Gender & SOGI Safeguard

What You Need To Know

Contents:

Background & Asks……page 3

Schedule of Events for Spring Meetings…….....page 4

Supporting Case Studies……..page 5-7

- Broken Promises (Chad Cameroon Pipeline)
- Food Insecurity (Zambia)
- The World Bank Kosovo Power Project (Kosovo)

Gender and SOGI World Bank Safeguards Campaign

Objective

The World Bank must adopt better protections for women, girls, sexual and gender minorities and implement key institutional changes to ensure a more inclusive approach to gender, sexual orientation and gender identity (SOGI). A mandatory safeguard policy that identifies and mitigates potential negative impacts of Bank projects on women, girls, gender and sexual minorities is essential. The Bank must also re-examine its institutional practices and strategies regarding gender and SOGI and adopt inclusive strategies that effectively promote greater gender and SOGI equality in its work. The ongoing safeguards review provides the Bank with an unprecedented opportunity to adopt and implement these reforms that will greatly contribute to achieving its goals of ending extreme poverty and promoting shared prosperity.

Background

Women, girls, sexual and gender minorities compose more than half of the world's population and face discrimination, human rights abuses and frequent exclusion from positive benefits of economic development. Nevertheless, the World Bank has never adopted a mandatory safeguard policy to mitigate gender or SOGI related risks associated with its investments. As a result, the Bank risks excluding these individuals—often some of the poorest and most marginalized—from benefitting from or contributing to its projects and programs and even reinforcing or creating new inequalities in the countries in which it works.

A Gender and SOGI Safeguard

To facilitate the protection and inclusion of all individuals, regardless of gender or sexual orientation, the Bank must adopt a separate Gender and SOGI safeguard. This safeguard must require—at a minimum—the formation of baseline gender and SOGI indicators for projects, social assessments that are responsive to gender and SOGI concerns, meaningful consultation with women, girls, sexual and gender minorities, and instruments for the Bank to plan for and address gender- and SOGI-specific risks. A Gender and SOGI safeguard must also cross-reference updated safeguard policies (such as Indigenous Peoples, Labor, etc.) to include language specific to gender and SOGI. These measures will ensure equal participation in and equal benefit from the Bank's poverty reduction projects.

Institutional Changes at the World Bank

In order to support the safeguard framework, the World Bank is required to ensure that its research and reporting efforts reflect gender and SOGI in meaningful ways. The scope of the World Development Reports, Social Impact Assessments, Country Gender Assessments, and household surveys must be extended in order to address the needs of women, girls, sexual and gender minorities.

World Bank staff on all levels needs to be made aware of the importance of gender- and SOGI-inclusive programs. Country Managers should receive relevant training. The mandate of the existing World Bank Gender Unit must be expanded to include SOGI concerns through the hiring of additional staff and training for all existing Gender Unit staff. This expansion requires the appointment of an H-level SOGI staff person with extensive knowledge in the field, who will receive sufficient support in terms of experienced staff members, access to information, intervention measures as well as resources. In addition, the advisory group to the Gender Unit must be extended with experienced members in order to reflect the expanded mandate of the newly named Gender and SOGI Unit.

Spring meetings Events

Wednesday, April 9th

Gender and Sexual Minority and Gender Identity Model Safeguard Presentation
11:00 – 12:30, *I 2-220*
Chair: **Ingrid Hoven**, German Executive Director to the World Bank
Panelists: **Bisi Alimi**, Fellow – Aspen New Global Voices; **Andrea Quesada**, Senior Project Coordinator – Women's Environment & Development Organization

The World Bank's safeguard policies are designed to mitigate social and environmental risks associated with its investments. The Bank has never adopted a safeguard for women, girls, and gender/sexual minorities who often face discrimination and human rights abuses. This panel will introduce a model safeguard, developed by civil society organizations, to address this lack.

