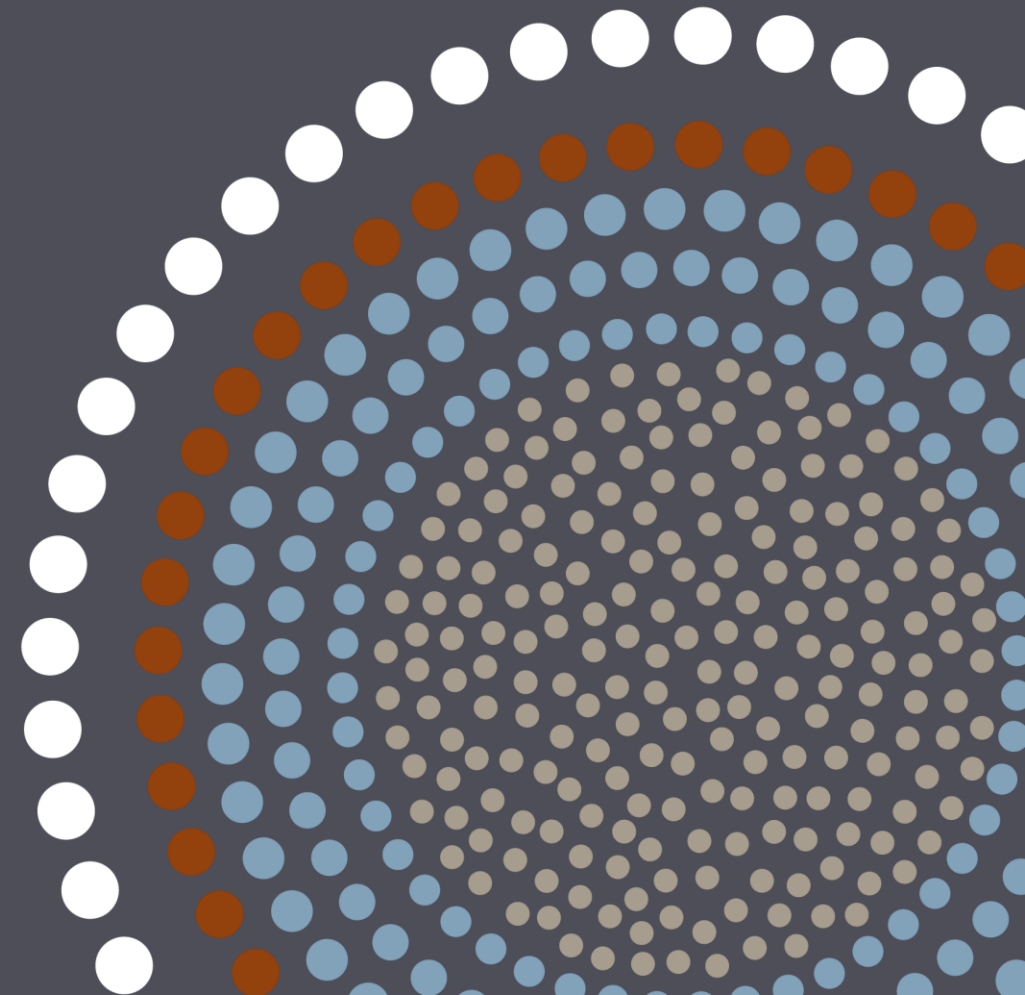


Results-Based Financing Forum 2023



Leveraging RBF to advance Gender Outcomes at School, Home, and Work

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GPRBA



Challenges
for Women and Girls:
Why does it matter?

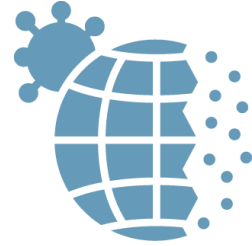
2.4 billion



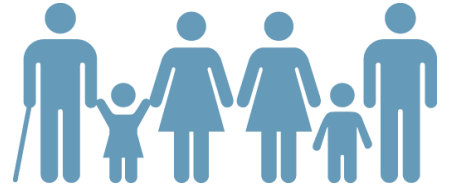
286 years



\$800 billion



383 million



800,000



44 million



44 million



4.6%



Utilizing RBF to reduce gender gaps

Millennium Development Goals facilitated the adaptation of RBF in health, with a focus on reproductive and maternal health



Expanded use to the education sector involving more complex qualitative indicators



