

IDB COVID-19 Response Projects and Gender Integration

Shelby Bourgault, Kelsey Ross, and Megan O'Donnell

Abstract

This paper aims to determine the extent to which gender was considered in the Inter-American Development Bank's (IDB) operations aimed at responding to the COVID pandemic and associated economic crisis. Using keywords to identify COVID response projects, we found 264 projects approved between March 1, 2020, and July 31, 2021 for our analysis. We found that 135 projects (51 percent) had publicly available project documents for analysis, and of these, 32 projects (24 percent) included gender-focused indicators in their results frameworks. Most gender indicators focus on women as participants of social protection programs or as owners of small- and medium-sized enterprises. Our recommendations to the IDB include increasing transparency by publishing more project documents and ensuring gender indicators are included in projects' results frameworks across sectors. This project builds on previous analysis of gender integration in COVID response projects at the World Bank, Asian Development Bank, and African Development Bank.

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Introduction

CGD’s COVID-19 Gender and Development Initiative seeks to gather evidence on the gendered impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic in order to ensure policy responses to the crisis reach and benefit women and girls.¹ Research from around the world has shown that women have been hit hardest by the pandemic and economic crisis, suffering major setbacks in employment and entrepreneurship and shouldering more unpaid work than before. Our initiative focuses on low- and middle-income countries, where the impacts may be most damaging but where research is still lacking.

The initiative focuses on three research questions:

- What are the gendered impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and economic crisis?
- What are donors and policymakers doing in response to the crisis?
- What else is needed?

In response to the second question, our previous analysis of World Bank, Asian Development Bank, and African Development Bank response efforts in the areas of economic development, social protection, and health found that, overall, more could be done to ensure that COVID-19 response projects would equitably reach and benefit people regardless of gender.² These institutions were initially chosen because of their large lending portfolios in low- and lower-middle income countries. Recognizing the massive impact of the crisis on Latin American and Caribbean countries, we now broaden our scope to include the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and interrogate the extent to which a focus on gender equality has been incorporated in the IDB’s COVID-19 response.

Methodology

Our search was conducted in July 2021 using the IDB’s database of projects, which can be found on the IDB website.³ We examined all projects approved between March 1, 2020 and July 31, 2021, including those that were still being prepared. Projects were screened to determine whether they focused on COVID response/recovery, with each project title and objective screened for keywords “COVID-19,” “pandemic,” “crisis,” “recovery,” and “response.” All projects with objectives aimed either at direct pandemic response or economic recovery were included. The database contains the title, project objective, IDB funding amount, country,

¹ For information about the initiative, see www.cgdev.org/project/covid-gender-initiative.

² Megan O’Donnell, Mayra Buvinic, Charles Kenny, Shelby Bourgault, and George Yang. 2021. “Promoting Women’s Economic Empowerment in the COVID-19 Context.” CGD Working Paper 575, www.cgdev.org/publication/promoting-womens-economic-empowerment-covid-19-context; Brian Webster, Alan Gelb, Megan O’Donnell, and Shelby Bourgault. 2021. “Gender in the MDB Social Protection Response to the COVID-19 Pandemic.” CGD Note. www.cgdev.org/sites/default/files/Gender-MDB-social-protection-response-covid.pdf; Carleigh Krubiner, Megan O’Donnell, Julia Kaufman, and Shelby Bourgault. 2021. “Addressing the COVID-19 Crisis’s Indirect Health Impacts for Women and Girls.” CGD Working Paper 577, www.cgdev.org/publication/addressing-covid-19-crisis-indirect-health-impacts-women-and-girls.

³ IDB Projects, <https://www.iadb.org/en/projects>.

and sector of every project, and for those with project documents available,⁴ we record any gender-focused indicators and targets contained in the project results framework. We define gender-focused indicators and targets as those which specifically mention men, women, girls, and boys, those that are sex- or gender-disaggregated, and those related to gender-focused project activities (e.g., an indicator capturing the number of gender trainings conducted through a project). For this analysis, targets are indicators that have a stated goal attached to them (such as a target number of cash transfer recipients). Below, when we reference “gender indicators,” these are inclusive of those with a specific target.

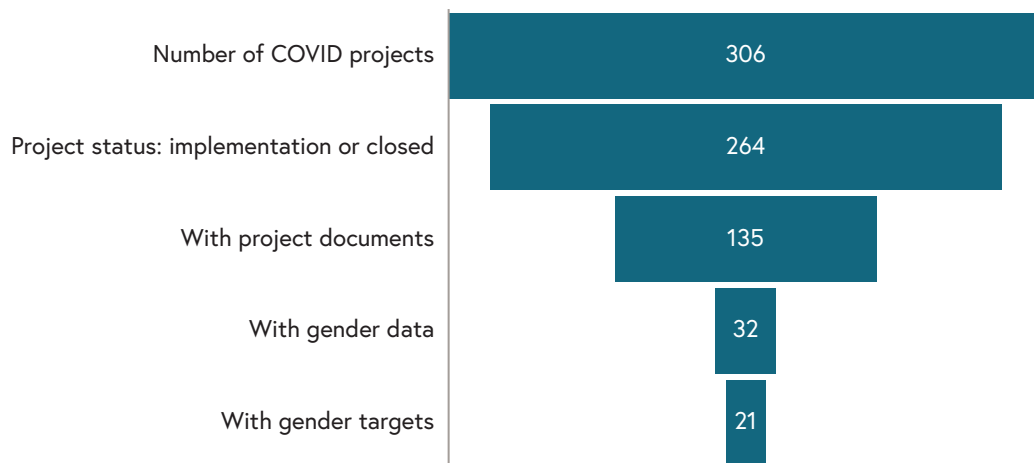
Results

Summary of gender integration in IDB COVID response efforts

Our search yielded 306 IDB COVID response projects out of a total of 1,083 projects during this period. Of these, 264 projects were either being implemented or had closed and could be reasonably expected to have documents publicly available for analysis. Only 135 (51 percent) have publicly available project documents. Of the projects with documents, 32 (24 percent) include gender-related indicators or targets, and just 6 (4 percent) call for some form of intersectional data, whether related to age, disability status, migrant status, or other demographic characteristics.

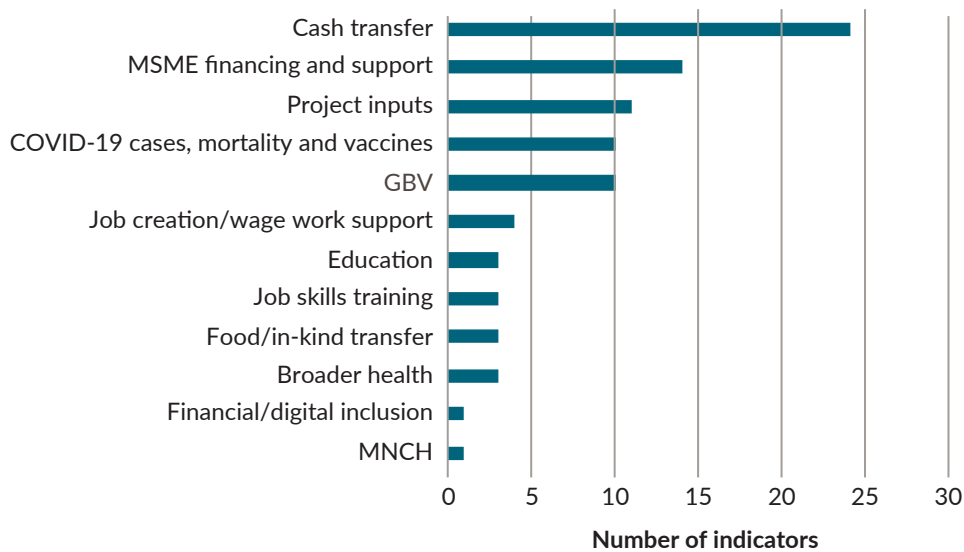
In total, we find 87 gender-related indicators (including those with stated targets) across 32 projects. These indicators are split between results frameworks, which measure intended outcomes of the project, and output frameworks, which measure the activities and outputs of the project. About half of these indicators (43) fall in the latter category and include indicators related to developing gender-sensitive manuals, trainings, among other program outputs.

