



Sexual and Gender-Based Violence:

What is the World Bank Doing, and What Have We Learned?

A Strategic Review

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SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

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Full List of Acronyms

AAA	Analytic and Advisory Activities	ISR	Implementation Status and Results Report
AFR	Africa Region	JSDF	Japan Social Development Fund
AGI	Adolescent Girls Initiative	KOFAVIV	Komisyon Famn Viktim Pou Viktim (The Commission of Women Victims for Victims)
APL	Adaptable Program Lending		
CAS	Country Assistance Strategy	LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean
CBO	Community Based Organization	LEAP	Learning for Equality Access and Peace
CCT	Conditional Cash Transfer	LOGICA	Learning on Gender and Conflict in Africa
CMU	Country Management Unit	M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation
CPT	Cognitive Processing Therapy	MNA	Middle East and North Africa Region
CPTED	Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design	NLTA	Non-lending Technical Assistance
D&R	Demobilization and Reintegration	OCC	One-Stop Crisis Centers
DDR	Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration	ODI	Overseas Development Institute
DPC	Development Policy Credit	PAD	Project Appraisal Document
DPL	Development Policy Lending	PDO	Project Development Objective
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo	PNG	Papua New Guinea
DRP	Demobilization and Reintegration Program	PREM	Poverty Reduction and Economic Management
DV	Domestic Violence	PRIO	Peace Research Institute Oslo
ECA	Europe and Central Asia Region	PSEA	Protection from sexual exploitation and abuse
ECD	Early Childhood Development	PSG	Private Sector and Governance
ERL	Emergency Recovery Loan	ROC	Regional Operations Committee
ESW	Economic and Sector Work	SAR	South Asia Region
FCS	Fragile and Conflict Affected Situations	SEA	Sexual exploitation and abuse
FES	fuel-efficient stoves	SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
GBV	Gender-Based Violence	SIL	Specific Investment Loan
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	SPF	State and Peace-Building Fund
GFCoP	Gender Issues in Fragile Situations Community of Practice	STD	Sexually Transmitted Disease
HIV/AIDS	Human immunodeficiency virus infection / acquired immunodeficiency syndrome	TAL	Technical Assistance Loan
ICR	Implementation Completion Report	TTL	Task Team Leader
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
IDF	Institutional Development Fund	USIP	United States Institute of Peace
IE	Impact Evaluation	VAW	Violence Against Women
IEG	Independent Evaluation Group	VSLA	Village Savings and Loan Association
ILO	International Labour Organization	WDR	World Development Report
IMAGES	International Men and Gender Equality Survey	WHO	World Health Organization
IPV	Intimate Partner Violence		
IRC	International Rescue Committee		



I. Introduction: Why this review?

Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) is the most egregious manifestation of gender inequality. At least 35% of the world's women have experienced some form of Gender-Based Violence (GBV), and numerous men have been victimized as well.¹ Even in contexts of open warfare, the scale of injuries and deaths due to SGBV far eclipses that seen on the battleground. SGBV involves a range of perpetrators and takes many different forms, from workplace harassment, domestic and intimate partner violence, to sexual violence, female genital mutilation, sex-selective abortion, trafficking, and in the most extreme cases, femicide.

The impacts of such violence extend far beyond the individual survivors, affecting households, communities and spanning across generations. They can range from physical injuries, to psychological trauma and loss of livelihood or employment. Economically, survivors of SGBV not only have reduced short-term income potential, they may have immediate and long-term medical expenses or have injuries that reduce long-term income and productivity. These costs can add up to substantial proportions of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)². The inter-generational impacts of

1 A 2013 global review by the WHO estimates that 35% of women have experienced intimate partner violence or sexual violence by a non-partner (WHO 2013). Over time, cross-country studies have consistently documented rates of intimate partner, domestic and sexual violence of at least 30% in various countries for women, with lower rates for men.

2 Conservative estimates from Nicaragua, and Chile put the economic costs of lost productivity due to domestic violence between 1.6% and 2% of GDP (Morrison and Orlando 2004). A recent study of intimate partner violence (IPV) in Tanzania found that women experiencing IPV earned 29% less than women who did not, and this increased to 43% less if the violence was severe (Vyas forthcoming).

What is SGBV?

SGBV refers to harm or threat of harm perpetrated against a person based on her/his gender. It is rooted in unequal power relationships between men and women; thus, women are more commonly affected. It is often used interchangeably with 'violence against women' and can include sexual, physical, economic and psychological abuse. SGBV manifests in various forms including physical, emotional and sexual violence, sexual exploitation, discrimination and harassment.

SGBV can be staggering; the exposure of a child to violence against his/her mother in the home or community is one of the strongest risk factors for engaging in violence later in life.³ Children born as a result of sexual violence can face stigma and exclusion in their communities.

SGBV is now widely recognized as a development constraint that falls within the World Bank's mandate. Seminal work⁴ in the 2000s began a conversation on SGBV, which gained momentum with the 2012 World Development Report (WDR) and its subsequent operationalization plan, which includes action points for SGBV. Currently, the Gender and Development anchor is addressing the issue as a key constraint to agency in a forthcoming report. Addressing

3 Studies have been quite consistent on this point. See WHO (2002), Jewkes et al (2002), Peacock and Barker (2012), and Willman (2009), although all are clear to specify that this relationship is not causal or automatic.

4 Some key pieces include: Morrison and Ellsberg (2005), Morrison and Orlando (2004); Bannon and Correia (2006). In 2004, a day-long workshop on the Development Implications of Gender-Based Violence (Nov 9, 2004) convoked a high-level, multi-sectoral steering committee to explore the implications of SGBV for the Bank's work and identify entry points.

SGBV in Fragile and Conflict-Affected Situations (FCS) has been prioritized as a specific commitment of the IDA 17 replenishment.⁵ Most recently, IFC's Women, Business and the Law released its 2014 report that includes a new indicator assessing laws that protect women from violence in 100 countries.

Historically, the World Bank invested relatively little to address SGBV. The majority of the Bank's work on SGBV consists of analytical work, is supported by trust funds, is geographically focused in contexts with particularly intense reports of SGBV and is focused on responding to the problem rather than on prevention. This review identified 38 World Bank operations active in 2008 or later, that either had an explicit focus on SGBV or components on this topic, for an estimated \$22.5 million in investment.⁶ However, it is important to note that \$17 million of this investment is accounted for by one investment loan. Most projects with an explicit focus on SGBV have been financed by trust funds, with an average amount of \$450,000 per trust fund, and a range of \$10,000 to \$2 million.

However, attention to SGBV is growing within the Bank portfolio and diversifying to new financial instruments. Since 2012, 12 new projects with an exclusive or priority focus on SGBV, totaling \$18.6 million, have been approved, including the Bank's first investment loan including SGBV prevention as a Project Development Objective (PDO), to Honduras.⁷ At the time of writing, a \$75 million loan focusing on SGBV in Africa's Great Lakes Region was under negotiation, and a State and Peace-Building Fund (SPF) proposal has been approved for a \$12 million strategic initiative to pilot promising interventions and promote knowledge sharing across six fragile countries. The issue is also being taken up in six recent DPLs⁸ and in dozens of analytical projects. Finally, a small but growing number of projects that are not explicitly designed to reduce SGBV have begun to measure the interaction of the project activities with levels of SGBV as part of the mandate to 'do no harm.'

This report is an effort to take stock of the experience of the World Bank in addressing SGBV, from 2008 to 2013, in order to capture lessons for engaging more strategically on this issue across the Bank portfolio. It is geared

5 A 2013 Independent Evaluation Group (IEG) review of Bank assistance to low-income fragile and conflict-affected states (FCS), highlights the need for more concerted action on SGBV in FCS. The report was still in draft form at the time of this writing.

6 This includes projects or components that include SGBV in the analysis, implementation, or M&E. The instruments covered include policy lending (DPLs and DPCs), non-lending activities (NLTAs, trust funds) and lending operations (SILs, TALs). While a large proportion of work on SGBV by the World Bank consists of analytical work (ESW, AAA), the review does not cover these pieces in detail; see methodology section for explanation.

7 Honduras Safer Municipalities (P130819)

8 All six DPLs were initiated in 2012 or 2013. Five focus on subnational governments in Brazil, and one on Colombia. See Annex 3 for an overview.

Key Definitions

- **Gender-based violence (GBV)** occurs as a cause and consequence of gender inequities. It includes a range of violent acts mainly committed by males against females, within the context of women and girls subordinate status in society, and often serves to retain this unequal balance (Human Rights Watch, 1996). This does not mean that all acts against a woman are gender-based violence, or that all victims of gender-based violence are female. The surrounding circumstances where men are victim of sexual violence could be a man being harassed, beaten or killed because they do not conform to view of masculinity, which are accepted by the society (UNHCR, 2003).
- **Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV)** includes sexual violence, physical violence, emotional and psychological violence, harmful traditional practices and socio-economic violence targeted at individuals or groups on the basis of their gender.
- **Domestic violence (DV)** and emotional abuse are behaviors used by one person in a relationship to control the other. Partners may be married or not married; heterosexual, gay, or lesbian; living together, separated or dating.
- **Intimate partner violence (IPV)** refers to behavior by an intimate partner or ex-partner that causes physical, sexual or psychological harm, including physical aggression, sexual coercion, psychological abuse and controlling behaviors.
- **Violence against women (VAW)** is any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or mental harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life.
- **Sexual violence** is any sexual act, attempt to obtain a sexual act, or other act directed against a person's sexuality using coercion, by any person regardless of their relationship to the victim, in any setting.
- **Sexual exploitation** means any actual or attempted abuse of a position of vulnerability, differential power, or trust, for sexual purposes, including, but not limited to, profiting monetarily, socially or politically from the sexual exploitation of another.
- **Sexual abuse** means the actual or threatened physical intrusion of a sexual nature, whether by force or under unequal or coercive conditions.
- **Sexual harassment** is unwelcomed sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature.

primarily toward World Bank staff to strengthen the institution's responses to this development challenge. The report begins with an overview of SGBV prevalence, followed by an explanation of the review methodology, and an overview of recent Bank investment by sector, region and lending instrument.

The bulk of the report is devoted to a discussion of the evidence base and current World Bank involvement in key areas of SGBV response and prevention. For each area, the dominant theories of change and available evidence base are described, followed by a discussion of relevant Bank experience in this area. This is followed by a summary of cross-cutting lessons. The report concludes with recommendations for engaging more strategically on SGBV in Bank client countries.



1.1 Prevalence of SGBV

Sexual and Gender-based violence (SGBV) encompasses a range of harmful behaviors perpetrated against a person based on her/his gender. It is based on gender roles and norms that are rooted in unequal power relationships between men and women; thus, women are more commonly affected. The violence can also take many forms including any combination of physical, sexual, emotional and psychological and socio-economical violence. Due to this diversity, various terms and approaches have been applied to the problem of gender-based violence (see text box). This report chooses an inclusive term – SGBV - that covers all forms of gender-based violence, including but not limited to sexual violence, and recognizes that victims may be women, girls, men or boys.

Intimate partner violence (IPV) against women is the most prevalent form of SGBV, and the most frequently researched. Cross-country surveys of women have consistently documented at least a third of women will experience violence at the hands of a friend or family member in their lifetime.⁹ Men interviewed for the International Men and Gender Equality Survey (IMAGES) reported engaging in violence against intimate partners at rates ranging from 25 to 40 percent in the nine countries surveyed, compared to slightly higher rates reported by women in the same settings.¹⁰ Rates in some developing

9 See WHO (2013). The WHO Multi-country Study on Women's Health and Domestic Violence Against Women (Garcia-Moreno et al. 2005) estimated that between 15-71% of women suffer intimate partner violence in their lifetimes. This echoes Heise et al (1999) that one of every three women has experienced physical, sexual or physical violence during her lifetime. Boudet et al (2012, 60) conducted qualitative work in 97 communities across 20 countries, and found an average of 30% of women's groups in each community felt domestic violence was a "regular or frequent occurrence" in their communities.

10 Peacock and Barker (2012).

countries are particularly alarming; more than 80% of women in Uganda and 94% of women in Bangladesh reported some form of physical, sexual or psychological abuse in an intimate relationship.¹¹

Research on sexual violence suggests it is highly prevalent for both girls and boys. Rates of victimization from a series of National Violence against Children Surveys estimate that, among women 18-24 years old, 38% in Swaziland, 27% in Tanzania and 32% in Zimbabwe had experienced sexual violence before they were 18 years old. Among men, about 1 in 9 in Tanzania and 1 in 10 in Zimbabwe had similar experiences.¹² In a study of six cities in Central America, between 3-10% of men between 19-30 years old reported having been sexually abused as a child.¹³

Increasing attention has been given to **sexual violence in conflict and post-conflict settings** in recent years. Studies on the use of rape as a weapon of war have raised interest in the nature of sexual violence during conflict, as well as lasting impacts for survivors. It is now widely recognized that levels of sexual violence may escalate during conflict, and the degree of cruelty may increase, and that these effects can persist long after the formal conflict has ended.¹⁴ In the conflict area of South Kivu, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), IMAGES found nine percent of men and 22 percent of women had experienced sexual violence during the conflict.¹⁵ Likewise, in post-disaster settings, such as Haiti

11 ICRW (2009)

12 See factsheet for full listing of national studies: <http://www.togetherforgirls.org/docs/Together%20for%20Girls%20Sexual%20Violence%20Fact%20Sheet%20July%202012.pdf>

13 Contreras et al (2010).

14 World Development Report, World Bank (2011)

15 Slegh et al (2012).

after the 2010 earthquake, levels of sexual violence tend to escalate, especially in refugee camps where communities and families have often been separated and vulnerable living conditions facilitate opportunistic violence.

The most extreme form of SGBV – femicide¹⁶- kills an estimated 66,000 women globally each year.¹⁷ Many femicides occur within the context of intimate relationships; the World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that 38% of murders of women are committed by intimate partners, compared to six percent of men.¹⁸ However, femicide can also be related to social cleansing when women step outside the dominant gender norms (as in Ciudad Juarez, Mexico), or to harmful marriage practices (as in Papua New Guinea or India).

Sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) has been less researched, but has been flagged as serious concerns in many contexts. The UN defines the term “sexual exploitation” as any actual or attempted abuse of a position of vulnerability, differential power, or trust, for sexual purposes, including, but not limited to, profiting monetarily, socially or politically from the sexual exploitation of another.¹⁹ This broad category can include human trafficking, harassment, and “sextortion,”²⁰ and affects both girls and boys.

1.2 Methodology

This review took a mixed methods approach that triangulated data from the Operations Portal, an in-depth review of project documents, and structured interviews with task teams. The review covered projects that were active as of 2008, in an effort to keep the focus on current projects.²¹ The instruments covered include policy lending (DPLs and DPCs), non-lending activities (NLTAs, trust funds) and lending operations (SILs, TALs). While a large proportion of work on SGBV by the World Bank consists of analytical work (ESW, AAA), the review does not cover these pieces in detail.²²

16 Femicide can be understood as the killing of females driven by misogynist motives. However, it is often broadly defined in practice as any homicide committed against a female.

17 Alvazzi del Frate (2011)

18 WHO (2013).

19 UN Secretary-General’s Bulletin on protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) (ST/SGB/2003/13).

20 Sextortion is a recently-coined term that refers to the extortion of sexual favors by people of authority in exchange for services or goods that they are in a position to provide. Examples include owners of market stalls demanding sex in exchange for market space, and landlords extorting tenants. It is considered a form of corruption.

21 The World Bank had relatively little work dealing with SGBV prior to 2008, and much of this work was analytical. Selecting the 2008 threshold thus meant excluding a handful of projects prior to 2008 that had some component to address SGBV.

22 There are two reasons for this. First, there is no reliable mechanism to identify all analytical work on this topic, since much ESW and AAA

Projects were selected for inclusion using the criteria developed by the Poverty Reduction and Economic Management (PREM) Gender group to evaluate if gender was included in three dimensions of the project life cycle.²³

Selection of projects began with keyword searches of the Operations Portal.²⁴ All available project documents (Project Appraisal Documents (PADs), Implementation Status and Results Reports (ISRs), Implementation Completion Reports (ICRs), grant proposals) were then analyzed for the inclusion of SGBV: i) in the design, ii) in activities directed at preventing SGBV or supporting survivors, and/or iii) in the project monitoring and evaluation. Projects that included SGBV in impact evaluations were also included. In total, 38 projects were identified that had addressed SGBV in some way, or had been evaluated and found to have an impact on SGBV.²⁵

Task Team Leaders (TTLs) were interviewed to add insight to project documents, identify additional projects for review, and generate ideas for future Bank engagement on this issue. **The team was able to interview team members from 25 of the total 38 projects between Januarys – September 2013.**²⁶ TTLs were asked to explain the motivation for addressing SGBV in their project, what lessons were learned that could inform future projects, if and how men were involved, how the project was evaluated or SGBV was measured, and what challenges were met and overcome.²⁷ Interview notes were coded using NVivo software, allowing for themes to be aggregated across interviews.

Estimates of the amount invested in SGBV-related work reflect only those projects with an explicit or priority focus on SGBV. Of the 38 projects, 14 had an exclusive or priority focus on SGBV and thus the full budget can be assumed to

work does not appear in the operations portal. Second, the intent of the review is to inform operations, and analytical work is not all necessarily linked to operations. ESWs were noted during interviews with TTLs when referenced for their use to inform project design. Overall investment in ESW is discussed, and relevant analytical pieces are discussed in specific cases where they have directly informed project activities in-country.

23 PREM Gender reviews and rates lending operations by assessing projects for the inclusion of gender for three dimensions: analysis, actions and monitoring and evaluation. If at least one dimension considers gender, then the project is deemed gender-informed. <http://go.worldbank.org/H14RRU1B20>

24 The keywords used were: gender, domestic violence, family, safety, security, sexual, harassment, victim, abuse, protection.

25 Because the review selected only projects that had an explicit focus or monitoring of SGBV, it inevitably excluded projects that could indirectly impact SGBV. For example, the evidence base for Early Childhood Development (ECD) interventions to impact domestic violence is fairly strong, and the World Bank invests in these types of projects. However, the review team did not find any ECD projects that had SGBV prevention as a focus or monitored the project impacts on it, and so these projects fell outside the scope of the review.

26 In the remaining cases, the review relied only on the project documents.

27 See Annex 4 for the Interview Questionnaire.

have been invested in related activities. For components of larger projects (the remaining 24), it was not possible to determine the amount allocated for SGBV-related activities from the project documents or from interviews with task teams. Similarly, because DPLs do not specify the dollar allocations for different policy areas, it is not possible to determine the amount of the total DPL channeled toward SGBV-related activities.

Because World Bank experience on SGBV is relatively limited, the team undertook an extensive review of the global evidence base in order to situate Bank work in proper context. The discussion is organized into substantive themes that reflect the categories of interventions for which there is strong evidence, and/or increasing investment, in the field. For example, the topic of changing norms around violence was chosen because there is a large body of evidence around this area of intervention. In contrast, the topic of economic empowerment is one where evidence of what works is still thin, but represents an area of increasing investment for many development actors.

The team compiled existing literature reviews on the topic, as well as impact evaluations and academic literature where available. The specific projects mentioned in the discussion of the evidence base have all undergone at least one evaluation. In Section 3, the degree of evidence for each intervention is discussed (type of evaluation, number of projects and contexts where it has been evaluated, etc.) to give more weight to those interventions that have been more rigorously evaluated. Section 3 then discusses relevant Bank projects in each area. This is intended both to

complement the limited knowledge base inside the Bank, and also underscore the need for the World Bank to learn from experiences outside the institution as it engages more deeply on SGBV.

2. Overview of World Bank activities on SGBV

World Bank investment in SGBV has traditionally been quite low overall, but recently has been diversifying and increasing across regions and sectors. This section gives an overview of the regions, sectors and instruments that have been engaged for work on SGBV. The review covers only projects that were active as of 2008 or later; thus the approval dates may be prior to 2008. The full list of projects identified during this review is given in Annex 1.

The number of projects with an SGBV focus or component has been growing (see graph 1). In 2012 alone, eight new projects were approved. In the first half of 2013 when this report was being prepared, four new projects had already been approved.

