

## TECHNICAL COOPERATION DOCUMENT

### I. BASIC INFORMATION FOR TC

▪ Country/Region:	THE BAHAMAS
▪ TC Name:	Advancing Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and Girls in The Bahamas
▪ TC Number:	BH-T1088
▪ Team Leader/Members:	Bethel, Natalie Ariel (CCB/CBH) Team Leader; Morrison, Judith Anne (SCL/GDI) Alternate Team Leader; Analia Stasi (SCL/SPH); Andrea Beltran (SCL/GDI); Carrera Marquis, Daniela (CCB/CBH); Coton Gutierrez, Xenia Libertad (KIC/KLD); Davis, Timyka Anishka (SCL/LMK); Erica Cox (CCB/CBH); Forbes, Tameka (CCB/CBH); King, Dana Michael (IFD/ICS); Lamagni, Mariano Javier (ITE/IPC); Latoya Mckinney (CCB/CBH); Moreno, Michelle Leonor (ITE/IPS); Paola Mosquera (SCL/GDI); Roca, Maria Eugenia (CCB/CBH); Roza, Vivian Ellen (SCL/GDI); Sterling, Linda (CCB/CBH); Vila Saint-Etienne, Sara (LEG/SGO); Wilks, Jason Malcolm (IFD/ICS)
▪ Taxonomy:	Client Support
▪ Operation Supported by the TC:	.
▪ Date of TC Abstract authorization:	13 Apr 2022.
▪ Beneficiary:	The Bahamas – Ministry of Social Services & Urban Development, and Department of Gender & Family Affairs
▪ Executing Agency and contact name:	Inter-American Development Bank
▪ Donors providing funding:	OC SDP Window 2 - Social Development(W2E)
▪ IDB Funding Requested:	US\$300,000.00
▪ Local counterpart funding, if any:	US\$0
▪ Disbursement period (which includes Execution period):	24 months (18 months of Execution)
▪ Required start date:	September 2022
▪ Types of consultants:	Individuals, Firms
▪ Prepared by Unit:	CCB/CBH-Country Office Bahamas
▪ Unit of Disbursement Responsibility:	CCB/CBH-Country Office Bahamas
▪ TC included in Country Strategy (y/n):	Yes
▪ TC included in CPD (y/n):	Yes
▪ Alignment to the Update to the Institutional Strategy 2010-2020:	Diversity; Gender equality

### II. OBJECTIVES AND JUSTIFICATION OF TECHNICAL COOPERATION (TC)

- 2.1 **The objective of this technical cooperation is to advance gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls in The Bahamas.** Women and girls represent more than half of the population in The Bahamas (a nation with 390,000 inhabitants distributed in a country made up of 700 islands) and have the potential to advance social and economic progress. Gender inequality is a barrier to women's empowerment, well-being, and leadership in politics and public life. The Bahamas has legal frameworks that limit women's participation, and early evidence shows that the advances made in gender equality are at risk due to

setbacks from the COVID-19 pandemic.<sup>1</sup> Rapid measures are needed to enable women to access full citizenship rights, receive protection from violence, achieve greater political participation and promote knowledge on gender. The components of this TC will support the Government of The Bahamas in strengthening the legal and policy framework to eliminate gender-based discrimination and enable further advancements in gender equality. Specifically, the TC will support the Government of The Bahamas' (GOBH) progress to advance CEDAW (Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women) Recommendations,<sup>2</sup> while strengthening inter-agency coordination on gender-based violence (GBV), improving women's participation in Parliament, and increasing knowledge generation. Women and girls in The Bahamas will be the direct beneficiaries of this technical cooperation which supports gender equality and the empowerment.

