

Equality for Women: Where Do We Stand?

World Bank and OECD



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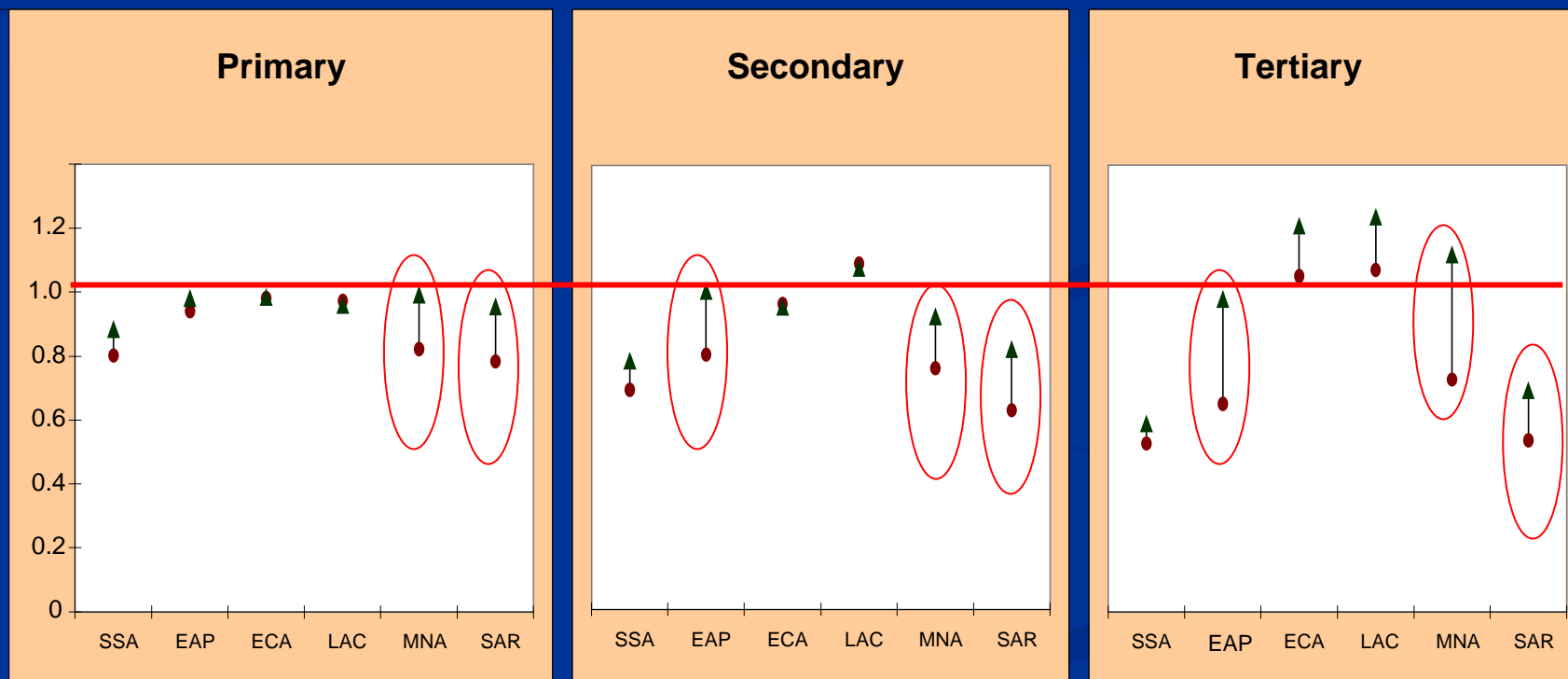
Reviews

- Countries progress on MDG3 at midpoint between Declaration (2000) & end date (2015)
 - ✓ Official indicators
 - ✓ Expanded set
 - ✓ Country performance relative to regional benchmarks
- Public policies
- Financial requirements



