

## Technical Cooperation Document

### I. Basic Information for TC

▪ Country/Region:	REGIONAL
▪ TC Name:	Inclusive Cities for Women and People with Disabilities
▪ TC Number:	RG-T3771
▪ Team Leader/Members:	Libertun De Duren, Nora Ruth (CSD/HUD) Team Leader; Urban, Anne-Marie S (SCL/GDI) Alternate Team Leader; Acevedo Alameda, Paloma (CSD/HUD); Acosta Maldonado, Maria Elena (CSD/HUD); Arcia, Diego Andres (CSD/HUD); Avila, Francy Dianela (CSD/HUD); Duryea, Suzanne (SCL/GDI); Garcia Sierra, Ana Cristina (CSD/HUD); Guzman Osorio, Jessica (CSD/HUD); Jimenez Mosquera, Javier I. (LEG/SGO); Lopez-Lamia, Alejandro J. (CSD/HUD); Navarrete, Jesus (CSD/HUD); Rajack, Robin Michael (CSD/HUD); Silva Casseb, Marcia Maria (CSD/HUD); Tribouillard, Clementine Claire Dominique (CSD/HUD); Vera Benitez, Luis Felipe (CSD/HUD); Villota Coral, Maria Alejandra (CSD/HUD)
▪ Taxonomy:	Operational Support
▪ Operation Supported by the TC:	BR-L1421, BR-L1422, CH-J0001, CH-L1163, PN-L1146, PR-L1152, TT-L1056, TT-L1057.
▪ Date of TC Abstract authorization:	21 Jan 2021
▪ Beneficiary:	Women, people with disabilities, and other diverse populations in Brazil, Chile, Panama, Paraguay and Trinidad and Tobago.
▪ Executing Agency and contact name:	Inter-American Development Bank
▪ Donors providing funding:	OC Strategic Development Program for Social Development(SOC); OC Strategic Development Program for Sustainability(SUS)
▪ IDB Funding Requested:	OC Strategic Development Program for Social Development (SOC): US\$150,000.00 OC Strategic Development Program for Sustainability (SUS): US\$200,000.00 Total: US\$350,000.00
▪ Local counterpart funding, if any:	US\$0
▪ Disbursement period (which includes Execution period):	24 months
▪ Required start date:	September 2021
▪ Types of consultants:	Individual; and Consultant Firms
▪ Prepared by Unit:	CSD/HUD-Housing & Urban Development
▪ Unit of Disbursement Responsibility:	CSD/HUD-Housing & Urban Development
▪ TC included in Country Strategy (y/n):	No
▪ TC included in CPD (y/n):	No
▪ Alignment to the Update to the Institutional Strategy 2020-2023 (AB-3190-2):	Social inclusion and equality; Gender equality; Diversity

## II. Description of the Associated Loan

- 2.1 The countries initially identified for this Technical Cooperation (TC) are Brazil, Chile, Panama, Paraguay, and Trinidad and Tobago expressed their interest in promoting interventions in the Housing and Urban Development sector (HUD) that includes actions to improve the access of women, people with disabilities (PwD) and other vulnerable groups, including the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Queer people (LGBTQ+), afro-descendants, and indigenous peoples, to qualitative housing urban spaces and services.
- 2.2 This TC will seek synergies and support existing and future HUD operations and knowledge activities. Some of the operations to be supported are: the Program for the integration of Vulnerable Neighborhoods (CH-L1163; 5313/OC-CH) & (CH-J0001; 5314/GR-CH), which aim to improve the urban integration and habitability of national households and migrants residing in the camps; the Integrated and Sustainable Urban Development Program of The Municipality of João Pessoa (BR-L1421; 4700/OC-PR), which aims to promote sustainable urban development through comprehensive interventions for vulnerable families; the Program for Integrated Urban Development of the Municipality of Campo Grande (BR-L1422; 3630/OC-BR), which aims to promoting the revitalization of downtown area of Campo Grande; the Support for the Conservation and Management of Cultural and Natural Heritage (PN-L1146; 4450/OC-PN; 4451/OC-PN), which aims to increase residents' access to cultural assets; the Housing and Rehabilitation program for Bañado Sur in Asunción (PR-L1152; 4700/OC-PR), which aims to build urban infrastructure and affordable housing for the Tacumbú neighborhood; and the Urban Upgrading and Revitalization Program (TT-L1056; 5048/OC-TT) and (TT-L1057; 5049/OC-TT), which aim to enhance housing conditions for low-income households.
- 2.3 This TC will finance the aforementioned operations through a number of strategic gender and diversity interventions, including actions to prevent gender based violence (GBV), discrimination and homophobia in the public and private spaces of Joao Pessoa, Brazil; the creation of an inter-ministerial protocol for the treatment of gender-based violence against women, migrants, girls, the LTGBQ+ population, and indigenous people in Chile; to support entrepreneurial activities among Afro-descendant women in Panamá; and to mainstream a gender and diversity perspective in the housing and urban development designs of Barrio Tacumbú in Paraguay, Campo Grande, Brazil, and in Trinidad and Tobago.

