**Document of the Inter-American Development Bank**



**JAMAICA**

**SECURITY STRENGTHENING PROJECT**

**JA- L1074**

**Environmental and Social MANAGEMENT REPORT**

**ESMR**

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| **ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT REPORT (ESMR)** | |
| **Operation Name:** | Security Strengthening Project |
| **Operation Number:** | JA- L1074 |
| 1. **Operation Details** | |
| **IDB Sector** | Innovation and Citizen Services |
| **Type of Operation** | LON-ESP |
| **Impact Categorization** | B |
| **Environmental and Social Risk Rating** | Moderate |
| **Disaster Risk Rating** | Low |
| **Borrower** | Government of Jamaica |
| **Executing Agency** | Ministry of Security (MNS) |
| **IDB Loan US$ (and total project cost)** | US$20 million |
| **Applicable Policies/Directives** | OP-102; OP-703 (B1, B2, B3, B.4, B.5, B.6, B.7); OP‑761. |
| 1. **Executive Summary** | |
| This operation has been classified as Category "B" given the potential social and gender impacts. The project overall Environmental and Social (E&S) risk rating is moderate. The project prepared a Social Analysis that identified the following social risks: In Jamaica, domestic violence is a widespread issue, affecting women and children, and is largely tolerated within communities. This situation of recurring violence is further deteriorated by a weak legal framework, a lack of trust in national institutions, underfunding and low capacity of the institutions in charge as well as the absence of mechanisms to guarantee protection of victims. The activities proposed by the project have the potential to generate adverse impacts whereby women are at risk of being disproportionally affected and to increased gender-based violence. In accordance with OP-703, directive B.5 the Social Analysis identified appropriate mitigation measures to prevent and/or mitigated these risks. These have been incorporated in the projects’ activities outline in the POD. To complement and achieve compliance with OP-761, an additional generic Gender Plan as well as the design for the project has been prepared and will be detailed in an updated version prior to first disbursement. Likewise, the support of a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be included as an indicator in the Result Matrix of the project.  In accordance with OP-703 requirements for Cat B operations, one round of public consultation took place on August 14th, 2017 at the Ministry of National Security (MNS), the executing agency of the project. The participants included seven civil society organizations, consisting of four organizations specialized in gender equality, two universities, a representative of a private sector organization and other members of the MNS.  The disaster risk rating for this operation is low. A fit for disclosure Social Analysis has been disclosed prior to Analysis Mission, and the final version of the Social Analysis, including a generic the Gender Plan was disclosed prior to distribution of the Draft Loan Proposal to OPC. | |
| 1. **Operation Description** | |
| The main objective of the project is to contribute to an increase in the conviction rate for murders in Jamaica. The following specific operation’s objectives have been defined: (i) to assist in the reduction of the rate of murders in the country; (ii) to increase the proportion of police investigations of murders that result in prosecution; and (iii) the training of police officers in the use of technology in crime fighting, through 3 components, none of them involving infrastructure, as follows:  *Component 1* (US$12.1 million). *Violent crime prevention and management with three subcomponents: a*) *Support for the implementation of problem-oriented policing (POP) for crime prevention, including hot spot policing.* This will enable JCF to generate high quality and timely data on the location of crime incidents and assets, with the provision of data through: georeferenced information in police reports with surveillance cameras in high crime incidence areas, tracking of all the *police* vehicles and integration of the multiple systems. b) *Equip and connect police stations, prisons, and the National Police College of Jamaica (NPCJ),* which will finance the initial stage of a fiber-based connectivity strategy for at least 50 police stations, mostly located in the parishes of Kingston, St. James, and St. Catherine as well as NPCJ. The project will also ensure that all police stations have high-speed internet service and are equipped with computers, printers and videoconference equipment. Support to the Department of Correctional Services (DCS) will also be provided in anticipation of the increased mix of dangerous criminals in the prison population. Also, the project will define a strategy for prisons that will help determinate the treatment of non-violent inmates, replace and upgrade CCTV cameras network of five (5) prisons and install a network in the remaining six (6) prisons. Also, the Project will extend the case management system to DCS to help with prisoners’ case management; c) *Share information with the public* *through open data*, by informing the public on crime occurrences; this subcomponent will also help to define right protocols, in accordance with the local law, for information release, including classification of crime information and publication online of relevant statistics in a timely manner. Also, privacy and confidentiality principles will be included to facilitate a comprehensive use and disclosure of crime-related information.  *Component 2* (US$1.8 million). *Improving investigative capabilities for violent crimes*. The objective of this component is to improve the quality and rate of investigations that result in suspects being arrested and charged. This will be achieved through the following activities; a) Increase the quality of casefiles; b) Design and implementation of digital registries; and c) Design and implement a data sharing exchange protocol;  *Component 3* (US$3.2 million). *Change Management and Training.* This component will support the change in the manner in which the JCF manages reports and investigations, complementing the addition of technology to existing processes, as well as to provide the training required for the successful implementation of all other project activities. This will be achieved through the following activities: a) Change management and communications and b) Training in collaboration with the National Police College of Jamaica.  **Map 1: Murder incidents in the Country**    \*Which includes 10 municipalities | |