Tom Lantos Human Rights Commission Hearing on Human Rights and the World Bank
2:00 – 4:00, *HVC 210 in the Capitol Visitor Center (Capitol Hill)*

Although the World Bank has contributed to the advancement of human rights, it currently lacks procedures to track and measure such contribution. More importantly, there are no safeguard policies in place to help the Bank avoid or mitigate adverse human rights impacts resulting from its projects. In the context of the Bank's unprecedented comprehensive review of its environmental and social safeguard policies and overall restructuring under the new leadership of President Jim Yong Kim, the hearing will examine how the Bank can be more effective in supporting human rights protections in its activities. Given the World Bank's considerable influence in the development community and its leadership among multilateral organizations, the hearing will also focus on the role of the United States in strengthening the consistency between Bank policy and U.S. law and policy.

Thursday, April 10th

Gender and Development Panel
2:00 – 3:30, *I 2-220*
Chair: **Jörg Frieden**, Swiss Executive Director to the World Bank
Panelists: **Jeni Klugman**, World Bank Gender Unit Director; **Nehad Aboul Komsan,** Chair of the Egyptian Center for Women's Rights, **Andrea Quesada**, Senior Project Coordinator for Women's Environment & Development Organization

Gender has been identified, again, as a special theme in IDA 17. The panel will discuss what is currently going on internationally in gender development and some exciting projects and research being done on the topic around the world.

Friday, April 11th

Discussion on In-Country Situations for LGBT Communities
12:30 – 2:00, *I 2-250*
Chair: **Miroslawa Makuchowska**, Vice President of Campaign Against Homophobia
Panelists: **Kelly Verdade**, Executive Coordinator for ELAS (Brazil); **Jonas Bagas**, Executive Director of the TLF Sexuality, Health and Rights Educators Collective Inc. (Philippines); **Ying Xin**, Executive Director of the Beijing LGBT Center (China); **Simran Shaikh**, New Delhi Program Officer for HIV/AIDS Alliance (India)

Uganda, Nigeria and Russia are just some of the most prominent examples for discrimination and human rights abuses of sexual and gender minorities around the world, but they are not the only places where developments on these fronts occur. This panel will host activists from Brazil, the Philippines, China, and India who will talk about the current situations in their home countries and their work on the ground to make positive change for LGBTI communities.

How World Bank Money Fuels Systematic Exclusion of Women in West Africa

In 2010, Gender Action (GA) and Friends of the Earth International (FoEI) partnered to conduct gender analyses of the Chad-Cameroon Oil Pipeline and the West Africa Gas Pipelines (WAGP). International Financial Institutions (IFIs)–namely the World Bank and the European Investment Bank (EIB)–partially financed both pipelines, providing financial security to oil and gas multinational companies, which indicated that pipeline construction would not proceed without the World Bank Group's (WBG) involvement.

Through desk research and fieldwork in four countries (Cameroon for the Chad-Cameroon Oil Pipeline, and Nigeria, Ghana and Togo for WAGP), GA and FoE regional member groups assessed the gender differential impacts of the pipelines on local women and men. Surveys, focus groups and testimonials revealed that women have suffered disproportionately from the pipelines in large part because project architects failed to take pervasive gender inequalities into account in project design. In all of the communities surveyed, women experience marginalization in income-generation, decision-making, and access to critical resources like education, land, credit and technology. IFIs reinforced this second-class status by sidelining women in consultation processes, discriminating against women in compensation schemes and employment opportunities, and undermining women's critical livelihoods.

The two pipelines represent broken promises to affected communities and systemic gender discrimination. While the pipeline projects have undermined the rights and livelihoods of entire communities, they have doubly marginalized women. In the public relations campaigns leading up to pipeline construction, IFIs and multinational oil companies promised benefits to communities such as employment generation, infrastructural development and fair compensation. Instead, consultation processes aimed at enlisting community views largely excluded women's participation, and led to defunct infrastructure development and insufficient compensation that went almost exclusively to men, who own the land on which African women work. Employment went mostly to individuals from outside the surveyed communities, causing a male influx of temporary expatriate workers that upset community gender dynamics. As women perform the majority of subsistence farming, land lost to pipeline routes meant that many women lost their precarious livelihoods with little or nothing left on which to depend. Similarly, offshore pipelines caused a significant decrease in fish yields, negatively impacting predominantly female fishing communities.

