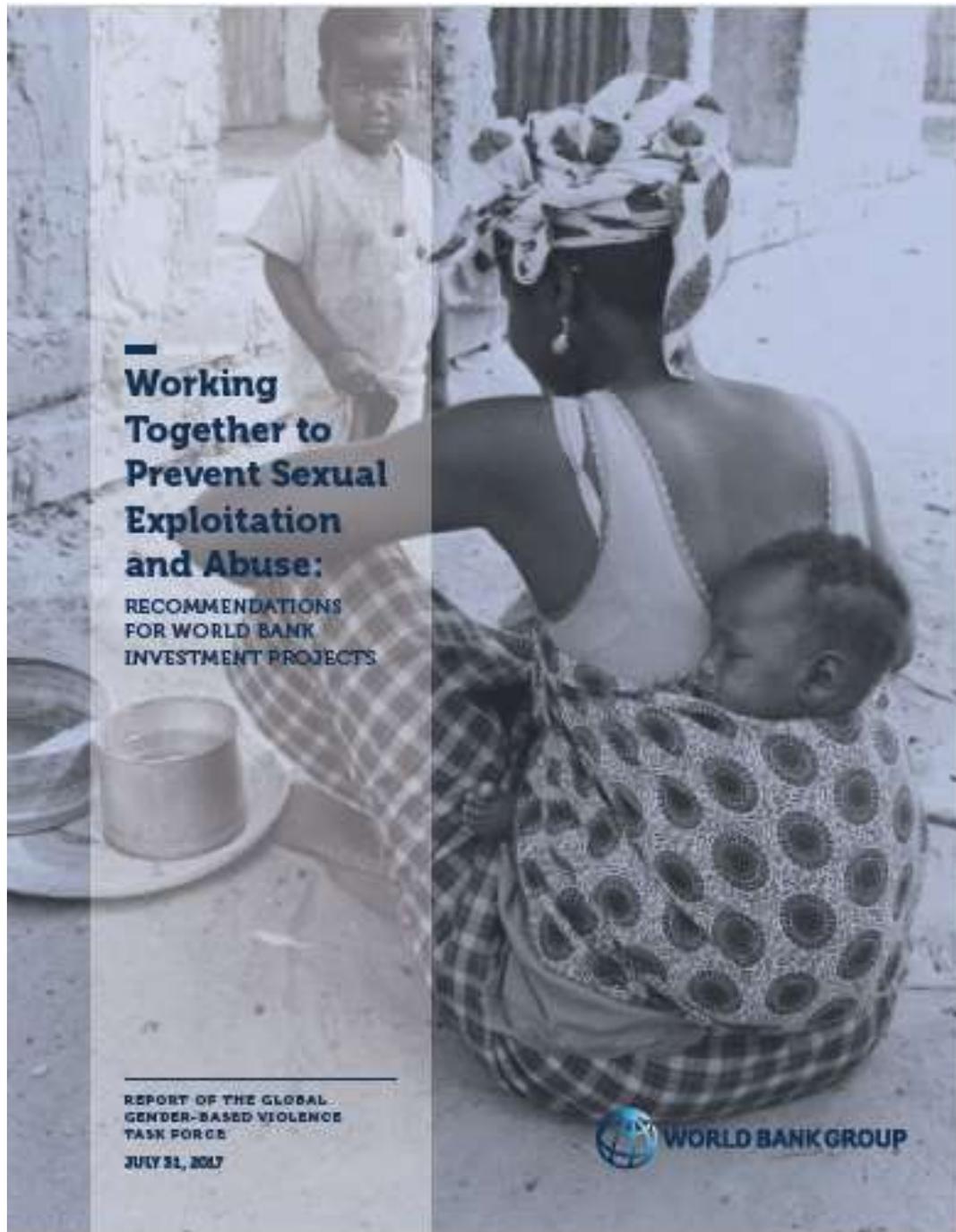
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Panel: Integration of GBV into health and development
programmes

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Global GBV Task Force and Action Plan for Implementation

- Emphasize **prevention of SEA/GBV** through improved project risk assessment, active community engagement and the design and monitoring of systems to minimize risks;
- Aim to **strengthen the speed and effectiveness of response** through well-functioning protocols and remedial actions to enable safe and ethical care of survivors; and
- Highlight the need to **build the capacity of all actors**-- the Bank, government, contractors and communities--to take on their respective responsibilities to protect women, children and other vulnerable groups at risk.
- Anchor all actions in upholding principles of **survivor-centered approaches and global ethical guidelines**.