## III. Objective and Justification of the TC

- 3.1 **Objective.** This TC aims to support the mainstreaming of gender and diversity issues in HUD projects. Specifically, it supports operational activities and knowledge and dissemination activities that improve the access of women, PwD, LGBTQ+ people, afrodescendants, and indigenous peoples, to qualitative housing and urban spaces and services. These activities will be guided by the knowledge agenda presented in the Housing and Urban Development and the Gender and Diversity Sector Framework Documents (SFD).
- 3.2 **Justification.** As cities are the main drivers of economic and social development in LAC, addressing the challenges of urban women and vulnerable populations is paramount. To realize this aspiration, cities need to adopt urban policies and institutional frameworks that reduce opportunities and outcomes, for women, PwD, LGBTQ+, afro-descendants, and Indigenous peoples.

- 3.3 Women. More than 1 in 4 households in the Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) region is led by a woman, representing the highest rate of Female Headed Households (FHH) globally (2020).<sup>1</sup> This number has showed a dramatic increase over the last four decades (10% to 15%), in female headship rates among women 35 to 44 years of age in 14 LAC countries.<sup>2</sup> FHH in Brazil more than tripled from 10.6% in 1980 to 33.2% in 2010 and, in Chile, there were only 14.1% of FHH in 1970 compared to 23.2% in 2002. Similarly, 19.8% of Panamanian FHH in 1980 grew to 25.1% in 2010. Also, female headship increased in Ecuador from 16.7% to 25.1% from 1970 to 2010.<sup>3</sup>
- 3.4 Many studies have found FHH to be poorer than male-headed households.<sup>4</sup> One study in 2019 conducted in 16 LAC countries found that 26.1% of females living with no other adult were poor compared with 16.5% of males living under the same conditions.<sup>5</sup> Also, FHH experience higher levels of housing inadequacy than other households. Women are less likely to own both land and housing no matter their income level. For example, only 13% of women in Peru report owning land individually. Similar patterns are present in other countries in the region, such as 14% in Honduras, 20% in Nicaragua and 24% in Haiti.<sup>6</sup> Also, migrant FHH experience higher poverty rates than male headed households due to several factors such as level of education, access to health, lack of job security.<sup>7</sup> In addition, women have experienced higher employment loss during the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020. In Chile, for example, data shows that 40% of FHH saw a reduction in the number of employed household members, and almost a third had no members employed compared to 24% of households headed by men.<sup>8</sup>
- 3.5 Also, 27% of LAC women have experienced domestic GBV in their lifetime mostly perpetuated by an abusive partner.<sup>9</sup> Lockdowns during the COVID-19 pandemic increased exponentially the levels of GBV in the region. Data from UN Women indicate that calls reporting cases of domestic violence in Argentina increased by 120% when the quarantine was initiated.<sup>10</sup> Moreover, 60% of LAC women have suffered sexual harassment when using public transportation.<sup>11</sup> GBV has adverse consequences for the psychological well-being, education, health, and labor market outcomes of women.<sup>12</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> UN Women, CARE (2020) "[Latin America and the Caribbean Rapid Gender Analysis for Covid-19](#)".

