

**THREE-YEAR PROGRESS REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE  
OPERATIONAL POLICY FOR GENDER EQUALITY IN DEVELOPMENT AND  
THE GENDER ACTION PLAN FOR OPERATIONS,  
2014-2016**

**April 2017**

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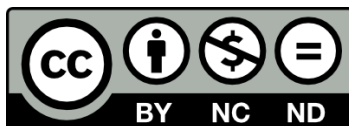
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## ABBREVIATIONS

API	Application Program Interface
ASBA	Association of Banking Supervisors of the Americas
CAN	Country Department Andean Group
CCB	Country Department Caribbean Group
CDC	Country Development Challenges
CID	The Country Department Central America, Mexico, Panama and Dominican Republic
CIP	Corporate Input Product
CONACYT	<i>Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología</i>
CDR	Country Development Results
CRF	Corporate Results Framework 2016-2019
CS	Country Strategy
CSC	Country Department Southern Cone
CSD	Climate Change and Sustainable Development Sector
CSD/CCS	Climate Change and Sustainability Division
CSD/HUD	Housing and Urban Development Division
DEM	Development Effectiveness Matrix
EDGE	Economic Dividend for Gender Equality
ERM	Eligibility Review Meeting
ESW	Economic Sector Work
EXR	Office of External Relations
GAP	Gender Action Plan
GBA	Global Banking Alliance
GRR	Gender-Related Result
GWJ	Global Women's Institute
HRD	Human Resources Department
ICF/CMF	Connectivity Markets and Finance Division
ICRW	International Center for Research for Women
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IDBG	Inter-American Development Bank Group
IFD	Institutions for Development Sector
IFD/CTI	Competitiveness Technology and Innovation Division
IFD/FMM	Fiscal Management Division
IFD/ICS	Innovation in Citizen Services Division
IIC	Inter-American Investment Corporation
INE	Infrastructure & Environment Sector
INE/ENE	Energy Division
INE/RND	Environment, Rural Development & Disaster Risk Division
INE/TSP	Transport Division
INE/WSA	Water and Sanitation Division
INGP	Inter-American Network on Government Procurement
INT	Integration and Trade Sector

IPWG	Inter-Departmental Gender Policy Working Group
KNL	Knowledge and Learning Sector
LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean
MIF	Office of the Multilateral Investment Fund
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
NSG	Non-Sovereign Guarantee
OMJ	Opportunities for the Majority Sector
ORP	Office of Outreach and Partnerships
PCR	Project Completion Reports
PMR	Project Monitoring Reports
PROLID	<i>Programa de Apoyo al Liderazgo y Representación de la Mujer</i>
RES	Department of Research and Chief Economist
RPD	Regional Policy Dialogue
SCF	Structured and Corporate Finance Department
SCL	Social Sector
SCL/EDU	Education Division
SCL/GDI	Gender and Diversity Division
SCL/LMK	Labor Markets Division
SCL/SPH	Social Protection and Health Division
SFD	Sector Framework Document
SG	Sovereign Guarantee
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
SPD	Office of Strategic Planning and Development Effectiveness
SPD/SMO	Strategy Monitoring Division
TC	Technical Cooperation
UIS	Update of the Institutional Strategy 2010-2020
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
VAW	Violence Against Women
VAWG	Violence Against Women and Girls
VPC	Vice Presidency for Countries
VPF	Office of the Vice President for Finance and Administration
VPP	Vice Presidency for Private Sector and Non-Sovereign Guaranteed Operations
VPS	Vice Presidency for Sectors and Knowledge
VPS/ESG	Environmental Safeguards Unit
WBG	World Bank Group
weB	Women Entrepreneurship Banking
WEF	World Economic Forum
WEPs	Women's Empowerment Principles

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- i. This report reviews the progress made during the past three years of the implementation of the IDB's Operational Policy on Gender Equality in Development (OP-761, the Gender Policy) and its corresponding Gender Action Plan for Operations, 2014-2016 (GAP). Specifically, it presents: (i) achievements associated with the GAP objectives and targets, compared to the GAP 2011-2013 period; (ii) key factors contributing to or inhibiting progress; and (iii) recommendations for moving forward during the period of the next GAP 2017-2019.
- ii. The Bank has improved its performance mainstreaming gender into its lending portfolio. The percentage of Sovereign Guarantee (SG) loans that included Gender-Related Results (GRRs) at entry increased from 21% in the 2011-2013 period to 41% in 2014-2016. The quality of gender mainstreaming in design also improved, with the percentage of SG loans that included GRRs that also incorporated a solid analysis of gender issues and actions to address them increasing from 13% to 63%.
- iii. The Bank's direct investments (loans and grants) in gender equality and women's empowerment increased from US\$91.8 million in 2011-2013 to US\$202.5 million in 2014-2016. This increase was due in large part to the approval of three loans, two SG loans to support *Ciudad Mujer* programs in El Salvador and Honduras, and one Non-Sovereign Guarantee (NSG) loan to Itau Unibanco in Brazil.
- iv. The review of gender safeguards has become a standard part of the Bank's Environmental and Social Review. During 2014 and 2015, a total of 11% of projects reviewed (49 of 445) were identified to have potential adverse impacts on women. In 2016, the Environmental Safeguards Unit (VPS/ESG) expanded its direct technical support to project teams, supporting 82% of medium and 100% of high risk loans for gender-specific risks and, where appropriate, identifying relevant mitigation measures.
- v. With regards to mainstreaming gender into Country Strategies (CSs), 53% of CSs approved from 2014-2016 included gender-related results; this result is slightly higher than the percentage reported in 2011-2013 (47%), but still falls short of the GAP target of 60%. Nonetheless, the quality of attention to gender equality issues in CSs improved between the two GAP periods; while only 21% of CSs approved with GRR indicators also included gender analysis and strategic actions in 2011-2013, 53% did so in 2014-2016.
- vi. The Bank engaged actively in policy dialogue and strategic partnership building to help elevate the position of gender on the regional policy agenda. The Bank hosted and co-hosted 8 high-level regional meetings/dialogues and engaged 7 new partnerships to foster collaborative initiatives; these focused primarily on issues of women's economic empowerment and Violence against Women (VAW). It is difficult to establish a direct link between these efforts and changes in the policy agenda in the short run.
- vii. The Bank also made important contributions to the growing body of knowledge on gender issues, including 22 technical notes and guides and 49 analytical studies in 2014-2016 (compared to 30 in the previous period). To help generate more knowledge on what works to promote gender equality in the region, the IDB also conducted a significant number of impact evaluations; 11 evaluations were completed that offer evidence in areas such as VAW, adolescent pregnancy, and women's economic empowerment, and an additional 26 impact evaluations are ongoing. Knowledge and use of the IDB's analytical work by its member countries, however, is still quite limited.

- viii. Several factors have contributed to the Bank's progress implementing the Gender Policy. These include, among others: (i) the strong commitment from IDB upper management and the Board of Directors; (ii) setting annual targets among VPS operational divisions for the inclusion of GRRs in loans; (iii) direct technical assistance from consultants and staff with gender expertise; (iv) the development of flagship projects that invest in gender equality that have generated interest across multiple countries in the region; (v) country-level analytical inputs to inform country strategies; and (vi) growing interest from IDB member countries in support for pilots and impact evaluations with a gender focus.
- ix. Some of the factors inhibiting further progress include: (i) insufficient access to quality, sector-specific data and evidence of promising interventions that work to promote gender equality; (ii) difficulty documenting how gender mainstreaming in project design translates into concrete results in execution; (iii) limited inclusion of gender issues in country policy dialogues; (iv) limited demand among government officials for direct investments in pursuit of gender equality; and (v) low level of awareness across the region of the IDB's gender work.
- x. A new GAP for 2017-2019 is being developed during the first semester of 2017; it will detail how the IDB will build on the progress and address the challenges identified in this report. Initial thoughts on the priority areas of action include:
  - a. Focusing resources on improving the quality of gender mainstreaming and monitoring progress during project execution.
  - b. Expanding direct investment to new areas identified as priorities by member countries and in the IDB's sector framework documents.
  - c. Monitoring the implementation of mitigation measures to address risks identified by the application of the gender safeguards.
  - d. Proactively integrating gender equality into the analytical work that supports country strategies and programming dialogue with IDB member countries.
  - e. Prioritizing agenda setting activities and strategic partnerships and knowledge products that are likely to produce concrete results and help expand gender mainstreaming across multiple sectors.
  - f. Continuing to pursue a robust analytical agenda on gender issues affecting the LAC regional and a targeted knowledge dissemination strategy.



## I. OBJECTIVE OF THE REPORT

- 1.1 The main objective of this report is to review the progress made during the past three years of the implementation of the Inter-American Development Bank's (IDB or Bank) Operational Policy on Gender Equality in Development (the Gender Policy) and its corresponding Gender Action Plan for Operations (GAP) 2014-2016.
- 1.2 The main audiences for the report are the IDB's Board of Executive Directors and Management, who can use the report's findings and recommendations to inform decisions about how to continue to implement the Gender Policy and to integrate gender equality as a cross-cutting theme, as mandated by the [Update to the Institutional Strategy 2010-2020](#) (UIS) ([AB-3008](#)) (see ¶4.3). Other audiences include the Bank's Inter-Departmental Gender Policy Working Group (IPWG),<sup>1</sup> as well as external stakeholders who have an interest in the Bank's work on gender equality and women's empowerment in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC).
- 1.3 The IDB's Gender and Diversity Division (SCL/GDI), tasked with monitoring and facilitating the implementation of the Gender Policy and GAP, drafted this report with inputs from members of the IDB's IPWG, division chiefs, Inter-American Investment Corporation (IIC) staff, and other staff and consultants contributing to the implementation of the GAP. SCL/GDI also contracted the International Center for Research for Women (ICRW)<sup>2</sup> to conduct an external assessment of the implementation of the Gender Policy and GAP (henceforth, external assessment) to serve as a key input for the lessons learned and recommendations included in this report.<sup>3</sup> A summary of the main recommendations of the external assessment can be found in Annex I.

## II. APPROACH OF THE GENDER POLICY AND THE GAP 2014-2016

- 2.1 The Bank's Gender Policy, approved in 2010, commits the Bank to:
  - a. Proactively promoting attention to gender equality in Bank projects and analytical work (i.e. gender mainstreaming);
  - b. Seeking opportunities for investments and analytical work that directly support gender equality and women's empowerment (i.e. direct investment); and
  - c. Preventing unintended negative consequences for gender equality and women in its operations (i.e. gender safeguards).

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<sup>1</sup> The IPWG is a technical working group comprised of gender focal points from across divisions of the Vice-Presidency for Sectors (VPS), the former Vice-Presidency for Private Sector and Non-Sovereign Guaranteed Operations (VPP), and now the Inter-American Investment Corporation (IIC), the Vice-Presidency for Countries (VPC), including country offices, and offices from the strategic core, including the Office of External Relations, (EXR), the Office of Strategic Planning and Development Effectiveness (SPD), and the Office of Outreach and Partnerships (ORP); as well as the Human Resources Department (HRD) in the Vice-Presidency for Finance and Administration (VPF). Members of the IPWG help facilitate the implementation of the Gender Policy in their respective departments, divisions and offices as well as to develop Bank-wide reports, action plans and other documents related to implementation of the Gender Policy implementation.

<sup>2</sup> ICRW is one of the leading think tanks on gender issues in developing countries. As an evaluation and gender technical advisor, ICRW has extensive experience with gender integration strategies and monitoring and evaluation frameworks that combine qualitative and quantitative data collection with practical, applied analysis and guidance, working with clients such as the World Bank, the MIF, USAID, UNDP and other multilateral and bilateral development organizations.

<sup>3</sup> Gammage, S., Alvarado, G. and Sultana, N. *Assessment Report of the Implementation of the Operational Policy on Gender Equality in Development and Gender Action Plan for Operations, 2014-2016*. International Center for Research on Women. Washington DC, forthcoming, March 2017.

- 2.2 The GAP is one of the Bank's primary instruments for operationalizing the Gender Policy. The GAP 2014-2016 built on the lessons and results of the previous GAP 2011-2013; it introduced several changes, including: (i) increased attention to the quality of gender mainstreaming in financial operations;<sup>4</sup> (ii) an agenda-setting objective aimed at raising the profile of gender equality on regional and national agendas in LAC; (iii) expanded commitment to closing knowledge gaps on regional gender issues and on what works to promote gender equality in the region; and (iv) a results matrix with measurable annual targets (see Annex II).

Specifically, the GAP 2014-2016 objectives are:

- a. Improving Performance. Improve the Bank's performance on gender mainstreaming, direct investment and gender safeguards.
- b. Agenda Setting and Partnerships. Foster strategic partnerships and contribute to setting a public policy agenda to advance gender-responsive policymaking and development programming.
- c. Knowledge Development. Contribute to the body of knowledge on key gender gaps in the LAC region and evidence on what works to address them.
- d. Knowledge Sharing and Capacity Building. Share knowledge and build the capacity of IDB staff and partners to analyze development issues from the perspectives of women and men, and to implement evidence-based approaches that address these issues.

### III. BENCHMARKING PROGRESS, BY THE NUMBERS

#### A. Performance on gender mainstreaming, direct investment and gender safeguards

- 3.1 The GAP 2014-2016 established priority actions and targets aimed at improving the Bank's performance in the following areas: mainstreaming gender into loan operations, direct investments in gender equality and women's empowerment through both loans and grants, and the application of the Gender Policy's safeguards. This section reports on progress and improvements in these three areas.

##### 1. Gender Mainstreaming in Loan Operations

- 3.2 **Design.** Proactive attention to gender equality in development projects begins with its explicit inclusion in project design. As such, one of the key Gender Policy indicators that is consistently monitored and for which annual targets are established is the inclusion of Gender-Related Results (GRRs)<sup>5</sup> in the results matrices of Sovereign Guarantee (SG) lending operations.

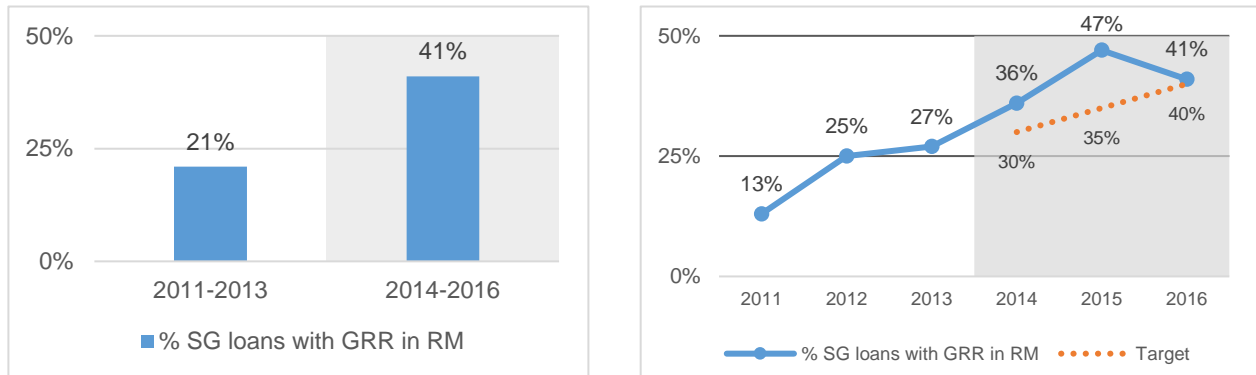
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<sup>4</sup> The GAP prioritizes the monitoring of Sovereign Guarantee (SG) loans that mainstream gender issues, as well as SG and Non-Sovereign Guarantee (NSG) loans, Technical Cooperations (TCs) and investment grants that directly invest in gender equality. A small portion of TCs approved during 2014-2016 also included Gender-Related Results (GRRs): 5% of TC projects included a GRR in their results matrix.

<sup>5</sup> A GRR is defined as an output, outcome, or impact that contributes to gender equality or women's empowerment. This analysis tracks the Gender Policy monitoring indicator, which identifies the inclusion of GRRs in project results matrices that aim to measure the narrowing of a gender gap; improvements in women's (or men's) access, opportunities, conditions or position; or the development of new knowledge, instruments or policies associated with the promotion of gender equality.

3.3 The percentage of SG loans that included GRRs in their results matrices rose from 21% in the 2011-2013 period to 41% in 2014-2016 (see Figure 1). This almost doubling in the percentage of loans that include results associated with closing a gender gap or improving women’s status in design is a very positive trend, and the Bank exceeded the GAP targets for this indicator for each year over the 2014-2016 period. It should be noted, however, that the percentage of loans with GRRs fell from a high of 47% in 2015 to 41% in 2016.<sup>6</sup>

**Figure 1. SG Loans including GRR in their results matrix (2011-2016)**



Source: SCL/GDI with VPS data.

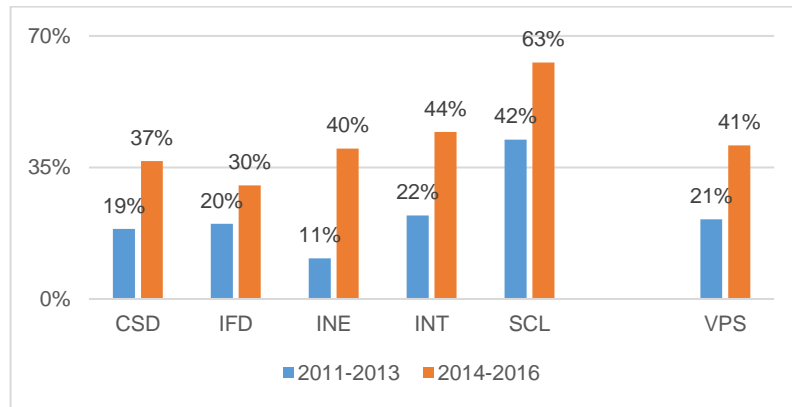
3.4 Progress integrating GRRs into SG loans has been made across all sectors of the Bank (see Figure 2). The Social Sector (SCL) continues to lead gender mainstreaming in project design with 63% of its loans including GRRs in their results matrices; the Social Protection and Health Division (SCL/SPH) has the best mainstreaming performance, with 77% of its loans including GRRs in 2014-2016. In general, projects in the social sectors are expected to more readily address gender equality issues given their direct relevance to social policies and programs, as well as the higher volume of accumulated data, evidence and experience in these sectors. The Infrastructure Sector (INE), which has not historically addressed gender equality issues in its operations or analytical work, is the most improved, up 29 percentage points from the first GAP period (Figure 2); the Transport Division (INE/TSP) was the best performer in this sector, with 44% of its loans approved in 2014-2016 integrating GRRs. In 2016, the most common areas in which SG loans included GRRs were women’s economic empowerment (54% of all loans with GRRs),<sup>7</sup> women’s maternal/reproductive health or adolescent pregnancy (14%), and Violence against Women (VAW) (6%).<sup>8</sup>

<sup>6</sup> This decline is in the context of a 4% overall increase in the number of approved projects (3 loans) and a 10% decrease in the total number of loans that included GRRs (4 loans) between 2015 and 2016.

<sup>7</sup> Including improvements in women’s income or employment, support for female entrepreneurs, and skills training for women in “non-traditional” sectors (i.e. traditionally male-dominated sectors).

<sup>8</sup> Other GRRs addressed women’s participation in decision making, education, childcare co-responsibilities and parenting.

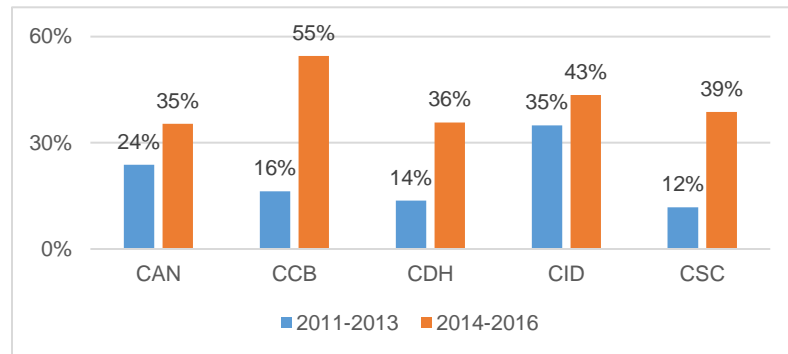
**Figure 2. Increase in inclusion of GRRs in SG loans, by VPS Sectors (2011-2016)<sup>9</sup>**



Source: SCL/GDI with VPS data.

3.5 All country clusters registered an increase in their portfolio with GRRs at entry. The Caribbean Country Department (CCB) presented greatest gain in relative terms (16% for 2011-2013 to 55% in 2014-2016), followed by the Southern Cone Country Department (CSC) (with 12% and 39%, respectively) (see Figure 3). Increases in social sector lending between the two GAP periods in both regions contributed to these gains.

**Figure 3. Increase in inclusion of GRRs in SG loans, by country department (2011-2016)**

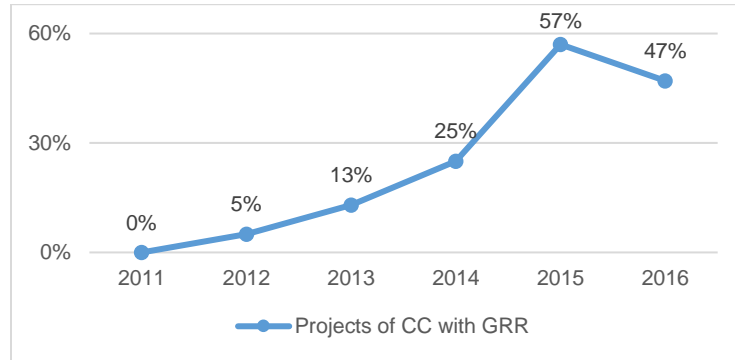


Source: SCL/GDI with VPS data.