When risks are not identified or understood, development projects may compound existing risks of GBV in a society or community, or even create new risks

SOCIETAL	COMMUNITY	MALE PERPETRATOR	FAMILY	INDIVIDUAL
WORLD BANK PROJECT-RELATED				
<p><i>National, regional</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher levels of GBV than regional average • Low education levels of national labor force • Limited services; low capacity for service provision for survivors; in particular, limited or no judicial or police services to facilitate redress for survivors • Lack of specific legislation addressing incidence of GBV 	<p><i>Project size</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geographic span of projects and communities that the project affects (e.g., larger projects intersect with more communities and are harder to monitor) • Duration—longer term projects increase risk <p><i>Project-affected population</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small host community, unable to absorb large influx of workers • Rural host community lacking access to services and institutions, low capacity for absorption • Unequal participation of community members in community consultations 	<p><i>Project workers</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not local • Lack of sanctions for inappropriate behavior from employer • Increase in income of workers distorts power balance between workers and communities • Increase in income enables transactional sex and exploitative relationships 	<p><i>Working with only men or women in a household</i></p>	<p><i>Lack of information on how to report project-induced grievances</i></p>

Figure 3: Risk Factors that Can Contribute to GBV in World Bank-Financed Projects with Major Civil Works

GBV Risk Assessment Screening Tool

- 25 indicators of risk factors at national and project levels that can be associated with GBV/SEA
- Score determines whether project presents low, moderate, substantial or high SEA/SH risk
- Tool designed to screen projects with civil works beginning at concept stage