2.1 Which regions are most active?

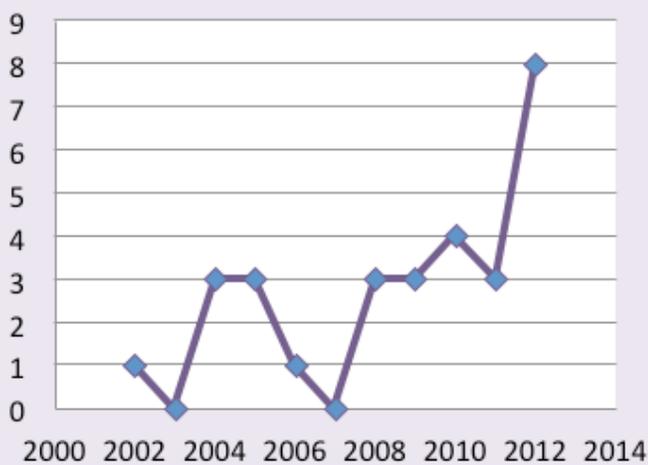
As shown in graph 2, **the largest number of projects either focusing exclusively on SGBV or with components on SGBV have been implemented in Latin American and the Caribbean (LAC) and Africa.** LAC has been home to 18 initiatives; of these, six were exclusively focused on SGBV and the others were components of larger projects (see Annex 1 for the full list). The Africa region (AFR) features 11 projects, three of which have a priority focus on SGBV. It is important to note that some of the Africa projects comprise multiple initiatives within one project. For example, Learning on Gender and Conflict in Africa (LOGiCA) funds 10 individual initiatives in various countries, but counts as one project for funding purposes. The review found no projects in the Europe and Central Asia (ECA) region, and only one in Middle East and North Africa (MNA), approved in 2013.

Investment in addressing SGBV has grown fast in some regions. Seven of the 18 projects in LAC were approved in 2012 or 2013. Similarly, three of the five projects in EAP were approved in December 2012 or early 2013. By contrast, only one of the projects in Africa region was approved in 2012 or later.

There are various potential explanatory factors for the uneven coverage across regions. Some TTLs of projects in Africa said they were motivated to design projects to address SGBV simply by the scale and intensity of the violence in particular countries. In LAC, the increase in activities seems to be related to a rising awareness, capacity and demand on the part of client governments to address SGBV.

It is important to note that the regional lending trends are not reflective of the scale of the problem by region.

Graph 1. Number of Projects with SGBV focus or Component by Year of Approval (2002-2013)



According to a 2013 review by WHO, prevalence is highest in Southeast Asia and the Eastern Mediterranean²⁸ regions, where World Bank investment to date has been comparatively low.

2.2 Which instruments are we using?

Historically, most work addressing SGBV directly has been financed by trust funds, and investment projects have generally included SGBV within components or subcomponents of the bigger project. Graph 3 shows the distribution of the 38 projects and 6 DPLs identified for this review by type of financing. Trust funds have historically been used to finance work on SGBV; of the 14 projects that have SGBV as a priority focus (see Annex 1), 11 are trust-funded. It was only in 2012 that the Bank made its first loan with SGBV as a Project Development Objective,²⁹ and the first DPL with SGBV included in the policy triggers was approved the same year. This review found 21 investment loans containing some focus on SGBV, and 19 of these are components of larger projects. In these, SGBV prevention and response may represent a very small piece of the overall project.

As the specific level of investment in DPL components and investment project components is unavailable, **it is not possible to accurately compare the level of financing for each instrument.** Annex 1 has the available figures for level of investment for each project.

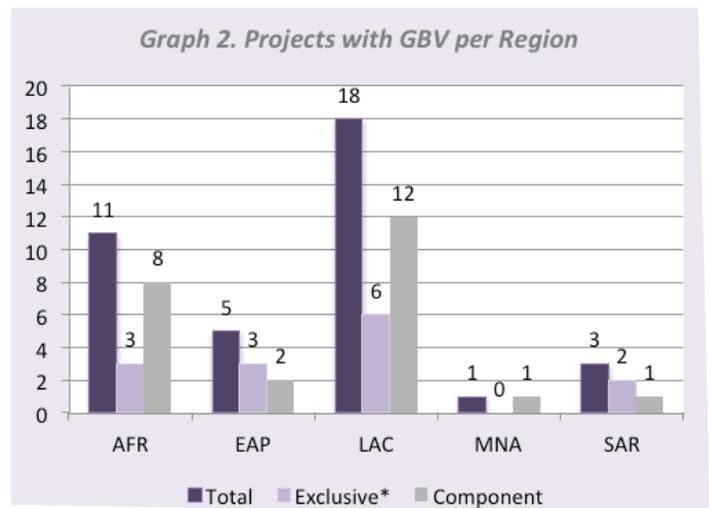
As the area of SGBV prevention and response is still quite new for the Bank, there is an ongoing conversation about the benefits of having stand-alone projects explicitly addressing SGBV (as the Bank has historically done through trust funds) versus mainstreaming the issue within broader investment projects such as SILs and TALs. There was some sense by TTLs that there will always be some need for projects with SGBV as an explicit/priority focus, especially in contexts where prevalence is very high. However, many also felt that stand-alone projects also needed to be complemented with sub-components addressing SGBV within larger projects across a variety of sectors in order to have a more integrated approach across the Bank portfolio.

Trust funds

Most of the projects with an explicit or priority focus on SGBV have been supported by trust funds. Of the 14 projects with an explicit or priority focus on SGBV, 11 have been financed with some kind of trust fund or grant. The average amount for a trust fund on SGBV was \$450,000,

²⁸ The WHO's designated Eastern Mediterranean region includes most of the countries designated by the World Bank as the MNA region, and the Southeast Asia region overlaps significantly with the Bank's South Asia Region (SAR). See WHO 2013 for more detail.

²⁹ Honduras Safer Municipalities project



* Refers to projects which have SGBV prevention or response as a priority or exclusive focus.

with a range of between \$10,000 and \$2 million.

TTLs noted several reasons for relying on trust funds to finance activities explicitly aimed at addressing SGBV. In contexts of armed conflict or natural disaster, **trust funds were perhaps the only way to get needed funds on the ground quickly.** One TTL noted that the ideal situation would have been to use the project to build government capacity by partnering with relevant ministries, but the time required to build the capacity would be time lost in responding to the ongoing violence. Another TTL of a project in Haiti noted that the earthquake had killed ministry staff and severely damaged government capacity to intervene. In some cases, small “innovation funds” from Country Management Units (CMUs) allowed project teams to pilot initiatives that delivered quick results and capitalized on the Bank’s convening power but that did not fall into the traditional range of Bank activities; as in the Nepal and Central America Hackathons held in 2013.

Particularly in fragile situations, government partners often lack capacity or the mandate to work on SGBV. In these cases, **trust funds offered flexibility in working with non-governmental partners with the necessary expertise and credibility to deliver services.** Projects in DRC, Haiti and Cote d’Ivoire, partnered with international Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and local civil society organizations that possessed the needed contextual knowledge, credibility, and track record for implementation. Because of their strong ties to the community, TTLs felt these partners had strong potential to continue to work with the target communities beyond the life of the project. Working with these partners also increased the World Bank’s credibility on the ground, in an area where the Bank is not seen as a leader or even a key actor. In addition, for these relatively small organizations, having the backing of the World Bank appeared to be a powerful tool for mobilizing more support to achieve project objectives.

TTLs also emphasized that trust funds provide a mechanism to work on SGBV in contexts where governments, and/or CMUs, were reluctant to engage on the topic. In some contexts, SGBV, and specifically SV, is a particularly politically sensitive topic. Some TTLs stressed that in these cases, the client governments may not have agreed to a lending operation focused on SGBV, and that trust funds provided the only means of moving forward. In other cases, the hesitance appeared on the Bank side, when CMUs were reluctant to address the topic head-on within an operation. In these cases, using a trust fund was a way to test an approach or explore demand for work on SGBV, either as a component of a larger project or a side-activity to the broader portfolio, without having to take on the risks implied in a full operation.

The key drawback to using trust funds is that they tend to be limited both in terms of available financing, and duration; as said above the average amount for trust funds related to SGBV is \$450,000, and some of them as little as \$10,000 (see Annex 1 for the amount financing associated with each project). They often do not include supervision budget, and so can add more work to a TTL's already-strained workload. They also are often limited to specific geographic regions. Some TTLs felt that the limited funding and time frame of trust funds constrained what they could do. One TTL gave the example, "If the funds are too small or the time frame is too limited, the project may end up just supporting women when there is demand to also do prevention with men."

Development Policy Lending

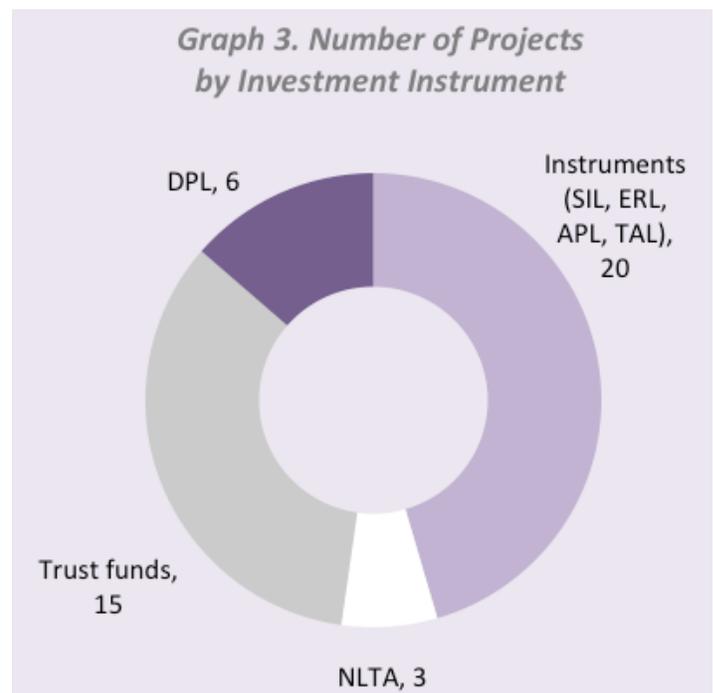
There are currently six DPLs with some kind of SGBV focus. All were initiated after June 2012 and all are located within the LAC region. Because DPLs do not specify the dollar allocations to component activities, it is not possible to the amount of the total loan going toward SGBV-related activities.

To date, DPLs that address SGBV have been mostly oriented at the subnational level, and aim to support the implementation of national legislation dealing with SGBV. Four of the six DPLs work with Brazilian subnational governments to create or support strengthening of institutions for this implementation. A separate DPL via the Transport sector leverages transport infrastructure to promote public awareness about SGBV and increase service provision to survivors by including service offices in transport centers, and using public transport infrastructure as a space for public education campaigns. In Colombia, a DPL approved in 2013 aims to support service provision to SGBV survivors under new legislation mandating these services. A summary of the relevant prior actions is given in table 1. A more detailed description of the components of these DPLs focusing on SGBV is given in section 3.5 and the prior actions related to SGBV are detailed in Annex 3.

Because these DPLs are all quite recent, and all but one have been in one country, it is not yet possible to draw clear lessons on the effectiveness of using DPLs versus other instruments. TTLs were hopeful that they could be an effective complement to projects and contribute to more effective sanctions against SGBV.

Investment Loans

This review found 21 investment projects that include some component on SGBV, and one investment project with SGBV prevention as a project development objective.³⁰ The degree to which the projects address SGBV varies widely, from a subcomponent of a health project to train health promoters in how to respond to survivors, to justice sector projects supporting the strengthening of family courts where many domestic violence cases are heard, to larger components incorporating a focus on SGBV into life skills training within a broader employment project. Section 3 discusses these projects by type of intervention, and Annex 1 gives a full list.



NLTA

Only three of the 38 projects relied on non-lending technical assistance for financing. Generally speaking, NLTA provides a flexible way of financing just-in-time support or pilot initiatives that can test demand for an investment operation. In two of the three cases,³¹ the NLTA supported analytical work that later fed into broader operations or DPLs. In the third case,³² NLTA was used to finance capacity

30 Honduras Safer Municipalities project

31 The projects are: Brazil Social Inclusion and Gender Equity (P132325), and the Philippines Country Assessment on Gender and Peacebuilding (P111250).

32 Haiti AGI (P123483)

Table 1. Development Policy Loans Addressing SGBV

PROJECT ID	PROJECT NAME	COUNTRY	SECTOR BOARD	APPROVAL DATE	TOTAL INVESTMENT *(millions)
P126351	Bahia Inclusion and Economic Development DPL	Brazil	Economic Policy	June, 2012	\$700
<i>Relevant Prior Action</i>	Establishment of the Secretaria das Politicas para as Mulheres (SecMulher), the Secretariat of Women into a permanent secretariat with an improved organizational structure and expanded human and financial resources.				
P132768	Pernambuco Equity and Inclusive Growth DPL	Brazil	Social Protection	June, 2013	\$550
<i>Relevant Prior Action</i>	The state has established institutional mechanisms for addressing violence against women. The DPL will further support the establishment of a Technical Chamber on Violence against Women and the strengthening of the M&E capacity of the GoP on issues related to GBV.				
P106753	Expanding Opportunities, Enhancing Equity in the State of Pernambuco	Brazil	Poverty Reduction	March, 2012	\$500
<i>Relevant Prior Action</i>	The DPL will support the creation of a Permanent Secretariat for Women to replace the former temporary Special Secretariat for Women. By becoming a permanent secretariat, SecMulher is able to more vigorously advance gender mainstreaming in the public sector, while expanding its areas of focus to other key pressing gender issues in Pernambuco—namely the protection of violence against females, gender education, and women’s and maternal health.				
P129652	Development Policies for the State of Sergipe	Brazil	Health, Nutrition and Population	May, 2013	\$1,050
<i>Relevant Prior Action</i>	Scaling up state and municipal government support programs to protect women vulnerable to violence, via a Technical Cooperation Agreement signed between the State and at least one municipality in each of the four (4) regions with the highest concentration of gender-based violence (Sul Sergipano, Agreste, Baixo São Francisco and Alto Sertão) for decentralizing women protection and support programs to the interior of the State.				
P145605	Enhancing Fiscal Capacity to Promote Shared Prosperity DPL	Colombia	Poverty Reduction	Sept, 2013	\$600
<i>Relevant Prior Action</i>	Support the government of Colombia’s recent decree mandating the provision of specific measures to protect women who are victims of gender violence, such as provision of meals, transport and temporary housing.				
P147695	Enhancing Public Management for Service Delivery in Rio de Janeiro	Brazil	Transport	In negotiation (ROC in Oct 2013)	\$500
<i>Relevant Prior Action</i>	Support the implementation of the national law on domestic violence, (“Lei Maria da Penha”) in Rio de Janeiro, using transport infrastructure as a platform for delivering information and social support services that had been previously constrained by limited resources for deployment.				
TOTAL					\$3,900

*It is not possible to determine the amount of the total DPL investment allocated toward SGBV activities.

building to support the needs of government agencies within the context of the Adolescent Girls Initiative (AGI) in post-earthquake Haiti.

2.3 Which Sectors have been involved?

Different sectors address SGBV to varying degrees. The table below details, for each sector, the total number of projects and distinguishes between those that have SGBV as an exclusive or priority focus and those which constitute components of larger projects. The largest number of projects addressing SGBV are implemented by Social

Table 2. Projects by Sector

Sector board	Total projects	Exclusively GBV	Component on SGBV
Social Development	9	5	4
Gender and Development	7	4	3
Public Sector Governance	5	0	5
Health, Nutrition and Population	5	1	4
Social Protection	4	1	3
Energy and Mining	2	1	1
Poverty Reduction	2	2	0
Urban Development	4	0	4
TOTAL	38		

Development (9), followed by Gender and Development (7).³³ The review found a smaller number of projects within the Urban, Health and Justice Sectors, as well as Energy and Mining.

3. What have we learned?

This section reviews World Bank experience by key areas of intervention. Historically, the World Bank has engaged relatively little on SGBV prevention and response, and many of the current projects are too new to offer clear lessons. To complement the knowledge base from Bank projects, the team reviewed the global evidence base for different types of interventions on SGBV. For each type of intervention, the main theory of change and evidence base is summarized, followed by an overview of World Bank experience in this area. The information here is drawn primarily from the interviews with project teams, and from review of project documents, and is complemented by information from impact or project evaluations where possible. A summary matrix is provided in Table 3.

Although interest in SGBV is growing, projects that address it explicitly are few, and generally geared toward particularly extreme contexts. **Several TTLs³⁴ felt that the future of**

³³ See Annex B for table of all project titles by sector.

³⁴ Eleven TTLs mentioned this during the interview. This is notable given

work on SGBV within the Bank was more in mainstreaming a focus within broader projects than in stand-alone projects and in strengthening a focus on prevention. Given the sensitivity of the topic, some felt bundling SGBV into larger projects may make working on SGBV more palatable for reluctant clients. Other TTLs felt mainstreaming was important given the intersection of SGBV with other development issues that projects are addressing. Still others saw it as a small step toward mainstreaming gender more broadly.

3.1 Economic Empowerment

Theory of Change:

Economic empowerment interventions are designed to increase the economic resources available to women in order to strengthen their agency. Economic and sociological theories conflict over what this means for women’s risk of violence over the short and long term, but it is generally argued that over the long term, economic empowerment will increase women’s bargaining power within intimate relationships and society overall, such that they will be able to leave/avoid abusive relationships and challenge social norms about subordination to men.

The evidence base:

While economic empowerment is an inherently desirable outcome, the pathway there is riddled with obstacles that TTLs must anticipate and navigate with care. Increasing income for women provides greater agency and power in household decision-making, but may also trigger resentment if they are perceived as ‘disempowering’ to male partners. For example, programs that increase women’s contribution to household income over that of her partner’s, or that channel women into employment that contradicts traditional gender norms, have been associated with increases in violence, at least in the short term. Alternately, empowering women can enable them to leave abusive relationships or challenge social norms that tolerate violence.

Microcredit programs have often been promoted on the assumption that providing opportunities for women’s economic participation, particularly outside the home, will translate into greater control over resources and decision making. However, the evidence remains mixed. Many of these programs direct resources to women beneficiaries, but this is no guarantee that women will maintain control over these resources or even necessarily be involved in decisions about them.³⁵ Because men react in diverse ways to female partners’ participation in such programs, some

that the interview did not include a specific question on this

³⁵ See Ahmed (2008) and Lemire et al (2001) for overviews.

Table 3. Summary of Key Thematic Areas and Relevant World Bank Engagement on SGBV

Thematic Area	Theory of Change	Key Lessons and Opportunities
Economic Empowerment	Economic empowerment interventions are designed to increase the economic resources available to women in order to strengthen their agency.	Some Bank empowerment projects have demonstrated impact on SGBV when combined with interventions to improve inter-household communication; some CCT programs have been shown to interact with levels of violence. There is a case to be made for designing in SGBV sensitivity up front in economic empowerment projects.
Urban Upgrading and Transport	Built environment affects opportunities for violence, including SGBV.	Infrastructure upgrading combined with social interventions to prevent violence appears promising based on Bank projects in LAC. Transport infrastructure upgrading provides several entry points for raising public awareness about SGBV and preventing harassment.
Sexual Violence in Conflict	Women and men are affected differently by conflict, and gender norms are often in flux during conflict.	Bank experience in conflict settings has demonstrated results in reducing levels of SGBV and in improving response to survivors. The sheer scale of SGBV in some FCS offer entry points for the Bank to be more active on this issue.
Post-Disaster and Displacement	Social control over violence, and state capacity to enforce laws against it, is disrupted by disaster, resulting in a spike in violence, especially SGBV.	The Bank has experience in mobilizing community networks to respond to and prevent SGBV in post-disaster settings. Some lessons could apply to post-conflict contexts as well.
Justice Sector Strengthening and Reform	Discriminatory legal frameworks and lack of access to justice institutions pose obstacles that hinder women from leaving abusive relationships, or from holding perpetrators accountable.	Strengthening access to justice has shown promising results for improving response to survivors, especially of domestic violence. At the policy level, the Bank is becoming more active on SGBV response and prevention through DPLs, but it is too early to draw firm lessons.
Health	Health services are an important point of entry both for responding to the needs of survivors and for preventing further violence.	The Bank has integrated SGBV response and prevention into HIV projects. The health sector offers additional entry points, including supporting broader public health interventions that could identify and serve survivors.
Energy and Extractives	The benefits and burdens of large-scale investments in energy and extractives fall differently on men and women.	Social assessments as part of project identification helped flag SGBV as a problem and potential unintended consequence of projects in this sector. Supporting dialogue among key stakeholders on SGBV helped put in place mechanisms to mitigate these risks.
Transforming Norms	Social norms and beliefs related to gender and family privacy contribute to physical and sexual violence.	The Bank has supported some media campaigns, conferences and ‘hackathons’ on this topic which have helped ‘break the silence’ on SGBV. These events appear more effective when they build on existing movements to encourage dialogue, often provoked by high-profile cases of SGBV.
Education and Early Childhood Development	Interventions with children and parents that develop healthy stress-management skills reduce the risk for future violence.	This review did not find any Bank projects focusing on preventing SGBV through education or Early Childhood Development. This is an important and under-utilized entry point.

microcredit programs have been associated with a rise in violence, at least in the short term.³⁶ Others have found that increasing women's contribution to household income decreases stress for the family and may result in a reduced risk of violence.³⁷ Limited testing of programs engaging men as both business partners and intimate partners in Rwanda suggests that this can contribute to reduced risk of violence and increase the income gains as male partners collaborate in repayment of credit.³⁸

Coupling microcredit with support groups focused on empowerment and self-esteem also seems to protect against violence. An impact evaluation of the IMAGE "Sisters in Life" program in South Africa found that combining microcredit and empowerment initiatives halved the rate of physical and sexual partner violence among participants, and suggested that this positive impact was more a function of the Sisters in Life training than the microcredit program.³⁹ Microcredit programs have not been evaluated for their impact on other types of SGBV.

