

## Document for Non Reimbursable Technical Cooperation

### I. Basic Information for TC

▪ Country/Region:	REGIONAL
▪ TC Name:	Gender Disaggregated Data for Financial Inclusion II
▪ TC Number:	RG-T3855
▪ Team Leader/Members:	Fonseca, Daniel Fernando (IFD/CMF) Team Leader; Almeida Oleas, Natalia (LEG/SGO); Anazco Escobar, Gilda Maria (IFD/CMF); Aquino Aguirre, Ruth Natalia (CSC/CPR); Azar Barros, Karina (IFD/CMF); Balani, Hero Ranjit (CID/CBL); Cavazzoni Lima, Rafael (IFD/CMF); Demichelis, Jose Francisco (IFD/CMF); Dominguez, Joaquin J. (IFD/CMF); Marquez, Claudia M (IFD/CMF); Martinez Lopez, Cynthia Guadalupe (IFD/CMF); Rodriguez Cabrera, Luis Gaston (CSC/CUR); Saldana Galvez, Jorge Hernan (CAN/CPE); Sierra Gonzalez, Eduardo (IFD/CMF); Us Alvarez, Hugo Amador (SCL/GDI); Vila Saint-Etienne, Sara (LEG/SGO); Zarate Moreno, Ana Maria (IFD/CMF); Berdeja Suarez, Isabel
▪ Taxonomy:	Client Support
▪ Operation Supported by the TC:	.
▪ Date of TC Abstract authorization:	14 May 2021.
▪ Beneficiary:	Belize, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay <sup>1</sup>
▪ Executing Agency and contact name:	Inter-American Development Bank
▪ Donors providing funding:	OC Strategic Development Program for Institutions(INS)
▪ IDB Funding Requested:	US\$350,000.00
▪ Local counterpart funding, if any:	US\$0
▪ Disbursement period (which includes Execution period):	36 months
▪ Required start date:	15 November 2021.
▪ Types of consultants:	Individual and/or firm consultants
▪ Prepared by Unit:	IFD/CMF-Connectivity Markets and Finance Division
▪ Unit of Disbursement Responsibility:	IFD/CMF-Connectivity Markets and Finance Division
▪ TC included in Country Strategy (y/n):	y
▪ TC included in CPD (y/n):	n
▪ Alignment to the Update to the Institutional Strategy 2010-2020:	Social inclusion and equality; Productivity and innovation; Institutional capacity and rule of law; Gender equality

### II. Objectives and Justification of the TC

2.1 Improving Financial Inclusion (FI) has been prioritized across countries in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) and represents a key enabler of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals.<sup>2</sup> However, the challenge is prevalent in LAC since according to Global Findex, it is estimated that only 49% of women have access to a bank account, 11% save money, and barely 10% declare having access to credit, and gender gaps exists across all services.<sup>3</sup> In addition, a third of Micro, Small and Medium

<sup>1</sup> In addition to these countries, other borrowing member countries may participate in this project if so requested and the corresponding non-objection by the countries' liaison entity is obtained. The project team will upload the corresponding non-objections to the project's document folder.

<sup>2</sup> [Un Women, Gender and Sustainable Development Goals.](#)

<sup>3</sup> World Bank Findex 2017.

Enterprises (MSMEs) are owned or led by women, yet the financing gap affecting these businesses is estimated at US\$98 billion and less than 5% of women have access to credit to start or to grow their business.<sup>4</sup> Information from Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (CEPAL, by its Spanish acronym)<sup>5</sup> shows that Women MSMEs (WMSMEs) in LAC are more present in sectors where the COVID-19 crisis hit the most. Not only this exacerbated gender gaps, but also translated into more WMSMEs with financing needs that are not necessarily covered adequately by financial intermediaries.