Item Number	Characteristic	Measure	Rating	Numeric Rating	Possible scoring	Low Score	Medium Score	High Score
P# Nigeria (P095003) Rural Access and Mobility Project Phase 2 (RAMP II) - SupervisionProProject States: Adamawa, Niger, Enugu & Osun ject Name Here								
Section A: Country Context - Country NAME								
Country-level violence background								
1	Prevalence intimate partner violence (select the country then in the 'Common Indicators' tab and scroll to "Physical or sexual violence by a husband/partner")	16.2 (2013 DHS)	Lower risk	0	0 (below regional average), 1 (above regional average)	0		0.5
2	Prevalence of any form of sexual violence (select the country then in the 'Complete List' tab and click the "Domestic Violence" tab. Select the "Experience of sexual violence" option, then select "Women who ever experience sexual violence" option)	7.4 (2013 DHS)	Lower risk	0	Higher Risk is having IPV prevalence above regional average per WHO 2013 (See Table 2, Annex 1). Lower Risk is having IPV prevalence below the regional average per WHO 2013 (See Table 2, Annex 1)	0		1.0
3	State Department Trafficking in Persons report (Tier 1-3, with one low and 3 high risk)	Tier II Watch list	Higher risk	0.5	Lower risk is Tier 1 Medium risk is Tier II Higher risk is Tier III and Tier II watch-list	0	0.25	0.5
4	Presence of Peace-keeping mission	No	Lower risk	0	0 is if there is no mission, 1 if there is a mission	0		0.5
Legal context								
5	Laws on sexual harassment (click on the "sexual harassment" tab, scroll to the given country and in the first column, see the response to "Is there legislation that specifically addresses sexual harassment?")	Yes	Lower risk	0	Higher Risk is having no laws on this topic Lower Risk is having laws on this topic	0		0.5
6	Laws on child marriage (click on the "child and early marriage" tab, scroll to the given country and scroll right to see if "child marriage is void or prohibited")	Yes	Lower risk	0	Higher Risk is having no laws on this topic Lower Risk is having laws on this topic	0		0.5
7	Laws on marital rape (click on the "marital rape" tab, scroll to the given country and in the first column, see the response to "Is there legislation that specifically addresses sexual harassment?")	No	Higher risk	0.5	Higher Risk is having no laws on this topic Lower Risk is having laws on this topic	0		0.5
8	Laws on domestic violence (click on the "domestic violence" tab, scroll to the given country and in the second column, see the response to "Is there domestic violence legislation?")	Yes	Lower risk	0	Higher Risk is having no laws on this topic Lower Risk is having laws on this topic	0		0.5
Gender norms and beliefs								
9	Justification of wife beating (Select Country in "Country" menu, --> click on Link to section on wife beating)	35%	Lower risk	0	Lower risk is under the regional average, high risk is above the regional average	0		0.5
10	Help-seeking in non-violence (select Country in "Country" menu --> click on Indicator box --> Complete List --> Select "Domestic Violence" category --> Select indicator "Help-seeking in non-violence" --> select "Search help in non-violence")	31.3	Higher risk	0.5	Lower risk is under the regional average, high risk is above the regional average	0		0.5
National level capacity to respond to Gender-based violence								
11	National action plan on Women Peace and Security	Yes	Lower risk	0	Lower risk is having a NAP in place Higher risk is not having a NAP in place	0		0.5
12	GBV Working Group	National Platform for GBV Coordination and GBV Sub-sector Working Group	Lower risk	0	Lower risk is having a GBV working group with a national and sub-national bodies in place including the project area; Medium risk is having a GBV working group with a national coordination level in place or a few sub-national structures in place; Higher risk is not having a GBV working group in place	0	0.5	1
13	National referral pathway protocol? (no =higher risk)	Yes	Lower risk	0	Higher risk: No national referral pathway protocol Lower risk: There is a national referral pathway	0		1
Country rating:								
Section B: Project Context								
14	Is project in a humanitarian area of the country? Go to Country in the "Countries" tab--> click on Map of the country and view "Maps & Infographics section" and "Updates" for latest humanitarian and emergency situation.	Yes	Higher risk	2	Higher risk is humanitarian or emergency situation in project area Lower risk is no presence of humanitarian or emergency situation in project area	0		2
15	How much infrastructure construction, upgrading or rehabilitation does your project entail? (major = higher risk, medium quantity= medium risk, small amount=lower risk)	Major	Higher Risk	1	Lower risk is No Higher risk is Yes	0		1

Low

GBV Risk Assessment

Community engagement/
consultations

GBV service provider mapping

Integrate GBV risk in safeguard
instruments

Conduct IA capacity assessment

Include GBV sensitive approaches in
GRM

Define GBV requirements bid documents,
including the requirement for a CoC

Address how GBV-related costs will be
paid in the contract;

Ensure CoCs signed and understood

During works, separate facilities for women &
men, GBV-free zone signage

Moderate

All of the above plus:

Develop a GBV Action plan
including an Accountability and
Response Framework, as part of
project ESMP

Consider having a GBV
specialist in the Implementing
Agency

Consider having a GBV
specialist in the supervision
consultant's team

Evaluate the contractor's GBV
response proposal in the C-ESMP
for ability to meet the project's
GBV requirements.

Substantial

All of the above, plus:

GBV specialist in the IA (i.e. the
Project Mgmt. Unit) is
recommended;

GBV specialist in the
supervision consultant's team
is recommended;

Consider oversight through an
independent Third Party
Monitor (TPM) with
experienced GBV staff;

Funding should be *considered* for
the Implementation Agency to
recruit GBV Services Providers.

