

USAID WEE COP JULY 2022 LEARNING EVENT

USING DATA TO REFORM GENDER DISCRIMINATORY LAWS AND REGULATIONS

OPENING REMARKS



Bama Athreya

USAID Deputy Assistant Administrator for the Bureau for Development, Democracy, and Innovation

USAID

AGENDA

Welcome and Overview

- **Bama Athreya**, PhD, Deputy Assistant Administrator, USAID Bureau for Development, Democracy, and Innovation

– **Morgan Mickle**, Senior Program Officer, USAID Women's Economic Empowerment Community of Practice (USAID WEE CoP), Banyan Global

Presentation of Findings

- Tea Trumbic, Program Manager for Women, Business and the Law project, World Bank

Moderated Panel Discussion

- Michelle Milford Morse, Vice President for Girls and Women Strategy, UN Foundation
- Mark Ahern, Lead Country Economist for Egypt, Yemen and Djibouti, World Bank Group
- Erin Carr-Jordan, PhD, Managing Director of the Digital Equity Institute and Head of Social Impact, Arizona State University

Questions from the Audience

- Malini Patel, Senior Associate, USAID WEE CoP, Banyan Global

Closing Remarks

- Bama Athreya, PhD, Deputy Assistant Administrator, USAID Bureau for Development, Democracy, and Innovation

USAID WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT COMMUNITY OF PRACTICE

Currently 700+ Members



Gather and share evidence



Facilitate learning among members

8 6-8

Foster engagement opportunities

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- Build awareness of Women, Business and the Law (WBL) research, report, and tools.
- Convey the importance of designing and applying gender equal laws for systemic and sustainable change
- 3. Drive the use of WBL data to change gender discriminatory laws and regulations, to accelerate gender equality and women's economic empowerment

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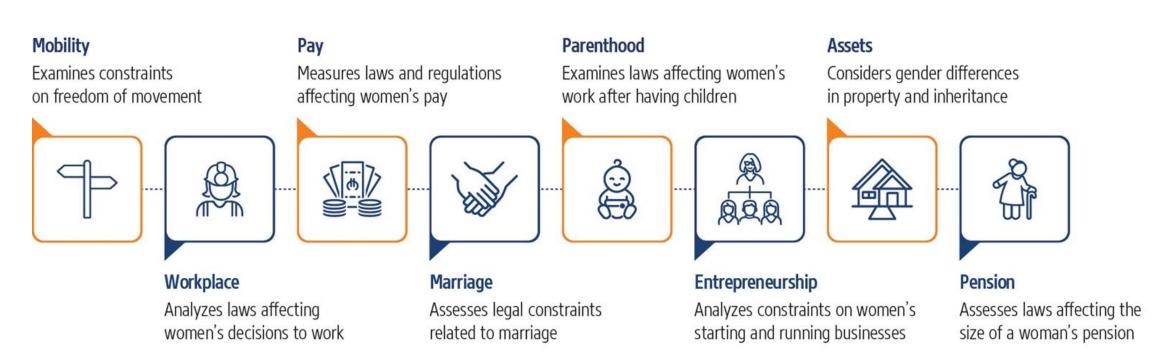
Measuring equality of opportunity for women



10,000+ legal experts in 190 economies

8 indicators to measure how laws impact women throughout their working lives



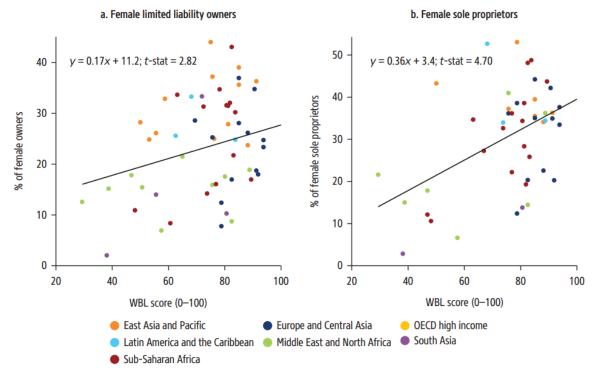


35 binary questions scored across eight indicators representing a different phase of a woman's career.