- 2.2. **Gender equality matters and enables individuals, particularly women, to contribute meaningfully to families, societies, and economies.** Gender equality is a complex and multidimensional development challenge for the GOBH which includes: i) an inability to transfer citizenship rights by gender and limited protections in the law to prevent or prosecute gender based discrimination; ii) a lack of coordination among public-private partners and civil society in the delivery of rising service needs from victims of gender-based violence; iii) low levels of women's representation, agency and voice in political decision making and parliamentary leadership; and iv) limited awareness of how social norms, values, and attitudes limit opportunities for women.
- 2.3 **Legislative reforms are needed to promote gender equality.** CEDAW recommends The Bahamas advance Constitutional and legislative protections for women to eliminate discrimination. In 2002 and again in 2016, the GOBH presented four legislative amendments to the gender equality bill to bring about equality for men and women. As the proposed amendments to the Constitution were rejected in a national referendum, the lack of constitutional protections for women based on sex remains. A strong legislative framework is essential to eliminate discrimination in the following areas: the rights of Bahamian women to transfer citizenship, the rights of Bahamian women to offer citizenship to a non-Bahamian spouse, the rights of Bahamian men to transfer citizenship to children born outside of marriage, and the end to all forms of discrimination based on sex.
- 2.4 **Violence against women and girls is high and rose with the COVID-19 pandemic.** Prior to 2020, The Bahamas struggled with violence against women and girls, and reported cases became more prevalent during the pandemic. The Royal Bahamas Police Force GBV (Gender Based Violence) statistics over four years (2008-2011) on female victims by age show assault as the major form of VAW (Violence Against Women): age 18-25: 2,675; age 26-35: 2,119; age 36-45: 1,216. There were 506 assaults of girls, age 0-17 years. **It is noteworthy that**

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<sup>1</sup> The Bahamas is one of the few countries in the region where the incidence level of COVID-19 was higher for women than the population as a whole. Assessment of the Effects and Impacts of the COVID-19 Pandemic in The Bahamas.

<sup>2</sup> Some of the principal areas of concern and recommendations<sup>[1]</sup> from this report include (Bahamas will submit a seventh periodic report in November 2022 on Gender to fulfill the CEDAW requirements): i) Constitutional and legislative protection of women from discrimination; ii) Access to justice; Increased participation of women in political and public life; iii) National machinery for the advancement of women through the Department of Gender & Family Affairs; iv) Legal and policy measures to combat gender-based violence against women and girls, through the establishment of the Domestic Violence Unit.

**women in the 18-45 age group are the main victims of all forms of violence, including murder, attempted murder, rape, and attempted rape.** A report<sup>3</sup> by UN (United Nations) Women highlights the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on women's safety at home and in public spaces. The report shows that women's feelings of safety have been eroded, leading to significant negative impacts on their mental and emotional well-being. Global stay-at-home orders to curb the spread of COVID-19 potentially locked women down with their abusers, creating dangerous conditions for violence against women, often with tragic consequences. In 2020, an IDB online survey<sup>4</sup> found that **11.3 percent of households self-reported an increase in domestic violence since the beginning of the pandemic.** In 2022, the Medical Association of The Bahamas stated the prevalence of gender-based violence in the country is a public health concern<sup>5</sup> and that gender-based violence (GBV) "has several short-term health outcomes which include injuries, self-harm, homicide, suicide, unwanted pregnancies, miscarriage, still-birth, and pre-term delivery." The Association also noted the COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in a uncertainty among the general population to access healthcare facilities, "reducing the opportunity for physicians to observe, diagnose and report to the appropriate agencies to ensure these persons experiencing GBV receive the medical, social, and psychological assistance they need".<sup>6</sup> Even though GOBH offered Crisis Center hotlines during the pandemic, access to data on mental health as experienced by women is limited and is an area that requires greater knowledge generation.<sup>7</sup>

- 2.5 A well-coordinated multi-sectoral response for women and girls subject to violence is important since it is more effective in keeping survivors safe from violence and holding offenders accountable. Coordination provides benefits for survivors, for the agencies and institutions that respond to violence against women, and for their communities. A coordinated response gives survivors access to informed and skilled practitioners who share knowledge in a dedicated, supportive environment; and it reduces the number of times survivors are asked to tell their stories, thus reducing the risk of re-traumatization. Among the benefits for institutions is clarity about their roles and responsibilities, allowing each sector to excel in its area of expertise, and each professional's work is complemented by that of other agencies and professionals; it also results in more efficient and effective use of public resources. For communities, coordination is a sign that GBV is being treated seriously. According to the Strategic Plan to Address Gender-Based Violence,<sup>8</sup> cross-cutting interventions geared towards prevention education, treatment, rehabilitation, and institutional strengthening, as well as the integration of the NGO (Non-Governmental Organization) sector into the realm of activities, will prove to be most effective in addressing all aspects of GBV that now face the nation.