With the devastating loss of their livelihoods, women's already limited influence in their communities further diminished. Surveyed women felt that their household decision-making power decreased, as their ability to earn income determines their degree of autonomy. Further, when men lost their jobs as a result of pipeline construction, women had to double their efforts to provide for their households. Field visits revealed that some women who could not find jobs to compensate for their husbands' loss of employment turned to prostitution to make ends meet, sacrificing their reputations in the communities. Familial tensions that resulted from lost income have undermined communities' social fabric and led some households to separate.

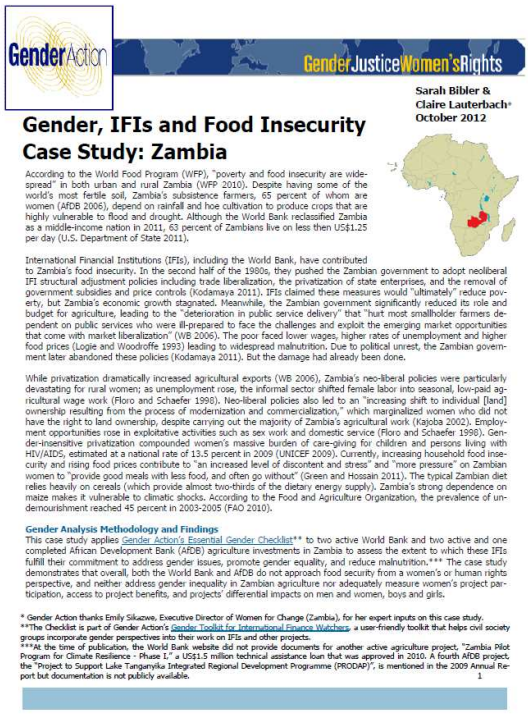
The IFIs' Chad-Cameroon Oil Pipeline and WAGP investments demonstrate how these development institutions break their public commitments to reduce poverty and gender inequality. To genuinely live up to their stated promises, Gender Action and Friends of the Earth member groups recommend that IFIs comprehensively integrate gender into all investments at all project stages, including planning, implementation and evaluation. IFIs must conduct gender analyses of their projects to determine differential gender impacts, and collect and analyze sex-disaggregated data throughout the project in order to determine the project's immediate outcomes on women and men. Community consultation should ensure the equal participation of women and men. Accountability measures must be strengthened to achieve redress and justice for human rights violations on the part of IFIs and multinational companies, and help communities receive sufficient compensation for losses. Finally, IFIs should not fund extractive industries projects if environmental, social, and gender assessments indicate unavoidable human rights violations, compromised livelihoods or environmental degradation.

To read more visit
http://www.genderaction.org/publications/11/chad-cam-wagp-pipelines.pdf

Food Insecurity and the Negative Impacts on Gender

According to the World Food Program (WFP), "poverty and food insecurity are widespread" in both urban and rural Zambia (WFP 2010). Despite having some of the world's most fertile soil, Zambia's subsistence farmers, 65 percent of whom are women (AfDB 2006), depend on rainfall and hoe cultivation to produce crops that are highly vulnerable to flood and drought. Although the World Bank reclassified Zambia as a middle-income nation in 2011, 63 percent of Zambians live on less than US$1.25 per day (U.S. Department of State 2011).

International Financial Institutions (IFIs), including the World Bank, have contributed to Zambia's food insecurity. In the second half of the 1980s, they pushed the Zambian government to adopt neoliberal IFI structural adjustment policies including trade liberalization, the privatization of state enterprises, and the removal of government subsidies and price controls (Kodamaya 2011). IFIs claimed these measures would "ultimately" reduce poverty, but Zambia's economic growth stagnated. Meanwhile, the Zambian government significantly reduced its role and budget for agriculture, leading to the "deterioration in public service delivery" that "hurt most smallholder farmers dependent on public services who were ill-prepared to face the challenges and exploit the emerging market opportunities that come with market liberalization" (WB 2006). The poor faced lower wages, higher rates of unemployment and higher food prices (Logie and Woodroffe 1993) leading to widespread malnutrition. Due to political unrest, the Zambian government later abandoned these policies (Kodamaya 2011). But the damage had already been done.