- 2.2 Despite the importance of Women's FI, there is still a systematic lack of sex disaggregated data at the public and private sector level and from both the demand-side (data collected from users through household or other surveys), and the supply side (data from financial service providers).<sup>6</sup> A 2016 IDB Group supported survey of 100 banks in LAC found that only 28% of banks thought that the WSME market was unserved. In part, this is due to the lack of sex-disaggregated data on the WSME market.<sup>7</sup> Lack of data prevents an adequate or complete diagnosis of the constraints affecting women from a public policy perspective, while it also limits the design of programs and the evaluation of public interventions.<sup>8</sup> It also prevents the understanding of the business case for serving women as individuals and WMSMEs as a distinct segment with needs and preferences that require the design and implementation of specific approaches. Adequate data is thus crucial for both understanding this market opportunity, as well as women's preferences, participation, and behaviors in the use of financial services.<sup>9</sup>
- 2.3 In addition to bridging the gender data gap, public sectors institutions need to design, test and implement innovative initiatives that foster Women's FIs. For example, in Chile the financial regulator has been at the center of studying gender biases in credit decisions,<sup>10</sup> while FIRA, a National Development Bank (NDB) in Mexico was the first, with IDB support, to successfully issue a gender bond in the markets to improve financing for women-led projects in rural areas.<sup>11</sup> Also in Mexico, the regulator issued a policy modification to take into account women's best financial performance when calculating reserve.<sup>12</sup> Innovative initiatives, in turn, require a solid institutional framework to understand and respond to women's needs and strengthen capabilities to lead other ecosystem actors in this same path. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Bank has deepened its relationship with public institutions, and increased its response capacity to better serve vulnerable populations. This includes strengthening country dialogues with financial regulators and other public institutions in the front of gender, and more specifically, on sex-disaggregated data and innovative financial products.
- 2.4 **Aggregated Value.** Due to the importance of the operations carried out between the Bank and its country members in the front of sex-disaggregated data, a regional

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<sup>4</sup> IFC Finance Gap Database and World Bank Findex.

<sup>5</sup> [CEPAL, Genero y el COVID-19 en América Latina y el Caribe.](#)

<sup>6</sup> [United Nations' Secretary General Special Advocate for Inclusive Finance for Development, Policy Note on Gender-Disaggregated Data.](#)

<sup>7</sup> D'Alessio IROL, 2017. Tracking sobre la Predisposición de las Entidades Financieras de Latinoamérica y el Caribe para la Financiación de las Pequeñas y Medianas Empresas. Felaban, Multilateral Investment Fund, IDB Invest.

<sup>8</sup> [Data2X, Mapping Gender Data Gaps.](#)

<sup>9</sup> [Financial Alliance for Women, The Value of Sex-Disaggregated Data.](#)

<sup>10</sup> [Comisión para el Mercado Crediticio, Discriminación de Género en el Mercado de Crédito de Consumos.](#)

<sup>11</sup> [IDB, Financial Innovations to Support Women-Led Businesses.](#)

<sup>12</sup> [Regulatory modification, July 2021.](#)

Technical Cooperation (TC) “Gender Disaggregated Data for Financial Inclusion”, [ATN/FI-15070-RG](#), was designed in 2015 and successfully completed to enhance the generation and availability of gender-disaggregated data and intelligence in LAC. Some achievements from the previous TC are:<sup>13</sup> (i) the generation of guidelines for both supply and demand data; (ii) successfully transforming the capacity of Mexican regulators to collect, produce, publish, and utilize gender financial data-which became a global reference; and (iii) transforming the capacity of the NDB in Argentina in terms of gender data for enterprises and improve the program for women entrepreneurs. The current TC complements the previous one, and incorporates lessons learned in the sense that: (i) it will establish public-private dialogues in countries where sex-disaggregated data collection has yet not been done, since it was identified that to work with financial institutions in this front, it is necessary to have regulators onboard with the importance of collecting sex disaggregated data; (ii) it will increase the number of institutions in LAC that are prepared in gender lens investing; (iii) it will contemplate the design of innovative products and pilots, since the previous TC showed the effectiveness in terms of women’s financial access when institutions implemented innovative interventions to test their knowledge and ability to serve the women segment; and (iv) it will consider a more updated state of the art in the women’s FI ecosystem in terms of knowledge generation.

- 2.5 **Objective.** The objective of this operation is to improve FI of women and WMSMEs by supporting public sector efforts to improve the availability and use of disaggregated data as well as to adequately incorporate gender aspects in policies, programs, strategies, and other innovative initiatives in the financial sector. This objective would be achieved via: (i) strengthening institutional capabilities to collect sex-disaggregated data and serve women; (ii) testing pilots and innovative interventions with high potential of replication across LAC; and (iii) knowledge generation for public policies dissemination and best practices recommendations.
- 2.6 **Beneficiaries.** Beneficiaries from this TC will be public institutions from borrowing member countries with a direct role in the policymaking for a better disaggregation of data, as well as implementation of programs for better financing of Women MSMEs. Therefore, institutions participating<sup>14</sup> could be financial regulators, Central Banks, Ministries, NDBs, among others. NDBs in Central and South America have already manifested interest in participating in the activities of this TC, as well as a Central Bank in the Southern Cone, and a Women’s Ministry in an Andean country have already sent formal requests for participation in institutional strengthening activities. More IDB borrowing member countries will be added to the program on demand and depending