High

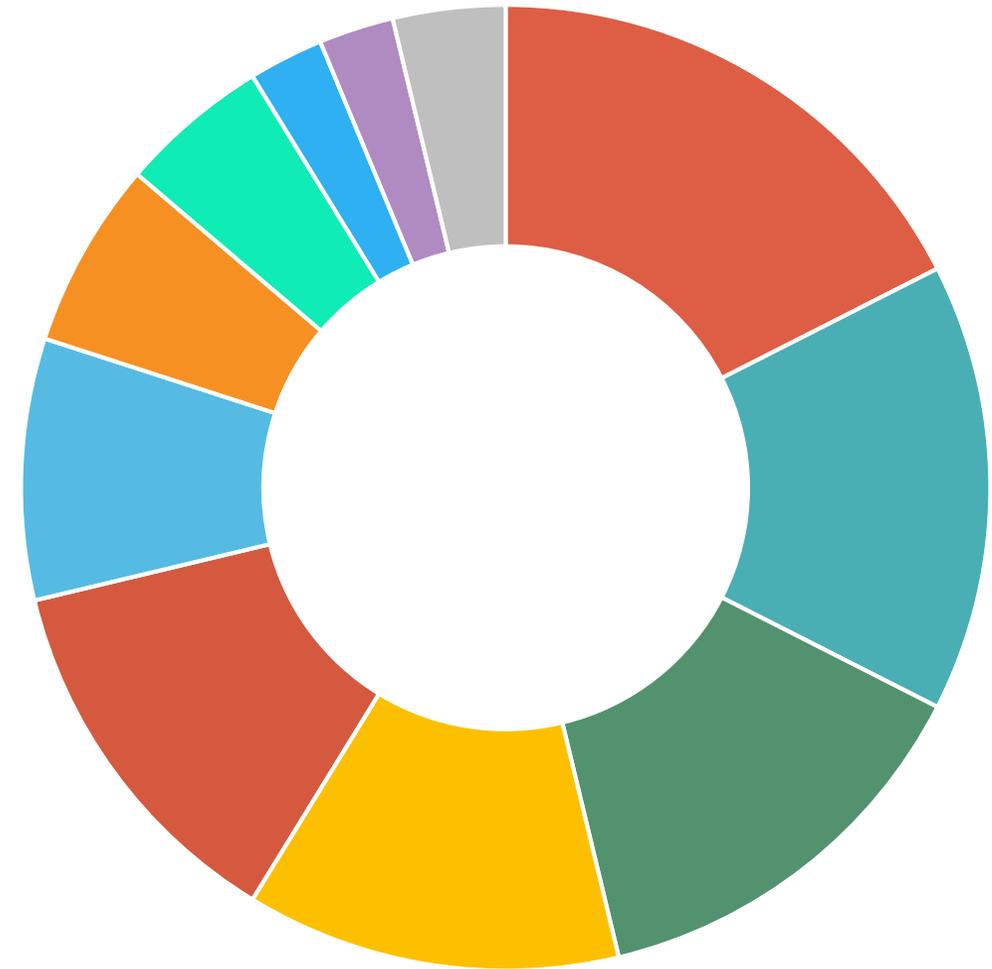
All of the above, plus:

Oversight through an
independent Third Party
Monitor (TPM) is
recommended;