GenderAction GenderJusticeWomen'sRights

Sarah Bibler & Claire Lauterbach* October 2012

Gender, IFIs and Food Insecurity Case Study: Zambia

According to the World Food Program (WFP), "poverty and food insecurity are widespread" in both urban and rural Zambia (WFP 2010). Despite having some of the world's most fertile soil, Zambia's subsistence farmers, 65 percent of whom are women (AfDB 2006), depend on rainfall and hoe cultivation to produce crops that are highly vulnerable to flood and drought. Although the World Bank reclassified Zambia as a middle-income nation in 2011, 63 percent of Zambians live on less then US$1.25 per day (U.S. Department of State 2011).

International Financial Institutions (IFIs), including the World Bank, have contributed to Zambia's food insecurity. In the second half of the 1980s, they pushed the Zambian government to adopt neoliberal IFI structural adjustment policies including trade liberalization, the privatization of state enterprises, and the removal of government subsidies and price controls (Kodamaya 2011). IFIs claimed these measures would "ultimately" reduce poverty, but Zambia's economic growth stagnated. Meanwhile, the Zambian government significantly reduced its role and budget for agriculture, leading to the "deterioration in public service delivery" that "hurt most smallholder farmers dependent on public services who were ill-prepared to face the challenges and exploit the emerging market opportunities that come with market liberalization" (WB 2006). The poor faced lower wages, higher rates of unemployment and higher food prices (Logie and Woodroffe 1993) leading to widespread malnutrition. Due to political unrest, the Zambian government later abandoned these policies (Kodamaya 2011). But the damage had already been done.

While privatization dramatically increased agricultural exports (WB 2006), Zambia's neo-liberal policies were particularly devastating for rural women; as unemployment rose, the informal sector shifted female labor into seasonal, low-paid agricultural wage work (Floro and Schaefer 1998). Neo-liberal policies also led to an "increasing shift to individual [land] ownership resulting from the process of modernization and commercialization," which marginalized women who did not have the right to land ownership, despite carrying out the majority of Zambia's agricultural work (Kajoba 2002). Employment opportunities rose in exploitative activities such as sex work and domestic service (Floro and Schaefer 1998). Gender-insensitive privatization compounded women's massive burden of care-giving for children and persons living with HIV/AIDS, estimated at a national rate of 13.5 percent in 2009 (UNICEF 2009). Currently, increasing household food insecurity and rising food prices contribute to "an increased level of discontent and stress" and "more pressure" on Zambian women to "provide good meals with less food, and often go without" (Green and Hossain 2011). The typical Zambian diet relies heavily on cereals (which provide almost two-thirds of the dietary energy supply). Zambia's strong dependence on maize makes it vulnerable to climatic shocks. According to the Food and Agriculture Organization, the prevalence of undernourishment reached 45 percent in 2003-2005 (FAO 2010).

Gender Analysis Methodology and Findings

This case study applies Gender Action's Essential Gender Checklist** to two active World Bank and two active and one completed African Development Bank (AfDB) agriculture investments in Zambia to assess the extent to which these IFIs fulfill their commitment to address gender issues, promote gender equality, and reduce malnutrition.*** The case study demonstrates that overall, both the World Bank and AfDB do not approach food security from a women's or human rights perspective, and neither address gender inequality in Zambian agriculture nor adequately measure women's project participation, access to project benefits, and projects' differential impacts on men and women, boys and girls.

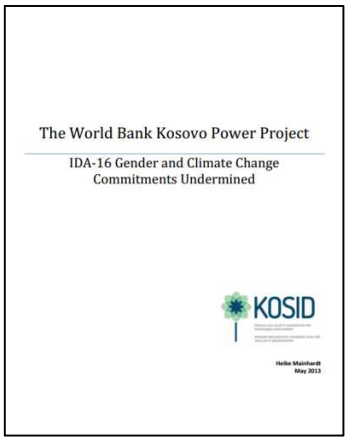
* Gender Action thanks Emily Sikazwe, Executive Director of Women for Change (Zambia), for her expert inputs on this case study.
**The Checklist is part of Gender Action's Gender Toolkit for International Finance Watchers, a user-friendly toolkit that helps civil society groups incorporate gender perspectives into their work on IFIs and other projects.
***At the time of publication, the World Bank website did not provide documents for another active agriculture project, "Zambia Pilot Program for Climate Resilience - Phase I," a US$1.5 million technical assistance loan that was approved in 2010. A fourth AfDB project, the "Project to Support Lake Tanganyika Integrated Regional Development Programme (PRODAP)", is mentioned in the 2009 Annual Report but documentation is not publicly available.