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<sup>13</sup> Detailed results of [ATN/FI-15070-RG](#): case study regarding Mexico’s experience in generating sex-disaggregated data was published by the IDB and disseminated officially by the Center for Global Development. The work and experience were disseminated in a regional event for Central America “Towards an analytical approach for women’s financial inclusion”. Thanks to the availability of supply-side sex-disaggregated data, Mexico and the IDB embarked in 2019 on a new initiative to exploit this data using Big data analysis to identify the financial paths of men and women in Mexico. The study is currently being published by the CNBV. In the case of Argentina, econometrical analysis of the survey data implemented in 2018 and in the generation of a paper, with respective recommendations. This paper presented novel evidence regarding gender issues in entrepreneurial credit in Argentina. During 2019 this TC supported the National Development Bank of El Salvador (Bandesal) to attend the Global Banking Alliance for Women’s training regarding best practices for designing and implementing programs for women, including the collection and analysis of data regarding women entrepreneurs. This taring was crucial was the IDB started to work with Bandesal in related programs.

<sup>14</sup> Thus far, the following institutions have manifested interest: Belize’s Development Finance Corporation; Paraguay’s Agencia Financiera de Desarrollo, Peru’s Women and Vulnerable Populations Ministry, and Uruguay’s Central Bank.

on the availability of funds. The selection of beneficiaries will be based on a first-come first-served basis, along with the commitment to implement the resulting recommendations and to work on gender related topics in policy making for disaggregated data.

- 2.7 **Strategic Alignment.** This TC is consistent with the Bank's Second Update to the Institutional Strategy 2020-2030 (AB-3190-2), which considers limited access to finance to be a key factor constraining productivity and growth in the private sector in LAC, as well as straightening public institutions linked to the WMSMEs financing ecosystem. Specifically, the TC is aligned with the development challenges of: (i) Social Inclusion and Equality, as the proposed interventions will contribute to bridging the gender divide; and (ii) Productivity and Innovation, through support to better access to financing for WMSMEs, and promoting the development of innovative interventions to that segment. The TC is also aligned with the cross-cutting themes of (i) Gender Equality and Diversity, as it will contribute to the objectives of financially including women as a target segment, and more specifically, WMSMEs; and (ii) Institutional Capacity and the Rule of Law, through measures that seek to sensitize and strengthen institutions to better design policies and support their capacity to better serve WMSMEs. The TC is aligned with the Gender and Diversity Sector Framework (GN-2800-7) as it seeks to support countries in strengthening policies and strategies to close gender gaps economic participation, especially with the lines of action of expanding economic opportunities by increasing female participation, closing economic gender gaps, and improving women's access to more productive and better-paid jobs and occupations. Finally, the TC is aligned with the objectives of the Ordinary Capital Strategic Development Programs for Institutions (GN-2819-1), specifically with: (i) contributing to public policies and institutions that are more effective, efficient, open and citizen-centered; and (ii) reducing constraints for business growth and productivity.
- 2.8 **Country Strategies (CS).** The TC is also aligned with CS of countries such as Belize, as the new CS (currently under preparation) will include as its second pillar the promotion of sustainable growth and private sector productivity, with a focus on MSMEs, including enhanced access to finance and financial inclusion for firms, with a gender lens and favoring climate change and adaptation. Similarly, Peru's CS incorporates as a priority area the increase in productivity and formalization of the economy, which will be one of the multiplier effects financings WMSMEs has. Uruguay's CS addresses three challenges: (i) boost productivity and competitiveness; (ii) promote equality and social inclusion; and (iii) strengthen public sector management, which would be covered in the institutional strengthening component of this TC, aiming at better financing for WMSMEs. Particularly, Uruguay's CS includes strategic objectives such as: (i) increasing credit provided to MSMEs, which this TC will focus on in terms of those led and owned by women; and (ii) supporting most vulnerable population groups, where women are included. Additionally, in the case of Uruguay the TC contributes to the operational programming, given the recent loan to SIGA, where recommendations were provided in terms of improving the country's capacity for collecting sex-disaggregated data. Finally, Paraguay's CS prioritizes public management and institutions, and the cross-cutting theme of gender as areas of collaboration and support. Additionally, the TC contributes to the operational programming in Paraguay as it will support financial institutions in their capacity to collect sex disaggregated data, specifically via the national development bank.

