Seminar

Gender Equality, Poverty Reduction and Inclusive Growth

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Borrowers of microfinance in Gaibandha, Bangladesh, 2011
Yamagata's Capacity

1. Research on the prospect of the apparel industry in Bangladesh.

1. There were substantial progresses in poverty reduction.
2. There still are a variety of underprivilege groups of people, including women.


"Development has closed some gender gaps . . . But other gaps persist".

- Exemplification: Nobel Peace Prize highlighting violence against women
  - Malala Yousafzai (Pakistan, 2014)
  - Nadia Murad (Iraq, 2018)
  - Denis Mukwege (Democratic Republic of Congo, 2018)
Poverty (Head Count) Ratio (%)

Four Objectives of Gender Strategy of WBG

1. Improving human endowments - health, education and social protection
2. Removing constraints for more and better jobs
3. Removing barriers to women's ownership and control over assets (Enhancement of Women's Economic Livelihood)
4. Enhancing women's voice and agency and engaging men and boys

A draft recommendation (in progress): Japan's ODA for Empowerment of Women

- Creation of Japan's flagship program for women's empowerment
  - Are there any flagship programs of Japan in other areas?
    - Kaizen for industrialization; Maternal and Child Health Handbook (母子手帳) for health; One Village One Product (一村一品) for rural development.

- Historically, Japan made women's empowerment (to a certain extent)
  - (i) Livelihood improvement movement, (ii) One Village One Product [OVOP], (iii) Roadside Station (道の駅)

- How can we make an effective & replicable flagship gender program?