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<sup>3</sup> Measuring the Shadow Pandemic: Violence Against Women During COVID-19

<sup>4</sup> COVID-19: The Caribbean Crisis: Results from an Online Socioeconomic Survey (Aug 2020)

<sup>5</sup> Doctors: Gender violence is a public health concern (The Tribune; January 2022)

<sup>6</sup> Ibid.

<sup>7</sup> In July 2022, a Mental Health Bill was introduced, and is intended to repeal and replace the Mental Health Act, 1969.

<sup>8</sup> Strategic Plan to Address Gender-Based Violence; The National Task Force for Gender-Based Violence (August 2015).

- 2.6 Through Regional Technical Cooperation<sup>9</sup> (RG-T3868), the IDB along with other partners hosted a workshop on Gender-Based Violence Policing, held in July 2022; the workshop produced preliminary country reports which outlined barriers faced by law enforcement officers, including the Bahamas Royal Police Force (RBPf) in responding to victims and perpetrators of GBV. The report's findings show that agencies require better coordination and collaboration to meet the heightened demands and expectations for service delivery. In February 2022, the President of the Senate expressed the need for greater and quicker access to accessible, affordable, and competent mental/emotional health services, programs, and counseling for victims and perpetrators.”<sup>10</sup>
- 2.7 **Gender Equality and the under-representation of women in the Parliament.** The Gender Inequality Index (GII)<sup>11</sup> value for The Bahamas in 2019 was 0.341, ranking the country in position 77 out of 162<sup>12</sup> Barbados (0.252) leads the rankings of better performance regarding gender inequality in the Caribbean, with The Bahamas several positions behind; while in Latin America, Chile (0.247) ranks the highest. Despite the above average performance of The Bahamas in comparison to Latin America and the Caribbean as a whole, the nation still faces significant gaps, the most notable being a **64.3% gender gap in parliamentary seats occupied by women**.
- 2.8 Women's political participation results in tangible gains for democracy, including greater responsiveness to citizen needs, particularly for women, and increased cooperation across party lines. Women's participation in politics helps advance gender equality and affects both the range of policy issues considered and the types of solutions proposed. Research indicates that whether a legislator is male, or female has a distinct impact on their policy priorities. There is also robust evidence that as more women are elected to office, there is a corollary increase in policy making that emphasizes quality of life and reflects the priorities of families, women, and minorities.<sup>13</sup>
- 2.9 According to a UN Women study,<sup>14</sup> on average, 22% of ministerial portfolios/cabinet positions in the English-speaking Caribbean are held by women. Across the region, women generally do not hold more than 30% of elected positions except for Guyana (which has a legislated quota of one-third of the number of political party nominees must be women), and Trinidad and Tobago.<sup>15</sup>

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<sup>9</sup> RG-T3622: Strengthening Social Violence Prevention Initiatives in the Caribbean

<sup>10</sup> “Senate President Calls for Zero Tolerance Legislation and Policies to Combat Domestic and Gender- Based Violence”; (Bahamas Information Services; February 2022).

<sup>11</sup> The GII is interpreted “as the loss in human development due to differences in female and male achievements” as measured by three indicators: maternal mortality (70) adolescent birth rate (30) and the share of the parliamentary seats held by women (21.8.)

<sup>12</sup> IDB-ECLAC 2022 Assessment of the effects and impacts of the COVID- 19 Pandemic in The Bahamas

<sup>13</sup> “The Legislative Effectiveness of Women in Congress”; Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions (2010)

<sup>14</sup> Women in Political Leadership in the Caribbean (UN Women; November 2018)

<sup>15</sup> Caribbean society perceives social and economic development areas as a natural fit for women leadership. When asked separately what the respondents thought male and female leaders would be more likely to prioritize while in office, people believe that women would have a greater focus on eliminating poverty (33 per cent), building schools, hospitals, and clinics (31 percent), and strengthening the moral or religious fabric of the nation (33 percent). Male leaders were seen to be more likely to take their country to war (50 percent), build new roads (45 percent), build sporting and recreational facilities (42 percent), steal, and engage in corruption (23 percent), strengthen OECS/CARICOM (22 percent), and enhance status of country internationally (22 percent). The Bahamas lags Colombia and Chile which have achieved a more balanced parliament, with female participation and leadership that

Presently, women in The Bahamas occupy only **5% of cabinet positions**. The Bahamas faces historic low rates of women's participation in all aspects of political leadership.