- 2.9 The TC will contribute to the Corporate Results Framework 2020-2023 (GN-2727-12) by supporting jobs and MSME financed incorporating gender lens with improved data and derived policies, as well as supporting women beneficiaries of economic empowerment initiatives. It is also consistent with the Support to SMEs and Financial Access/Supervision Sector Framework Document (GN-2768-7), which emphasizes the importance of promoting access to finance to the productive sector. Additionally, the program is in line with the Proposal for the IDBG's Governance Response to the COVID-19 Pandemic Outbreak (GN-2996), as part of the support for safeguarding the productive fabric and employment.

### **III. Description of activities/components and budget**

- 3.1 This TC will support the following components and activities:
- 3.2 **Component 1. Strengthen institutional capability to collect sex disaggregated data (US\$120,000).**
- 3.3 **Activity 1. Data collection.** Public sector institutions need to optimize their resources and processes to allocate efforts to collect sex disaggregated data in the financial system. To improve data collection efforts, it is necessary to generate diagnostics and recommendations to implement measurement, monitoring, analysis and use of data related to the access and use of financial services by women and/or WMSMEs. The areas covered by this activity could range from general actions, such as improving the overall capacity for collecting sex-disaggregated data by financial regulators, for which consultants would be hired to institutional capacity diagnostics on how to collect data; or specific actions, such as improving data availability in key sectors such as WMSMEs, for which recommendations would be provided on how to improve such data. Consultancies would follow methodologies sensitive to the current pandemic context, which would incorporate semi-structured interviews with stakeholders.
- 3.4 **Activity 2. Institutional capacity.** This activity considers strengthening the capacity of public sector entities, which can take the form of dialogues, trainings, among others. Efforts carried out by public institutions to collect sex-disaggregated data need to be aligned with the private sector since the latter are the data providers (commercial banks, microfinance institutions, and other financial services providers). This activity includes the coordination with the private sector, which can range from public-private dialogues, national financial inclusion strategies, and can be implemented at both the supply and demand-side level. For this activity, consultants could be hired to facilitate dialogue, roundtable, and preparatory activities with public sector stakeholders. Similarly, there would need to be reinforcement with trainings in gender related concepts. Trainings can go from giving a common ground to institutions in terms of what gender means, to specific concepts related to businesses led or owned by women. The trainings can be done at a country level (multiple institutions that work in the ecosystem in the same country), or at an institutional level (specific divisions at an institution level that works directly or indirectly with financing WMSMEs). These trainings could be supported via external consultants, and would follow a suggested methodologies for remote contexts, which would include knowledge assessment for trainings customization.
- 3.5 **Component 2. Design of innovative interventions and pilots (US\$120,000).** This component will focus on supporting the design of innovative interventions or pilots at

public sector institutions<sup>15</sup> that go beyond the “gender neutral” sphere of financial products and services. The rationale behind testing products or services with a gender focus is that the particularities of WMSMEs segment require financial providers to consider specific needs and solutions to target their “pain points”, and hence, contribute to closing the gender gap in financial inclusion. Potential areas of support include gender bonds and guarantees, testing of alternative credit scoring techniques, design of non-financial services, strategies or programs for women, identification of biases in the credit allocation cycle, and other financial innovations across the gender-lens investing spectrum. These activities would be implemented with external consultants and would include an assessment of the country and institutional context, and depending on the methodology, could conduct focus groups and semi-structured interviews to financial service providers to identify which interventions are proven more effective to alleviate the gap in credit access. Institutions with whom pilots or innovative interventions are to be implemented should show commitment by the relevant authorities for its execution.

