



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

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Opening Remarks

Purpose: Information
Submitted by: World Bank



**Policy Partnership on Women and the Economy
Meeting
Lima, Peru
28-29 June 2016**

A photograph of two women walking on a dirt path, each carrying a large bundle on their head. They are both smiling and wearing light-colored clothing and caps. The background is a dense, green forest. The image is overlaid with a dark blue semi-transparent banner containing text.

Policy Partnership on Women and the Economy

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Lima, June 28, 2016

Priorities areas: more data, more knowledge, more evidence needed



Women in STEM fields



Care economies

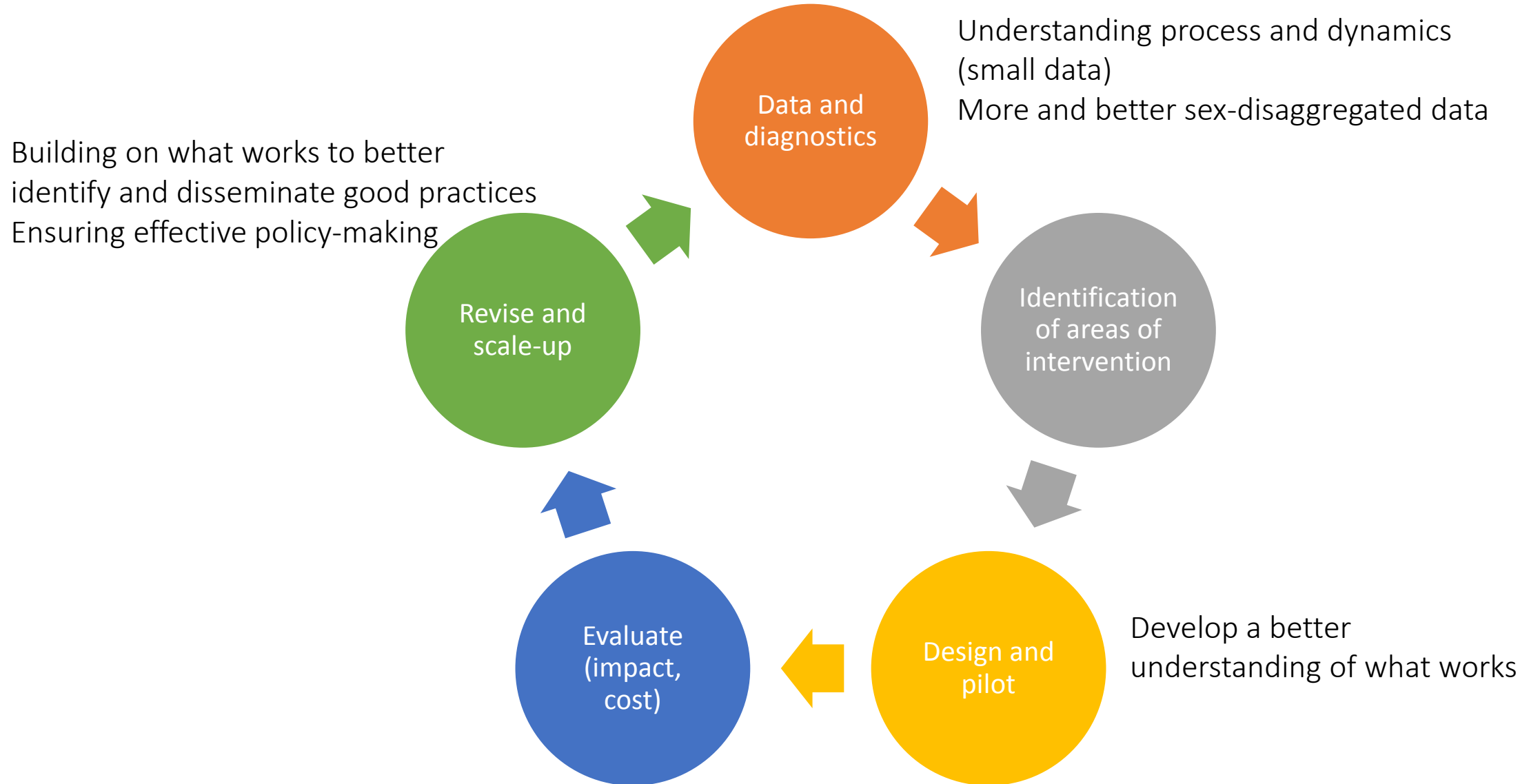


Violence against women

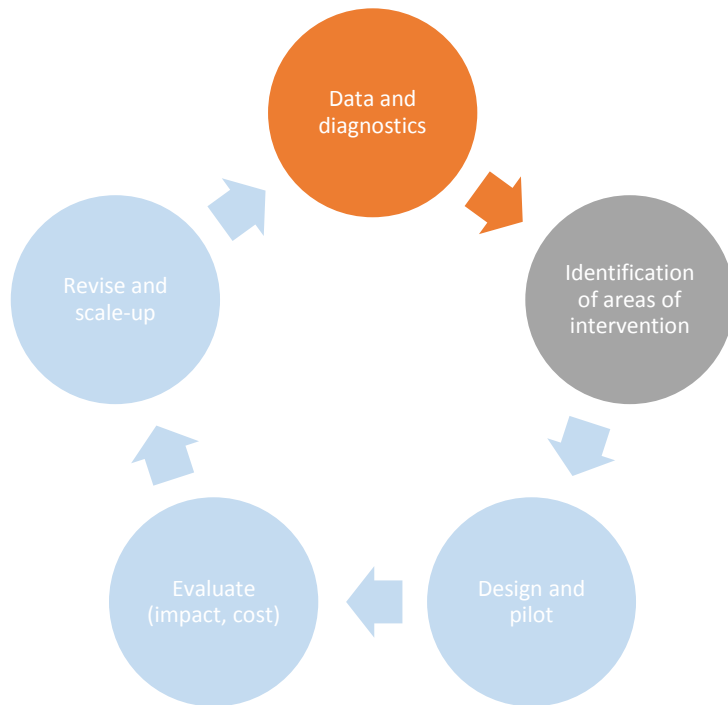


Financial inclusion

A framework for evidence-based interventions



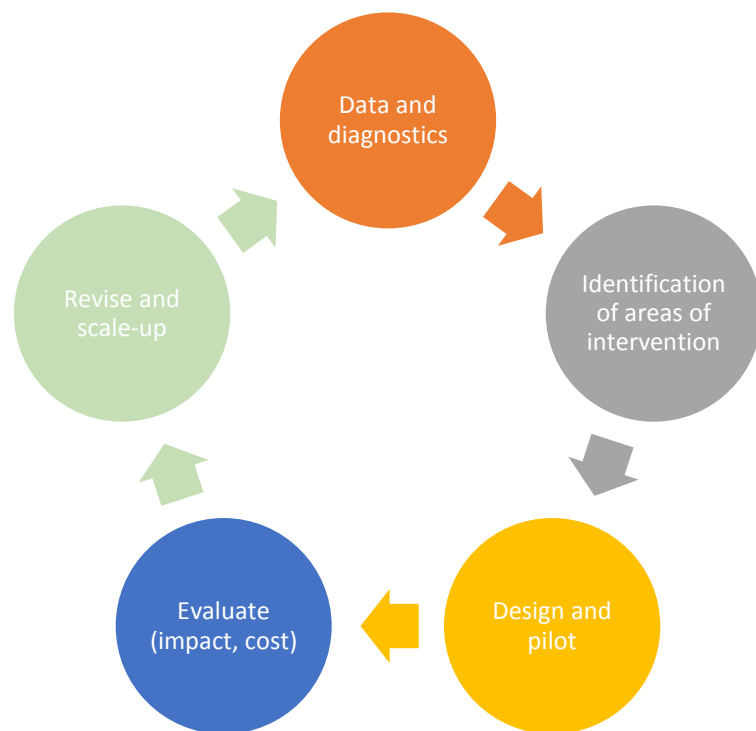
Expanding access to new opportunities: Girls and women in STEM fields



- **What we know:** (a) there are gender differences in STEM fields in education, (b) there are gender differences in STEM occupations, (c) there are gender differences in STEM-related sectors.
- **What we need to know:** Why and when change/decisions happen (education, labor market entry, etc.)
- **What we are doing:** Data collection, diagnostics and analysis including:
 1. Aspirations and behavioral factors that might be determining gender differences in STEM.
 2. Information factors in deciding to enter and stay in STEM fields