Figure 1. IDB’s COVID response projects and gender integration (March 2020–July 2021)



⁴ For purposes of this analysis, “project documents” include either loan proposals or a combination of technical cooperation document and a results matrix. Where documents were not publicly accessible, we do not count the project as having documentation. Where project results frameworks were only available in Spanish, they are translated and included in analysis.

Figure 2. Number of gender-focused indicators by topic



We find 21 projects (16 percent of those with documents) setting gender-related targets, such as a target that aims for 20 percent of working capital loans for MSMEs to be directed at women-owned businesses, or for 42.9 percent of women job-seekers served by a job placement system to obtain quality jobs. Of all 20 projects with gender-related targets, 11 aim to ensure that women access project benefits alongside men, but only three projects include gender-focused targets where the goal is to reach at least 50 percent women.

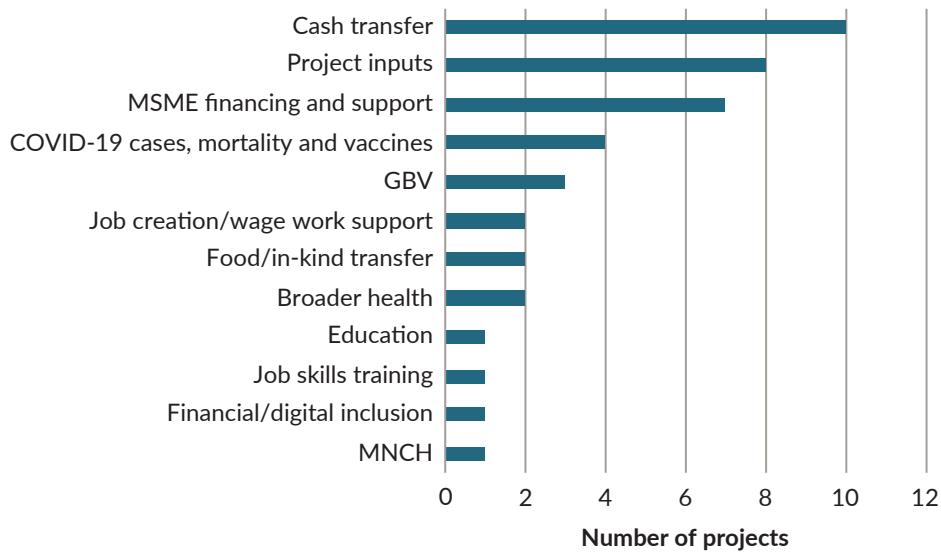
For a full list of gender-focused indicators, including those with targets, see Appendix 1.

Divided into topics, most gender-specific indicators are focused on capturing the percentage of women (or particular groups of women) among recipients of cash transfers. This category includes indicators from the Support for Vulnerable Populations Affected by Coronavirus in Trinidad and Tobago project, which measures the number of households in the rosters of social protection programs, gender-disaggregated by recipient, and the Emergency Support Program for Vulnerable Populations Affected by Coronavirus in Brazil, which measures the number of women heads of household without spouses who are recipients of Bolsa Familia. Many indicators also focus on financing for women-owned MSMEs, case counts and mortality of COVID-19 by gender, and gender-based violence. An example of the latter comes from the Programme to Support the Health System Strengthening of The Bahamas, which measures the percentage of victims of domestic violence who receive in-person counseling services.

Figure 3 shows the number of projects that include a gender-focused indicator by topic.⁵ As before, projects most often contain gender-specific indicators related to social protection and MSME financing. The main difference here is that there are fewer projects with GBV and COVID-19 related gender indicators, reflecting that these indicators are clustered in a smaller number of projects.

⁵ Projects may contain gender-related indicators under more than one topic.

Figure 3. Number of projects with gender-focused indicators by topic



Timeline analysis

As the pandemic hit Latin America and the Caribbean in early 2020, the IDB responded quickly with an initial surge of projects to mitigate the impacts of the crisis. From March to December 2020, 204 projects were approved, followed by a lull during the first six months of 2021 and another smaller uptick in project approvals later in 2021. Though very few projects had published project documents as of July 2021, there are encouraging signs that the integration of gender-focused indicators into projects has improved over time. During 2020, projects with gender-focused indicators represented only 19 percent of total projects with publicly available documents, but beginning in 2021, 44 percent of projects with project documents include gender-focused indicators and targets, signaling that gender integration has improved over time.

Figure 4. Number of COVID response projects by approval date

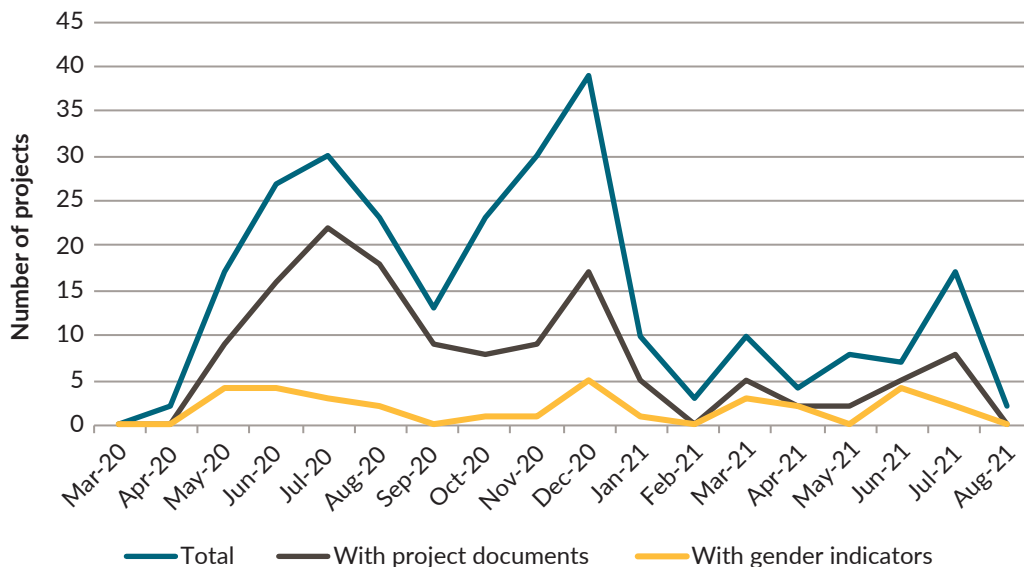
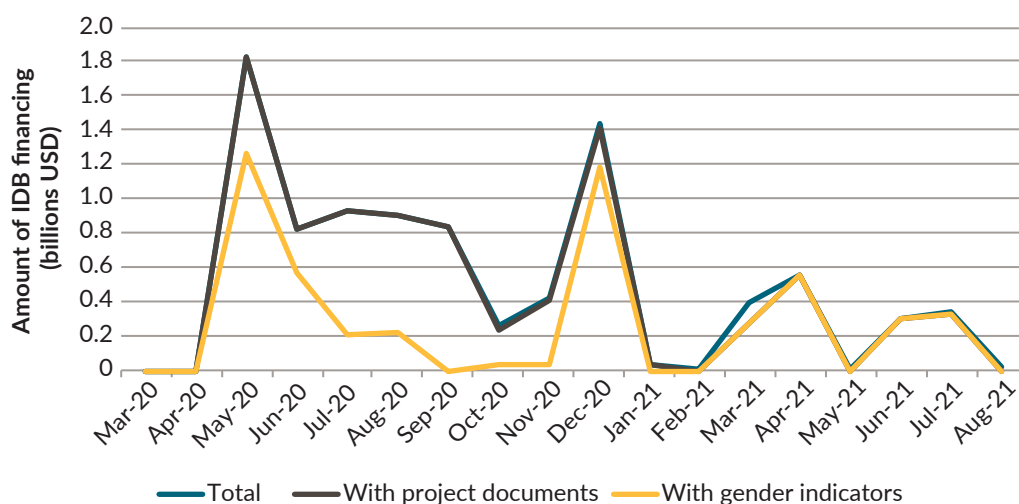