3.6 Similar progress is found in the IDB's multi-sectoral lending portfolio that addresses Climate Change, which includes, but is not limited to, energy, transport, and agriculture operations. Overall, 43% of Climate Change loans (36 of 83) approved in 2014-2016 included GRRs, compared to only about 5% in 2011-2013, with the high percentage of 57% in 2015 (see Figure 4). GRRs found in these operations focus in large part on women's capacity building (46%) and job opportunities (36%).

<sup>9</sup> The CSD Department reflects the results of the Environment, Rural Development Disaster Risk Management Division (CSD/RND) and the Sustainable Energy and Climate Change Division (CSD/CCS), achieved over the two periods (although they were part of INE until 2016).

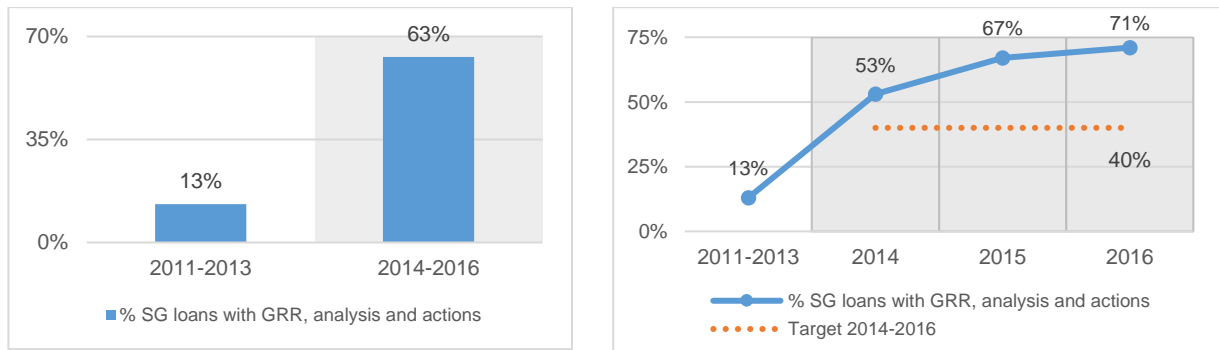
**Figure 4. Inclusion of GRR in SG Loans Financing Climate Change Mitigation and/or Adaptation (2011-2016)**



Source: SCL/GDI with VPS data.

3.7 While GRR indicators in SG Loans results matrices facilitate the measurement of commitments to gender equality, they do not alone constitute *quality* attention to gender issues. For there to be a substantive quality commitment to gender in a project’s design, the GRR must be accompanied by analysis of gender issues and concrete actions to promote gender equality.<sup>10</sup> Improvements of this measure of quality have been progressive and substantial. The percentage of loans with GRRs that also included gender analysis and actions went up from 13% in 2011-2013 to 63% in 2014-2016, with the best annual performance of 71% in 2016 (which represents 29% of total SG loans approved that year). Results exceeded the proposed target of 40% for the overall GAP 2014-2016 period (see Figure 5). But despite this positive trend, it is important to note that still almost 40% of 2014-2016 projects with GRRs did not include concrete actions that would support their attainment; ideally, all projects that propose GRRs should include both gender analysis and actions to facilitate their achievement.

**Figure 5. Portion of SG Loans with GRRs that include gender analysis and actions in their design (2011-2016)**



Source: SCL/GDI with VPS data.

3.8 A potentially more rigorous measure of quality of gender mainstreaming in SG loans was introduced in 2016 in the Development Effectiveness Matrix (DEM) by the Office of

<sup>10</sup> The GAP 2014-2016 calls for an assessment of this quality measure; GDI has measured this annually. This measure assesses the inclusion of gender analysis, actions to address gender issues identified, measures to support the execution of the action(s), and at least one gender-related results indicators (output or outcome) in the results matrix. See Annex III.

Strategic Planning and Development Effectiveness (SPD), to report on the strategic alignment to gender equality and diversity through the updated Corporate Results Framework (CRF).<sup>11</sup> In 2016, 19 loans with GRRs (or 20% of the total) were found to be strategically aligned to gender equality and diversity. These loans represent 54% of all loans approved that included GRRs in their results matrices in 2016; there is a difference of 17 percentage points (or 6 loans) between this measure and the measure presented for 2016 in Figure 5.

- 3.9 In addition to the inclusion of GRRs, the disaggregation by sex of project beneficiaries continues to be important so that the IDB and the IIC and its shareholders can ascertain who specifically is benefitting from investments.<sup>12</sup> Such disaggregation is called for by the Gender Policy as well as the IDB Group's CRF 2016-2019 (CRF). In fact, while the CRF 2012-2015 reported progress disaggregated by sex for 5 output indicators, the current CRF encourages the disaggregation by sex for all Country Development Results (CDRs) indicators that track the beneficiaries of IDBG operations.<sup>13</sup>
- 3.10 During 2014-2016, 68% of SG loans with identifiable beneficiaries included sex-disaggregated beneficiary indicators; this is higher than the 53% over the 2011-2013 period. In 2016, the IIC also included indicators to count beneficiaries by sex in 30% of their loans with identifiable individuals or Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs). In 2014 and 2015, the former Vice Presidency for Private Sector and Non-Sovereign Guarantee Operations (VPP) reported 100% for this indicator.

#### Box 1. Good Practices: Gender Mainstreaming in Project Design

**A National System of Care that shares the responsibility between state and families (men and women):** The burden of care of relatives or others falls disproportionately on women in the form of unpaid work. The Program of Support to the National Integrated System of Care (UR-L1110) in Uruguay seeks to address this barrier to women—particularly poor women—joining the labor market. This project will provide 50 new childcare facilities; expand services and improve the quality of care they provide; design and implement a parenting program to promote the engagement of fathers in childcare, prevent the intergenerational transmission of violence by reducing the use of harsh discipline methods, as well as increase parental awareness and skills to raise their children in a gender equitable way. A communication campaign will reinforce these messages.

**Fostering Women's Access to Economic Opportunities in Non-Traditional Sectors:** Evidence shows that globally women are underrepresented in the transport workforce; in LAC, they make up only 14.5% of transport workers. In 2015, INE/TSP included pilot initiatives in three rural road improvement projects (Bolivia, Nicaragua and Paraguay) to promote women's participation in the sector. First, INE/TSP led a gender diagnostic of the value-chain in the sector that found a high unmet demand for heavy machinery operators, who earn higher salaries in comparison to jobs typically filled by women in the sector (signaling, ancillary, cleaning, cooking, etc.). Based on this, specific requirements were included in the bidding documents of the Nicaragua and Paraguay projects to require special

<sup>11</sup> By definition, strategic alignment should only be justified by a connection between the operation's expected results and the challenge(s) or cross-cutting theme(s). The justification must provide a clear argument on how the vertical logic and theory of change of the operation connects with the corresponding UIS challenge or cross-cutting theme and identify an associated indicator in the operation's results matrix. In addition, the operation must include an analysis of development gaps or issues affecting women and/or men, proposed solutions using promising practices or evidence-based approaches, and at least one outcome or output indicator in the results matrix that defines gender-related results (CRF 2016-2019, Technical Guidance Note, 2016). By comparison, the GAP "quality measure" for gender mainstreaming (see ¶3.6, and footnote 10) does not specifically verify the vertical logic between these design elements or assess whether the proposed actions are evidence-based.

<sup>12</sup> Sex disaggregation of beneficiaries was counted as GRRs under the GAP, 2011-2013 period, but not in the GAP, 2014-2016. All data reported on GRRs in 2011-2013 loans in this report were adjusted per the 2014-2016 definition of GRR to permit comparison.

<sup>13</sup> The current CRF 2016-2019 encourages the disaggregation by sex of all CDRs indicators that track the beneficiaries of IDBG operations. It also introduced an indicator on gender and diversity strategic alignment, and CDRs indicators on women's economic empowerment (Percentage of Formal employment of women and number of Women beneficiaries of economic empowerment initiatives).

training programs for women, to implement gender awareness activities for field employees, and to adapt facilities in the field so that women can be incorporated. Women will be selected and trained in 2017.

**Women Entrepreneurship Banking (weB).** By 2016, the IDBG's weB program had approved 17 operations for more than US\$601 million in lending and US\$4.9 million in technical assistance. The Multilateral Investment Fund (MIF), in partnership with the IIC, commissioned a mid-term review of the weB programming. This review found that client banks have increased the number of women-led companies in their portfolio, while also boosting profitability of the women's portfolio. In 2014, weB banks achieved a 31% increase in growth of women clients, compared to 17% average growth overall for clients. Half of weB banks reported that products targeting women had either average or above-average profitability. Three of the effective features of the weB design noted by client banks include: implementing a multifaceted strategy embedding the program in different parts of the organization, and strategically marketing the program to potential clients.

- 3.11 **Project Execution and Monitoring.** The IDB has, to date, been able to more systematically track gender mainstreaming in design than the implementation of gender-specific actions and the achievement of gender-related results during project execution. To overcome this challenge, the Gender Policy and GAP emphasize the importance of including GRRs and sex-disaggregated beneficiary indicators in both the project results matrix and the Bank monitoring instruments: Progress Monitoring Reports (PMR) and Project Completion Reports (PCR).
- 3.12 Progress has been made in both PMRs and PCRs. In 2016, 27% (169 of 620) of SG loans in execution included a GRR or a sex-disaggregated beneficiary indicator in the project's original design.<sup>14</sup> Of these projects, 72% were tracking at least one GRR or a sex-disaggregated indicator in their PMRs. This reflects an improvement over the 20% reported for 2013, as well as a steady increase from 64% in 2014 and 67% in 2015 that were tracking GRRs or sex-disaggregated beneficiaries. Also in 2016, an additional 25 operations included a GRR or a sex-disaggregated indicator in the PMR, even when it was not included in design, which indicates that monitoring of these benefits and results was initiated at later stages of the project cycle.
- 3.13 With regards to project results at completion, 22 projects presented PCRs in the 2014-2016 period.<sup>15</sup> However, because only one of these projects included GRRs in its results matrix in the design phase and, in turn, reported on these results in the PCR, there is very little we can say about the achievement of GRRs from PCRs. It is also worth noting that, like PMRs, there were three other projects that reported on GRRs in their PCRs even though they had not included them in design.<sup>16</sup>

## 2. Direct Investment

- 3.14 Historically, the IDB's direct investments in gender equality and women's empowerment (i.e. projects that have gender equality as their primary objective) have been financed primarily through grants, including TCs, MIF projects and Investment Grants. During the 2014-2016 GAP period, direct investments were substantially higher due the approval of three loans. The amount approved for direct investments for 2014-2016 was US\$202.5 million, including US\$50M for two SG loans,<sup>17</sup> US\$100M for a NSG loan (BR-L1437, Itau

<sup>14</sup> These loans were approved between 2009 and 2016.

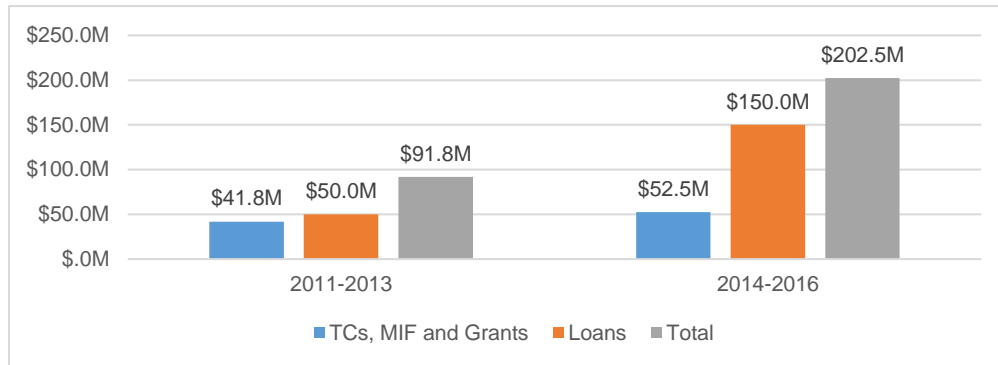
<sup>15</sup> These projects were approved between 2009 and 2012.

<sup>16</sup> (i) Strengthen Decentralized Management and Supply of Health Services in Honduras (HO-L1059); (ii) Emergency Road Rehabilitation Program in Response to Hurricane Sandy (HA-L1086); and (iii) Dignified Schools Program-PED (ME-L1026).

<sup>17</sup> SG Loans correspond to the GDI projects *Ciudad Mujer* Phase II: Supporting Women's Empowerment in the Context of the Plan of the Alliance for Prosperity in the Northern Triangle (ES-L1092) and *Ciudad Mujer* in Honduras (HO-L1117) which aim to improve the living conditions of women by offering integrated services.

Unibanco Women-Owned MSME Partnership), and US\$52.5M for 60 TC projects, 19 MIF projects and 7 Investment Grants (See Figure 6).

**Figure 6. Resources (US\$) approved for SG and NSG direct investments in gender equality (2011-2016)**



Source: SCL/GDI with VPS and MIF data.

### Box 2. Good Practices: Direct Investment

#### Integrated Services for Women

**Ciudad Mujer** (ES-L1056) is an innovative program developed by the Secretariat of Social Inclusion in El Salvador that promotes women’s empowerment and delivers key services to women under one roof, providing a safe environment and integrated, high quality services. Each of the six centers in the country offer women reproductive health services, vocational and business skills training, services to survivors of violence, and child care. An [impact evaluation](#) of the program found that women who visit these centers: access an average of 43% more public services than those who do not; are three times more likely to receive legal help; and report higher levels of satisfaction with life. In addition to its financial and technical support to El Salvador, the IDB has provided support for the adaptation and launching of the *Ciudad Mujer* model in other countries in the region, including Honduras, Paraguay, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Trinidad & Tobago, and Peru. A modular toolkit has been developed to facilitate this process of regional adaptation (forthcoming, 2017).

#### Fostering Gender-responsive Policies through Public Procurement

Public procurement is increasingly used as a tool to achieve socioeconomic objectives, including fostering gender-responsive policies. The IDB’s Fiscal Management Division (IFD/FMM), together with the MIF, has supported a series of initiatives to help eliminate barriers and foster inclusive participation of women-owned businesses. One example is the **Strengthening the role of women-led SMEs in public procurement** project (DR-M1043) and *ICT4GP* (RG-M1117) that have supported the Dominican Republic to adopt policies including: (i) implementing quotas established by the country for the inclusion of women-owned SMEs in public procurement; (ii) leading rigorous market studies to identify and match women-owned SMEs supply with the public sector demand; and (iii) promoting partnerships with different organizations to provide specific training for women-owned businesses on accessing the public procurement market.

#### Augmenting the Productivity and Income of Female Farmers

The **Apoyos Productivos Agroalimentarios (APAGRO) Program** (2009-2014) provided support to female producers in Nicaragua through the transfer of livestock assets and technical assistance. The program included several innovative features designed to empower women, including a voucher program that allowed beneficiaries to select among livestock assets and technical assistance packages, thus encouraging women’s decision-making. The impact evaluation of the program showed an initial drop in productivity followed by productivity improvements and income gains, suggesting that effects from this type of program are gradual, as farmers require time to adjust to new agricultural production practices. The results also noted that beneficiaries who received technical assistance and livestock assets showed higher income gains than those who received only livestock assets.<sup>18</sup>

<sup>18</sup> Source: Fashbender, J. (2017). Impact Dynamics of Livestock Assets Transfers in Nicaragua: Evidence from a Randomized Controlled Trial. Inter-American Development Bank. Washington DC (Forthcoming)



### **3. Gender Safeguards**

- 3.15 Review of the gender safeguards outlined in the Gender Policy has become a standard part of the Environmental and Social Review. During the first two years of the GAP period, 2014 and 2015, the Environmental Safeguards Unit (VPS/ESG) conducted pre-screening of 445 SG and NSG projects submitted for the Environmental and Social Review.<sup>19</sup> A total of 49 loans (11% of the total) were identified by ESG to have potential adverse impacts on women. ESG provided technical comments or direct technical support (as project team members) for these 49 projects i to help project teams to analyze the risks and, when relevant, identify measures to address them.
- 3.16 During the latter part of 2016, VPS/ESG set the goal of providing direct technical support to both high and medium risk loans (A and B categories) to address safeguard issues in design; in the past, such support was only provided to the highest risk projects. In 2016, VPS/ESG was already able to provide direct support to all the highest risk loans (4 projects) and 82% of the medium risk loans (32 projects), identifying and helping to address in each project potential adverse impacts on women. ESG is well positioned to be able to provide support to 100% of A and B projects in 2017.

### **B. Agenda Setting and Strategic Partnerships**

- 3.17 In pursuit of the GAP objective to foster strategic partnerships and contribute to a regional policy agenda that advances gender-responsive policies and programs, the IDB undertook several important actions between 2014 and 2016: (i) the provision of analytical inputs to help position gender as a strategic priority during the preparation of IDB Country Strategies (CSs); (ii) high-level dialogues with regional stakeholders and strategic partnership building with other actors working on gender issues; and (iii) use of social and digital media to increase awareness of regional gender issues and the IDB's work on gender.

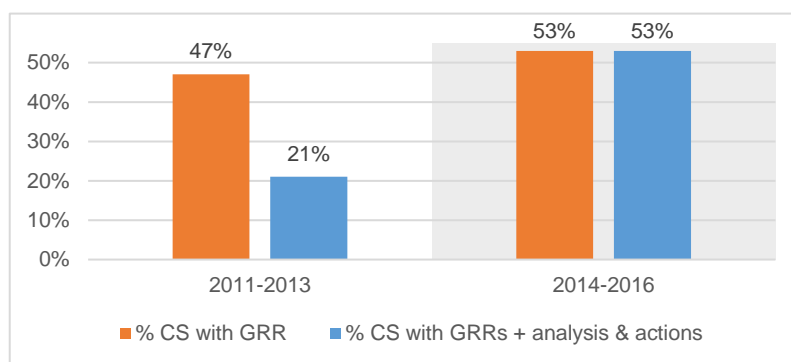
#### **1. Gender Mainstreaming in CSs**

- 3.18 The mainstreaming of gender equality into CSs was set as a priority area of focus under the Gender Policy and GAP, given that they set the agenda for IDB investments and technical assistance in borrowing member countries. During the GAP 2014-2016, efforts to mainstream gender into CSs were focused largely on the development of country-level analytical inputs to inform the country strategy preparation process. While these inputs constitute a valuable contribution, as is noted below, they do not guarantee gender mainstreaming given that CSs are negotiated documents with IDB member country governments.
- 3.19 In 2014-2016, 8 of the 15 (53%) CSs approved included gender-related results indicators in their results matrices; this result is slightly higher than the percentage reported in 2011-2013 (47%), but it falls short of the GAP 2014-2016 target of 60% (See Figure 7).

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<sup>19</sup> These included loans, TCs, and investment grants.

Figure 7. CSs including GRR in their results matrix



Source: SCL/GDI with VPS data.

- 3.20 Nonetheless, the quality of attention to gender equality issues in CSs improved between the two GAP periods; while only 21% of CSs approved with GRRs indicators also included gender analysis and strategic actions in 2011-2013, 53% did in 2014-2016 (see Figure 7). These CS documents addressed issues such as women's labor market participation, maternal and reproductive health, access to education, VAW, and women's entrepreneurship and access to financial markets. The CSs for Bolivia, Chile, Colombia and Paraguay included the most substantial focus on gender issues of those approved during the 2014-2016 period<sup>20</sup> (see Annex VI for more information).
- 3.21 SCL/GDI continued to prepare country-level gender analytical inputs as the main vehicle for facilitating attention to gender in CSs. A few other divisions also included a focus on gender issues within the analytical inputs they provided for CSs.<sup>21</sup> Analytical inputs on gender issues were provided by SCL/GDI for 12 of the 15 country strategies approved in 2014-2016.<sup>22</sup> Over the entire 2014-2016 period, the simple correlation between the preparation of analytical inputs and the incorporation of gender analysis and actions in CSs was 0.55, which is statistically significant at a 95% confidence level.<sup>23</sup>
- 3.22 2015 was a year of transition within the Bank with regards to the country strategy preparation process; new procedures were formalized with the approval of the new Country Strategy Guidelines (GN-2468-9) by the Board of the IDB and IIC in November 2015. These new guidelines emphasize the inclusion of the UIS cross-cutting issues, including gender, as well as the development of an integrated diagnostic for each country, called Country Development Challenges (CDCs).
- 3.23 While the time span is too short to allow for definitive conclusions, it seems that the introduction of CDCs in 2015 has helped to facilitate the incorporation of gender issues in CSs: based on a qualitative review of the text undertaken by GDI, it was found that 90% of the gender issues raised in CDCs were taken up, in some form, in the corresponding CSs.<sup>24</sup>

<sup>20</sup> For more details on GDI rating criteria for gender mainstreaming in CS documents, see the Annex III in the GAP, 2014-2016.

<sup>21</sup> Those identified were prepared by SCL/SPH, CSD/RND and INE/TSP.

<sup>22</sup> These included: Chile, Paraguay (2014); Colombia, El Salvador, Barbados, Costa Rica, Panama (2015); Bolivia, Argentina, Jamaica and Suriname (2016). Analytical inputs were also prepared by the country economist for the CS of Uruguay.

<sup>23</sup> An analysis of the correlation between analytical inputs and the inclusion of a GRR in the country strategy results matrix was also undertaken, but the results were not statistically significant.

<sup>24</sup> The CDCs addressed issues such as women's labor force participation, VAW, women's entrepreneurship and access to finance.

