I've filled the World Bank Gender office with your music today!—it’s so uplifting, but the issues it deals with are incredibly serious. Tell me about what your music means to you…

EJ: I feel like my music is essentially an oral history. A long time ago people would draw on the walls of their caves, or carve their stories into pyramids. Music was another form to preserve history. For me, music is a way of bringing the story of my neighborhood to the world. I ‘brand’ myself as a war child to show people where I come from.

Of course music is also a therapy for me, it deals with the pain inside of me, and lets me get through the day. I’m passing down a deep message but putting it in a way that people can digest.

In the documentary ‘War Child’ about your life, you interview your sister who bravely tells her story. She finishes by urging parents to educate their girls. Why does she emphasize this?

EJ: Isn’t she amazing? My sister was raped during the civil war, but she doesn’t sit and complain about it, she has turned her pain into positive action, she understands the power of education. The best way to help Sudan, is to educate its women. Women are actually much cleverer than men, but they never get the chance to fully demonstrate their strength. Women are the ones who educate the kids and teach them how to behave; they take care of the household and make sure everyone gets fed. Men are too busy talking politics and killing each other. Women have the ability to run big offices too—if you educate a woman you build a nation.

How did you come to set up your charity (GUA Africa)? …And why the Focus on Education?

EJ: GUA was started from nothing; it grew with me from 1998. First I reached out to the ‘lost boys’—the ex-child soldiers living...
in Nairobi, and helped them get an education. Then I sang in church and got more money, and we were able to put more people through school.

Now I’m eating one meal a day to show how committed I am. I told those kids that I would build them a school—I thought I was famous enough to raise the money in a month, but I’ve been humbled! Today is day 626!

The best way to help Sudan, is to educate its women.

Education gives you a way to enlighten yourself. My country has been crippled by war and we have the worst literacy rate in Africa—very few children complete primary school. Education is much better than aid that is simply handed out to people.

People need to be taught how to farm, how to run effective institutions. We need people who are educated, who really care, to rise to the top of the pyramid. Education is the best way.

G: You seem to have a very clear plan of action—what if I wave my magic wand and make you President of the World Bank for a day?

EJ: I just get a day? How about a month, or better, a year?!

If I were President of the World Bank, no one would starve. That would be my first concern. At present everyone is running to the cities because climate change is making it so hard to farm. Services in the cities are also better, but there is not enough food. Farmers need assistance so that they can overcome these problems.

So that’s what I would do, focus on the basics: food, shelter, and clothing. If you can address these problems, everything else will fall into place. People need to be empowered. We all have problems, but I think it’s best to focus on solutions. We can panic, cry and scream, but it’s better to be calm, and use our energy to do something positive.

For more information visit www.gua-africa.org. www.emmanueljal.com

Emmanuel Jal was born in Southern Sudan, and spent the early years of his childhood in the midst of its long-running civil war. At the age of 7, after the death of his mother, he was recruited as a child soldier for the Rebel army (SPLA).

Emmanuel was rescued by Emma McCune, a British Aid Worker, who smuggled him to freedom in Kenya and enrolled him in school for the first time. Tragically, Emma died shortly afterwards in a car accident.

Some ten years later Emmanuel is now a world famous rap artist with a Number 1 record under his belt. Jal’s biggest passion is GUA Africa, a charity that he founded. Besides building schools, the nonprofit provides scholarships for Sudanese war survivors in refugee camps, and sponsors education for children in the most deprived slum areas in Nairobi.
The women’s responses touched on similar themes across the three pilot areas. The main obstacles expressed by the women were low levels of education, time constraints, men’s resistance to their leadership, and participation in capacity building. Most importantly the exercise revealed a strong and untapped demand, and the women farmers expressed eagerness to become more active and better skilled in their respective areas of agricultural production.

“Some husbands don’t like it or are jealous when their wives have responsibilities outside of the house, and some men won’t vote for a woman to be in charge.”

—Levy

Many of us cannot read and we don’t know finance like men, so we can’t be leaders. If we want to be in charge we must find ways to learn these skills.”

—Thiotte

“To be a leader in my cooperative you must travel often or attend many meetings. Sometimes they schedule meetings on market day or at dinner time, when it would be impossible to attend. It is dangerous for a woman to travel at night,” says Baptiste.
In Haiti agricultural and commercial responsibilities are delineated by gender and this directly determines women and men’s respective earning potential. Though both women and men contribute to activities like sowing and harvesting, typical women’s responsibilities such as planting, weeding, fetching water, processing, and storage do not have the earning potential of men’s roles, like agricultural wage labor.