 3. The role of institutional factors in preventing women to enter STEM fields

Examples: Europe and Central Asia women in STEM fields study; world-wide skills surveys (STEP)

Expanding access to new opportunities: Care



- **What we know:** Childcare demands are not going away and eldercare demands are increasing in the world. Care represents both an opportunity as an economic sector, but also a challenge, as in its current state it reproduces unequal burdens on time, and limits women's access to opportunities.
- **What we need to know:** How to provide adequate systems that fit the multiple beneficiaries and their needs (children and women, elderly and their caregivers), what works to increase co-responsibility, what is the adequate type of supply for care systems (what is the demand?)
- **What are we doing:** Looking at existing data, profiling the demand and supply, analyzing systems, working with the private sector and the public sector to develop pilots, testing, pricing.

Examples: Aging studies including a strong eldercare focus (Europe and Central Asia and East Asia and the Pacific); eldercare systems design and pilot (China, Chile, Estonia); Early childhood education and care diagnostics, pilots, impact evaluations (different countries world-wide)

Key reminders when designing actions

- ✓ Spend sufficient time to develop adequate diagnostics
- ✓ Consider that isolated efforts are likely to be less adequate than integrated packages (think multiple and overlapping constraints)
- ✓ Evaluations and monitoring are needed to ensure cost-effectiveness (learn what works)