



IDA20 SPECIAL THEME

GENDER

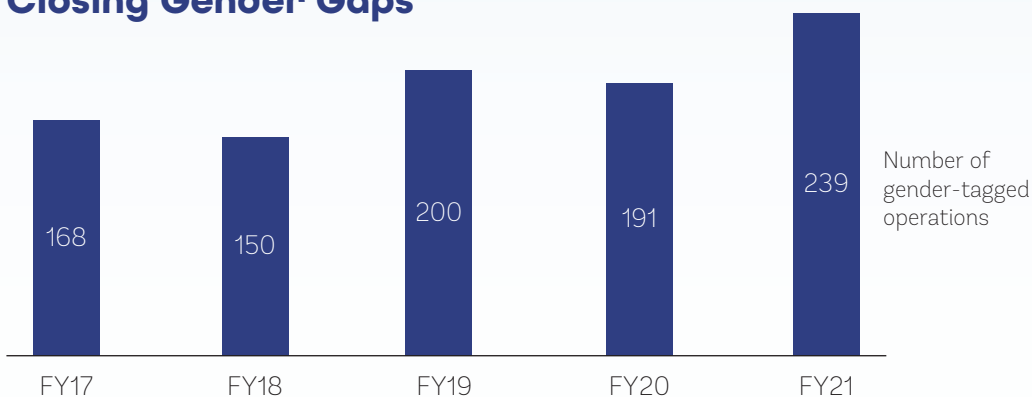
Gender and Development has been an IDA Special Theme since IDA16, with IDA's approach evolving to better monitor progress toward outcomes, integrate gender analysis and programming in country strategies, improve the collection of sex-disaggregated data, and address gaps in fragile and conflict-affected situations (FCS).

IDA20 will deepen the implementation of the World Bank Group (WBG) Gender Strategy and focus on impact across the strategy's four pillars: (i) improving gaps in human endowments; (ii) removing constraints for more and better jobs; (iii) removing barriers to women's ownership and control of assets; and (iv) enabling women's voice and agency. IDA20 builds on past gains by increasing the number of policy commitments from six to eight and raising ambition and targets to cover areas exposed by the COVID-19 pandemic.

The commitments reflect rising aspirations in areas such as gender-based violence (GBV) prevention, childcare, economic inclusion, and gender-responsive fiscal policy and budget systems that are particularly critical for Green, Resilient and Inclusive Development (GRID) oriented recovery. IDA20 will also sharpen the focus on results and support policy actions that build on gains achieved in IDA19, particularly in terms of strengthening and bringing innovative approaches to scale.