In commerce, women are the primary market agents but their efforts are concentrated at the lower profit end of industry, which prevents them building up inventories and benefitting from economies of scale. While women and men typically control the revenue earned through their respective productive tasks, when development interventions deal directly with men as the ‘head of household’ or as leaders of local groups, women tend to be eliminated from decision-making and control.

Consultations with women during the project preparation phase of the World Bank-financed operation ensured women’s inclusion at the policy and program levels. The Gap-funded grant—Fostering Economic Empowerment for Women Agricultural Producers in Haiti, is working to integrate gender, particularly women’s issues as they are unique from men’s, within the Ministry of Agriculture, as well as within two community-level pilots.

The initiative consists of three different components; firstly an agriculture-specific gender sensitization training program to be implemented within the Ministry of Agriculture and the pilot communities; the inclusion of sex-disaggregated statistics in the project’s monitoring and evaluation system; and the development of a basic financial literacy program for women.

Commitment to this initiative from both the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry for Women’s Affairs has been crucial. In fact, it is thanks to these dedicated public servants that the GAP initiative could re-engage after the catastrophic January 12th earthquake.

Says Gerty Adam, the Gender Focal Point at the Ministry of Agriculture, “This program is providing us with critical support to help us reach gender inclusion goals.”

Initially it was intended that ‘Gender Focal Points’ would be integrated into all of Haiti’s leading line ministries during 2009 and 2010 to drive gender mainstreaming from within. Yet political and economic crises in Haiti, even before the earthquake, left the program without sufficient support to get off the ground.

“This project is changing that,” says Ms. Adam.

Even though the gender sensitization training curriculum should be completed by the end of the year, given earthquake related delays and the small amount of resources ($35,000) dedicated by the GAP Just-in-time grant, which closes end December 2010, it is not likely that there will be sufficient time or funds to test this part of the program within the Ministry or the pilot communities.

Yet Ms. Adam and her partners at the Women’s Ministry are thinking positively about what could be built from the foundation this project is establishing. “This has been a small but bright light in a terrible year. We have started something important and we won’t let it stop here.”

**Diego Arias is the TTL for the World Bank IDA-funded Operation, Haiti—Strengthening of Agriculture Public Services. Rachel Nadelman is a consultant who has coordinated the design and implementation of the GAP grant, Fostering Economic Empowerment for Women Agricultural Producers in Haiti.**
**Gender and Biofuels in Mozambique—Good or Bad News for Women?**

*Investing in biofuels can help reduce Mozambique’s poverty, especially when female workers are better educated and when agricultural productivity is supported by policy.*

Unripe fruits of Jatropha seeds hang from a tree at Sun Biofuels company in Manica province of Mozambique. Jatropha enthusiasts say the plant can grow almost anywhere, yielding high outputs of cleaner, renewable energy.

By Rui Benfica, James Thurlow and Channing Arndt

This timely study looks carefully at the current growth of biofuels production and processing in Mozambique—both sugarcane for ethanol and jatropha for biodiesel. By 2009, requests for land exceeded 20 million hectares in Mozambique—the equivalent of two thirds of the total arable land in the country, and four times the land currently cultivated.

The study uses a gendered CGE model to simulate different scenarios for the expansion of biofuels production and processing.

A fifth of Mozambique’s population live in households headed by women, and of these most tend to earn their income from female labor. Female-headed households are more reliant on unskilled workers’ earnings, reflecting the general scarcity of higher-skilled female labor.

Food consumption shares and poverty rates are both significantly higher for female-headed households, which reflects their reliance on lower-paying farm employment and confirms their vulnerable status. Barriers-to-entry for women in cash crops include skills deficits, technology, and limited access to, and control of, resources (i.e., land, labor and finance).

**Gender matters because biofuels expansion implies rapid growth in cash-export crop production, an area where men tend to dominate.**

On the flip side, food crop production, where women tend to provide the majority of labor, will be negatively affected. This effect will be indirect, via resource competition and exchange rate effects, which are likely to make imported foods more attractive.

