

# Strengthening women's empowerment and gender equality in fragile contexts towards peaceful and inclusive societies

A systematic review

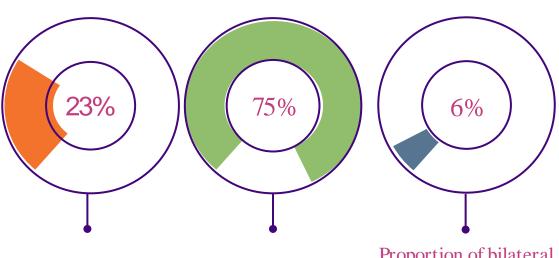
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# Women's empowerment in FCAS matters!



World population living in FCAS

Women in FCAS living in extreme poverty

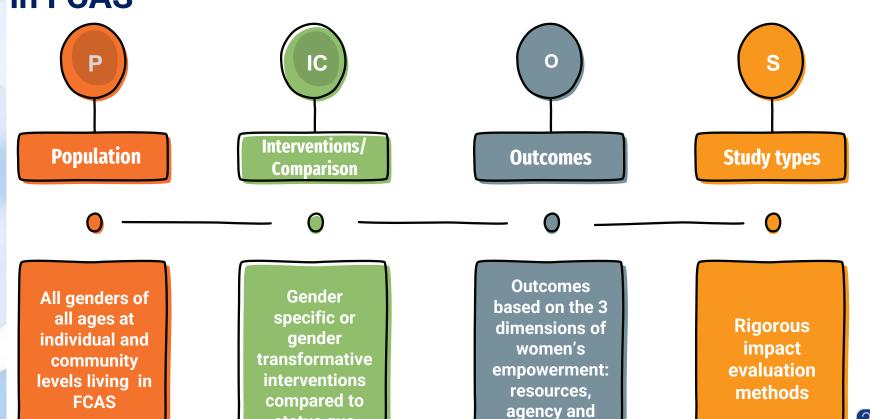
Proportion of bilateral aid to women's empowerment and gender equality in FCAS as principal objective

Top 5 aid recipients for women's empowerment and gender equality

- Bangladesh
- Afghanistan
- Myanmar
- Uganda
- Ethiopia



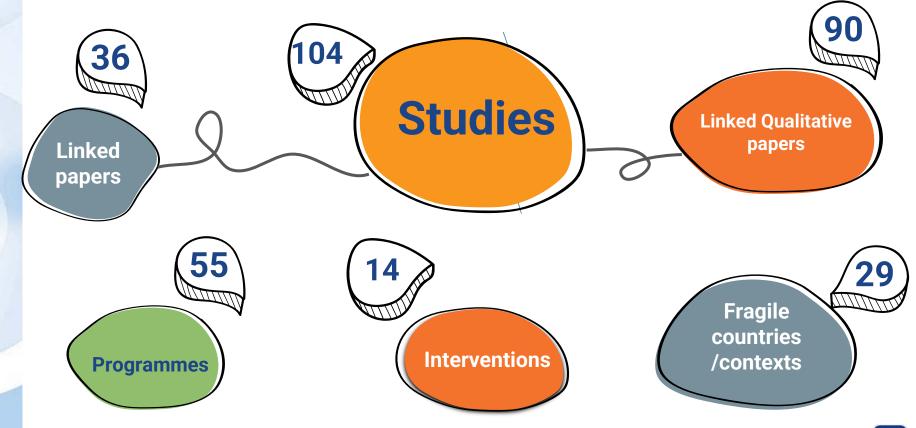
# Our focus: gender specific/transformative interventions in FCAS