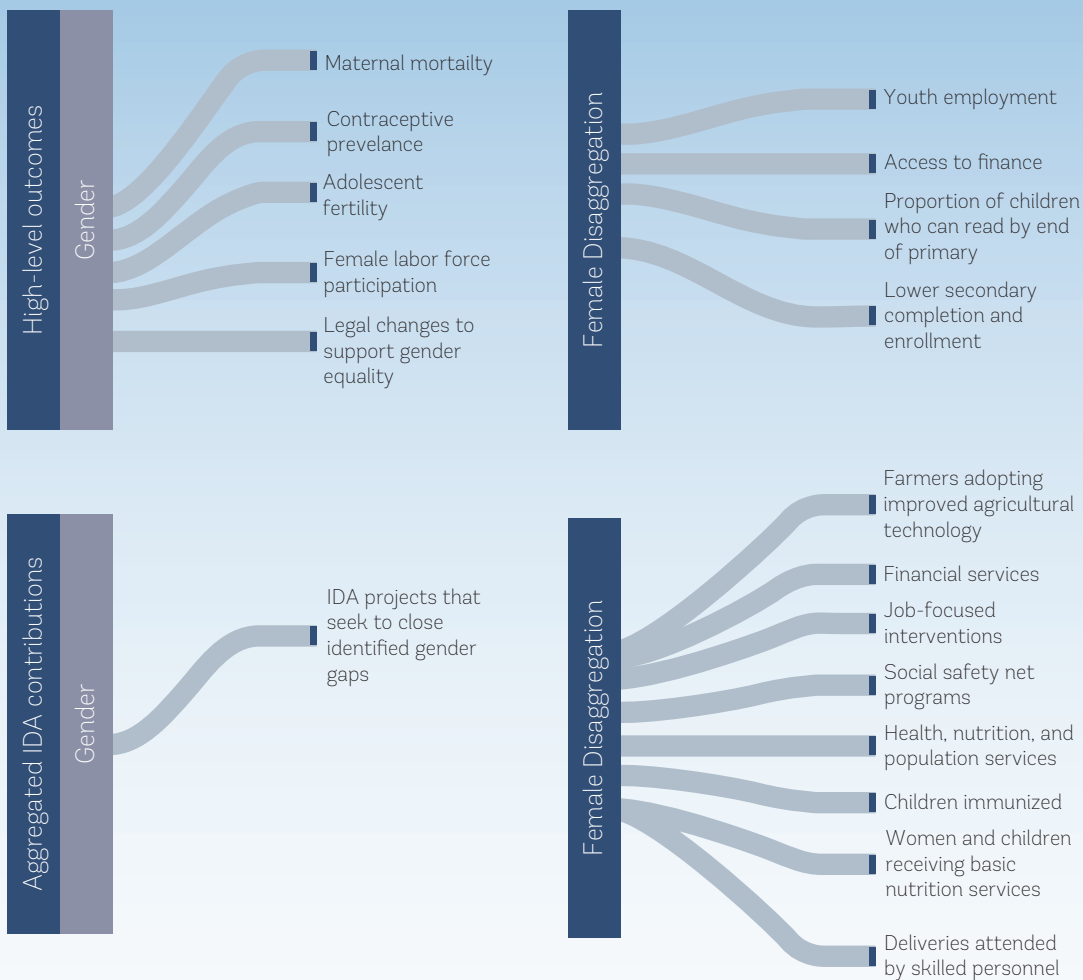


IDA Operations Are Increasingly Focused On Closing Gender Gaps



How Will Gender Outcomes Be Measured?

Each Special Theme focuses on key development outcomes. Policy commitments identify actions taken together by IDA and clients to set a course toward high-level outcomes. Indicators in IDA's Results Measurement System (RMS) track progress in achieving these outcomes and intermediate outcomes from IDA support.



Policy Commitments

1 Investing in women's empowerment:

Support women's empowerment through restoring and expanding access to quality and affordable sexual and reproductive, adolescent, and maternal health services, in at least 30 IDA countries, of which 15 countries with the lowest Human Capital Index (HCI).

2 Scaling up productive economic inclusion:

Incorporate specific productive economic inclusion components (e.g., producer cooperatives/associations, digital finance/savings and service delivery, entrepreneurship support, social care services, regulatory frameworks, and/or links to market support) for women in at least 35 IDA social protection/jobs, agriculture, urban, and/or community development projects.

3 Expanding childcare:

Support at least 15 IDA countries to expand access to quality, affordable childcare, especially for low-income parents.

4 Supporting medium and high skilled employment opportunities for women:

At least 35 percent of IDA20 infrastructure operations (transport, energy, and water) will include actions to create employment opportunities for women in medium and high skilled jobs in these sectors.

5 Closing the gap in digital technology:

At least 30 IDA20 operations in digital development, financial inclusion, and agriculture will increase women's access to and usage of digital technology to close gender gaps in access and usage.

6 Strengthening women's land rights:

At least 70 percent of IDA20 operations with land activities in (i) land administration, (ii) post-disaster reconstruction and resilient recovery, and (iii) urban development will include specific actions to strengthen women's land rights.

7 Increasing support for prevention of and response to GBV:

Support at least 10 IDA countries to strengthen national policy frameworks for prevention of and response to GBV, and in at least 15 IDA countries, of which five are FCS, support GBV related services in health systems, and implement GBV prevention and response protocols as part of safe and inclusive educational institutions.

8 Implementing fiscal policy and budget systems to close gender gaps:

Support at least 10 IDA countries to make their fiscal policy and budget systems more inclusive and gender responsive by, for example, budget reforms, removing discriminatory provisions from tax legislation, and/or monitoring the effectiveness of public spending, including where appropriate through fiscal incidence analysis for equality policies.

