RSR-ADSP Gender Window Learning Brief
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BRIDGING GENDER GAPS THROUGH THE RSR-ADSP GENDER WINDOW

Insights and Lessons from Women's Economic Empowerment Interventions

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Over the last decade, efforts to promote gender equality and improve the social and economic status of women have garnered increased global attention. Despite these efforts, gender inequality persists and remains a major challenge across many regions. According to the new World Bank Gender Strategy 2024–2030 (World Bank 2024), several countries are witnessing slow, uneven, and—in some cases—reversed progress in improving the socioeconomic status of women, thus highlighting the need for innovative strategies to address persistent inequalities and foster equitable development for all.

Since 2018, the World Bank, through the Rapid Social Response Adaptive and Dynamic Social Protection umbrella program (RSR-ADSP) Gender Window, has provided catalytic funding to social protection task teams in over 40 countries, enabling them to design projects that address the multiple sources of vulnerability for women and girls and contribute to closing gender gaps across different thematic areas.

This learning brief presents a synthesis of the knowledge and evidence generated from women's economic empowerment interventions under the RSR-ADSP Gender Window. It reviews 36 knowledge and learning products—including project reports, policy briefs, strategy papers, technical notes, and impact evaluations—developed by the respective implementation teams. The aim is to distill key learnings on the barriers to women's economic empowerment and highlight promising solutions to closing gender gaps in this area.

Although there are many definitions of the term "economic empowerment," this brief adopts a broad concept to mean "the capacity of poor women and men to participate in, contribute to and benefit from growth processes on terms which recognize the value of their contributions, respect their dignity and make it possible for them to negotiate a fairer distribution of the benefits of growth" (Eyben, Kabeer, and Cornwall 2008, 9–10). This broad conceptualization of the term enables examination of issues beyond economic

participation to those affecting women's ability to make and act on decisions pertaining to access and control of resources, decisions about their own lives and the lives of their children, and participation in community decision-making processes.

Key learnings

Barriers to women's economic empowerment

Social norms can hinder women's capacity to access employment and their participation in economic activities. Gendered social norms limit women's ability to take advantage of economic opportunities, constrain their ability to make decisions, and hinder their participation in social and economic life. In many countries, these norms establish boundaries and provide expectations on what women can and cannot do, and how far they can go—prioritizing the position of men over women. These societal expectations influence the type of jobs or sectors women choose or are permitted to work in, usually confining them to "socially acceptable" sectors with limited growth prospects. For instance, in **Belize**, an RSR-ADSP Gender Window–funded report on women's entrepreneurship reveals that, due to the effect of prevailing social norms, female entrepreneurs tend to be concentrated in "traditionally female" and less productive sectors—and sometimes even choose to pass up entrepreneurial opportunities in more productive sectors to men (Petrovic 2023). Similarly, in **The Gambia**, an RSR-ADSP Gender Window report highlights that cultural perceptions of women's business "incompetence" partly contributes to their reluctance to operate a business or assume risks in economic investments (World Bank 2021).

Social norms may even prevent women from entering the labor market entirely. In **India**, a technical note on female labor force participation funded by the RSR-ADSP Gender Window reveals that social and cultural norms—such as the belief that women should not work or that certain jobs reduce marriage prospects—hinder young women and girls from entering the labor market or working in particular kinds of jobs and in certain sectors (Chakravarty 2020). Deep-rooted social norms around motherhood and child upbringing make it extremely difficult for women, especially those of childbearing age to, maintain employment or engage in other productive activities (Chakravarty et al. 2020).

Legal and regulatory barriers can constrain women's entrepreneurship and labor force participation. In some countries, existing laws and regulations can limit women's economic autonomy and constrain their participation in the labor market. For example, in the **Republic of Congo**, an RSR-ADSP Gender Window–funded report reveals that national laws do not allow or grant women equal rights as men to be recognized as head of the family. Also, marital property is administered solely by the male head of household—although, in larger transactions, spousal consent may be required. The law also does not explicitly prohibit sexual harassment and discrimination in the workplace, and women are not allowed to perform certain industrial jobs considered to be dangerous in the same way as men (Koulounda and Schuettler 2022).

In **The Gambia**, regulatory constraints make it difficult for women to operate a business. Women entrepreneurs are typically confronted with cumbersome bureaucratic processes, which tend to complicate essential steps in establishing a business such as business registration, opening a bank account, and accessing loans or credit from formal financial institutions. A World Bank report on women's economic empowerment notes that in many Latin American and Caribbean countries, women often need to provide significantly more collateral than men when seeking formal credit, even though their assets typically have lower value. This inequality inevitably discourages women from seeking more credit; when they do, they tend to take out smaller loans and rely more on informal provision rather than the formal banking system (World Bank 2012).