Progress on the official MDG3 indicators: Capabilities—enrollment ratios

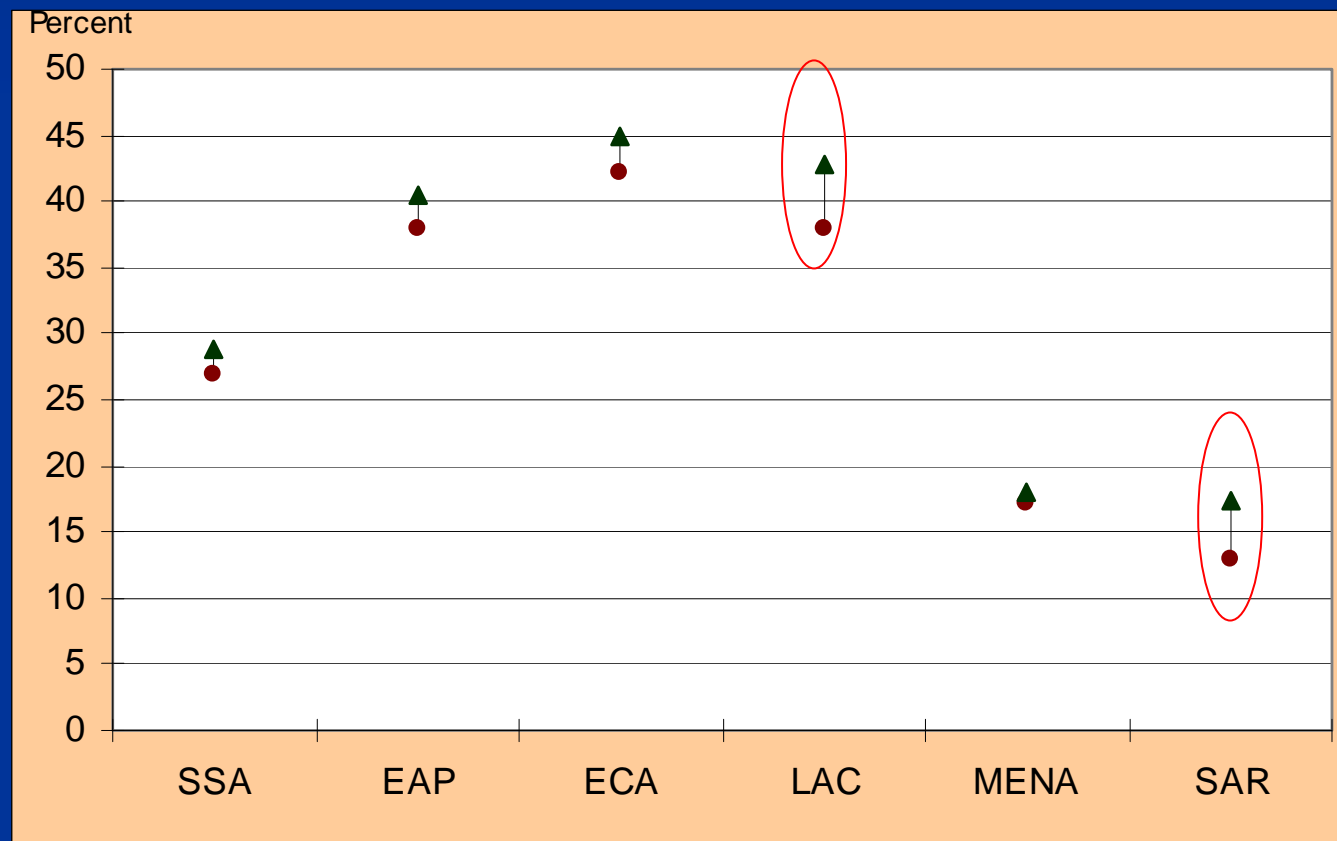