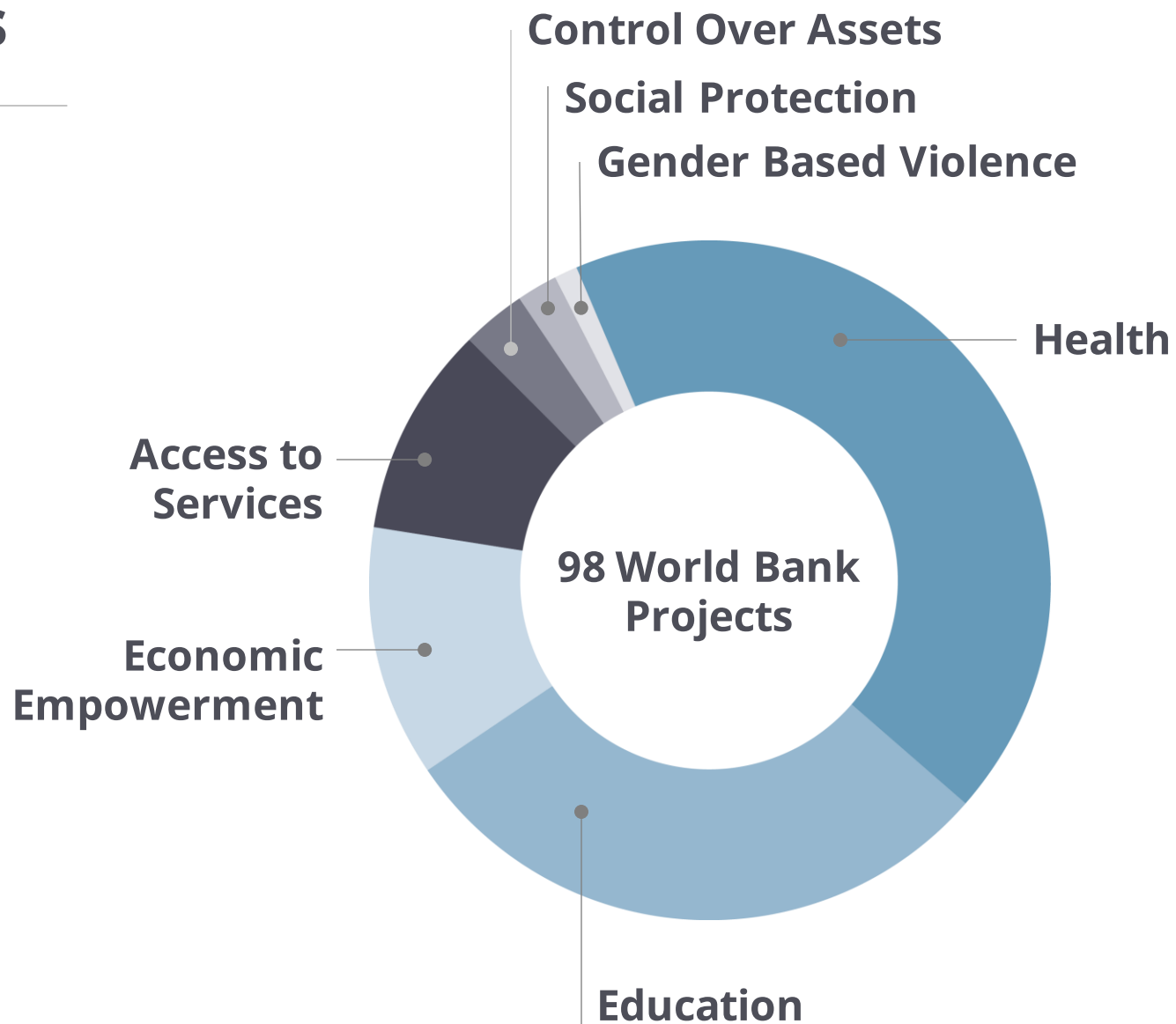
Evolved to extend social services to women in developed contexts through impact bonds



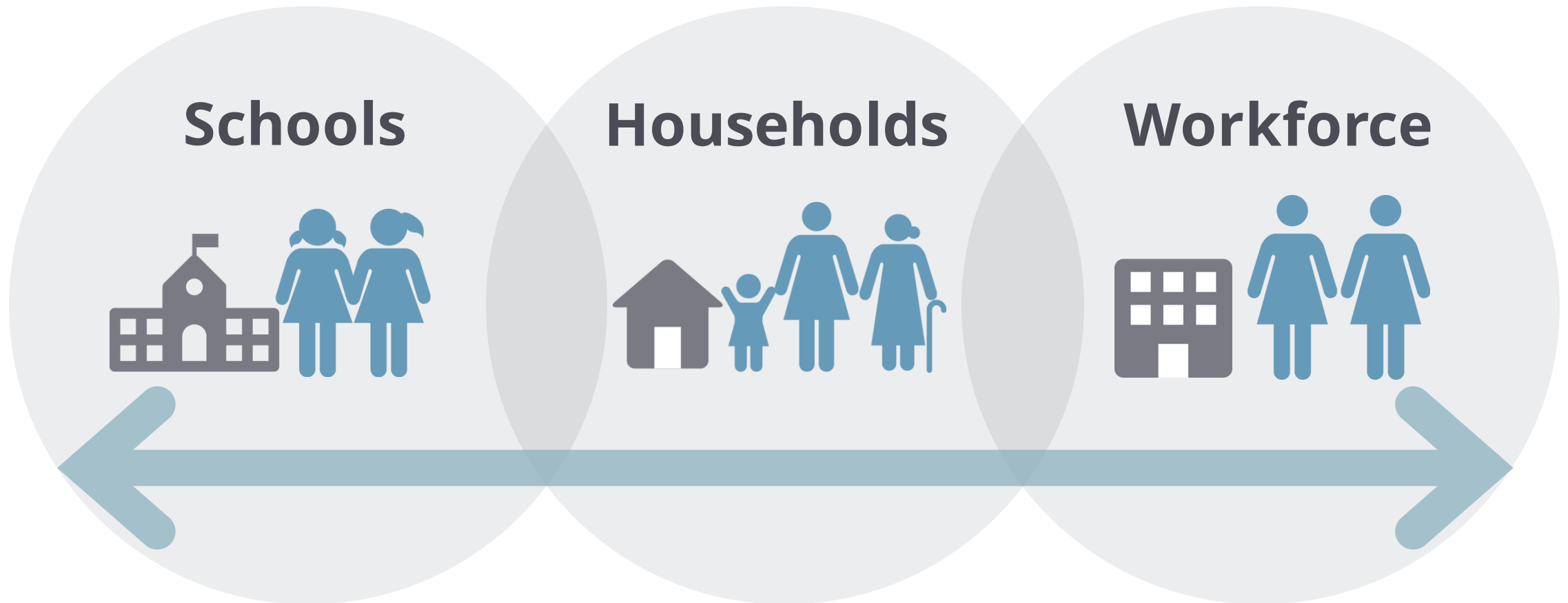
Piloting impact bonds in developing contexts, primarily within health and education

