



PSIA & GENDER

Integrating Gender into Poverty and Social Impact Analysis (PSIA)

Update to Note (May 2015)

Gender integration in Poverty and Social Impact Analysis (PSIA) refers to the process of understanding the implications of a policy change or a reform for different groups of women and men, as well as the dynamic relationships among them. The underlying premise is that different groups of men and women have different needs and roles in society; that each group is affected differently by social, political, and economic processes; and policy interventions may need to be focused and tailored in order to address these differences.

PSIA that recognizes the gender dimensions of reforms—and their distinct welfare and social impacts on different groups of men and women—can inform policy interventions, so that these gender differences can be taken into account. This, in turn, has the potential to improve policy effectiveness and impact. Finally, a gender perspective in policy design and implementation can help identify opportunities for redressing gender constraints, therefore promoting greater gender equality, which is a fundamental development goal and a human right.

This updated policy note recounts the progress on gender mainstreaming in PSIA since the publication of the Guidance Note in September 2013. It is based on the analysis of 11 PSIA

completed or nearly completed in 2014 or 2013 that include a strong gender component (table 1).

All eleven PSIA provide background information on distinct roles women and men in various sectors, whether it is urban transport, district heating or public sector management. Most of the projects go a step further, analyzing impacts on men and women of planned reforms. Several PSIA, such as the one prepared for DPL in Colombia, the Public Management Service Delivery DPL in Brazil, and the Transport in Rio de Janeiro DPL not only contribute to gender-informed lending, but also provide tools for monitoring and evaluation of the gender component in the operation.



Box 1: What is a PSIA?

Poverty and Social Impact Analysis (PSIA) is an analytical approach used to assess the distributional and social impacts of policy reforms on various stakeholder groups. A PSIA can be a quantitative, qualitative, or mixed methods approach to understanding the distributional impacts of a particular policy or reform.

A PSIA can be undertaken pre- or post-policy reform. If done before or during the reform process, the analysis can provide empirical basis to inform the design and sequencing of alternative policy options. If undertaken after the reform, PSIA can help assess the actual impacts of the policy, which can suggest ways to mitigate any adverse effects and help decision makers understand the likely impacts of future reforms. PSIA can ensure that decision makers have a strong analytical and evidence-based foundation as they make a policy choice, especially if conducted before or during the reform process. In addition, it can help create space for policy dialogue around reforms, contributing to increased transparency in policy formulation (World Bank 2012a).

By identifying the winners and losers from a reform, PSIA help policy makers decide on the design, sequencing, timing and appropriateness of the proposed reforms, and help introduce mitigation measures where necessary. PSIA play three main roles: supporting the elaboration of poverty reduction strategies, facilitating in-country capacity building, and informing Bank operations (World Bank 2012b).

Table 1: Summary of PSIAs (2013-2014)

| PSIA title | Country | Year | Objectives | Methods | Stakeholders | Gender Integration |
|---|---------|------|---|---|--|--|
| Biomass Based District Heating in Belarus and Social Impacts | Belarus | 2013 | The objective of this study is to assess the perceived affordability and the acceptability of energy efficiency and renewable energy measures available to reduce the cost of energy supply, with a particular focus on heat supply in Smorgon, Kalinkovichi, and Starye Dorogi | (1) Household survey (n=636); (2) Focus group discussions with residents (13 groups); (3) In-depth interviews with experts (15 interviews); (4) Analysis of communications channels | Residential customers (both men and women), and Government counterparts working housing, energy, and social protection | PSIA supports the Belarus Biomass District Heating project (P146194). To ensure gender mainstreaming in the reform, project communications aimed at increasing awareness of energy efficiency technology options will actively target men and women. |
| PSIA of Pernambuco Equity and Inclusive Growth DPL | Brazil | 2013 | The overall objective was to conduct pro-poor analysis of the impact of the proposed policies for inclusive growth including the impact on most vulnerable populations | Mixed methods using secondary data and key stakeholder interviews | Vulnerable groups including indigenous populations, afro-descendants, women | PSIA supported the DPL (P132768) which included the establishment of an M&E system on gender-based violence (GBV) and targets for rehabilitation of crack users by gender in the State of Pernambuco; |
| PSIA of Bahia Strengthening Public Sector Management and Promoting Inclusive Service Delivery DPL | Brazil | 2014 | The PSIA aims to assess the potential distributive effects of the policies supported by the DPL operation. These come under two broad categories: (i) Fiscal Management and Territorial Planning; and (ii) Service Delivery | Mixed methods using secondary data and key stakeholder interviews | State and Municipal Authorities, Afro-descendant and Women's organizations, <i>quilombola</i> and indigenous communities, representatives of the LGBT, youth and the elderly populations | PSIA informed the DPL (P147984), which includes support for establishing an institutional framework that facilitates entrepreneurship among women and afro-descendants. In addition, improving service provision for victims of gender-based violence, and violence prevention, and the focus on preventing teenage pregnancies supports gender mainstreaming. |
| Acre: Strengthening Public Policies For Improved Service Delivery DPL | Brazil | 2013 | To assess the poverty and social impact of the policies supported by the DPL, which aim to enhance the efficiency of public sector administration, particularly in the areas of education and gender equality | ... | Multiple including government, education sector, and vulnerable populations, women | PSIA supported the DPL in emphasizing that policies under the DPL will reduce the gender gap in economic participation and reduce GBV. It also showed that social policies will benefit poorer and less educated groups more. |