- 3.6 **Component 3. Knowledge and dissemination (US\$110,000).** This component will focus on two activities:
- 3.7 **Activity 1. Knowledge generation for policy making.** Although there have been some efforts to research how financial regulation in LAC can impact women’s financial inclusion, it is necessary to update them to the current context. In this sense, it is necessary to contemplate studies that provide insights on how new trends in financial regulation, specifically digital financial services, can contribute or be detrimental for women’s financial inclusion. Similarly, research has shown biases are present at a credit agent level within the financial system. However, there is a research gap in terms of what the best practices are to tackle gender biases from the regulatory perspective. For example, some papers suggest financial institutions should integrate gender biases assessments in their recruitment process, however, this could be considered as discriminatory practices. Therefore, it is important to understand what efforts can be done from the regulation viewpoint, for which is it key to collaborate with stakeholders who are currently testing interventions in this front and document these efforts for the rest of the region to have this common knowledge. Other contributions that could be included in this activity are topic-specific toolkits to better serve the women’s market. Consultancies will support the execution of these activities, via the involvement of consultants to develop such research or case studies.
- 3.8 **Activity 2. Dissemination and publications.** This activity will include the production of a results and lessons learned publication, along with recommendations derived from this TC. The knowledge generated will be actively disseminated online (including relevant blogs) and will be presented at key conferences and events, especially those involving policy makers and private financial institutions. It will also include production and translation of knowledge material, and the organization of seminars and/or webinars. Dissemination events will be implemented, and they could take the form of: (i) stand-alone events crafted with the purpose of disseminating the knowledge; or (ii) dissemination activities in the context of broader but related events or seminars. In general, the knowledge generated will also be actively presented at key conferences and events, especially those involving: (i) policy makers and regulators, such as the annual meeting of the financial regulators network that CMF coordinates; (ii) financial institutions industry conferences or annual meetings; and (iii) other international

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<sup>15</sup> Thus far, Belize’s and Paraguay’s national development banks have manifested interested in revising their financial products to innovate in terms of including the gender perspective.

organizations and stakeholders. Some of the key partners for disseminating lessons learned, guidelines, best practices and overall knowledge generated through this TC will be the Latin American Association of Development Financing Institutions (ALIDE), and the Financial Alliance for Women (FAFW), among others. Dissemination material and publications, along with its respective translations, would be produced to transmit the main lessons learned and key recommendations stemming from this TC. It is expected that some activities would be conducted via external consultants, such as preparation of dissemination materials, translations, among others.

- 3.9 **Expected Results.** It is expected that the TC supports to increase the capacity of public institutions in LAC to: (i) better disaggregate sex data in the financial sector; (ii) scale up the capabilities of public sector servants to be better prepared to understand the needs of WMSMEs; (iii) supports the design of innovative interventions tailor-made to serve WMSMEs; and (iv) contribute with the gender and financial inclusion knowledge agenda in the beneficiary countries.
- 3.10 **Budget.** The project is estimated to require a total of US\$350,000 which will be financed through the Ordinary Capital Strategic Development Program for Institutions (INS). The Bank's contribution will finance the hiring of consulting services (individual and firms) for the development of the activities. Table 1 details this budget:

**Table 1. Indicative Budget in (US\$)**

Activity/Component	Description	IDB/Fund Funding	Total Funding
<b>Component 1. Strengthen institutional capability to collect sex disaggregated data</b>	Data collection and institutional capacity.	120,000	120,000
<b>Component 2. Design of innovative interventions and pilots</b>	Design of innovative interventions or pilots for public sector institutions	120,000	120,000
<b>Component 3. Knowledge and dissemination</b>	Knowledge for policy making dissemination and publications.	110,000	110,000
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>350,000</b>	<b>350,000</b>

- 3.11 **Supervision and Monitoring Arrangements.** The Bank, through the Connectivity, Markets and Finance Division (IFD/CMF), will be responsible for the supervision and monitoring of the TC program, the Team Leader, a senior specialist (IFD/CMF), is responsible for TC execution. For the proper development of the planned activities, CMF will have an internal dedicated project team for the preparation of terms of reference, monitoring of activities, deliverable review, and logistic support, among other tasks. Annually, the Project Team will prepare progress reports for the indicators of this TC (see Annex II. Results Matrix), including a description of the progress made, the results obtained, the status of execution of the planned activities and suggestions for adjustments to the remaining execution period. The final evaluation of the project will be conducted by an external consultant, in accordance with Bank policies and procedures once all activities have been executed.