World Bank RBF Initiatives

- **98 World Bank projects** using RBF to incentivize gender outcomes
- Implemented across **49 countries**
- Large share of the RBF projects, aim to improve women's health and educational status
- Further scope for experimentation in the RBF and gender space especially through projects that improve access to infrastructure & services and voice & agency



RBF & Gender: Schools to households to the Workforce





Utilizing RBF to reduce gender gaps in schools

OBJECTIVE

INDICATOR

Increase school enrollment

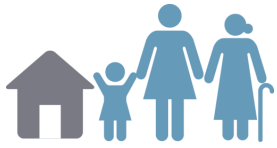
Improved participation of girls in lower secondary (Mali)

Improvement in grade transition

Increase in girls' transition rate from grade 5 to 6 in supported districts (Pakistan)

Increase proportion of female teachers

10% increase in female to male teacher ratio in Grades 6-8 in Eight Most Disadvantaged Districts (Malawi)



Utilizing RBF to reduce gender gaps within the household

OBJECTIVE

INDICATOR

Improve access to infrastructure and services

Increase in the share of women satisfied with access and quality of community assets and services for increasing agricultural productivity (Vietnam)

Increase control over assets

Formal registration of female owned properties (Gaza)

Provide access to services to women facing gender based violence

Increase in health professionals deployed across the country that are skilled with new strategies to support survivors of Gender Based Violence survivors (Ethiopia)



Utilizing RBF to reduce genders gaps within the workplace

OBJECTIVE

INDICATOR

Provide opportunities within non-traditional fields

Increase proportion of qualified female agricultural development agents (Ethiopia)

Increase female entrepreneurs

Access to finance for women headed businesses through increase in credit guarantee volume (India)

Increase representation in decision making bodies

At least 1 in 3 key Community Owned Water Supply Organization (COWSO) positions should be female (Tanzania)

Collaborative insight: Women within the Workplace

Public sector
workers

Private sector
workers

Informal
workers

Entrepreneurs

Agricultural
workers

- 1) Flip the paper on your table and check your group
- 2) Choose a spokesperson for your table
- 3) Discuss two points:
 - What problems you want to solve with RBF?
 - What would be specific indicators/result targets you want to see?
- 4) Each spokesperson will present the discussions.

2.4 billion women of
working age do not have
equal economic opportunity.

At the current rate of progress, it may take another **286 years** to remove discriminatory laws and close prevailing gaps in legal protections for women and girls.

In 2020, women lost an estimated **\$800 billion** in income due to the pandemic's impact on employment and businesses.

Tragically, over **380 million** women and girls find themselves living in extreme poverty, surviving on less than \$1.90 a day. This number is approximately **30 million more than men and boys** facing the same circumstances.

The lack of clean water claims the lives of more than **800,000 women and girls** every year, highlighting the urgent need for improved sanitation and water infrastructure.

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As a result of these health challenges persist for women worldwide. For instance, approximately **44 million pregnant women** suffer from sanitation-related hookworm, leading to maternal anemia and pre-term births.

Furthermore, in 2021 climate change, war, conflict, and human rights violations have forced **44 million women and girls** to flee their homes, leaving them vulnerable and in need of support and protection.

Lastly, despite the increasing severity of global challenges related to women and girls, just **4.6% of bilateral allocable Overseas Development Aid** goes to programs where gender equality is the main objective, highlighting the need for increased investment in this crucial area.

Challenges for Women and Girls: Why does it matter?