## 2. Policy Dialogues and Strategic Partnerships

- 3.24 In an effort to elevate the position of gender issues on regional and sector-specific development agendas in the LAC region, the Bank hosted or co-hosted many high-level dialogues during 2014-2016 with public and private sector stakeholders that presented new knowledge on priority gender issues and promising approaches for addressing them (see Annex VII for a complete list).
- 3.25 Four of these events were Regional Policy Dialogue (RPD) Meetings. Two were held with the IDB's new Gender Network led by SCL/GDI, and focused on evidence-based approaches for addressing VAW (2014) and multi-sectoral approaches to women's empowerment (2016). Within a year after the first Gender Network RPD meeting, SCL/GDI received formal requests to support the adaptation of the *Ciudad Mujer* model in Paraguay and Honduras, and to support the implementation of Argentina's National Plan on VAW. The other two were Innovation in Citizen Services Division (IFD/ICS) RPD meetings that engaged its network of security ministries on issues related to improving public sector responses to VAW during their 2014 and 2015 Citizen Security Weeks.
- 3.26 The Bank also led eight high-level events that raised the visibility of the issue of women's economic empowerment. These included: (i) the Multilateral Development Banks (MDB)'s Global Summit on Women's Economic Empowerment (2016) coordinated by SCL/GDI and held at IDB headquarters which led to a cross-MDB collaboration on inclusive procurement to promote women's economic empowerment; (ii) a high level discussion on women's economic empowerment in the second CEO Summit of the Americas (2015); (iii) the Data Symposium, sponsored by the MIF and the former Structured and Corporate Finance Department (SCF) at the fourteenth Global Banking Alliance (GBA) Summit,<sup>25</sup> which examined data gaps in financial services for women; as a result of the symposium, the issue of sex-disaggregated data was included for the first time on the agenda of the Association of Banking Supervisors of the Americas (ASBA); (iv) annual WeXchange encounters, hosted by the MIF, between women entrepreneurs and mentors, investors and organizations; (v) a panel hosted by Integration and Trade Sector (INT) on empowering women entrepreneurs in the services sector in the annual Latin American and Caribbean Outsourcing and Offshoring Forum *Outsource2LAC* (2015); as a result of the panel, new private sector actors working on entrepreneurship joined the ConnectAmericas for Women initiative; (vi) the Gender Summit on Gender Gaps in Science, Technology and Innovation and a parallel policy dialogue on The Gender Dimension in Science, Technology and Innovation Policies, organized by the Competitiveness Technology and Innovation Division (IFD/CTI) in partnership with the *Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología* (CONACYT) in Mexico, with government officers from nine Latin American countries; (vii) a high-level panel on the Care Economy with counterparts from Uruguay, Chile and Costa Rica, organized by SCL/SPH; and (viii) the event Promoting Inclusive Growth: Increasing Participation of Women in Government Procurement led by IFD/FMM, Institutions for Development Sector (IFD) and the MIF.
- 3.27 During 2015 and 2016, the IDB and the IIC also engaged in eight new partnerships to promote investments in women's empowerment and gender equality and raise the profile of gender equality on the region's public policy agenda. The new partnerships launched include: (i) the collaboration between the IDB and Google to launch ConnectAmericas for Women, which has already resulted in expanded economic opportunities for women

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<sup>25</sup> The IDB joined the GBA initiative in 2013 and its active membership has led seven IDB client banks from the LAC region joining the alliance (there were no GBA member banks from LAC prior to 2013). These IDB clients can now access cutting-edge knowledge and technical expertise needed to target the women's market.

entrepreneurs from LAC (see Box 3); (ii) the collaboration of the IDB, IIC, and World Economic Forum (WEF) with the Chilean government to launch the Gender Parity Initiative in Chile to reduce the gaps in women's economic participation (see Box 3); (iii) a collaborative agreement between the IIC (and the former SCF), MIF and UN-Global Compact that has led to the [development of gender diagnostic tools](#) for companies to benchmark progress towards gender equality and to put into practice the Women's Empowerment Principals (WEPs); (iv) an agreement with Women in Public Policy and the United States Small Business Administration with the MIF that has supported the efforts of the governments of the Dominican Republic (see Box 2) and Chile to increase the share of women accessing public procurement contracts; (v) a joint agreement between the MIF, Chile's Ministry of Economy, and Chilean business associations committed to increasing women's participation in private-sector leadership by 2019; (vi) the development of the initiative Women in Leadership and on Boards with the Quito Chamber of Commerce and the MIF; (vii) an IDB-UN-Women collaboration on issues of VAW; and (viii) the official launch in 2015 of the working group to promote the participation of women in the public procurement market that was formed between the IDB and the Inter-American Network on Government Procurement (INGP), led by IFD/FMM.<sup>26</sup>

- 3.28 Another noteworthy accomplishment was the official launch of the [Network of Women Leaders in the Public Sector](#) (*Red PROLID*) in 2015. As of December 2016, Red PROLID had 1,700 registered members, over 42,000 Facebook followers and close to 5,000 Twitter followers. In preparation for the creation of an online community of practice for women leaders in citizen security, PROLID organized the first gathering of women leaders within the context of the Bank's 2016 Regional Policy Dialogue in Citizen Security. Thirty-two women leaders, ranging from ministers of the interior and attorney generals to police chiefs, participated in the event and will form part of the community of practice for women leaders in citizen security to be launched in 2017.

### Box 3. Good Practices: Strategic Partnerships

**Connecting Women Entrepreneurs to High Demand Supply Chains.** With the aim of promoting the growth and connection of women-owned businesses from LAC to more high demand supply chains, the IDB, with the support of Google, launched [ConnectAmericas for Women](#) in May 2016. ConnectAmericas for Women is a free and easy-to-use business services portal, whereby women entrepreneurs can connect with thousands of business opportunities in the LAC region and in the rest of the world; apply directly to purchasing announcements of large companies and governments in the region and to participate in on-site and virtual business matchmaking events organized by ConnectAmericas; and access online training tools and practical information on entrepreneurial support resources available in their countries. By the end of 2016 over 323,000 women entrepreneurs had accessed the platform's free content 32,000 women entrepreneurs from 40 countries have registered and over 8,000 of them have taken the online courses and webinars,<sup>27</sup> and three women business owners closed deals with a multinational corporation through purchasing announcements on ConnectAmericas.

**Gender Parity Task Force.** The IDB and the WEF supported Chile to develop its Gender Parity Initiative, the first in the world to include concrete actions for both the public and private sectors. Its main goals include ensuring more and better participation of women in the labor force, reducing the wage gap between men and women performing similar jobs, and boosting the presence of women in leadership roles. This is the first of a series of parity initiatives in which the IDB and the WEF will join forces to create and uphold the consolidation of Gender Parity Groups in Latin America and the Caribbean.

<sup>26</sup> Argentina, Barbados, Chile, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, and Uruguay signed an INGP Statement Declaration "Promoting Inclusive Development and Increasing the Participation of Women in Public Procurement," on May 27, 2015.

<sup>27</sup> Many women business owners have also met "face to face" with dozens of international buyers, not only to explore business opportunities, but also to receive feedback about the quality, packaging, distribution channels, and other basic aspects of their export-ready products.

### 3. Social Media

- 3.29 During 2014-2016, the IDB expanded its use of digital and social media to engage regional stakeholders in the exchange of ideas on gender equality and women's empowerment. The Blog *¿Y si hablamos de igualdad?* has contributed since its inception in March 2014 to positioning gender equality and diversity in the conversation of the region. About 255,000 people from 183 countries have visited it, resulting in 454,500 views.
- 3.30 Nine other IDB and IIC divisions<sup>28</sup> also featured gender equality prominently in their blogs, with the former SCF blog Sustainable Businesses<sup>29</sup> and SCL/SPH's *Gente Saludable* blogs being the most active.<sup>30</sup> Examples of the issues addressed are: gender equality in private sector companies and operations in the LAC region, women's health and childcare, gender equitable socialization during early childhood, gender in infrastructure sectors including transport, energy and water, VAW in citizen security, job training and adolescent pregnancy, gender gaps in education, and women's leadership and entrepreneurship.
- 3.31 Beyond the blogs, in 2016 the Office of External Relations (EXR) implemented, together with SCL/GDI, a communication plan to bolster the visibility of the IDB's work on gender through traditional media channels. This included 15 published interviews for International Women's Day, the International Day for the Elimination of VAW, and the launching of the Gender Parity initiative in Chile; three editorials published in international mainstream media; and coverage of the 2016 Global Gender Summit.
- 3.32 In addition, as part of the Strategy Monitoring Division (SPD/SMO) [gender mainstreaming study](#),<sup>31</sup> carried out during November and December 2015, an analysis of the discussion of gender issues in social media in five countries (Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Guatemala, and Mexico) was undertaken. Of more than 1 million conversations harvested from Twitter, Facebook, and blogs, roughly 320,000 (21%) were related to gender. VAW was the most frequently mentioned area (50% of total conversations about gender).

### C. Knowledge Development<sup>32</sup>

- 3.33 To help expand the body of knowledge and data on key gender gaps in the LAC region and evidence on what works to address them, the IDB expanded its portfolio of gender analytical work in the period 2014-2016, including: (i) new sectoral guides to support the incorporation of gender issues and results into the Bank's operations; (ii) research that contributes to closing knowledge gaps on sector-specific gender issues in the LAC region; and (iii) impact evaluations that expand the body of evidence on what works or does not work to promote gender equality. In addition, SPD spearheaded a study with the aim of identifying factors that are either contributing to or inhibiting the inclusion of gender into operations (see Box 5). This analytical work has contributed to enhancing the

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<sup>28</sup> IFD/CTI, SCL/EDU, INE/ENE, IFD/ICS, SCF/SCF - IIC, MIF, SCL/LMK, INE/TSP, INE/WSA, and 2 from SCL/SPH.

<sup>29</sup> This blog now managed by the IIC.

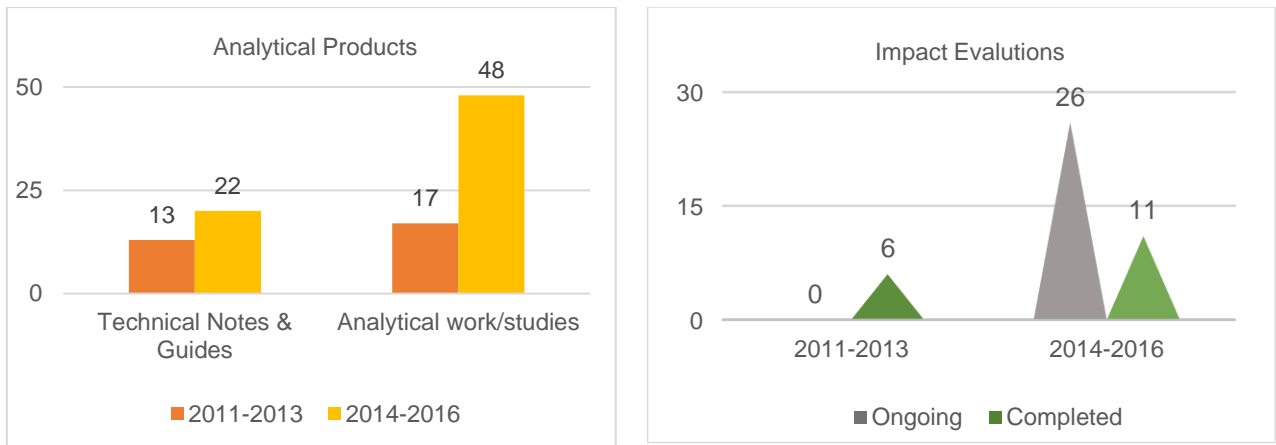
<sup>30</sup> To take advantage of the new technologies and understand the low awareness of what the Bank does in terms of gender, SPD, in collaboration with EXR, ran a Social Media study and an algorithm for blogs.

<sup>31</sup> Betts, T., Castillo, P. and Kerney, M. (2016) [Mainstreaming gender in Latin America and the Caribbean: mixed methods analysis of policies, perceptions, and social media](#). Inter-American Development Bank. Washington DC.

<sup>32</sup> This section is focused on the trends of knowledge development measured by number of publications. Currently, the Bank does not have information on their incorporation into the Bank operations.

IDB's ability to advise and support its member countries and private sector clients in their efforts to address gender equality issues.

**Figure 8. Analytical Products and Impact Evaluations (2011-2016)**



Source: SCL/GDI with inputs from SPD and VPS sectors.

### 1. Sector-Specific Technical Notes

- 3.34 During 2014-2016, the Bank produced 22 technical notes or guides (two times the GAP target) to help support increased attention to gender issues across multiple sectors, including those that had not traditionally done so such as transport, energy and water and sanitation. Examples of these notes include: *Public Transport from a Gender Perspective*; *Gender and Renewable Energy: A Manual on Community Development with a Gender Perspective for the Water and Sanitation Sector in Bolivia*; MIF technical notes to help guide the private sector to support women's economic empowerment; and the *Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) Resource Guide*, with a series of seven sector-specific and two cross-cutting briefs that aim to support the integration of VAWG prevention and response into IDB and World Bank operations<sup>33</sup> (see Annex VIII for a complete list).

### 2. Analytical Work/Studies

- 3.35 During 2014-2016, the IDB developed 49 analytical studies that address priority gender issues, which reflected a substantially higher level of effort than that of the 2011-2013, when 17 such studies were undertaken.
- 3.36 Most of the studies conducted during 2014-2016 aimed to deepen knowledge in areas identified as strategic in the Gender and Diversity Sector Framework Document (SFD), which was approved in 2015. The studies focused mainly on issues of VAW (12), female labor participation (11), and women's entrepreneurship and access to finance (10). Knowledge on new issues such as women's skill acquisition and career preferences and the engagement of father on child rearing and caregiving were also explored during this period. (See Annex VIII for a full list of analytical work).

<sup>33</sup> The VAWG Resource Guide is a collaborative effort between the IDB, the World Bank Group (WBG), the Global Women's Institute (GWI) of George Washington University, and the International Center for Research on Women (ICRW). See [www.vawgresourceguide.org](http://www.vawgresourceguide.org).

### 3. Impact Evaluations Assessing Gender-Related Impacts

- 3.37 Recognizing the importance of providing solid evidence on what works to promote gender equality and women's empowerment in the LAC region, the IDB supported the design and implementation in 2014-2016 of a higher number of impact evaluations (11 completed and 26 ongoing) than the 6 undertaken between 2011 and 2013 (see Figure 8; see also Annex IX for a full list, and Box 4 for good practice examples). These impact evaluations, which are the result of the efforts of several divisions of the Bank, including SPD, SCL/GDI, multiple VPS operational divisions, and the MIF, are expected to help create stronger evidence that can, in turn, inform the design of future IDBG-financed operations.
- 3.38 Twenty-one evaluations (57% of the total) assess gender-related impacts of IDB-financed lending operations. The evaluations are associated with projects focused on education (6); infrastructure (4); VAW (3); women's reproductive health and/or teenage pregnancy (3); integrated services for women (2); social protection (2); and parenting (1).
- 3.39 The remaining 16 impact evaluations correspond to promising initiatives or pilot interventions financed by the IDB or other organizations with a heavy focus on interventions that address VAW (9 evaluations).<sup>34</sup>
- 3.40 In addition to the evaluation of projects described above, the IDBG, through CCB in collaboration with other divisions of the IDB and the IIC, has published four country-specific empirical studies measuring the impacts of different national policies on health and education as well as the differential impacts of remittances women & girls and men & boys. CCB also has five ongoing empirical studies including one measuring gender differentiated impacts (by sex) of tropical storms and hurricanes during pregnancy on early childhood development of girls compared boys.

#### Box 4. Good Practices: Impact Evaluations

##### **Closing Gender Gap in Preschool Math in Paraguay**

An [impact evaluation of the Tikichuela](#) bilingual preschool mathematics program in Paraguay (2011) found that even though the project led to significant learning gains among both girls and boys, it had the unintended consequence of increasing gender learning gaps that had been observed in the baseline survey. Because of the evaluation, the gender-neutral instructions for teachers were substituted with gender-specific teacher instructions (for example, "invite a girl" or "invite a boy" to perform each classroom activity). A gender component was also added to the professional development activities for teachers to transmit the importance of girls' performance and interest in mathematics. In 2013, another evaluation was conducted to understand the impact of the changes to the Tikichuela model. These evaluation results were encouraging, indicating that after these changes the Tikichuela program no longer increased gender learning gaps—although it should be noted that the gender gap that existed at the baseline was not completely closed.

##### **Using Job Training to Prevent Teen Pregnancy in the Dominican Republic**

An [impact evaluation of the Youth and Employment Program](#) found that greater self-esteem and job skills among adolescent girls can have a significant impact on reducing the risk of teenage pregnancy. The young women who participated in the job training program reduced their chances of becoming pregnant by 20%; the effect was particularly strong among teenagers who are not already mothers. The evaluation identified a change in the participants' expectations, thanks to a strengthening of their socio-emotional abilities: greater self-esteem, improved ability to plan and take control of their future, and a better capacity for organization both outside and within their

<sup>34</sup> The decision to focus on VAW was the result of four factors: (i) the importance of VAW as one of the principal gender issues in the region; (ii) as noted above, VAW being a focus of action in the Gender and Diversity Sector Framework Document; (iii) the extremely limited number of evaluations in developing countries of interventions to address VAW; and (iv) the opportunities to scale up such interventions by including them in IDB-financed operations if more evidence were available on their effectiveness. The remaining six impact evaluations focused on Female Labor Market Participation (1), Women's Economic Empowerment (2), Women's Political Participation (2), Women's Health and Teenage Pregnancy (1) and Parenting (1).

jobs. The program boosted the young women's capacity for leadership and their ability to set goals and persevere in attaining them. Most importantly, it had a clear impact on how they envisioned their future and how optimistic they were about their ability to change it.

#### **Evaluating the Effectiveness of VAW prevention and response**

The IDB, in partnership with the *Colegio de Bachilleres*, implemented a pilot of the *Amor... Pero del Bueno Program* in two secondary schools in Mexico City. This program aimed to promote peaceful coexistence in school and prevent dating violence among adolescents. Male and female students attended sessions where they discussed issues around gender roles, abusive behaviors, and relationships. [Evaluation results](#) indicated that, among people who participated in the program, there was: (i) a 5% decrease in the acceptance and justification of violence among boys and girls; (ii) an 8% decrease in the acceptance of sexist attitudes between partners; and (iii) a decrease in the prevalence of emotional violence among boys both perpetrated (57%) and experienced (59%).<sup>35</sup>

The *Línea 123-Mujer hotline* in Medellín offers a call referral system for cases of VAW that links callers to the National Police and the Women's Secretariat. [Evaluation results](#) found that speaking to hotline staff 12 hours or less after the initial call reduces future physical violence by 37% and psychological violence by 16%. Overall, it was found that the sooner the callers spoke to hotline staff, the greater the reduction in violence and the better the victim's psychological well-being.

## **IV. FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO OR INHIBITING PROGRESS**

- 4.1 To continue improving the IDB's work in support of gender equality and women's empowerment, it is important to understand the factors that have contributed to the progress to date as well as those that are inhibiting further advancement. This section of the report outlines several of these factors, which are drawn both from the internal analysis undertaken for this report and from the external assessment.<sup>36</sup>
- 4.2 A fundamental contributing factor has been the strong commitment from IDB upper management and the Board of Directors, which has been demonstrated through various concrete actions: inclusion of gender equality in corporate strategies and results frameworks, the Bank's performance management system and corporate communications.
- 4.3 The [UIS](#), approved in 2015, included gender equality and diversity as one of the institution's three cross-cutting themes; this commitment to gender equality goes beyond that expressed in the Ninth General Increase in the Resources of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB-9) institutional strategy, which positioned gender as part of the sector priority "social policy for equity and productivity."<sup>37</sup> The updated [CRF 2016-2019](#) includes a broad set of indicators to help improve the measurement of the Bank's contribution to gender equality and women's empowerment.<sup>38</sup>
- 4.4 Second, the inclusion in the IDB's performance management system of a goal and target for GRRs in loans has been instrumental in affecting divisional goals and performance; several VPS division chiefs have cited this performance goal as a positive incentive for their division's gender mainstreaming efforts.<sup>39</sup>
- 4.5 Third, IDB upper management has more prominently featured gender issues in their communications with IDB and IIC Management and staff, IDB member countries, and

<sup>35</sup> Source: *Instituto Nacional de Salud Pública de México, Informe Final, 2014*. See more results [here](#).

<sup>36</sup> The external assessment included multiple methods, including interview with staff and management, document review, three surveys targeted to staff working on SG loans, country strategies and private sector operations, and input output, econometric model. (ICRW, 2017)

<sup>37</sup> Report on the IDB-9, (AB-2764).

<sup>38</sup> Progress associated with CRF indicators will be summarized in the forthcoming IDBG Development Effectiveness Overview Report (estimated July 2017).

<sup>39</sup> This operational goal was cascaded down from the level of the Executive Vice President (EVP) to managers.



other public and private sector constituents through international and regional fora; this more consistent messaging on gender equality as an integral part of the Bank's overall mission of improving lives has helped raise the visibility of the issue within the institution and the region.