Increasing **women's access to assets, such as land or housing**, is frequently proposed as a strategy to empower women and reduce their vulnerability, however studies on the impact of GBV is mixed. While owning a non-moveable asset is protective against partner violence in some studies,⁴⁰ other studies emphasize the impact of this and other critical factors: the nature of the property, the timing of her position over the asset, its role in contributing economically to the family, the degree of support from the women's natal family and her partner's employment status.

Conditional Cash Transfers (CCTs) are an area of increasing investment for many development agencies and governments. Most CCTS are not designed with women's empowerment as an objective; a review by ODI⁴¹ found that only two (in Mexico and Bangladesh) included an explicit focus on women's empowerment; in the other cases reviewed, the gender focus was limited to including women as a target group. In cases where female empowerment is an objective, CCTs are directed at female beneficiaries based on the assumptions that (i) economic empowerment of women will improve their bargaining power in the household and (ii) women are more likely to invest money in household welfare than are men.

One concern with these measures is that they can disrupt household power relationships and put women at risk of violence from their partners, at least in the short term.

36 See Koenig (2003) on Bangladesh.

37 Schuler (1996)

38 Sleigh et al (2013)

39 Kim et al (2008).

40 Agarwal and Panda (2007).

41 Holmes and Jones (2010).



Few evaluations have been conducted to explore this, and these have yielded mixed evidence. An early, randomized evaluation of the PROGRESSA (now Oportunidades) CCT program in Mexico found that women receiving smaller transfers were less likely to experience IPV than a control group, but a subset of women receiving larger transfers were more likely to be victimized, particularly when male partner education levels were lower.⁴² Their findings suggest that when the income transfer is large, it threatens the male contribution to the household, and that the benefits men experience from the higher income are outweighed by the sense of 'disempowerment' they feel. A separate evaluation of the urban component of Oportunidades found no evidence that beneficiary women were at more risk of physical violence.⁴³ Over time, the risk of physical violence appeared to decrease: a mid-term evaluation of Oportunidades found that women in beneficiary households were less likely to experience physical violence than women in comparable, non-beneficiary households, but more likely to experience emotional violence⁴⁴ two to six years after the program ended.⁴⁵ Looking at the longer-term impacts of the program (five-to-nine years after implementation), Bobonis and Castro (2010) find that physical and emotional abuse did not vary significantly between beneficiary and control groups.⁴⁶ Overall, Bobonis, Gonzalez and Castro

42 Angelucci (2008).

43 Rivera, Hernández, and Castro (2006).

44 Emotional violence generally refers to intimidation and other forms of psychological abuse, which are often part of the pattern of domestic violence.

45 Bobonis, Castro and Gonzalez-Brenes (2006).

46 They also find higher rates of marital dissolution in the short-term, especially among younger and better-educated households. They offer the explanation that beneficiary women may experience abuse initially, whereupon those with the means of leaving the relationship do so, and achieve the economic means of moving out of the CCT program. Those beneficiaries who are still in the program nine years later may be those with fewer means to leave violent relationships. Another suggested explanation is the dissolution of partnerships with migration.



(2013), find that beneficiary women are 40 percent less likely to experience physical abuse, but are more likely to be threatened with physical abuse, than non-beneficiary women. That is, as time went on, men were more likely to threaten violence than actually use it, which could potentially reflect an equalizing of power relations.

In some cases, CCTs have been associated with decreases in violence even in the short-term. In Peru, an evaluation of the Juntos CCT program suggests that districts where the program was implemented saw a nine percent decrease in physical violence, and an 11 percent decrease in emotional violence, compared to areas that were not part of the program.⁴⁷ A global review of CCT programs by Overseas Development Institute (ODI)⁴⁸ singled out Juntos as the only program impacting on gender relations. This was reasoned to be related not to the cash transfer, but to the linking of the transfers to other services and the willingness of Juntos staff to address the issue in community meetings.

In Brazil, the expansion of the Bolsa Familia CCT program was found to be associated with a decrease in domestic violence, but these effects were strongest for women with higher levels of education. A 2010 study found an overall decrease in violence, using female homicide (among the 15-49 age group), as a proxy for domestic violence.⁴⁹ One

47 Perova (2009).

48 Holmes and Jones (2010).

49 More specifically, an increase in the amount of the cash transfer per woman was associated with a drop in the female homicide rate.

World Bank-financed study estimated that if the program were expanded to an additional 25 percent of women with an average of two children each, the incidence of domestic violence in the municipalities with violence rates equivalent to the national average would be reduced by 5 percent.⁵⁰ However, it is noted that the **observed decrease was concentrated among women with higher education levels; no reduction in homicide is found among women with primary education or less.**⁵¹ This finding is compatible with two hypotheses. It is possible that more educated women are closer to a threshold where independent single motherhood is economically feasible, and Bolsa Familia provides this final push over the threshold. It is also possible that education is associated with greater empowerment, which is as necessary for changing the status quo as the economic possibility to do so. Unfortunately, current data are not sufficient to distinguish between the competing explanations – more qualitative and quantitative work is needed.

Taken together, this mixed evidence suggests that the risk of violence should be taken into account in the design of CCT projects, particularly for households with lower education levels. While some CCT programs have been associated with reductions in violence, especially over the longer term, these impacts are neither automatic nor straightforward. In

50 Perova, Reynolds and Muller (2013).

51 The education analysis is done using number of homicides as the rate cannot be calculated; population data does not include an estimate of the number of individuals at each education level.

particular, there is a need to understand the complexity of factors that are at play in women's empowerment and that can increase the risk that empowerment provokes violence in the particular project context.

Relevant Bank experience:

The Bank has been increasingly active in economic empowerment interventions in client countries, some of which are designed with a strong gender focus. A small number of these projects consider SGBV explicitly.

A microcredit project in Cote d'Ivoire focusing on preventing both sexual violence and intimate partner violence formed Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs). The project combined the VSLA intervention with a series of dialogues focusing on intra-family relationships and gender norms. An impact evaluation showed a positive impact of this combination (see description below). Bank

Gender Dialogue Groups and Village Savings and Loans Associations in Cote d'Ivoire

Violence against women and girls in Côte d'Ivoire remains a persistent problem, exacerbated in the post-conflict environment. According to one community based research project, 60% of women report violence by an intimate partner in their lifetime and, 35% report experiencing such violence in the past year (Hossain et al 2010). Beginning in 2007, the World Bank funded the International Rescue Committee to implement a Village Savings and Loan Association (VSLA) program, which centers on members forming a group and saving money through purchasing shares. The project included an additional component to prevent SGBV, in the form of Gender Dialogue Groups (GDG), which encourage participants to reflect on characteristics of a successful household and train them to develop mutually respectful and nonviolent relationships. Participants, which included both men and women, were randomly selected into two groups: roughly half participated in the VSLA alone, and the other half participated in a VSLA with an eight-session Gender Dialogue Group.

An impact evaluation using a Randomized Control Trial found that the combination of GDGs with VSLAs reduced the incidence of violence against women, although these findings were not statistically significant. The evaluation also found that women that participated in both the VSLAs and GDGs experienced increases in empowerment, financial autonomy, as well as more equitable gender attitudes and household decision-making. Qualitative findings suggest that GDGs were an acceptable approach to engaging men and women to improving shared decision-making, communication, mutual respect, and gender norms, while simultaneously offering economic benefits to the woman and her household.

Source: Gupta et al (2013)

projects have also formed VSLAs in South Kivu, DRC, and combined these with psychosocial support to survivors of violence. These are discussed more in section 3.3.

Several lessons emerge from the Bank's work in promoting life skills and employment for youth, predominantly through the Adolescent Girls Initiative (AGI). SGBV prevention is not an explicit focus of AGI. However, implementing partners in Haiti, South Sudan, Rwanda and Liberia included life skill modules that covered SGBV, sexual exploitation, rape, HIV/AIDS, early pregnancy and other health issues. In addition, all projects took special measures to reduce the risk that their participants would be victimized, such as ensuring that the training centers were not open after dark, and minimizing the distance girls had to travel to the centers.

Several of the Adolescent Girl Initiative projects also measure for SGBV in impact evaluations. The impact evaluations of the AGI projects include follow up surveys with participants two years after the project. Results from AGI Liberia, which did not heavily address sexual health or rights, found no impact on fertility or on contraception, number of boyfriends or incidents of SGBV. However, these evaluations examine the combined effects of the program - including all economic empowerment activities together with any measures to reduce risk of SGBV – so it is not possible to isolate the impacts of the overall program from those of the direct measures to reduce and prevent SGBV.

The Bank has funded some impact evaluations of CCT programs that include indicators on SGBV. An impact evaluation of Bolsa Familia in Brazil was funded by the World Bank, but the program did not include measures to address or monitor SGBV incidence within the project. However, an ESW in FY12 financed a study,⁵² referenced in the above section, which examined the effects of Bolsa Familia extension on domestic violence (approximated by female homicide rate for the 15 to 49 age group). Another Bank study evaluated the impact of AGI Uganda. In this case, the AGI program was run by another organization, not the World Bank, and included a stronger more emphasis on sexual health and rights. The impact evaluation found a 26% decrease in fertility, 27% increase in proportion of those who always use a condom, no effect on reported Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) and a 76% decrease in incidents of sex against their will.⁵³

3.2 Urban Upgrading and Transport

Theory of Change:

Infrastructure interventions have approached the problem of violence (including SGBV) from the perspective that the physical environment affects opportunities for violence.

52 Perova, Reynolds and Muller (2013), cited in the text on evidence base for CCTs, prior section.

53 Bandiera O. et al (2013).

What is termed 'situational prevention' centers on creating public spaces that encourage informal vigilance and sending a message that violence is not acceptable.

"How to bring the social and the physical interventions together was a big lesson. Improving infrastructure in the community brings a sense of pride and has a positive impact on mitigating crime and violence risk. But you need to address the basic infrastructure needs. You can't just jump to the social. TTL, Urban

Evidence base

Urban areas often provide fertile ground for various types of violence, especially when high rates of growth overwhelm government capacity to provide basic services, including security, to residents.⁵⁴ Most urban projects with a violence prevention component have focused broadly on situational prevention, by using design measures that reduce opportunities for crime (for example, street lighting, public telephones, safer public spaces). Sexual violence has been found to be facilitated by narrow paths, vacant fields and buildings, distant latrines, and poor street lighting.⁵⁵ Following from this, there is some evidence that situational prevention can reduce certain types of crime. For example, improved street lighting is associated with reduced vehicle theft and property crime, and to a lesser extent, violent crime.⁵⁶ It could be assumed that some of these impacts would extend to SGBV perpetrated in public spaces, particularly sexual violence; however this has not been established empirically.

The evidence base is much stronger for situational measures that incorporate a social component to change norms and behavior. A recent impact evaluation of interventions in 30 public middle schools in New York City evaluated the impact of physical environment interventions (use of temporary restraining orders, increased faculty and security presence in areas mapped as dangerous by students), and social interventions (consisting of a six-week curriculum to prevent dating violence). The evaluation found that the impact was strongest when the two interventions were combined (a 34% reduction in harassment and sexual assault by six months post-intervention). The physical-environment interventions were associated with increased intention to intervene as a bystander in the case of witnessing harassment or assault, suggesting that greater vigilance offered by these interventions helped encourage behavior to address the problem.⁵⁷

Recently, urban sociologists have advocated for more

⁵⁴ World Bank (2011).

⁵⁵ Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau and City of Cape Town (2002).

⁵⁶ Welsh and Farrington (2009).

⁵⁷ Taylor et al (2011).

comprehensive approaches in cities that address pertinent sociocultural and economic factors through legislative and policy changes and implement complementary programs.

For example, applying a multi-sectoral approach to increase women's safety in cities can combine urban violence, GBV and poverty reduction.⁵⁸ Violence impacts women and men, boys and girls: therefore it is important to integrate women's and men's concerns throughout the development process and more specifically adding gender-specific data when mapping violence. At the same time, specific activities to empower women are necessary to achieve gender equality objectives and ensure women's needs do not 'disappear.'

The issue of SGBV is approached in the transport sector within a broader focus on personal safety. Men and women have differing travel patterns, and therefore utilize transportation options differently. Gendered differences in mobility are related to social norms, and also stem from vulnerabilities to violence. For example, women are commonly less likely to travel after dark than men. The increased mobility offered by new roads and forms of transport can also open up opportunities for trafficking. Women are more often targeted, but boys can also be at risk. Segregating women from men in public transportation, for example in 'women-only' cars on public trains, is often suggested to prevent sexual assault, but this approach has not been explored empirically.



Relevant Bank experience:

In recent years a number of World Bank urban upgrading projects have incorporated a focus on violence prevention, and two of these have addressed SGBV. Urban upgrading projects in Jamaica and Honduras include a strong participatory component that empowers communities to conduct diagnostics of crime in their communities and implement community safety interventions. Neither project is directly monitoring SGBV incidence, although both have baseline surveys and evaluations that include questions on perceptions of safety, which may offer lessons for the design of future projects.

⁵⁸ Moser (2012).

In both cases, activities were implemented that affect the underlying conditions for violence, and can be expected to have an indirect impact on SGBV. **For example, the Jamaica Inner Cities project⁵⁹ included conflict and dispute resolution services provided to the participating communities, many of which were geared toward domestic violence cases.** In addition, parenting support programs were implemented that included a focus on preventing domestic violence.

The Jamaica project also launched a Violence Observatory in 2011 (funded separately by a Japan Social Development Fund (JSDF)) which, for the first time, allowed for disaggregation of data on homicide and injuries due to violence by gender. The Observatory is based on similar interventions in Latin America and involves convening stakeholders from various sectors at regular meetings to share and compare data on violence. In 2013, the government signed an official Memorandum of Understanding with 18 government and private actors - including health, police, actors from the private sector, and non-profits active on the issue – to consolidate the work of the Observatory and its connection to national and municipal-level policy. The fact that data was disaggregated by gender for the first time has allowed for a more focused look at differences in how men and women experience violence, and has informed policy dialogue about how to address this.⁶⁰

In Honduras, the Barrio Ciudad project (P088319) included a strong participatory component that resulted in empowering female leaders to take a stronger role in neighborhood improvement projects, including projects focused on community safety. The project included elements of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) - an approach that aims to reduce situational opportunities for violence via infrastructure improvements - to support interventions including upgrading public spaces, improving street lighting, widening streets, and the construction of soccer fields and sports centers. A mid-term evaluation found improved perceptions of safety and enhanced trust in the project communities compared to the baseline.⁶¹ A JSDF attached to the project⁶² allowed for organization of workshops on crime and violence with NGOs and community leaders, where participants raised the issues of domestic and sexual violence and gained capacity building on social and infrastructure interventions.

The Honduras and Jamaica experiences formed the basis
59 (P091299)

60 The Observatory has been covered in national media. See for example: <http://jamaica-gleaner.com/gleaner/20130920/lead/lead6.html> and http://www.jamaicaobserver.com/news/MOU-signed-to-facilitate-information-sharing-for-crime-observatory_15107249

61 It has not been possible to disaggregate the responses by gender, to document whether women feel safer with these improvements, but there is anecdotal evidence to this effect.

62 P124157 HN Employment Generation in Poor Urban Neighborhoods.

for the World Bank's first investment project with SGBV prevention integrated into a PDO. The Honduras Safer Municipalities project (P130819), to be implemented in a smaller number of participating municipalities for Barrio Ciudad, combines small infrastructure improvements with an institutional strengthening component to support the national government body in charge of guiding, coordinating and overseeing violence prevention initiatives, as well as its capacity to collect and analyze crime-related data. It thus aims to link local policy and data collection to national policy, to ensure that these two levels inform and complement each other. The project launched in 2012, and thus it is too early to draw lessons from implementation.

In the transport sector, a new DPL to the government of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil,⁶³ devotes one of three policy areas to leveraging transport infrastructure to improving the targeting of social services for reducing domestic and gender-based violence and providing adequate protection and support to victims of violence. The actions focus on improving access to the cable car and urban rail public transport systems, using these as a platform to deliver social and economic services to implement the national law criminalizing domestic violence (Lei Maria da Penha). Planned activities include establishing information centers in transport stations, public information campaigns, ensuring that key service centers are connected via public transport, and the establishment of a Women's Police Station, clinic and child-care facility, among other services, within the public transport stations. (See Annex 3 for more information).

What is polemic is when harassment gets to the point of deciding to create separate trains/buses for women. It's effective at preventing harassment... but this really takes things backwards. It can be largely inefficient and costly, as well. This also doesn't address behavior or do anything to deter behaviors. TTL, Social Development

The transport sector has conducted important analytical work that could inform projects in the future. A 2010 report on mainstreaming gender within transport⁶⁴ provides some potential entry points, and interviews with TTLs offer instructive insights. There are some general measures that can be taken in transport projects to reduce situational opportunities for violence and crime that, by extension, can help prevent SGBV. TTLs noted entry points at various levels. First, social assessments conducted during project identification can be an important tool to consult with men and women about their routes and how safe

63 "Enhancing Public Management for Service Delivery in Rio de Janeiro," currently under preparation. This DPL went to the Regional Operations Committee (ROC) in October 2013.

64 "Mainstreaming Gender in Road Transport: Operational Guidance for World Bank Staff." Transportation Papers. March 2010. See page 10-11; 24.

they feel, identify which public transport spaces are safer and why, where harassment occurs most often, and other issues. For example, case studies conducted in Yemen and the West Bank identified verbal and sexual harassment as important constraints to women's access to transport, and recommended including training on anti-harassment for drivers as part of their license acquisition or renewal process.⁶⁵ Harassment and verbal abuse was discussed as an important constraint to women's mobility during two videoconferences organized on transport and gender in MNA in 2011 and 2012, linking Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia and West Bank and Gaza;⁶⁶ in most of the countries this was an important concern, with the exception of West Bank and Gaza where the political situation took precedence over gender-based harassment.

Situational prevention measures can be incorporated into transport infrastructure design, for example through improved lighting, accessibility and safety of bathrooms, and open designs that allow for more visibility. **Bank TTLs emphasized that physical design measures need to be complemented by social interventions to encourage behavioral change.** These can include broader public education campaigns about harassment and assault on public transport, as well as training transport staff in how to respond to harassment.

The question of whether segregating women on public transport is effective in reducing harassment and violence has been part of discussions between TTLs and with clients. In some cases, women's associations have specifically requested this kind of intervention to promote safety. However, some TTLs shared experiences where clients or groups of women rejected the idea of female-only train cars, because it would not directly address the root problems of SGBV. One TTL told about suggesting women-only cars within a new train system project to a client, who responded that this would be a 'step backward.' Instead, the client government preferred to launch a public awareness campaign targeted at men to raise awareness about sexual harassment and assault. In general, TTLs emphasized that the Bank's approach is to suggest to clients that both short-term and long-term options to addressing SGBV in public transport be explored, but that the solutions must be context-specific. Women-only options tend to function as a short-term solution to a broader problem that stems from deeper societal issues.

65 World Bank (2011)b. See full report at http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTTTSR/Resources/462613-1152683444211/Gender_and_Transport_in_MENA_West_Bank_and_Yemen.pdf

66 The videoconferences and materials are available at <http://go.worldbank.org/DX7YB8HOP0>.

3.3 Sexual Violence in Conflict

Theory of Change:

Programs to address SGBV in conflict and fragile settings take as a point of departure that women and men are affected differently by conflict and that social controls that may in non-conflict times serve to reduce violence are often in flux during conflict. Sexual violence may increase both in scale and the level of cruelty associated with it during conflict, and these impacts can extend well into the post-conflict period. Interventions work at different levels (responding to victims, changing harmful norms) to improve the environment for preventing violence.