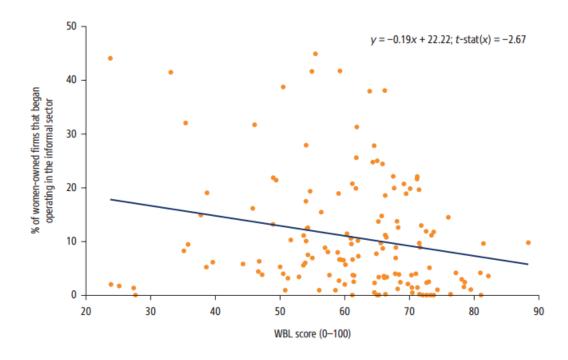
Legal equality and gender equality and women's economic empowerment



Strong legal frameworks are associated with higher share of women entrepreneurs



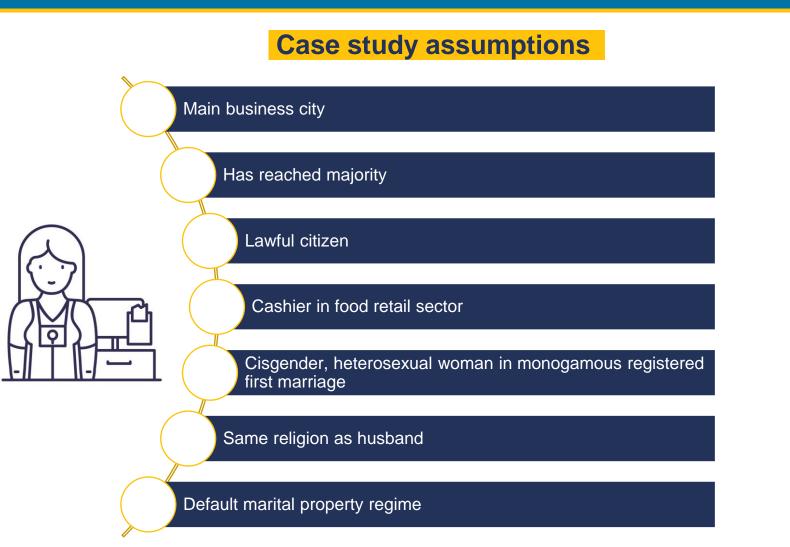
Legal gender inequality is correlated with more women-owned firms starting in the informal sector



Sources: Women, Business and the Law (WBL) database; World Bank Enterprise Surveys.

Sources: Women, Business and the Law (WBL) database and the World Bank Entrepreneurship Database (We-Data), https://www.worldbank.org /en/programs/entrepreneurship/gender.

Women, Business and the Law methodology



International legal frameworks

- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)
- Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women General Recommendations (CEDAW GR)
- United Nations (UN) Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women (DEVAW)
- International Labour Organization (ILO) Conventions n. 100 (equal pay), n. 111 (nondiscrimination), n. 183 (maternity protection), and n. 190 (violence and harassment)

Globally, women have just 3/4 of the legal rights afforded to men





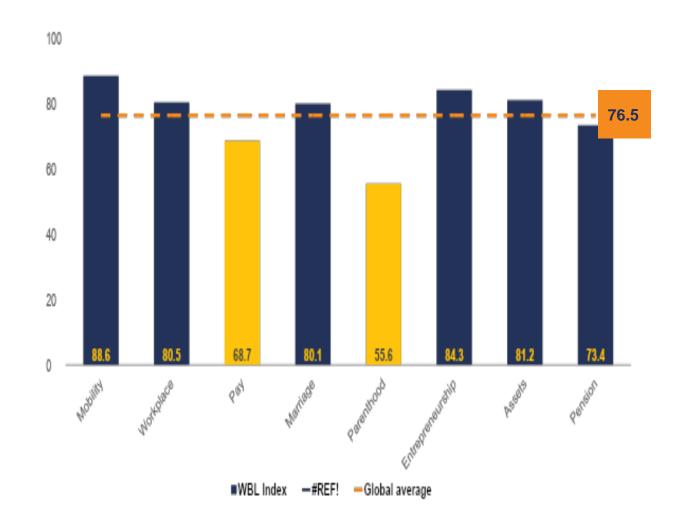
Progress toward equality is uneven within regions