Figure 5. Amount of COVID response financing by approval date



The number of projects with publicly available documents and with gender-focused indicators is just 10 percent of the total sample of COVID response projects we reviewed, but the size of these projects is comparatively large. As reflected in Figure 5, projects with gender-focused indicators made up 69 percent of financing during the initial surge of COVID response efforts (March–June 2020), as well as nearly all projects since the end of 2020. The exception to this trend is the period between July and November 2020, when projects with gender-focused indicators tapered off while overall funding levels remained higher. It is important to note though that this graphic only represents funding to projects with gender indicators and targets; it does not represent the amount of funding allocated to gender-related project activities.

Geography and income-level analysis

The largest proportion of projects are regional projects (32 percent), followed by those in Brazil (8 percent, or 25 projects), Colombia (6 percent, or 19 projects), and Peru (5 percent, or 16 projects). Venezuela is the only IDB client country where there have been no IDB COVID response projects.

Brazil also has the largest number of country-specific IDB projects with publicly available project documents (11), followed by Ecuador with seven projects, and Uruguay, Colombia, and Peru each with six projects. Of the 99 regional projects, 39 percent have published project documents.

Figure 6. COVID response projects by country (all projects)

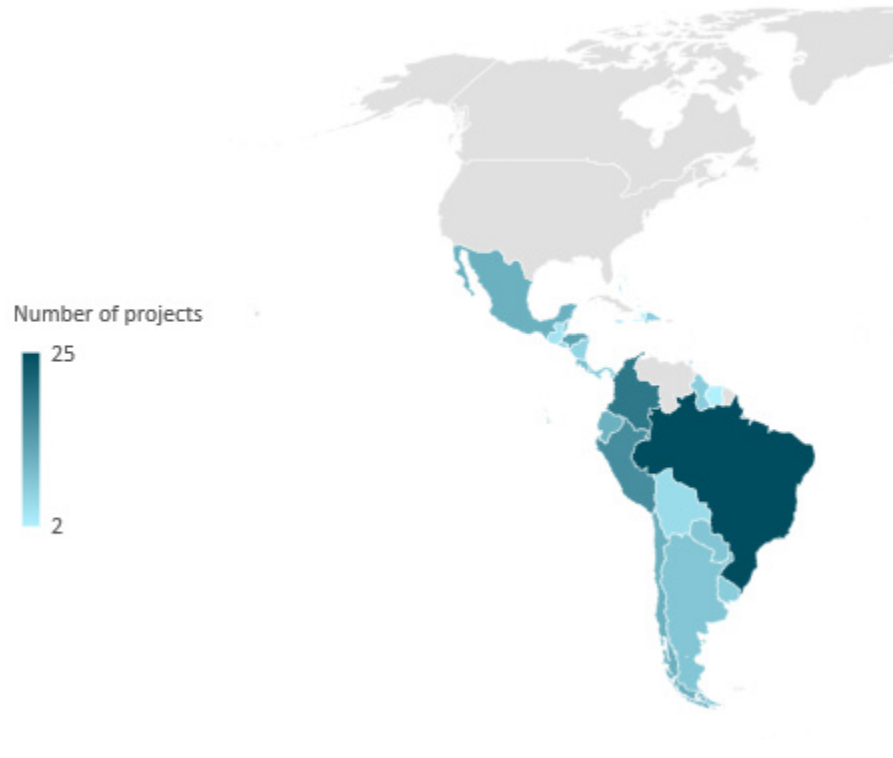
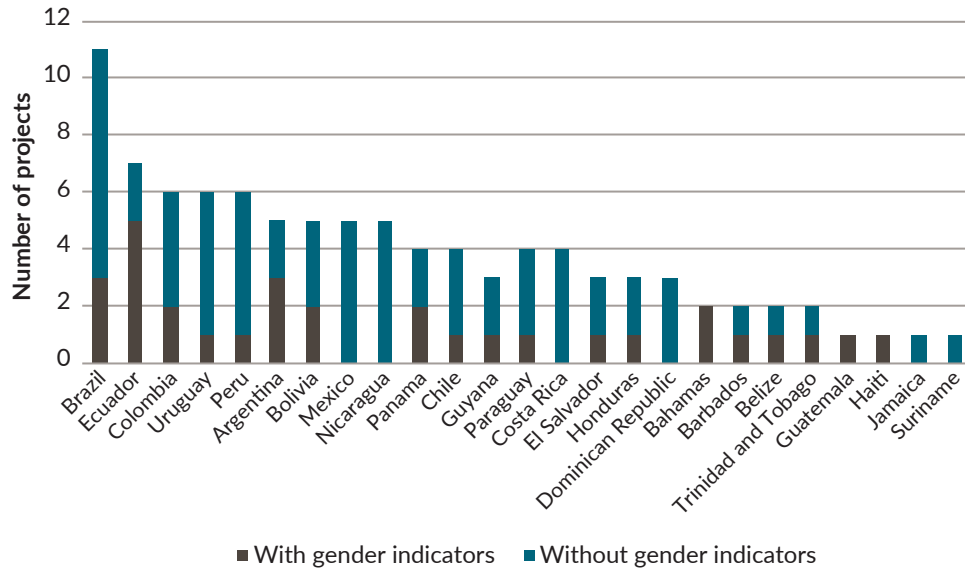


Figure 7. COVID response projects by country (projects with project documents)



Figure 8. COVID response projects with gender indicators by country (projects with project documents)



Although Brazil has the largest number of COVID response projects with project documents, only 3 projects include gender-related indicators or targets. In contrast, all IDB projects with published documents in Guatemala and Haiti include gender-related indicators. None of the projects in Mexico, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Jamaica, or Suriname include gender indicators or targets in their results matrices.