#### **A. Gender Mainstreaming in the Lending Operations**

- 4.6 The improvement in Bank performance in gender mainstreaming in the design of SG loans, detailed in Section III, can be associated with several specific actions undertaken during the GAP 2014-2016 period.
- 4.7 First, setting annual targets among VPS operational divisions has been an important lever for achieving better gender mainstreaming results. The external assessment noted that these annual targets have helped increase division chief and staff commitment and accountability for the inclusion of GRRs in loans. An econometric analysis in the external assessment confirmed the effectiveness of these targets.<sup>40</sup>
- 4.8 Direct technical assistance from consultants and staff with gender expertise has also played a key role. During 2014-2016, SCL/GDI staff and gender consultants working with VPS divisions provided technical support in the design or execution of an average of 44 SG loan operations per year (34 in 2014, 54 in 2015 and 45 in 2016).<sup>41</sup> Of those loans approved in 2016 that received direct technical assistance, 68% included at least one GRR in the results matrix. An econometric analysis performed in the external assessment estimates that having a gender consultant in the division originating the loan the year of approval increases the likelihood of a GRR being included in a loan by that division by 13 to 15 percentage points (see Annex X).
- 4.9 SPD's review of the quality and alignment of GRRs is perceived as both a contributing factor and as a challenge. The external assessment found that some staff associate the more rigorous requirements for the alignment of gender-related results with more meaningful and substantive inclusion of gender. However, it also found that these requirements have made gender mainstreaming more difficult, particularly in sectors that have not traditionally addressed gender equality issues and where supporting data and evidence is more scarce; in some cases, project teams abandoned the inclusion of a GRR because they were unable to meet SPD's standards for evidence and alignment.
- 4.10 Other promising strategies identified by the external assessment include: (i) prioritizing one or two sector-specific goals as the areas that will be addressed in loans in a sector; (ii) recruiting sectoral specialists with gender expertise; and (iii) assigning gender focal points within divisions with more seniority and experience to ensure that they have influence in the sector.
- 4.11 Despite positive trends in gender mainstreaming, the external assessment also identified various challenges regarding the IDB's capacity to address gender issues in Bank projects. One key challenge is insufficient access to quality, sector-specific data and evidence of promising interventions, particularly in sectors that have not, until recently, addressed gender issues; 31% of VPS respondents surveyed as part of the external assessment stated that the main reason for not including gender-related results in a loan was that they could not find sufficient data or evidence. According to the gender

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<sup>40</sup> Increasing by 10% the divisional target for loans incorporating gender related results is associated to a 5-6% increase in the likelihood that any single project in that division will incorporate such a result (see Annex XI)

<sup>41</sup> These operations were from various divisions, including IFD/FMM, IFD/ICS, SCL/SPH, CSD/CCS, CSD/RND, INE/WSA, INE/ENE and INE/TSP.

mainstreaming study led by SPD/SMO,<sup>42</sup> there is in fact a lot of comparable data for key gender indicators in LAC, but that there are still important gaps in multiple areas including non-traditional sectors, such as infrastructure and climate change, countries with lower statistical capacity (e.g. Caribbean countries), and VAW. To help make existing data more easily accessible to project and country teams, SPD launched a gender dashboard in 2016 that includes Application Program Interface (API)<sup>43</sup> enabled gender indicators across countries and sectors.

- 4.12 Other inhibiting factors that were identified include VPS and IIC staff not seeing gender issues as relevant in their projects and the lack of interest by country clients. The external assessment also highlighted as challenges the lack of clarity among some staff about gender goals by sector and the limited coverage of gender consultants, who are not present in all VPS divisions.
- 4.13 Another challenge identified was the difficulty documenting how gender mainstreaming in project design translates into concrete results in execution. To make it easier to monitor GRRs and sex-disaggregated beneficiary indicators during project execution, SPD, in collaboration with SCL/GDI, introduced in 2014 the “pro-gender flag” and new fields to facilitate disaggregation of targets and results by sex. Unfortunately, the flag is not yet being used systematically by team leaders, so it only identifies a fraction (25%) of actual SG loans in execution that are tracking GRRs or sex-disaggregated indicators.
- 4.14 With regards to the actual inclusion of gender-specific data within PMRs, a review of a sample of PMRs in the external assessment found several examples of projects that were collecting sex-disaggregated beneficiary information, but little evidence of data related to gender-related outputs or outcomes. The external assessment also identified staff’s concern with the overall availability of data for reporting on progress towards the achievement of GRRs, noting that because the responsibility for collecting monitoring data falls to the country government or client, who may or may not have the capacity or interest to do so, it is frequently challenging to incorporate such information.
- 4.15 Other factor that may be limiting progress advancing gender mainstreaming during project execution are the limited human and financial resources available to support technical supervision of the implementation of gender-specific actions, and insufficient know-how among country office staff and/or national counterparts responsible for monitoring or achieving gender-related outputs and outcomes.

## **B. Direct Investment**

- 4.16 The development of flagship projects that invest in gender equality and women’s empowerment, such as *Ciudad Mujer* or projects within the weB program, has generated significant interest among member country government and private sectors clients; they have, in turn, contributed to increasing demand for direct investments in these areas. These flagships have led to the replication or adaptation of similar projects in several countries in the region.
- 4.17 Also, as IDB member countries and clients have elevated their own commitments to promoting gender equality, demand has grown for technical cooperation and other grants to finance country-specific analytical work, pilot initiatives, and evaluations of these pilots.

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<sup>42</sup> Betts, T., Castillo, P. and Kerney, M. (2016) Mainstreaming gender in Latin America and the Caribbean: mixed methods analysis of policies, perceptions, and social media. Inter-American Development Bank. Washington DC.

<sup>43</sup> API allows users to extract data from various source at the same time.

As mentioned below (see Box 5), the SPD/SMO-led gender study confirmed that high-level government officials are interested in this type of support from the IDB.

- 4.18 Still, overall demand for lending in pursuit of gender equality remains quite limited; there is more country and client interest in pursuing components in IDB-financed loans to address gender equality than to develop stand-alone gender equality loans (see Box 5).

### **C. Gender Safeguards**

- 4.19 To improve the overall application of IDB safeguards, VPS/ESG approved improved templates at the end of 2016 for reporting on the potential environmental and social impacts posed by projects and the corresponding mitigation measures. Now these documents must include answers to five specific questions on the application of the Gender Policy regarding equitable participation of women and men in consultation processes, gender-disaggregated impact data, the risk of unequal access to project benefits, the uneven introduction of unpaid work, and potential increases in gender-based violence.
- 4.20 Also in 2016, VPS/ESG carried out an assessment that identified areas for improvement in Bank consultation processes, especially with regards to the participation of indigenous peoples, women, and vulnerable groups.
- 4.21 The external assessment noted that greater collaboration between SCL/GDI and VPS/ESG could maximize potential synergies between mainstreaming and safeguards activities and help project teams to integrate their work on the proactive and preventive measures of the Gender Policy.
- 4.22 Another area that shows progress but that warrants greater attention moving forward is the monitoring and systematic reporting of the specific gender safeguards issues that are being identified and the mitigation measures that are put into place in IDB-financed projects to address them.

### **D. Country Strategies**

- 4.23 As noted in Section III, while the inclusion of GRRs in CSs increased only modestly between the two GAP periods, overall attention to gender in CSs has improved compared to the 2011-2013 period. The external assessment confirms this finding.
- 4.24 The main approach for the inclusion of gender equality issues in CSs has been the development of analytical inputs to help position gender as a strategic priority during the preparation of CSs. The survey implemented for the external assessment found that staff who worked on country strategies that included attention to gender used inputs from multiple sources, including analytical inputs from SCL/GDI, country studies that include gender analytics and data from representative household surveys.
- 4.25 To encourage explicit attention to gender and diversity in country strategies, as well as the other UIS cross-cutting themes in country strategies, the VPC underscored their importance in the update of the CS guidance, (GN-2468-9) which was approved by the Board at the end of 2015, on the preparation of CDCs documents and CSs. With the introduction of CDCs, country departments began to increase their focus on gender variables within their analyses of the constraints to growth and social trends, and to engage with SCL/GDI earlier in the preparation process. This has also included the provision of specific resources to help finance SCL/GDI's country-level gender analyses.

- 4.26 While country level analytical inputs and the inclusion of gender thematic issues in CDCs are positive contributing factors, it is important to note that CSs are negotiated documents between the IDB and its member country governments, and as such, depend on the defined priorities of the specific country and the areas it decides to work on with the Bank.
- 4.27 The [SPD/SMO gender mainstreaming study](#) found that Bank's policies on gender, particularly those that were embedded in an institutional mandate—such as the Bank's UIS— as well as national development plans with a focus on gender were perceived by government officials and IDB staff to help shape the conversation on gender during the preparation of country strategies and subsequent projects. However, the study also underscored that having national gender objectives and targets does not necessarily determine how gender issues are incorporated in either country strategies or projects.
- 4.28 With regards to challenges to mainstreaming gender in to CSs, the external assessment identified as challenges: (i) limited ability among CS teams to propose concrete actions to address gender issues or to negotiate inclusion of gender issues with country counterparts; and (ii) IDB CS teams' experience that gender equality and policies to promote it are not a priority for many member country governments. The IDB's External Feedback Programming Survey (2015) found that while, indeed, the vast majority (84%) of the government official surveyed do consider gender equality to be a priority issue, a much smaller portion would have interest in a gender component in an IDB loan (48%) (see Box 5).

**Box 5: Is Gender Equality Important to our Member Country Counterparts? Key results of the External Feedback Survey Gender Study (SPD/SMO)<sup>44</sup>**

**Importance of Gender Equality to the Region**

- 84% of high-level government officials reported gender equality as important or very important in their countries
- 50%+ of households agreed that gender equality should be one of the top five priorities for their countries
- 88% of high-level governmental officials reported VAW a priority gender issue

**Government Interest in Addressing Gender Inequality via IDB loans**

- 48% of high-level government officials would add a gender component to IDB loans
- 35% of high-level government officials would be interested in a stand-alone gender loan

**Other findings**

- High-level officials show a keen interest in impact evaluations and knowledge products on gender issues.
- 43% of the Bank's stakeholders did not know what the Bank does regarding gender.

**E. Policy Dialogue and Partnerships**

- 4.29 Section III documented the effort put into policy dialogues and partnerships as a strategy for increasing the importance of gender equality on the policy agenda in the region over the 2014-2016 period. It is clear that the explicit focus on this area, which was introduced in the GAP 2014-2016, led to many concrete actions and some important results; one such example is the establishment of a Gender Parity Taskforce in Chile, where the

<sup>44</sup> Betts, T., Castillo, P. and Kerney, M. (2016) Mainstreaming gender in Latin America and the Caribbean: mixed methods analysis of policies, perceptions, and social media. Inter-American Development Bank. Washington DC.

outcome of the partnership activity itself is indicative of increased public policy attention to gender issues.

- 4.30 It is important to note, however, that it is inherently difficult to establish a direct link between agenda-setting and partnership activities and changes in the regional policy agenda. The Regional Policy Dialogue meetings conducted by SCL/GDI and IFD/ICS are a case in point; activities launched at the events (e.g., a network of women leaders in the security sector at the IFD/ICS 2016 RPD meeting) and demand for IDB collaboration from participating country governments (e.g., requests from Honduras and Paraguay for support in adapting the *Ciudad Mujer* model) are indirect rather than direct measures for the public policy impact.
- 4.31 There are, however, other results that have been directly linked to the collaborative activities in this area of action, including the development of tools that are currently being employed by the private sector to help improve gender equality within companies (e.g. through the partnership with UN-Compact), and the creation of economic opportunities for women entrepreneurs (through ConnectAmericas for Women (Box 3), and the partnership in support of public procurement initiatives in Chile and the Dominican Republic (see ¶3.27).

#### **F. Knowledge Development**

- 4.32 The IDB's gender analytical work has expanded substantially over the past three years due to multiple factors, including country demand, an increased focus on gender issues in the Bank's overall Economic Sector Work, and the willingness of multiple trust fund available within the IDB to support knowledge generation in this area. Analytical work is being undertaken by a growing number of Bank divisions, independently or in collaboration with SCL/GDI, to close sector-specific knowledge gaps. Some of this work will generate sector-specific data and evidence that could help address, in the medium-term, some of the challenges associated with the evaluability criteria for loan operations that is applied by SPD (see ¶4.9).
- 4.33 Still, dissemination of this body of work is limited in IDB member countries and it is challenging to gauge its influence on operational work or the policy agenda in the region. This challenge could be addressed within the general dissemination efforts that the Bank is currently undertaking.

### **V. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

- 5.1 Between 2014 and 2016, the IDB made significant improvements in both the quantity and quality of lending operations that mainstream gender equality, as measured by the significant increase in the inclusion of GRRs in the results matrices, as well as gender analysis and actions in SG loans. Several factors have contributed to this result, including increased gender mainstreaming capacity through gender consultants who work with several VPS divisions, as well as several institutional incentives such as annual division targets for the inclusion of GRRs in SG loans, the inclusion of gender in performance management, and clear senior management commitment.
- 5.2 Progress was also achieved in: (i) increasing the volume of the direct investments in gender equality and women's empowerment; (ii) developing a substantial body of analytical work on sector-specific gender issues in the LAC region that includes new evidence on what has worked to address them; and (iii) improving the quality of the attention to gender in country strategies.

- 5.3 Clearly, challenges remain. Among the most important are: (i) continuing to expand and deepen the quality of gender mainstreaming in IDB-financed operations (loans and TCs); (ii) translating good intentions in design into the reporting of measurable results in project execution; (iii) expanding the portfolio of IDB-financed operations that directly invest in gender equality in both public and private sectors; (iv) monitoring mitigation measures that are put into place to ensure the application of gender safeguards; (v) increasing the overall level of gender mainstreaming in country strategies and programming; and (vi) prioritizing agenda setting and partnerships efforts and knowledge projects that can help produce concrete results and expand gender mainstreaming across multiple sectors.
- 5.4 A new GAP for 2017-2019 will be developed during the second trimester of 2017; it will detail how the IDB will build on the progress and address the challenges identified in this report. This section describes some initial thoughts on how these challenges might be met.

#### **A. Gender Mainstreaming in CSs**

- 5.5 **Proactively integrate gender equality into the analytical work that supports country strategies and programming dialogue with IDB member countries.** The Bank should continue to deepen the analysis of gender issues and concrete policy options to address them in CDCs. Special effort may also be made to include gender equality issues in country dialogues with IDB member country governments. Likewise, SCL/GDI should continue to be included from the earliest stage possible in country diagnostics for CDC and CS preparation.
- 5.6 Despite the Bank's efforts, since Country Strategies and the programming dialogue follows a process of discussion and consensus between the IDB and government authorities, Management cannot unilaterally guarantee that gender issues will be mainstreaming in all cases.

#### **B. Gender Mainstreaming in the Design of Lending Operations**

- 5.7 **Establish mechanisms that serve as incentives for gender mainstreaming. targets.** Target-setting has proven successful for advancing gender mainstreaming in the Bank's loan operations, and, as such the Bank should explore the possibility of continuing to use targets to build on 2014-2016 gains. Other options could also be considered, such as positive recognition of good practices.
- 5.8 To continue improving quality, specific actions could include: (i) defining specific gender goals and priority action areas by sector to guide gender mainstreaming work over the next 2-3 years (in loans and TCs); (ii) continuing the review of the quality of gender-related results through SPD's review of operations; (iii) providing technical assistance that targets areas of Bank lending where progress has been more modest.

#### **C. Project Monitoring and Results**

- 5.9 **Improve monitoring of gender-related indicators and immediate outcomes during project execution.** Support to facilitate improvement in this area could include: greater technical support during project execution; awareness raising and capacity building at the country-level to help improve data collection and reporting; and guidance for project teams to facilitate more systematic tracking of GRRs in PMRs.

#### D. Direct Investment in both Public and Private Sectors

- 5.10 **Expand direct investment to new areas.** To-date, direct investment in loan operations has been limited to integrated services (*Ciudad Mujer*) and access to finance (components of weB initiative projects). Management should explore the potential of direct investment in new areas such as labor markets, care services, women's reproductive health and empowerment, and prevention of gender-based violence.<sup>45</sup>
- 5.11 **Stimulate demand through the knowledge dissemination.** The Bank should expand its efforts to disseminate key information on the IDB work on gender equality issues, including knowledge products, good practices and flagships projects, so that its member countries and private sector clients are aware of what the IDB can offer to support their efforts to promote gender equality.

#### E. Gender Safeguards

- 5.12 **Provide support for projects that are identified to have potential adverse impacts on women.** More education on the purpose and procedures of the gender safeguards policy is needed, with training and knowledge products targeted to division chiefs and project team leaders.
- 5.13 **Foster greater collaboration on gender mainstreaming and safeguards work.** Establishing greater collaboration between VPS/ESG and SCL/GDI to support project teams to address both gender mainstreaming and gender safeguards would be optimal.
- 5.14 **Monitor the implementation of mitigation measures implemented to address gender safeguards.** It is important to more systematically document the type of adverse impacts or risks that are being identified and the measures that address them.

#### F. Agenda Setting and Partnerships

- 5.15 **Prioritize agenda setting activities and strategic partnerships that are likely to produce concrete results.** Given that several of the activities and partnerships developed between 2014 and 2016 produced promising initial results, the Bank should consider continuing those that have been most successful and possibly expanding them to other countries or clients. Two promising activities that warrant further attention, if financial resources and client interest are identified, are the IDB-WEF Gender Parity Initiative, and the MIF and IIC work with UN-global compact.
- 5.16 **Expand the reach of policy dialogues on gender equality.** Actions may be directed to increase the number of IDB-supported regional policy dialogues in other sectors that mainstream gender issues into their agendas.

#### G. Knowledge Development and Dissemination

- 5.17 **Continue to pursue a robust analytical agenda on gender issues affecting the LAC region.** It is recommended that new research be concentrated in areas of emphasis in the IDB's Gender and Diversity Sector Framework Document and other VPS sector framework documents that include a focus on gender equality issues, as well as new evidence-based approaches for advancing gender equality in sectors where evidence is still lacking, such as the infrastructure sectors. Knowledge development should be one

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<sup>45</sup> These areas were suggested by the ICRW external assessment and are consistent with areas of priority in the IDB's Gender and Diversity SFD.

of the mechanisms used to help facilitate improvements in the quality of the IDB's gender mainstreaming work.

- 5.18 **Develop a specific dissemination strategy for knowledge work on gender issues.** There is a need to disseminate more broadly new knowledge from the Bank's gender research initiatives and impact evaluations so that it is more likely to be used by its member countries.



EXTERNAL ASSESSMENT REPORT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE IDB GENDER POLICY AND  
GENDER ACTION PLAN FOR OPERATIONS, 2014-2016<sup>46</sup>

OVERVIEW OF THE METHODOLOGY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

**A. Introduction and Methodology**

- 1.1 In preparing this report, SCL/GDI contracted an external assessment team to review the implementation of the Gender Policy and the GAP 2014-2016 to serve as a principal input for the recommendations included in this report.
- 1.2 The external assessment was conducted by Sarah Gammage, Gina Alvarado and Naziha Sultana of the ICRW who interviewed 47 staff and consultants (including 2 vice presidents, 4 managers, 10 division/unit chiefs, and 31 specialists and consultants) between December 2016 and February 2017. Interviews generally lasted between 45 minutes and one hour. Questions focused on the major areas of the GAP and the challenges and opportunities for gender mainstreaming as they related to the staff member's work. Because of the variation in duties and seniority of the subjects, the same questions were not asked of every subject. However, similar questions were asked of subjects at the same staff level to better understand areas of agreement and divergence. Subjects were informed that the objective of the evaluation was to improve the implementation of the Bank's gender policy and that they should feel free to express what was and was not working for them. They were told that no individual attributions would be made in any quoted material. Most subjects were interviewed alone, although in a few cases, interviews were conducted with multiple staff members if a manager strongly preferred to have a specialist or two present.
- 1.3 Additionally, the assessment was informed by the results of an online survey fielded in the first two weeks of January 2017. The survey asked IDB technical staff about gender mainstreaming in CSs, SG loans and other NGS operations that they had worked on between the years 2014 and 2016. Three questionnaires were used; one for VPC/VPC staff working on country strategies, one for VPS/VPS operational staff working on SG loans, and one for IIC investment officers and MIF specialists working on NSG other operations. In total, 282 out of the 580 staff responded: 65% responded among those working on country strategies, 52.5% among SG operational staff, and 47% among staff working in the IIC (there were no responses from the MIF staff)
- 1.4 The team also prepared an input-output regression model using the 629 SG loans approved in the last six years (2011-2016). About 29.5% (186) of loans include GRRs.<sup>47</sup> This model pools the loans over time and analyses how several organizational and external factors might have influenced inclusion of GRRs in SG loans. Loans is used as the outcome variable in a probabilistic regression.

**B. Overarching Recommendations**

- 2.1 **More data and arguments are required to support staff in gender mainstreaming.** Interviewees from sectors and countries that have integrated fewer gender related results in lending and operations state that they face challenges finding the data and making

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<sup>46</sup> This annex reflects a summary of the recommendations included in the Assessment Report of the Implementation of the Operational Policy on Gender Equality in Development (Gender Policy) and Gender Action Plan for Operations, 2014-2016 (GAP) and does not necessarily reflect the views of IDB management.

<sup>47</sup> A gender-related result is defined as an output, outcome, or impact that contributes towards gender equality or women's empowerment. For more information, please see the Implementation Guidelines for the Operational Policy on Gender Equality.