- 2.10 Despite the growing number of female candidates, preliminary observations<sup>16</sup> of the Organization of American States (OAS) indicated that women will still be underrepresented in the House of Assembly, with the highest possible representation being five women out of 39 members of Parliament. According to a recent Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) report<sup>17</sup> on women's participation, institutional structures and cultural norms in The Bahamas may at times deter women from participating in politics, and notes that political parties have not institutionalized practices or programs focused on women's leadership. Despite the lack of representation, women are interested in having greater political participation. In 2021, the IDB in collaboration with the OAS, supported an initiative with the GOBH on Women in Political Leadership. In the weeks leading up to the 2021 General Election, a pilot program was delivered to more than thirty (30) women and included modules on leadership, public administration, public policy, Bahamian legislation, and international diplomacy. These women provided key recommendations on scalability and sustainability for future program offerings.
- 2.11 **The Bahamas has signed onto several international agreements, but awareness of these instruments is low and there are still information gaps on data regarding women's equality and participation.** CEDAW is the most comprehensive human rights instrument to protect women from discrimination; the GOBH has ratified international commitments to support gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, including CEDAW, the Belem do Para Convention, the Sustainable Development Goals and the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, which The Bahamas is a signatory. These commitments mandate that initiatives, resources, projects, and programs reach women and girls in all the inhabited islands and cays of The Bahamas. According to Equality Bahamas,<sup>18</sup> a Civil Society Organization (CSO), there is an opportunity to improve communication about these agreements with the Bahamian public. Equality Bahamas and other CSOs promote national discussions about the law and policy, and their benefits for Bahamian women.
- 2.12 **Women in The Bahamas face significant employment gaps and greater information is needed to understand how to address these gaps and other emerging issues from the COVID-19 recovery.** In an IDB online survey<sup>19</sup> 80.6 percent of low-income households faced unemployment, with 58.5 percent of women losing their jobs compared to 39.1 percent of men. During the pandemic, 68.2 percent of women reported being primarily responsible for caring for adults aged 60 years and older, bearing a significantly higher burden of domestic chores. The full extent of these employment gaps and needs for gender equality in the

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gives force and exerts influence on legislative and policy reforms needed to drive reforms and systemic changes in all spheres of society.

<sup>16</sup> OAS Preliminary Electoral Observation Mission Report; May 2021.

<sup>17</sup> Beijing +25 National Review on the Implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action.

<sup>18</sup> CEDAW Shadow Report for the 71<sup>st</sup> Session of the Committee (Equality Bahamas; November 2018)

<sup>19</sup> COVID-19: The Caribbean Crisis: Results from an Online Socioeconomic Survey (Aug 2020)

provision of services are areas to prioritize in further knowledge generation activities.

- 2.13 **The IDB's Update to the Institutional Strategy 2020-2034 (AB-3190-2), identifies *Gender equality and diversity* as a cross-cutting issue** that should be considered "in all elements of work, guided by current Bank policy, sector strategies, and action plans, and incorporated into programming through Country Strategies according to clients' specific context." A substantial fraction of the income inequality in LAC is determined by characteristics such as race, place of birth, the education levels of one's parents, gender, and sexual orientation. These deep inequalities in well-being mean that the focus on fairness must be increased to ensure that those underserved or excluded—primarily women diverse populations, including the disabled—are given equal opportunities for growth. Specific activities will be designed in alignment with: i) the IDB's Country Strategy with the Government of The Bahamas (2017-2022), with gender considered a cross-cutting issue; ii) OC SDP Window 2 – Social Development (W2E), Priority Area 5: *support IDB and clients to reduce poverty and inequality and foster social inclusion, gender equality and diversity through projects and programs*, as per GN-2819-14; iii) the Corporate Results Framework (GN-2727-12); iv) GOBH's Strategic Plan to Address Gender-Based Violence (IDB, 2015); v) the Gender and Diversity Sector Framework Document (forthcoming); and vi) the Gender and Diversity Action Plan (IDB, 2022 – 2025).