Evidence base:

Sexual violence during conflict is not a new topic; however the scale of atrocities in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and Rwanda gained such media attention that has elicited demand for greater international response. International humanitarian laws provide the framework for engaging with countries to formulate policies that minimize sexual violence during conflict and protect citizens from armed forces. These apply to protection of civilians during conflict, as well as prisoners of war. The challenge is that conflict stresses security and legal systems, weakening access to justice and the collection of evidence. To increase local capacity for the collection of court-admissible evidence of sexual violence, Physicians for Human Rights began a multi-year training and advocacy initiative in 2011 to train and network regional medical, law enforcement and legal experts.

Immediate responses to reports of high incidents or organized sexual violence in conflict aim to offer protection to survivors and attend to their medical needs. Access to adequate health care may be difficult during the chaos of conflict. Interventions can help identify locations for medical resources, support personnel and address supply needs. Medical staff may lack expertise or supplies necessary to conduct examinations of rape victims; it is also important to identify local support groups specializing in SGBV. Survivors may also have ongoing sexual health issues related to pregnancy and HIV and would benefit from long-term trauma support. Evidence from the former Yugoslavia shows that victims are less likely to report victimization to programs that label survivors as rape "victims" because it contributes to the stigma around sexual violence. A community center for low-income women had a more positive impact, allowing protection, developing a community support network and providing psychosocial support.⁶⁷

Evidence from prevention strategies aimed at sexual violence in conflict or post-conflict is very limited. There is recognition that sexual violence is not inevitable in contexts of armed conflict, and in fact some armed groups encourage

67 ICRC. (2004): 32-33.

Supporting Knowledge Exchange on SGBV in Conflict: LOGiCA

Critique of the Bank's demobilization and reintegration programs (DRP) in post-conflict contexts suggested a need for better understanding of gender issues facing DRP programs and led to the development of Learning for Equality Access and Peace (LEAP) in 2007. From this initiative, the Learning on Gender and Conflict in Africa (LOGiCA) Trust Fund was created in 2009 to explore innovative gender-sensitive approaches in FCS contexts. LOGiCA, a multi-donor trust fund, specifically highlights gender-related issues in post-conflict settings in Sub-Saharan Africa. It has two key objectives:

- Increase gender-sensitive programming in demobilization and reintegration operations in the Great Lake Region by better addressing the gender-specific needs of male and female ex-combatants;
- Generate knowledge and good practice on how to address gender and conflict issues - with a focus on programs addressing demobilization and reintegration, gender-based violence, vulnerable women in conflict affected areas, and young men at-risk in Sub-Saharan Africa

The use of a gender lens in post-conflict settings provides an entry point to emphasize how men and women, boys and girls, are impacted differently by conflict and its aftermath. While this can include SGBV, LOGiCA looks more broadly for innovative activities that generate knowledge and good practice with operational significance on how to address gender in conflict settings. These activities can include gender-sensitive programming in demobilization and reintegration

(D&R) and pilot projects for vulnerable groups in conflict settings. LOGiCA also supports action-oriented research and impact evaluations to build evidence on what works that can ultimately be translated into concrete recommendations for future interventions. Additionally, LOGiCA conducts analytical projects that have provided guidance for ISN or country assistance strategies in South Sudan, Somalia, Sudan, Cote d'Ivoire, and Rwanda, highlighting key gender issues that can include SSGBV.

LOGiCA is addressing a gap in knowledge and activities focused on gender in post-conflict settings. This is particularly important if development is to be sustainable and contribute to social stability. As TTLs emphasized, SGBV is always found in contexts of social disruption caused by conflict or natural disaster. SGBV may appear higher in these contexts if there is heightened awareness of the issue or reporting improves. It is in this dynamic context that LOGiCA seeks to learn about gendered needs and innovative responses in Sub-Saharan Africa. LOGiCA has funded follow up research of IRC projects in DRC and Cote d'Ivoire. It has also partnered with Promundo, Heal Africa and CARE Burundi to develop curriculum to engage men and boys to mitigate SGBV in post-conflict settings. LOGiCA further supports learning and dissemination events to share emerging findings and to convene practitioners, academics, policymakers and other stakeholders to promote and expand dialogue surrounding SGBV and other gender and conflict issues.

their members to avoid it.⁶⁸ Some of this work has looked at contextual factors that influence whether armed groups will employ rape as a strategic tool in the conflict, and/or for building social cohesion among their members. Others have focused on reducing impunity in post-conflict situations where institutions and social norms that would normally prevent violence have broken down⁶⁹ (see section 3.5 on Justice interventions). Again, evidence for programmatic responses in these contexts is primarily anecdotal. In this field, the World Bank has been a leader with initiatives in Burundi and Cote d'Ivoire (see below and section 3.1).

Relevant Bank experience:

Some of the Bank's strongest experience in SGBV prevention and response has been in fragile and conflict-affected settings in Africa (Africa's Great Lakes region

68 Wood (2009), Cohen (2013).

69 A PRIO report (Nordås 2013) offers several recommendations in this regard, including changing norms, especially for how survivors are perceived and treated in their communities; creating safer spaces; improving reporting and monitoring, including protecting witnesses; ending impunity to increase the likelihood perpetrators will be punished; assuring accountability within military forces and mitigating sexual violence after war in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) processes and security sector reform.

and Cote d'Ivoire). TTLs of these projects noted that their primary motivation for starting the project was a concern that violence had become so extreme that it simply could not be ignored. As one TTL in DRC put it, "if you work in this context and you work on gender, you have to address SGBV." These projects combined provision of essential services to survivors with initiative to raise awareness of sexual violence in conflict. These projects have all undergone impact evaluations and offer lessons useful for developing components for addressing SGBV within larger projects and beyond FCS.

The Addressing GBV in South Kivu (DRC) project was one of the first in the World Bank to work directly with survivors of sexual violence in conflict. This project targeted both survivors of SGBV as well as other vulnerable groups including widows and female household heads. Working with the International Rescue Committee (IRC) as an implementing agency, the project provided health and psychosocial support to nearly 4,000 survivors, created 114 Village and Savings Loan Associations to help restore livelihoods, and built partnerships with local leaders to raise awareness about preventing SGBV and supporting survivors. A mental health pilot within this project provided

Gender Issues in Fragile Situations Community of Practice (GFCoP)

A World Bank community of practice (GFCoP) was developed to focus on the nexus of gender and conflict and fragility as part of a BNPP grant. The goal of this knowledge exchange and learning (K&L) initiative is to showcase women's access to resources, rights and voice and how that access can contribute toward achieving and maintaining development, peace and security. It specifically addresses SGBV through the lens of access to rights through legal and social empowerment.

The GFCoP, currently with 276 members, held an online discussion titled Law, Justice and Women's Rights: Sexual and Gender-based Violence in the Context of Conflict and Fragility from July 22 - August 11, 2013. The online discussion brought together a diverse group of people from different backgrounds and regions from academia, women's organizations, civil society groups and development practitioners at the local, national and international levels. The three-week discussion covered three topics: 1) Relevance – Why is Addressing SGBV in Conflict and Fragile Settings Important? 2) Current Efforts – What is being done? 3) Future Actions – What can we do? This discussion contributed to a policy paper being developed on the same topic and other Bank-wide activities on gender in FCS.

Cognitive Processing Therapy (CPT), a group-based trauma-healing intervention, to a group of participants. An impact evaluation found that those receiving CPT were found to have better mental and physical health outcomes than a control group receiving traditional one-on-one counseling.⁷⁰

3.4 Post-Disaster and Displacement

Theory of Change:

Similar to interventions in conflict settings, these interventions are based on the observation that social control over violence, and state capacity to enforce laws against it, is disrupted by disaster, resulting in a spike in violence, especially SGBV. They posit that interventions to strengthen the capacity of organizations on the ground to respond to this violence can help repair the social fabric (or at least keep it from deteriorating further) and build the necessary social foundations for post-disaster recovery.

Evidence base:

Much of the (limited) evidence base for sexual violence in conflict is often applied to post-disaster and displacement settings; however, there are important differences between these two types of contexts. The first difference is that natural disasters tend to be infrequent events that are over within a period of hours or days, while conflict can extend over years or even generations. Second,

⁷⁰ Bass et al. Controlled Trial of Psychotherapy for Congolese Survivors of Sexual Violence, *New England Journal of Medicine*, 2013; 368:2182-91.

existing social support mechanisms are more readily mobilized to respond to a natural disaster, especially in the immediate aftermath, while these capacities are likely to be undermined and eroded by conflict. In contexts where both natural disasters and violent conflict have been experienced, such as Aceh, Indonesia and Sri Lanka, natural disasters (a tsunami) provoked an outpouring of solidarity, whereas the prolonged conflict undermined social networks and exacerbated trauma.⁷¹

Certain commonalities in the response to both types of contexts have been observed.

The IRC recently evaluated their training and mentoring of field-based practitioners in DRC and Haiti from 2011-2012.⁷² IRC's program model is intended for use in the first 12 weeks following an acute crisis with explicit attention to GBV, women and girls. Comparison between the two countries emphasized the importance of long-term commitments in preparedness, investments in staff skill building and senior-level commitment. Staff in North Kivu felt more confident in their ability to enact rapid programming due to longer engagement while gaps in leadership in Haiti resulted in weaknesses in the team's response to tropic storm season. Teams and partners in both countries highlighted the need for stronger tools and support for case management in emergencies, as well as increased involvement of external actors, particularly state actors, for assessment and mitigating risks to women and girls.

Displaced women are particularly vulnerable, and may adopt new strategies to provide for themselves and their families that place them at risk for victimization, including sexual exploitation and abuse, rape and domestic violence. Without safe economic opportunities, displaced women employ strategies such as prostitution, trading sex for food and leaving the relative safety of refugee camps to collect firewood to cook with or to sell. The Women's Refugee Commission undertook research (2009) to determine whether programs set up to provide women with safe, alternative livelihoods do in fact reduce their risk of exposure to violence. The report found a weak evidence base linking women's increased economic opportunities and a reduction in GBV in contexts of displacement, as well as different methods for evaluating the effectiveness of reducing women's vulnerability to violence. It concluded that without economic opportunities, women resort to dangerous and desperate measures; however economic opportunities without built-in protective elements also increase women's vulnerability both inside and outside the home. Domestic violence also increased in the short term, causing the authors to recommend involvement of men in some aspects of livelihood programming.⁷³

⁷¹ On Aceh, see IOM (2006); for Sri Lanka, Somasundaram (2007).

⁷² International Rescue Committee (2013).

⁷³ Ray and Heller (2009).



Relevant Bank experience:

The World Bank has a limited but growing number of projects in post-disaster contexts, and a smaller number addressing displaced populations. The evidence that violence can increase dramatically in these environments, and that women are particularly at risk, has driven more interest in addressing these problems. Several TTLs of projects in these contexts mentioned the need to anticipate this increased risk for SGBV and be able to identify resources to respond quickly and with flexibility. For most of these types of project, trust funds were the preferred means of financing, because they offered more flexibility and could be procured faster than other financing sources. In some cases, small seed funds or innovation funds offered an opportunity for quick, targeted initiatives.

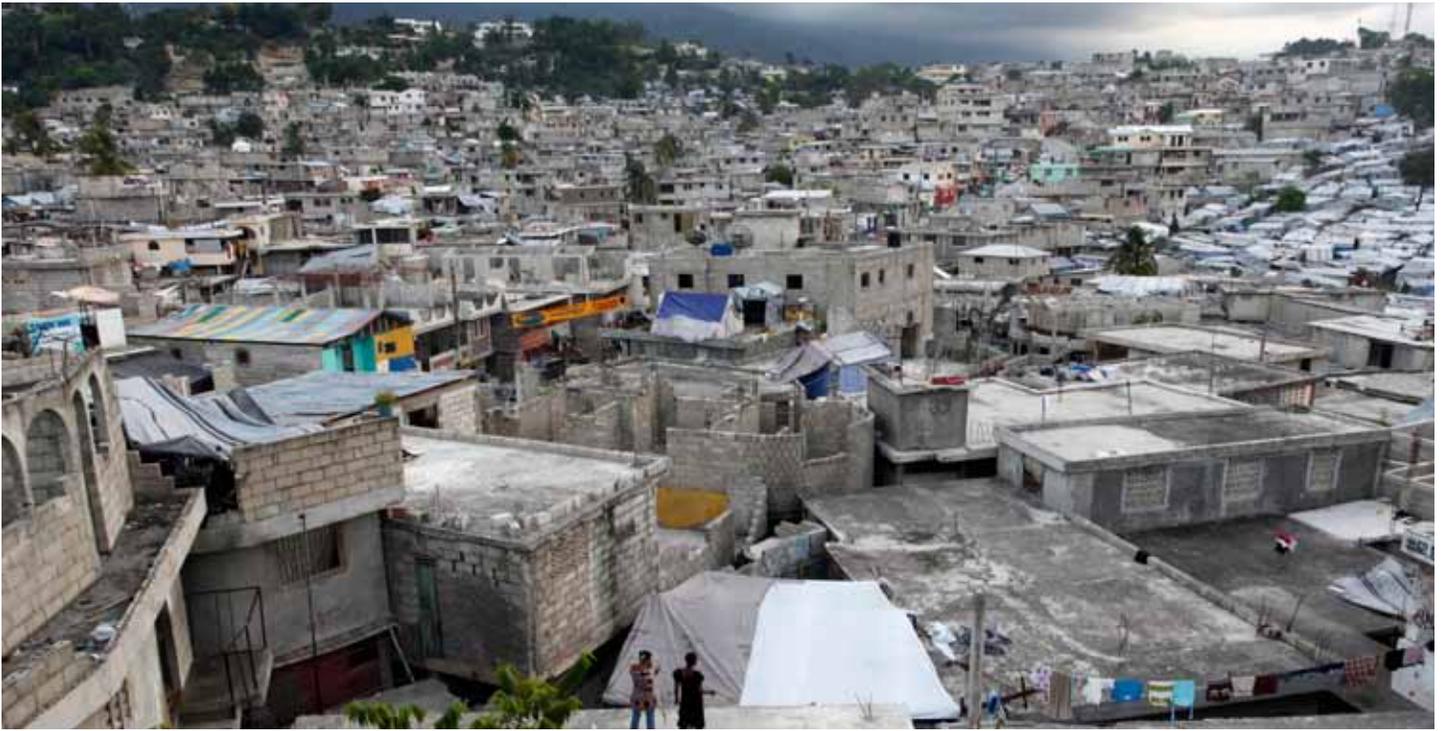
In Colombia, the Peace and Development project (P051306) noted that SGBV incidence was high among the displaced population, and consequently incorporated activities to support social organizations for female survivors of violence, and psycho-social support to domestic and sexual violence survivors. A methodological guide for working on gender issues, including SGBV, with displaced populations was produced and is available for future projects. However, indicators were not included in the results framework.

In Haiti, Women and Girls in Haiti's reconstruction (P128403) was explicitly designed to address a dramatic rise in sexual violence in IDP camps following the 2010

earthquake. The CMU and teams working on the ground during reconstruction wanted to respond urgently and therefore utilized the Rapid Social Response Trust Fund. As the government was incapacitated by the natural disaster, the Bank chose to partner with an international NGO, MADRE, with expertise in SGBV and experience in Haiti and a grassroots NGO, Komisyon Famn Viktim Pou Viktim (KOFAVIV), comprised of SGBV survivors already working in the camps.

The project activities centered around empowering KOFAVIV to respond to violence in the camps. Activities included training KOFAVIV staff in organizational development, M&E, and crisis response; distributing basic supplies (whistles, health and hygiene supplies, solar flashlights, lanterns, cell phones, tarps and rape kits) and a public education campaign targeting women, men and youth in IDP camps. The project made particular efforts to engage men, both as community leaders and as protectors. For example, some men in the communities wanted to be part of the project after their partners or daughters had been raped. They made themselves available to escort women and girls to latrines (the site of many sexual assaults), as first responders to attacks, and to reach out to other men and youth to educate them about preventing violence.

The project also included three workshops linking Haitian grassroots women's leadership with government institutions on key issues related to addressing and



preventing SGBV. The TTL highlighted the importance of this, saying that KOFIV found many obstacles in their work on the ground that could be improved if government institutions were better informed. The Bank used its convening capacity to gather key stakeholders for workshops to suggest SGBV policy and procedural changes. This helped strengthen the links between grassroots organizations and national level institutions.

3.5 Justice Sector Strengthening and Reform

Theory of Change:

Interventions in this area are based on the argument that discriminatory legal frameworks and lack of access to justice institutions pose obstacles that hinder women from leaving abusive relationships, or from holding perpetrators accountable. Strengthening access to justice is seen as one means of empowering women to exit unhealthy relationships and hold perpetrators accountable.

Evidence base:

It is logical to expect that reducing impunity for SGBV crimes would reduce violence. The evidence for this is weak, however, partly due to the fact that few studies have explored this relationship empirically.⁷⁴ Women's organizations have long advocated for stronger laws penalizing domestic and sexual violence, and some of these have been instrumental in broadening the definition of abuse and strengthening protections. However, the implementation of these protections has been weak and uneven, and their impact on behavior has not been convincing. In particular, the link between stronger laws and deterrence of would-be perpetrators is not clear, despite a

⁷⁴ Heise (2011).

common assumption that strict laws serve as deterrents. IMAGES data from 9 countries⁷⁵ found that more than 90% of men across the countries knew about such laws, but nearly equal percentages of men thought the law made it too easy to bring charges against men.

Legislation addressing SGBV varies in breadth and emphasis, and its effectiveness is often hard to determine.

The 2014 Women, Business and the Law report measured the existence and scope of laws covering domestic violence and sexual harassment in 100 economies, finding 76 have established explicit legislation addressing domestic violence but only 32 have specific provisions on sexual harassment in schools. Even less prevalent is legislation on sexual harassment in public spaces - only 8 of the 100 economies examined have enacted such laws.⁷⁶

Some countries have experimented with mechanisms to extend access to justice for women such as specialized domestic violence or protection officers at the district level. No quantitative studies were found for the deterrent effect of laws on perpetrators or on the level of IPV in the overall population in low- or middle-income countries, although NGOs and civil society coalitions have begun issuing monitoring reports. Some qualitative data supports the view that legislation against GBV, even without full enforcement, sends an important message about the non-acceptability of the behavior. However, this has not necessarily borne out in practice: in Brazil, rates of femicide have not decreased even with the passing of one of the

⁷⁵ Peacock and Barker (2012).

⁷⁶ "Women, Business and the Law 2014: Removing Restrictions to Enhance Gender Equality. Key Findings." IFC, World Bank Group. Bloomsbury Publishing, 2013.

most progressive pieces of legislation on SGBV.⁷⁷

More repressive interventions to ‘crack down’ on perpetrators, particularly in the United States, have not yielded solid evidence of positive impact. For example, **mandatory or pro-arrest laws** aimed to boost arrest rates of domestic violence perpetrators in high-income countries have a modest effect on recidivism for some men, especially first-time offenders with no other history of criminal conduct. In addition, studies found that when perpetrators are married, employed or both, arrest reduced repeat assaults but for unemployed and unattached men, arrest increased abuse in some cities.⁷⁸ Those with a history of arrest for other crimes were found likely to re-offend.

Restraining orders are another example where evidence is mixed and only available from high-income countries. No evaluations are available from low-income countries that assess whether and to what extent protection orders help reduce women’s risk of future violence. There is a need for researchers to begin to understand more about the characteristics and motivations of men in developing countries who have orders issued against them and the nature of sanctioned/unsanctioned violence both within and outside the home. Many of these interventions are costly to implement and depend largely on an overall functioning judicial system, which limits their application in many developing countries.

The effectiveness of programs to **train police** is highly dependent on the status and perceived legitimacy of trainers. They are most successful when the use of new protocols are mandated and supported by top officials and when training sessions are taught or co-taught by fellow law enforcement personnel. Such programs also integrate new material and norms into all facets of police training including police academy, in-service training and refresher courses.⁷⁹

Women’s police stations have generated some promising evidence of impact in some countries. These have been widely evaluated in developing countries, and have shown some positive effects such as making the problem of SGBV more visible and increasing reporting. However, they have not shown consistent impact on levels of violence.⁸⁰ A recent World Bank study suggests that in Brazil women’s police

77 There may be alternate explanations for the high rates of female homicide in Brazil, including increased engagement of women in the drug trade. For more analysis see Perova, Reynolds and Muller (2013) and: www.cartacapital.com.br/blogs/feminismo-pra-que/porque-o-feminicidio-nao-diminuiu-depois-da-maria-da-penha-4204.html

78 Heise (2011) cites four studies on the use of arrest to deter domestic violence (p 76-77): Sherman, and Berk, (1984); Garner et al (1995); Fagan, J. and A. Brown (1994) and Marciniak (1994).

