



TRANSFORMING AGENCY, ACCESS, AND POWER

TAAP: Global Snapshots: WOMEN AND GIRLS

A Supplemental Resource to the TAAP Toolkit and Guide for Inclusive Development

The TAAP Initiative is an evolving and collaborative learning initiative, launched in 2015, in support of promoting and integrating gender and social inclusion at organizational and programmatic levels. The TAAP initiative includes the TAAP approach (analytical framework, five TAAP principles and integrates a universal approach to inclusion throughout a project cycle), TAAP Toolkit and Guide for Inclusive Development, TAAP Tuesdays newsletter, partnerships, thought leadership and learning agenda. The TAAP approach consists of an analytical framework which applies six domains of analysis and an intersectional lens to a project setting; five guiding principles, and a process for integrating inclusion throughout a project cycle.

TAAP's Global Snapshots are a set of briefs about the global situation for the identity groups that are significant to the power dynamics of all societies: LGBTI persons; Older Persons; Persons with Disabilities; Racial, Ethnic and Indigenous Identities; Religious Identities; Women and Girls; and Youth. Each snapshot provides selected boosters (already-favorable factors of conditions upon which inclusion work can build) and barriers (hindrances to a person or identity group's growth and development, dignity, safety, well-being) from the global landscape. The TAAP Toolkit and Guide for Inclusive Development uses the **Create a Local Snapshot** activity, which guides practitioners through a process of identifying and presenting relevant findings of boosters and barriers from the Social Inclusion Analysis. The local snapshot can be used for project planning and as a chronicle of progress regarding the social inclusion situation in the context. The Toolkit partners welcome additional and updated feedback for each snapshot. Please submit data and feedback to inclusion@worldlearning.org.

GLOBAL SNAPSHOT: WOMEN AND GIRLS

The Global Situation:

- 55% of victims of forced labor are women.ⁱ
- 63% of the illiterate population worldwide are women.ⁱⁱ
- 71% of all human trafficking victims are women and girls.ⁱⁱⁱ
- Worldwide women are paid less than men, in most countries earning on average 60 - 75% of men's wages.^{iv}
- 35% of women worldwide have experienced physical and/or sexual violence at some point in their lives; this may not account for the millions of unreported cases.^v
- 24% of senior management globally are women.^{vi}

Global Boosters

The **Universal Declaration of Human Rights** (1948) outlines the rights of all people.

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW, 1979).

Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women (OHCHR, 1994)^{vii}

Sustainable Development Goal #5: "Gender Equality" highlights the need for equality between women and men in all fields.

In July 2010, the United Nations General Assembly created **UN Women**, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women.

Increased Access to Education. The number of countries that have achieved the goal of gender parity in both primary and secondary education has risen from 36 to 62 since 2000. (UNESCO report 2015).^{viii}

Global Barriers

Negative Stereotypes: Negative gender stereotypes across cultures limit or harm females and/or males depending on the local context.

Less autonomy: In 19 countries, women are legally obligated to obey their husbands.^x

Precarious Employment: More women than men work in vulnerable, low-paid, or undervalued jobs. As of 2013, 49.1% of the world's working women were in vulnerable employment, often unprotected by labor legislation, compared to 46.9% of men.

Time Poverty: When paid and unpaid work are combined, women in developing countries work more than men, with less time for education, leisure, political participation and self-care.^{xi}

Limited access to finance: "Women tend to have less access to formal financial institutions and saving mechanisms. While 55 per cent of men report having an account at a formal financial institution, only 47 per cent of women do worldwide."^{xii}

Government Participation. The share of women parliamentarians has doubled in the last 20 years, from 11.3% in 1995 to 22.8% in 2016. ^{ix}	
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ⁱ http://www.ilo.org/global/topics/forced-labour/news/WCMS_182109/lang--en/index.htm

ⁱⁱ <http://uis.unesco.org/sites/default/files/documents/fs38-50th-anniversary-of-international-literacy-day-literacy-rates-are-on-the-rise-but-millions-remain-illiterate-2016-en.pdf>

ⁱⁱⁱ <http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/blog/2016/12/report-majority-of-trafficking-victims-are-women-and-girls-one-third-children/>

^{iv} <http://www.unwomen.org/en/what-we-do/economic-empowerment/facts-and-figures>

^v <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs239/en/>

^{vi} <http://beijing20.unwomen.org/en/infographic/economy>

^{vii} <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Women/SRWomen/Pages/SRWomenIndex.aspx>

^{viii} <https://en.unesco.org/news/less-half-countries-have-achieved-gender-parity-education>

^{ix} <http://www.unwomen.org/en/what-we-do/leadership-and-political-participation/facts-and-figures>

^x <http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2015/09/09/despite-progress-laws-restricting-economic-opportunity-for-women-are-widespread-globally-says-wbg-report>

^{xi} <http://www.unwomen.org/en/what-we-do/economic-empowerment/facts-and-figures>

^{xii} <http://www.unwomen.org/en/what-we-do/economic-empowerment/facts-and-figures>