Figure 9. Projects by country income group (all projects)

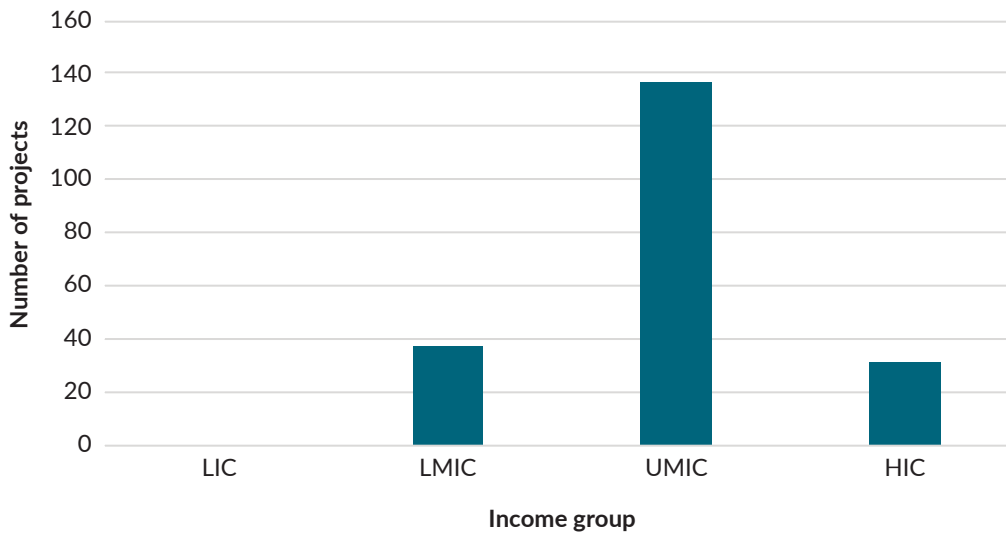
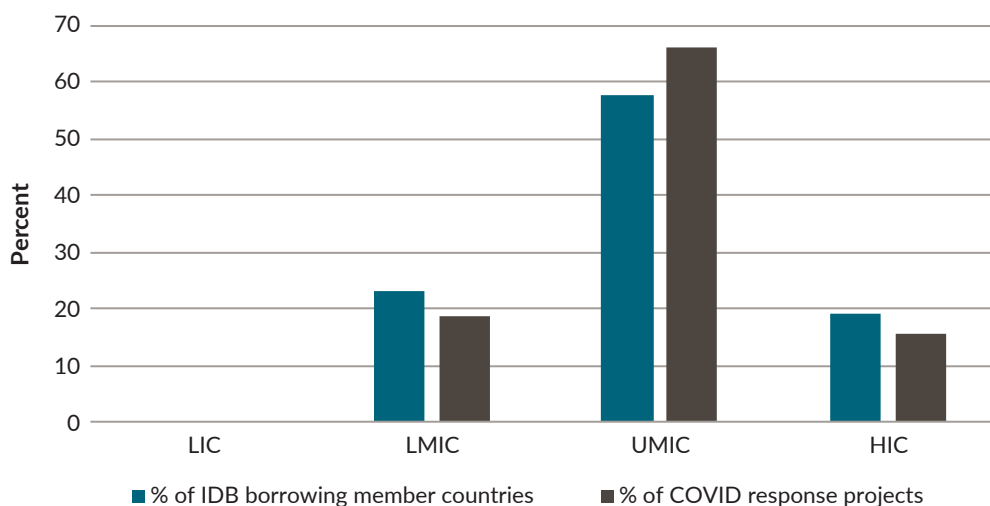


Figure 10. Percent of COVID response projects by country income group (all projects)



Most projects (137) are in upper-middle income countries, and an additional 32 projects are in high-income countries, with only 38 projects (18 percent of our total sample in specific countries) in lower-middle income countries.⁶ This allocation is reflective of lower-middle income countries’ proportion in the IDB’s lending portfolio (23 percent). As part of its mandate, the IDB has also committed to delivering at least 35 percent of annual lending volume to a list of 19 “small and vulnerable” countries in the region.⁷ The Bank has exceeded this target in their COVID response efforts, with about 50 percent of IDB financing going towards these 19 countries.

Figure 11 reflects that projects with publicly-available documents are also in mostly upper-middle income countries (64 percent of all projects with documents in specific countries), followed by 20 percent in lower-middle income countries and 17 percent in high-income countries. The majority of projects across income categories do not include gender-focused indicators and targets, consistent with our finding of 24 percent of all projects with proposals including gender indicators and targets.

The picture remains largely unchanged when we consider the total amount of funding across all COVID response projects by income group. Figure 12 reflects that upper-middle income countries also received the largest share of IDB financing to specific countries (about 77 percent), while lower-middle income countries received 15 percent, followed by high-income countries at 8 percent. Though we can see both the number of projects and the amount of IDB financing that went to each country, we do not yet have any information about the magnitude of the impacts of these projects.

⁶ No countries in Latin America and the Caribbean are classified as low-income countries, so naturally this category turns up zero projects in our analysis.

⁷ Full list of small and vulnerable countries: Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, and Uruguay. See <https://www.iadb.org/en/about-us/borrowing-member-countries#:~:text=On%20the%20basis%20of%20their,%2C%20Paraguay%2C%20Peru%20and%20Suriname.>

Figure 11. Projects with gender indicators by country income group (projects with project documents)

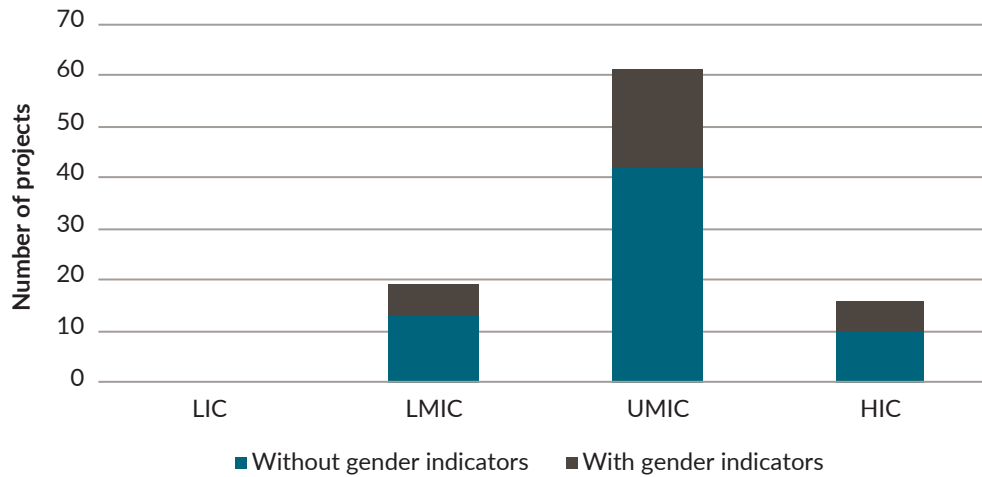
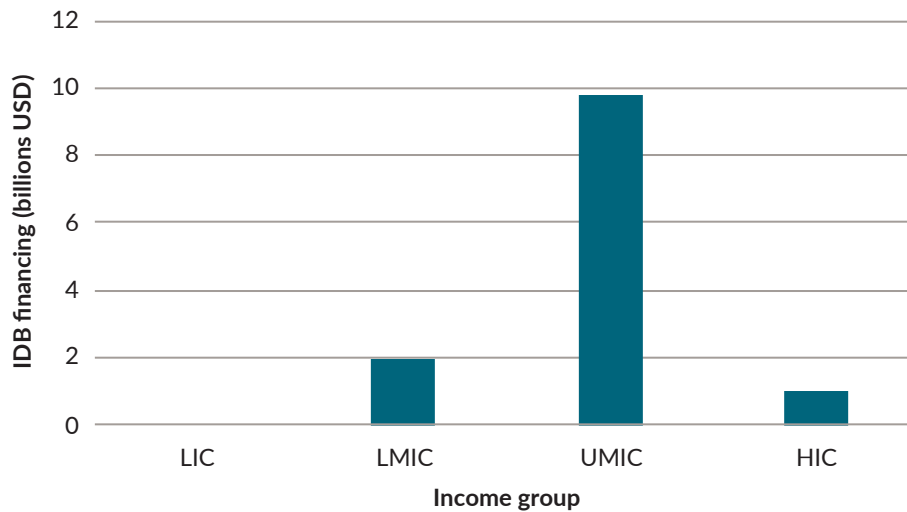
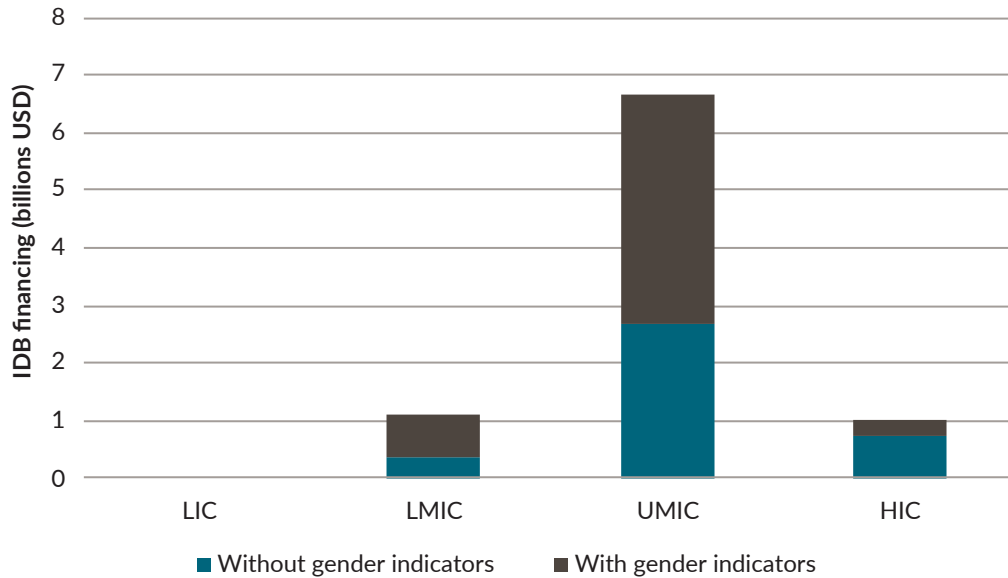