Unpaid domestic work and care responsibilities impede women's active participation in economic activities. Multiple knowledge products reviewed

found that women's disproportionate responsibility for unpaid care and domestic work in the household negatively affects their well-being, increases their time poverty, and hinders their active participation in economic activities especially in the formal labor market. Even when women are able to work, many with care responsibilities typically opt for informal work that offers more flexibility, although such jobs tend to be more precarious and less rewarding (Devercelli and Beaton-Day 2020). This situation decreases women's economic productivity, leading to their economic dependence on men, and further widens the gender inequality gap. For instance, in **Bhutan**, a recent labor market assessment report funded by the RSR-ADSP Gender Window found that the female labor force participation rate is negatively affected by the presence of children in the household. Also, more young women than men are more likely to be out of school, training, or active employment due to childcare, domestic work, and local norms (Alaref et al. 2024). In **Belize**, the findings from a labor market survey funded through the RSR-ADSP Gender Window indicate that the majority of women with low educational levels cite care and domestic responsibilities as the main reason for their nonparticipation in the labor market (Petrovic 2023).

Limited access to credit, assets, and business networks present strong impediments to women's entrepreneurship and economic empowerment. Although access to finance is an essential requirement for starting or scaling up a business, several studies suggest that women-owned businesses tend to receive lower funding and have less access to formal financial institutions compared to those owned by men. Women also tend to have less ownership and control over assets as a result of legal and regulatory barriers, and sociocultural norms. They also tend to have limited networks and face discrimination in investment processes (World Bank 2012). Together, these constraints make it extremely cumbersome for women entrepreneurs to run a business, often leading to higher failure rates. For example, an RSR-ADSP Gender Window–funded study in **Guinea** found that reduced asset ownership, limited access to capital, and lower access to financial services including owning a bank account or mobile money account hinder women's productive inclusion (World Bank 2023b). Similarly, in **Kiribati**, a gender assessment report funded through the RSR-ADSP Gender Window highlighted the lack of access to financial resources—particularly to credit—as a significant barrier to the ability of women entrepreneurs to start and grow their businesses (World Bank 2023c). In **The Gambia**, access to finance is cited as a common challenge for women looking to start a new business (World Bank 2021).

Low levels of education and skills attainment affect women's labor force participation. Low levels of human capital particularly in education and skills attainment can limit women's ability to participate in the labor market or effectively grow their business. Generally, participation in the formal labor market often requires that individuals possess the requisite qualifications and skills in order to get hired. Even in the informal sector, some basic functional literacy and numeracy skills are often essential. In many low-income and lower-middle-income countries, compared to men, women are more likely to have lower levels of formal education and skills, restricting them from accessing high-quality jobs in the formal sector. In the informal sector, low literacy and skill levels can limit the type of training, networks, and opportunities women entrepreneurs are able to benefit from, and hinder their ability to take advantage of modern technology and digital innovations to grow their business. Across many low-income and lower-middle-income countries, women—especially those in rural areas—face formidable challenges in successfully running their businesses partly due to lower literacy levels and lack of requisite business management skills.

Underrepresentation of women in leadership and decision-making positions presents barriers to addressing issues affecting their economic empowerment. Global evidence suggests that women remain underrepresented in leadership and decision-making across all levels of society, from the community level to higher levels of government, and in the private

sector. This underrepresentation limits their power, voice, and agency in informing policy decisions about issues affecting them and their businesses. In many countries, the lack of women in political decision-making is a significant factor contributing to the poor status of women and the absence of gender-sensitive laws and policies addressing issues surrounding their economic participation and empowerment. For instance, in St. Lucia, an RSR-ADSP Gender Window–supported report found that the low political representation of women in both the public and private sectors is a key contributing factor to women's poor socioeconomic status, since women's voices are not well represented in political decision-making processes (World Bank 2023a).