**Education is Key**

Biofuels could offer an opportunity for women in Mozambique to substantially increase their income, since at present they are predominantly involved in subsistence agriculture. What is more, the extra income generated through biofuel production could have many positive knock-on effects, such as reducing household vulnerability and poverty levels. However there are significant constraints that prevent women from tapping in to this new opportunity.

To help women improve their chances of generating more income through cash-crop production, the study emphasizes the need for education. The authors estimate that increasing the number of years of schooling for unskilled female workers would not only increase the overall gains in economic growth from biofuels, but also give women greater access to skill-intensive jobs in agriculture.

There is one caveat in this scenario however: the trade-off between food production and cash-crop production. If women are no longer producing food, it is imperative that food crop productivity be increased to avoid shortages. This can be achieved through technical assistance and other policy measures; allowing Mozambique to simultaneously boost GDP through biofuels production and produce locally grown crops for household consumption.

*This study was funded by the GAP and by IFPRI’s Biofuels and the Poor Project, and the UNU-WIDER Climate Change Project.*
Farmer Tewabech Mamo gazes at the lush barley field in front of her home in the Ethiopian highlands. Mist rises from a nearby stand of thriving eucalyptus trees she planted after receiving title to more than a hectare of farmland. She displays her name and photo in the green booklet affirming her land rights.

Mamo lives in Asagirt Woreda, a district that is considered a food-insecure area. It suffers from depleted soils, erosion and low agricultural production. The World Bank and other international organizations have supported efforts to boost agricultural productivity and livelihoods through fertilizer, other farming inputs and cash-for-work programs.

But the key to reviving agriculture in the region may be a land certification effort that has reassured farmers their land won’t be taken from them without compensation, as has happened in the past.

A 2008 study funded by the World Bank’s Gender Action Plan found that Ethiopia’s large-scale land certification effort—covering 6.3 million households—reduced conflicts, encouraged farmers to plant trees and use their land sustainably, and improved women’s economic and social status. It did so by means that at times were simple, but highly effective, such as adding an extra line and photo slot to the land certificate itself, allowing for women to add their name and photo to the title.

Klaus Deininger, lead rural development economist in the World Bank’s Development Economics Group, says, “Women told us land rights were important to them, even if their traditional roles stayed the same.”

“There have been significant changes in women’s roles and relationships. Previously, they couldn’t own property, so that really put women in a very weak position to bargain or deal with men in society. Now that’s not the case,” says Zewditu Assefa, a 35-year-old mother of five who inherited her 3 hectare farm from her father after divorcing her husband.

Program Addressed Land Security Concerns

Land insecurity, present since the monarchy ruled Ethiopia, worsened among farmers when the Marxist Derg regime nationalized all land and redistributed it in the 1970s and ’80s. The Ethiopia Peoples Revolutionary Democratic Front took power in 1991, and has since introduced a number of policy and legal reforms aimed at improving tenure security and land management.

Prior to the land certification effort, Asagirt Woreda endured conflict—even killings—over land that drove some residents away, local land administration officials say. But those problems have largely been put to rest now that all of the district’s 10,783 farming households have been certified.

Previously, women didn’t have any rights to property. Divorced women could expect little more than a sack of grain.

Desta Bebresadik, a widow for 15 years, can leave her land to her sons. Desta is among 2,836 female heads of household to be registered in the state of Amhara.
as a parting gift from their former husbands. Now, they are entitled
to 50 percent of the property.

**New Project Continues Land Certification Effort**

The first phase of the government’s program which issued book-
lets to land holders, was rapid, cheap, and unbiased, and aided
by democratically elected land use committees at the local level.

Now, the second phase of land certification will involve mapping
land holdings using satellite technology. A pilot of the second
phase of select areas is included in the World Bank’s sustainable
land management project covering 35 watersheds in six regional
states. The project is financed with a $20 million grant from the
International Development Association (IDA), $9 million from the
Global Environment Facility Trust Fund, and $8.79 million from
the government of Ethiopia.

The overall goal of the project is to halt land degradation, which
costs Ethiopia 2-3 percent of gross domestic product each year—a
major hit in a country where agriculture accounts for nearly 50
percent of GDR; 90 percent of export revenue, and is a source of
revenue for more than 85 percent of the country’s 70 million people.