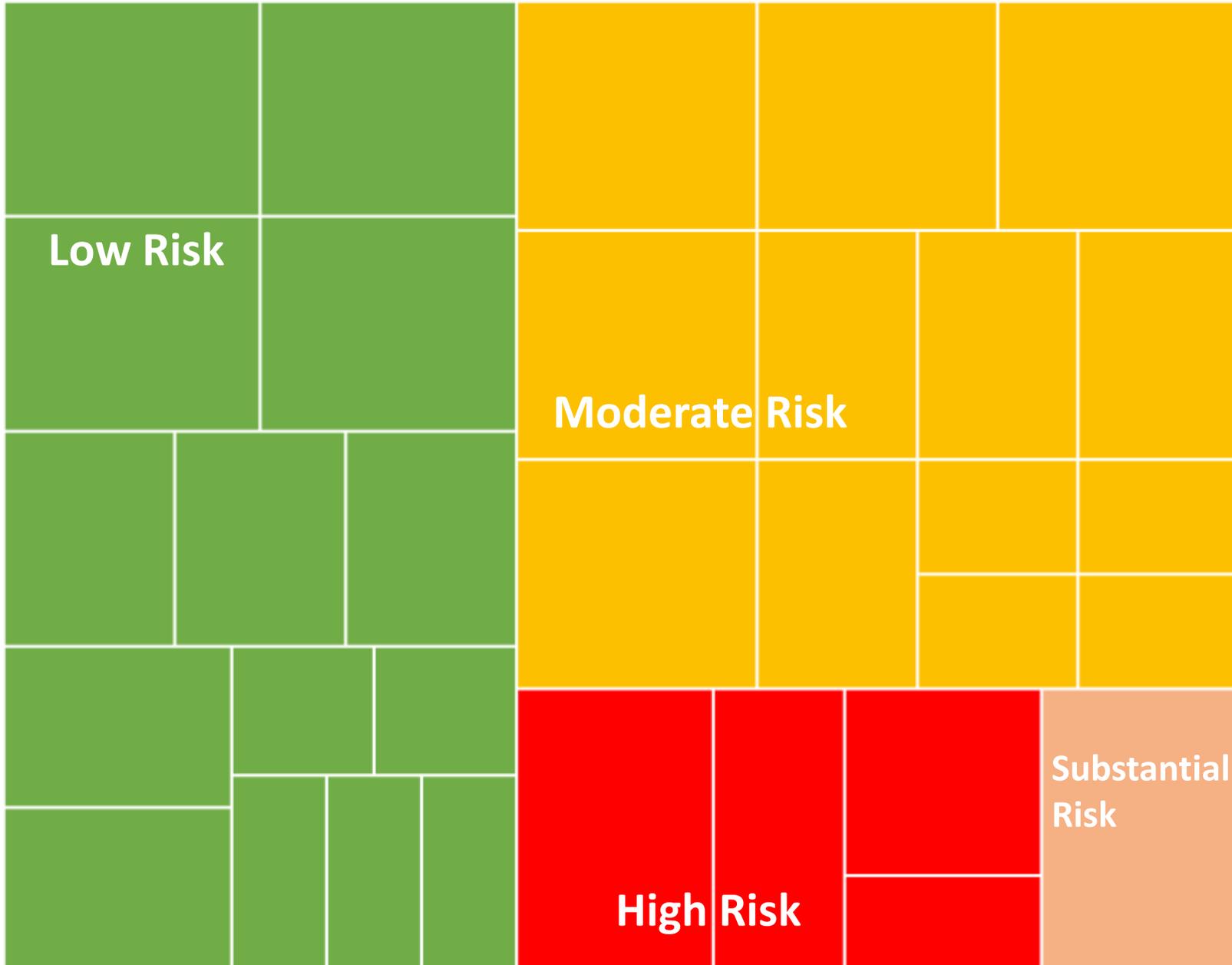
Funding for Implementing
Agency to recruit GBV Services
Providers is *recommended*.

Piloting the approach in the World Banks DRC Portfolio

World Bank
Development
Project Portfolio in
the **Democratic
Republic of the
Congo** spans a range
of sectors