| 1. **Key Impacts, Risks, and Mitigation Measures** | |
| The project won’t finance any infrastructure components or civil works, therefore there are no environmental direct/indirect impacts or risks. However, the project was classified as Category B due to its social risks and impacts. The project’s activities could contribute to the aggravation of violence against women or/and children. In Jamaica, domestic violence is a widespread issue, affecting women and children, and is largely tolerated within communities. This situation of recurring violence is further deteriorated by a weak legal framework, a lack of trust in national institutions, underfunding and low capacity of the institutions in charge as well as the absence of mechanisms to guarantee protection of victims.  A Social Analysis (SA) was prepared. The Bank engaged the borrower for the early identification and analysis of the issues and measures foreseen, and defined the institutional responsibilities and capacity building required. In this regard, the gender risks and impacts identified were the following: (a) the ones related to the achievement of the goals proposed by the project, and (b) other safeguard-related aspects.   1. On the one hand, the risks and measures identified from the perspective of ensuring gender equality are the following:   RISKS   1. Low level of trust in the police to report crimes, particularly domestic abuse and intimate partner violence. 2. Inability of the police to gather information for detecting domestic violence patterns. 3. Unintended increases in crime and decreases in human security of the criminal justice systems if they don’t adopt fair, effective, transparent, and accountable practices.   MEASURES   1. Train police officers on how to better respond to cases of domestic violence, reduce revictimization, provide victims with a secure environment and increase trustworthiness of police officers. 2. Develop protocols and training on how to use the technology to properly manage domestic violence records, to standardize procedures. 3. Train police officers on human rights, including operational training to respond in conflict situations while upholding human rights principles.   (b) On the other hand, negative impacts arising from the operation may include the retaliation against women and children. Respective mitigation measures identified are focused on the management of information, records, and other related data. Modern technology and interconnectivity service provisions will be used, taking into account that gathering and sharing of information. Furthermore, effective mitigation measures identified for a close monitoring include but are not limited to:   1. Develop and ensure that encryption mechanisms are followed to protect the women’s or thevictims’ identities. 2. Assure confidentiality of the information in databases, records, and other relevant information collected, and define sanctions when protocols are infringed. 3. Ensure that the communication strategy will address cultural perceptions and practices that legitimize masculinity vis a vis violence and aggression, enforcing the need for behavioral changes to protect women and children from victimization.   The Environmental and Social Risk Rating is moderate. Although there are few direct impacts, indirect impacts may be significant. Furthermore, contextual risk, including the low level of trust of the communities towards police authorities and the general situation of high crime and violence, is high. Finally, institutional capacity has been assessed as part of moderate performance risk. | |
| **Assessment Requirements**  OP-703 (Environment and Safeguards Compliance Policy): B.3 (Screening and Classification), B.4 (Other Risk Factors), B.5 (Environmental Assessment and Plans Requirements) OP-761 (Gender Equality in Development Policy) | |
| The project preparation addressed issues related to crime and violence through the analysis of both primary and secondary information and confirmed that Jamaica faces significant challenges to overcome the current situation. According to the information gathered, most of the violence in the public sphere is perpetrated by young men against other young men.[[1]](#footnote-1) Whereas most incidences in private settings are perpetrated by men against women.[[2]](#footnote-2) Jamaica confronts a high percentage of female homicides that are a result of domestic violence. 19% of female homicides in the last five years were a result of domestic violence, compared to only 3% of male homicides.[[3]](#footnote-3) The Social Analysis identified several factors related to national police services that contribute to this situation:   * + 1. **Underreporting of incidences of domestic abuse and/or intimate partner violence**. Among the main reasons stated to not report domestic violence are the low levels of trust in the police and the low expectation of anything changing.     2. **Lack of capacity to properly track previous incidences**. Methods currently utilized by the Police to gather information to detect domestic violence patterns are not reliable and effective. Domestic violence reports are recorded on physical registries and do not include past incidents. Hence crime statistics are not disaggregated in a way that includes a specific category for domestic violence. Therefore, it is difficult for the police to link different incidents of domestic violence to the same victim or to readily identify escalation of violence which may end in a homicide.   The project’s Social Analysis, addressed the Violence Against Women (VAW) in citizen security operations and streamlined a gender equality approach, that helped define the following project activities to mitigate the identified risks and impacts:  ***Component 1: Violent crime prevention and management***  The operation will strengthen the collection of information related to domestic violence/intimate partner violence cases at the police stations. It is expected that with the support of the project, the police will improve tools to better prevent the escalation of violence and reduce the likelihood of female homicides. Therefore, the specific activities defined are:   1. training police officers on how to better respond to cases of domestic violence and therefore, reduce the re-victimization of victims and provide them with a secure environment. According to lessons learned the project will consider that intervention of the police, by establishing a path that will protect a woman (and her children), helps prevent an escalation of violence, and reduces the likelihood of homicide and serious assaults and, where possible, helps maintain family stability. 