

TC ABSTRACT

I. Basic Project Data

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| ▪ Country/Region: | CCB/CCB |
| ▪ TC Name: | Violence Against Women in the Caribbean |
| ▪ TC Number: | RG-T2450 |
| ▪ Team Leader/Members: | Team Leader: Arnaldo Posadas (IFD/ICS); Alt. Team Leader: Inder Ruprah (CCB/CCB); Members: Heather Sutton, Mary Vriniotis, and Alicia Alvarez (IFD/ICS); Diether Beuermann and Desiree Mitchell (CCB/CCB); Clara Alemann and Adria Armbrister (SCL/GDI); Monica Lugo (LEG/LEG). |
| ▪ Indicate if: Operational Support, Client Support, or R&D. | R&D |
| ▪ If Operational Support TC, give number and name of Operation: | |
| ▪ Reference to Request ¹ : (IDB docs #) | |
| ▪ Date of TC Abstract: | April 22, 2014 |
| ▪ Beneficiary: | Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Suriname |
| ▪ Executing Agency and contact name {If Bank: Contracting entity} | Inter- American Development Bank, IFD/ICS |
| ▪ IDB Funding Requested: | 990,000 |
| ▪ Local counterpart funding, if any: | |
| ▪ Disbursement period (include execution): | 24 months |
| ▪ Required start date: | June 30, 2014 |
| ▪ Types of consultants: | Firms and individuals |
| ▪ Prepared by Unit: | CCB/CCB and IFD/ICS |
| ▪ Unit of Disbursement Responsibility: | IFD/ICS |
| ▪ Included in Country Strategy (y/n); ▪ TC included in CPD (y/n): | No, because it is a Regional TC. |
| ▪ GCI-9 Sector Priority: | Institutions for Growth and Social Welfare - Citizen Security and Social Policy for Equity and Productivity – Gender and Diversity |

II. Objective and Justification

Justification: Insecurity is severely undermining public governance in the Caribbean. Of seven Caribbean countries surveyed by UNDP, TT spends the highest proportion of its budget on security (14%; 12% of GDP).² Jamaica, with the sixth highest homicide rate in the world and the highest in the Caribbean,³ spends 7% of its GDP on crime and violence.⁴ There is strong

¹ A copy of the Letter of Request, Aide Memoire or Report requesting the TC should be submitted with the Abstract.

² UNDP (2012). *Caribbean Human Development Report 2012*. New York: UNDP. p.148.

³ UNODC (2013). *Global Study of Homicide*. <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/homicide.html>

⁴ Clayton, A (2012). *A New Approach: National Security Policy for Jamaica 2012*. Available at: <http://www.cabinet.gov.jm/files/NATIONAL-SECURITY-POLICY-for-JAMAICA-2012.pdf>

evidence that perpetration of violence is learned at home, as children are abused by and/or witness the abuse of family members, in particular their mothers. Childhood exposure to domestic violence is associated with increased aggression and emotional problems, and lower social competence and academic performance, all of which predict violence perpetration later in life.⁵ Nearly 30% of women in LAC experience violence in her lifetime, typically at the hands of an intimate partner.⁶ UN data indicate rates of rape and sexual violence across the Caribbean are among the highest in LAC.⁷ In the Caribbean there is widespread acceptance of traditional gender norms: Jamaican women are more than twice as likely as their Latina peers to agree women have an obligation to have unwanted sex with their husband (30% vs. <15% for most LA countries surveyed).⁸ What services exist for these women are provided in the absence of any local evidence base regarding what is needed.

While the IDB has been at the forefront of citizen security, most efforts have focused on Latin America. The Caribbean lags far behind not only LA but the world in terms of data on violence. This is exacerbated in the study of violence against women (VAW), as women are less likely than men to report crimes to the police, and not all forms of VAW are illegal. Crime surveys have been found to underestimate its prevalence. The recommended format to study VAW is a women's health survey; this has been done several LA countries but only in Jamaica in the Caribbean. These surveys are very costly due to the extensive training and safety protocols required, putting the Caribbean even further behind in terms of investment by multilaterals. As a result, *data collection on VAW in the Caribbean is almost non-existent*. Multi-country reports on VAW often include no Caribbean countries at all.