#### **IV. Executing agency and execution structure**

- 4.1 **Executing Agency.** IDB will be the executing agency, through IFD/CMF, a division with the knowledge and experience executing similar types of demand-driven Regional TC programs with the objective of promoting access to financial services. Furthermore, the Bank is considered to have adequate systems to guarantee the proper execution of the operation and ensure the sustainability of the implementation of the project in line with Annex 2 of “Operational Guidelines for Technical Cooperation Products” (OP-619-4). Likewise, the TC team has the necessary experience to ensure compliance with the relevant procurement policies and procedures. All contracting services will be conducted by the Bank, including executing the activities in coordination with, and with the support from, the financial regulators and the corresponding public sector institutions in each beneficiary country. Moreover, different government-run agencies from Belize, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay have manifested interest in participating in this TC, to support their efforts in terms of data collection and institutional strengthening.
- 4.2 The support, and coordination from the local counterpart mentioned in footnote 11, may include, inter alia: (i) organizing or coordinating the participation of other local actors, depending on the type of support; (ii) providing information on the outcome and outputs of the execution of the initiative being supported by the Bank; (iii) providing data for the project results indicators; and (iv) drafting reports summarizing the lessons learned from their perspective and the results of the Bank’s support to the implementation in the applicable beneficiary country. Coordination with national counterparts will be done via periodic meetings held with technical teams from the institutions,<sup>16</sup> and will be part of the consultancies included in this TC. The Team Leader would inform COF of relevant milestones.
- 4.3 **Executing Structure.** All IDB borrowing countries will be eligible for this TC. The eligibility criteria will be: (i) the claim must be presented by a senior official of the country or public institution; (ii) the beneficiary will agree to designate a technical focal point to work with the IDB; and (iii) the beneficiary must demonstrate a strong interest in implementing public programs to mitigate liquidity and access to credit challenges that affect gender gaps. If there is excess demand, the TC will prioritize a geographic balance within the LAC region. Likewise, priority will be given to countries with public entities with a women MSME promotion agenda.
- 4.4 Prior to initiation and carry-out of any activity in the specific countries, the team will obtain a non-objection letter from the official entity that represents the country before the Bank. The Team Leader will be responsible for securing all respective letters before starting any activity, contract or disbursement with the country.
- 4.5 The activities to be executed under this operation have been included in the Procurement Plan (Annex IV) and will be carried out in accordance with the Bank Financial Management Policy for IDB-financed Projects (OP-273-2) and Bank's established procurement policies, namely: (a) Hiring of individual consultants, as established in the regulation AM-650; (b) Hiring of consulting firms for services of an intellectual nature according to the Bank Policy for the Selection and Contracting of Consulting Firms for Bank-executed Operational Work (GN-2765-4); and (c) Hiring of logistics services and other expenses related to non-consulting services, according to the Corporate Procurement Policy (GN 2303-28). These activities are scheduled for completion within 36 months of approval of the TC.

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<sup>16</sup> Institutional agreements would not be required for this coordination.



## **V. Major issues**

- 5.1 The main risk of the TC execution is related to the follow-up governments would be able and prepared to do once they have received the inputs and deliverables considered for each activity. Along with that, there is the possibility of low coordination schemes and capacity within the institutions. Nonetheless, as part of IFD/CMF's broader dialogue with public institutions linked with women's financial inclusion, it has been confirmed that there is a growing interest and commitment from the public sector to better serve WMSMEs.
- 5.2 The sustainability aspect could also be considered a risk once resources have been fully allocated and there is not enough funding for following-up activities. However, this TC is seen as a pool to identify future operations and provide continuous support to implement a value proposition for WMSMEs in institutions such as NDBs. Along with that, the agreements and activities will be implemented with partners that have shown a strong commitment in starting a dialogue towards institutional strengthening and efforts for collecting sex-disaggregated data.
- 5.3 All knowledge products derived from this TC will be the Bank's intellectual property.

## **VI. Exceptions to Bank policy**

- 6.1 There are no exemptions to the Bank policies present in this TC.

## **VII. Environmental and Social Strategy**

- 7.1 There are no environmental or social risks associated with the activities outlined in this TC. Per the Environment and Safeguards Compliance Policy of the IDB (OP-703), the operation has been classified as 'Category C' (see [Safeguards Policy Filter \(SPF\)](#) and [Safeguard Screening Form \(SSF\)](#)).

### **Required Annexes:**

[Request from the Client - RG-T3855](#)

[Results Matrix - RG-T3855](#)

[Terms of Reference - RG-T3855](#)

[Procurement Plan - RG-T3855](#)