<sup>2</sup> Esteve et al. (2016) "[Female-Headed Households and Living Conditions in Latin America](#)", Centre d'Estudis Demogràfics, Bellaterra (Barcelona), Spain, Published 4 November 2016.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibidem*.

<sup>4</sup> Buvinic, M. Gupta G. (1997) "[Female-Headed Households and Female-Maintained Families: Are They Worth Targeting to Reduce Poverty in Developing Countries?](#)".

<sup>5</sup> Amarante, V. Colacce, M. (2019) "[Poverty and gender in Latin America](#)".

<sup>6</sup> *Ibidem*.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibidem*.

<sup>8</sup> UN Women. (2021) "[The impacts of COVID-19 on women's economic autonomy in LAC](#)".

<sup>9</sup> OECD SIGI (2020) "[Regional Report for Latin America and the Caribbean](#)".

<sup>10</sup> Garcia, B., Borushek, A. (2020) "[A Double Pandemic](#)" [Gender-based violence in Latin America and the early Experience of Women during Covid-19](#)".

<sup>11</sup> Crotte, A., et al. (2019) "Participación femenina en el mercado laboral de transporte". Retrieved from the IDB Housing and Urban Development Sector Framework Document.

<sup>12</sup> UNDP (2018) "[The silent health toll of gender-based violence](#)".

- 3.6 People with Disabilities. The World Health Organization (WHO) and the World Bank (2011) estimated that 15% of the world's population lives with some form of disability, of whom 2% to 4% experience significant difficulties in functioning.<sup>13</sup> This figure represents an increase over the measurement corresponding to the 1970s when it represented around 10%.<sup>14</sup> While measures are not rigorously comparable across countries due to the scarcity and differences in censuses,<sup>15</sup> estimates indicate that 85 million people in LAC have some disability (ECLAC, 2014).<sup>16</sup> There are approximately 1.3 million persons with a disability of some kind and some 250,000 persons with a significant disability only in the Caribbean.<sup>17</sup>
- 3.7 PwDs are more likely to experience higher poverty rates, and lower levels of employment, than persons without disabilities.<sup>18</sup> A study developed in five LAC countries found they higher levels of multidimensional poverty among households with PwD.<sup>19</sup> In HUD's realm, PwD are more likely to suffer urban segregation and lack of access to decent and adequate housing. In Mexico, for example, only around 18.5% of PwDs have access to housing loans compared to 36.7% of the national population.<sup>20</sup> In addition, the COVID-19 outbreak disproportionately impacted PwDs because of severe disruptions to the urban services they rely on.<sup>21</sup>
- 3.8 LGBTQ+ people. Available data indicates that between 2.4% and 7% of the population identifies as LGBTQ+ in LAC.<sup>22</sup> While there is no systematic information on poverty rates for LGBTQ+ persons in LAC, data (2019) from the US offers a valuable reference: 21.6% of LGBTQ+ people live in poverty compared to 15.7% of the rest of the population.<sup>23</sup> Nonetheless, data collected in specific LAC countries during 2020 confirms the current economic hardships. For example, 93.8% of trans women in Argentina reported that they could no longer pay rent due to loss of income as a result of COVID-19.<sup>24</sup> Additionally, LGBTQ+ persons are often victims of homophobic attacks and violence in cities due to their sexual orientation. At least four LGBTQ+ people are murdered every day in LAC and 1,300 people have been murdered in the region in the past five years.<sup>25</sup>
- 3.9 Afro-descendants. One in four Latin Americans identify themselves as people of African descent. They are one of the largest, yet least visible minorities in the region, comprising over 133 million people.<sup>26</sup> They are predominantly urban at nearly 82%,

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<sup>13</sup> WHO (2011) "[World Report on Disability](#)".

<sup>14</sup> Meléndez, R. (2019) "[Las políticas públicas en materia de discapacidad en América Latina y su garantía de acceso a una educación inclusiva de calidad](#)".

<sup>15</sup> Libertun et al. (2021) "[Cities as Spaces for Opportunities for All: Building Public Spaces for People with Disabilities, Children and Elders](#)".

<sup>16</sup> ECLAC (2014) based on national population, household, and housing censuses.

<sup>17</sup> ECLAC (2019), "[Moving towards equal access to technology for persons with disabilities in the Caribbean](#)".