| PSIA title | Country | Year | Objectives | Methods | Stakeholders | Gender Integration |
|--|----------|------|--|---|--|--|
| Enhancing Public Management For Service Delivery in Rio de Janeiro DPL | Brazil | 2013 | To assess the distributional impact of the specific policy reforms supported by the DPL that aim to improve: the medium term planning and monitoring of public expenditures; the accessibility, quality and affordability of urban mobility services for the poor; and the availability of targeted social services aimed at reducing domestic and gender based violence. | ... | Government, vulnerable populations in Rio de Janeiro's peripheral areas, women | PSIA showed that policies will support gender mainstreaming in the RMRJ transportation system as well as in actions targeting gender-based violence. The DPL (P147695) supports better access to information and social and legal services for women to target GBV, and gender equality in use of transport services |
| Recife Municipal DPL | Brazil | 2014 | To assess the poverty and social impact of the policies supported by the DPL, which focuses on financial management and provision of social services (health and education) | ... | Government, poor and vulnerable populations including women | The DPL is under preparation. The DPL is expected to support policies that address GBV |
| Modernizing Public Sector Management, Citizen Security And Gender Policies | Brazil | 2014 | The PSIA assessed the distributional impacts to identify political economy and implementation risks linked to the DPL, which include improving tax administration and procurement procedures and strengthening the delivery of citizen security services and women's access to justice and social services | Quantitative analysis using secondary data | Multiple groups, including the government, poor and vulnerable populations, and women | The PSIA shows DPL (P147979) supported policy changes in citizen security will have positive outcomes for society, particularly benefiting the poorest and most vulnerable populations, including youth, women and Afro-descendants |
| Enhancing Fiscal Capacity to Promote Shared Prosperity DPL | Colombia | 2013 | The PSIA aims to provide a robust analysis of the positive outcomes on equity of the policy actions outlined in the DPL, including more equitable tax policy and administration, inter-regional equity and broadening local revenue sources, equity in social spending; gender equity; open access to national financial management information systems; and monitoring of poverty and other social indicators | Mixed methods using secondary data, literature review, and key stakeholder interviews | Stakeholders varied by policy action. For gender equity, they included: government, international donors and women's organizations | PSIA informed the DPL (P145605). Specifically on gender equity, it shows that the reforms will strengthen the framework to protect women from gender-based violence. Further, qualitative analysis is planned to understand the impact of policy on gender based violence and which implementation strategies are more successful than others. |