79 Heise (2011).

80 Jubb, N., et al. (2010), Women’s Police Stations in Latin America: An Entry Point for Stopping Violence and Gaining Access to Justice. 2010, Quito, Ecuador: Centre for Planning and Social Studies.

Increasing Access to Justice in Honduras

The Honduras Judicial Branch Modernization Plan (2004–2009) demonstrates how the objective to improve the judicial system by enhancing its effectiveness, efficiency, accountability, accessibility, and credibility impacts women victims of SGBV. The project launched mobile “Justice of the Peace” courts in each of the country’s three main cities serving poor neighborhoods. Sixty percent of users of these mobile courts are women, 63 percent are either illiterate or only received primary education. The project also established new unified trial courts in Tegucigalpa and San Pedro Sula that deal mostly with cases of domestic violence and family matters (e.g., child support).

From experience in other contexts, the project team knew that improving the efficiency of the courts and bringing them to vulnerable communities may not be enough to encourage women to approach them. In Honduras as in other countries, women are reluctant to report domestic violence, and in victimization surveys, women are often reluctant to acknowledge abuse by a partner or family member. To address this, the project financed a national campaign against domestic violence that reached 4,110 community leaders of whom 2,223 (54%) were men and 1,887 (47% %) were women. Based on the provisions of the Domestic Violence Law (initially enacted in 1997 and reformed in 2005), the project financed educational materials providing basic information, in plain language, about how to prevent or confront this type of violence. The project ICR notes the significant impact of this outreach and reports the importance of a communication strategy that took the project beyond institutional reform, engaging the media and the public as well.

stations are effective in reducing violence against women in urban areas (Perova et al., 2013). In an urban municipality, where the levels of domestic violence are comparable to the national average, establishment of a women’s police station is likely to trigger a 15 percent reduction in domestic violence. However, the study does not find any effect of these police stations on domestic violence in rural areas.

Finally, some interventions to build on existing informal justice institutions are showing some promise. An increasing number of communities are exploring non-formal ways to sanction perpetrators and to increase rights awareness. Some communities in India, for example, use public shaming in front of the homes of abusive men. In Nepal, paralegal committees of trained local women provide frontline support for victims, educate them about their rights and challenge the culture of silence. Restorative or alternative justice approaches have been employed in many countries, with a recent evaluation of South African’s victim-offender mediation program finding high levels of satisfaction among female victims.⁸¹ Though these approaches are certainly promising, others have warned ⁸¹ See Heise (2011) for discussion.



against assuming the informal institutions are necessarily better suited to dealing with SGBV or to issues that concern primarily women; these structures are heterogeneous, and in some cases can be exclusionary or even repressive to women.⁸²

Relevant Bank experience:

The Bank has had very limited involvement in supporting changes in legislation around SGBV, but is rapidly increasing its engagement in this area through six DPLs. In Brazil, the Bank initiated five recent DPLs and one project within the past few years focused on SGBV. The five DPLs, implemented in four states, include policy actions on preventing violence against women either nested within social and economic inclusion of women or components focused directly on violence prevention. All are aimed at supporting subnational governments to create and strengthen institutions for SGBV prevention and response, within the context of a federal law criminalizing domestic violence (the “Lei Maria da

Penha). The DPLs include prior actions that support the creation of institutions to support the implementation of this law. The DPL in Pernambuco, for example, sets up a Technical Secretary to coordinate activities, and monitoring and evaluation, to address SGBV across various sectors. A DPL currently under preparation for the government of Rio de Janeiro merges transport infrastructure investment with support for the implementation of the Lei Maria de Penha, by providing information about the law and domestic violence on in transport centers, ensuring transport links between service centers for survivors of violence, and establishing a Women’s Police Center, health clinic and child-care facility within the urban rail and cable car systems. (See section 3.2 for more information.) A new DPL under negotiation with the government of Rio de Janeiro at the time of this review focuses on leveraging transport infrastructure to improve service delivery to victims of SGBV and raise awareness about SGBV (see discussion in section 3.2 and description in Annex 3).

The DPLs complement a separate project in Brazil – Strengthening the Procuradoria Especial da Mulher (P129617) – which focuses on institutional capacity building of Procuradoria, an institution within the Brazilian Congress that was introduced in 2009. Under an Institutional Development Fund (IDF), the Bank is supporting the

strengthening of the institutional capacity of Procuradoria Especial da Mulher to promote and monitor laws and policies addressing gender issues in Brazil – one of the declared focus areas is violence against women.

In Colombia, the Bank negotiated a DPL in July 2013 to support the implementation of national reforms to deliver services to victims of gender-based violence. The DPL complements a national law passed in 2008 criminalizing domestic violence, and a series of decrees that mandate the provision of services to protect victims, including meals, transport and temporary shelter. They also complement new guidelines launched in 2013 to guarantee a life free of violence. (See Annex 3 for details).

Bank TTLs are increasingly taking advantage of the justice sector as an entry point to address SGBV, especially domestic violence, through access to justice initiatives. Four projects now include components to reduce

⁸² Pouligny (2011).

impunity for perpetrators and improve access to justice for victims (see Annex 1). In general, TTLs interviewed for this review did not use the term SGBV to refer to their work, but preferred to frame the issue in terms of making public institutions more accountable to women - or more specifically - increasing women's "access to justice." The concept of access to justice, as defined by the Bank's Justice for the Poor program, "focuses on two basic objectives of a legal system: (1) that it is accessible to people from all levels of society; and (2) that it is able to provide fair decisions and rules for people from all levels of society, either individually or collectively. The fundamental idea to be mainstreamed in this concept is the achievement of social justice for all citizens."⁸³

Much of the investment in this area was informed by prior analytical work on what justice looks like for women in different contexts. A few examples include a 2008 report on Kenya⁸⁴ to understand women's access to and role in local conflict management systems, which helped inform the national debate around conflict following the 2007 post-election violence. Analytical work in Indonesia allowed the Bank to understand the implications for women of institutional reforms following the conflict, and informed subsequent projects on legal aid.⁸⁵

An important focus of World Bank work in this sector has been supporting institutional changes that address the needs of SGBV victims. In most client countries, women's access to the formal legal system is primarily through family courts, which tend to handle most domestic violence cases. One TTL explained that in some contexts such as Indonesia, survivors know their legal rights but are not comfortable approaching the formal justice system. In other contexts, the justice system is overloaded by cases, not trusted or inadequately prepared to deal sensitively with SGBV victimization and trauma.

Activities to improve the efficiency and accessibility of justice institutions have also been an important focus of this sector. This has included technical assistance to increase the efficiency of family courts, training judges and other staff to be more sensitive to SGBV victimization and trauma and other measures, and increasing geographic proximity to courts (for example through mobile courts; see [text box on Honduras](#)).

83 World Bank Justice for the Poor (2011) Briefing Note. Increasing Access to Justice for Women, the Poor and Those Living in Remote Areas: An Indonesian Case Study. Available at http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2011/03/16/000356161_20110316053255/Rendered/PDF/602130BRIOP1171160Issue203110111web.pdf

84 Ayuko and Chopra (2008) "The Illusion of Inclusion," available at http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTJUSFORPOOR/Resources/Chopra_Illusion_of_Inclusion_Womens_A2_Rights_in_Northern_Kenya.pdf

85 World Bank Justice for the Poor (2011).

Access to justice also means raising awareness of SGBV as a crime. Some projects have engaged community elders in campaigns to change social norms and encourage victims to report. Others have supported women's organizations that can do outreach to communities where SGBV is a problem.

"There is a need for institutional changes—police sensitization, working with traditional conflict resolution systems so they can address the issue... On the demand side, there is need for awareness training. They need to know such actions are not acceptable. – TTL, PSG

3.6 Health

Theory of change:

Interventions in the health sector are based on the consideration that health services are an important point of entry both for responding to the needs of survivors and for preventing further violence from occurring. On a societal level, these interventions also recognize SGBV as an important risk factor for other negative health outcomes, including HIV infection, and therefore seek to prevent violence as a means of preventing these harmful outcomes.

Evidence base:

Some studies have suggested that more cases of SGBV are reported to health practitioners than to the police,⁸⁶ making the health sector a critical point of entry both for responding to survivors' needs, and for preventing SGBV. Some of the strongest evidence for responding to SGBV via the health sector is associated with **screening protocols** to identify survivors of intimate partner violence. The WHO includes these protocols among its 10 scientifically credible violence prevention strategies.⁸⁷ A systematic review of screening interventions in developed countries found that these were associated with increased detection of survivors and provision of follow-up treatment, and that the screening protocols generally did not have negative impact. The evidence of impact of screening interventions on more long-term outcomes such as reoccurrence of abuse is mixed, however, and varies greatly depending on the population and context.⁸⁸ Impact evaluations of the effectiveness of screening protocols in detecting survivors of other forms of violence – ranging from self-harm to sexual violence and child maltreatment – have also been deemed effective, though their impact on reducing subsequent violence is unclear.⁸⁹

Other health interventions to reduce and prevent SGBV have focused on the risk factors for such violence. One of the strongest of these is harmful use of alcohol. While

86 Barancik et al (1983).

87 WHO (2008).

88 Nelson et al (2012).

89 WHO (2008).



Relevant Bank experience:

The Health, Nutrition and Population Sector prepared a brief on GBV, Health and the Role of the Health Sector⁹⁵ in 2009, which gives an overview of the health impacts of GBV, entry points for addressing it within the health sector, and resources for further information.

The bulk of SGBV-related work by the Bank in the health sector has been limited to HIV prevention, given the strong relationship between unwanted and/or exploitative sex and infection. As one TTL put it, “Where there is concern for sexually transmitted infections, there is room for SGBV work.”

Two active health projects addressing SGBV are found in the Democratic Republic of Congo. The Country Assistance Strategy

alcohol is neither necessary nor sufficient to provoke SGBV, it is consistently associated with increased frequency and severity of abuse. A systematic review of 11 studies of intimate partner violence estimated that abuse of alcohol increased the risk of violence by 4.6 times compared to mild or no use of alcohol.⁹⁰ In general, interventions that are implemented over longer time periods and can address the underlying reasons men drink are most effective. For example, a community-based pilot in a Mumbai slum that tasked health providers with educating men on alcohol, sexuality and sexually-transmitted diseases found significantly less alcohol use and extra-marital sex among participating men six months after the intervention.⁹¹ Treatment programs for substance abuse, such as Alcoholics Anonymous, are widely recognized to be effective in reducing problem drinking, but their impacts on perpetration of violence has not been established empirically.⁹²

However, even shorter-term or limited scope interventions can have impacts on SGBV. Some interventions to limit alcohol sales have been associated with a decrease in various types of violence,⁹³ as have interventions to make drinking spaces (bars, pubs) safer and discourage binge drinking. Increasing taxes on alcohol also was evaluated to reduce incidence of violent crime overall, including assault and rape.⁹⁴

(CAS) for DRC calls specifically for the health sector to address SGBV by (i) strengthening the capacity of the sectors to analyze, and act on, gender-based obstacles to access and use of services and (ii) promoting the provision of family planning services and SGBV services through the health sector. Though many international NGOs are responding to SGBV, one project, the DRC project on Primary Health Care (P126088) fills a gap for public facilities staff who have little to no training on SGBV; training and capacity building will be provided on the recognition, treatment, and counseling for victims of gender based violence with a special focus on domestic violence in health facilities in 83 zones. Another project, the Health Sector Rehabilitation Support project (P088751) concurrently supports the provision of essential health services including family planning, nutrition, HIV and SGBV. After President Kim’s visit to DRC and the Great Lakes region, the health sector is currently designing a multi-sectoral SGBV project with the social protection and social sectors worth \$75 million.

3.7 Energy and Extractives

Theory of change:

The benefits and burdens of large-scale investments in energy and extractives fall differently on men and women. Dynamics such as increased income (or decreased, in the case of investment leaving a community), women’s entry into employment, the entry of migrant populations into host communities, and others, can increase the risk of violence and trafficking. Interventions in this sector seek to apply a gender lens to environmental and social impact assessments, identifying and ultimately minimizing risks to mine workers and the surrounding community. Prevention

90 Gil-Gonzalez (2006).

91 See Heise (2011) for discussion.

92 See Heise (2011) for complete discussion.

93 Duailibi S et al. (2007) found a 40% drop in homicides associated with restricting opening hours of liquor stores in Diadema, Brazil.

94 Cook and Moore (1993).

95 <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTPHAAG/Resources/AAGGBVHealth.pdf>

may include sexual harassment policies and training for employees or specialized staff to support female employees.

Evidence base:

Most attention to SGBV in the Energy sector relates to women's access to energy and more specifically personal safety of displaced persons living in refugee camps.

Between 1992 and 1993, much-publicized incidents of rape within Kenyan refugee camps brought the issue of GBV into stark relief for the international community, especially with regard to fuel and fodder provision. Emergency response organizations sought to reduce this threat by offering women in camps fuel-efficient stoves (FES) with the assumption that reducing fuel consumption would directly reduce the frequency of wood collection and, thus, the reduction of related harassments. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), for example, lists "providing safe environments and safe access to domestic energy and natural resources" as one of its six actions to prevent SGBV.⁹⁶

Evaluations for the impact of FES on GBV are few and most conclude that FES alone cannot adequately prevent SGBV. An evaluation of FES in Darfur found that while FES programs will offer some reduction of the probability of exposure to GBV, some women are still likely to leave the camps for other non-fuel related matters.⁹⁷ It concludes that a FES project does not provide a total solution to protection issues. There is need for additional research regarding the regional contexts for and social practices associated with cooking, linkages between gender-based violence and

fuel collection, time savings and opportunity costs, etc.⁹⁸ Abdelnour (2013), however emphasizes that using FES alone will not prevent SGBV: "In unstable situations, sexual violence is not confined to any particular location and it is not only used as a weapon of war... SGBV occurs inside the camps and outside, while women search for fuel and water, but also when they seek work or attempt to reestablish livelihoods. For those displaced by war, gender violence is a part of everyday life."

The mining sector is increasingly paying attention to the role of women and impact of mining on women. Women employed by extractive companies may become targets for sexual harassment in the workplace. Migrant workers and poverty can create markets for commercial sex and human trafficking, as occurred for women living around the Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan project in Azerbaijan.⁹⁹ Family dynamics are also impacted if wages are spent on prostitution and/or alcohol.¹⁰⁰

The World Bank has added to the body of knowledge on gender and extractives with recent publications. One of these¹⁰¹ outlines increased risks women may face due to the extractive industry, including violence, substance abuse, and family instability, especially in cases where men's increased income allows them to obtain additional wives. Girls may also find employment peripherally, bringing food and drink to miners, or working in mine bars and restaurants. Such peripheral work often leads to sex work, as early as ages 10-12, which can contribute to the spread of HIV/AIDS and other STDs.¹⁰²





This review did not find any impact evaluations for interventions directly addressing SGBV in the oil, mining and gas industry.

Relevant Bank experience:

Generally speaking, SGBV has not been an issue traditionally associated with the work of the Bank in the Energy and Mining sector. The challenge, according to one TTL, is “there is no obvious starting point for ‘gender’ in major infrastructure work; these projects are not people-oriented. There are certainly gender aspects, but it’s not obvious to see.” Yet, **the sector has been home to two particularly innovative projects that offer potential lessons for mainstreaming SGBV prevention in other sectors.** Both projects are focused on Papua New Guinea, where levels of SGBV are some of the highest in the world, and where the World Bank has been increasingly involved policy discussions concerning how to address it.

The projects’ TTLs had prior experience looking at the ways in which the benefits and risks of mining interventions can differ for men and women. One had worked on a Bank project in Poland¹⁰³ that had focused on the social effects of the restructuring of the coal industry on the community by training 24 female community leaders. One of these women established a safe house for victims of domestic violence. This was particularly important because the loss of jobs for male workers in the coal sector had provoked depression and substance abuse, both associated with domestic violence.

In PNG, similar risks became apparent to TTLs during

project identification. The World Bank explored these through a series of national conferences in 2010 convening women about the benefits and risks of the mining industry. When asked to name the most negative impact of the mining sector, the women said domestic violence. They also described shifts in social dynamics due to the sudden increase in income. Men working at the mine used the extra income for alcohol and to hire prostitutes; they occasionally brought home a new wife. In response, the TTLs increased their focus on women’s role in the mining industry in PNG by supporting greater participation of women in negotiations between communities and investors over specific projects.¹⁰⁴ The mining companies were also invited to the conversations, and were some of the first to respond to the issue by establishing gender desks and hiring staff to engage with local women’s associations.

TTLs designed a follow up project that focuses on women’s empowerment as a means to prevent SGBV.¹⁰⁵ The project’s three objectives form a comprehensive approach: (i) improve the livelihoods of women and their families; (ii) institute community based prevention practices for violence against women; and (iii) assist women and adolescent girls by building their self-esteem and agency as equal contributors to community growth and participants in the development of mining and petroleum communities of Papua New Guinea. The TTL is also sensitive to working with men to mitigate negative household dynamic responses. The project is supported by a trust fund, Women and Mining

104 For more information, see http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2012/09/21/000386194_20120921041953/Rendered/PDF/724410Revised00170Issue209020012web.pdf

105 PNG Second Mining Institutional Strengthening TAL (P102396).

103 Poland Hard Coal Social Mitigation Project (P066512).

and Petroleum, building on the series of conferences in 2010 with the same name. This project, approved in late 2012, will support capacity building for women's groups so that they can more fully participate in negotiations between mining companies, the state and their communities, and also better manage the benefits they acquire through those negotiations.

Interviews with TTLs for these projects in PNG offered some useful insights for mainstreaming SGBV. Indeed, SGBV had not necessarily been on the radar during project design, but through talking with communities, they realized it was an important issue and that the project had the potential to do more harm than good if it was not addressed. One TTL emphasized that these conversations required little 'extra' effort in project planning, especially compared to the potential benefits:

"It's not talking *about gender* when engaging with communities: it's just separating the men and women. Talk with each group to identify views and identify champions, looking for leadership. That's doing gender. You don't need to label it, but you can do it in the earliest stages."

TTLs noted that there is scope for addressing SGBV within issues of access to energy for women. In most low-income countries, women take responsibility for collecting fuel or water, which can put them at risk of assault or trafficking. Here, the work of Energy projects overlaps with that of Transport, Water, and other sectors that deal with supporting women's safe mobility.

3.8 Transforming Norms

Theory of Change

Social norms regulate individual behavior in a society through prescriptions and expectations based on beliefs about which behaviors are appropriate or not in particular circumstances. Social norms and beliefs related to gender and family privacy contribute to physical and sexual violence.¹⁰⁶ These norms can be shifted by groundswells in public opinion, for example those provoked by high-profile cases of rape in India in early 2013. Norms can also be affected by targeted efforts to encourage dialogue at various levels. By 'breaking the silence' around SGBV, the latter activities hope to gain the attention of policymakers and give a platform to existing initiatives to shift the public debate toward this issue.