Challenges remain in the *Pay* and *Parenthood* indicators







95 economies do not mandate equal pay for work of equal value



86 economies still restrict women's access to high-paying jobs



76 economies do not mandate paid leave for fathers



140 economies do not mandate paid parental leave for parents

Despite the pandemic, 23 countries improved their laws in 2021



| Indicator | Examples of reforms adopted |
|------------------|--|
| Mobility | In Cyprus and Oman, passport application procedures are now equal for men and women. |
| Workplace | Angola and Lebanon both enacted laws protecting women from sexual harassment in employment, including criminal penalties for such conduct. |
| Pay | Bahrain and Burundi mandated equal remuneration for work of equal value. In Benin and Vietnam, women can now work in industrial jobs in the same way as men. Pakistan lifted restrictions on women's ability to work at night. |
| Marriage | Egypt, Arab Rep., enacted legislation protecting women from domestic violence. |
| Parenthood | Armenia, Switzerland, and Ukraine introduced paid paternity leave. Colombia, Georgia, Greece, and Spain introduced paid parental leave. |
| Entrepreneurship | Egypt, Arab. Rep., Gabon, and Sierra Leone prohibited gender-based discrimination in financial services, making it easier for women to access credit. |
| Assets | Gabon granted spouses equal rights to immovable property and equal administrative authority over assets during marriage. |
| Pension | Cambodia and Ukraine equalized the ages at which men and women can retire with full pension benefits. |



Measuring the law in practice

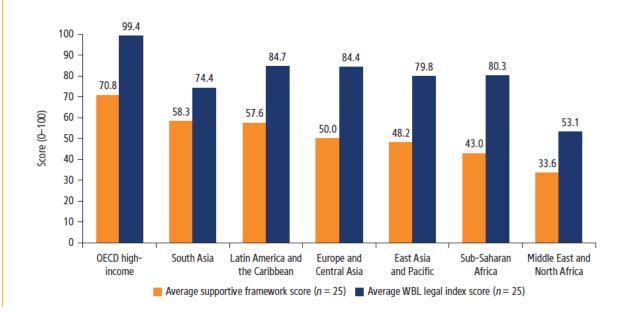


Structural indicators measure the state of the law in relation to a specific right

Process indicators capture existence of policy instruments to support the implementation of the right

Outcome indicators shed light on progress toward realizing a particular right

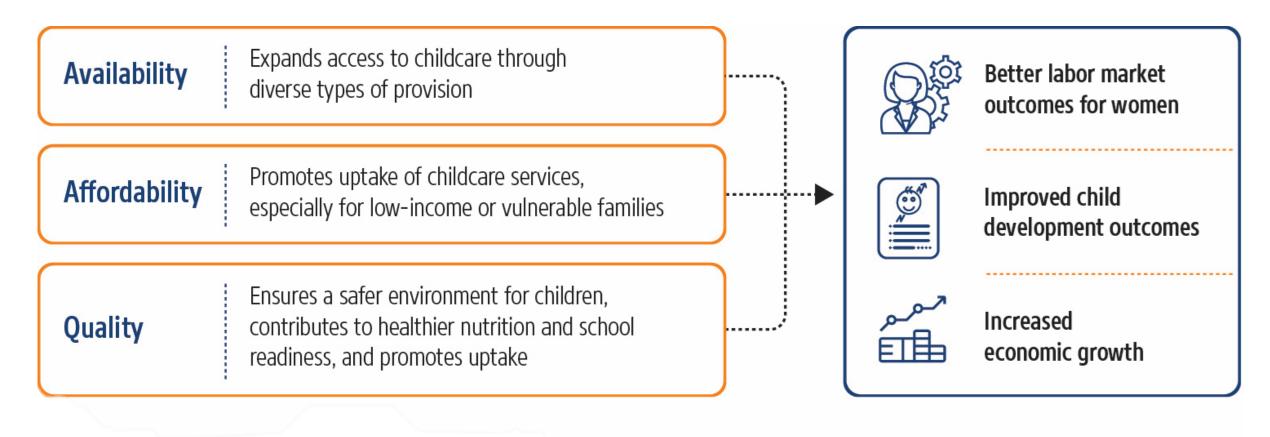
Substantial gaps exist between the passage of laws and their implementation







Legal barriers to childcare services provision



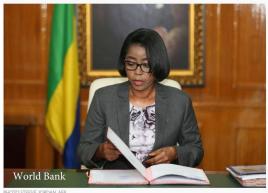


How does WBL impact reforms?