Male / Female



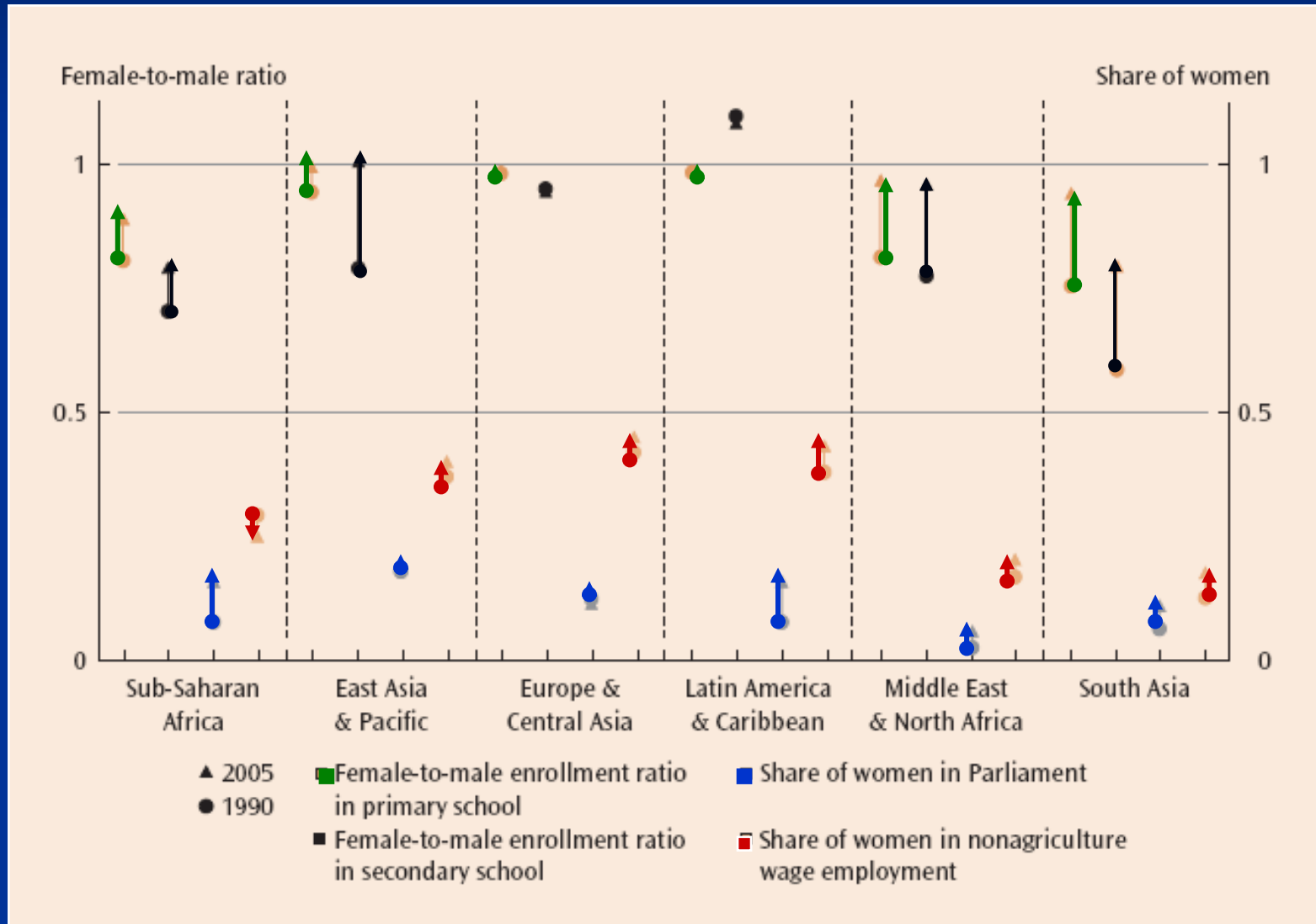
Progress on the official MDG3 indicators:

Access to resources: non-agric. wage employment

Female employment as a % of total non-agric wage employment



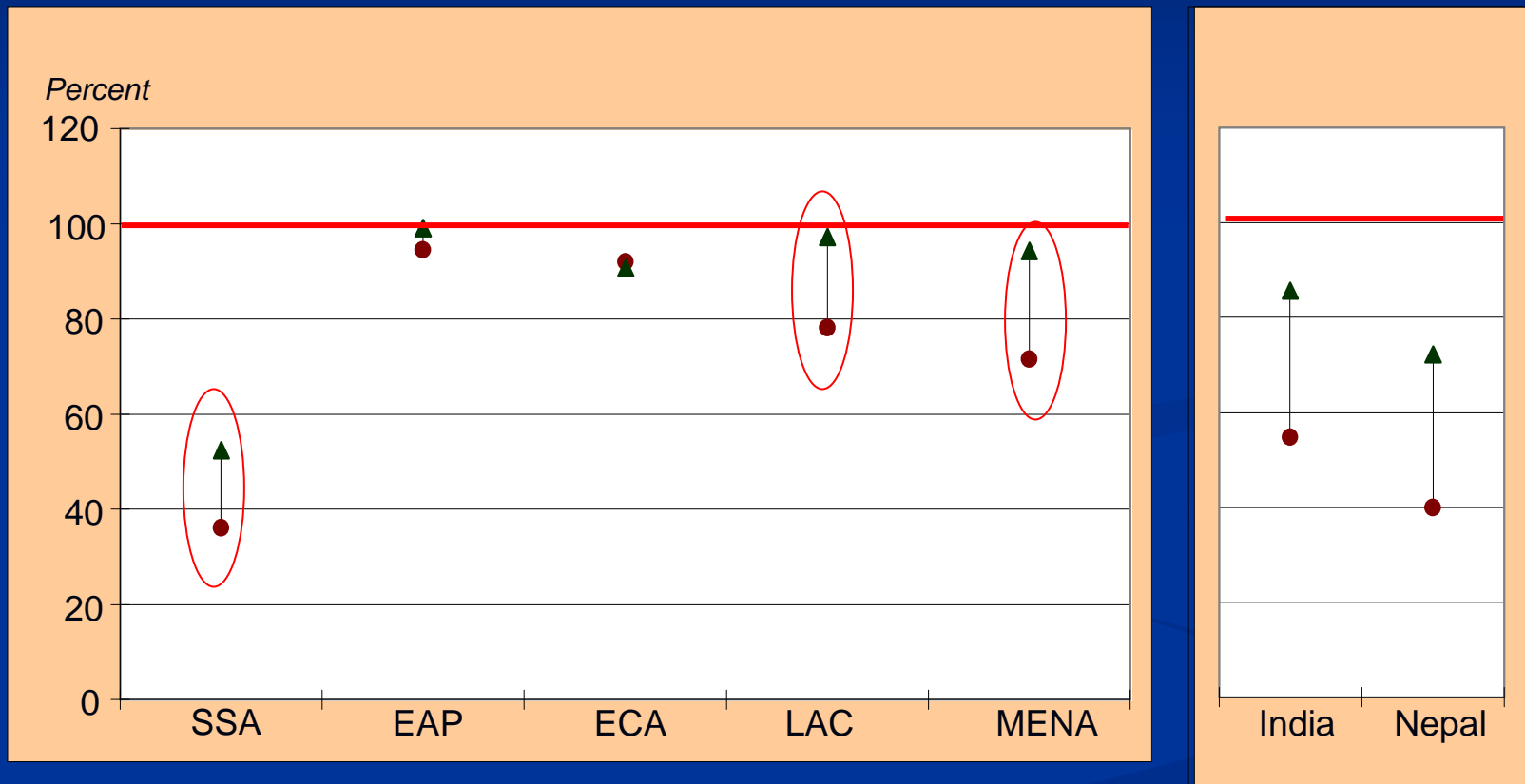
Over time, expanded capabilities, restricted opportunities



An expanded set of indicators: better measures of capabilities and access to resources