<sup>18</sup> World Bank (2019) "[85 Million Reasons to Prioritize Persons with Disabilities During Disasters in LAC](#)".

<sup>19</sup> Pinilla Roncancio M. (2017) "[The reality of disability: Multidimensional poverty of people with disability and their families in Latin America](#)".

<sup>20</sup> CONAPRED (2017) "[Encuesta Nacional para Prevenir la Discriminación 2017](#)", pg. 37.

<sup>21</sup> WHO (2020) "[Disability considerations during the COVID-19 outbreak](#)".

<sup>22</sup> IBD Diversity Action Plan 2020-2021 (GN-3001).

<sup>23</sup> UCLA School of Law Williams Institute (2019) "[LGBT Poverty in the United States](#)".

<sup>24</sup> Survey by Argentina's National Federation of Tenants, reported in [Agencia Presentes, 2020](#).

<sup>25</sup> Reuters (2019) "[LGBT+ murders at 'alarming' levels in Latin America – study](#)".

<sup>26</sup> World Bank (2018). "[Afro-descendants in Latin America: Toward a Framework of Inclusion](#)".

and their probability of being poor increases by about 7% if the household head is afro-descendant (male or female).<sup>27</sup> They tend to earn 16 percent less for the same types of jobs in Brazil, 11 percent less in Uruguay, and 6.5 percent less in Peru. In cities, Afro-descendants are often relegated to areas with poor access to services and jobs, and exposed to higher levels of pollution, crime, violence, and natural disasters. Afro-descendants are about twice as likely to live in slums than non-afrodescendants.<sup>28</sup>

- 3.10 **Indigenous peoples.** The LAC region is home to 58 million indigenous peoples, about 9.8 percent of the regional population.<sup>29</sup> They represent approximately 14 percent of the poor and 17 percent of the extremely poor in LAC. Although still present in rural areas (see [Table 2](#)), a recent study found that more than half of indigenous persons in LAC reside in cities<sup>30</sup> and that 36% of them live in vulnerable neighborhoods with unsafe, unsanitary, and unhealthy conditions.<sup>31</sup> In cities, indigenous people work mostly in low-skill/low-paying jobs. In Mexico, for example, an indigenous person likely earns 12 percent less than a non-indigenous person in urban areas, and about 14 percent less in rural areas.<sup>32</sup>
- 3.11 **Alignment.** The components, activities, and expected outcomes of this TC are consistent with the Update to the Institutional Strategy Development Solutions that Reignite Growth and Improve Lives 2020-2023 (AB-3190-2), which commits the Bank to work on gender equality and diversity as a cross-cutting theme to be considered across all development challenges it helps its member countries to address. The TC is consistent with the objective of the Bank's Ordinary Capital-Strategic Development Program (OC-SDP) for Social Development (SOC) (GN-2819-1) by "allowing the Bank to directly address issues of gender and diversity in order to foster social inclusion" through projects and programs that will benefit women and diverse populations. The TC will also contribute to the objectives and outcomes of the OC-SDP for Sustainability (SUS) (GN-2819-1), by "supporting municipal governments to prepare for challenges related to rapid urban growth in a sustainable manner", as it aims to strengthen the institutional capacity of executing teams to take into consideration the needs of vulnerable populations and identify opportunities to improve the amount and sustainability of public spaces adequate for low income women and diverse populations. This TC is also aligned with OC-SDP priorities, as it focuses on expanding the capacity of executing agencies aimed at enhancing project sustainability and as it generates the knowledge needed to support future operations. The TC is consistent as well with the "Corporate Results Framework" (CRF) 2020-2023 (GN-2727-12).
- 3.12 This TC is aligned with the Housing and Urban Development Sector Framework Document (SFD) (GN-2732-11), in its line of action 1, as it aims to upgrade underserved and informal neighborhoods for women, PwDs, and households whose members identify as afro-descendant, indigenous, and LGBTQ+; and with the Gender and Diversity Sector (SFD) (GN-2800-8), which states that the Bank will promote gender equality and diversity by incorporating into its operations actions to help prevent violence and discrimination, foster economic empowerment, provide public

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<sup>27</sup> *Ibidem*.