Limited access to technology and formal identification documents hinders women's financial inclusion. In many low-income and lower-middle-income countries, women tend to have limited ownership of smartphones and less access to the Internet compared to their male counterparts (Appaya and Abbas 2024). This unequal access to technology presents strong barriers for women in accessing digital financial services. For example, in many Latin American and Caribbean countries, a digital gender gap exists, with women less likely to own mobile phones and have Internet access compared to men. This in turn limits the ability of women entrepreneurs to harness technology to access digital financial services and grow their businesses (Petrovic 2023). Women are also less likely than men to have formal or digital identification documents, further constraining their access to financial services. In **Haiti**, an RSR-ADSP Gender Window report found that over 25 percent of the beneficiaries of the PSARA (Protection sociale adaptative pour une résilience accrue) cash transfer program attributed not having a formal account with a financial service provider to lack of valid identification (Cuellar et al. 2023).

Promising social protection interventions in promoting women's economic empowerment

Cash transfers and economic inclusion programs. Evidence from this review shows that access to social protection programs, especially cash plus programs,[1] can provide important pathways for enhancing women's economic empowerment. Such programs do not only enable poor women to meet their basic needs and those of their households—thus reducing economic stress—but also allow them to accumulate savings, acquire productive assets, and participate in income-generation activities. For example, in the **Republic of Congo**, an evaluation of the Lisungi Social Safety Net Project funded through the RSR-ADSP Gender Window showed that providing cash transfers and business support grants to women enabled them to meet the health and education needs of their children and participate in income-generating activities—yielding positive impacts on their self-esteem, since these women can now have a say in decisions concerning themselves and their children (Koulounda and Schuettler 2022). Similarly, in **Zambia**, an RSR-ADSP Gender Window–funded evaluation revealed that providing cash transfers and livelihood support measures such as start-up grants and training in business skills have enabled over 100,000 marginalized women to engage in productive economic activities, generating income for themselves and their households, and empowering them to make informed decisions aligned to their preferences and needs (World Bank 2020b). In **Tanzania**, the RSR-ADSP Gender Window–funded midline evaluation of the country's Productive Social Safety Program found that young women in treated households witnessed a 16.0 percentage point reduction in casual work and a 17.8 percentage point increase in nonfarm self-employment relative to those in the comparison group. These results indicate that cash transfers

[1] Cash plus interventions basically refer to programs that combine providing cash transfers with other complementary services usually aimed at boosting the effect of receiving the cash transfer.

can enable women to transition from casual labor to self-employment and invest more in household welfare and in the acquisition of productive assets (World Bank 2019).

Active labor market policies such as public works programs and employment guarantees. The review found that active labor market policies or programs such as public works and employment guarantee programs can significantly enhance employment and income for poor and vulnerable women, enabling them to address various economic needs. For example, in the **Democratic Republic of Congo**, an RSR-ADSP Gender Window–funded impact evaluation found a 12 percentage point increase among women public works program beneficiaries in starting up their own businesses compared to 7 percentage points for men. Thus, women's participation in the program not only increased their savings but also enabled them to start productive nonagricultural enterprises subsequently, providing sustainable income for their households (Lopez-Avila and Buehren 2023). This indicates that targeted labor market interventions can empower women economically, allowing them to transition from casual labor to more stable and productive economic activities.

Similarly, an RSR-ADSP Gender Window–supported report on labor-intensive public works programs under the **Ghana** Productive Safety Net Project revealed that women participating in these programs reported improvements in their economic status. By earning income, they were able to contribute to household expenses, which alleviated financial pressures within their families, increased their decision-making capacity, and contributed to positive changes in their marital and other familial relationships (World Bank, n.d.).

Access to digital financial solutions/technologies. Enabling women's access to digital financial products and services can contribute to their financial inclusion and enhance their agency. For example, access to mobile money services can enable women to directly receive and take ownership of payments, thus providing a degree of control over their financial resources and allowing them to make their own financial decisions. In **Niger**, access to digital payment systems have enabled over 53,000 women—including refugees and women from host communities—to safely access cash transfer payments via mobile money, providing further opportunities for them to engage in entrepreneurial activities and make their own financial decisions regarding use of transfers. In **Nigeria**, evidence from an RSR-ADSP Gender Window–funded assessment showed that the use of a gender-smart digital payment system in the disbursement of cash transfers enabled poor women and their households, especially those in hard-to-reach areas, to receive transfers through their preferred bank accounts or mobile money wallets; this promoted financial inclusion and helped address the gender gap in access to financial services.