Farmers as a whole appear to have become more productive
since the land titling program began, says Antsokia District
Administrator Ato Demiss Kebede. “Because they have really
started feeling confident that the property belongs to them, they
have started to produce more—two to three times as much—and
have installed permanent structures and other inputs to
improve their land,” he says.
Before the global financial crisis, Tajikistan was a major labor exporter, and the world’s most remittances-dependent country. Remittances contributed to a remarkable reduction in poverty between 2003 and 2007.

This research exploited a new panel data set that came from successive ‘Tajikistan Living Standards Surveys’—jointly implemented by the National Statistical Agency, DFID and the World Bank.

The main finding of the report was that while migration increased during the crisis, returns from migration decreased. In order to increase employment chances, many households started to send more than one migrant abroad during the crisis. In addition, the crisis prompted more women to join the flow of migration, even though the environment is more risky than before.

Main Findings

The “flow and stock”—i.e., those migrants already out of the country, and the stream of newcomers—of Tajik migrants abroad actually increased during the crisis.

Before the crisis the vast majority of Tajik migrants mostly flocked to the same country and a single industry—95 percent of migrants were destined for Russia, and more than 50 percent of those found work in the construction sector.

During the crisis this pattern only increased, as migrants crossed over into Russia in ever larger numbers. This finding is somewhat of a double-edged sword in that migration proved a reliable alternative for excess labor during the crisis; however the extra flow of labor threatened the wage levels of the existing stock of migrants.

Figure 1 shows the increase in the stock of Tajik migrants going abroad in 2009, as compared to the pre-crisis 2007 period.

Women increasingly join the flow of migration at a more ‘risky’ time.

During the crisis the average migrant was significantly younger than before and found it harder to obtain legal residence permits. At the same time, the share of migrants with pre-arranged (before departure) jobs declined (see Figure 2). Households responded to these risks by relying more on familiar destinations with existing support networks.

As households seem unable to diversify with respect to destination, they expand into new occupations by increasingly sending women. While the vast majority of Tajikistani men worked in the construction sector, women traditionally work in housekeeping, caring and...
other service occupations. As Table 1 shows, the share of women migrants rose from 2007 to 2009, and especially picked up in 2008. In line with these observations, we find increases in caring, sales and service occupations among the migrants.

Returns from migration fell as the average volume of real remittances per migrant declined by 30 percent

Though returns from migration fell, this reduction however, was predominantly driven by precautionary savings on the part of migrants owing to increased risks. In combination with the increased risk of securing employment abroad, this suggests that migrants themselves had to shoulder part of the cost of the crisis.

The analytical findings of this study are published in “Migration Patterns in a Remittances Dependent Economy: Evidence from Tajikistan during the Global Financial Crisis” by A. Danzer and O. Ivaschenko, forthcoming in the Migration Letters Journal. Find it on the World Bank Gender website www.worldbank.org/gender.

Table 1: Share of women among migrants

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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2009</th>
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<tr>
<td>Among all current migrants</td>
<td>6.61</td>
<td>13.01</td>
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<tr>
<td>Among recent exits (last two years)</td>
<td>6.26</td>
<td>8.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Among this year’s exits</td>
<td>5.45</td>
<td>7.54</td>
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Note: Data for January (1) to August (8). Case numbers for women are small and subject to sampling error. Source: TLSS 2007-09; authors’ calculations.

Source: TLSS 2007-09; authors’ calculations.

Figure 1: Monthly Departures of International Migrants from Tajikistan

Figure 2: Reason for Destination Choice Before and After Onset of Financial Crisis
Sometimes all it takes for your ideas to blossom is a little bit of encouragement from your peers. In 2009, twenty-five women entrepreneurs from Southern Sudan participated in the ‘Business Plan Competition’—an initiative financed by the Government of Southern Sudan and the Gender Action Plan (GAP) aimed at supporting SME growth and expansion. The successful applicants each received a grant of US$20,000, for entrepreneurship development and capacity building on how to start and manage businesses.

The competition brought together female entrepreneurs in the country, and soon they established the Southern Sudan Women Entrepreneurs Association (SSWEA). Initially with just seven core members, the association has steadily grown to sixteen women. Members are drawn from business women operating in a range of sectors, from agriculture to services and manufacturing.

The Sudan Women Entrepreneurs Association sees women entrepreneurs as key contributors to the development process in Southern Sudan. It aims to give its members the opportunity to learn and grow, and embrace the challenge of becoming role models for other women as they too start their own businesses.