Gabon presents bills for gender equality



Gabon's Prime Minister Rose Christiane Ossouka Raponda





Key Ingredients to Women's Legal Rights in Kenya

How is WBL data being used by the World Bank?

Country Gender Scorecard 3



Gender Equality in the Law

The Women Business and the Law index³ score presents the share of good laws in the economy and it is structured around a woman's working life

Guatemala- Latin America & Caribbean - World Comparison (2021)



3. Thirty-five data points are scored across eight indicators composed of four or five binary questions, with each indicator representing a different phase of a woman's life. Indicator-level across are obtained by calculating the unweighted average of responses to the questions within that indicator and scaling the result to 100. Overall across are then calculated by taking the average of each indicator, with 100 representing the highest possible score, meaning that the country gives women and men equal legal rights in the measured areas. Succee Well. 2021.

South Asia Regional Profile to inform SAR GAP



Lending operations (DPOs, TAs)



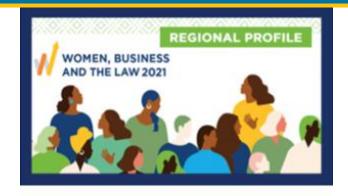
WBL deep-dives and economy summaries



Women, Business and the Law Economy Summary Series

The economy summary series delves into legal reforms that advance women's economic empowerment. It also identifies gaps that persist before men and women achieve equality before the law. Each summary draws on Women, Business and the Law data from 1970 to 2020 and input from civil society organizations.

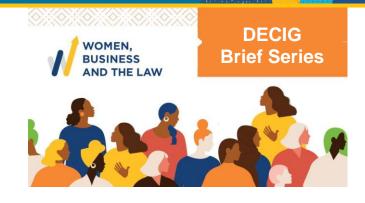
Bangladesh | Ethiopia | India | Kenya Nigeria | Rwanda | Sri Lanka



Regional Profiles

The regional profile series presents data on laws, regulations, and reform trends that advance women's economic empowerment. It highlights persistent gaps and identifies best practices to help achieve equality before the law. Each profile draws on Women, Business and the Law data from 1970 to 2020. Regional profiles in the series include Western and Central Africa, Eastern and Southern Africa, and South Asia.

Western and Central Africa Eastern and Southern Africa South Asia



- Key Ingredients to Women's Legal Rights in Kenya
- <u>Reforms to Enhance Gender</u>
 <u>Equality in the Democratic</u>
 <u>Republic of Congo: From</u>
 <u>Advocacy to Implementation</u>
- <u>Challenging Entrenched</u>
 <u>Marital Power in South Africa</u>