<sup>28</sup> World Bank (2018) "[Afro-descendants in Latin America: Toward a Framework of Inclusion](#)".

<sup>29</sup> World Bank (2015) "[Indigenous Latin America in the Twenty-First Century: The First Decade](#)".

<sup>30</sup> *Ibidem*.

<sup>31</sup> World Bank (2016) "[How much do you know about the indigenous populations of Latin America?](#)".

<sup>32</sup> World Bank (2015) "[Indigenous Latin America in the Twenty-First Century: The First Decade](#)".

services that address the needs of women and other vulnerable groups. Also, it aligns with HUD's strategic lines of action in the Gender Action Plan for Operations (GAP) 2020-2021 (GN-2531-19), "to foster and expand the supply of housing services for women and promote inclusive and safe public spaces"; and with the Diversity Action Plan (DAP) 2020-2021 (GN-3001), -to expand and improve the quality of the Bank's operational and analytical work that supports development with identity and inclusion of diverse populations.

- 3.13 This TC is also aligned with the Bank's Country Strategy with Brazil 2019-2022 (GN-2973), Chile 2019-2022 (GN-2946), Paraguay 2019-2023 (GN-2958), Panama 2021-2024 (GN-3055), and Trinidad and Tobago 2016-2020 (GN-2888) (see [Table 3](#)).
- 3.14 On a broader level, this TC supports the principles and commitments assumed by the New Urban Agenda agreed in Habitat III (Quito, UN 2016) and contributes to the 2030 Agenda of Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). In particular, SDG 5, which commits to achieve gender equality, SDG 10, which strives to reduce inequality by empowering and promoting the social, economic, and political inclusion of all, including PwDs, and SDG 11 which aims to make cities and human settlements inclusive, secure, and resilient, for women, and vulnerable populations.

#### **IV. Description of Activities, Components, and Budget**

- 4.1 **Component 1. Support Gender and Diversity Actions in the Housing and Urban Development Programs and Operations (US\$200,000).** The objective of this component is to support the design, implementation, and evaluation of HUD's existing and new interventions that improve the access to housing solutions and urban spaces and services for women and FHH, PwDs, LGBTQ+ people, afro-descendants, and indigenous peoples. The detailed list with the selected operations, objectives, activities, and counterparts can be found in [Table 1](#).
  - 4.1.1 **Subcomponent 1.1. Design of HUD operations (US\$70,000).** The activities include the development of gender and diversity related (i) diagnostics for urban areas and housing markets, through the analysis and acquisition of existing databases as well as primary data collection through surveys, interviews, focus groups, and mapping exercises, among others; (ii) technical inputs for the design of interventions based on the context of each country; and (iii) output and outcome indicators.
  - 4.1.2 **Subcomponent 1.2. Execution of HUD operations (US\$80,000).** Activities included are: (i) support for the technical supervision and quality review of relevant documents (e.g., Terms of reference, bidding documents); (ii) educational training on gender and diversity issues for national and subnational authorities and executing agencies; (iii) public dissemination and awareness campaigns in project areas of influence; (iv) workshops and seminars with local communities; among others.
  - 4.1.3 **Subcomponent 1.3. Impact evaluations of HUD operations (US\$50,000).** Activities included are: (i) support for impact evaluation studies focused on projects' components that prioritize women and FHH, PwDs, LGBTQ+, afro descendants, or indigenous peoples; and (ii) disseminating the results and lessons of these evaluations.
- 4.2 **Component 2. Support Knowledge Generation and Dissemination of Gender and Diversity Issues in the Housing and Urban Development Sector (US\$150,000).**

The objective of this component is to support operational work through data collection, research, and dissemination on the needs of women and FHH, PwDs, LBGTQ+ people, afro-descendants, and indigenous peoples who live in urban areas, with emphasis on their access to housing solutions, urban spaces, and services.