2. development of protocols to manage domestic violence records adequately to standardize procedures within the police. The operation has incorporated several of the recommendations laid out by the sectorial note on Violence against Women and Girls Resource Guide in Citizen Security, Law and Justice. The operation will put in place protocols for filing police reports and pressing charges, as this process is an important entry point for survivors to access the justice system. These protocols can guide police officers on the information required for the report, standardize the process, and reduce victimization.   It is expected that most of the social risks and impacts identified will be prevented and/or mitigated through the above described project activities. To complement these activities and to achieve compliance with the Bank’s gender equality policy OP-761, the project has also developed a generic Gender Plan and will support a GRM of the implementing agency, with an indicator as part of the Project’s Result Matrix. The Gender Plan will need to be detailed in an updated version before the initiation of project activities (first disbursement), as part of the Project Operations Manual.  The borrower’s institutional capacity has been assessed during project preparation. As a result, the project design (Component 3) dedicates specific activities to the strengthening of institutional capacity, ensuring the adequate and efficient implementation of planned mitigation measures. | |
| **Consultation**  OP-703 (Environment and Safeguards Compliance Policy): B.6 (Consultation), OP-761 (Gender Equality in Development Policy) | |
| According to the Public Consultant Report, the consultation took place the 14th of August 2017. The total number of participants at the public consultation was 14 (5 men and 9 women), including the representatives of gender civil society organizations.  The participating organizations are part of the platform for collaboration and consultation (ConSOC), which is promoted by the IDB Group via the country office of Jamaica. The ConSOC-Jamaica is integrated by representatives of different organizations, including non-governmental and non-profit organizations (NGOs), community organizations, community groups, and groups of residents directly affected by IDB-financed projects, business associations, universities, academia, research centers and professional associations whose field of study makes significant contributions to the IDB, religious institutions and groups of Indigenous and Afro descendant peoples.  The organizations listed below attended the consultation:   1. Ministry of National Security ([MNS](https://mns.gov.jm/content/vision-and-mission)) 2. National Integrity Action ([NIA Jamaica](https://niajamaica.org/who/who-2)) 3. The Private Sector Organization of Jamaica ([PSOJ](http://psoj.org/about-us/)) 4. University of the West Indies (Mona Campus) - Institute for Gender & Development Studies ([IGDS](https://www.mona.uwi.edu/igds/aboutus_intro.php)) 5. Women’s Resource and Outreach Centre ([WROC](http://www.dogoodjamaica.org/organizations/women_s_resource_and_outreach_centre)) 6. Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (Jamaica and the Eastern Caribbean) [FES](http://www.dogoodjamaica.org/organizations/freidrich_ebert_stiftung_jamaica_the_eastern_caribbean)   The objectives and components of the project were introduced as well as the risks identified in the project and the mitigation activities planned to address them.  The participants were informed of the next steps moving forward and how their comments would be considered and communication channels to express concerns and pose questions in the future.  **Content of interventions**  All participants agreed that violence is a fundamental problem in the country, and that coordinated work among different stakeholders is necessary to address them, including the high prevalence of domestic violence and low rate of reporting to the police.  The conversation was guided by the following five questions posted:   1. Do you think these problems identified in the project are critical issues to better address domestic violence within the JCF? 2. Do you think the activities proposed would help redress the issues of under-registration, low trust in the police, and human rights approach in trainings? Is there any other activity that we should consider? 3. Are there protocols on how to treat and record incidents of domestic violence at the police stations? 4. Is it easy to recognize cases of domestic violence in the police forms? 5. Is there any kind of relationship between NGOs and the police to address issues related to Domestic Violence?   **Conclusions:**  Based on the scope of the project these are the main conclusions of the public consultation:   * Low trust in Police results in under-registration and under-reporting of cases of domestic violence. * Domestic violence and intimate partner violence are poorly defined within the legal framework of Jamaica. * The main factors contributing to the high prevalence of domestic violence in Jamaica are values and cultural norms. * The fragmentation and the quality of data on domestic violence inhibits the Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) ability to design effective solutions to respond to domestic violence. * There are gaps in the police forms to adequately collect domestic violence data, and there are inconsistencies in the procedures followed at different police stations. There are more questions that need to be asked by the police. * There are trainings on domestic violence, but they are not systematic. * Civil society organizations have continuous communication with the police and receive data from Statistics and Information Management Unit.   **Recommendations**  Enhance the positive impact of the project by:   * The Planning Institute of Jamaica should develop a map of all the Gender-Based Violence, Intimate Partner Violence and Domestic Violence players (NGOs, IOs and MDAs) working on domestic violence programs and projects. * Involve grassroots organizations and schools which have assigned Security Officers in the data collection. * Expand data collection on victims and perpetrators profiles as well as the characteristics of the incidents of domestic violence (time, location, etc.) * Update/review of existing protocols to be aligned to international standards (Belen do Para protocol) * Publish sex offenders’ registry database (if the current legal framework allows it). * The MNS should study the root causes of domestic violence, intimate partner violence and gender based violence to develop meaningful responses. * Provide trainings on how to handle cases of domestic violence with a human rights approach to the police officers. * Provide trainings on how to adequately record incidents of domestic violence to capture high quality information that can be used to prevent the escalation of violence. * The protocols should be visibly written at each police station for public knowledge.   The actions recommended were relevant for both definition of the operations goals and to help define the actions required to prevent any impact as per OP-761.Taking into account the current legal framework and social practices, women’s needs were given special attention when planning for ensuring participation, based on the consideration of use of time, a timely identification of potential restrictions to participate (i.e. poverty; access to meetings; capacity and training needs; consultations demands) throughout the project cycle, and of overriding importance by monitoring activities being implemented to avoid any impact that will create or worsen violence). | |
| **Information Disclosure**  OP-703 (Environment and Safeguards Compliance Policy): OP-761 (Gender Equality in Development Policy), and OP-704 (Disaster Risk Management Policy) as applicable;  OP-102 (Access to Information Policy) | |
| The Social Analysis was disclosed prior to Analysis Mission, on the 27th of July 2017 in the Bank’s website. The final version of the Social Analysis including a generic Gender Plan was disclosed on the Bank’s website prior to OPC. | |
| **Environmental and Social Impacts and Risks and Mitigation Measures**  OP-703 (Environment and Safeguards Compliance Policy)  OP-761 (Gender Equality in Development Policy) | |
| As mentioned above, the project will not have any environmental impacts. The main social risks and impacts identified are related to gender violence and discrimination. See below section OP-761. | |
| **Noninvestment Lending and Flexible Lending Instruments** | |
| N/A | |
| **Livelihoods and Resettlement**  OP-710 (Involuntary Resettlement Policy) | |
| N/A | |
| **Indigenous Peoples**  OP-765 (Indigenous Peoples Policy) | |
| N/A | |
| **Gender Equality**  OP-761 (Gender Equality in Development Policy) | |
| Based on the finding of the SA (see section 4) the operation has the potential to generate adverse impacts caused by the operation whereby women are at risk of being disproportionally affected and to generate increased gender-based violence.  The project has prepared a generic Gender Plan as part of the Social Analysis, that was disclosed prior to OPC. The client will further develop a detailed, updated Gender Plan that will detail the timetable for the implementation of proposed activities and allocate financial and human resources accordingly, to ensure both gender mainstreaming and safeguards compliance, before the initiation of activities. In addition, the project will support a GRM, which will be described in detail in the updated Gender Plan, to allow and monitor queries and conflict resolutions, as part of the Project investments and an indicator is included in the Result Matrix of the project. | |
| **Disaster Risk Management**  OP-704 (Disaster Risk Management Policy) | |
| The IDB disaster risk screening tool assessed type 1 disaster risk in the project are as low. The project does not finance any infrastructure component, therefore there no type 2 disaster risk has been identified and no exacerbation of the hazard risk is expected. No further disaster risk assessments have been required or undertaken. | |
| **Supervision**  OP-703 (Environment and Safeguards Compliance Policy  OP-761 (Gender Equality in Development Policy) | |
| Since most of the mitigation activities identified in the SA are incorporated in the project’s main activities, the evaluation of their implementation and related safeguards compliance will be streamlined in the project’s regular supervision framework, which includes the following:   * MNS will implement the Gender Plan and monitor its implementation according to the indicators defined, including continuous stakeholder engagement and an effective GRM that will be supported by the Project. * Project related results are part of the project Matrix. * Knowledge and capacity building include gender related results. | |
| 1. **Environmental and Social Requirements** | |
| In order to meet the requirements of the Bank’s Environmental and Social Safeguard Policies, the MNS will comply to the satisfaction of the Bank with the Environmental, Social and Health Safety (ESHS) contractual terms and conditions set forth in Annex B. These terms and conditions can only be modified with the prior written consent of the Bank, including clearance by ESG. These include (i) conditions prior (CPs) to Board and/or OPC: disclose the final version of the SA that includes the generic Gender Plan (ii) standard conditions for implementation of the ESHS Plans and measures as well as reporting and supervision requirements: before the first disbursement, the project will submit a detailed, updated version of the Gender Plan; (iii) conditions that address key risks and impacts; (iv) conditions to be included in the Operating Manual; (v) definitions. These conditions and definitions will be incorporated into the Loan Agreement and as such the Borrower is legally bound to comply with these conditions. | |
| 1. **Summary of Compliance with IDB Safeguard Policies** | |
| The project, addressed the risks and defined measure as per the Table below. | |