World Bank Business Regulation Team



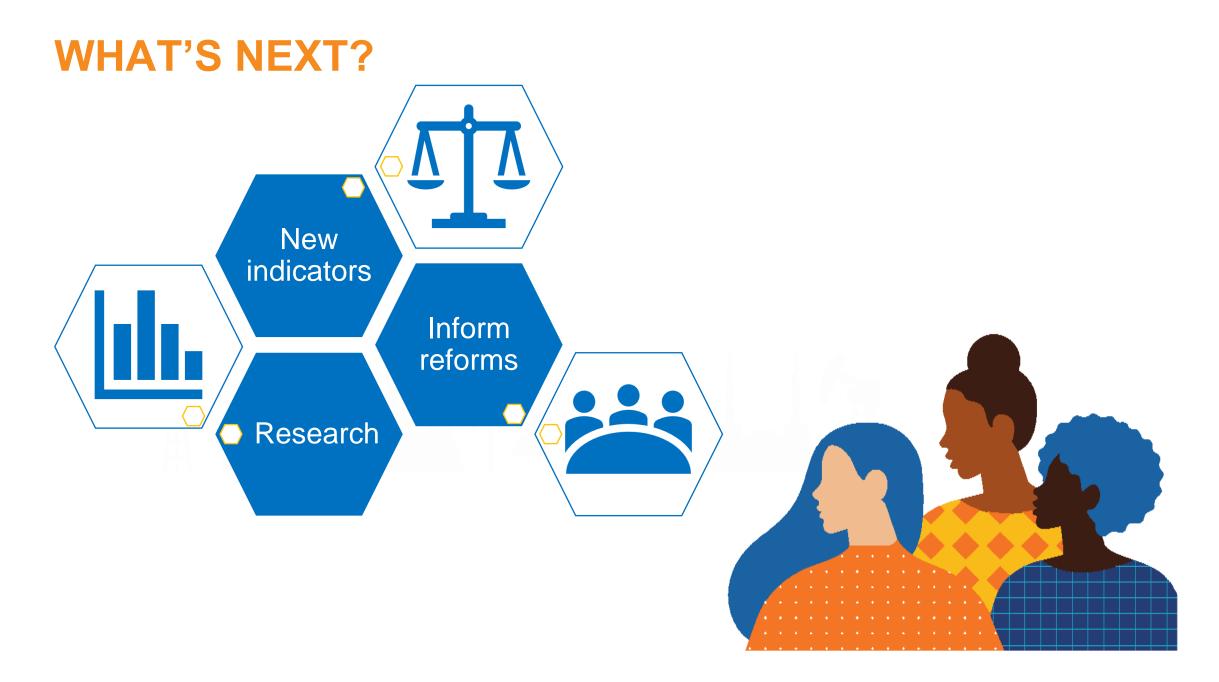
Investment Climate

The Investment Climate team provides evidence-based support to help countries foster an "investment-grade" business environment, maximize the benefits of private investment, and secure a share in global value chains.

- 1. Driving Evidence-Based Reform
- 2. Fostering Business Competitiveness
- 3. Expanding Investment Opportunities

verty / Topics

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USE OUR DATA

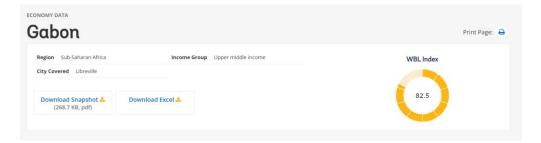
View country-specific data and access primary legal sources



- Ø Select an indicator to access the **data** and respective **legal basis**.
- Ø Download economyspecific **summaries** and **regional profiles**.
- Ø Visualize WBLhistorical data from1971-2022.
- Ø Download
 the complete
 data under "Data".



Examining constraints on women's agency and freedom of movement.





Mobility

Women, Business and the Law Data for 1971-2022

Explore trends over time with annual data for 190 economies during the period from 1971 to 2022 (calendar years 1970 to 2021).

Download file (Excel) | Download file (STATA) | Read the report | Data revision



Sign up to receive the WBL Dissemination Toolkit https://forms.office.com/r/FMvi25pVZp

PANEL DISCUSSION

MODERATOR



Tea Trumbic

Program Manager for the *Women, Business and the Law* project

World Bank Group

PANELISTS





Michelle Milford Morse

Vice President for Girls and Women Strategy

UN Foundation

Mark Ahern

Lead Country Economist for Egypt, Yemen and Djibouti

World Bank Group

Erin Carr-Jordan, PhD

Managing Director of the Digital Equity Institute and Head of Social Impact

Arizona State University

USAID WEE CoP July 2022 Learning Event

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS GLOBAL NOTIFICATION SYSTEM



LINK

---- QUESTIONS & ANSWERS



WRAP UP AND ANNOUNCEMENTS



Participant Poll

Call for Member Spotlights



Want to feature your activity in a future USAID WEE CoP monthly communication?

Email Banyan Global at fundcop@banyanglobalgita.com



Join the USAID WEE CoP LinkedIn Group: https://www.linkedin.com/groups/12501152/

Email the USAID WEE CoP with questions at: fundcop@banyanglobalgita.com