- arguments that are sufficiently rigorous to ensure the inclusion of gender in their lending operations.
- 2.2 **Continue to invest in technical staff to support mainstreaming.** SCL/GDI has made strides in educating divisions and sectors about the importance and value of including gender in their lending and operations. This has been greatly facilitated by substantial co-investments in technical staff along with divisions and sectors that have increased the attention to and visibility of gender mainstreaming in Bank operations.
  - 2.3 **Disseminate successful mainstreaming more widely.** The parts of the IDB that seem to have made substantial progress are the Social Sectors, as well as certain divisions such as those in INE, in part because of senior leadership commitment. Their lending and operations should be featured widely and shared at learning events and through technical briefs that demonstrate how to effectively mainstream gender and underscore the value of gender mainstreaming.
  - 2.4 **Continue to set targets for mainstreaming.** Another effective strategy to increase incentives to mainstream gender in Bank operations has been setting targets for lending.
  - 2.5 **Celebrate champions and encourage senior management buy-in.** The responsibility moving forward for educating, training and promotion should not fall solely on SCL/GDI, but rather on the leadership at the bank, specifically manager, division chiefs and country representatives. Celebrating champions with awards, visibility events, showcasing good practice at HQ and in the region, can raise awareness and reward mainstreaming efforts.
  - 2.6 **Hire more gender experts on sectoral issues.** To enhance the gender mainstreaming ability of sectors and divisions, the focus should be on acquiring more sector-specific knowledge on gender mainstreaming particularly in those sectors that are lagging or have had a harder time integrating gender. This will require hiring more expertise in issues such as gender and financial markets or gender and infrastructure.
  - 2.7 **Stimulate demand for gender mainstreaming with and through country offices and line ministries in country.** Investment in technical knowledge development and sharing should not be limited to headquarters but extended to country offices. Moreover, technical briefs and knowledge products should also be disseminated widely through regional and country offices and used to stimulate the demand for gender mainstreaming among Bank staff and with external stakeholders and allies in government ministries and with other donors.
  - 2.8 **Focus knowledge products on the constraints to growth.** SCL/GDI should invest more staff time in collaboration with relevant sectors generating knowledge products that demonstrate the constraints to growth and sustainable development posed by gender inequality, particularly in labor markets and financial markets and that emphasize the development returns and spillovers to investing in care services. This exercise could be particularly helpful for mainstreaming gender in CDCs and fostering greater convergence in CSs and subsequent lending.
  - 2.9 **Create a Gender Task Force.** The Bank should create a Gender Task Force (formed by SPD, SCL/GDI, managers and the Vice -presidents of Countries, Sectors and Knowledge) to define the subsequent actions required to continue to operationalize the gender policy of the Bank in promoting gender equality. The outputs of this process could be potentially included in the subsequent GAP. In particular, the task force should address questions of incentives for mainstreaming (such as points in the DEM, targets related to gender in performance reviews, etc.) and the pursuit of expanded project monitoring mechanisms and indicators.

## C. Mainstreaming

### 3.1 Project Design

- a. **Gender analysis should be a mandatory requirement for all project designs.** Projects that are unable to do so, should demonstrate that there is no need to address gender through their operation.
- b. **Invest in high quality knowledge products and disseminate beyond HQ.** SCL/GDI, in concert with Division Chiefs and other senior management, should continue to invest in high-quality, sector-specific knowledge products and commit to their dissemination at headquarters and in regional fora and country-level learning events.
- c. **Work with SPD to develop guidance.** SCL/GDI should work closely with SPD to develop clear guidance on the inclusion of GRRs in project design and results matrices.
- d. **Disaggregate all data on beneficiaries by sex.** All projects should be required to disaggregate people-level indicators by sex and should not be forwarded for board approval unless they have a compelling reason why that cannot be done.
- e. **Projects should reduce gender inequalities.** Projects that collect sex-disaggregated data should not be seen as addressing gender issues unless they make a further contribution towards reducing project-relevant gender inequalities, empowering women and girls as beneficiaries and stakeholders, and taking significant steps to mitigate gender-related risks (such as increasing unpaid work, displacing women's livelihoods, reducing their access to critical public goods, increasing the risk of gender-based violence, etc.)

### 3.2 Project Monitoring

- a. **GDI and SPD should develop a manual on gender and vertical alignment.** In the short term, in order to ease processes of quality control and provide immediate support to the staff and consultants that still experience difficulties integrating gender in their results based matrices, SCL/GDI and SPD should work together to produce a manual with concrete actions that give guidance on vertical alignment, gender additionally and gender mainstreaming.
- b. **Conduct Theory of Change Workshops.** To embed mechanisms to ensure gender integration over the project cycle, SCL/GDI in collaboration with sectors and divisions should provide guidance in developing clear models or Theory of Change that show how gender inequality affects development outcomes sought, develop indicators that flow from these Theories of Change and demonstrate how mainstreaming can be implemented and measured through monitoring and evaluation.
- c. **Explore ways to augment the PMR to include some data on the quality of interventions.** The PMR should be expanded to include additional qualitative indicators about the quality of the interventions and the nature of gender integration going beyond a simple management and recording tool that monitors disbursements and ensure compliance to provide indicators about how men and women are incorporated as beneficiaries. This could be done as pilots and embedded strategically in a selection of loans in different sectors.

### 3.3 Country Strategies

- a. **Engage more proactively in the CDC.** SCL/GDI in collaboration with VPS and VPC should engage more proactively with the CDC analysis to ensure that persistent gender inequalities are addressed as development challenges and inform both the CS and subsequent lending.
- b. **Develop targeted knowledge products on gender inequalities as a constraint to growth.** GDI as well as the sectoral teams should be more actively and prominently engaged with governments in the stimulation of demand for gender mainstreaming. This could include GDI's production and dissemination of more targeted analysis of gender inequalities as a constraint to growth.
- c. **Put gender representatives in regional hubs and clusters.** The IDB would benefit from having gender representatives in regional clusters working with VPC. The gender representative should have two functions: one, to conduct and support gender analysis in close consultation with national authorities, the private sector, civil society and other stakeholders to present a systematic assessment of the development constraints the countries in the region face and the opportunities to accelerate economic and social development by closing gender gaps in specific priority areas. Two, to coordinate with in-country sectoral staff to ensure effective gender mainstreaming during the execution phase of projects/loans in the countries they represent.

#### D. Direct Investment and Technical Cooperation

- 4.1 **Continue to work on direct investment that spans multiple sectors.** SCL/GDI should continue to support direct investment that span multiple sectors, whether they originate it or not. Close monitoring and rigorous evaluations of these investments, to demonstrate what works and under what conditions, is imperative.
- 4.2 **Expand direct investment to include new investments in care services, economic and political decision-making.** SCL/GDI should continue to collaborate with the Sectors, the MIF and the IIC to identify opportunities for direct investment beyond *Ciudad Mujer* and financial inclusion, and provide the necessary expertise and support that the division requires, for instance, projects that address equality in the labor market, investments in care services, the participation of women in economic and political decision-making, promotion of reproductive health and empowerment, and prevention of gender-based violence, as called for in the Bank's Operational Policy on Gender Equality in Development.
- 4.3 **Increase technical cooperation to generate gender-disaggregated data.** SCL/GDI should work closely to engage with Countries and Sectors in developing technical cooperation projects that increase the collection and use of gender-disaggregated data and can stimulate the demand for gender mainstreaming by national governments.
- 4.4 **The MIF and the IIC should explore opportunities to invest in more EDGE certifications and companies that can certify.** EDGE has proven to be an effective tool in mainstreaming gender in private sector lending. Expanding the sectors using EDGE certification and the number of entities that can certify would contribute to greater gender equity in private sector lending.

## **E. Safeguards**

- 5.1 **Foster greater coordination between VPS/ESG and SCL/GDI.** Establishing a more formal arrangement for this collaboration and input into the GAP and through support to operations would be optimal. Among these collaborations, SCL/GDI and VPS/ESG could jointly develop learning events to identify the gender risks in projects and explore some of the key issues that emerge in the application of safeguards that have relevance for gender mainstreaming, such as: gender, labor law and policy; gender and multidimensional poverty; gender and property rights; gender and labor markets; infrastructure investment and transactional sex.
- 5.2 **Develop checklists of projects that can trigger safeguards.** ESG in collaboration with GDI should develop a checklist list of the common types of projects that can trigger gender safeguards and disseminate this widely in learning events. For example, infrastructure projects tend to increase the numbers of Mobile Men with Money in any given community. The demand for services typically increases during construction phases, including the demand for transactional sex. As a result, VAW and other forms of Gender Based Violence can increase. Raising consciousness among loan officers of these issues will be key to ensuring the effective and appropriate use of safeguards.
- 5.3 **Analyze projects that have triggered safeguards.** SCL/GDI should analyze a number of projects that have triggered safeguards to see if their redesign and the proactive incorporation of a gender outcomes, outputs and indicators could have obviated the need for a gender safeguard. This will enable staff and managers to have a clearer understanding of when an operation should be gender mainstreamed and when it should trigger safeguards.

## **F. Changing the Institutional Culture and Embedding Gender Mainstreaming**

- 6.1 **Invest in more gender consultants.** Investing in more consultants with more sector-specific knowledge and experience, particularly in those sectors that are lagging in their incorporation of gender would be expedient and communicates with expenditures the value placed on gender mainstreaming.
- 6.2 **Continue to set incremental targets.** Similarly, target-setting has proven to be successful in embedding mainstreaming in the Bank and through its operations. SCL/GDI should continue to work with Sectors to set targets for lending
- 6.3 **Continue to develop and disseminate a diversity of knowledge products and briefs on gender mainstreaming.** A diversity of knowledge products should be targeted to different staff levels in the Bank and external stakeholders, such as project leaders and specialists; and division chiefs, country representatives, and managers as well as line ministries and other donors. These should be disseminated beyond headquarters and in regional fora and learning events.
- 6.4 **Build capacity of staff to see gender inequality as a core development issue.** SCL/GDI should work with sector and country staff to produce sector-specific guidance for conducting gender analysis, and specifically in the analysis of gender inequality as a constraint to growth. This communicates that addressing persistent gender inequality is a core development issue and not just an add-on to existing projects.
- 6.5 **Celebrate and support regional gender champions and build knowledge hubs.** SCL/GDI and VPC should cultivate regional gender champions among managers and create hubs of expertise in regions. SCL/GDI, with management, should focus explicitly

on increasing knowledge-sharing and recognition of both practices that work well particularly in reprioritizing existing funds and engaging country governments.

- 6.6 **Conduct shared learning events with sectors and countries.** There appears to be a greater interest in and appetite for shared learning events that build on existing knowledge and competencies in sectors and countries. SCL/GDI should expand opportunities for brown-bag seminars and learning events with presentations by those championing gender inside the Bank, and consider including experts from other multilateral development banks who can share their success stories. Experience from the Gender Innovation Labs at the World Bank could be particularly relevant.
- 6.7 **Foster proactive leadership on gender mainstreaming.** Leadership at all levels of the bank should endorse gender mainstreaming and clearly communicate targets and **expectations to staff regarding how they would like to see their sector, division, and country** office integrate gender into their operations over the next few years.
- 6.8 **Review and implement the EDGE certification of IDB.** As part of a commitment to gender mainstreaming in the culture of the Bank, SCL/GDI should work with Human Resources to examine the EDGE certification findings and underscore that a culture that values women and integrates gender does so also in their human resource policies and practices, and in hiring and promotions. This will also mean addressing the fact that women may disproportionately occupy the lower rungs of the professional ladder and are more likely to be consultants with more insecure and contingent employment.

PROGRESS ON THE GAP 2014-2016 RESULTS MATRIX

Indicators	Targets	Results			
	2014-2016	2014	2015	2016	2014-2016
<b>Main Objective: Support the successful implementation of the Bank's Gender Policy by expanding and improving the quality of the interventions of the IDB and its partners that seek to promote gender equality and women's empowerment.</b>					
Percentage of sovereign guarantee loans including gender-related results in their results matrices that also include gender analysis and actions in their design <sup>48</sup>	40%	53%	67%	71%	63%
Percentage of country strategies with gender-related results in their results matrices that also include gender analysis and actions in the CS document.	50%	100%	43%	40%	53%
<b>Objective 1: Foster strategic partnerships and contribute to set a policy agenda to advance gender-responsive policy making and development programing in the region.</b>					
1.1. Strategic Partnerships, policy dialogues and social media					
Number of Regional Policy Dialogues and High-level Dialogues with Private Sector Stakeholders on gender issues completed.	5	3	6	8	17
Network for Women in Public Sector launched and administered.	1	1	1	0	1
Gender Policy and GAP results dissemination events with regional governments and civil society implemented.	2	0	0	0	0
IDB Gender Web Resources Portal & Blog established and consistently administered	2				2 <sup>49</sup>

<sup>48</sup> This indicator assesses the quality of gender mainstreaming in the design of loans with gender-related results in results matrices by tracking the portion of loans that also received a partial, significant, or best practice rating in the gender mainstreaming classification exercise. This exercise, used by GDI since 2002, assesses gender mainstreaming across the entire loan proposal document (from problem analysis to monitoring and evaluation), assigning a rating of: None, Minimal, Partial, Significant, or Best Practice.

<sup>49</sup> 442,000 page views and 4,070 subscribers.

1.2. Country Strategies					
Percentage of country strategies with gender-related results in their results matrices	<b>60%</b>	75%	50%	40%	<b>53%</b>
Percentage of country sector notes prepared for country strategies that include gender analysis and actions	-				50
<b>Objective 2: Contribute to the body of knowledge on key gender gaps in the LAC region and evidence on what works to address them.</b>					
2.1. Analytical studies and synthesizing existing research					
Analytical studies on priority gender issues completed	<b>9</b>	13	20	15	<b>48</b>
Sector-specific gender technical briefs or guides published	<b>10</b>	9	7	6	<b>22<sup>51</sup></b>
Sector Framework Document (SFD) on Gender and Diversity	<b>1</b>		1		<b>1</b>
2.2. Impact evaluations					
Project Impact Evaluations that assess gender-related impacts completed <sup>52</sup>	<b>10</b>	2 (+19 ongoing)	6 (+19 ongoing )	3 (+26 ongoing )	<b>11 (+26 ongoing)</b>
<b>Objective 3: Share knowledge and build capacity to strengthen the ability of IDB staff and partners to analyze development issues from the perspectives of the women and men likely to be benefited or affected, and to implement evidence-based approaches to address these issues.</b>					
3.1 Staff capacity building					

<sup>50</sup> GDI does not have access to all the inputs prepared for CS documents, due to these constraints the indicator could not being included.

<sup>51</sup> Given that greater emphasis is placed on sector learning and dissemination of knowledge products during the GAP 2014-2016, fewer new sector-specific notes/ guides were published.

<sup>52</sup> During the GAP 2014-2016 period, SPD/SPD and GDI will explore the possibility of tracking the percentage of all project impact evaluations that include a gender perspective.



Number of IDB staff who participated in learning events on gender analysis, mainstreaming and/or safeguards	1,500	1,065	1,136	858	3,059 <sup>53</sup>
Percentage of IDB staff trained on gender analysis and mainstreaming reporting they have increased knowledge to integrate gender into their work.	-	n/a	n/a <sup>54</sup>	n/a	n/a <sup>55</sup>
3.2. Dissemination of the results of analytical work					
Gender Impact Evaluation Results Dissemination Event	1	-	2	2	4
<b>Objective 4: Improve the Bank's performance on gender mainstreaming, direct investment and gender safeguards through the use of corporate tools and incentives</b>					
4.1 Gender mainstreaming across the project cycle					
Percentage of sovereign guarantee loans including gender-related results in their results matrix	40% (2016)	36%	47%	41%	41%
Percentage of sovereign guarantee loans disaggregating project beneficiaries by sex in results matrix (as % of projects with identifiable beneficiaries)	60%	60%	53%	47%	68%
Percentage of non-sovereign guarantee loan operations including sex-disaggregated indicators (as % of projects with identifiable beneficiaries)	90%	100%	100%	30%	- <sup>56</sup>
Percentage of PMRs for sovereign guarantee loans reporting on gender-related results included in their results matrix	-	64%	67%	72%	-
Percentage of sovereign guarantee loan PCRs that include specific gender related results in their results matrix that report satisfactory results for actions to foster gender equality	60%	0	0 <sup>57</sup>	100%	100%

<sup>53</sup> This number corresponds to IDB Staff exclusively per year. The total number of participants, including both IDB Staff and member country counterparts is 6,400.

<sup>54</sup> Given that all gender learning events were of short duration (under two days), follow up evaluations were not conducted. This is consistent with KNL's capacity building evaluation approach.

<sup>55</sup> Given that all gender learning events were of short duration (under two days), follow up evaluations were not conducted. This is consistent with KNL's capacity building evaluation approach.

<sup>56</sup> This indicator is not reported for the period since the loans belonged to different institutions

<sup>57</sup> None of the five SG operations that presented a PCR during 2015 included a GRR or sex-disaggregated indicator in their design.

4.2. Direct investment in gender equality and women's empowerment					
Number of SG and NSG loans directly investing in gender equality or women's empowerment	<b>3</b>	0	2	1	<b>3</b>
Percentage of technical cooperation grants directly investing in gender equality or women's empowerment	<b>6%</b>	4%	6%	4%	<b>5%</b>
Percentage of MIF grants directly investing in gender equality or women's empowerment	<b>30%</b>	13%	8%	5%	<b>9%</b>
4.3 Gender Safeguards					
Percentage of loan operations screened for potential adverse gender impacts	<b>80% (2014)</b>	100%	100%	100% <sup>58</sup>	
4.4. Performance review					
Percentage of Vice-Presidents including operational and corporate gender equality targets in their career management targets	<b>100%</b>	100%	100%	100%	<b>100%</b>
4.5 Procurement processes					
Strategy for Promoting Gender Equality in IDB Corporate and Project Procurement established	<b>1</b>	1 pilot	2	1	<b>4</b>

<sup>58</sup> The methodology implemented in for 2016 differs from the one used in 2014 and 2015

SOVEREIGN GUARANTEE (SG) LOAN OPERATIONS WITH GENDER-RELATED RESULTS

2014

Number	Project Name	Dept.	Div.	Double Booking	Rating
AR-L1151	Integrated Urban Solid Waste Management Program.	INE	WSA		Minimal
AR-L1154	Competitiveness of Regional Economies	IFD	CTI	CMF	Minimal
BL-L1018	Education Quality Improvement	SCL	EDU	ICS	Partial
BO-L1082	Improved Access to Health Services El Alto Bolivia	SCL	SPH		Significant
BO-L1095	Road Infrastructure Development and Management Support Program for the Basic Roa	INE	TSP		Minimal
BR-L1290	PROFISCO/AC - Program for the Modernization of the Fiscal Management	IFD	FMM		Minimal
BR-L1333	Fortaleza Urban Transportation Program II	INE	TSP		Minimal
BR-L1378	Strengthening Social Inclusion and Health Services Networks PROREDES	SCL	SPH		Partial
BR-L1389	Strengthening the Unified Health System in Salvador	SCL	SPH		Partial
BR-L1405	Project Viva Cidade 2 Environmental Revitalization and Urban Municipality Joinvi	INE	WSA		Minimal
BR-L1406	Support of Social Reforms in Ceara - PROARES III	SCL	SPH	LMK	Minimal
BR-L1415	Strengthening Unified Health System in São Bernardo do Campo	SCL	SPH		Partial
DR-L1069	Program to Support Strengthening of Health Sector Management	SCL	SPH		Partial
EC-L1116	Border Crossings Optimization in Ecuador	INT	TIU	TSP	Minimal
EC-L1136	Distribution Network Rehabilitation Program	INE	ENE		Minimal
ES-L1075	Productive Corridors Program	IFD	CTI	TSP	Partial
ES-L1089	Financing Productive Development for El Salvador	IFD	CMF		Minimal
GU-L1085	Improvement Allocation and Effectiveness of Social Spending Program	SCL	SPH	FMM	Partial
GY-L1040	Water Supply and Sanitation Infrastructure Improvement Program	INE	WSA		Minimal
GY-L1042	Citizen Security Strengthening Programme	IFD	ICS	GDI	Significant
HA-L1089	Support for Transport Sector in Haiti IV	INE	TSP		Partial
HA-L1091	Productive Infrastructure Program III	IFD	FMM		Minimal

Number	Project Name	Dept.	Div.	Double Booking	Rating
<b>HO-L1093</b>	Social Protection System Support Program I	SCL	SPH		Partial
<b>JA-L1038</b>	Fiscal Structural Program for Economic Growth	IFD	FMM	LMK	Minimal
<b>JA-L1043</b>	Citizen Security and Justice Program III	IFD	ICS	LMK	Significant
<b>JA-L1048</b>	Adaptation Program and Financing Mechanism for the PPCR Jamaica	INE	CCS		Partial
<b>ME-L1111</b>	Subnational Credit for Infrastructure, Public Services and Projects- III	IFD	FMM		Minimal
<b>NI-L1082</b>	Modernization of Infrastructure and Management of Hospitals - Western Region	SCL	SPH		Partial
<b>PE-L1122</b>	Project to Improve the Agricultural Statistical Information System and the Agriculture System	INE	RND	CTI	Minimal
<b>PE-L1147</b>	Line 2 and 4, Lima Metro	INE	TSP		Partial
<b>PN-L1095</b>	Sustainable Rural Electrification Program in Panama	INE	ENE		Partial
<b>PR-L1029</b>	Integrated Sanitation Program of Asuncion	INE	WSA		Minimal
<b>PR-L1077</b>	Citizen Security Integrated Management Program	IFD	ICS	GDI	Significant
<b>PR-L1081</b>	Program for the Financing of Paraguayan SMEs	IFD	CMF		Minimal
<b>PR-L1084</b>	Rural Roads Improvements Program	INE	TSP		Partial
<b>SU-L1043</b>	Business Climate and Innovation Program, I (SUBCIP-I)	IFD	CTI		Partial
<b>TT-L1039</b>	Health Services Support Program	SCL	SPH		Partial
<b>UR-L1089</b>	Program to Modernize de Public Financial Management	IFD	FMM	ICS	Minimal