Evidence base:

Processes for relaxing and changing norms that tolerate violence can be influenced by various sources including public and private discourse. Attempts to change norms can provoke backlash. In a cross-country study of gender

106 See WHO (2010) for evidence from various countries on this link.

norms, focus groups' narratives consistently reported that men who are unable to fulfill their "provider" role often act out their frustrations with violence, and that it remains acceptable in many communities to sanction women harshly for minor infractions that are perceived as challenging male authority or norms of feminine conduct. This suggests that "quieter everyday negotiations and a gradual relaxation of norms" may be safer than overt efforts to change social norms around gender.¹⁰⁷

Initiatives aimed at transforming social norms around SGBV generally take one of three forms: awareness campaigns, community engagement programs, or communication and "edutainment" programs. Awareness-raising campaigns, often supported by national or international organizations and coalitions, tend to focus on distributing material in public places and on social media, to encourage people to speak out or take action against abuse. One-off events, in particular, have the effect of "breaking the silence," about an issue that is taboo in many societies. They can contribute to a critical mass of pressure to convince key public sector stakeholders to take SGBV seriously. However, these events do not result in attitudinal or behavioral change by themselves. While campaigns bring attention to SGBV and provide a platform for advocacy initiatives, they are typically not intense enough or sufficiently long-term to transform norms or change behaviour.¹⁰⁸

Generally speaking, media campaigns that see the highest impact tend to combine communications campaigns with the mobilization of community change agents. For example, Oxfam's "We Can" campaign in 21 sites in five countries showed significant changes in attitudes about violence against women, by working through local partners who implemented a series of activities designed to change attitudes and behaviors, including street theater, workshops, and distribution of written materials.¹⁰⁹

Small group programs have proven more effective than periodic events in many ways. These tend to focus on convening small groups for training and support. Group-based approaches vary on mode of delivery, targeted population and length of engagement. Programs that build on existing platforms where men and women already interact, such as markets or workplaces, tend to have an easier time overcoming a common challenge – recruiting and sustaining participants. They are most effective when based on sound formative research, informed by theory and embedded in broader programs of sustained intervention and engagement.¹¹⁰ Some programs directed at boys and

107 Boudet et al (2012).

108 See Heise (2011) for full discussion.

109 Rajan, Al and S. Chakraborty (2010).

110 See Heise (2011) for discussion. Examples of programs include: Stepping Stones (South Africa, India); Programme H & Programme M



young men, have been evaluated in developing countries with promising results. Programme H, implemented in Central America, India, Tanzania, Croatia and Vietnam, showed positive impacts on attitudes of male participants toward performing domestic work, condom use, and self-reported rates of violence against women.¹¹¹

Some **social norms marketing and ‘edutainment’** programs have shown promising results. This strategy innovatively uses media to encourage dialogue and reinforce social change messages at a community level. Successful groups produce and deliver sophisticated television or radio programming combined with community mobilization strategies aimed at changing gender-related norms and behaviors. As an example, Soul City in South Africa used a storyline to promote new injunctive norms against abuse by portraying neighbors disapproving of violence and modelled a new behavioural response by depicting neighbors banging pots and pans to communicate their disapproval and disrupt the violence. An evaluation found a positive and consistent association between having seen the program and support-seeking behaviors (calling the hotline offered during the show) and support-giving (taking some kind of action to discourage domestic violence.)¹¹² Another example, Sexto Sentido, produced in Nicaragua, was associated with

changes in attitudes about sexuality and violence.¹¹³

Relevant Bank experience:

Three World Bank projects specifically working to prevent SGBV included awareness campaigns, and another expanding women’s access to justice also used this strategy. Projects in Cote d’Ivoire (P110728) and DRC (P117558) partnered with local radio stations to produce sketches to diffuse information related to GBV and its prevention. The immediate aim was to increase knowledge, but the long-term objective was to change prominent attitudes on violence and its survivors. In total, 53 radio programs were developed and broadcast in Cote d’Ivoire. On a national scale, the project hosted a one-day workshop for female journalists. As the TTL said “The marketing was a lot about women’s rights, right to bodily integrity. It is wrong to do this [domestic violence or rape]; it is better to talk with spouses than to beat them...”

These projects included events and other marketing materials as part of communication strategies to raise public awareness. In Cote d’Ivoire, the project developed a logo and the slogan, “Courageous Women Stand Up.” The implementing partner had a wide network it could mobilize for outreach through street theater, TV spots and marches, and the government put out advertisements with celebrity testimonials. In South Kivu, awareness raising events were organized on International Women’s Day (March 8th) and the 16 Days of Activism (November 25th – December 113 Paluk and Ball (2010).

(Brazil, India); Ethiopia male norms initiative; IMAGE programme.

111 Ricardo (2010).

112 See Heise (2011) for discussion.

Real Men Don't Hit Women: World Bank Public Awareness Campaign

The campaign Real Men Don't Hit Women was created to draw attention to gender issues in Brazil and call for an end to domestic violence. Recent research indicates that one in five Brazilian women have been victims of domestic violence, and in 80% of cases, the perpetrator is a partner, husband or boyfriend.

The World Bank invited ten Brazilian male celebrities - actors, athletes and musicians - to pose holding a sign with the slogan "Real Men Do not Hit Women," and recorded a video. A social media campaign using the pictures and video encouraged Brazilian men to take a picture holding a sign with slogan and post it on Twitter and Instagram. Women were asked to take pictures of their friends, children or partners holding the message.

The campaign pictures and video were viewed widely. More than 30 media outlets - from newspapers, TV, radio, internet and TV circuits, as well as spaces like buses published the photos and video. The campaign also inspired spontaneous public actions, including: gathering in a square in Rio de Janeiro so people could take pictures for the campaign, a special night in Trash House 80 in São Paulo, with the regulars taking pictures with the poster, and public action at a bus stop at the Rio Grande do Sul, in which passengers were asked to take a photo for the campaign.

10th). Activities ranged from organized marches, banners on GBV displayed at strategic points in the city of Bukavu, and organized conferences with local authorities about traditional values and customs related to GBV. The project in Haiti (P128403) included a public education campaign that began with a three-day event "Women say Enough is Enough! Campaign to End Violence against Women". Prior to the launch, KOFIVIV sent out a press release to all print, radio, and television news outlets. T-shirts, a banner, flyers, and stickers were also distributed to men and women in five designated IDP camps. On the final day of the campaign, KOFIVIV held a march and festival in downtown Port-au-Prince.

The Bank has also undertaken targeted engagement with community leaders to try and transform social norms related to SGBV. In South Kivu, the goal of working with communities leaders was to mobilize their authority to play a key role in promoting safer communities for women and girls; they also wanted to partner with men on this issue. Community members helped identified leaders and then NGOs and Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) led training sessions with regular follow up visits. In Kamanyola, one training session was held on women's leadership. This was accompanied by an awareness raising session with 19 community leaders to define a strategy to foster women's role in community political life. In Minembwe, approximately



"In countries where SGBV is an impactful issue, it's important to raise this issue for the country's agenda. It's part of our job...And this subset of violence is invisible because people don't report. You don't see bodies in the street, but women live with it, and there are impacts on children. It depends on the country manager's priorities, but you have to think of the fact that violence is hampering development, and when you fight domestic violence, you fight violence in the whole country...This is one of the biggest things we've learned."
Project team member, LAC Hackathon

200 community members and leaders have participated in different activities related to women's empowerment and GBV awareness. The Justice Modernization Project in Honduras (P081516) supported a National Domestic Violence Campaign that reached 4,110 community leaders of whom 2,223 (54%) were men and 1,887 (47%) were women. In addition, 246 afro-communities' leaders were trained in access to justice, and gender awareness, and 149 indigenous peoples' leaders were trained in access to justice for indigenous women. An initiative to change norms and raise awareness about SGBV was also part of the Women and Girls in Haiti's Reconstruction project (see text box).

The Bank has also used its convening power to host conferences or panels on SGBV, raising awareness of the issue amongst development agencies and other partners. Some examples include a multi-stakeholder conference (2004) on the Development Implications of GBV convened a steering committee with representatives from various sectors to identify entry points for further engagement in this area. In 2010, the Bank sponsored¹¹⁴ a three-day symposium "Gender-Based Violence: We Need to Act." As part of LOGiCA, the World Bank sponsored a three-day conference on sexual violence in conflict in February 2012. Currently, the World Bank is collaborating to organize a symposium on masculinity in peace and security in October 2013.

The Bank has also done public awareness campaigns with media in some countries. Most recently, a campaign in Brazil in 2013 drew international attention to the issue of domestic violence by bringing in media stars to transmit the message "Real Men Don't Hit Women," (see text box).

World Bank staff in South Asia responded to the high-profile assault and murder of a woman on a bus in Delhi, in December 2012, by organizing a series of activities to raise GBV awareness. First, a contest was organized with 114 The Symposium, organized by the United States Institute of Peace (USIP), the Human Rights Center at the University of California, Berkeley, the Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO), and Stockholm International Peace Research Institute North America (SIPRI North America), was co-sponsored by the World Bank, specifically by the Learning on Gender and Conflict in Africa (LOGiCA) program from the Africa Region Post Conflict and Social Development Practice Group (AFTCS), and the Global Center on Conflict, Security and Development.

the theme, "What Will it Take to End SGBV in South Asia?" More than 1,200 people aged 18-25 sent entries by email, Twitter and text message, and the 10 winners received a video camera. The winning messages were displayed at a high-level panel, "Breaking the Silence" at the 2013 Spring Meetings. A regional conference was organized in Nepal in June 2013, drawing 200 people, and hundreds of thousands of viewers via social media, from all over the region. The conference, "Joining Forces to Overcome Violence Against Women," discussed how to address social norms that perpetuate violence, particularly by working with men. In coordination with the conference, the Bank hosted a hackathon in Nepal to develop innovative prototypes to address SGBV.¹¹⁵ More than 100 volunteer developers, along with GBV practitioners, participated in the hackathon.

Raising Awareness and Changing Norms through Community Engagement in Haiti

As part of Women and Girls in Haiti's Reconstruction, the implementing partners MADRE and KOFIVIV collaborated on a broader public awareness campaign concerning the prevention and treatment of SGBV in the displacement camps. The evaluation of community trainings and outreach found several surprising positive spillover effects unique to working with a community-based partner. Eleven beneficiaries stressed that they learned how to be better parents, spouses, and community members, with new skills in communication, boundary-drawing, and comportment. One beneficiary reported that she stopped hitting her children after training sessions. Others said they were better able to "dialogue" or communicate within their families and in their communities as a result of KOFIVIV training. One woman explained that "families are stronger now because of KOFIVIV", while another said that KOFIVIV "helped me control my emotions". Others spoke of the pride and sense of belonging they have gained by being part of the KOFIVIV "family". Still others pointed to KOFIVIV activities as an antidote to the everyday stresses of living in an IDP camp. These elements of the project were embedded in the MADRE-KOFIVIV approach: by empowering grassroots women—often survivors of SGBV themselves—through training and mobilization, the women begin to feel more valued and respected, and they report treating others with greater respect as well.

The Bank's work on women's economic and legal empowerment also has the potential to shift social norms on gender and change behaviors. Several World Bank projects with the objective of empowering women or girls include modules on sexual health and rights, as well as economic development, such as the Adolescent Girls' Initiative. Due to baseline or mid-term studies, some women's economic empowerment projects have added

¹¹⁵ A full description of the hackathon, including the winning prototypes, is here: <http://vawhack.org/>

dialogue components for beneficiaries and their spouses. A village savings and loans association in Cote d'Ivoire (see box section 3.3) includes small group dialogue with husbands and wives.

The World Bank has also used its convening power to expand its own networks in client countries on the issue of SGBV, in addition to raising awareness about the topic.

In many cases, the projects described in this review were the first (or at least an early) engagement with the client on this topic. Oftentimes starting small with a conference, hackathon, or pilot project can catalyze dialogue for more involvement. The Central American hackathon, for example, provided an opportunity for the country office staff to learn about GBV in the five countries, and to build relationships with new partners. It also offered a chance for groups who normally did not have contact with one another – domestic violence service providers and computer programmers - to work together. In Haiti, a project¹¹⁶ held a multi-stakeholder workshop toward the end of the project to share results and discuss next steps.

3.9 Education and Early Childhood Development

Theory of change:

Studies show that exposure to violence in childhood predisposes individuals to perpetrate violence in adulthood, and specifically girls have an increased risk of being a victim of partner violence in adulthood. **By intervening early with children and parents to develop healthy stress-management skills, these initiatives aim to reduce the risk for future violence.**

Evidence base:

Education and Early Childhood Development interventions to prevent SGBV span a range of programs, from parenting programs and child development programs, to school-based programs to prevent dating violence. The link between childhood exposure to violence and experience or perpetration of violence (including SGBV) later on has been demonstrated empirically across diverse settings,¹¹⁷ although it is important to clarify that this is not a causal link. Therefore, many of the interventions designed to prevent abuse in the home will in turn help prevent SGBV later in the life cycle.

Some parenting programs¹¹⁸ have been evaluated to be highly effective in improving parenting skills and reducing behavior patterns in children that are associated with violence later in life (aggression, anti-social disorders, for

116 (P128403) Women and Girls in Haiti's reconstruction: addressing and preventing GBV.

117 WHO (2002), Jewkes et al (2002), Peacock and Barker (2012, and Willman (2009).

118 Useful examples include Positive Parenting Programme (Triple P) (Georgia, US), Learning through Play (Pakistan).

Putting the World Bank on the map for SGBV prevention: the Central America domestic violence hackathon

The Hackathon against Domestic Violence in Central America was launched in six LAC countries and Washington, DC in November 2012. At each site, developers and SGBV practitioners and experts gathered to collaborate to see how technology could help prevent SGBV or provide services for providers. First, a workshop was held to gather everyone for introductions, as these groups do not often interact, and to clarify the problems of SGBV in the country context. The SGBV experts educated the developers and formed a set of "problem definitions." The hackers then responded with ways technology could address these problems. Two months later, a hackathon weekend event was hosted simultaneously in each of the seven sites. Mixed teams of developers and SGBV experts designed a specific approach for each of the aspects of SGBV addressed by the problem definitions over 48 hours, presenting their concept or app at the conclusion. This competition generated ideas and in some cases apps that can address SGBV, but also raised awareness and built collaboration.

The project team was excited to see collaboration between unlikely actors, fresh approaches from those who do not typically work on SGBV and locally designed solutions. One team member noted, "staff in country offices helped us reach out to stakeholders. Some knew organizations, but in other cases they met ones they hadn't known about. They discovered things about the country such as data on victimization, and social workers talked about how the issue is handled, the processes and difficulties." In this way the project provided an important opportunity for Bank staff to learn about SGBV and what local organizations were doing about it.

example). In developed countries, these programs have been costly as they require highly trained staff to do parenting visits; however they have recently expanded to developing countries where fewer highly trained staff are available, with positive results. A systematic review of parenting programs in low- and middle-income countries found that these programs can reduce harsh parenting practices and improve parent-child interactions, and therefore offer some promise for preventing violence.¹¹⁹ The Triple P program is the first parenting program to have a demonstrated effect on preventing violence before it occurs in families, in a large-scale, randomized control trial in Georgia, USA.¹²⁰

To date, no parenting intervention has been evaluated for its long term impact on the likelihood that the children will go on to engage in partner violence as adults. Most curricula do not include content on either gender socialization or gender roles. This represents a missed opportunity, given strong evidence that abuse of women and children is deeply

119 Knerr et al (2013).

120 Prinz et al (2009).

embedded in gender hierarchies that privilege boys and men and legitimize the physical abuse of women.¹²¹

Programs to prevent corporal punishment, including supporting legislation to ban corporal punishment, have also proven effective in shifting norms about use of violence in the family. A recent comparative study of the effects of banning corporal punishment in five European countries confirms that prohibiting corporal punishment¹²² appears to facilitate reduced violence, but only where the reforms are accompanied by intensive and ongoing efforts to publicize the law and to introduce and reinforce positive forms of discipline. Publicity is important as beliefs about what is legal appears to influence violence directly. Longitudinal studies from Germany and Sweden have shown that both perceptions of what is legal and acceptance of physical forms of punishment have shifted radically over time.¹²³

Schools are key entry points for changing attitudes and preventing violent behavior. Some of the most promising approaches are school-based programs to prevent dating violence. These programs have been the most frequently evaluated approach for intimate partner violence. A WHO review included 12 evaluations with five randomized controlled trials, and found that these programs can prevent dating violence and sexual violence not only in adolescence, but also later in life.¹²⁴ Promising curricula include Safe Dates (US) and The Fourth R (Canada). These programs have not been evaluated outside of high-income countries.¹²⁵

Relevant Bank Experience:

This review did not find any World Bank interventions in the education or early childhood development arenas that attempted to address SGBV. However, the Jamaica Inner Cities project and its associated JSDF grant financed a parenting support program in urban neighborhoods of Kingston. See section 3.2 on urban upgrading for more information.



4. How are we learning? Addressing SGBV in design, implementation, and M&E

This review looked at the inclusion of SGBV across the project cycle, and found variation in the degree to which SGBV was incorporated into the projects. The review employed the methodology developed by the PREM Gender group to evaluate if gender was included in three dimensions of the project life cycle.¹²⁶ Of the 38 projects identified in this review, 32 noted SGBV as a serious issue in the project context, and 34 included activities to address it (see Annex 1 for the breakdown).

Six projects initially did not identify SGBV within the context analysis or design, but “found” problems with SGBV during implementation, and later altered or added activities to respond. In these cases, TTLs did not anticipate the levels of SGBV that they eventually saw during implementation, or did not think the project would interact with SGBV to the extent that it eventually did. In two of these cases, the results framework was also changed to accommodate indicators to monitor SGBV. The Colombia Peace and Development project (P051306) provides a useful example of how projects can adapt to address SGBV during implementation. SGBV was not mentioned or anticipated in the initial design of the project, but an assessment was done early on that identified it as an important problem, especially among displaced populations. In response to this, activities were added that included supporting social organizations for female survivors of violence, and psycho-social support to domestic and sexual violence survivors. **In addition, a methodological guide for working on gender**¹²⁶ PREM Gender reviews and rates lending operations by assessing projects for the inclusion of gender for three dimensions: analysis, actions and monitoring and evaluation. If at least one dimension considers gender, then the project is deemed gender-informed. <http://go.worldbank.org/H14RRU1B20>

121 Heise (2011).

122 Bussmann et al (2011).

123 Modig (2009) and Bussman et al (2011).

124 WHO (2010): 44-45.

125 WHO (2013).

issues, including SGBV, with displaced populations was produced. Lessons learned were taken up in the ICR when the project closed in 2012. However, the results framework was not changed to include indicators that could have monitored these activities and recorded the final outcomes.

Two projects mentioned SGBV in context analysis, but left it open for beneficiaries to choose whether or not to include activities related to SGBV. The Barrio Ciudad project in Honduras included a component on crime and violence, and a menu of possible interventions was offered to beneficiaries that included activities to address SGBV, but these options were not chosen by the communities. Later, project activities were included to address SGBV both via the project and a JSDF, based on the TTLs' observation that such violence was an important consideration. The case of the Social Promotion and Protection Project (P124761) in Lebanon is similar in this regard, though this project does mention SGBV in the project context. It offers a funding window by which organizations can apply for small grants. These grants are intended to reach 'vulnerable populations,' among which domestic violence survivors are included. Thus, the project has the potential to reach SGBV survivors depending on choices made by the beneficiaries. These projects raise important questions: If SGBV emerges as a problem during project preparation, how (or should) the Bank work to create incentives for communities to address this issue? In some cases, communities may find SGBV support elsewhere or they may simply prioritize other needs. Is it valuable for TTLs to understand why communities do not prioritize SGBV or should communities be encouraged to take action, rather than dismiss the importance of SGBV?

"We're a knowledge institution. Any opportunity to build evidence base related to prevalence, typology is invaluable. This tends to be expensive so many organizations can't afford to do this. And without evidence, it's difficult to convince people to address." – Team Member, Social Development

Only 12 of the projects included SGBV-related indicators into project M&E. In some cases, the reasons for omission were practical: for example, some of the projects were small in scale and/or funded by small trust funds that do not require monitoring and in other cases SGBV-related activities were small subcomponents of large projects and so were left out of the overall Results Framework. In others, the nature of the activity – particularly conferences and events such as hackathons – makes it difficult to monitor impact. Annex 2 provides sample Results Framework indicators that have been used in World Bank projects.

Seven projects included SGBV in impact evaluations. In these cases, important lessons were learned that can inform future projects. The specific results of these have

been discussed in earlier sections of this review. The Bank has also financed impact evaluations of non-Bank projects related to SGBV. These fall outside the scope of this review, but the Gender anchor is currently undertaking a review of these. The Impact Evaluation Gateway (see text box) also includes impact evaluations on SGBV.

The fact that the majority of the projects did not evaluate impact underscores the challenges of collecting accurate data on SGBV. All TTLs emphasized the need for solid data to identify the prevalence and nature of SGBV and measure the effectiveness of interventions. Yet, collecting reliable data on SGBV is particularly challenging. Rigorous evaluations require substantial resources and capacity that are often lacking in resource-poor contexts. In addition, many survivors are reluctant to report on their experiences, whether to formal institutions such as police or medical professionals, or as part of household surveys as they may be afraid of retaliation or stigma. In some cases, victims simply don't see the value of reporting the experience, especially if the question comes within a larger survey and/or they do not know or trust the interviewer. In many cases, reported incidence of SGBV has been known to increase during projects aimed at raising awareness and responding to survivors, because of increasing willingness to report, and this can obviously skew project monitoring.

To address these issues, experts have developed special protocols¹²⁷ for conducting surveys on SGBV, or embedding questions on SGBV into larger surveys. These protocols generally involve measures to: develop trust between interviewers and subjects; ensure privacy for the interview; guarantee confidentiality of responses; and providing support or referrals for survivors who are re-traumatized as a result of the interview, or who have not received treatment for their exposure to violence. Following these protocols tends to be costly and time-intensive, but yields more reliable results.

This review found that international protocols are not being systematically applied by Bank teams in general project M&E or impact evaluations. In many cases, questions are simply added to baseline surveys. Reasons stated for this were that TTLs did not understand the protocols that capacity of implementing partners was too weak to adhere to stringent guidelines, and that TTLs were unaware of the protocols and how to implement them. This underscores the need for capacity building among Bank teams on these protocols.