Figure 12. Amount of IDB funding by country income group (all projects)



Reviewing projects with public documents available, we see that the majority of financing to projects in middle-income countries includes gender-focused indicators, while the majority of funding to projects in high-income countries does not. This may be due to the type of project financed in each category. Proportionally more projects in high-income countries (50 percent) are categorized as either financial markets projects or focused on reform and modernization of the state, while the majority of projects in lower-middle income countries (52 percent) are categorized as health or social investment projects. It may be ostensibly easier to integrate gender into the latter categories, but it is no less important to integrate it into the former as well.

Figure 13. Amount of funding and inclusion of gender indicators by country income group (projects with project documents)



Sectoral and investment type analysis

Using the IDB’s sectoral categories, we find that health (55 projects, 18 percent), reform/modernization of the state (48 projects, 16 percent), social investment (42 projects, 14 percent), and financial markets (38 projects, 12 percent) are the most common sectors represented in our sample.

For projects with project documents, we find that the majority fall into four sectors—reform/modernization of the state (24 projects, 18 percent), followed by social investment (23 projects, 17 percent), health (23 projects, 17 percent) and financial markets (20 projects, 15 percent).

Although 18 percent of projects with documents are related to reform and modernization of the state, none of these include gender indicators or targets in the results matrices. On the other hand, about half of social investment projects and private firm/SME projects include gender indicators or targets. Notably, none of the education projects with results matrices include gender indicators.

Figure 14. COVID response projects by IDB sector (all projects)

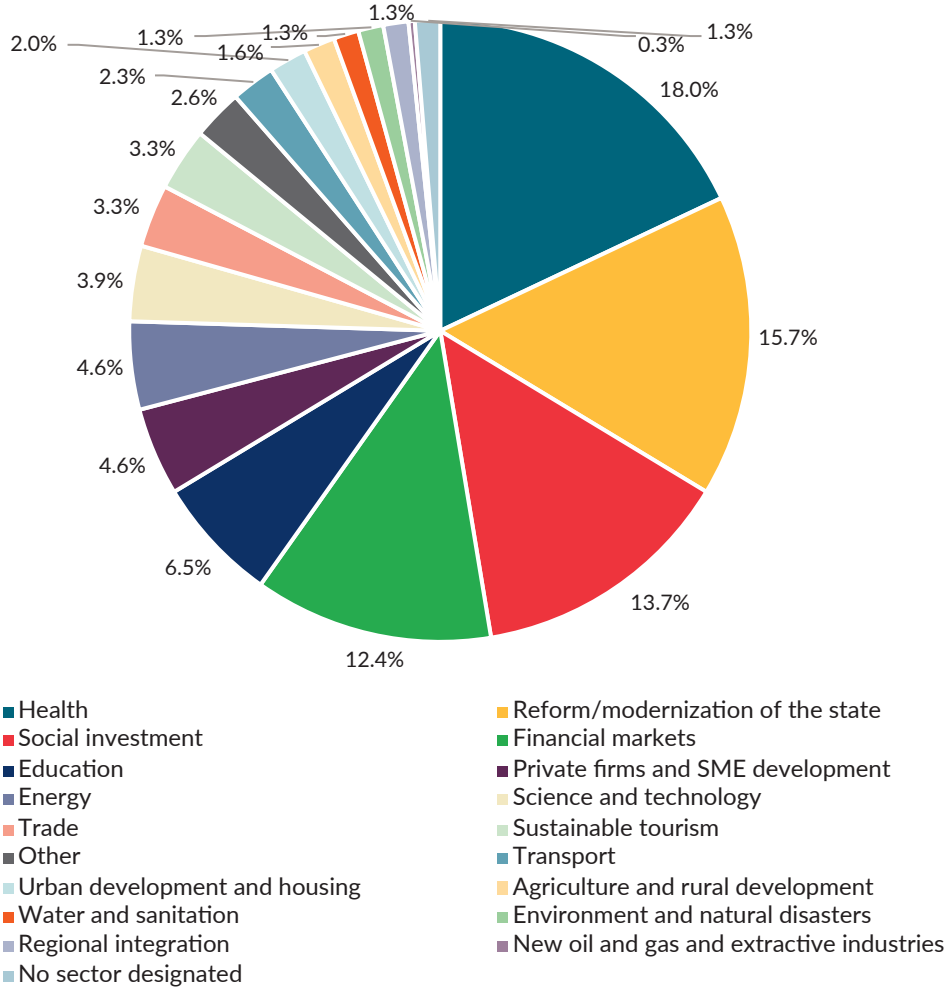


Figure 15. COVID response projects by IDB sector (projects with project documents)

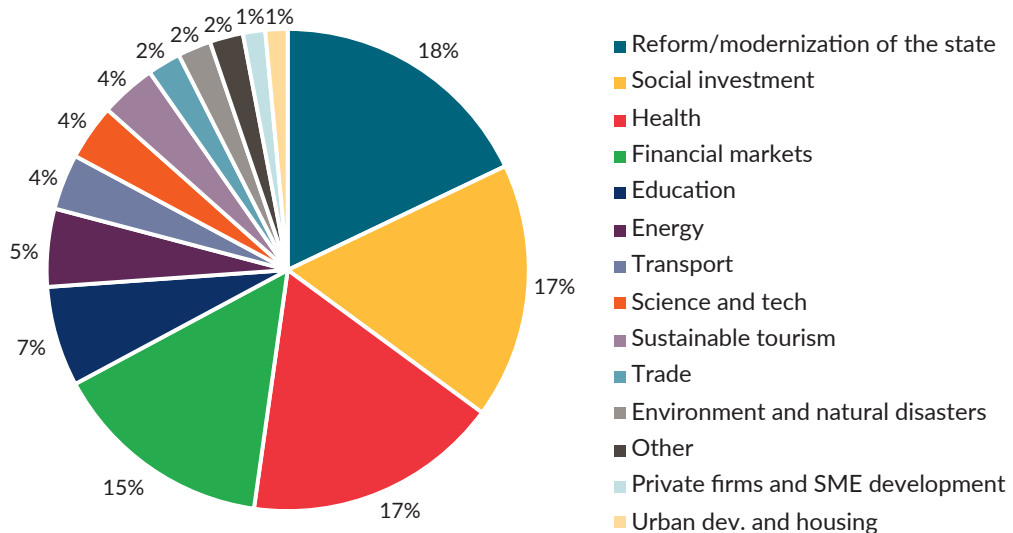


Figure 16. Projects by IDB sector with a gender focus (projects with project documents)