2015

Number	Project Name	Dept.	Div.	Double Booking	Rating
AR-L1179	Neighborhood Improvement Program Third Individual Operation	IFD	FMM		Partial
AR-L1180	Quality and Equity of Education. Promedu I	SCL	EDU		Minimal
CR-L1066	Border Integration Program of Costa Rica	INE	TSP	TIU	Partial
DR-L1070	Modernization of Budget and Financial Management of Dominican Republic	IFD	FMM		Partial
EC-L1147	Program to Strengthen the national electricity distribution system of Ecuador II	INE	ENE		Minimal
HA-L1096	Artisanal Fisheries Development Program	INE	RND		Partial
NI-L1083	Border Integration Program	INT	TIU	TSP	Partial
PE-L1154	Results Management Program For Social Inclusion II	SCL	SPH		Partial
BA-L1032	Strengthening Human and Social Development in Barbados	SCL	LMK	SPH, ICS	Minimal
BH-L1033	Citizen Security and Justice Program	IFD	ICS	LMK	Partial
BO-L1096	Direct Support for the Creation of Rural Agrifood Initiatives II	INE	RND		Minimal
BO-L1102	Road Infrastructure Program to Support Development and Management of the Primary Road Network II	INE	TSP	LMK	Significant
CH-L1095	Program to Improve Technical Vocational Education	SCL	EDU	LMK	Minimal
ME-L1170	Second program under the CCLIP for the financing of productive development	IFD	CMF	RND	Partial
PR-L1082	Improvement of Housing and Habitat	IFD	FMM		Partial
BA-L1035	Road Rehabilitation and Improving Connectivity of Road Infrastructure	INE	TSP		Partial
BL-L1020	Sustainable Tourism Program II	INE	RND		Partial
BO-L1080	Multipurpose Water Supply and Irrigation Program for the Municipalities of Batallas	INE	WSA	CCS, RND	Partial
BR-L1422	Program for Integrated Urban Development of the Municipality of Campo Grande - V	IFD	FMM	TSP	Partial
CO-L1156	Water, Basic Sanitation, and Electrification Program for the Colombian Pacific R	INE	WSA	ENE	Minimal
CR-L1070	First Renewable Energy, Transmission and Distribution of Electricity Program	INE	ENE		Minimal
DR-L1079	Support for Health Sector and Social Security Consolidation II	SCL	SPH	LMK	Partial

Number	Project Name	Dept.	Div.	Double Booking	Rating
ES-L1092	Ciudad Mujer Phase II Supporting Women's Empowerment in the Context of the Plan of the Alliance for Prosperity in the Northern Triangle in El Salvador	SCL	GDI		Best practice
ES-L1095	Integrated Health Program II	SCL	SPH		Partial
HA-L1097	Natural Disaster Mitigation Program II	INE	RND	CCS	Minimal
HA-L1098	Support for Haiti's Transport Sector V	INE	TSP		Partial
JA-L1053	Integrated Support to Jamaica Social Protection Strategy	SCL	SPH		Partial
ME-L1167	Project to Address Social and Basic Services Gaps in Urban Areas	IFD	FMM		Partial
NI-L1090	Broadband Program	IFD	CMF		Minimal
NI-L1092	Road Integration Program	INE	TSP		Partial
PE-L1159	Improvement of Foreign Trade Facilitation Services Through the Single Window (VUC)	INT	TIU		Minimal
PE-L1169	Improving Management for Universal Health Coverage Program I	SCL	SPH		Minimal
PN-L1115	Integrated Health Service Networks Strengthening Program	SCL	SPH		Significant
PR-L1070	Paraguayan Business Innovation Project	IFD	CTI		Minimal
PR-L1092	Rural Road Improvement Program II	INE	TSP		Partial
PR-L1094	Water and Sanitation System Construction Project for Small Cities and Rural and	INE	WSA		Significant
PR-L1095	First Program: Project Improve and Expand Productive Sector Lending Products in	IFD	CMF		Minimal
RG-L1071	Sustainable Energy Facility (SEF) for the Eastern Caribbean	INE	ENE	CCS, CMF	Partial
SU-L1038	Second Basic Education Improvement Program (2nd BEIP) Phase II	SCL	EDU		Partial
GU-L1028	Sustainable Housing for the Hinterland. Proposed Reformulation of the Expansion and Integration of the Basic Nutrition Program	IFD	FMM		Significant <sup>59</sup>

**2016**

Number	Project Name	Dept.	Div.	Double Booking	Rating
AR-L1196	Multiphase Primary Health Care Program for Managing Chronic Noncommunicable Diseases	SCL	SPH		Partial

<sup>59</sup> This operation was approved in 2009 and reformulated in 2015; for this reason, it is not counted in the group of SG operations with GRR approved in 2015.

Number	Project Name	Dept.	Div.	Double Booking	Rating
AR-L1198	Provincial Agricultural Services Program - PROSAP IV	CSD	RND		Partial
BA-L1012	Deployment of Cleaner Fuels and Renewable Energies in Barbados	INE	ENE	IIC	Minimal
BH-L1037	Skills for Current and Future Jobs in the Bahamas	SCL	LMK		Minimal
BL-L1021	Solid Waste Management Project II	INE	WSA		Partial
BO-L1106	National Irrigation Program with A Watershed Approach III (Pronarec III)	CSD	RND		Minimal
BO-L1117	Rural Electrification Program II	INE	ENE		Partial
BO-L1118	Lake Titicaca Cleanup Program	INE	WSA		Minimal
BO-L1121	Program to Support Employment II	SCL	LMK		Partial
BR-L1383	Federal District Environmental Sanitation and Land Management Program – Sustainable Brasilia Program II	INE	WSA		Partial
BR-L1402	Santo Andre Sustainable Urban Mobility Program	INE	TSP		Partial
BR-L1408	Program for the Expansion and Improvement of Specialized Health Care in the Stat	SCL	SPH		Significant
BR-L1412	National Tourism Development Program in Salvador (PRODETUR SALVADOR)	CSD	RND	GDI	Partial
BR-L1414	Program for Strengthening Social Inclusion and Healthcare Networks PROREDES	SCL	SPH		Significant
CH-L1105	Indigenous Development and Promotion Program	IFD	CTI	GDI	Partial
DR-L1077	Early Childhood Development Support Program	SCL	EDU	SPH	Minimal
EC-L1160	Investment Plan to Support the Transition of the Energy Matrix in Ecuador	INE	ENE		Minimal
GU-L1095	Office of the Public Prosecutor Strengthening and Modernization Program	IFD	ICS		Significant
GY-L1058	Support to Improve Maternal and Child Health	SCL	SPH		Significant
GY-L1060	Sustainable Agricultural Development Program	CSD	RND		Partial
HO-L1105	Program to Support the Social Inclusion Network with Priority in Western Honduras	SCL	SPH		Significant
HO-L1117	Ciudad Mujer	SCL	GDI		Best practice
HO-L1121	Roads Integration Program II	INE	TSP		Partial
HO-L1179	Sustainable forest management project	CSD	RND	CCS	Partial
JA-L1056	Energy Management and Efficiency Program	INE	ENE	TSP	Minimal

Number	Project Name	Dept.	Div.	Double Booking	Rating
ME-L1257	Support for Strengthening Prospera, Social Inclusion Program	SCL	SPH		Partial
NI-L1095	Community Health Program for Rural Municipios	SCL	SPH		Significant
NI-L1097	Road Integration Program II	INE	TSP		Partial
PE-L1162	IMPROVED LEVELS OF PRODUCTIVE INNOVATION AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL	IFD	CTI		Minimal
PN-L1117	Innovation Program for Social Inclusion and Productivity	IFD	CTI	EDU	Partial
PR-L1139	Support Paraguayan Exporting Companies in Business Development Services	INT	TIN	CTI	Partial
UR-L1110	Program to Support the National Integrated Care System	SCL	SPH		Significant
UR-L1111	Program for Development and Strengthening of Fiscal and Subnational Service Mana	IFD	FMM	TSP	Minimal
UR-L1112	Comprehensive Citizen Security Program	IFD	ICS	HUD, SPH	Significant
UR-L1114	Productive Rural Roads Improvement Program	INE	TSP	FMM	Minimal



NSG LOAN OPERATIONS WITH SEX-DISAGGREGATED BENEFICIARY INDICATORS

2014

Number	Project Name	Country	Division
AR-L1166	AUSA Road Safety and Urban Mobility Program	Argentina	SCF/INF
BO-L1097	Banco Ganadero SME Financing Partnership	Bolivia	SCF/FMK
BR-L1391	Banco Pine Green Line Partnership	Brazil	SCF/FMK
BR-L1403	BDMG Municipal Infrastructure and Services Financing Partnership	Brazil	SCF/FMK
BR-L1404	Klabin - Puma Project	Brazil	SCF/CFI
BR-L1410	Brazilian Securities Mortgage Securitization Partnership	Brazil	SCF/FMK
BR-L1413	Banco ABC Brasil Green Financing Partnership	Brazil	SCF/FMK
CH-L1076	Crucero Solar Photovoltaic Power Project	Chile	SCF/INF
CH-L1079	Arica I Solar PV Project	Chile	SCF/INF
CH-L1092	Los Loros Solar PV Project	Chile	SCF/INF
CR-L1072	Coopenae Housing Financing Partnership	Costa Rica	SCF/FMK
EC-L1138*	Access to Finance for Small and Medium Producers	Ecuador	SCF/FMK
EC-L1139*	Credife - Microenterprises Financing Partnership	Ecuador	SCF/FMK
HO-L1099	Corinsa Self-Supply Solar	Honduras	SCF/SMU
HO-L1100	Invema Self-supply Solar and Energy Efficiency Project	Honduras	SCF/SMU
ME-L1150	Capital Markets solution for energy efficiency financing	Mexico	SCF/FMK
ME-L1152	Contecon Manzanillo Container Port and Logistics Facility	Mexico	SCF/INF
ME-L1155	Te Creemos Microfinance Securitization	Mexico	SCF/FMK
NI-L1088	ECOM Coffee Renovation Sub-Project 1	Nicaragua	SCF/SMU
PE-L1139	Marcona Wind Project	Peru	SCF/INF
PE-L1143	Danper Trujillo S.A.C	Peru	SCF/CFI
PE-L1156	Tres Hermanas Wind Project	Peru	SCF/INF
PE-L1160	Lima Metro Line 2 and Line 4 PPP	Peru	SCF/INF

Number	Project Name	Country	Division
<b>PE-L1161</b>	Fondo MiVivienda Sustainable Social Housing Partnership	Peru	SCF/FMK
<b>PN-L1102</b>	Banco General Housing Financing Partnership	Panama	SCF/FMK
<b>PR-L1087</b>	Banco Continental SME Internationalization Financing Partnership	Paraguay	SCF/FMK
<b>UR-L1091</b>	Kiyu Wind Project	Uruguay	SCF/INF
<b>UR-L1092</b>	La Jacinta Solar Power Project	Uruguay	SCF/INF

Number	Project Name	Country	Division
<b>CO-L1147</b>	Bayport Colombia: Financial Inclusion for BOP Public Employees	Colombia	OMJ
<b>CO-L1157</b>	Increase: Mortgage Loan Program for Low Income Families	Colombia	OMJ
<b>CR-L1073</b>	MUCAP- Home Improvement Loans for the BOP in Costa Rica	Costa Rica	OMJ
<b>EC-L1104*</b>	Credife: Financial Services and Microenterprise Development for the BoP	Ecuador	OMJ
<b>EC-L1137*</b>	Access to Financing for Micro, Small, & Med-Sized Producers through Alt Channels	Ecuador	OMJ
<b>ES-L1086</b>	Habitat for Humanity: Increasing Access to Home Improvement Financing for BOP	El Salvador	OMJ
<b>ME-L1173</b>	FINAE II Increase: Student Loans Securitization Program	Mexico	OMJ
<b>PR-L1079</b>	Access to Rural Finance with a Gender Focus NdeVale	Paraguay	OMJ
<b>PR-L1083</b>	Banco Itapua- Provision of Financial Services to rural medium sized producers	Paraguay	OMJ

\*Joint operation between SCF and OMJ.

2015

Number	Project Name	Country	Division
<b>RG-L1070</b>	Local Currency Fund: local currency financing to Micro-Finance Institution's	Regional	SCF/FMK
<b>EC-L1144</b>	Adelca: design, development, construction and operation of a new state-of-the-art steel plant	Ecuador	SCF/CFI
<b>EC-L1148</b>	Vicunha Ecuador S.A.: corporate loan capacity expansion	Ecuador	SCF/CFI
<b>ES-L1094</b>	Banco Davivienda MSME Financing Partnership	El Salvador	SCF/FMK
<b>ME-L1174</b>	Mexico Ventures SME Mezzanine Fund	Mexico	SCF/FMK
<b>UR-L1103</b>	Colonia Arias Wind Project	Uruguay	SCF/INF
<b>UR-L1105</b>	Valentines Wind Project	Uruguay	SCF/INF
<b>BR-L1435</b>	Banco Cooperativo Sicredi Financing for Rural Credit and Low-Carbon Agriculture	Brazil	SCF/FMK
<b>CR-L1074</b>	Banco BAC San Jose MSME Financing Partnership	Costa Rica	SCF/FMK
<b>HO-L1116</b>	Invema Self Supply Solar and Energy Efficiency - Amendment	Honduras	SCF/SMU
<b>ME-L1166</b>	Optima Energia Energy Efficient Roadway Lighting	Mexico	SCF/SMU
<b>UR-L1100</b>	Casablanca and Giacote Solar PV Project	Uruguay	SCF/INF
<b>BR-L1418</b>	Sucden: Corporate Finance Loan	Brazil	SCF/CFI
<b>BR-L1425</b>	Aegea Corporate Loan	Brazil	SCF/INF
<b>BR-L1433</b>	Banco Societe Generale Brasil - SME Equipment Financing Partnership	Brazil	SCF/FMK
<b>CO-L1159</b>	Perimetral Oriental de Bogotá Public Private Partnership	Colombia	SCF/INF
<b>CO-L1167</b>	Kahai Native Tree Nut Forestry Project	Colombia	SCF/SMU

Number	Project Name	Country	Division
<b>CR-L1071</b>	TicoFrut Biomass Cogeneration Plant	Costa Rica	SCF/SMU
<b>CR-L1080</b>	Banco Davivienda Costa Rica Green Line Partnership	Costa Rica	SCF/FMK
<b>ES-L1091</b>	Providencia Solar PV Project	El Salvador	SCF/INF
<b>HO-L1110</b>	Smartsolar Commercial Scale PV Development	Honduras	SCF/SMU
<b>JA-L1054</b>	Kingston Container Terminal Project	Jamaica	SCF/INF
<b>ME-L1179</b>	Mexican Capital Markets Mortgage Financing	Mexico	SCF/FMK
<b>ME-L1181</b>	ECON-Pemex Green Bond Securitization Program	Mexico	SCF/FMK
<b>ME-L1185</b>	Bright Distributed Generation Solar Projects	Mexico	SCF/SMU
<b>ME-L1192</b>	Ejido Verde Reforestation	Mexico	SCF/SMU

Number	Project Name	Country	Division
<b>UR-L1088</b>	ANDA: Mejorando el Acceso a Servicios de Salud Odontológica para Personas de la Base de la Pirámide	Uruguay	OMJ
<b>DR-L1060</b>	Banco Ademi: Access to home improvement financing for the BOP in the Dominican Republic	Dominican Republic	OMJ
<b>PR-L1088</b>	Vision Banco II: Financing to Improve Access to Potable Water for the Base of the Pyramid in Paraguay	Paraguay	OMJ
<b>PE-L1170</b>	CONFIANZA: Finance for progressive construction of productive home	Peru	OMJ
<b>ME-L1177</b>	Contigo: Supporting BoP Women Entrepreneurs in Mexico	Mexico	OMJ
<b>BO-L1115</b>	Companex Bolivia S.A.	Bolivia	OMJ

Number	Project Name	Country	Division
<b>BR-L1432</b>	Mind Lab - Increasing access to innovative education methodologies in Brazil	Brazil	OMJ
<b>EC-L1150</b>	Mutualista Pichincha: Social Housing Project in Ecuador	Ecuador	OMJ
<b>CR-L1078</b>	Banco Davivienda Costa Rica Green Line Partnership	Costa Rica	OMJ
<b>PE-L1158</b>	ABACO: Access to finance for small producers organized in value chains	Peru	OMJ
<b>GU-L1092</b>	FIDOSA	Guatemala	OMJ

**2016 IIC Approvals**

Number	Project Name	Country
<b>ME4101A-01</b>	NIXTE	Mexico
<b>PE-L1168</b>	Sociedad Agricola Viru S.A.	Peru
<b>11914-01</b>	Caribbean Bottling Company (CBC) Solar PV Project	Bahamas
<b>12000-02</b>	Fichosa Sub-debt Partnership	Honduras
<b>11935-02</b>	Regal Forest Holdings Co. Ltd. ("Regal Forest")	Trinidad and Tobago, Costa Rica, Paraguay, Guyana, and Barbados
<b>11608-01</b>	Securepharma Expansion	Dominican Republic
<b>ME4116A-01</b>	Equipa-T	Mexico

2014-2016 OPERATIONS DIRECTLY INVESTING IN GENDER EQUALITY OR WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

INVESTMENT LOANS

Number	Project Name	Country	Division	Approval Year	US\$ Counterpart	US\$ IDB
ES-L1092	Ciudad Mujer Phase II Supporting Women's Empowerment in the Context of the Plan of the Alliance for Prosperity in the Northern Triangle in El Salvador	El Salvador	SCL/GDI	2015	-	\$30,000,000
BR-L1437	Itau Unibanco Women-Owned MSME Partnership	Brazil	SCF/FMK	2015	-	\$100,000,000
HO-L1117	Ciudad Mujer	Honduras	SCL/GDI	2016	-	\$20,000,000
<b>Total</b>						<b>\$150,000,000</b>

TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROJECTS

Number	TC Project Name	Country	Division	Approval Year	Fund	US\$ Counterpart	US\$ IDB
<b>Access to Justice</b>							
CH-T1164	Fortalecimiento de Capacidades y Empoderamiento Económico a Mujeres Privadas de Libertad	Chile	IFD/ICS	2016	Citizen Security	-	\$300,000
<b>Economic Empowerment for Women</b>							
RG-T2472	Regional Facility on Remittances and Savings	Regional	MIF	2014	Other	-	\$389,830
ME-T1301	Reducing gender occupational segregation in Mexico	Mexico	SCL/GDI	2015	Gender and Diversity	-	\$200,000
RG-T2515	Gender Appraisals: Making the Business Case for Gender Investments in SCF	Regional	SCF/SCF	2015	Gender and Diversity	\$100,000	\$250,000
RG-T2657	Economic Empowerment of Women Conference	Regional	SCL/GDI	2015	Gender and Diversity	-	\$198,000
GU-T1238	Support for Improvement in the Allocation and Effectiveness of Social Expenditure	Guatemala	SCL/SPH	2015	Social	-	\$230,000

Number	TC Project Name	Country	Division	Approval Year	Fund	US\$ Counterpart	US\$ IDB
NI-X1014	Empowering low-income women through the expansion of the Mercado Fresco Inclusivo	Nicaragua	MIF	2015	Other	\$412,000	\$400,000
RG-T2583	Gender Disaggregated Data for Financial Inclusion	Regional	IFD/CMF	2015	Other	-	\$230,000
ES-S1018	Rural and periurban credit expansion for Women in El Salvador	El Salvador	CID	2015	Other	\$156,000	\$250,000
CO-X1022	Social and Business Consolidation of the Association of Women Coffee Growers of Huila	Colombia	MIF	2015	Other	\$268,520	\$270,000
RG-T2778	Promoting the Participation of Women in Public Procurement	Regional	IFD/FMM	2016	Gender and Diversity	\$25,000	\$250,000
CH-T1173	Public-private partnerships to achieve gender equity in Chile	Chile	SCL/GDI	2016	Gender and Diversity	-	\$165,000
<b>Inclusion of women in non-traditional sectors</b>							
RG-T2618	Gender Perspective in the construction of transport infrastructure	Regional	INE/TSP	2015	Other	\$100,000	\$500,000
RG-T2618	Gender Perspective in the construction of transport infrastructure	Regional	INE/TSP	2016	Other	-	\$250,000
RG-T2864	Transport GenderLab: Initiatives Bank for Incorporating the Gender Perspective	Regional	INE/TSP	2016	Other	\$60,000	\$600,000
<b>Integrated Services for Women &amp; Girls</b>							
ME-T1259	Support to the Design and Implementation of one Ciudad Mujer Center in Tlapa	Mexico	SCL/GDI	2014	Gender and Diversity	-	\$450,000
RG-T2482	Strengthening Integrated Services for Empowering Women	Regional	SCL/GDI	2014	Gender and Diversity	-	\$232,411
RG-T2500	Support the Development of Ciudad Mujer Initiatives in Latin America	Regional	SCL/GDI	2014	Gender and Diversity	-	\$740,000
TT-T1050	Becoming a Woman: Creating Safe spaces for At-Risk Girls and Young Women	Trinidad and Tobago	SCL/GDI	2014	Poverty Reduction Program	\$99,000	\$891,000
ES-T1243	Women City for Adolescents. Support their empowerment	El Salvador	SCL/GDI	2015	Gender and Diversity	\$50,000	\$500,000
TT-T1056	Proposal for a Study Tour to El Salvador by a Delegation from Trinidad & Tobago	Trinidad & Tobago	SCL/GDI	2015	Other	-	\$20,000

Number	TC Project Name	Country	Division	Approval Year	Fund	US\$ Counterpart	US\$ IDB
ES-T1270	Exchange of Experiences between Ciudad Mujer Honduras and El Salvador	El Salvador	CID/CES	2016	Other	-	\$18,500
HO-T1238	Ciudad Mujer in Honduras	Honduras	SCL/GDI	2016	Gender and Diversity	-	\$460,000
DR-T1141	Women's City	Dominican Republic	SCL/GDI	2016	Gender and Diversity	-	\$152,974
<b>Women's Leadership</b>							
RG-T2818	Women's Leadership in Citizen Security	Regional	SCL/GDI	2016	Citizen Security	-	\$200,000
RG-T2827	Path to Equality: Strengthening Women's Voice and Agency in Latin American Political Parties	Regional	SCL/GDI	2016	Gender and Diversity	-	\$150,000
RG-T2825	Strengthening Leadership of Women in the Public Sector	Regional	SCL/GDI	2016	Special Program for Institutional Development	-	\$306,460
<b>Maternal &amp; Reproductive Health</b>							
ME-T1250	Reorientation of Health Investment and Strengthening of Governance in the Quality of Healthcare Services in Mexico	Mexico	SCL/SPH	2014	Social	-	\$200,000
HO-T1197	Support Program for Vulnerable Women and Children in Poor Rural Areas in Honduras	Honduras	SCL/SPH	2014	Poverty Reduction Program	\$116,400	\$664,800
GY-T1121	Support for Maternal and Child Health Improvement Program	Guyana	SCL/SPH	2016	Social	-	\$350,000
<b>Adolescent Pregnancy</b>							
CR-T1111	Evaluation of Interventions to Reduce Teen Pregnancy	Costa Rica	SCL/SPH	2014	Social	-	\$382,000
PN-T1131	Sharing Experiences in Teen Pregnancy Prevention	Panama	SCL/SPH	2014	Social	-	\$13,460
VE-T1044	Implementation Model for Prevention and care of adolescent pregnancy	Venezuela	SCL/SPH	2014	Social	\$105,000	\$800,000