### III. DESCRIPTION OF COMPONENTS, ACTIVITIES AND BUDGET

- 3.1 Throughout the development of this technical cooperation, the Country Office conducted in-depth consultations with policymakers in the legislature, judiciary, and executive branches of government, complemented by focus sessions with civil society, thought leaders and academia, to better understand their challenges and priorities in addressing barriers to the advancement of gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls. The following components and activities were designed based on these extensive consultations:
- 3.2 **Component 1: Support for Strengthening the Agency of Women and Girls to Advocate for Reforms to Discriminatory Legislation (\$70,000).** The purpose of this component is to strengthen the agency, voice, empowerment and capacity of women and girls to advocate for reforms to discriminatory legislation by engaging in: in-person workshops that aim to develop an action plan to eliminate discrimination against women and girls in the following areas: i) the rights of Bahamian women to transfer citizenship, ii) the rights of Bahamian women to offer citizenship to a non-Bahamian spouse, iii) the rights of Bahamian men to transfer citizenship to children born outside of marriage, and iv) the design of a framework to end to all forms of discrimination based on sex, and (b) the design of an action plan to end all forms of discrimination based on sex.
- 3.3 Through this component, the Bank will support the Department of Gender & Family Affairs (DGFA), within the Ministry of Social Services & Urban Development, in partnership with The University of The Bahamas, to facilitate four workshops to increase knowledge and awareness among women and girls, and their advocates, to design a collective action plan that reflects on i) the international conventions and treaties GOBH has signed; ii) the relevant laws and sections of the Bahamas

Constitution that impact gender equality; iii) the proposed changes/reforms and/or amendments required to reach greater gender equality; iv) the legislative review process; (v) the 2021 Discriminatory Law Review Report proposing measures to address the gaps identified by UN Women (which were included in the Bahamian Constitution); and vi) the Strategic Plan to Address Gender Based Violence.

- 3.4 **Component 2: Support for Strengthening of Inter-Agency Coordination to Increase Access to Services offered by Public-Private Partners and Civil Society for Women and Girls Who Experience Gender Based Violence (\$70,000).** The purpose of this component is to support the strengthening of inter-agency coordination to increase access to public – private (including civil society) programs for women and girls who experience violence. This measure will strengthen the structure of the DGFA and their core programming on gender equality in all branches, and at all levels of government throughout the country following the recommendations of The National Gender Equality Policy and Strategic Plan, which has not yet been implemented, and includes integrated measures to alleviate, prevent and manage gender-based violence.
- 3.5 Through this component, the Bank will support the Ministry of Social Services & Urban Development in collaboration with the Commissioner of Police’s multi-agency Domestic Violence Unit to facilitate four (in person) workshops to: i) map and assess the existing processes and services offered by public-private partners and civil society for women and girls who experience gender-based violence, and ii) identify recommendations for strengthening the existing coordination mechanism.
- 3.6 The component will produce a single, unified, implementation and management plan for integrated responses to GBV.
- 3.7 **Component 3: Support for Strengthened Agency and Capacity of Women in The Bahamas to Participate in Parliamentary Leadership (\$130,000).** The purpose of this component is to strengthen the agency and capacity of women in The Bahamas to participate in Parliamentary leadership.
- 3.8 Through this component the Bank will finance, in partnership with international and local academic partners, the creation of a massive open online course (MOOC) customized for the Bahamian audience, to support women aspirants and those running for re-election in national elections; this is aligned with the CEDAW recommendations to provide more training and capacity building programs for women who wish to enter political life or seek public office. The core activities related to this component are consultancies for the design and development of the course curriculum and launch of the MOOC.
- 3.9 The component will finance the development of training products to support women aspirants and the development of a MOOC on Women’s Parliamentary Leadership.
- 3.10 **Component 4: Knowledge Generation (USD\$30,000).** Data, access to information and knowledge remain a barrier for socialization and public awareness of matters related to women and girls.

- 3.11 Through this component, the Bank will work with international and national partners to design a think tank series of five virtual workshops ("We Ideate") to gather knowledge with key stakeholders on gender equality and empowerment with specific emphasis on aspects of public policy, GBV, women's political participation, COVID-19 recovery, and employment.
- 3.12 The component will finance the facilitation of workshops, and the production of four infographics, and three audio-visual clips to increase the understanding of gender inequality in the country and encourage additional research and dissemination in the future.
- 3.13 **Budget.** The total cost of the TC is US\$300,000, which will be financed with funds from the OC-SDP Window 2 - Social Development (W2E).