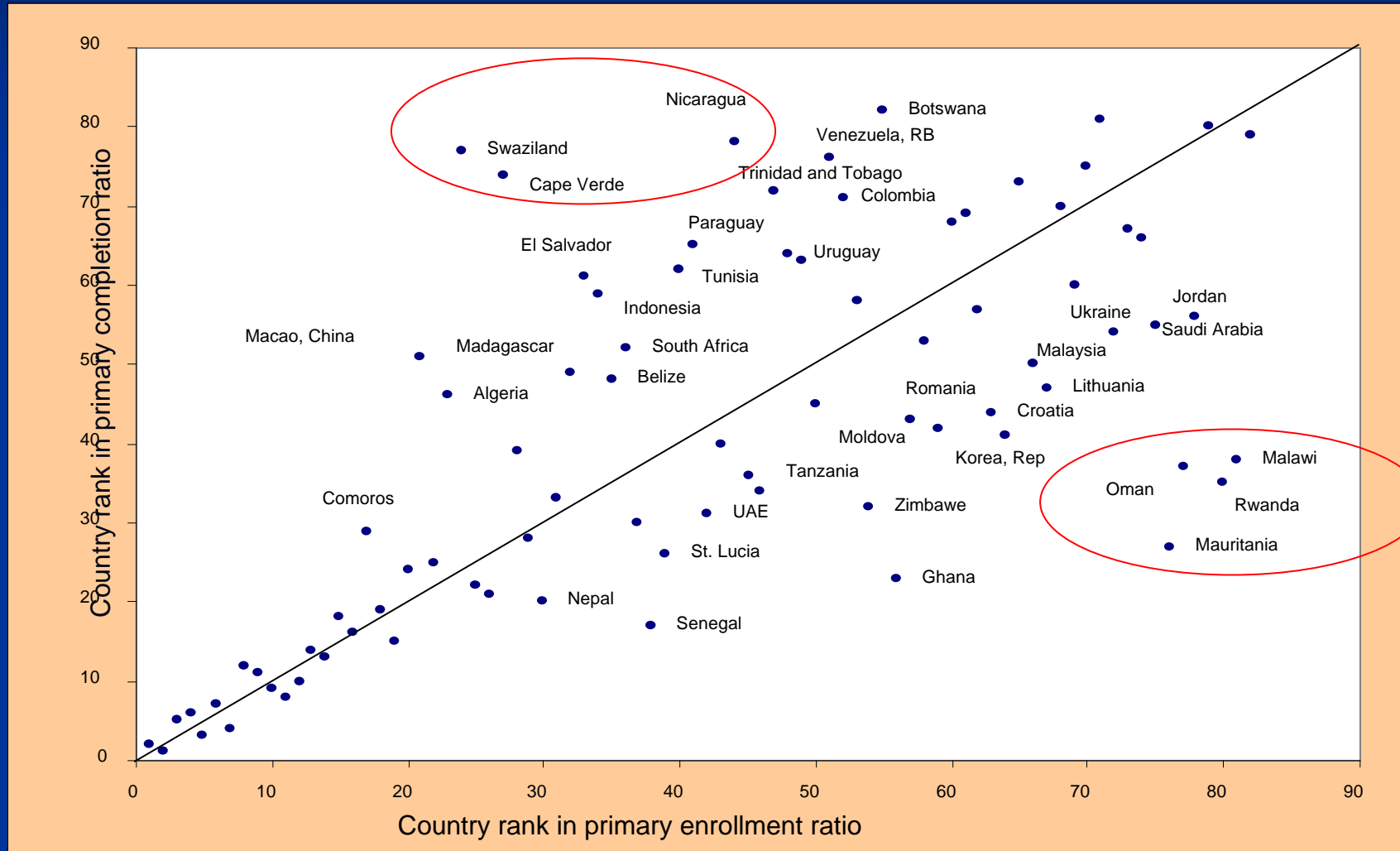
| | |
|--|--|
| Capabilities: Education | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Primary completion rate of girls and boys. |
| Capabilities: Health | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Under-five mortality for girls and boys.• Percentage of reproductive-age women and their sexual partners using modern contraception.• Percentage of 15 to 19-year olds who are mothers or pregnant with their first child. |
| Access to resources: Employment | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Labor force participation rates among women and men ages 20-24 and 25-29.• Ratio of female to male hourly earnings in primary, secondary and tertiary sectors |