**Annex A. Summary of Compliance with IDB Safeguard Policies[[4]](#footnote-4)**

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| **Policies / Directives** | **Applicable Policy / Directive Aspect** | **Compliance Status and Rationale with Policy / Directive Requirements** | **Requirements / Actions / Plans** |
| **OP-703 Environment and Safeguards Compliance Policy** | | | |
| B.2 Country Laws and Regulations | Country regulations were assessed and as a result the project defined activities to address the gaps found. | Full compliance achieved | N/A |
| B.3 Screening and Classification | The project is classified Category B because of potential social and gender impact | Full compliance achieved | N/A |
| B.4 Other Risk Factors | Institutional Capacity | Full compliance achieved. Institutional Capacity was assessed during project preparation. The project dedicated specific activities to strengthening of institutional capacity, ensuring the adequate and efficient implementation of planned mitigation measures. | Implementation of project activities to strengthen institutional capacity |
| B.5 Environmental Assessment and Plans Requirements | N/A | The project does not finance any infrastructure component, no environmental assessment is required | N/A |
| B.5 Social  Assessment and Plans Requirements | Social Analysis required | Compliance to be achieved prior to OPC. A Social Assessment has been prepared and disclosed prior to Analysis mission. The final Social Analysis including a generic Gender Plan was disclosed prior to OPC. | The final SA including a generic Gender Plan was prior to OPC. An updated Gender Plan will be submitted for review and approval by ESG as part of Project Operations Manual, prior to first disbursement. |
| B.6 Consultations | Cat B operations require one round of public consultations. | Full compliance achieved. Consultation with representatives of affected parties has been held and the views of civil society organizations were considered, and incorporated in the project design. Consultation held had the participation of women and men and was held in an equitable participatory manner. | Continuous consultations and communication with communities and effective GRM required during project implementation to maintain compliance. |
| B.7 Supervision and Compliance | Supervision of implementation of mitigation measures and evaluation of Safeguards Compliance | Compliance achievable during project implementation. The project’s Results Matrix includes Gender and GRM activities. The detailed, updated Gender Plan will include monitoring indicators to be followed in implementation. | Monitoring and reporting according to the project’s supervision plan. Executing Agency will report on implementation of Gender Plan as part of semi-annual progress reports to be submitted on the Project. |
| B.8 Transboundary Impacts | N/A |  |  |
| B.9 Natural Habitats | N/A |  |  |
| B.9 Invasive Species | N/A |  |  |
| B.9 Cultural Sites | N/A |  |  |
| B.10 Hazardous Materials | N/A |  |  |
| B.11 Pollution Prevention & Abatement | N/A |  |  |
| B.11 Pollution Prevention & Abatement | N/A |  |  |
| B.12 Projects under Construction | N/A |  |  |
| B.13 Noninvestment Lending and Flexible Lending Instruments | N/A |  |  |
| B.14 Multiple Phase and Repeat Loans | N/A |  |  |
| B.15 Co-financing Operations | N/A |  |  |
| B.16 In-Country Systems | N/A |  |  |
| B.17 Procurement | N/A |  |  |
| **OP-704 Natural Disaster Risk Management Policy N/A** | | | |
| **OP-710 Operational Policy on Involuntary Resettlement N/A** | | | |
| **OP-765 Operational Policy on Indigenous Peoples N/A** | | | |
| **OP-761 Operational Policy on Gender Equality in Development** | | | |
| Consultation and effective participation of women and men | Consultation with women and men, and gender NGOs, academia representatives accomplished | Full compliance achieved. | Continuous stakeholder engagement during project implementation for compliance. |
| Application of safeguard and risk[[5]](#footnote-5) analysis | Risk analysis was included as part of the SA | Full compliance to be achieved prior to OPC. The SA includes a generic Gender Plan. The final version will be disclosed prior to OPC. | An updated Gender Plan (including timeframes, resources and grievance mechanism) will be included in the Project Operation Manual prior to first disbursement. |
| **OP-102 Access to Information Policy** | | | |
| Disclosure of relevant Environmental and Social Assessments[[6]](#footnote-6) Prior to Analysis Mission, QRR, OPC and submission of the operation for Board consideration | Disclosure of Social Analysis | Full compliance to be achieved prior to OPC.  A “fit for disclosure” Social Analysis has been disclosed on the Bank’s website prior to Analysis mission,  The final version including a generic Gender Plan, and the results of the public consultations, was disclosed prior to OPC. | N/A |
| Provisions for Disclosure of Environmental and Social Documents during Project Implementation | Disclosure for Specific Gender Plan including organizational structure of GRM | Compliance achievable during implementation.  Prior to first disbursement a specific Gender Plan including the organizational outline of the GRM will be disclosed.  If any other social assessments or evaluations will be producing during project implementation, they shall be disclosed. | Disclosure of detailed, updated Gender Plan prior to first disbursement. |