achievements

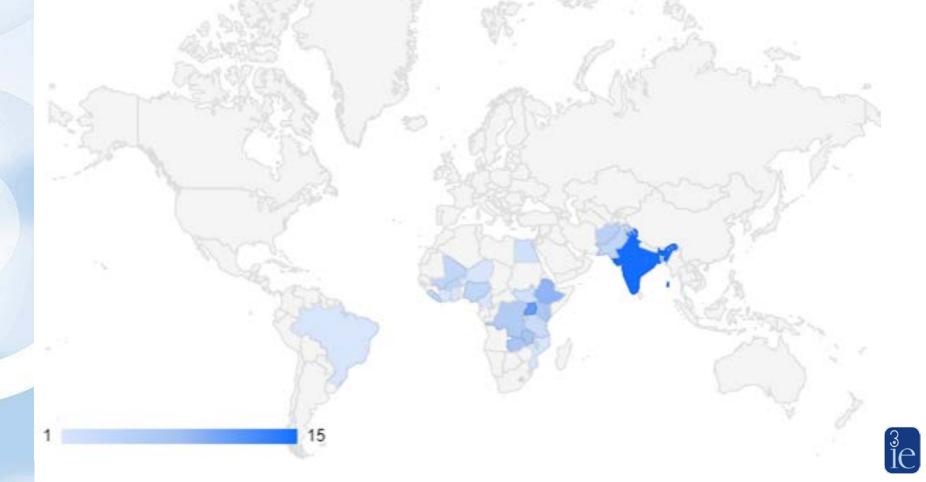
status quo

### Overview of the Gender SR

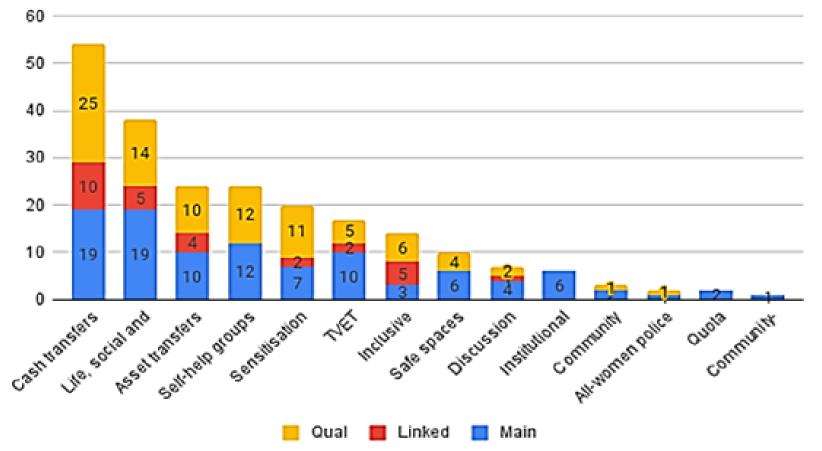




# **Most studies are in Africa and South East Asia**



### We analysed 14 types of interventions





# Interventions have positive effects overall, but effects can be enhanced

#### Positive Effect

Most interventions have significant positive effects on outcomes closely related to the purpose of intervention

#### Limitations

Most interventions do not achieve positive and significant effects for downstream behavioural outcomes (e.g. IPV)

#### Multidimensional Effect

Some interventions have positive effects across the three dimensions of empowerment: Cash transfers, self-help groups, and TVET

#### Social Norms

Norms and restrictive social contexts are barriers to empowerment

# Targeting and design

Targeting the right level of vulnerability is a key driver of success



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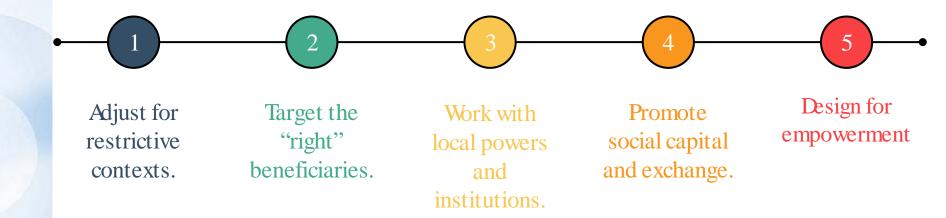
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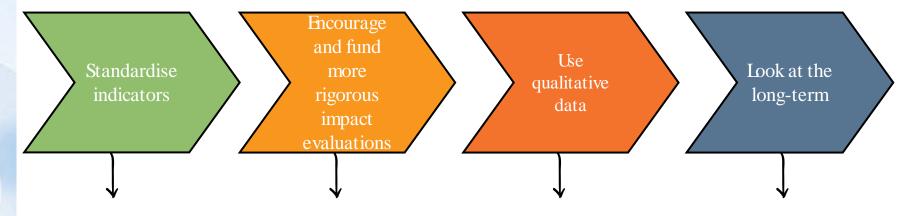


## Implications for project design and implementation





# Implications for research



We need standardised, gender-related indices

Regions (e.g. MENA) and interventions with evidence gaps need more research

Encourage more mixed-methods IFs

Longer follow-up periods are needed to assess long term benefits