| PSIA title | Country | Year | Objectives | Methods | Stakeholders | Gender Integration |
|--|--------------------|----------------|--|---|--|---|
| Qualitative Assessment of Gender Impacts of Energy Sector Reforms in the Kyrgyz Republic | Kyrgyz Republic | In preparation | To gain in-depth understanding of how men and women consume energy, utilize coping mechanisms, and engage with energy providers, in order to assess if men and women may be affected differently by energy sector reforms and tariff increases | Focus group discussions (6) | Men and women who make financial decisions for their households from different backgrounds: rural/urban; middle/low income | Ongoing |
| PSIA of the National Urban Transport Improvement Project | Russian Federation | 2013 | To understand the impact of operation, which aims to improve urban mobility, accessibility, safety and environmental sustainability of transport systems in selected cities of the Russian Federation | Mixed methods using survey, interviews, and focus groups | Women and men | The PSIA shows that low and middle income households spend considerable time using public transport (between 40 to 103 minutes /trip). Despite subsidized fares, the lowest income quintile bears a higher financial burden due to transport – as much as 15-20%. Slightly more women (54%) than men (46%) are 'socially vulnerable'. They are also more likely to use subsidized transport. However, there are no gender differences in use of transport services. |
| Vietnam's Central Highlands: Analysis of Local Institutions and Leadership | Vietnam | 2013 | To analyze the role of local formal and informal institutions in influencing local development and the nature of different social groups and various aspects of social capital such as the role of women and elders | Qualitative analysis using focus group discussions (570 participants including 290 women) | Multiple including government, local governments, indigenous groups and women | This PSIA informs a project on poverty reduction. It shows that women, especially indigenous women, are marginalized and not included in local formal institutions. They are also absent at higher levels of management and leadership. The study recommended the promotion of equal participation of ethnic minorities and women, and empowering women, elderly people and young people in future investment projects. |



The most significant change in gender mainstreaming into WB operations since the publication of the Guidance Note on integrating gender into PSIA is new focus on gender-based violence. Several PSIAs, especially in LAC, reflect strong political will to include this element into the project design. Project documents and PSIAs make a strong point in favor of addressing gender-based violence that has far-reaching effects on the economic and social welfare of future generations. The project document for the DPL in Colombia demonstrates that exposure to domestic violence in childhood triggers a multitude of health, psychological, and behavioral problems, which are in turn associated with lower earnings, substance abuse, risk of violence, and other negative consequences in adulthood. The PSIA also showed that the proposed legislation under the DPL would strengthen efforts to address gender-based violence and further work is planned to identify effective implementation strategies. Both the Recife DPL and the Bahia DPL promote institutions and policies addressing gender-based violence, including rapidly increasing homophobic violence. The Brazilian Amazonas DPL (*Modernizing Public Sector Management, Citizen Security And Gender Policies*) and the Rio de Janeiro DPL (*Enhancing Public Management for Service Delivery*) aim at reducing domestic and gender-based violence

through enhanced victim's access to judicial services¹.

In total, as many as six Brazil DPLs and one in Colombia advocate for the reduction of gender-based violence reflecting political recognition of the importance of gender equality agenda (figure 1). All the Brazil DPLs support implementation at the state level domestic and gender-based violence prevention legislation known as the *Maria da Penha* Law. The Bahia DPL promotes social inclusion, addressing gender-based violence as one of its main elements. In the State of Pernambuco, gender has been promoted through two Development Policy Loans at the state level (in FY12 and FY13); in the DPLII (Equity and Inclusive Growth) gender was not only streamlined across the policy actions, but more specifically deepened in a component including a policy action aimed at developing a monitoring and evaluation system on gender-based violence, a first one in Brazil.

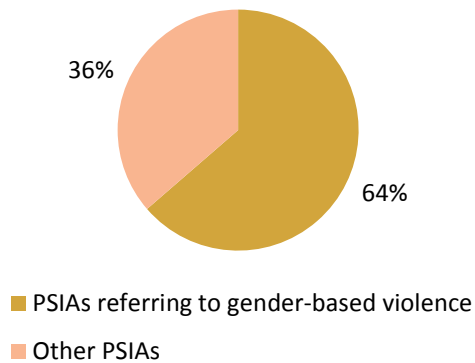
The following summary demonstrates how gender was incorporated into three PSIA elements identified in the Guidance Note, with an additional focus on the reduction of gender-based violence. The ways of integrating gender into PSIA encompass: i) considering men and women as distinct stakeholders, ii) identifying transmission channels for gender impacts of policy reforms,

¹ Brazil's Federal Law 11340 of 2006 called *Maria da Penha Law* after a victim of domestic violence who is now a notable figure in the movement for women's rights in Brazil. The law sanctioned by the President, Luiz Inácio

Lula da Silva increases on punishment for those who practice domestic violence towards women.

and iii) considering the roles of men and women in institutional analysis.