Number	TC Project Name	Country	Division	Approval Year	Fund	US\$ Counterpart	US\$ IDB
CO-T1350	Strengthening of Care Model of Teen Age Mother Program-Fundacion JuanFe	Colombia	CAN/CCO	2014	Poverty Reduction Program	\$35,000	\$308,000
JA-T1104	Technical Support to Reduce Teenage Pregnancy	Jamaica	SCL/SPH	2016	Social	-	\$250,000
<b>Violence Against Women</b>							
GU-T1232	Promoting Economic Empowerment for Women Survivors of Violence	Guatemala	SCL/GDI	2014	Citizen Security	-	\$164,400
GU-T1233	Promoting Economic Empowerment for Women Survivors of Violence	Guatemala	SCL/GDI	2014	Citizen Security	-	\$305,000
RG-T2450	Violence against Women in the Caribbean	Regional	IFD/ICS	2014	Citizen Security	-	\$990,000
ME-T1275	Analytical Platform of Violence Against Women in Mexico	Mexico	IFD/ICS	2015	Citizen Security	-	\$300,000
RG-T2667	Program to increase women's citizen security in urban transport - Phase II	Regional	INE/TSP	2015	Citizen Security	-	\$376,000
RG-T2519	Program to Increase Women's Citizen Security in Urban Transport	Regional	INE/TSP	2015	Citizen Security	-	\$350,000
RG-T2596	Regional Initiative for Information on Violence Against Women	Regional	IFD/ICS	2015	Citizen Security	-	\$700,000
RG-T2674	Transformation of social norms, attitudes, and behaviors to prevent Violence Against Women	Regional	IFD/ICS	2015	Citizen Security	-	\$270,000
RG-T2658	Open Dialogue and knowledge exchange on Domestic Violence and Citizen Security	Regional	IFD/ICS	2015	Citizen Security	-	\$145,000
RG-T2811	Improving institutional knowledge of relationship between gender equality and violence prevention	Regional	IFD/ICS	2016	Citizen Security	-	\$230,000
HA-T1221	Enhancing Women's Economic Opportunities and Safety in Haiti	Haiti	SCL/GDI	2016	Citizen Security	\$550,000	\$380,000
<b>STEM fields &amp; Women</b>							
RG-T2584	Gender Gaps in Science Technology and Innovation in LAC Countries	Regional	IFD/CTI	2015	Gender and Diversity	-	\$285,000
RG-T2589	Gender in Math and Science Education	Regional	SCL/EDU	2015	Gender and Diversity	-	\$300,000

Number	TC Project Name	Country	Division	Approval Year	Fund	US\$ Counterpart	US\$ IDB
PN-T1166	Improving the learning of mathematics through intercultural teaching	Panama	SCL/GDI	2016	Gender and Diversity	-	\$461,980
<b>Other themes</b>							
ME-T1270	Promoción del Cambio Social a través de los Medios de Comunicación en México	Mexico	SCL	2014	Social Fund	-	\$400,000
RG-T2580	EDGE Global Gender Certification: The Business Case for Private Sector Investment	Regional	SCF/SCF	2015	Gender and Diversity	\$95,000	\$140,000
AR-X1021	Social Exclusion based on Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity (SOGI) in LAC	Argentina	SCL/GDI	2015	Other	-	\$100,000
RG-T2897	Latin American and Caribbean Coalition against Racism, Discrimination, and Xenophobia	Regional	SCL/GDI	2016	Other	\$183,600	\$400,000
<b>Total</b>						<b>US\$2,355,520</b>	<b>US\$17,869,815</b>

MIF PROJECTS

Number	Project Name	Country	Approval Year	US\$ Counterpart	US\$ MIF
EC-M1072	Promoting Women Entrepreneur's Capacity (Counterpart includes \$510,500 counterpart for TC + \$3.1M debt financing from co-investors)	Ecuador	2014	\$3,100,000	\$1,900,000
GU-M1056	Prenatal Care in a Backpack	Guatemala	2014	\$231,970	\$149,816
PE-M1098	Women's Leadership in Micro and Small Enterprises of Peru	Peru	2014	\$1,210,175	\$539,47
DR-M1045	Microfranchising for women entrepreneurs	Dominican Republic	2014	\$650,000	\$400,000
PE-M1099	Strengthening of Rural MSEs in Value Chains with Gender Focus	Peru	2014	\$348,609	\$575,000
RG-M1242	Small Firms Linked to Value Chains in Central America	Regional	2014	\$1,733,053	\$1,986,098
AR-M1067	Gender equality in youth training and occupational projects	Argentina	2014	\$150,000	\$150,000
BR-M1131	Promoting Financial Education among Low-Income Women and Retirees	Brazil	2015	\$899,038	\$511,328
BR-M1133	Development of female micro-distributor enterprises in Salvador and Belo Horizonte	Brazil	2015	\$1,270,500	\$800,000
CR-M1023	The Business Case for Supporting Women-led Enterprises	Costa Rica	2015	\$776,900	\$700,000
HO-M1043	Opportunities for low income women through micro-franchising and self-employment	Honduras	2015	\$376,303	\$150,000
PE-M1107	Consolidation of the Multiprovider Inclusive Distribution Network - Chakipi	Peru	2015	\$1,000,000	\$500,000
PN-M1029	Creating a value proposition for women-led MSEs	Panama	2015	\$386,080	\$391,080
PE-M1100	Pre-Natal Care in a Backpack: A social business model for healthy pregnancy in	Peru	2015	\$183,700	\$274,750
AR-T1171	Integrated management model of native forests with high profitability in the Gra	Argentina	2016	\$886,500	\$880,000
GU-T1268	ICT Training for Low Income Youth in Guatemala	Guatemala	2016	\$1,025,000	\$600,000
ME-T1344	Social Impact Bond to Finance Economic Empowerment of Single Mother Heads of Household	Mexico	2016	-	\$700,000
PN-T1162	Creating a value proposition for women-led SMEs	Panama	2016	\$296,250	\$238,750
SU-M1021	Support for indigenous pepper producers.	Suriname	2016	\$150,000	\$150,000
<b>Total</b>				<b>US\$14,674,078</b>	<b>US\$11,056,822</b>

**GRANT PROJECTS**

<b>Number</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Division</b>	<b>Approval Year</b>	<b>US\$ Counterpart</b>	<b>US\$ IDB</b>
HO-G1003	Second Individual Operation Mesoamerican Health Facility 2015	Honduras	SCL/SPH	2014	\$3,500,000	\$5,250,000
NI-G1005	Salud Mesoamerica 2015: Second Individual Operation	Nicaragua	SCL/SPH	2014	\$1,816,021	\$3,632,041
ES-G1002	Mesoamerican Health Facility 2015- Second Individual Operation	El Salvador	SCL/SPH	2014	\$1,972,322	\$3,944,645
BL-G1002	Mesoamerican Health 2015 Belize - Second Individual Operation	Belize	SCL/SPH	2014	\$300,000	\$450,000
PN-G1004	Mesoamerican Health 2015 Panama - Second Individual Operation	Panama	SCL/SPH	2015	\$1,751,219	\$2,043,088
GU-G1002	Mesoamerican Health Facility 2015 - Guatemala Second Individual Operation	Guatemala	SCL/SPH	2015	\$3,466,666	\$6,933,333
CR-G1004	Mesoamerican Health Facility 2015 Costa Rica- Second Individual Operation	Costa Rica	SCL/SPH	2015	\$1,269,898	\$1,481,548
<b>Total</b>					<b>US\$14,076,126</b>	<b>US\$23,734,655</b>

GENDER MAINSTREAMING IN 2014-2016 COUNTRY STRATEGIES

Country	Period	Gender Mainstreaming Rating <sup>60</sup>	GRR in Results Matrix	Gender Thematic Issues	Approval Year
<b>Dominican Republic</b>	2013-2016	Partial	Unmet demand for family planning among adolescents (15-19 years); Percentage of healthcare (maternal and infant care) facilities equipped to national quality standards.	Maternal and Reproductive Health	2014
<b>Chile</b>	2014-2018	Significant	Increase the rate of female labor participation (15 years and older); Increase the percentage of formal female employment	Education, Job Training	2014
<b>Paraguay</b>	2014-2018	Significant	Sub index of economic participation and opportunity in the gender gap index (ranking among 136 countries) annual; % of rural women with access to credit; % of people 18 years and over who experienced domestic violence in the last 12 months in Asunción; % of pregnant women receiving at least 4 prenatal checkups in the 5 regions with the lowest coverage currently.	Violence against Women; Financial Inclusion; Maternal health	2014
<b>Barbados</b>	2015-2018	Minimal	None	Cross-cutting	2015
<b>Colombia</b>	2015-2018	Significant	Women homicide: interpersonal, domestic, sexual	Financial Inclusion; Women's employment; VAW; Judicial System	2015
<b>Costa Rica</b>	2015-2018	Minimal	None	VAW; Entrepreneurship	2015
<b>El Salvador</b>	2015-2019	Partial	Percentage of 15-to-19-year-old women who are pregnant or have at least one child	Education; Health	2015
<b>Panama</b>	2015-2019	Minimal	None	Entrepreneurship	2015
<b>Uruguay</b>	2016-2020	Partial	Percentage of 15- to 29-year old not attending school or working in quintiles 1 and 2. - Women: Q1 41%, Q2 21% - Men: Q1 22%, Q2 13%	Labor Markets; Maternal Health; VAW	2015

<sup>60</sup> For more details on GDI rating Criteria for Gender Mainstreaming in Country Strategy documents see the Annex III in the GAP 2014-2016.

Country	Period	Gender Mainstreaming Rating <sup>60</sup>	GRR in Results Matrix	Gender Thematic Issues	Approval Year
<b>Honduras</b>	2015-2018	Minimal	None	Crosscutting	2015
<b>Bolivia</b>	2016-2020	Significant	Maternal mortality rate per 100,000 live births Number of femicides Rate of participation by women in paid work	Maternal Health; Access and quality of Education; Formal employment; Economic empowerment	2016
<b>Brazil</b>	2016-2018	Minimal	None	Labor Market; Crosscutting	2016
<b>Argentina</b>	2016-2019	Partial	Rate of labor force participation by women 15-64; Women 50-69 with at least one mammogram in the last year over the total number of individuals in the same age group;	Financial inclusion; Labor Market Participation; Violence Against Women; Health	2016
<b>Jamaica</b>	2016-2021	Partial	None	Entrepreneurship; Violence Against Women; Labor Market, Crosscutting	2016
<b>Suriname</b>	2016-2020	Partial	None	Education; Health; Labor Market; Crosscutting	2016

**2014-2016 POLICY AND HIGH LEVEL DIALOGUES**

Name of the Event	Responsible Division	Year
Regional Policy Dialogue of the Gender Equality Network: Violence against Women: Moving Towards Evidence-Based Solutions	SCL/GDI	2014
Second Regional Policy Dialogue on Citizen Security	IFD/ICS	2014
2015 Citizen Security Week: Third Regional Policy Dialogue and Seventh Intensive Training Clinic	IFD/ICS	2015
Second CEO Summit of the Americas	MIF, CMF, SCF	2015
Data Symposium	MIF, SCF	2015
Promoting inclusive growth: increasing participation of women in government procurement.	IFD/FMM, IFD, MIF	2015
Launch of working group to promote the participation of women in the public procurement market formed under the umbrella of the Inter-American Network of Government Procurement (INGP)	IFD/FMM	2015
WeXchange	MIF	2014, 2015,2016
A panel hosted by INT on empowering women entrepreneurs in the services sector in the annual Latin American and Caribbean Outsourcing and Offshoring Forum Outsource2LAC	INT	2016
Global Gender Summit: Stereotypes & Opportunities: women's economic empowerment	SCL/GDI	2016
The dimension of Gender in the science, technology and innovation policies	IFD/CTI, CONACYT	2016
Panel "Gender Gaps in Science, Technology and Innovation in Latin America"	IFD/CTI	2016
Regional Policy Dialogue of the Gender Equality Network: Public Policy for Multi-Dimensional Women's Empowerment	SCL/GDI	2016
A high-level panel on the Care Economy with counterparts from the Region	SCL/SPH	2016
The Latin-American and the Caribbean Conference	SCL/SPH	2016

**GENDER SECTOR–SPECIFIC TECHNICAL NOTES/GUIDES AND ANALYTICAL STUDIES**

Title	Division
<a href="#">Women in Science and Technology: What Does the Literature Say?</a>	CTI
<a href="#">Gender and Renewable Energy: Wind, Solar, Geothermal and Hydroelectric Energy (English and Spanish)</a>	GDI, CCS
<a href="#">Mainstreaming Gender in Rural Development Projects in Latin America and the Caribbean</a>	GDI, RND
<a href="#">Guía para medir comportamientos de riesgo en jóvenes</a>	SPH
Gender Mainstreaming Handbook for Trade and Investment Projects	INT
<a href="#">Regulación financiera y Género. El enfoque de género en las operaciones de reforma financiera</a>	CMF
Resources and Sector Guides on Gender in Private Sector: Glossary, 10 Client Fact Sheets, 2 Guides for SCF Sectors	SCF
Financial Markets Division (FMK) Gender Diagnostic Tool	SCF
Resource Guide Violence Against Women and Girls (Introduction and six sector briefs)	GDI
Manual de Desarrollo Comunitario con Perspectiva de Género para Bolivia (para proyectos de agua y saneamiento)	WSA
<a href="#">The Value of Sex-Disaggregated Data (Global Banking Alliance for Women, in collaboration with the IDB and Data2X)</a>	MIF
<a href="#">Chile. Liderazgo Femenino En el Sector Privado.</a>	MIF/SCF/VPP
<a href="#">Violence Against Women and Girls Resource Guide: Brief on Violence Against Sexual and Gender Minority Women (English and Spanish versions)</a>	GDI
<a href="#">Violence Against Women and Girls Resource Guide: Transport Brief (English and Spanish versions)</a>	GDI
<a href="#">El transporte público desde una perspectiva de género: percepción de inseguridad y victimización en Asunción y Lima</a>	ICS, TSP
<a href="#">Crime and Violence in Jamaica: IDB Series on Crime and Violence in the Caribbean</a>	ICS
<a href="#">Crime and Violence in The Bahamas: IDB Series on Crime and Violence in the Caribbean</a>	ICS
<a href="#">Crime and Violence in Barbados: IDB Series on Crime and Violence in the Caribbean</a>	ICS
<a href="#">Crime and Violence in Trinidad and Tobago: IDB Series on Crime and Violence in the Caribbean</a>	ICS
<a href="#">¿Demanda insuficiente o insatisfecha?: El caso de un programa municipal de provisión de guarderías en Chile</a>	EDU
<a href="#">WeGrow: Unlocking the Growth Potential of Women Entrepreneurs in Latin America and the Caribbean</a>	MIF, EY
Mujeres que Inspiran, featuring many stories of women entrepreneurs in Uruguay	MIF



ANALYTICAL WORK

Title	Division	Knowledge contribution
<i>Female Labor Participation</i>		
RG-K1425: Measuring Gender Gaps in Skills, Family Constraints and Career Preferences	SCL/GDI	This ESW seeks to fill knowledge gaps on female labor force participation (FLFP) and its dynamics in the region.
RG-K1415: Excessive Informality and Unequal Opportunities for Women	RES/RES	This ESW assesses the main forces behind inequality developments, and pay attention to the role played by institutional changes, including minimum wages and informality.
RG-K1429: Apprentices in the 21st Century: a model to take into account in the region?	LMK	The ESW main product includes a section that discusses if apprenticeships benefit women less than men with regards to entry rates, occupational access and labor market outcomes upon completion of the program. Also, good practices about promoting inclusion of women in apprenticeships are highlighted
RG-K1387 - Gender, Peer Effects and Skill Acquisition	SCL/SCL	This ESW will explore the role of peer influence in a set of simple experiments related to youth decision-making, with a special focus on gender.
RG-K1425 - Measuring Gender Gaps in Skills, Family Constraints and Career Preference	SCL/GDI	This ESW seeks to fill knowledge gaps for understanding female labor force participation and its dynamics in the region.
<a href="#">The Effect of Mandatory Child Care on Female Wages in Chile</a>	SCL/LMK	This paper studies the effect of mandated employer-provided childcare on the wages of women hired in large firms in Chile.
<a href="#">Porque no quiero o porque no puedo: ¿Cuánto no sabemos del trabajo femenino en Chile?</a>	SCL/LMK	This study provides descriptive evidence regarding gender inequalities in the labor market in Chile, with emphasis in labor participation, income and occupational segregation.
RG-K1321 - Leveling the Field: Gender Differential in the Labor Market and Social Policies	RES	Analysis of the sources of the gender gap in the labor market: education, discrimination, parental leave, etc.
RG-K1334 - Maternal Labor Outcomes and Alternative Schemes of Childcare Services	VPS	Empirical evidence on what elements of service characteristics, management and financing are crucial in childcare services for working mothers.
Los jóvenes Sí-Sí: Experiencias y Aprendizajes de Organizaciones de la Sociedad Civil para la transición de los jóvenes entre educación y trabajo	CAR, SPH	Analysis of civil society strategies for the transition of young people into labor market.
Ley de guarderías en México y los desafíos institucionales de conectar familia y trabajo	VPS	Analysis of legislation regarding the provision of early childhood day care services to facilitate female labor participation.
<i>Women's Entrepreneurship and Access to Finance</i>		
<a href="#">Datos de oferta desagregados por sexo relevantes para la inclusión financiera</a>	CMF	This paper analyzes and defines a set of key gender-disaggregated indicators that financial regulators should collect and monitor, with the aim of generating supply-side information that will inform policy design and that will be comparable at the regional level

Title	Division	Knowledge contribution
<a href="#">Catalyzing Inclusive Financial Systems: Chile's Commitment to Women's Data case study in Chile</a>	CMF, FOMIN	Chile is the only country in the world that, until now, has consistently tracked sex-disaggregated data on its financial system for over 10 years. The study explores why this was done, maps out the processes taken to generate the data, highlights current as well as potential uses of the data, and extracts the most important lessons so that regulators, policymakers and government entities in other jurisdictions can learn from the country's experience.
<a href="#">Women's Economic Empowerment: Good for Women, Good for Business and Good for Development</a>	MIF	Background paper on WEE CEO Summit of the Americas. The objective of this document is to develop business cases for promoting gender equality through the private sector in LAC and outline some promising approaches employed by corporations in the region.
<a href="#">Equal potential, Unequal paths. Sector choice and financing request explain much of the gender gap in entrepreneurial success. MIF, EFL and Pro Credit.</a>	MIF	This brief provides a synthesis of the results of two studies -commissioned by the MIF- to understand the reasons behind the gender gap in entrepreneurial success. In particular, how and why women entrepreneurs and their businesses differ from their male counterparts.
<a href="#">Women's Leadership in the Private Sector Report</a>	MIF, VPP, SCF	This study analyses the situation regarding female leadership and provides strategies to increase women's participation and leadership in the country's private sector.
Study Analyzing Male and Female ProCredit Client Business Outcome and Demographic Differences by Womenable Inc.	MIF	Identification of the differences between women-owned and men-owned firms in terms of business characteristics, borrowing behavior, and business growth.
Comparison Report between the Women's Entrepreneurial Venture Scope with the Gender Global Entrepreneurship and Development Index	MIF	Development of an index to rate countries according to the opportunities and support for women entrepreneurs.
Root Capital Study "Improving Rural Livelihoods: A Study of Four Guatemalan Coffee Cooperatives"	MIF	Analysis of the impacts of cooperatives on the lives of small-scale coffee farmers and how these impacts differ by gender.
Women's World Banking Study, "Making Women's Work Visible: Finance for rural women"	MIF	Testing the efficacy of interventions to expand access to rural finance for women-led MSMEs.
Compete Caribbean: Productivity, Technology, Skills and Innovation Survey at the firm level in the Caribbean, 2013-2014 (includes a module on Gender)	CTI	Generation of gender-disaggregated data on interventions for female-owned business.
<i>Violence against Women and access to justice</i>		
RG-K1450: Involucramiento de hombres en la paternidad, Cuidado y Prevención de la Violencia	SCL/GDI	The objective of this ESW is to rigorously evaluate the effectiveness of a parenting program, Program P, in El Alto, Bolivia. Program P is designed to promote the engagement of fathers in childrearing and caregiving from before their children's birth and during their early years.
RG-K1453: Reducing Violence through Improved Parental Disciplinary Practices	SCL/SCL	This ESW seeks to promote better parental practices and knowledge about early child development
<a href="#">How Safe Are Caribbean Homes for Women and Children? Attitudes toward Intimate Partner Violence and Corporal Punishment</a>	ICS	This policy brief uses data from the 2014/2015 Latin American Public Opinion Project survey to examine attitudes toward intimate partner violence and child physical discipline in six Caribbean countries.
<a href="#">Alcohol Abuse and Other Factors Associated with Risky Sexual Behaviors among Adolescent Students from the Poorest Areas in Costa Rica</a>	SPH	This article applies the Integrative Model of Behavioral Prediction to analyze factors associated with risky sexual behaviors for adolescent students living in the poorest segments in Costa Rica.