Another important issue with data collection has been the challenge of ensuring the safety of interviewers in

¹²⁷ See for example the WHO's guidelines at <http://www.who.int/gender/violence/womenfirtseng.pdf>. General principles include ensuring privacy for the interview, asking general questions to avoid re-traumatization, providing referrals for support to victims identified in the course of the survey, and others.

communities with high risk of violence. Some TTLs reported that interviewers were reluctant to visit communities during the hours that most people were likely to be at home, because of safety issues.

Impact Evaluation Gateway

enGENDER IMPACT is a gateway to World Bank Group gender-related impact evaluations (www.worldbank.org/engenderimpact). The online resource draws from the WBG's rich tradition of contributing to evidence-based policy-making with rigorous evaluations. Over 160 impact evaluations were identified for contributing to better understanding of what works, and what does not, to advance gender equality and women's empowerment. Of the five key outcome areas, one is addressing gender-based violence. Though only five IEs were found for GBV, the gateway can grow as the WBG pinpoints knowledge gaps and moves to fill them.

In addition, most data is collected from female survivors only, with very few surveys targeting men or perpetrators. An important exception is a recent World Bank report based on interviews with 213 former combatants in DRC.¹²⁸ This report is an important step toward understanding the experiences of men during conflict, particularly the motivations and justifications for participating in sexual violence.

5. Cross-Cutting, Operational Lessons

Several cross-cutting lessons emerged from the conversations with TTLs that can be applied to projects of many different types. These are discussed here with references to relevant projects where appropriate.

5.1 Interventions need to address the problem at multiple levels and across sectors

SGBV is a multi-dimensional problem, and therefore requires a multi-sectoral, multi-level response. The World Bank has learned important lessons about engaging with multiple actors in various levels of government and civil society, and is often uniquely placed to work across sectors in client countries. Because the Bank has access to a variety of actors, it can play an important role in connecting local level policy and programming to the national level. The experience of projects in Cote d'Ivoire, DRC and Haiti described earlier are instructive in this regard, as is the Bangladesh Social Protection & Human Rights project (see text box). The four DPLs in Brazil are an important example of integrating policy across various levels (provincial, national) to support stronger implementation of laws regarding SGBV. Another promising example is the first World Bank investment project with SGBV prevention in the

¹²⁸ Elbert et al (2013).

PDO - the Honduras Safer Municipalities Project – though it is still too early to draw firm lessons. The project includes an institutional strengthening component to support the national government body in charge of guiding, coordinating and overseeing violence prevention initiatives, as well as its capacity to collect and analyze crime-related data. The Bank is also well-positioned to use its networks to convene actors across the public sector, civil society, the private sector and the research community for a more integrated approach to addressing SGBV.

5.2 Leadership is critical, both within the Bank and within Governments

Most of the initiatives described in this review had important internal support from CMUs or upper management, either initially or along the life of the project. The DRC work¹²⁹ resulted from a visit by the World Bank President to DRC, during which he spoke with NGOs who urged him to act. Both the Central America and Nepal Hackathons were encouraged by CMUs who provided small grants and made country team support staff available to pull the events together. They felt this was helpful not only in organizing the event, but in building the capacity of country office staff to engage on the topic of SGBV, and to meet local organizations who work on the issue.

In other cases the support of a key ministry or champion within the government helped move the project forward. In cases where the support was not there initially, TTLs had to mobilize trust funds to pilot activities that could help convince management of the need for greater engagement. In other contexts, governments were resistant to a conversation about what they saw as a particularly sensitive topic, and TTLs had to work to identify champions in the government that could help the project move forward.

5.3 Solid analytical work up front increases effectiveness

Very few TTLs set out to design a project to focus on SGBV. Rather, **many TTLs emphasized that the issue tends to emerge as a problem through some kind of analytical work, either during project identification or in some cases during implementation.** In many of these cases, TTLs had to scramble to put an activity together while the project was ongoing – a situation they viewed as less than ideal.

In general, TTLs agreed on the importance of doing analytical work, ideally before designing interventions, in order to identify the nature and drivers of the problem. Several TTLs mentioned **social assessments** as good entry points for incorporating SGBV issues into project design. These assessments generally focus on gender dynamics and conflict between social groups involved in or likely to be affected by the project. Integrating SGBV could be as

¹²⁹ Addressing GBV in South Kivu (P117558)

simple as asking questions about the expected distribution of benefits of the project and whether and how these might reduce or increase the threat of violence. In some cases, such as the PNG Women in Mining project, TTLs were able to get information on these dynamics simply by having separate conversations with female-only groups. As one TTL put it:

“In terms of GBV, if people are doing consultations, getting at GBV may just be separating questions about benefits or impacts of a project by gender. Then women have safe space to talk about it. You may not need to frame the issue, just allow women to talk. Do they talk about violence? It’s not this whole other thing to add to the project.”

There was disagreement about whether analytical work on SGBV, or even on gender more generally, should be a requirement for projects. In the context of the Safeguards review and updating of operational policies, some felt that mandating a social analysis or gender analysis would be an effective way of ensuring issues of SGBV were taken up more often in projects. Others felt that adding further requirements to an already cumbersome process would risk relegating these issues to the equivalent of a ‘checklist.’

Another TTL was quite pragmatic in stressing that hard evidence was needed in order to justify an intervention on SGBV: The manager is always going to ask “what is our competitive advantage on this? Should we be involved?” Analytical work can provide the bases for these justifications.

5.4 The choice of allies and partners matters

TTLs emphasized that the choice of partners is critical. In some contexts, governments see concern about SGBV as coming mostly from ‘outsiders.’ They may react by downplaying the problem or by paying ‘lip service’ to appease donors. In some cases if the political environment is hostile to dialogue on SGBV, those trying to implement projects may be at risk.

In these cases, TTLs said it was important to analyze the political actors and identify which level of government and which specific institutions, make the best allies. It may be possible to only work at the national level at first, or, conversely, only with local authorities, for example. Generally speaking, Gender or Youth Ministries were seen as effective partners for advocacy, especially at the national level. Other line ministries – such as Health ministries – were viewed as better placed to implement projects to address various issues related to SGBV.

TTLs said it was essential to connect with grassroots organizations that know the context and have a solid track record in responding to GBV. It may take time for the project to gain permission to work in a community. One

Working at All Levels: Connecting Local Services with National Policy in Bangladesh

Bangladesh Social Protection & Human Rights (P12749) was initiated by the Government of Bangladesh within the context of broader initiatives, including the creation of the Ministry of Women and Children’s Affairs and the establishment of women’s One-Stop Crisis Centers (OCCs). The Government approached the Bank for technical assistance to expand OCCs at the district and upazilla levels, as well as evaluating existing OCCs to create curriculum for staff. Prior analytical work had laid an important foundation to engage on SGBV, and the Country Manager was also keen to work on gender issues and with the ministry.

The first component of the project included background research on linkages between women’s right to employment and violence against women in Bangladesh. The second component supported the translation of rights into on the ground action by assisting the Ministry in its expansion of OCCs across Bangladesh. Needs assessments were conducted at the existing OCCs to evaluate their functioning and analyze client needs. In this case, the Government already had structures in place to provide services to SGBV victims, via the One-Stop Service Centers, but needed support for implementation. The Bank was able to leverage trust funds to support a partnership between NGOs and national ministries that had never worked together before, to improve service delivery and to better link national level ministries with local governments.

TTL cautioned that it is important to take this time, for people to communicate down to the local level and feel open to the idea. Choosing a partner that can help maintain communication between the project and the community is also critical.

The private sector can be an important ally. For the PNG work, private sector companies were some of the first to take actions to address sexual violence and harassment in the workplace, through setting up Gender Desks and employee training. In many cases the private sector has been instrumental in implementing public awareness campaigns as well.

5.5 Task teams need to seek out male and female allies

Men are key allies in preventing and responding to SGBV. Many TTLs reported important male leadership in various roles including Bank management, clients, implementation partners and beneficiaries. A Legal TTL explained that most of her counterparts were men in positions of power. Another TTL said that the project’s implementing partner knew that prevention must involve men: “Prevention took many forms: training and sensitizing armed groups (government and others). Work with local authorities, peacekeeping forces. They set up a GBV committee in the villages; these were of

men and women.” LOGiCA is working with the international NGO Promundo and a range of implementing partners in three countries to develop and test manuals and training modules for GBV programs that engage men and boys in the prevention and mitigation of the impacts of SGBV. The South Asia conference on Violence against Women included men on panels and as participants, including a male Bollywood star who spoke about the role of the media. In Haiti, men came forward in the displacement camps to play roles as educators of young men, and to escort women to latrines to ensure their safety.



One TTL explicitly warned against excluding men from programming on SGBV, in a cultural context she describes as ‘combative’: “Doing programming exclusively with women can exacerbate violence. There’s a perception that the [female] participants are benefiting.” LOGiCA helped host a conference on sexual violence in conflict and post-conflict settings¹³⁰ where a speaker from Heal Africa shared: “We used to provide economic support to survivors only. We thought this would empower them and reduce GBV; this was contradictory. The more we empowered them, the more they experienced GBV. Now we target men to be included in programming. They are no longer resistant to our programs or gender activities.” Another TTL spoke about access to justice initiatives that offered “legal empowerment trainings that were delivered generally, not exclusively for women. Men also need to know these things and it helps gain support from men. This helps avoid resentment of men for women’s special treatment.”

At the same time, women cannot automatically be assumed to be allies of work on SGBV. In many cases, they will be. As one TTL said “When you’re setting up the project, you can identify a woman ‘champion’ who can work with the community. Then you add activities for her.” But, especially if the issue is politically sensitive, women may be reluctant to identify with it. One TTL of an access to justice project spoke about designing an initiative to work with female judges, assuming they would be open to addressing SGBV in courts. She was surprised when the women were not supportive of the idea. She noted, “Like other bureaucrats, they listen to the people at the top. They are also fearful to be too closely affiliated with the issue because they may be labeled for it throughout their career as ‘that woman judge who is always harping about SGBV’”.

Nor can one assume all women share the same vision of

130 The Missing Peace Symposium was held Feb 14-16, 2012 in Washington, DC.

the problem or the solution. In Haiti, the project aimed to work with national ministries and with grassroots groups. It was quickly apparent that these groups were at odds with each other over the nature of the problem of GBV in displacement camps, and had different views about how to address it. To some extent this was a reflection of class divisions between the (elite) ministries and (non-elite) grassroots. The project team had to learn to navigate these divisions and find ways to encourage dialogue between the two groups.

6. Conclusions and Recommendations

SGBV prevention and response remains a relatively new area of work for the World Bank. **While the Bank has some very innovative projects in this area, SGBV has traditionally been a marginal topic in the institution.** Projects that have addressed it have been relatively small in scale, primarily financed by trust funds, and focused on geographic areas where the problem is particularly intense.

When SGBV has been taken up in larger projects, there has not been a systematic monitoring of impact, representing many lost opportunities for learning. In addition, ethical standards for collecting data on SGBV are not systematically applied.

Bank engagement is increasing and diversifying, with 12 new projects and six DPLs initiated since 2012 that have some kind of focus on SGBV, and more under preparation. This is an opportune time to learn from what has been done, and harness lessons from other organizations that have more experience in this area.

In conversations with task teams, it was clear that many TTLs interviewed for this review did not see work on SGBV as a core area of work for the World Bank. Many were skeptical that the Bank would ever adopt preventing SGBV as a top priority. Some were of the opinion that the

Bank would do well to partner with organizations that have more expertise and credibility in this area, rather than lead initiatives.

However, most TTLs agreed that there is a need for the Bank to engage SGBV more systematically and strategically across the investment portfolio. This includes needed measures to tackle the issue head-on, as through stand-alone projects to respond to survivor needs. However, an integrated approach will also incorporate SGBV larger projects in various sectors.

The following specific recommendations emerge from this review:

6.1 Mobilize Bank sectors for an integrated response

Virtually every sector of the Bank's work has some kind of entry point to address SGBV. As the previous sections demonstrate, the issue of SGBV is framed in various ways by Bank practitioners. A Social Development specialist may speak of SGBV, while a justice sector specialist will frame the issues as one of access to justice, and urban infrastructure specialists will see it as a matter of public safety. Throughout the preparation of this report, the team found new ways of framing the problem of SGBV, many of which avoided the direct use of the term altogether, even while working toward the common objective of reducing vulnerability to this kind of violence. As the issue of SGBV gains momentum at the World Bank, it will be important to engage these multiple entry points, using the terminology and approaches best fitted to the various sectors and country contexts.

As an institution that works across sectors, the Bank is well-positioned to support integrated, multi-sectoral responses to SGBV in client countries. This can involve some stand-alone projects focused exclusively on SGBV as well as mainstreaming SGBV into larger projects. An effective response must combine enforcing laws and prosecuting perpetrators to break the cycle of impunity, with addressing the individual and societal wounds, while working to prevent a normalization and/or recurrence of sexual violence. In some cases, stand-alone projects will be needed to focus on particular needs, but SGBV prevention also needs to be mainstreamed into larger projects. Some examples could include:

- Health sector: addressing physical as well as mental health issues
- Judicial sector: addressing issues of impunity and access to justice, especially for vulnerable groups
- Economic: promoting economic empowerment of survivors of SGBV as well as improving overall economic conditions and mitigating the risks empowerment can pose for more violence

What do men have to do with it?

Men are often assumed to be perpetrators of SGBV and this has shaped intervention strategies. In patriarchal societies, there is a link between violence against women and women's subordinate status. Laws, institutions and norms often reinforce unequal gender norms that tolerate discrimination against women and girls, including GBV. In this sense, men use violence against women to punish transgressions of gender roles, to show authority and to save honor (Bott et al, 2005). The emphasis on women as victims excludes men from GBV interventions or data collection. It also frames men as risks to women's safety or perpetrators needing punishment. Numerous studies also affirm that childhood witnessing of IPV and childhood victimization of boys is associated with later use of SGBV against intimate partners, suggesting the linkage between men's victimization from SGBV and their later use of it.

Boys and men can also be vulnerable to SGBV. Boys can be targeted for rape, sexual slavery or trafficked for prostitution. Men can also be targeted for rape. Research is quite limited, focusing on sexual abuse or rape in specific contexts such as living on the streets, prison or conflict (Barker and Ricardo 2005). Male targeting increases if gender norms seem ambiguous or there is a need to establish or reinforce masculinity expectations. Social disruption during conflict can include men and boys victimized sexually as means to socialize new rebel recruits (Cohen 2009), demonstrate domination over enemies or emphasize a militarized masculinity (Woods, 2006). Too often male survivors or witness of SGBV are overlooked by service providers and in program design (Bouta et al 2005). They may also feel ashamed and therefore not report SGBV, seek medical or legal assistance (see Dolan 2002). The Bank analyzed its work in DDR and found the need to improve gender sensitivity and responsiveness in this regard. Extending from the findings, LOGiCA seeks to understand and better address the unique needs of men and women in conflict-affected contexts.

"[There is the] example of men being forced to watch their wife/daughters being raped. This comes with deep shame and trauma, [especially] when the man's role is seen to be the key protector and provider for the family. The man is publicly seen to be unable to protect his family. There are close to no programs for men; there is a need for projects for men." TTL, LOGiCA

- Education: mobilizing schools, early childhood development and other learning spaces as sites for raising awareness and preventing SGBV
- Community development: promoting equitable access to resources for women and men
- Support to public awareness and community campaigns to promote gender equality and prevent SGBV



6.2 A stronger focus on prevention

Many programs directed at SGBV focus on responding to the needs of individual victims once violence has occurred, primarily through improving service delivery. While these services are certainly essential, they are necessarily limited in their scope, as they are only able to help one individual at a time. They may not serve to prevent violence against that same individual in the future, and they often do little to reduce the risk and incidence of SGBV in the overall population over the longer term.¹³¹

In order to achieve long-term reductions in violence, efforts to protect and serve the needs of survivors need to be balanced with interventions to change the overall social environment in which violence occurs. This includes shifting norms around violence and masculinity, working not only with women, but also with men and with ‘thought leaders’ such as religious and community leaders, to shape an environment in which violence is unacceptable. The Bank has already gained instructive experience on this, which can be built upon going forward.

Building in a more preventative approach also means being aware of the ways in which Bank interventions can affect power dynamics and increase the risk of violence. Understanding why and how violence occurs is never an exact science, and what works in one context may provoke a backlash in another. It is hard to know the effect of an intervention will have on the risk of violence. In order to do no harm, the World Bank needs to build better diagnostics into project design, so that projects are sensitive to these potential effects.

A preventative approach also requires flagging the types of contexts where the risks of SGBV are higher and responding appropriately. For example, the risk of SGBV is known to increase in conflict and post-disaster contexts. Projects in these contexts should integrate components to respond to and prevent SGBV, or make arrangements for these needs to be addressed by other partners.

Finally, a preventative approach will recognize the multiple roles that men can play, and engage them accordingly. Men take on multiple roles as perpetrators, witnesses to SGBV, victims of sexual violence, husbands and brothers of survivors, service providers (i.e. health workers, police, peace-keepers), policy makers and change agents. They can play critical roles in changing social norms around SGBV to prevent future violence.

6.3 Capitalize on different entry points for policy dialogue

In seeking greater dialogue with governments on SGBV, a variety of entry points can be utilized. **The preparation of the Country Partnership Framework (CPF) is a strategic opportunity to integrate a focus across the portfolio, engaging multiple sectors.** Going forward, it will be important to define, for each context, the barriers that SGBV presents for achieving the Bank’s twin goals of shared prosperity and eliminating extreme poverty. There is space to integrate attention to SGBV into new analytical instruments to feed into the CPF such as the Systematic Country Diagnostic being developed or a requirement for social analysis as part of the Safeguards reform process.

¹³¹ See Heise (2011) for a more detailed discussion of the rationale for a focus on prevention versus response.



Social and Gender Assessments offer other entry points for encouraging dialogue at different levels. Many TTLs noted that social assessments and gender assessments have been very useful in picking up the issue of SGBV and offering ways to mitigate associated risks in individual projects. Ensuring that adequate resources are available for such analysis would help the Bank engage more systematically on SGBV across country portfolios.

6.4 Build TTL capacity on SGBV prevention and response

During interviews, TTLs expressed strong demand to learn about how to address very specific operational issues related to SGBV. Questions such as how to engage men, how to deal with clients when the issue is sensitive, how to conduct M&E using ethical protocols, were at the top of the list. There is a need to train TTLs and project teams on these tasks. There is also a need to make more technical specialists available with the relevant expertise to advise on projects.

Because the experience of the World Bank is limited in this area, the Bank will need to be more intentional about learning from other partners about what works and what does not. Trainings and other learning opportunities will need to bring in external expertise. Incentives could also be explored for deeper partnering with organizations in the field who are leading in this area. Some communities of practice have begun to address this, and there is a need to harmonize and build upon these efforts.

6.5 Strengthen research, knowledge and learning

Only 12 of the 38 projects identified by this review have included SGBV-related indicators in project M&E; two of these are still underway. Very few projects are applying internationally recognized ethical standards to M&E, posing significant risks of doing harm to interviewees as well as generating poor quality data. In interviews, TTLs said they would like to monitor SGBV as part of project M&E, but either were not sure of how to go about it, or balked at the burden of effort and resources this would add to their already full workload.

Impact evaluations measuring project impact on SGBV remain very rare – only 7 have been conducted so far. This represents a missed opportunity for learning about what works on this important topic. Impact evaluations tend to be costly and time-consuming, such that it is probably not feasible to expect that all projects addressing SGBV could include them. However, the Bank could invest more strategically in impact evaluations of operations with the potential to increase the knowledge base on prevention and response to SGBV.

In conclusion, this is an opportune time for the Bank to reflect on its own experience and think strategically about how to engage more strategically on SGBV. With 12 new projects having launched since 2012, and more under preparation, it will be critical to build on existing experience, and bring in lessons from external partners, for a more effective response going forward.