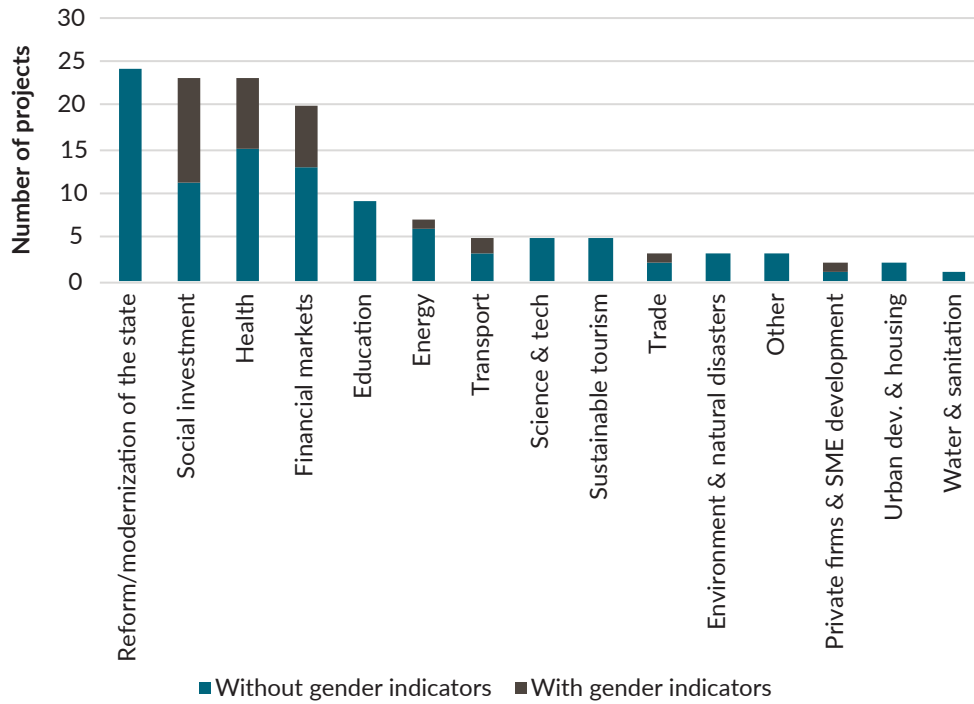
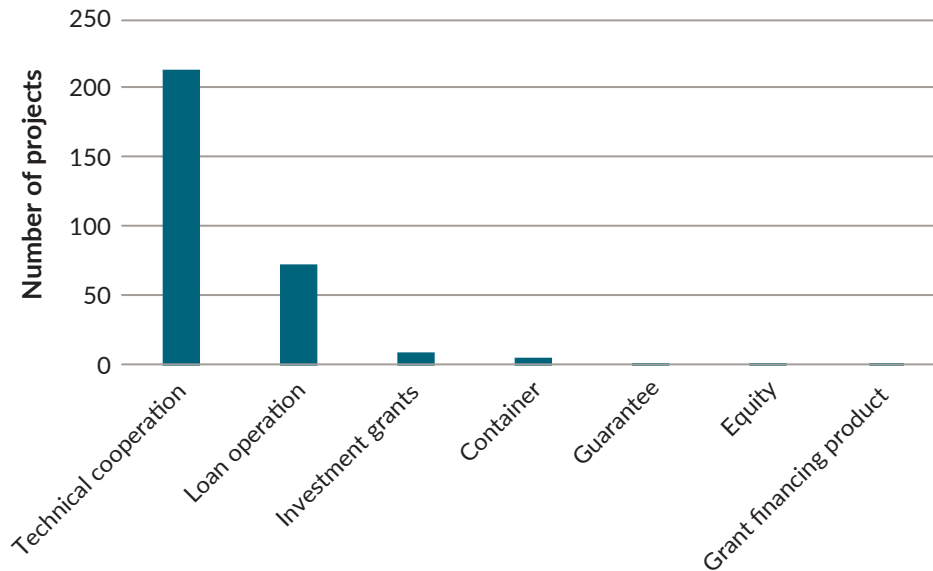
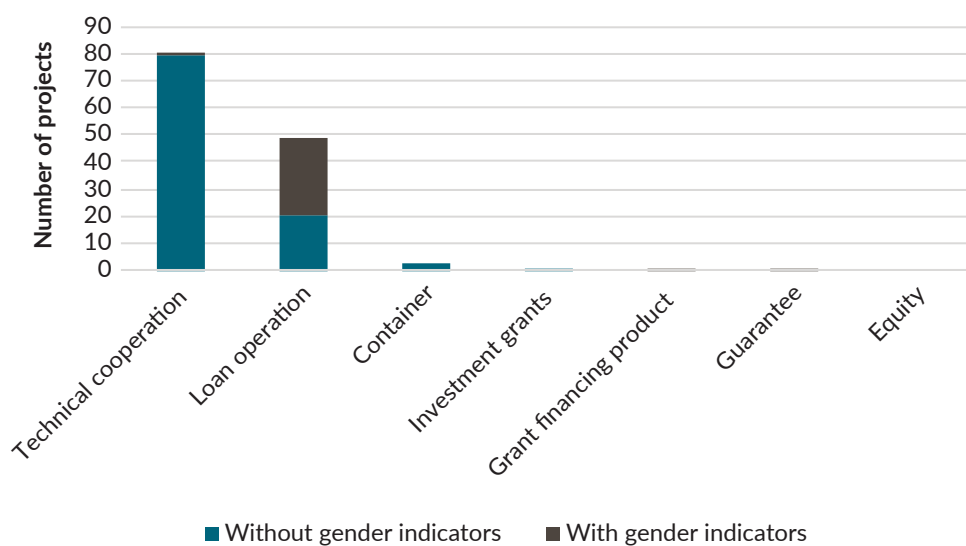


Figure 17. Type of investment (all projects)



Finally, our analysis shows that the majority of COVID response projects (70 percent) fell under the category of technical cooperation, with loan operations accounting for an additional 24 percent overall. Figure 18, showing all projects with publicly available documents, reflects that the majority of loan operations, grant financing products, and guarantees included gender indicators, whereas containers and investment grants did not. Of all the technical cooperation projects, only one included gender indicators in its results framework.

Figure 18. Type of investment with a gender focus (projects with project documents)



Conclusions and recommendations

Our analysis reflects a number of key trends in the IDB’s COVID response efforts and the extent to which a focus on gender equality has been prioritized, as well as opportunities for improvement going forward.

Few documents are available for analysis. Of the 264 projects that we identified as both responsive to COVID-19 and either currently being implemented or completed, only 51 percent had publicly available project documents including results matrices as of July 31, 2021. In the absence of detailed project documents, it is not possible to properly assess the extent to which gender considerations have been incorporated into crisis response efforts. Now a year and a half into the pandemic, most project documents should be available, particularly for the multitude of projects that have been fully implemented and are already closed. For comparison, similar analysis of World Bank, African Development Bank, and Asian Development Bank COVID response efforts during 2020 (March–December) found that about 73 percent of projects had published project documents with sufficient information to analyze.