The Association wants to help women realize the benefits of being an entrepreneur, and bolster their sources of secure household income. It offers exchange visits and networking opportunities and in the near future will provide capacity building through training.

“As of course we need to reduce poverty and hunger in Africa, but sometimes the only pictures of Africa we see in the news are of poor women and children. Women must also embrace their role as entrepreneurs, ask for the support we deserve from the government, and be united. This (economic) crisis offers opportunities if we are alert, we have to think big and increase our access to assets”.

—Kenyan Minister for Gender at the East African Women’s Entrepreneurship Conference, Nairobi

As is the case with all business endeavours, the most crucial element for the Association members is to launch and sustain successful ventures and have steady access to affordable finance. By uniting together under the Association, it is hoped that the women will increase their leverage when approaching donors, the government and other sources for seed capital.

Links have been forged between the Southern Sudan Women Entrepreneurs Association, and the East African Women’s Entrepreneurs Exchange Network, with meetings carried out via Video Conferencing. This June, three members of the SSWEA attended the Regional East Africa conference that was held in Kenya. This was a great opportunity for the participants to share ideas and learn how to access finance through involvement of development partners.

““As a new person in such meetings, the Nairobi conference has added value to my life experience. It was very interesting, and I was able to connect with other women from across Africa.”

—Betty Ronyo, the youngest member of the SSWEA on the impact of the East Africa Conference

The Association just secured further GAP funding to expand its reach and services. This will allow them to set up a permanent office and recruit a skeleton staff to manage day to day operations; creating a physical space for capacity building workshops, and mentoring sessions between existing members and younger women who want advice on how to start their own businesses.

With just a little bit of encouragement, the Sudan Women Entrepreneurs Association has found its feet, and will continue to improve the economic livelihoods of its members and offer them new opportunities at every step.
Gender—A Special Theme for IDA 16

Early this year, IDA Deputies agreed to make gender one of the four special themes for IDA 16. This designation will emphasize the integration of gender in Bank operations, and the coverage of key gender issues in analytical work. A robust results framework will be introduced with indicators for each gender priority area; IDA will seek to accelerate progress on the gender-related MDGs.

The Millennium Declaration endorsed by the world’s governments in 2000 identifies gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls as among the most effective ways to “combat poverty, hunger and disease and to stimulate development that is truly sustainable.” At the World Summit in 2005, governments reaffirmed their conviction that “progress for women is progress for all.”

IDA, as the largest source of concessional finance for low-income countries, can play a critical role in investing in women’s health, education and ensuring their equal access to economic opportunities. At the first IDA16 replenishment meeting held in March 2010, participants agreed that IDA16 should focus on development results as the overarching theme. In addition, three “special themes” were chosen including gender, climate change, and fragile states.

Changing attitudes, traditions, and behaviors related to gender unfailingly takes time and requires unflagging support and capacity building. IDA can apply lessons from different cultural contexts and sustain activities through its lending instruments and analytical and advisory services.

IDA Special Themes Report, May 2010

Gender was considered a vital theme by the participants since it is key to bolstering progress on all Millennium Development Goals, yet the progress of IDA countries towards gender-related MDG targets has been uneven.

IDA’s gender-related efforts during IDA16 will focus on four areas:

(i) Scaling up gender mainstreaming and efforts on gender-related MDGs;
(ii) Strengthening the results framework for gender;
(iii) Intensifying capacity-building efforts; and

Best Practices in Gender...
What Does It Look Like?

Country Assistance Strategies
The Country Assistance Strategy for Yemen (IDA) is a best practice for clarity and in-depth analysis of gender issues, actions, sex-disaggregated progress indicators, outcomes and instruments. The CAS recognizes that empowering the “other half” of Yemen is critical to the country’s development in the medium-term. This issue is expected to be reflected in the design of specific interventions in most CAS priority areas.

Proposed instruments include: (i) IDA analytical work (Gender Assessment Update); (ii) IDA technical assistance (national gender dialogue); (iii) IFC Business Edge training for women; and (iv) IFC investments for SME-support targeting women.

Example of a Gender-informed Poverty Assessment
The Bangladesh Poverty Assessment has detailed analysis of gender and the labor market. Cross-sectoral linkages are examined, as are the poverty impacts of improving women’s education outcomes and changes in their labor market participation. The report recommends a focus on higher education for women, better enforcement of existing laws, and the creation of support systems to facilitate women’s participation in the labor force.