Figure 1: The number of PSIA referring to gender-based violence within all PSIAs with a gender component in 2013-2014.



Considering men and women as distinct stakeholders

According to the Guidance Note for Task Teams on Integrating Gender into PSIA, distinguishing the stakeholders or beneficiaries by gender often helps reveal different roles of men and women in policy reform. Stakeholder analysis, usually conducted as one of the first PSIA steps, identifies people, groups, and organizations that are important to take into account. It demonstrates who is affected by the policy, how they are affected, and who can potentially affect its implementation and results, as well as how they can affect it. Even when gender-differentiated impacts are not obvious, considering men and women as separate stakeholders can be useful later in the reform process.

All eleven analyzed projects identify women and men as project stakeholders, with some projects focusing on specific vulnerable groups. For example, PSIA for biomass-based district heating project in Belarus (2013) used gender-disaggregated data to provide the full picture of stakeholder needs and perceptions of planned public utilities reforms. In fact, a household survey

PSIA of 600 households focused mainly on women (74.7% versus 25.3% interviewed men) since they were most often in charge of taking care of household bills. As part of qualitative analysis, focus group discussions were held with vulnerable persons, such as single pensioners, people with disabilities, orphans, large families, and single mothers. The PSIA did not reveal obvious gender differences within the scope of qualitative and quantitative analysis; there were no prominent differences identified between men and women in energy saving behavior. The PSIA also revealed that in more than half of families the decision on considerable money expenses is taken jointly by family members, in 14.7% by women and in 5.3% by men. However, there may be some gender differences in how energy efficiency measures may be implemented – with women more willing to seek help and men more inclined to do it themselves. Women also were less likely to receive information on energy efficiency through formal sources. To improve access to information, the DPL targets both men and women in the communications strategy.

PSIA in the transport sector in Russia prepared for the National Urban Transport Improvement Project in Russia (2013) also demonstrated that there were no distinct differences between male and female use of public transport and their evaluation of it. As in the case of the Belarus heating project, this PSIA revealed similar expected project impacts on women and men. In Russia, both women and men were taken into account in qualitative and quantitative analysis (surveys, interviews and focus groups), with the overall slightly larger female respondent population (54% female/46% male), even more dominant in the ‘socially vulnerable’ group with 67% female v. 33% male respondents, with a share of women who have benefits (free usage of public transport) being somewhat higher than the share of men with the same benefits: 27% versus 18%. Both groups of respondents were very similar in their evaluation of the transport issues that require immediate attention. Men and women identified the same measures (and their ranking) to be taken in order to solve transport problems in the city.

Another PSIA for the energy sector, the Qualitative Assessment of Gender Impacts of Energy Sector Reforms in the Kyrgyz Republic (in preparation) helps understand ways in which men and women consume energy, utilize coping mechanisms and how men and women engage with energy providers. As a result, PSIA will help understand if men and women may be affected differently by energy sector reforms and by tariff increases. Findings from the ongoing assessment will enable the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic to formulate policies that make energy sector reforms more transparent and accountable as well as to consider mitigation measures for any poverty and social impacts of energy reforms.

The Bahia Strengthening Public Sector Management and Promoting Inclusive Service Delivery DPL (2014) – and its PSIA – identify specific at-risk groups of women and other vulnerable populations as beneficiaries of the project. The DPL assists the Government of Bahia in strengthening public sector management, governance and the delivery of services in education, health, public security with a particular attention to the inclusion of women, afro-descendants, indigenous population, youth and LGBT (lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender) and promotes their social and economic inclusion. The Brazilian Acre DPL (2013) and the Recife DPL (FY15) are under preparation and PSIAs for both programs identify women who are victims of violence as main beneficiaries. The Acre Strengthening Public Policies for Improved Service Delivery DPL project document additionally identifies health and education gender gaps and measures through which the planned operation will strengthen service delivery. The rationale for the focus on gender-based violence of these and other Brazil operations is the Government priority in addressing the number of homicides against women which continues to be high, making Brazil rank the 7th among 84 countries worldwide with regards to female homicide rates.