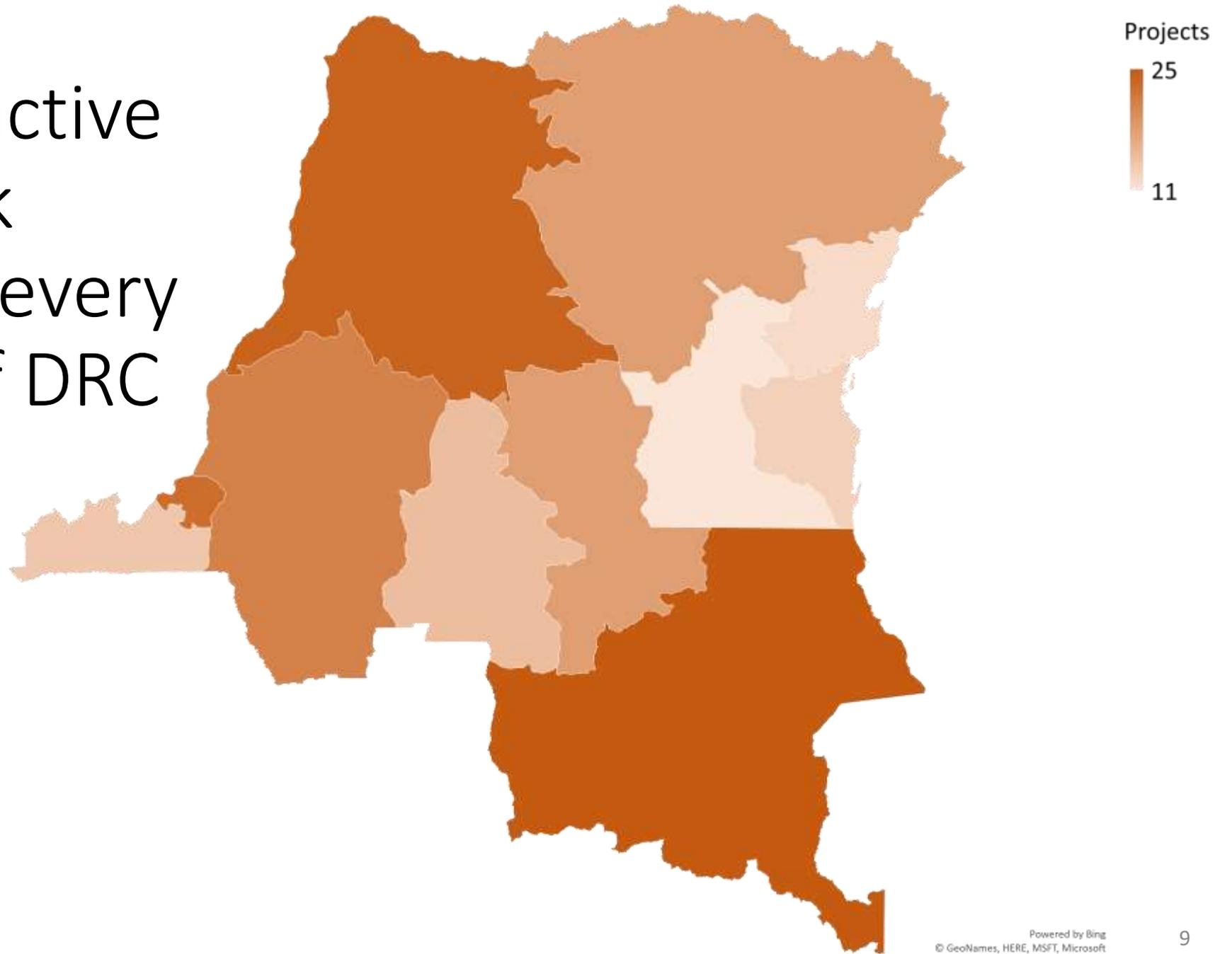


- Agriculture, Fishing & Forestry
- Transportation
- Health
- Industry, Trade & Services
- Energy & Extractives
- Information & Communications Technologies
- Public Administration
- Social Protection
- Education
- Water & Sanitation
- Financial Sector