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Annex 1. All World Bank Projects addressing GBV active in 2008 or later

GBV as Exclusive or Primary Focus

Project ID and title	Sector	Region	In Analysis	In Activities	In M&E	In IE	Financing	Amount \$	Approval CY
Breaking the cycle of violence, Honduras	SD	LAC	Y	Y	Y		IF	10,000	'12
LAC Hackathon	PSG	LAC	Y	Y	NA		IF	200,000	'12
P110728 Protection from GBV in Ivory Coast	SD	AFR	Y	Y	Y	Y	PCF	732,759	'08
P115562 Learning for Equality, Access and Peace Program (LOGiCA)	SD	AFR	Y	Y	Y	Y	GP	431,000	'09
P117558 Addressing GBV in South Kivu	SD	AFR	Y	Y	Y		SPF	1,984,787	'10
P127249 Bangladesh Social Protection & HR	SP	SAR	Y	Y	NA		NTF	460,869	'11
P128403 Women and Girls in Haiti's reconstruction: addressing and preventing GBV	PREM	LAC	Y	Y	Y		RSR	584,828	'11
P129617 Procuradoria Especial da Mulher, Brazil	GED	LAC	Y	Y	N		IDF	300,000	'12
P130819 Safer Municipalities	SD	LAC	Y	Y	Y		SIL	17,000,000	'12
P131462 PNG women in mining and petroleum	Energy	EAP	Y	Y	Y		JSDF	180,000	'12
P132325 Brazil Social Inclusion and Gender Equity	PREM	LAC	Y	Y	N		NLTA	50,000	'12
P143772 Improving Services for Victims of Gender-Based and Domestic Violence Project (Kiribati)	GED	EAP	Y	Y	Y		IDF	400,000	'13
P143773 Improving Services for Victims of Gender-Based and Domestic Violence Project (Solomon Islands)	GED	EAP	Y	Y	Y		IDF	130,000	'13
P145412 Gender Based Violence Conference in South Asia and Nepal Hackathon	SD	SAR	Y	Y	NA		IF	25,000	'13
Total:								22,489,243	

GBV Component in Larger Projects

Project ID and title	Sector	Region	In Analysis	In Activities	In M&E	In IE	Financing	Approval CY
P003248 Zambia National Response to HIV/AIDS (ZANARA)	HD	AFR	Y	Y	N		SIL	'02
P051306 Colombia Peace and Development	SD	LAC	N	Y	N		APL	'04
P073438 Justice Services Improvement Project, Peru	PSG	LAC	Y	Y	N		TAL	'04
P077513 Congo HIV/AIDs	HD	AFR	N	Y	Y		APL	'04
P081516 HN Judicial Branch modernization	PSG	LAC	Y	Y	Y		TAL	'05
P083904 Justice Services Strengthening Colombia	PSG	LAC	Y	N	N		APL	'09
P088319 Barrio Ciudad, Honduras	Urban	LAC	Y	Y	N	Y	SIL	'05
P088751 DRC health sector rehab support	HD	AFR	Y	Y	N		SIL	'05
P091299 Inner city basic services, Jamaica	Urban	LAC	Y	N	N		SIL	'06
P091299 Jamaica Violence Observatory (co-financing for JM Inner Cities)	Urban	LAC	Y	Y	NA		JSDF	'09
P091472 Strengthening Uruguay's Justice Institutions for Equitable Development	PSG	LAC	Y	Y	N		IDF	'04
P101504 Bolsa Familia Brazil	SP	LAC	N	N	N	Y	APL	'10
P102396 PNG Second Mining Sector Institutional Strengthening TAL	Energy	EAP	Y	Y	N		TAL	'08
P110571 AGI Liberia	GED	AFR	Y	Y	Y	Y	SIL	'08
P111250 Philippines - Country Assessment on Gender & Peacebuilding	SD	EAP	Y	Y	NA		NLTA	'08
P116360 AGI Rwanda	SD	AFR	N	Y	N		TAL	'11
P116636 AGI South Sudan	GED	AFR	Y	Y	N	Y	TAL	'09
P117214 Nepal: Adolescent Girls Employment Initiative (AGEI)	GED	SAR	N	N	N	Y	SIL	'10
P123483 Haiti AGI	GED	LAC	Y	Y	N		NLTA	'12
P124157 HN Employment Generation in Poor Urban Neighborhoods	Urban	LAC	Y	Y	NA		JSDF	'10
P124761 Social Promotion And Protection Project - Lebanon	SP	MNA	N	Y	N		SIL	'13
P125285 Add Financing, Burkina Faso, health sector/AIDS project	HD	AFR	Y	Y	N		SIML	'11
P126088 DRC AF primary health care	HD	AFR	Y	Y	N		SIL	'12
P126158 AF nutrition and social protection - Honduras	SP	LAC	N	Y	NA		SIL	'11

Annex 2. Results Indicators for SGBV from Selected World Bank Projects

Development Objectives	Indicator	Project Citation
Conduct youth, violence and gender training sessions with experts from the World Bank and other networks.	Number of youth participating and engaged in training sessions on violence and gender. Number of youth whose awareness has been increased in topics relevant to violence and gender.	\\Breaking the cycle of violence, Honduras\\YIFProposal 11.7.12
The Ministry of Health was expected to strengthen priority actions for: (i) a range of preventive actions; and (ii) an overall approach to care, support and treatment to reduce the impact of HIV/AIDS: includes care for victims of sexual violence.	# of health centers offering care/prophylaxis for victims of sexual violence.	P077513 Congo HIV AIDs\\ICR draft
Build strong and sustainable national capacity to respond to the HIV/AIDS epidemic.	Adoption and dissemination of law protecting PLWHA and protecting women against sexual violence	P077513 Congo HIV AIDs\\ICR draft
Legal or administrative steps to process cases reduced	Average length of case resolution for noncriminal case	P081516 HN Judicial Branch modernization\\ICR data sheet
Number of judges and staff trained on frontier topics - gender, free-trade, cultural sensitivity, e-learning, youth, violence etc.	The project provided 61,515 hours of training to 6,708 participants. 4,110 community leaders were reached by the domestic violence campaign. 395 communities leaders were trained in access to justice, and gender awareness.	P081516 HN Judicial Branch modernization\\ICR data sheet
In the last 12 months, have you or any member of this household been a victim of any of the following incidents:	Sexual attack	P088319 Barrio Ciudad, Honduras\\Boleta Hogar Barrio Ciudad - Rev1 5 20Abr2013
Improve the perceptions of public safety among beneficiaries through strengthening human and social capital	% of beneficiaries who feel safe or very safe (differentiated between inside and outside the home).	P091299 Inner city basic services, Jamaica\\PAD 2006
Personal Behavior and Relationships	16.6% report having experienced intimate partner violence in the past year, and 11% report ever having been forced to have sex.	P110571 AGI Liberia\\Aide Memoire Annexes - baseline
Providing survivors with quality assistance	the number of survivors receiving assistance increased by 48.6% between 2008 and 2009 – 28.6% higher than the target of 20%.	P110728 Protection from GBV in Ivory Coast\\IRC final report
Generating greater awareness on GBV-related issues	the percentage of people surveyed who indicated that awareness campaigns contributed to changing their attitude towards sexual violence against women reached 83.1%, while the target was set at 70%	P110728 Protection from GBV in Ivory Coast\\IRC final report

Development Objectives	Indicator	Project Citation
Improved awareness and capacity of local authorities and community members (women and men) in targeted areas to prevent GBV and respond to it;	<p>53 radio programs developed and broadcast (8 this period).</p> <p>% of surveyed population that listened at least 2 times to the radio programs.</p> <p># of awareness raising sessions organized with authorities and community members.</p> <p>% of all victims assisted that were identified, referred and supported by community committees.</p> <p>% of surveyed population (women, girls, men, boys) are able to name 2 GBV consequences and 1 Ivorian law related to GBV.</p> <p>Number of personnel trained on adequate response to GBV show increase in knowledge.</p> <p>% of high relevance groups' members (armed forces, teachers, authorities) trained who show increase in knowledge.</p>	P110728 Protection from GBV in Ivory Coast\\IRC final report
Improved access to extended multi-sectoral services for GBV victims in targeted areas;	<p># of reported GBV victims receive multi-sectoral services (medical, psychosocial and legal) according to their needs and wishes.</p> <p># of sexual violence victims who benefited from PEP kit within 72 hours after rape.</p> <p># of adequate and timely referrals done between partners in response to the needs of victims.</p> <p># of NGOs that received training and support show increase in capacity to address GBV.</p>	P110728 Protection from GBV in Ivory Coast\\IRC final report
Improved coordination and capacity of local organizations and key stakeholders (including the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Social Affairs, the armed forces and UN agencies) in the prevention and response to GBV; including the establishment of a multisector GBV referral network.	<p>Minimum 1 National workshop/ conference with MoFWSA.</p> <p>15 coordinated program initiatives taken by MoH, MoFWSA and local NGOs / community groups in GBV prevention and response.</p>	P110728 Protection from GBV in Ivory Coast\\IRC final report

Development Objectives	Indicator	Project Citation
Physical violence	Has your partner slapped you or thrown something that could hurt you, or hit you with something that could hurt you?	P110728 Protection from GBV in Ivory Coast\\SPF GBV Eval - Endline Report
	Has your partner pushed, shoved, kicked, or dragged you?	
	Has your partner choked you or burned you intentionally?	
	Has your partner threatened to use a gun, knife or other weapon against you?	
	Has your partner used a gun, knife or other weapon against you?	
Sexual violence	Have you been forced to have sex with using threats or intimidation?	P110728 Protection from GBV in Ivory Coast\\SPF GBV Eval - Endline Report
	Has your partner physically forced you to have sex when you did not want to?	
Emotional violence	Has your partner tried to forbid you from visiting your friends?	P110728 Protection from GBV in Ivory Coast\\SPF GBV Eval - Endline Report
	Has your partner done something to frighten or intimidate you?	
	Has your partner threatened to hurt you or someone you care about?	
	Has your partner belittled or humiliated you in front of other people?	
Economic abuse	Has your partner taken your money against your will?	P110728 Protection from GBV in Ivory Coast\\SPF GBV Eval - Endline Report
	Has your partner refused money for household necessities?	
	Has your partner obliged you to give him all or part of the money you earned?	
Provision of timely, essential services to survivors of sexual violence.	% of total reported GBV cases who received relevant essential services meeting defined quality standards during the reporting period	P117558 Addressing GBV in South Kivu\\DRC - SPF Application20090924final
	% of service providers trained by IRC providing case management/ psychosocial, medical and legal services to survivors of GBV that consistently meet quality criteria	
	% of community group sessions held where participants demonstrate knowledge of existing services, their importance and how to access services	

Development Objectives	Indicator	Project Citation
Community Support for Women and Girls Affected by Conflict.	<p># of women and girls referred to a specialized service</p> <p># of women's groups that include survivors in their activities</p> <p>% of VSLA members who successfully complete the savings cycle</p> <p>% of communities where IRC CBO partners are operational whose local leaders took concrete measures to improve the safety and well-being of girls</p>	P117558 Addressing GBV in South Kivu\DRC - SPF Application20090924final
Advocacy for Application of Policies that Promote the Protection of Women and Girls; Coordination with Actors in Responding to Sexual Violence.	<p># of IRC-led efforts that support the joint UN and government coordination initiative.</p> <p># of CBOs and NGOs implementing advocacy efforts at local, provincial and national levels that are in line with the UN Comprehensive Strategy on Combating Sexual Violence</p>	P117558 Addressing GBV in South Kivu\DRC - SPF Application20090924final
Expand Access and Utilization of a Proven Package of Essential Health Services	Health personnel receiving training (number) (cumulative) CORE	P126088 DRC AF primary health care\Project Paper DRC Jun 2012
	<p>Increased capacity of Bank teams to use rights perspectives – especially pertaining to women's economic rights – to further dialogue with counterparts and clients;</p> <p>Improved understanding among Bank staff and partner organizations in South Asia on how rights can be supported on the ground through Bank operations, particularly in the area of social services;</p> <p>Increased understanding of OCC staff, partner organizations, and Bank staff on linkages between women's employment and violence against women;</p> <p>Improved understanding and capacity of OCC staff to support their clients;</p> <p>Increased understanding of Bank staff of Bangladeshi civil society actors, and linking the network of civil society organizations to Bank operations.</p>	P127249 Bangladesh Social Protection & HR\PCN June 2011
National and municipal governments collected, analyzed, and used data on crime and violence perpetration and victimization (disaggregated by gender and age) for evidence-based policymaking and actions.	Number of geo-referenced maps and number of municipal CPV surveys carried out; percentage of municipal crime and violence prevention and control policies that utilize data to inform decision making	P130819 Safer Municipalities\PAD

Development Objectives	Indicator	Project Citation
Guidelines for municipal plans for coexistence and citizen security and sectorial interventions published follow good practices violence prevention	Guidelines for plans and for intra-family and gender based violence prevention, school based violence prevention and inter-personal violence prevention	P130819 Safer Municipalities\\ PAD
Establishing services, implementers, gaps and priorities	Complete framework and analysis undertaken establishing services, implementers, gaps and priorities	P143772 Improving Services for Victims of Gender-Based and Domestic Violence Project (Kiribati)\\P143772IDF Request P143772
Capacity Building	One capacity building initiative undertaken with a minimum of 30 representatives trained.	P143772 Improving Services for Victims of Gender-Based and Domestic Violence Project (Kiribati)\\P143772IDF Request P143772
Capacity Building	Two key capacity building initiatives undertaken, such as National awareness campaign and/ or Training on gender based violence to schools, judiciary and police.	P143773 Improving Services for Victims of Gender-Based and Domestic Violence Project (Solomon Islands)\\P143773IDF Request P143773
Reporting Systems	Reporting systems and database established with baseline data	P143773 Improving Services for Victims of Gender-Based and Domestic Violence Project (Solomon Islands)\\P143773IDF Request P143773

Annex 3. Overview of DPLs addressing SGBV

PROJECT ID	PROJECT NAME	COUNTRY	SECTOR BOARD	APPROVAL DATE	TOTAL INVESTMENT *(millions)
P126351	Bahia Inclusion and Economic Development DPL	Brazil	Economic Policy	June, 2012	\$700
<i>Relevant Prior Action</i>	(Policy Area 1) Specific measures supported by the DPL. The DPL will support as a prior action, the establishment of the Secretaria das Políticas para as Mulheres (SecMulher), the Secretariat of Women into a permanent secretariat with an improved organizational structure and expanded human and financial resources. The expected outcomes of the DPL are improved mainstreaming of gender issues and execution of a State Policy on Gender Equality across sectors and increased coverage and quality of services offered by the reference centers to women victims of violence in the State of Bahia.				
P132768	Pernambuco Equity and Inclusive Growth DPL	Brazil	Social Protection	June, 2013	\$550
<i>Relevant Prior Action</i>	<p>Prior action: 3.1.2: The state has established institutional mechanisms for addressing violence against women.</p> <p>The DPL will further support the establishment a Technical Chamber on Violence against Women and the strengthening of the M&E capacity of the GoP on issues related to GBV. The policy action includes the approval of a decree that creates the Technical Chamber on Violence against Women, but also its operationalization, notably in supporting the cooperation between SecMulher and other Secretariat on data sharing and monitoring issues related to gender-based violence, towards the establishment of an M&E system capable of informing the GoP on the state of GBV in Pernambuco, as well as on all actions related to violence against women being carried out. The policy action will contribute to strengthen PPV interventions focused on the prevention of violence against women, in providing much needed data and cross-sectoral cooperation through the Technical Chamber, which due to its visibility as part of the PPV system and monitoring framework, offers an unprecedented opportunity to address this issue beyond being simply a discussion forum. The collected data will feed into the PPV monitoring system and sessions. It will also contribute to the improvement of the definition, collection and monitoring of data, building upon the PPV existing M&E system to allow for the monitoring of this issue along with other priorities of this flagship Program.</p>				
P106753	Expanding Opportunities, Enhancing Equity in the State of Pernambuco	Brazil	Poverty Reduction	March, 2012	\$500
<i>Relevant Prior Action</i>	Government Actions Supported by the DPL (Policy Action 3): The DPL will support as a prior action the creation of a Permanent Secretariat for Women to replace the former temporary Special Secretariat for Women. By becoming a permanent secretariat, SecMulher is able to more vigorously advance gender mainstreaming in the public sector, while expanding its areas of focus to other key pressing gender issues in Pernambuco—namely the protection of violence against females, gender education, and women's and maternal health. While many services currently exist to partially respond to these issues, the ability to reach and address the specific issues and constraints facing women remains limited. SecMulher is now able to promote more actively the institutional framework within the public sector to support gender issues through specialized gender units to respond to issues affecting the opportunities and wellbeing of women. It reflects the commitment of the Government of Pernambuco to the importance and relevance of gender issues to the development of the State.				

PROJECT ID	PROJECT NAME	COUNTRY	SECTOR BOARD	APPROVAL DATE	TOTAL INVESTMENT *(millions)
P129652	Development Policies for the State of Sergipe	Brazil	Health, Nutrition and Population	May, 2013	\$1,050
<i>Relevant Prior Action</i>	Objective 3.c.2: Scale Up State and Municipal Government Support Programs Aimed at Protecting Women in Situations of Violence and Vulnerability. Policy Action 12: Technical Cooperation Agreement signed between the State and at least one municipality in each of the four (4) regions with the highest concentration of gender-based violence (Sul Sergipano, Agreste, Baixo São Francisco and Alto Sertão) for decentralizing women protection and support programs to the interior of the State, as required by the Cooperation Agreement of July 21, 2009 between the State and Federal Government.				
P145605	Enhancing Fiscal Capacity to Promote Shared Prosperity DPL	Colombia	Poverty Reduction	Sept, 2013	\$600
<i>Relevant Prior Action</i>	Policy area IV. The Government of Colombia has mandated the provision of specific measures to protect women who are victims of gender violence, such as provision of meals, transport and temporary housing. Indicator: Total budget assigned to finance provision of specific measures to protect women who are victims of gender violence (defined in the Decree No. 2734) as a percentage of the National Current Expenditures.				
P147695	Enhancing Public Management for Service Delivery in Rio de Janeiro	Brazil	Transport	In negotiation (ROC in Oct 2013)	\$500
<i>Relevant Prior Action</i>	Under the third policy area, the proposed operation will back ongoing efforts in the RJMR to reduce domestic and gender-based violence by supporting the implementation of the “Lei Maria da Penha”, using transport infrastructure as a platform for delivering information and social support services that had been previously constrained by limited resources for deployment. Expected results include: 1) Number of women benefiting from increased access to information and to social and legal services as per the provisions of the “Lei Maria da Penha” within the Supervia and Teleférico systems. 2) Increase in the number of women benefiting from the integration of the Supervia and Teleférico systems to access the “Casa da Mulher Brasileira”, and 3) Increase in the number of women benefiting from social and economic inclusion services within the Supervia and Teleferico systems.				

Annex 4. Interview questions for TTLs

1. What projects have you worked on that directly addressed gender-based violence (GBV) either as a core objective or as a component?
 - a. Sometimes GBV is discovered during project implementation, monitoring or evaluation. Have you ever discovered GBV during a project and attempted to add it to the project? If so, what did you learn from this experience that can inform future work?
2. What was the motivation for focusing on GBV (in this sector, this region, this context)?
3. Were men involved in these projects, and if so, how?
4. What lessons were learned from this experience that could inform other projects?
 - a. Was there a formal evaluation? What framework and indicators did you use? (please provide document)
 - i. With or without a formal evaluation, what lessons were learned? Can you point me to a report?
 - b. Would these lessons translate well into other sectors, regions, contexts? Why or why not?
5. Specific to addressing GBV, what did not work well? Why?
 - a. Was the project able to make adjustments during implementation to improve its impact? Please explain.
6. We are undertaking this review in order to find ways for the Bank to be more engaged on this issue. What do you think a review like this needs to include or emphasize in order to achieve this?
 - a. What would be most helpful for you and your work?
7. Please share names of other TTLs or projects that have addressed GBV that can be included in this review.

Annex 5. PREM Gender's Framework for Reviewing and Rating World Bank Lending Operations

Whether an operation is gender-informed depends on a consideration of three dimensions: analysis, action, and monitoring & evaluation. If at least one dimension considers gender as indicated below, then the project is deemed gender-informed. Asking whether a lending operation is gender informed: does the operation....

- Identify and analyze gender issues relevant to the project objectives or components?
- Report findings of country/regional gender diagnostics (gender assessment, poverty assessment, etc) relevant to project development objectives or components undertake a social or environmental or poverty and social impact assessment?
- Reflect the results of consultations with women/girls/men/boys and/or NGOs that focus on these groups and/or specific line ministries?
- Include specific or targeted actions that address the needs of women/girls or men/boys?
- Include interventions that are expected to narrow existing gender disparities?
- Propose gender specific safeguards in a social/environmental assessment or in a resettlement framework?
- Include specific gender and sex-disaggregated indicators in the results framework?
- Propose an evaluation which will analyze the gender-specific impacts of the project?

Starting from July 2012, the extent of gender integration will be self-assessed by TTLs. At the initiation activity stage, TTLs will be asked to reply to the following questions:

1. Analysis and/or consultation on gender related issues: Yes No
2. Actions to address the distinct needs of women and girls, or men and boys, and/or positive impacts on gender gaps: Yes No
3. Mechanisms to monitor gender impact to facilitate gender-disaggregated analysis: Yes No

If “Yes” is selected for any of the three dimensions, this will create a gender flag. The reply to these questions will be updated by the TTL at concept note and appraisal stages.

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