Similarly, the Colombia DPL (2014) for Enhancing Fiscal Capacity to Promote Shared Prosperity identifies gender equality and reduction of gender-based violence among its objectives, in line with the priorities set by the Government. One, the DPL supported pillars is gender equity through

the strengthening of the government's capacity to protect women from gender-based violence. In addition to the Colombia PSIA findings, the project document of the Colombia DPL refers to a number of gender inequalities identified during an extensive, two-year long consultation process. These include gender inequalities prevalent in the labor market, with women still facing lower wages and higher unemployment rates than men. The project document takes account of improvements in maternal mortality rates and school enrollment rates for girls. Also, consequences for women and girls of armed conflicts are identified, with prevalence of women and children among displaced persons, increased acts of sexual

The Bahia PSIA helped to identify specific at-risk groups of women and other vulnerable populations as projects beneficiaries

violence committed by armed forces, paramilitaries, or members of the guerrilla forces. Trafficking in women for sexual purposes and sex tourism is accounted for, as well as trafficking of men, women and children subjected to forced labor. Summarizing, the plethora of gender equality problems identified during the preparation stage of the DPL in Colombia has allowed for the preparation of a well-informed operation that embraces the multi-dimensional character of gender-based social exclusion. PSIA for the DPL was used to strengthen the policy dialogue with Government of Colombia counterparts through collaboration with the Presidential Council for Women's Equity and other key stakeholders.

Identifying transmission channels – including employment, prices, access to goods and services, assets, transfers and taxes - for gender impacts of policy reforms

The Guidance Note advises that the employment channel can work differently for men and women because they have significantly different starting points in the labor market. Women's time constraints, due to household, care and childrearing responsibilities, often result in a more limited participation in the labor market and lower earnings. Changes in the prices of goods or services can affect men and women differently, depending on the role of the two groups as producers or consumers in the affected sector or as members of affected households. Different expenditure patterns—resulting from differences in their priorities, needs, and socially constructed responsibilities—imply that price changes affect the two groups differently. Men and women have different access to goods and services, and reforms can induce behavioral responses that affect their well-being and engagement in economic activities. Having access to infrastructure, such as roads, water, and electricity, typically increases women's participation in labor markets. Control of productive assets affects not only productivity but also participation in income-generating activities, especially for women. Tax legislation and reforms can have explicit and implicit gender biases whether through tax deductions or exemptions linked to the gender of the income earner or the primary consumer of a service or incentives that prevent men and women from taking up paid work in the formal economy.

The Bahia DPL supports, among others, actions in education, health, public security and productive inclusion to ensure women's access, as well as the access of the Afro-descendants and other minorities to these services as well as tailoring them to serve their specific needs. The PSIA for the DPL affirms that the policy reforms are expected to contribute positively to reduce poverty and income inequality in Bahia and that the poor, extremely poor and most vulnerable social groups

may have the most positive gains from reforms in the delivery of public services. The potential pro-poor effects of DPL supported policy reforms will be firstly felt as a result of improvements in the access and quality of education, health services and the policies designed to promote productive inclusion, to control crime and violence.

Both the Acre DPL (2013) and the DPL (FY15) under preparation in Brazil also include gender-related policy actions. Building on the federal law *Maria da Penha* of 2006, the DPLs support the implementation of municipal plans to address gender violence against women. The policy actions aim at strengthening municipalities' efforts to support women victims of violence by expanding the existing services (special centers) to attend this population and by developing awareness campaigns, among other activities. PSIA for Acre DPL on Strengthening Public Policies for Improved Service Delivery also provides additional information on gender-based violence and affirms that the gender policies supported by the operation are expected to have overall social benefits for women - in particular resulting from the reduction of gender-based violence and gender gaps in economic participation - and larger positive impact on the less educated and lower income population,

One of the policy areas supported by the Enhancing Public Management for Service Delivery in Rio de Janeiro DPL (2013) is the availability of social services aimed at reducing domestic and gender based violence, PSIA for the DPL confirmed that these policies are expected to increase social accountability and gender mainstreaming in the management of the transportation system. The DPL is expected to positively and significantly influence gender equality by (i) providing differentiated resources and services for women in the rail road and cable-car systems of transport, (ii) contributing to increase awareness on domestic and gender-based violence and access to social and legal services, and (iii) promoting social and economic inclusion services.