Of the projects with publicly available loan proposals, just 24 percent incorporated gender-focused indicators and/or targets into their results frameworks. These indicators largely relate to women as recipients of cash transfers and financing for MSMEs. Very few projects set targets reflecting a goal for women to represent an equal or greater proportion of project participants compared to men. The projects that do incorporate gender indicators do so at two levels, the first being output-level indicators (such as design and implementation of a gender-sensitive job training program), and the second being outcome-level indicators (such as number of women served by the job training program with quality jobs after participation). Compared to other multilateral development banks, however, the IDB is lagging in incorporating gender indicators. From March–December 2020, the World Bank, ADB and AfDB collectively published 142 appraisal documents for COVID response projects, of which about 65 percent included gender indicators and targets.

The majority of IDB COVID response efforts (both in number of projects and level of financing) went to upper-middle income countries, with high-income countries and lower-middle income countries receiving similar amounts to each other. Excluding regional projects (which make up about a third of all IDB's COVID response projects), 65 percent of all projects and 77 percent of financing went to upper-middle income countries, even though these countries make up only 58 percent of IDB's list of borrowing countries. This outsized amount to UMICs may be due to disproportionate impacts of COVID-19 in these countries. Lower-middle income countries make up 23 percent of IDB's list of borrowing countries but only received 19 percent of projects and only 15 percent of financing. However, the bank has committed to delivering at least 35 percent of annual lending volume to a list of 19 "small and vulnerable" countries in the region. The Bank has exceeded this target in their COVID response efforts, with about 50 percent of COVID response financing going towards these 19 countries.

Finally, projects within certain sectors seem to be more likely to incorporate gender-focused indicators and targets—social investment in particular. Half of all social investment projects dealing with COVID response incorporated at least one gender-focused indicator, as did half of projects related to private firms and SMEs. By contrast, projects related to reform and modernization of the state and financial markets were less likely to include gender indicators. Going forward, project teams should be encouraged to reflect on how projects in all sectors can serve to narrow or exacerbate gender gaps.

Appendix 1. List of gender-focused indicators and targets

Country	Project	Indicator	Target
Argentina	Support for Vulnerable Populations through the Argentine Plan to Combat Hunger amid the COVID-19 Pandemic	Output Indicators	
		Food transfer card transfers to pregnant women	70,678
		IT platform for updating data, including gender and diversity considerations on Tarjeta Alimentar beneficiary households operational	N/A
Argentina	Global Credit Program for Reactivation of the Productive Sector	Results Indicators	
		Proportion of lending to women-run MSMEs in the MSME financing portfolio	20%
Argentina	Immediate Public Health Response Project in the context of the COVID-19 Pandemic to contain, control and mitigate its effect in health service provision in Argentina	Output Indicators	
		National Health Surveillance System (SNVS) strengthened and able to produce epidemiological bulletins for specific population groups, with a gender perspective	N/A
		Municipios per year that receive transfers against fulfillment of milestones related to implementation of local communication plans on risk and prevention (healthy habits), with a gender and diversity perspective	N/A
Bahamas	Programme to Support the Health System Strengthening of The Bahamas	Results Indicators	
		Mortality rate of cardiovascular disease, gender- and age-disaggregated	N/A
		% of personnel trained that is certified to provide care according to protocol to gender-based violence victims	80%
		% of victims of domestic violence receiving tele-health counseling services	70%
		% of victims of domestic violence receiving in-person counseling services	70%
		Number of beneficiaries of new and retrofitted clinics with enhanced resilience to natural hazards and climate change, gender-disaggregated	25,054 men, 24,249 women.
		Output Indicators	
		Number of health networks with tele-mental health services for victims of domestic violence implemented	3
		Primary care clinics with services for victims of domestic violence implemented	5

Bahamas	Program to support the Health Sector to Contain and Control Coronavirus and to Mitigate its effects in Service Provision	Results Indicators	
		Number of people in the prioritized groups who have been vaccinated against COVID-19, gender-disaggregated	N/A
		Output Indicators	
Barbados	Global Credit Program for Safeguarding the Productive Sectors and Employment	Results Indicators	
		Proportion of women's MSMEs in the productive MSME financing portfolio	20% of total resources
		Output Indicators	
Belize	Support to Safety Nets for Vulnerable Populations Affected by Coronavirus in Belize	Output Indicators	
		Adult individuals (aged 18+) not formerly employed, receiving pension, or transfers from the Building Opportunities for Our Social Transformation (BOOST) that receive support from the Unemployment Relief program, gender-disaggregated	9,250 overall
		Individuals that receive cash transfers from the Unemployment Relief Program, being formerly formal workers (active insured persons), gender-disaggregated	17,178 overall
Bolivia	Global Credit Program for Safeguarding the Productive Fabric and Employment in Bolivia	Results Indicators	
		Proportion of the relevant working capital financing portfolio reaching women led MSMEs through the financial intermediaries participating in the program	30%
		Output Indicators	
		Amount issued to women-led MSMEs for working capital financing under the program	\$26 million

Bolivia	Support for Vulnerable Populations Affected by Coronavirus	Results Indicators	
		Renta Dignidad beneficiaries who receive special transfers (Canasta Familiar) as part of the strategy to address the impacts of COVID-19	90%, disaggregated by gender
		Renta Dignidad beneficiaries who receive regular transfers during the immediate period and during the recovery from the crisis caused by coronavirus	95%, disaggregated by gender
		Output Indicators	
		Persons benefiting from Renta Dignidad who receive special transfers (Canasta Familiar)	745,000 people, disaggregated by gender
		Persons benefiting from Renta Dignidad who receive regular transfers during the months of the health emergency or recovery	745,000, disaggregated by gender
Brazil	Program for the Promotion of Local Development in the Southern Region (ProSul)	Output Indicators	
		BRDE gender initiatives manual implemented	N/A
Brazil	Global Credit Program for Safeguarding the Productive Fabric and Employment in the State of Espirito Santo	Results Indicators	
		Share of working capital loans for MSMEs originated by women out of the total MSME working capital portfolio	20%
		Output Indicators	
		Amount provided to finance working capital for MSMEs originated by women	\$6 million USD
Brazil	Emergency Support Program for vulnerable populations affected by Coronavirus	Results Indicators	
		Women heads of household (without spouses) who are beneficiaries of Bolsa Família receiving special transfers to contend with the impacts of COVID-19, as part of the Auxílio Emergencial program	32%
		Women heads of household (without spouses) receiving special transfers from the Auxílio Emergencial program who were not listed in the beneficiary rolls of Bolsa Família	11%
		Output Indicators	
		Transfers for Auxílio Emergencial made to women heads of household (without spouses) who are beneficiaries of Bolsa Família, as part of the project	N/A
		Special transfers for Auxílio Emergencial made to women heads of household (without spouses) who were not listed in the rolls of Bolsa Família beneficiaries, as part of the project	N/A