Objective: This TC contributes to the expansion of the Citizen Security Initiative agenda into preventing violence *within* the home. It will finance a survey in three countries, two of which (TT and Suriname) have **never** done a national VAW survey. Publications providing an evidence-based framework for policy dialogue between the Bank and member countries will follow. TC products will help authorities: estimate the prevalence of VAW, examine victim/perpetrator characteristics, identify risk/protective factors, estimate victim services awareness and use, and design/refine VAW policies and programs across multiple sectors. Combined with ICS loans in The Bahamas and Guyana that are likely to include surveys on VAW, *this TC will enable the IDB to produce the first regional report on VAW in the Caribbean.*

III. Description of Activities and Outputs

Component 1- Data Collection: This TC will finance surveys of women's health in Jamaica, TT, and Suriname. The survey will ask women about their experiences of violence in their lifetime as well as the past year, allowing for nuanced analysis of VAW and girls (via their childhood recollections) and the formulation of prevention policies based on the resulting portrait of

⁵ Fantuzzo J and Mohr W. (1999). *Prev and effects of childhood exp to dom viol*. The Future of Children. 9(3): 21-32.

⁶ WHO (2013). *Prevalence and health effects of intimate partner violence and non-partner sexual violence*. p 17. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/85239/1/9789241564625_eng.pdf

⁷ UN Crime Trends Survey <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/statistics/data.html>

⁸ Bott S, Guedes A, Goodwin M, Mendoza JA (2012) *Violence Against Women in Latin America and the Caribbean*. Washington, DC: PAHO. <http://www2.paho.org/hq/dmdocuments/violence-against-women-lac.pdf>

perpetrators. Due to the sensitivity of the subject matter, survey administrators must receive three full weeks of training, as opposed to 1-2 days typically required to train administrators. Among other things, the training provides: strategies for keeping all parties safe (e.g. should the perpetrator live in the home), coping mechanisms for secondary exposure to trauma (from women recalling their abuse as well as interviewers potentially being reminded of their own trauma history), and means of putting women at ease and increasing disclosure of violence. In addition, all interviewers must be female, but may need 1-2 others to accompany them for safety and/or to conduct a dummy survey with other members of the household present at the same time. The expected output of this component is a comprehensive dataset that will help authorities tailor policies, services and strategies accordingly.

Component 2- Data Analysis: Three country-level studies in addition to a cross-country report will be produced in order to obtain cross-fertilization between technical experts and policy makers. These analyses will describe the scope and depth of the problem, as well as the impact of various local VAW policies, which will facilitate the mainstreaming of population-specific prevention and treatment approaches. The studies will combine existing information with the newly generated data. The expected output is a comprehensive analysis/diagnostic with policy/program ramifications for three countries in the region.

Component 3- Results Dissemination: This component will promote within country, between countries, and IDB-country dialogue and dissemination on this issue through (i) a regional seminar, (ii) various publications using primary and secondary data that will serve as input for country strategies (e.g. policy briefs, working papers, journal articles) and (iii) a knowledge repository to facilitate data access by third parties interested in the topic.

IV. Budget

| Activity/Component | Description | IDB/Fund Funding | Counterpart Funding | Total Funding |
|--|--|------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| Component 1.1 Data Collection | 3 national surveys administered ⁹ | 738,000 | | 738,000 |
| Component 1.2 Technical Assistance | Advice re: survey and sample design, firm selection | 10,000 | | 10,000 |
| Component 1.3 Regional Coordination | Technical Coordinator to manage & execute the day-to-day TC activities (0.5 FTE) | 98,000 | | 98,000 |
| Component 2 – Data Analysis | Researcher to assist with data analyses & report writing in yr 2 | 80,000 | | 80,000 |
| Component 3 – Dissemination | One regional seminar Printing/dissemination of materials | 64,000 | | 64,000 |

V. Executing Agency and Execution Structure

As this TC will generate knowledge and dissemination products originated by the Bank, the operation will be implemented by the IDB via CCB/CCB and IFD/ICS. The project team will

⁹ 24% research personnel, 22% survey personnel, 17% training, 17% travel, 10% Androids, 10% local collaborators

obtain non-objection letters from the countries in advance of local activity. The TC will be implemented over 24 months. The IDB will conduct the procurement of consulting services required for TC implementation, according to the Bank's policies and procedures.

VI. Project Risks and Issues

This is a fiduciary and governance low-risk project. There is a risk of inadequate quality of data generated. To mitigate this, 1) the firm selected will include provisions to verify data quality, local administrators will be used, and 2) technical assistance has been budgeted to consult with experts on instrument design, sampling methodology, and firm selection.

VII. Environmental and Social Classification

There are no environmental or social risks associated with the activities outlined in this TC, therefore its environmental classification is "C" (See IDBDocs#36971192 and 36971207).