**Annex B. ESHS Legal Requirements**

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| **Section I. Specific Investment Projects (SIPS)** |
| **“ESHS Conditions of the Loan Agreement”**  “The following ESHS conditions are required to be fulfilled to the satisfaction of the Bank and will be included in the Loan Agreement in order to comply with the Bank’s ESHS Safeguard Policies:” |
| **“1. Conditions to be Met Prior to the First Disbursement of the Loan.”**  a) “Prior to the first disbursement, the MNS shall include in the Project Operation Manual the updated Project´s Gender Plan, which is a social action plan to support grievance redress mechanisms, including its respective schedule, activities, budget and deliverables to be implemented during the execution of the Loan[[7]](#footnote-7). |
| **“2. Conditions of Execution for Compliance During the Life of the Loan.”**   1. “The Execution Agency shall, and shall require every other contractor, subcontractor, operator performing Project funded activities, to where applicable, design, build, operate, maintain and monitor the Project in compliance with the Bank's environmental and social safeguards policies, as well as their respective implementation guidelines, including the ESHS requirements established in the Bank’s ESMR for the Project, and all updates as integrated in the POM. 2. “The Execution Agency shall implement the ESMR’s Project Gender Plan and present evidence that it is implemented through the semi-annual progress reports.” |
| **“3. Monitoring, Reporting and Supervision.”**  “For the purposes of monitoring and supervision of ESHS compliance, the following requirements shall apply:”  “The MNS shall prepare and present to the Bank’s satisfaction, an ESHS which will comprise primarily an update on the implementation of the Project Gender Plan, as part of the semi-annual progress report;” |

1. There are important gender factors related to how “masculinity” is sometimes associated with aggression that appear to be exacerbating some of this male-on-male violence. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Promoundo, 2013. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Source: United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime, 2011-2016 [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Risks may include: (i) Unequal access to project benefits/ compensation measures, (ii) Men or women disproportionally affected due to gender factors, (iii) Non-compliance with applicable legislation related to equality between men and women, (iv) Increased risk of gender-based violence, including sexual exploitation, human trafficking and sexually transmitted diseases, and (v) Disregard of women’s ownership rights. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Environmental and Social Assessments include ESIAs, ESMPs, RPs, RFs, and ESMFs. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. ESG will review the updated Gender Plan for feedback and approval prior to IDB and project team giving approval of the Gender Plan and the Project Operations Manual. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)