Chile	Program to Support a Fair, Clean and Sustainable Energy Transition	Results Indicators	
		Number of institutions joining the public-private plan to increase the workforce participation of women in the energy sector	64 Resolutions
		Output Indicators	
		Action plan 2019–2022 for the progressive workforce participation and job placement of more women in the energy sector	4
Colombia	Program for the Consolidation of Private Participation Schemes in Infrastructure	Resolutions incorporating technical evaluation criteria that promote gender equity	N/A
		Application form for organizations to join the Regional Civil Society Council includes a gender parity requirement	N/A
		Output Indicators	
		Guidelines, manuals, tools, indicators, or studies on experiences developed for strengthening strategies with regard to private participation projects, taking into account climate change, gender and diversity, and environmental and social considerations	4
Colombia	Program to support the Implementation of the New National Logistics Policy	Gender and diversity training	1
		Output Indicators	
		Conducted and disseminated the ENL (National Logistics Survey) (including data disaggregated by gender for the first time)	2
Ecuador	Support for Vulnerable Populations Affected by Coronavirus	Results Indicators	
		Relative share of families headed by women in the BDH and BDH with variable component	88%
Ecuador	Social Expenditure Protection and Employment Recovery Support Program	Output Indicators	
		Monthly transfers paid to families benefitting from the BDH and BDH with variable component, gender and ethnic group disaggregated	5,596,554
Ecuador	Social Expenditure Protection and Employment Recovery Support Program	Results Indicators	
		Public polices and business programs or practices furthering gender-based economic equality promoted through the GPI action plan	3
		Resolution approved by the Economic and Productive Sector Cabinet, chaired by the MEF, including the creation of the Gender Parity Initiative	N/A

Ecuador	Support to the financing of the purchase of COVID-19 vaccines	Results Indicators	
		Number of deaths caused by COVID-19, gender-disaggregated	N/A
		Number of confirmed COVID-19 cases, gender-disaggregated	N/A
Ecuador	Support to the provision of health and social protection services in the context of the pandemic of the coronavirus COVID-19	Output Indicators	
		Number of maternal health patients referred to private sector (patients, female)	7,648
		Households receiving extraordinary transfers that were not participating in existing transfer programs, but appear in the information systems (Social Registration Form), gender-disaggregated	N/A
Ecuador	Global Credit Program for Safeguarding the Productive Fabric and Employment	Results Indicators	
		Proportion of short-term loans to women-owned microenterprises and small businesses in the CONAFIPS portfolio	50%
		Output Indicators	
		Number of guarantee transactions in the program to finance working capital for women-owned microenterprises and small businesses	N/A
		Number of transactions in the program to finance working capital for women-owned microenterprises and small businesses	N/A
El Salvador	Immediate Public Health Response to Contain and Control Coronavirus and Mitigate its Effect on Service Delivery in El Salvador	Results Indicators	
		Percentage of prioritized hospitals with specialized institutional units for women, comments	100%
		Specialized institutional units for women at prioritized hospitals	6
		Output Indicators	
		Number of specialized institutional units for women strengthened at hospitals in departments with the highest prevalence of sexual violence	6
		Healthcare personnel trained in addressing violence against women	300
Guatemala	Support to vulnerable populations affected by COVID-19	Results Indicators	
		Transfers paid to Bono Familia beneficiary households, gender-disaggregated	N/A

Guyana	Support to Safety Nets for Vulnerable Populations Affected by Coronavirus in Guyana	Results Indicators	
		Women beneficiaries of Old Age Pension Services or Public Assistance Program who receive support from the Survivors Advocates Program	350 women
		Public school students (Nursery to 11th grade) who benefit from distance learning lessons (Radio or TV) aligned with the consolidated curriculum (gender-disaggregated)	73,392 girls, 73,392 boys
		Students in public primary and secondary schools in the hinterland and riverine areas benefited with new textbooks (gender-disaggregated)	17,600 girls, 17,600 boys
		Students in public primary and secondary schools in the hinterland and riverine areas benefited with worksheets (gender-disaggregated)	17,600 girls, 17,600 boys
		Training course for Survivor Advocates implemented	N/A
		Number of case workers contracted for the Survivor Advocates Program within the MHSSS	35
		Transfers paid to beneficiaries of the Old Age Pension Service during the COVID-19 crisis, gender-disaggregated	59,000
		Transfers paid to beneficiaries of the Public Assistance program during the COVID-19 crisis, gender-disaggregated	29,000
Haiti	Safety Nets for Vulnerable People Affected by Coronavirus in Haiti	Output Indicator	
		Households that receive special transfers but were not listed in the transfer programs' beneficiary roster or information systems	30% of beneficiaries will be women
Honduras	Global Credit Program for Safeguarding the Productive Fabric and Employment	Output Indicators	
		Amount of financing issued to women's MSMEs for financing working capital	N/A
		Number of loans or guarantees issued to women's MSMEs for financing working capital	N/A

Panama	Immediate Public Health Response to Contain and Control Coronavirus and Mitigate its Impact on Services	Results Indicators	
		Number of deaths caused by COVID-19, disaggregated by age groups and sex	N/A
		Confirmed COVID-19 cases, disaggregated by age groups and sex	N/A
		Number of persons in the prioritized groups vaccinated against COVID-19. Observations: The indicator will be disaggregated in the reports by health region and by: (i) healthcare providers and security forces; (ii) persons older than 60 and pregnant women; (iii) persons with risk factors (chronic illnesses, disabilities); (iv) teaching professionals; (v) persons ages 16 to 59 with no risk factors; (vi) population living in the indigenous regions	N/A
Panama	Global Credit Program for Promoting the Sustainability and Economic Recovery of Panama	Results Indicators	
		Percentage of program resources allocated to finance women's MSMEs	32%
Paraguay	Program to Promote the Development of Skills for Employment in the Framework of Workforce Restructuring in Post-COVID-19 Paraguay and the Protection of Workers' Rights	Results Indicators	
		Female job-seekers served by the job placement system who obtain quality jobs	43.9%
		Male job-seekers served by the job placement system who obtain quality jobs	41.4%
		Women certified through training courses for nontraditional occupations designed by the program	500
		Output Indicators	
		Pilot project for training women for employment in nontraditional sectors designed	N/A
Pilot project for training women for employment in nontraditional sectors implemented	N/A		

Peru	Reform Program to Support Economic Recovery and Competitiveness	Output Indicators	
		Guideline setting forth the design and execution mechanism of a competitive process for human capital formation for microenterprise and small business digitalization, incorporating gender considerations	N/A
		Gender-based digital divide, defined as the likelihood that women will access digital technologies in the bidding process to support the formation of human capital for microenterprise and small business digitalization, which incorporates gender considerations (%)	N/A
Regional	Support for the Preparation of Transport Projects Aimed at Employment and Economic Recovery in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC)	Output Indicators	
		Gender assessment completed	1
Trinidad and Tobago	Support for Vulnerable Populations Affected by Coronavirus in Trinidad and Tobago	Results Indicators	
		Number of households in the rosters of social protection programs that receive emergency cash transfers from the Food Support Program as part of the strategy to counter the impacts of COVID-19, gender-disaggregated by beneficiary	N/A
		Number of individuals in the rosters of social protection programs that receive emergency cash transfers as part of the strategy to counter the impacts of COVID-19, gender-disaggregated by beneficiary	N/A
		Number of new temporary beneficiary households of the Food Support Programme, admitted as part of the strategy to counter the impacts of COVID19 because they lost informal labor income, gender-disaggregated by beneficiary	N/A

Uruguay	Emergency Support for Vulnerable Populations Affected by Coronavirus	Results Indicators	
		Households in the first and second income quintiles with women heads of household receiving extraordinary transfers	90%
		Women without formal jobs and not benefitting from preexisting social assistance programs receiving extraordinary transfers	30% of eligible women
		Women beneficiaries of the Emergency Food Basket program who had contact with the MIDES programs or services at some point	N/A
		Output Indicators	
		Extraordinary transfers of the TUS to households with women heads of household	N/A
		Extraordinary transfers of the AFAM-PE to households with women heads of household	N/A
		Transfers to women from the Emergency Food Basket program	N/A