Component	Description	IDB/Fund Funding	Total Funding
Component 1	Support for Strengthening the Agency of Women and Girls to Advocate for Reforms to Discriminatory Legislation	\$70,000.00	\$70,000.00
Component 2	Support for Strengthening of Inter-Agency Coordination to Increase Access to Services offered by Public-Private Partners and Civil Society for Women and Girls Who Experience Gender Based Violence	\$70,000.00	\$70,000.00
Component 3	Support for Strengthened Agency and Capacity of Women in The Bahamas to Participate in Parliamentary Leadership	\$130,000.00	\$130,000.00
Component 4	Knowledge Generation	\$30,000.00	\$30,000.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$300,000.00</b>	<b>\$300,000.00</b>

#### IV. EXECUTING AGENCY AND EXECUTION STRUCTURE

- 4.1 As requested,<sup>20</sup> by the Government, this TC will be executed by the Bank's Bahamas Country Office and Gender and Diversity Division, in close coordination with the Department of Gender and Family Affairs, key government agencies, University of The Bahamas and civil society organizations. This proposed structure will ensure institutional capacity strengthening in addition to fostering collaboration between the private, public, and non-governmental organizations. The Bank will support a Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) under the Chairmanship of the Ministry of Social Services and Urban Development's DGFA, which will support the cooperation between entities, to achieve a coordinated response to women victims and perpetrators of GBV. The TAC will meet on a quarterly basis.

<sup>20</sup> In accordance with IDB Policy (OP-619-4), the Beneficiary has expressed that the Bank carry out the execution of the TC, while continuously obtaining input and feedback from the Beneficiaries.



- 4.2 The Ministry of Social Services and Urban Development oversees responsibility for the DGFA, in addition to its portfolio allocation consisting of social services, social development, child protection, care facilitates, public assistance and social welfare, among others. The DGFA was established in 2016 and marked a significant step forward for the empowerment for women. In June 1981, a Women's Desk was established. The Desk was renamed the Women's Affairs Unit in September 1987, and again renamed as the Bureau of Women's Affairs in January 1995. The elevation from Bureau to Department included an extension of the mandate, structure, staffing, and budget. As reflected in its new name, DGFA serves to coordinate, advocate and inform policy for and on behalf of women and girls, men, and boys. The scope of work of the Department has been expanded to ensure a comprehensive approach to address the country's social challenges, create educational programs, provide training for women and girls and to monitor the implementation of international conventions that impact women, men, boys, and girls.
- 4.3 **Monitoring and Reports.** CBH/CCB will provide specialists as a focal point to monitor the activities planned in this TC. CCB/CBH specialists will oversee the submission of annual progress reports, completion reports (4 months after the date of completion of the operation), and others regarding this TC, as required by OP-1385-4.
- 4.4 **Procurement.** All activities to be executed under this TC have been included in the Procurement Plan and will be contracted in accordance with Bank policies as follows: (a) AM-650 for Individual consultants; (b) GN-2765-4 and Guidelines OP-1155-4 for Consulting Firms for services of intellectual nature and (c) GN-2303-28 for logistics and other related services.
- 4.5 **Intellectual Property.** All knowledge products derived from this Technical Cooperation will be the Bank's intellectual property.

## V. MAJOR ISSUES

- 5.1 A low-level risk has been identified in the face of possible changes in health protocols and measures due to COVID-19. In this regard, contingency strategies such as hybrid and/or virtual adaptation will be established in the design of all face-to-face activities planned for the implementation of this TC.
- 5.2 The second identified risk is the challenge of government to convene public-private agencies in the efforts to create a coordinated response to gender-based violence. The project team acknowledges that institutional capacity poses a challenge to achieve the desired level of inter-agency coordination. To mitigate this, the team will contract a consultant who will map and assess the existing response services to GBV and will develop an integrated response plan for GBV. Additionally, the Bank will support the creation of a Technical Advisory Committee composed of public and private sector agencies, as well as non-government organizations, to support inter-agency coordination and responses to GBV.
- 5.3 The third identified risk is not reaching the target audiences for MOOC. To mitigate this risk, the IDB will implement the following measures: 1) Formulate a

dissemination strategy and a communication plan for the MOOC with the technical assistance and support from the Knowledge, Innovation and Communications Division (KIC) and the Country Office; and 2) Disseminate information about the MOOCs through partnerships with government, private sector, and NGOs.

## **VI. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL STRATEGY**

- 6.1 This TC will not finance feasibility or pre-feasibility studies for investment projects, nor associated environmental and social studies for which it does not have applicable requirements of the Bank's Environmental and Social Policy Framework (ESPF).

### **REQUIRED ANNEXES:**