Title	Division	Knowledge contribution
RG-K1424 - Violence Against Women	SCL/GDI	The ESW seeks to fill knowledge gaps concerning key dimensions for understanding and addressing VAW in the region. It studies the association between intimate partner violence and child health and development outcomes, and the risk and protective factors of intimate partner violence during adolescence.
<a href="#">RG-K1365 - Conditional Cash Transfers for Women and Spousal Violence: Evidence of the Long-Term Relationship from the Oportunidades Program in Rural Mexico</a>	IFD/ICS	VAW and conditional cash transfers, the costs of prison for women with a relative in conflict with the law.
<a href="#">Reporting on Violence against Women: A Case Study of Select News Media in Seven Countries in Latin America and the Caribbean</a>	IFD/ICS	The aim of this analysis is to identify general patterns on the way the news media conveys violence against women and highlight areas that require additional scrutiny by the news media as well as civil society, government, and the international development community.
<a href="#">Violencia intrafamiliar y transferencias monetarias condicionadas: El impacto de Familias en Acción en Colombia</a>	IFD/ICS	This paper analyzes the causal impact of the payment of conditional cash transfers made by the Programme <i>Familias en Acción</i> on the rate of intra-familial violence at the municipal level in Colombia.
<a href="#">Conditional Cash Transfers for Women and Spousal Violence: Evidence of the Long-Term Relationship from the Oportunidades Program in Rural Mexico</a>	IFD/ICS	This paper provides evidence of the long-term relationship between male-to-female spousal violence and the <i>Oportunidades</i> conditional cash transfer program. It uses data from three nationally representative surveys that include detailed information on the prevalence of spousal abuse and threats of violence against women.
<a href="#">Las mujeres invisibles: Los costos de la prisión y los efectos indirectos en las mujeres</a>	IFD/ICS	This study seeks to draw attention to the families of people who are detained in the local Mexican prison system.
<a href="#">The Effects of Real Exchange Rate Fluctuations on the Gender Wage Gap and Domestic Violence in Uruguay</a>	IFD/ICS	This paper analyzed the experiences resulting from fluctuations in the real exchange rate and the incidence of domestic violence taking place in Uruguay.
RG-K1365 - Violence against Women in the Citizen Security Agenda (Five Studies)	ICS	Evidence on interventions that have contributed to improving security and justice for women.
<i>Women's Empowerment and Political Participation</i>		
RG-K1443: Agricultural Technological Change in Latin America and the Caribbean	RND	This ESW aims to identify the impact of agricultural technology programs on food security, food diversity and women's empowerment. Specifically, it aims to understand whether agricultural interventions can be considered as potential drivers to improve women's empowerment.
<a href="#">Do Education and Health conditions matter in a large Cash Transfer? Evidence from and Honduran Experiment</a>	SCL/SPH	The paper analyzes the effect on school enrollment, child labor participation and health service use, of a new Honduran conditional cash transfer experiment (Bono 10,000) in which 150 poor villages (of 300) were treated.
<a href="#">Political Parties and Parity: A Challenge for Latin America</a>	SCL/GDI	A comparative data analysis on the status of women in political parties and elected office to inform the design of strategies to promote women's political participation
<a href="#">Political Parties and Parity: A Sub regional Focus on Central America, Mexico and the Dominican Republic</a>	SCL/GDI	
<i>Women's Health and Teenage Pregnancy</i>		

Title	Division	Knowledge contribution
<a href="#">Coverage and timing of antenatal care (ANC) among poor women in 6 Mesoamerican countries</a>	SPH	Poor women in the developing world have a heightened need for antenatal care (ANC) but are often the least likely to attend it. This study examines factors associated with the number and timing of ANC visits for poor women in Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, and El Salvador.
<a href="#">Asuntos de Familia: Estudio cualitativo sobre las redes sociales durante el embarazo y parto en Mesoamérica</a>	SCL/SPH	This analysis makes use of social networks to identify what are the main actors who provide information and support to pregnant women, and identifies the main factors behind women's decision of using (or not using) maternal health services.
Prevención del embarazo adolescente a edad temprana y en adolescentes en América Latina y el Caribe (on-going)	SCL/SPH	This paper consists of a bibliographic review of 17 impact evaluation studies published between 2005-2015 of interventions aimed to prevent adolescent/early pregnancy implemented in developing countries
<a href="#">Are You (Not) Expecting? The Unforeseen Benefits of Job Training on Teenage Pregnancy</a>	SCL/LMK	This paper uses data from a randomized impact evaluation of the youth training program <i>Juventud y Empleo</i> , which includes soft-skills training, to examine its impact on teenage pregnancy.
Barreras y Facilitadores en la Prevención y Control de la hipertensión y la diabetes (análisis cualitativo)	SCL/SPH	This paper seeks to understand why men access less to preventive consultations and adhere less to treatment of chronic diseases than women
<i>Education</i>		
RG-K1062: Education Quality	EDU	Its main output will be the production and dissemination activities of the book "Bridging the teacher talent gap in Latin American and the Caribbean - How to attract, select and retain better teachers in the region". This book aims to highlight the urgent need for improvements in teacher quality in LAC, emphasizing the critical importance of attracting, selecting and developing new teachers entering the profession, and providing policymakers, educators, researchers, and other stakeholders with meaningful information and policy recommendations to improve the quality of the future teaching force in the region. The study includes a gendered analysis of the teaching profession in LAC.
<a href="#">Book "Cashing In on Education: Women, Childcare and Prosperity in Latin America and the Caribbean" by Mercedes Mateo and Lourdes Rodriguez-Chamussy</a>	EDU	This book argues that more and better childcare constitutes a fundamental policy option to improve female outcomes in the labor market, but countries need to pay attention to the design and features of such services. Through an integrated framework applied to each country and an overview of the existing evidence, this book addresses the why and what questions about policy relevant instruments to achieve female labor participation.
<a href="#">"Under the Cloak of Invisibility: Gender Bias in Teaching Practices and Learning Outcomes" by Marina Bassi, Rae Lesser and Mercedes Mateo</a>	EDU	This paper analyzes gender bias in teaching in low-performing schools in Chile.
RG-K1235 - Sustaining the Impact of Preschool. Math and Science Gender Video Study	EDU	Analysis of gender biases in math and science instruction and their effects on sustained learning in indigenous preschools in Bolivia and Peru.
Gender Textbook Study (Chile)	EDU	Analysis of the possible negative effects of gender biases within Chilean education on girls' and boys' school performance and how gender roles are represented in textbooks.

<i>Fiscal Policy</i>		
RG-K1436: "Fiscal Consequences of Ageing"	FMM	This ESW includes a gender demographic analysis and its fiscal consequences
RG-K1362 - Gender Equity in Taxation in Latin America and the Caribbean	FMM	Identification of gender dimensions of tax policies and reforms, in five LAC countries.

2014-2016 IMPACT EVALUATIONS WITH A GENDER FOCUS

Title	Status	Division
<b>IDB loan impact evaluations including analysis of gender impacts</b>		
<i>Integrated Services for Women</i>		
<a href="#">Ciudad Mujer – El Salvador</a>	Completed	GDI, SPD
<i>Ciudad Mujer Joven, in the context of Ciudad Mujer Phase II – El Salvador</i>	Ongoing	GDI, SPD
<i>Women’s Empowerment</i>		
<a href="#">Evaluation of the Strengthening Women’s Entrepreneurship (SWEPE) Project in Peru</a>	Completed	MIF
<i>Violence against Women and access to justice</i>		
Integration and Urban Coexistence Program in Tegucigalpa - Honduras	Ongoing	FMM, SPD
<i>Evaluation of the Comprehensive Citizen Security Program - Uruguay</i>	Ongoing	ICS, HUD, SPH
Program to support the implementation of the National Early Childhood Policy in Targeted Communities –Nicaragua	Ongoing	SPH
<i>Social Protection</i>		
<i>¿Do conditional cash transfers increase women’s participation in decision-making?: Evidence from Bono 10.000 Program in Honduras</i>	Ongoing	SPH
Integrated Support to Jamaica Social Protection Strategy. Parenting Pilot – Jamaica	Ongoing	SPH
Urban Welfare Program for Children in Extreme Poverty – Nicaragua	Ongoing	SPH
<i>Women’s Health and Teenage Pregnancy</i>		
<a href="#">Are you (not) expecting? The unforeseen benefits of job training on teenage pregnancy – Dominican Republic</a>	Completed	LMK
<i>Women’s empowerment and Nutrition: Impacts of an Agricultural Technology Program in Bolivia</i>	Ongoing	RND
<i>Education</i>		
Education Quality Improvement Program - Bolivia	Ongoing	EDU
<i>Tikichuela Preschool Science Education. RCT and qualitative evaluation</i>	Ongoing	EDU
<i>Parental Math Education in Jamaica. RCT and qualitative evaluation</i>	Ongoing	EDU
<i>Logical Mathematical Thinking in Costa Rica</i>	Ongoing	EDU
<i>Do Conditional Cash Transfers Lead to Better Secondary Schools? Evidence from Jamaica’s PATH</i>	Ongoing	SPH

Title	Status	Division
Social Safety Net Support Program II ( <i>Evaluación del Piloto socio-educativo en Conocimientos, actitudes y prácticas de género y salud familia</i> ) - Honduras	Ongoing	SPH
<i>Access to better services linked to infrastructure</i>		
<a href="#">Quasi-experimental Evaluation of the Impact of Rural Electrification in Peru</a>	Completed	MIF
National Social Housing Program - Ecuador	Ongoing	FMM
<i>Expandiendo acceso a agua potable y saneamiento en pequeñas comunidades rurales: Resultados de la encuesta de línea de base de una evaluación de impacto experimental</i> - Bolivia	Ongoing	WSA
Water and Sanitation Program for Small Localities and Rural Communities – Bolivia	Ongoing	WSA, SPD, GDI
<b>Impact evaluations of regional interventions seeking to promote gender equality or women’s empowerment</b>		
<i>Female Market Labor Participation</i>		
<i>Providing information to influence career choice of youth - Mexico</i>	Ongoing	GDI
<i>Women’s Economic Empowerment</i>		
Women Entrepreneurs Leading Development (WELD) RCT – Peru (in collaboration with USAID and GRADE)	Ongoing	MIF
Women for Economic and Leadership Development (WELD), Peruvian case associated to the USAID initiative Women’s Leadership for SMEs (WLSME)	Ongoing	MIF, USAID
<i>Violence against Women and Access to Justice</i>		
<a href="#">Amor... pero del Bueno – Mexico</a>	Completed	GDI
<a href="#">Public Safety Program for Women of Medellin Colombia: Line 123 Woman (Línea 123 Mujer)</a>	Completed	GDI
<a href="#">Violence Prevention Center (Centro de Prevención de la Violencia, CEPREV) – Honduras</a>	Completed	GDI
Public Safety Program for Women of Medellin – Colombia: Family Commissariats ( <i>Comisarías de Familia</i> )	Completed	GDI
Public Safety Program for Women of Medellin – Colombia: Welcoming Homes ( <i>Hogares de Acogida</i> )	Completed	GDI
<a href="#">Community Outreach Model for the Prevention of Gender Violence (Programs H &amp; M - El Salvador)</a>	Completed	GDI, SPD
<a href="#">Prevention of Violence against Women through Microfinance – Peru</a>	Completed	MIF, GDI, RES
Support a System of Prevention of Violence against Women	Ongoing	GDI
SASA! <i>Impact Evaluation - Haiti</i>	Ongoing	GDI
<i>Women’s Political Participation</i>		
Opening Gates: Women in Political Parties and Parliament-Peru	Ongoing	GDI
Promoting women’s participation in local elections - Paraguay	Ongoing	GDI

Title	Status	Division
<i>Women's Health and Teenage Pregnancy</i>		
<i>Abriendo Oportunidades - Guatemala</i>	Ongoing	GDI
<i>Parenting</i>		
<i>Program P, Bolivia</i>	Ongoing	GDI, SPD

IDBG Empirical Studies - Country Specific (CCB)		
<a href="#"><i>Do Remittances Help Smooth Consumption during Health Shocks? Evidence from Jamaica</i></a>	Completed	CCB
<a href="#"><i>Healthy to Work: The Impact of Free Public Healthcare on Health Status and Labor Supply in Jamaica</i></a>	Completed	CCB
<a href="#"><i>Information and Communication Technologies, Prenatal Care Services and Neonatal Health</i></a>	Completed	CCB, IFD, SPD and Universidad Peruana Cayetana Heredia
<a href="#"><i>Privately Managed Public Secondary School and Academic Achievement in Trinidad and Tobago</i></a>	Completed	CCB
<a href="#"><i>The Effects of Tropical Storms and Hurricanes during Pregnancy on Early Childhood Development in Jamaica</i></a>	Completed	CCB
<i>Are there any Academic Benefits from Attending a Selective Secondary School in Barbados?</i>	Ongoing	CCB
<i>Are there any Synergies between Peer Quality and Technology in the Classroom? Evidence from Trinidad and Tobago</i>	Ongoing	CCB
<i>Privately Managed Public Secondary Schools, Academic Achievement and Crime in Trinidad and Tobago</i>	Ongoing	CCB
<i>The Effect of Entrepreneurship Training in Jamaica: Field Experiment on the Role of Personal Initiative, Persistence and Business Practices</i>	Ongoing	CCB, MIF, IIC, IFD



## EXTERNAL ASSESSMENT INPUT OUTPUT REGRESSION MODEL

### A. Overview

- 1.1 There were 628 Sovereign Guarantee loans disbursed in the last six years (2011-2016), and about 29.5% (186) of loans report Gender Related Results. This section pools the loans over time and analyses what organizational and external factors might have influenced inclusion of GRR in loans. Inclusion of GRR in Sovereign Guarantee Loans is used as the outcome variable in a probabilistic regression.<sup>61</sup> We pool the data and run a probabilistic regression for all years and also control for country-level fixed effects. We use a number of variables that capture investments in gender mainstreaming such as the production of publications and learning events held on gender-related issues. We also include the number of gender consultants expressed as proportions of full time equivalent staff, the division targets for GRRs expressed as a percentage, the proportion of female staff in each division in VPS<sup>62</sup> and dummies for specific country clusters.
- 1.2 Since, GRRs in SG loans are also likely to reflect external conditions that capture or proxy the demand for gender mainstreaming by country governments, we also include some external factors that may be likely to affect demand for gender mainstreaming investments. These include the percentage of women in parliament over time and whether there was a major natural disaster.
- 1.3 Descriptions of all outcome and input variables used are provided in Table 1.

**Table 1: Dataset**

Variable	Description	Mean	Range
Gender Related Results <u>GRR</u>	Dummy Variable This is the outcome variable in the analysis. The variable is whether GRR was included in the loan disbursed. Yes: 1, No: 0	.295	0-1
Year <u>Yr</u>	Continuous Variable This is the time variable for the analysis, signifying year of approval of the loan. Six periods are used, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016.	3.257962	1-6
GAP2	Dummy Variable This is an alternative variable for time. Years 2011-2013: 0, years 2014-2016:1	.4363057	0-1
Publications <u>Pubs</u>	Discrete Variable Number of publications on gender developed by the department in a given year. Used as a predictor variable for GRR. The data are from IDB's GAP reports (data available for 2011-2015)	1.876	0-25
Learning Events <u>Events</u>	Discrete Variable Number of Gender learning events organized by the department in a given year. Used as a predictor variable for GRR. The data are from IDB's GAP reports (data available for 2011-2015)	4.856	0-23

<sup>61</sup> These are dprobits on the determinants of a GRR in a SG loan.

<sup>62</sup> We did not have the equivalent data for VPC/VPC.

Gender Consultant <u>Genconsult</u>	Dummy Variable Divisions that had a gender consultant in the year of the loan. Yes: 1, No: 0, Part-time: 0.5	.5297619	0-1
SCL	Dummy variable Social Sector at IDB Yes: 1, No: 0		
Target by division	Continuous variable GRR target set for each division expressed in percentage. (Data available for years 2012-2016)	24.52866	0-100
Women in Parliament <u>Parliament</u>	Continuous variable This is based on the percentage of women in the parliament in the country of the loan. The data are from the World Development Indicators.	21.37182	0%-53%
Natural Disasters <u>Disasters</u>	Dummy Variable This is data on whether there was a major natural disaster (earthquake, flood, or hurricane) in the country in the year of the loan. The data are from EM-DAT (the International disaster database) Yes: 1, No: 0.	.07	0-1

## B. Findings

- 2.1 The results underscore that some of the investments have made a significant difference in the likelihood of having a GRR in an SG loan. This is particularly the case for the investment in gender consultants and setting targets by division. Having a gender consultant in the division originating the loan the year of approval has a consistently strong positive effect on the likelihood of GRR being included in loans and is statistically significant at the 0.01 level for most specifications. Among all the dprobit models estimated, having consultants increases the likelihood of GRR being included by 13 to 15 percentage points. Setting targets for gender mainstreaming also perform positively in the specifications. A one percent increase in the GRR target can bring up the likelihood of GRR being included by .5 to .6 percentage points. That means, if a target was increased by 50 percent, on average it would increase the likelihood of GRR by 25 to 30 percentage points on average. Publications and events seems to have statistically insignificant effects on the likelihood of GRR being included in SG loans. Although the effect of publications is consistently positive across all regressions, it is not statistically significant. The effects of the time variables (year and GAP2) are not statistically significant in the first two regressions, but GAP2 is significant in regression 3 and can Affect likelihood of GRR by 9 percentage points on average. Once targets for GGRs are taken out of the specification in regression 4, GAP2 is statistically significant at the .01 level. The Social Sector variable is also more likely to have GRRs than other sectors combined, by 11 percentage points on average. Regression 4 contains only loans from the GAP2 period and having a consultant and targets continue to be significant.
- 2.2 The external factor of having more women in parliament has a significant and positive effect on GRRs. On average, a one percent increase in women in the parliament can increase the likelihood of GRR being included by 0.4 percentage points. The other external factor, major disasters, has a consistently negative effect on GRRs, but is not statistically significant.

Table 2: Regression results

RHS variable	Regression 1 (2011-2016)		Regression 2 (2011-2016)		Regression 3 (2011-2016)		Regression 4 (2014-2016 GAP 2 period)	
	Dprobit	xtprobit	dprobit	xtprobit	dprobit	xtprobit	dprobit	xtprobit
Publications	.0016045 .0034402	.0065647 .0108611	.0025889 .0034812	.0071362 .0109362	-.0021748 .0042929	-.0044519 .0134287	-.0006838 .0054281	-.0012365 .0143581
Year	.017019 .0130274	.0482127 .0412961	.0137121 .0132095	.0437002 .0421495			.0106326 .0383304	.0277594 .1005617
GAP2					.0900269* .0461503	.2476796* .143052		
Gender Consultant	.138835*** .0414778	.420881*** .1313836	.1427629*** .0416751	.4223087*** .1311923	.136766*** .0418837	.4093165*** .1312319	.1501509** .0637318	.4006873** .1682607
Department target	.0066758*** .0012344	.0215743*** .0038788	.0064416*** .0012346	.0212452*** .0039082	.005889*** .0012378	.0199265*** .0039532	.0057494** .0022651	.0156182** .0060302
Women in parliament			.0038059*** .0014671	.0046172 .0072757	.0037181** .0014723	.0050945 .007133	.0002308 .0022605	.0001295 .0067836
Major disasters			-.0826614 .0641622	-.0659188 .250918	-.0803014 .0643289	-.0711682 .2497337	-.1492644 .0990864	-.3336561 .3204106
SCL					.1149862* .0706813	.255694 .2007648	.1343852 .1091022	.3287878 .2817963
Country fixed effects	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
No. of Observations	628	628	628	628	628	628	274	274

Notes:

Regression model:

Regression model:  $GRR = \rho + \gamma \text{ Genconsultant} + \Omega \text{ GAP2} + \alpha \text{ Minister} + \beta \text{ Disaster} + \varphi [\text{Country clusters}] + \mu$

Fixed effects:

The same specifications are repeated with country fixed effects to measure the average effect of IDB's gender investments within countries.

Regression 1:

The first specification explores whether the likelihood of inclusion of GRR is affected by organizational factors that describe IDB investments in gender mainstreaming (such as using gender consultants, setting targets, publications, and gender learning events). Year is used as a continuous variable to see if GRRs are more likely in later years than earlier years. Since the outcome variable is dichotomous, the d-probit model is used instead of OLS to measure the effects of treatment.

Regression model:  $GRR = \rho + \sigma \text{ Pubs} + \delta \text{ Events} + \gamma \text{ Genconsultant} + \pi \text{ target} + \Omega \text{ Year} + \mu$

Regression 2:

The second specification uses GAP2 as a time variable instead of year. GAP2 is a (0,1) dummy variable, and takes the value of 1 for years under the GAP2 period (2014-2016) and 0 for years before that. Additionally, country specific factors that could affect the demand for gender mainstreaming (such as natural disasters, percentage of women in ministerial positions) are added to the specification.

Regression model:  $GRR = \rho + \sigma \text{ Pubs} + \delta \text{ Events} + \gamma \text{ Genconsultant} + \pi \text{ target} + \Omega \text{ Year} + \alpha \text{ Minister} + \beta \text{ Disaster} + \mu$

Regression 3:

The third specification adds in other IDB specific variables that can have an effect on the likelihood of GRR being included, that is the Social Sector bivariate variable.

Regression model:  $GRR = \rho + \sigma \text{ Pubs} + \delta \text{ Events} + \gamma \text{ Genconsultant} + \pi \text{ target} + \Omega \text{ GAP2} + \alpha \text{ Minister} + \beta \text{ Disaster} + \varphi \text{ Socialsect} + \mu$

Regression 4:

For the fourth specification, the same variables as regression 3 are used, for the time period of 2014-2016 (GAP 2 period).