Provision of quality and affordable childcare. The review found compelling evidence that access to affordable childcare services can significantly alleviate time constraints for women, allowing them to work and thereby contributing to greater economic agency. For example, under the **Ghana** Productive Safety Net Project, the provision of mobile crèche/daycare facilities at public works sites enabled women with childcare responsibilities to participate in employment and earn an income. Similarly, in **Burkina Faso**'s Youth Employment and Skills Development Project and **Madagascar**'s Productive Safety Net Program, the integration of mobile childcare crèches has had a significant impact on women's employment by allowing them to participate in labor-intensive public works programs. In **Peru**, evidence from the Cuna Más communal childcare program indicates that providing child daycare services is associated with a higher likelihood that women caregivers will seek employment and take on full-time work roles when available (Zumaeta 2023).

Behavioral change interventions. Implementing behavioral change interventions that aim at addressing gendered social norms and attitudes around women's employment and economic agency at the

individual and community levels can help reduce occupational segregation and improve employment outcomes for women. For example, in **Niger**, as part of the Adaptive Social Safety Nets Project, community sensitization campaigns and dialogue around the benefits of women's economic participation are helping influence individual behavior and attitudes around women's engagement in productive activities and their role in household decision-making. In **Liberia**, insights from behavioral science interventions funded through the RSR-ADSP Gender Window are being used to help young women make career decisions about entering traditionally male-dominated sectors (ideas42 2021). Providing information about work opportunities, prospects, and trade-specific earnings can help contribute to women's aspirations in seeking employment in male-dominated sectors, especially in contexts where access to such information is very limited or unavailable.

Access to education, skills development training, and job placement support. Enhancing women's access to education (foundational literacy and numeracy) and skills development training in areas such as technical and vocational education, business management skills (e.g., financial literacy, business planning, marketing), and socioemotional skills (e.g., communication, negotiation, personal initiative) can significantly improve their employment outcomes. Additionally, integrating skills training with job placement support, including internships and apprenticeships, can lead to better employment opportunities and higher earnings for women. For example, **Benin**'s Youth Employment Project offered a combination of life skills training, technical training, a cash startup grant, regular mentorship, and networking opportunities to young women to enhance their employment skills. Findings from a qualitative impact evaluation funded through the RSR-ADSP Gender Window showed that access to the training package improved women's readiness for the job market, with many crossing over to male-dominated occupations (World Bank 2020a).

Knowledge gaps

Some key knowledge gaps identified through this review follow.

Analytical evidence on the differentiated impact of different childcare models on women's labor force participation. Although it is clearly established that providing access to childcare services increases women's labor supply, knowledge on different care models and the differentiated impact of these models—for example, private versus public provision, and individual versus communal childcare models—on women's economic participation requires more attention. Given that various childcare service models target different population groups, an understanding of the impact of these different models is relevant to inform evidence-based decision-making on improving access for poor and vulnerable groups in society. Furthermore, the knowledge base needs to be expanded in terms of understanding barriers to childcare services from both demand and supply perspectives, highlighting issues such as affordability, quality of care, social and gender norms, and regulation, among others. While many interventions addressing childcare have been centered on provision through piloting various models in the context of public works programs, not much has yet been done to examine issues pertaining to the quality and skills of providers, as well as standards and regulation of childcare service industry.

Knowledge on gender-specific barriers affecting the uptake and utilization of digital technologies by women. While there is a growing body of evidence on the impact of digital technology tools and platforms such as mobile money services on women's economic outcomes, knowledge of barriers hampering their effective uptake and utilization—beyond receiving cash benefits in cash transfer programs, particularly in low-income and lower-middle-income countries—remains limited. Given that such digital technologies have demonstrated a huge potential to revolutionize the financial services landscape by targeting low-income groups, the factors limiting

their being leveraged to improve women's access to banking and financial services need to be understood. Evidence generated in this area can inform the design of gender-smart digital financial interventions beyond mobile money for cash transfers.

Addressing the interplay between climate change and women's economic opportunities. Climate change is not gender neutral. In many countries, women, along with other vulnerable groups, disproportionately bear the burden of climate change impacts and face greater challenges in accessing climate-related opportunities (Deininger et al. 2023). In rural communities especially, women's livelihoods tend to be concentrated in the agricultural sector, making them more susceptible to climate vulnerabilities. Because women are often structurally disadvantaged in their access to skills, jobs, and information, they have relatively little chance to benefit from the imminent shift to a green economy unless clear gender-inclusive policies and interventions are designed and implemented to enhance their participation. More analytical work on addressing the gender-climate nexus is critical.