Primary completion rates for girls: 1990 and 2007

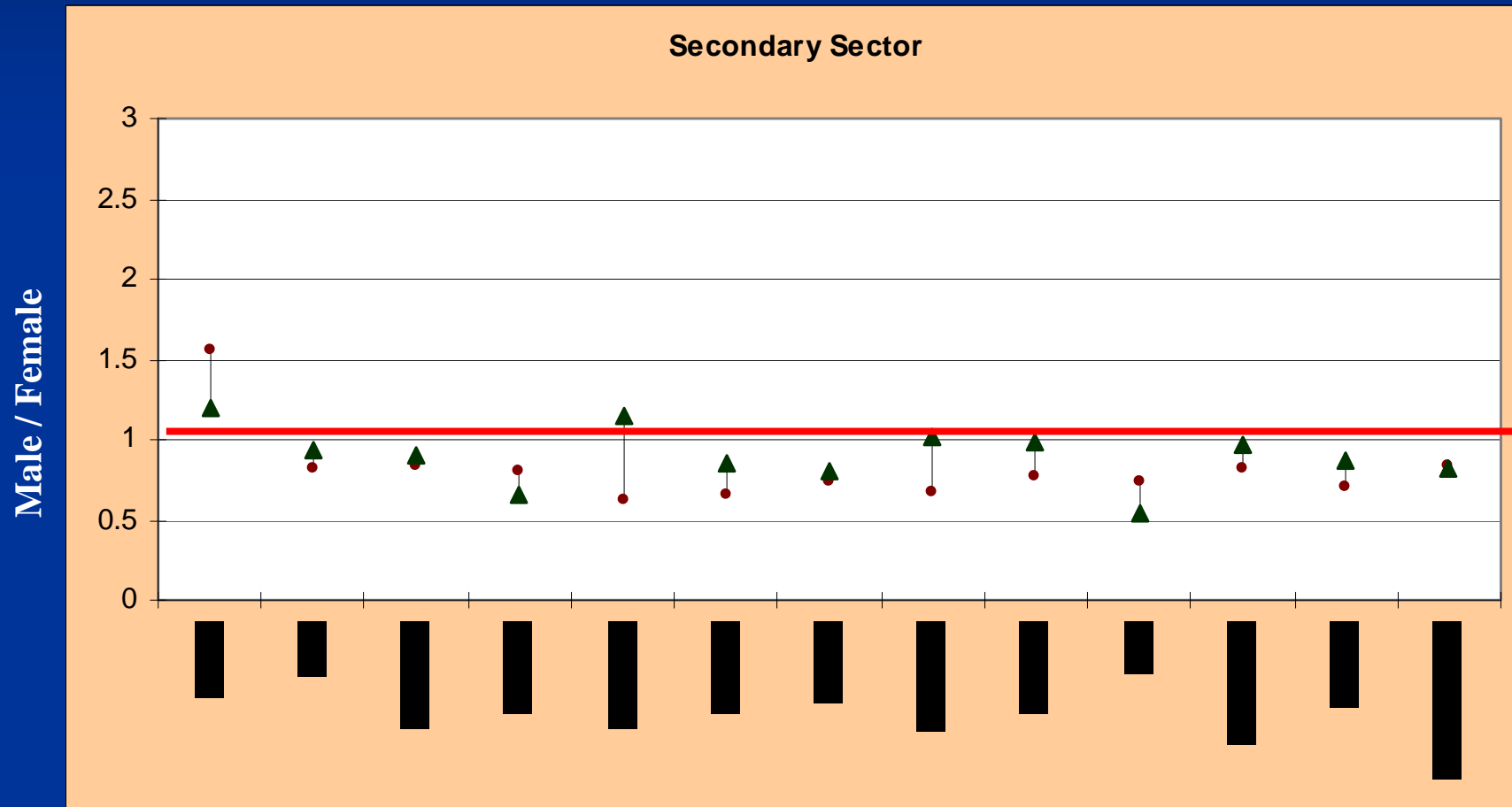


Source: World Development Indicators 2007

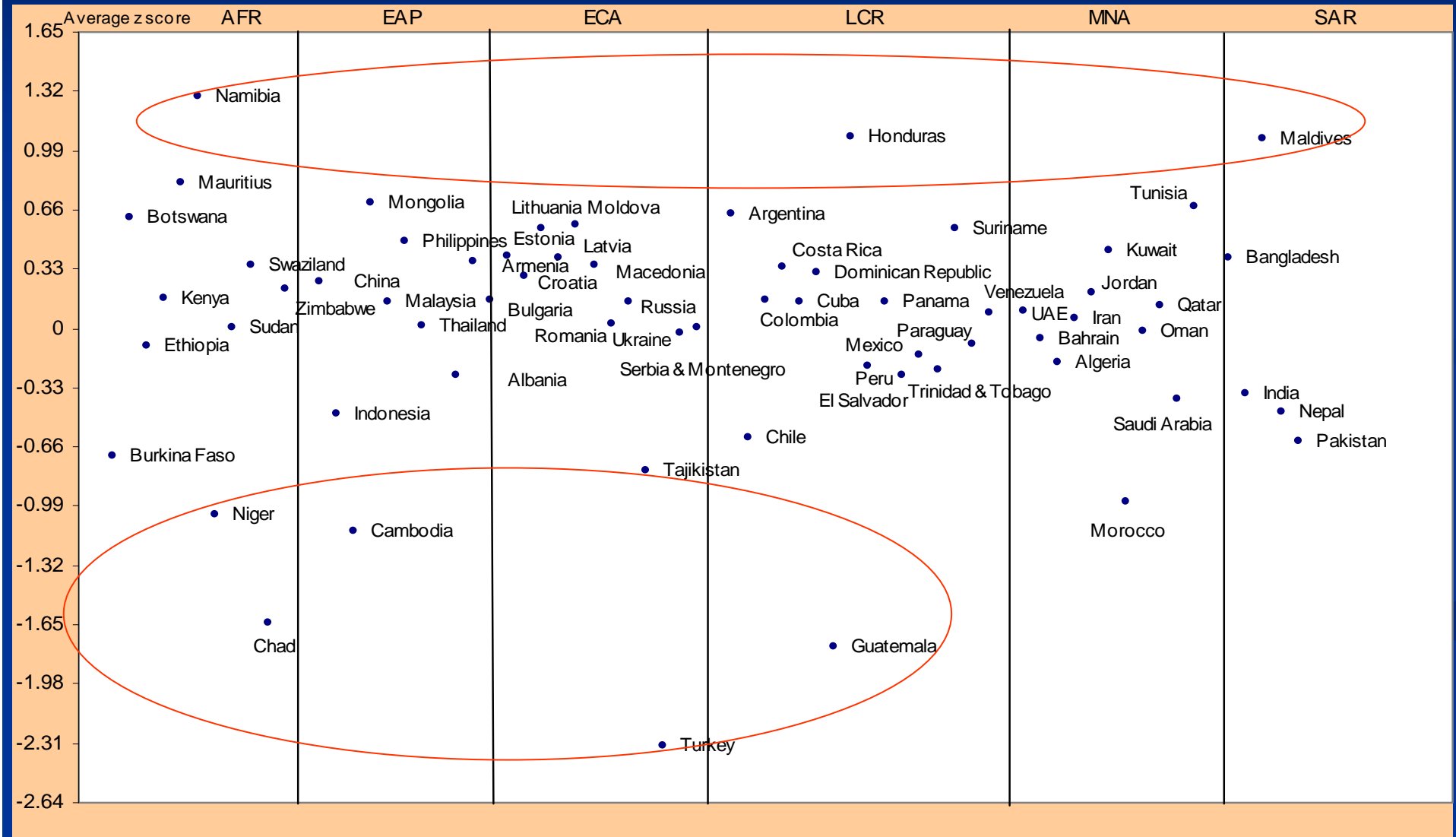
Country rank on primary enrollment ratio against country rank on primary completion ratio



Wage ratios in Latin American manufacturing: early 1990s and most recent



Relative performance on official MDG3 indicators relative to regional average



Public Policies

Challenge: need to change underlying norms as well as observable outcomes.

Tools:

- Laws
- Institutions
- Policies



Laws

1. Advancement in national & international legislation.
2. But enforcement mechanisms are key.
3. Laws condoning inequality act to reproduce it.



Institutions

- Social institutions perpetuate inequalities.
- Use of incentives to change demand / behavior of families (conditional cash transfers).
- Use of incentives to change behavior of organizations (Chile).



Policies

Has gender mainstreaming failed?

- Too ambitious → used selectivity in goals.
- Too focused on organizational directives → build record through operations.
- Dedicated financial resources.

Financing

MDG3 interventions account between 31% and 53% of all MDG costs

| Country | Gender specific | Gender mainstreamed | Gender neutral | Specific & mainstreamed as % of total MDG costs | Total gender costs as % of total MDG costs |
|---------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|----------------|---|--|
| Dominican Republic | 2.09 | 7.52 | 120.31 | 3.24 | 43.86 |
| Kenya | 4.64 | 4.06 | 41.08 | 6.13 | 35.07 |
| Yemen | 0.06 | 5.82 | 79.73 | 3.00 | 43.69 |

Financing gap for MDG3 interventions (annual estimates)

| | |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| 2006 | \$8.6 billion |
| 2015 | \$23.8 billion |
| Average | \$13.0 billion |