1

To read more visit
http://www.genderaction.org/publications/zambiafoodsecurity.pdf

The Gender Dimension of Climate Change – a case study on a Kosovo Power Project

The International Development Association (IDA) is the World Bank Group's (WBG) concessional window for poor countries. It has a three-year replenishment cycle in which additional funding is contributed by donor countries to support grants and concessional lending operations in IDA countries. Parceled with making contribution commitments, donor-countries request specific enhancements to IDA country operations. For the IDA-16 resource period (FY12-FY14), the donor countries requested that IDA strengthen its approach to gender and climate change in its project design, policy framework, and country dialogue.


The World Bank Kosovo Power Project

IDA-16 Gender and Climate Change Commitments Undermined

KOSID

Heike Mainhardt
May 2013

- **Gender:** With regards to gender commitments, IDA-16 resources should **advance development outcomes on women's and children's health and economic opportunities for women**. At the project level, this involves more rigorous impact evaluations and gender-responsive projects. As such, the World Bank pledged to screen all IDA-16 projects to determine whether any sex differentiated impact is expected.

Post-conflict Kosovo is an IDA-only country. Thus, all near-term World Bank operations (FY13-FY17) will be financed principally by an allocation from IDA-16 or IDA-17. Currently, the Bank is considering a $58 million Partial Risk Guarantee (PRG) for the proposed Kosovo Power Project. The proposed project involves: building a new 600 megawatt (MW) lignite coal-fired power plant (KRPP); developing a new open-cast lignite mine and associated infrastructure (Sibovc South Lignite Mine); and rehabilitating and extending the life of an existing 618 MW lignite-fired power plant (Kosovo B).

Significant Gender Impacts Unaddressed

Even though the World Bank proposed Kosovo Power Project is an IDA16 project, a category A project, and an extractive industries project, all of which raise red flags for gender concerns, **the Bank did not perform a gender screening**. Such a gender screening should have taken place as part of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA), the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for Shala, and the Energy Options Analysis. All of these assessments have been completed without a gender screening or gender analysis. Thus, the Bank missed the first measure on the Bank's IDA16 gender pledge that the Social Development Network would screen all IDA-16 projects to determine whether any sex differentiated impact is expected.

The Bank got off to a good start with efforts to include women and women's civil society organizations in SESA and resettlement consultations. Unfortunately, although women's participation indicated gender-specific concerns, the Bank did not follow through and identify sex differentiated impacts, gender-specific measures, or sex differentiated socio-economic indicators to be monitored. There is no indication in the SESA or the Shala resettlement action plan (RAP) how women's concerns or impacts have been taken into account in the project design, assessment of project alternatives, or measures to rehabilitate lost livelihoods or how any gender impacts will be specifically mitigated.

Project specific findings include, among others:

- It is estimated that the PM and SO2 emissions over the 40-year life of the new coal plant will result in **1,368 premature deaths**. Annually, there will be **19,141 days of lower respiratory symptoms in children.**
- There are **significantly less employment opportunities for women** compared with men in energy and mining in the project area.
- The project stands to **reduce women's sources of livelihood in the agricultural sector** in three primary ways: conversion of agricultural land for mining; reduced water for irrigation; and pollution impacts on crops and livestock.

The gender screening exercise determined that the World Bank-proposed Kosovo Power Project stands to harm women's and children's health and economic opportunities for women – the two gender priorities of IDA16 replenishment.

To read more visit
http://www.bicusa.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/01/IDA-16-Kosovo-Power-Project-Case-Study-2013.pdf