The Brazilian State of Amazonas Modernizing Public Sector Management, Citizen Security and

Gender Policies DPL is focused on, among others, improved women's access to justice and social services to reduce gender-based violence. It reflects the government recognition of the strategic role women play in the development of Amazonas and of the fact that gender-based violence is one of the central issues affecting the welfare of women in Brazil, as identified by the recently launched State Plan for Gender-related Policies (2013) for Amazonas that includes specific measures aimed at preventing and reducing violence against women. PSIA for the DPL upholds the potential pro-poor effects of the citizen security and gender-related policies. The proposed policy changes in citizen security are expected to bring positive outcomes for the society as a whole, but they will particularly benefit the poorest and most vulnerable segments of the population, including youth, women and the Afrodescendant population. PSIA affirms that policies have clear positive distributional effects on the poor and vulnerable groups – benefiting women in particular.

PSIA prepared for Colombia DPL provided evidence that gender-based violence reflect the limited agency women may have in society and its far reaching implications. The DPL project document provides evidence that prevalence of gender-based violence (with 37 percent of women experiencing violence at the hands of their spouse or partner) does not only entail inequity and a violation of basic rights, but also impedes other development outcomes such as health and earnings. PSIA for the DPL found that measures to protect victims of gender violence are expected to contribute to the reduction of gender inequities. As stated by the PSIA, the prior actions of better targeting of social spending are expected to reduce poverty in old age and improve the living conditions of women who were victims of gender violence by means of a more efficient allocation of resources towards vulnerable populations. Impact will be measured: the key project outcomes expected by December 2014, with a specific budget assigned to finance provision of specific measures to protect women who are victims of gender violence as a percentage of the national current expenditures. Qualitative work planned during the supervision stage of DPL will evaluate interventions and institutions addressing the

needs of victims, such as the provision of temporary housing, feeding, and transportation for treatment of women victims of violence and/or their children. PSIA for this DPL played multiple roles: i) informing DPL on the status of gender equality, related law and policies, ii) analyzing planned measures and their expected contribution to the reduction of gender inequities and gender violence, and iii) advising on qualitative work to be carried to better understand the impact of the implementation of the policy that mandates the provision of temporary housing, feeding, and transportation for treatment of women victims of violence and/or their children.

Considering the roles of men and women in institutional analysis

Social and market institutions, both formal and informal, can affect the impact of a reform on men and women, given the different roles and constraints the two groups face. While women's constraints, compared to men's, in accessing the market and other formal institutions, such as the government and legal systems, are well documented, analyzing the role informal institutions and social norms play is also fundamental to understanding how men and women negotiate the reform and gain from it. Women may not be equally represented in interest groups in the sectors affected by the reform. Women may not have an equal role or voice in informal governance processes, such as participatory budgeting or community consultations. These are factors that affect the ability of men and women to claim benefits of a reform and influence its design.

Vietnam's Central Highlands's Analysis of Local Institutions and Leadership analyzed local formal and informal institutions and their role in influencing local development through processes of decision-making, as well as the nature of different social groups and various aspects of social capital such as the role of women and elders. The analysis was prepared for a poverty

of Violence Prevention, four multi-sectoral groups to improve violence prevention policies affecting black youth population, women, gay and lesbian populations and the elderly; b) establishing the Management Committee responsible for the implementation of the National Prevention Plan on Violence against Black Youth and c) enacting the State Plan for Women which, among other



reduction investment operation in the North Central, South Central and Central Highlands regions of the country. It was based on the participatory rural appraisal – focus groups – with 570 participants including 290 women. It found that local formal institutions have been unsuccessful in integrating women and ethnic minority groups in the management of local development resulting in their ever-increasing marginalization. Women are marginalized in informal institutions, especially indigenous women. They are also absent at higher levels of management and leadership. The study recommended the promotion of equal participation of ethnic minorities and women, and empowering women, elderly people and young people in future investment projects. The report advised employing Ethnic Minority and Gender Specialists during the whole project management cycle in order to fully understand local cultures and adequately address development needs.

Several Brazil DPLs support state implementation of policies and institutions for victims of gender-based violence. The Bahia DPL, recognizing the needs of vulnerable men and women, proposes the creation of institutions to protect their rights including: a) creation, within the Superintendence

things, foresees the expansion of the specialized service network against gender-based violence and the establishment of a Permanent Forum to Combat Gender-Based Violence in Rural and Forest Areas. The creation of the first institution is the reaction to sharp increase in homophobic violence, with murders of gays and lesbians that have climbed steadily for most of the last decade, with 272 murdered in 2011 and 128 murders in the first 4 months of 2014.