- 4.2.1 **Subcomponent 2.1. Knowledge generation (US\$100,000).** This subcomponent includes support to: (i) generate relevant gender and diversity-related data at the metropolitan, municipal, and neighborhood levels; (ii) support analytical studies on gender and diversity issues in topics relevant for HUD sector; and (iii) identify good practices and policies that can address gender and diversity issues in housing markets and cities, among others.
- 4.2.2 **Subcomponent 2.2. Dissemination activities (US\$50,000).** This subcomponent will support dissemination activities that present the knowledge products of this TC for local governments, national policy makers, Bank staff, and other key stakeholders from both the public and private sectors in IDB member countries through the following activities: included : (i) organization of forums, webinars, and workshops; (ii) publication of written material in paper and virtual media; and (iii) participation in urban development and housing forums and conferences. The intellectual property rights of these products will be the Bank's property, and they will be published in compliance with IDB publications.
- 4.3 **Results.** The main result of this TC will be: An increase in the number of HUD operations and knowledge products that include gender and diversity considerations.
- 4.4 **Budget.** The total cost of this TC will be US\$350,000. The Ordinary Capital Strategic Development Program for Sustainability (SUS) will finance US\$200,000, and the Strategic Development Program for Social Development (SOC) will finance US\$150,000.

#### Indicative Budget (US\$)

Activity / Component	Description	SUS Funding	SOC Funding	Total Funding
<b>Component 1.</b> Support gender and diversity mainstreaming actions in new and existing Housing and Urban Development operations.	1.1. Design of HUD operations	\$70,000.00	\$0.00	\$70,000.00
	1.2. Execution of HUD operations	\$80,000.00	\$0.00	\$80,000.00
	1.3. Impact evaluations of HUD operations	\$50,000.00	\$0.00	\$50,000.00
<b>Component 2.</b> Support knowledge generation and dissemination of gender and diversity issues in the Housing and Urban Development Sector	2.1. Knowledge generation	\$0.00	\$100,000.00	\$100,000.00
	2.2. Dissemination activities	\$0.00	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$200,000.00</b>	<b>\$150,000.00</b>	<b>\$350,000.00</b>

## V. Executing agency and execution structure

- 5.1 The IDB is the proposed executing Agency for this regional TC as requested by the beneficiary countries, complying with the Operational Guidelines for Technical Cooperation Products. The Bank will execute activities in a beneficiary operation only



if the letter of request is received from the country liaison in compliance with the Annex 10 of the document GN-2629-1.

- 5.2 Also, in accordance with Annex 10 of GN-2639, considering: (i) the Bank's proved more than 50 years of expertise in urban development, transport and education, which are integral to this TC; (ii) the Bank's knowledge of specialized firms and consultants that have carried out similar work; (iii) the Bank's capacity of technical coordination given that this is a cross-cutting topic that requires a lot of collaboration between different teams at the executing agencies; and (iv) and the fact that the Bank has demonstrated great success in disseminating knowledge in urban development and housing. The Bank's Housing and Urban Development Division (CSD/HUD) will be responsible for the technical supervision of this operation, in collaboration with the Gender and Diversity Division (SCL/GDI).
- 5.3 The Bank will hire individual consultants, consulting firms, and different consultancy services in accordance with the policies and current procedures. For this purpose, Section AM-650 of the Administrative Manual on "Complementary Workforce" for individual contractual and Policy GN-2765-4 and Guidelines OP-1155-4 for Consulting Firms for services of an intellectual nature and policy GN-2303-20 for logistics and other related services.

## **VI. Major issues**

- 6.1 There are no major issues identified. Some minor issues identified are lack of coordination with project teams; and delays due to slow implementation of the components this TC supports. To mitigate these risks, the project team in charge of this TC will prepare quarterly work plans in coordination with each of the COF's teams to ensure that this TC is executed in a timely and efficient manner. Also, the project team will closely coordinate with all parties involved how to adapt activities to comply with local COVID-19 protocols.

## **VII. Exceptions to Bank policy**

- 7.1 No exceptions to Bank policy have been identified.

## **VIII. Environmental and Social Strategy**

- 8.1 All The ESG classification for this operation is "C" because there are no significant social or environmental impacts based on the [Safeguard Screening Form](#) and [Safeguard Policy Filter Report](#).

### **Required Annexes:**

[Request from the Client - RG-T3771](#)

[Results Matrix - RG-T3771](#)

[Terms of Reference - RG-T3771](#)

[Procurement Plan - RG-T3771](#)