Lending Design
The Rwanda First Community Living Standards Grant Addresses maternal health services with a broad focus on reproductive health, community based nutrition, health and population policy, and other innovative incentives for improving maternal health. Each community will have one male and one female community health worker who will receive training. Public works projects will be located close to households to ensure women’s participation. The project tracks reduction in maternal mortality; gender indicators for beneficiaries of public works projects; contraceptive use for women; and funds directed towards women beneficiaries.

Gender-informed ESW
Liberia’s (IDA) Public Expenditure Review (PER) discusses the differential gender impacts of public expenditure and recommends a reallocation of the budget to primary and secondary education, as well as better integration of donor resources into budget planning. The impacts of these actions will be measured, and it is estimated that these changes in expenditure will encourage more girls to stay in school, thus reducing other gender imbalances. The report monitors and analyzes various sex-disaggregated indicators and there is a broader than usual discussion of the linkages between poor health outcomes for women and a range of diseases.

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Gender Equality as Smart Economics • October 2010
The Gender Action Plan Has Helped…

The GAP was introduced in 2007 to strengthen the World Bank’s Gender and Development work in the economic sectors, in response to lagging progress on economic opportunities for girls and women.

The GAP encouraged an organic process of gender mainstreaming led by TTLs, rather than mere compliance with policy mandates. It increased gender coverage in Bank operations in the economic sectors and is reaching women on the ground. The demand-driven approach has generated a significant share of new work on gender, and has been complemented by strategic allocations for gender capacity building in high-priority areas such as impact evaluations.

As of December 2009, donor and Bank pledges amounted to $68.6 million, and as of January 2010, the GAP had allocated $48.4 million to initiatives in its four main action areas: operations; results-based initiatives; research, impact evaluation and statistics; and communications. Over 260 mainstreaming activities have been funded in 78 countries, including the Adolescent Girls Initiative to improve young women’s access to the labor market.

The GAP has had other positive externalities, such as using financial incentives to entice staff not previously involved in gender mainstreaming to create gender components in their projects. The GAP has also been able to elicit matching funds from the Bank’s Regions and Networks.

What Next?—Transition Plan

Despite the success of the GAP, there is still ample room to improve the Bank’s performance on gender mainstreaming, both in the economic and social sectors. In particular, the Bank has learned through the GAP that incentive-funding works and relatively small investments can leverage substantial funds; that there is considerable room to scale-up gender work in Bank operations; and that monitoring and evaluation needs to be strengthened.

Therefore once the GAP closes at the end of 2010, the next challenge is to implement the GAP Transition Plan: A Three-Year Road Map for Gender Mainstreaming (2011-2013). The transition plan identifies key lessons from the implementation of the GAP, and sets out a proposal to improve performance on gender.

The bottom line is that the Bank needs to do more and this must become a de facto part of operations, rather than an afterthought.

To achieve an expansion in the Gender mandate, the Transition Plan lays out the case for both carrots and sticks.

For example, a results framework will give teeth to efforts to strengthen management accountability. The onus will be on the regions to monitor gender integration in operations, gender informed policy dialogue, and direct project beneficiaries by sex.

On the carrot side, the transition plan seeks to promote economic analysis and ultimately lending operations that focus on women’s economic empowerment by providing financial incentives to task teams. Based on both internal and external analysis, the projects will support Bank efforts to provide safety nets in response to economic crises and the stresses of demographic pressures. The plan also emphasizes maternal mortality and reproductive health—isues at the heart of the MDGs.

The transition plan also emphasizes the demand side of the gender equation by promoting closer collaboration with clients through regular Bank operations. The plan emphasizes the need to expand country counterparts’ capacity to design, implement and monitor gender-sensitive policies and programs; to encourage more South-South dialogue and capacity building; to continue building data collection and strengthened country-specific gender analysis and diagnosis; and to respond to client demand for gender and development work.

So where will the money come from to support this vital work? The transition plan seeks both traditional and more innovative forms of funding given the varying nature of its goals. The plan’s results framework is solidly anchored in World Bank activities and budgets. More public good-type activities such as knowledge creation and dissemination, in-country capacity building and gender statistics work will seek trust fund resources.