Addressing women's economic empowerment in the context of fragility, conflict, and displacement. Although several interventions aimed at enhancing women's economic empowerment have been implemented in countries affected by fragility, conflict, and displacement, many of these projects did not explicit incorporate an FCV lens or were not initially designed to respond to the unique challenges of an FCV context. Given the distinct challenges in FCV countries, promoting gender equality and women's economic inclusion necessitates interventions that are strategically tailored to the local conditions and the dynamics of fragility and conflict, as well as their intersectionality with gender-based vulnerabilities. Generic interventions stand the risk of not being able to respond to local conditions, potentially increasing tension and conflict, or exacerbating GBV.

Conclusion and recommendations

The RSR-ADSP Gender Window has made significant progress in building knowledge and evidence on women's economic empowerment. However, several knowledge gaps still exist—especially concerning how new global megatrends including climate change, fragility, food nutrition security, forced displacement, and artificial intelligence affect women's economic empowerment across different regions. To build on what has been achieved so far and address the gaps identified, the following recommendations are suggested.

- **Explore and build evidence on the potential role of social protection interventions in addressing legal and regulatory impediments to women's economic empowerment.** Legal and regulatory barriers pose significant challenges to women's participation in economic activities, especially in many low- and middle-income countries. Despite the potential role of social protection interventions in contributing to system building and institutional strengthening, there is limited knowledge as to how these interventions can address legal and regulatory challenges affecting women's economic participation. Building evidence in this area is crucial for reforms that create an enabling environment for women in business and improve their access to economic opportunities.

- **Expand research and build evidence on the gender-differentiated impacts of climate change.** Climate change, like other global megatrends, affects men and women differently, often placing a disproportionate burden on women. It is thus crucial to build evidence on how climate change affects women specifically and how these effects intersect with other topical issues such as food and nutrition security, human capital development, and access to economic opportunities. Understanding these gendered impacts can highlight potential entry points for gender-smart social protection policies and operational actions aimed

at enhancing women's economic resilience and capacity to adapt to climate change.

- **Address the interplay between technological change and women's economic empowerment.** Recent advancements in technology, including artificial intelligence and automation, offer both opportunities and challenges for women, particularly in low-skilled sectors where they are often concentrated. It is crucial to explore the implications of these technological changes on the future of jobs to ensure women are not left behind. Such analysis can contribute to the global agenda of achieving decent work for all, ensuring that both men and women benefit equitably from economic opportunities in this area.

- **Incorporate an explicit FCV lens in addressing women's economic empowerment issues in FCV settings.** FCV settings are often characterized by unique challenges including weak governance systems and institutional gaps; these complicate efforts to address gender equality issues, including those that center around women's economic empowerment. Because the challenges in FCV contexts can differ significantly from those in more stable settings, it is crucial to incorporate a specific FCV perspective into the design and implementation of programs aimed at enhancing women's economic empowerment. This approach will help address context-specific challenges and ensure that women can equitably benefit from these initiatives.

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Knowledge products reviewed

Grant title	Country	Knowledge product
Promoting the Social and Economic Empowerment of Rural Women in The Gambia	Gambia, The	1. Technical Report on Barriers to Economic Empowerment of Rural Women in Gambia, 2021
Tanzania: Gender-Sensitive Social Protection in the Era of COVID-19	Tanzania	2. Evaluating Tanzania's Productive Social Safety Net: Findings from the Midline Survey, 2019
Developing an Evidence-Based Adaptive Safety Net in Haiti	Haiti	3. Constraints to Digital Financial Inclusion of Beneficiaries of PSARA Cash Transfer Program in Haiti: A Demand-side Analysis and Recommendations 4. Baseline Impact Evaluation Report
Using Technology to Make Ethiopia's Labor Market Work for Young Women	Ethiopia	5. Concept Note for Digital Public Works
Strengthening Women's Economic Opportunities and Resilience for an Inclusive COVID-19 Crisis Recovery in the Caribbean	St. Lucia, Grenada, Dominica	6. Breaking Barriers to Women's Economic Inclusion in Saint Lucia 7. St. Lucia National Social Protection Strategy 8. St. Lucia Economic Inclusion Strategy 9. Breaking Barriers to Women's Economic Inclusion in Grenada 10. Breaking Barriers to Women's Economic Inclusion in Dominica
Measuring the Gendered Impacts of the Social Response to the Ebola Crisis Program	Congo, Dem. Rep.	11. Gendered Impacts of Public Works in Fragile States: The Case of an Ebola Crisis Response Program in DRC [Democratic Republic of Congo]
Supporting Gender Empowerment through Innovative Social Protection Interventions in Guinea	Guinea	12. Improving Women's Livelihoods through Social Protection: A Literature Review 13. Study of Opportunities for Women's Productive Inclusion in Guinea
Understanding the Individually Differentiated Impacts of Providing Cash and Productive Inclusion Transfers and Information to Women or Men in Poor Rural Households	Mali	14. Access to Resources and Women's Empowerment
Adapting Social Protection Programming in Zambia to Protect and Empower Girls and Women	Zambia	15. Report on Design Options to Engage Men in Supporting Women's Livelihoods Initiative
Supporting Gender Inclusion through Social Protection in Kiribati	Kiribati	16. Supporting Gender Inclusion through Social Protection in Kiribati
Piloting Social Protection Interventions to Keep Adolescent Girls in School in Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe	17. Piloting Social Protection and WASH Interventions to Keep Adolescent Girls in School - Process Evaluation
Productive Inclusion and Female Entrepreneurship to Promote a Sustainable Post-Pandemic Recovery in Belize	Belize	18. Note on Boost+ Design Options 19. Note on Women's Entrepreneurship Program (WEP) Pilot in Belize
Adaptive and Gender-Sensitive Social Protection System in Bhutan	Bhutan	20. Bhutan Labor Market Assessment Report