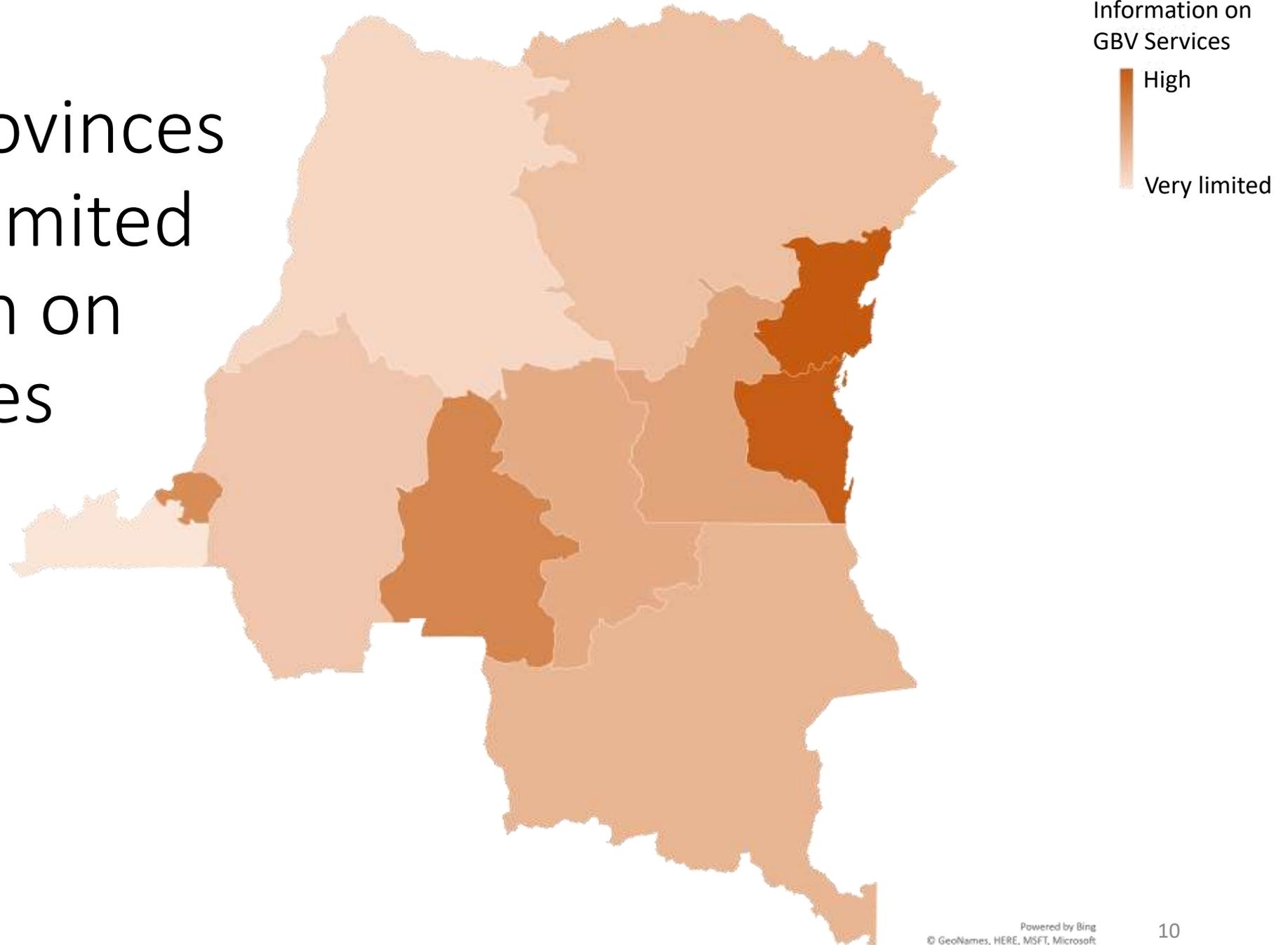


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 Development
 Projects
 Screened for
 GBV Risk

There are active
World Bank
projects in every
province of DRC



65% of provinces
have very limited
information on
GBV services



Every sector can incorporate actions that meaningfully contribute to GBV prevention and response



The mindset shift toward holding development projects **accountable** for their impact on women and girls is a step in a positive direction

Challenges

- Funding for social assessment with expertise in gender based violence
- Buy-in from project leads
- Ambiguity around where the responsibility for prevention and response to GBV begins and ends
- Responsibilities to community to work on GBV in a sustainable manners
- Accountability framework for perpetrators of SEA/SH in contexts with low capacity
- Expectations of beneficiaries
- Operationalization of recommendations
- Capacity building of clients and World Bank staff