The Acre DPL also supports several programs including the State Plan for Policies for Women. First, it will help consolidate the institutional framework required to implement state policies in alignment with national-level policies as required under the provisions of the 2006 *Maria da Penha Law*. The State Plan for Policies for Women will be overseen by the State Council for Women's Rights, with representation from various Secretariats – emphasizing the cross-cutting nature of gender policies – and from civil society. Second, DPL will support the state's efforts to provide universal access – that is, across Acre's territory – to a network of services for women as envisaged in the national law. This network includes: (i) Special Police Departments for Assistance to Women; (ii) Emergency Shelters for at-risk Women; (iii)

Referral Centers for the Provision of Social Services to Women; (iv) Special Courts for Domestic and Family Violence; and (v) Reference Health Centre for Women who are victims of sexual and physical violence. In order to expand the assistance network for women victims of violence, Management Committees will be created in two municipalities.

Another Brazil program, the Rio de Janeiro DPL, envisages a comprehensive institutional framework for prevention of gender-based violence. The policy objective of implementing *Maria de Penha* Law will be measured, among others, by the number of women benefiting from access to information and to social and legal services (with the target of 50,000 beneficiaries by December 2014). The program also aims at providing social and economic inclusion services to women customers of the transport services, such as Women Reference and Service Centers, Electronic *Maria da Penha* Law information points, and permanent and temporary information dissemination and campaign activities on anti-domestic and gender-based violence. The program will coordinate with relevant state and municipal agencies the pilot establishment of a women police station, a women clinic, and a child-care center within the transport system, as well as private sector and/or NGOs the pilot establishment of vocational education and

capacity development programs linked to pre-established employment opportunities, and the establishment of commercial retail stores with specific gender-based discount programs (drugstore, supermarket, etc.). All the gender service delivery activities of the program will be monitored and accounted by the use of the integrated tickets of the women customers. Integrated ticket, such as daily or hourly tickets, allow to combine a set of activities relating to their extensive range of household tasks through multiple journeys (trip chaining) typical of women's activities.

The Brazilian Amazonas DPL with a focus on women's access to justice will support actions to foster interagency coordination and integration to strengthen service delivery. Those include, among others, strategies to improve the integration between the Public Security Secretariat and the recently created Executive Secretariat for Gender Policies in the provision of services to support victims of gender-based violence. As a result, increased access by victims to judicial and social services provided by the Network of Services for Women are anticipated, including special police units, shelters and specialized social assistance centers. Also, increased number of mobile units, such as buses and boats, targeting women living in isolated communities of the State will be provided as an outcome of the program.



Conclusions

- Out of all PSIA completed in 2013 and 2014 or under preparation eleven were identified to have had a gender focus; six of them were conducted for DPLs and five for individual projects. They covered a wide range of sector, including, energy, public sector reform, public security, transport, education, health and fiscal reform.
- A majority of PSIA - 7 out of 11 – included a component addressing gender-based violence, a new focus of PSIA, not covered by the February 2013 note on integrating gender into PSIA.
- Gender is integrated into PSIA through three main components: i) considering men and women as distinct stakeholders, ii) identifying transmission channels for gender impacts of policy reforms, and iii) considering the roles of men and women in institutional analysis. While all projects included the first and second component, the majority also focused on identifying transmission channels considering the roles of men and women in institutional analysis.
- Two PSIA conducted in ECA – one for a heating project in Belarus and one for a transport project in Russia – revealed that there were no obvious gender differences within the scope of qualitative and quantitative analysis. The remaining PSIA identified impacts on men and women of proposed actions and listed proposed mitigation measures.
- Gender integration in PSIA has helped to identify the gendered impacts. First by treating them as separate stakeholders, it shows that in some cases there are gender differences, and in others, there are not – this is dependent on a various factors and related to the country's unique context/ or the sector's unique context. Second, it helps to understand how reforms would affect men and women, and this is especially important when the impacts are different, for example, in access to social services, especially for women in the most vulnerable groups.
- The exercise also is useful in understanding the channels of transmission for men and women and addressing potential bottlenecks in delivery of services/successful implementation of policies early on.

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