Women's Voice, Agency and Participation

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World Development Report 2012: Gender and Development

Progress

- Gender gaps in primary schools have closed in many countries, and globally more women are at university than men
- Women have lived longer than men in all parts of the world since 1980
- In the past 30 years, over half a billion women have joined the workforce

BUT

Persistent gender inequalities

- No region is on track to meet MDG5, to cut maternal mortality by 3/4
- Nearly 4 million 'missing' women, annually
- Gender segregation in work, including wage gaps of 20% on average, and very low labor force participation in some regions and countries
- 510 million women will be abused by their partner in their lifetime
- Differences in voice and participation in households and society



Why voice and agency?

- A key dimension of gender equality alongside endowments and opportunities
 - Progress in women's voice & agency is lagging
 - Deep-seated structural and institutional disparities and norms
 - Significant knowledge gaps
- > Intrinsic value
 - Ability to make effective choices and exercise control over one's life is a consistent dimension of well-being
- Instrumental value
 - Wellbeing of women and their families, communities and countries

Agency: the ability to make and act on choices one values

Objectives of the report

- 1. Deepen WDR2012 evidence base
 - National and cross-country analyses of data (e.g., Gallup, World Values Surveys, DHS, IMAGES)
 - Extracting lessons from systematic evaluations
 - Selected case studies
- 2. Deliver policy relevant conclusions
 - Key lessons about what works, what does not, and promising directions
- 3. Inform WBG operations and modalities
 - Explore options to better integrate into Bank analysis, dialogue, operations and monitoring

Focus: five 'expressions' of agency...

- Freedom from the risk of violence (GBV)
- Access to and control over property (land)
- Freedom of movement (localized & migration)
- Decision-making over family formation (family planning, marriage & divorce, children)
- Ability to have voice in society and influence policy (political and community participation)

Freedom from violence

Proposed value added

- > Insights into GBV as development issue and human rights violation
- Greater understanding of how to cost GBV in developing settings
- Promising policy and programmatic options
- Multi-sectoral toolkit to guide GBV mainstreaming in operations

Approach – building on 2013 Commission on the Status of Women

- 1. Complementary analytical work:
 - State of the evidence review of interventions to prevent and address GBV
 - Review and advance knowledge of costs and consequences of GBV
 - Review and plan for increasing data and monitoring
 - Evaluate international conventions, national laws, and implementation issues
- 2. Case studies, including connections between political mobilizations and programmatic responses to GBV in India
- 3. Empirical work on attitudes towards GBV, and on patterns, correlates and effects of GBV exposure

Partners

- Social Development Network; UN Women; ODI (case studies on GBV); GWU Global Women's Institute; Oxfam India (and expanding!)

Access to and control over land

Proposed value added

- Assess potentially transformative impacts of land
- Explore reforms that boost women's access and control (titling and beyond) in urban and rural settings
- Identify promising approaches to tackle discriminatory norms
- Guidance on indicators and data (what *ought* to be collected)

Approach

- 1. Background papers on land rural and urban including review of experience of interventions
- 2. Empirical analysis on patterns of ownership and linkages to other wellbeing outcomes

Partners

- WB Agriculture and Rural Development Department, Africa Gender Innovation Lab, IFC work on improved access to resources and markets

- Potentially: AGRA, FAO, Global Land Tools Network, Huairou Commission, IFAD, IFPRI, Landesa

Freedom of movement

Proposed value added

- Identify variations in freedom of movement highlighting regional and country differences and key barriers
- Promising directions to enable local mobility
- Explore policy options for protecting rights of low-skilled migrants

Approach

- 1. Background papers on constraints to local mobility and migration, respectively.
- 2. Empirical analysis of patterns, correlates and impact of inability to move freely

Partners (TBC) - KNOMAD, Sustainable Development Network

28/05/2014

Decision making over family formation

Proposed value added

- Systematic review of evidence of benefits of investments in reproductive health for agency
- Identify promising interventions to improve reproductive health outcomes (agency, service delivery, accountability)
- Understand processes of norm change in high fertility countries
- Provide operational guidance on policies and interventions to bolster agency of girls and women with respect to family formation

Approach

- 1. Background paper: "Closing the Deadly Gap Between What We Know and What We Do" (Women Deliver conference, May 27-29)
- 2. Case study: Niger qualitative survey re. HH decision making
- 3. Empirical analysis of constraints to decision-making and impacts

Partners - Women Deliver, Girl Hub Ethiopia and International Center for Research on Women – Fertility Empowerment Network

Voice in society and Influence policy

Proposed value added

- Advance knowledge of benefits of increasing women's voice for themselves, their families and communities
- Review implications for Bank operations and M&E

Approach

- 1. Background papers by National Democratic Institute on national level participation of women, and on local level participation (TBD)
- 2. Link to work on social accountability, building on insights from Community Driven Development
- 3. Case study: Indonesia, determinants of women's political participation (including why quotas haven't had intended effects)
- 4. Empirical work on levels and trends in decision-making, including at household level.

Partners - Social Development Network; World Bank Institute (?) - NDI, ODI, "I Know Politics", Equal Futures Partnership

Cross-cutting issues: Diagnostics

- Inter-relations between structures, politics and agency
- Interactions of agency with endowments and economic opportunities
 - Overlapping disadvantage (gender, age, health, income poverty, place of residence, ethnicity)
- Importance of social and cultural norms
- Conflict and state fragility

Cross-cutting issues: Policies

Legal systems and institutions (government, religious, media, private sector)

Collective action

Potential of new technologies

Cross-cutting issues: Monitoring

- Paucity of gender-relevant data on agency (e.g., on decision-making, intra-household allocation of resources, GBV surveillance, local participation)
- Need for comparable data and tools

Build on recent progress:

- UN Inter-agency and Expert Group identified 52 core gender indicators, several on voice
- UN guidance on collecting statistics on GBV

The report will:

- Take stock of data sources on agency, ongoing efforts and key gaps
- Recommend typology of indicators on voice and agency and associated determinants for country monitoring and Bank operations

Expected timeline and selected milestones