Grant title	Country	Knowledge product
Informing Gender-Smart Social Protection in Congo	Congo, Rep.	21. A Qualitative Assessment of the Constraints to Productive Economic Inclusion of Female IGA [Income-Generating Activity] Beneficiaries
Changing Social Norms among Female Young Entrepreneurs in Liberia to Improve Their Productivity and Earnings	Liberia	22. Behavioral Insights for Women's Sector Choice in Liberia's Youth Opportunities Project 23. Qualitative Insights on Female Occupational Choice in Liberia 24. Lessons Learned: Pilot Interventions on Gender and Occupational Choice in YOP [Youth Opportunities Program] 25. Gender and Sector Choice: Operational Case Study for Liberia
Positive and Negative Impacts on Women and Girls of Innovations in the Delivery of Social Protection Programs in Response to COVID-19	Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru	26. Impact Evaluation of a Pilot Intervention Supporting Young Women Entrepreneurs Exiting the Cash Transfer Program 27. Diagnosis and Policy Recommendations for the Expansion of Daycare Services in Peru
Towards a More Resilient and Productive Urban Informal Sector	Côte d'Ivoire	28. Resilience and Productivity: Keys to a Better Future for Urban Informal Sector Workers in Côte d'Ivoire
Support to Operationalizing the Women's Empowerment Agenda within Social Protection and Jobs in Africa	Gambia, The; Ghana; Nigeria; Zambia	29. Women's Empowerment in Practice: Lessons from the Ghana Productive Safety Nets Project
Gender-Smart Digital Payments in Nigeria	Nigeria	30. National Social Safety Nets Project (NASSP) Gender Assessment
Building Financial Resilience of Vietnamese Women through Voluntary Social Insurance	Vietnam	31. Social Insurance Law: Reactions of World Bank Team on Social Insurance Law Revision
Expanding Access to Economic Opportunities & Financial Inclusion for Refugee and Host Community Women in Niger	Niger	32. Establishment of a Gender-Sensitive Payment System to Support the Project Support for Refugees and Host Communities (PARCA) in Niger: Summary Report
Increasing Female Labor Force Participation through Girls' Economic Empowerment	India	33. Technical Note on Women's Employment Platform in West Bengali 34. Female Labour Force Participation in India: What Does the Research Tell Us?
Promoting a Gender-Transformative Post-Pandemic Social and Economic Reactivation in Bogota	Colombia	35. Public Report: Recommendations for Promoting the Income Generation in Caregiver Women in Bogota
Using Evidence to Boost Gender Impacts of the Youth Inclusion Project	Benin	36. Analysis of the Midline Impact Evaluation of the Youth Employment Project
Understanding Female Labor Transitions and Behavioral Determinants in Ghana	Ghana	37. Sex Differences in Risk and Time Preferences and Their Association with Labor Market Outcomes in Ghana

Note: Where possible, public links to the materials have been provided.

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This learning brief is one in a series of four that contributes to the review of the Rapid Social Response Adaptive and Dynamic Social Protection umbrella program (RSR-ADSP) Gender Window. The series aims to provide an overview of the key learnings from different thematic areas under the RSR-ADSP Gender Window and highlights areas for future engagement to further promote gender equality outcomes through social protection interventions in client countries.

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