

# High-Level Task Force for ICPD

RIGHTS, DIGNITY & HEALTH FOR ALL

## Smart Investments for Financing the Post-2015 Development Agenda

The cost of funding the Post-2015 Development Agenda is estimated to be trillions of dollars a year.<sup>1</sup> While this magnitude may seem dizzying, especially for low-income countries with over-stretched public budgets and donor countries facing economic uncertainties, the financial resources required *are* in fact available.<sup>2</sup> It is a matter of setting the right priorities, ensuring equitable distribution, and avoiding the mistakes and omissions of the past. And while the questions abounding are ‘who will pay and how?’, research shows the high rewards from smart investments in key areas. Meanwhile, the costs of inaction far outweigh the resources required to make sustainable, people-centered development and a healthy planet a reality.

**What are ‘smart investments’?** In the context of this paper, smart investments are those that put people first and prioritize those most in need, address the global challenges that perpetuate inequalities affecting billions around the world, and have *high-payoffs for improved well-being and quality of life, poverty eradication, economic growth and sustainable development, with multiplier and inter-generational effects that will yield benefits for decades to come.* This brief lays out compelling data demonstrating the tremendous benefits all countries stand to gain by devoting increased resources to four key areas, with a focus on the economic and financial costs of inaction as well as the benefits and returns on investments.

**Costs of Inaction:** The international community stands to pay a high price if ‘business as usual’ continues on how the Post-2015 Development Agenda will be implemented and funded. The costs of *not* taking action on pressing, inter-related challenges are grave – including tackling the dramatic and increasing inequalities within and among countries, effectively addressing climate change and reducing unsustainable consumption and production, or *achieving gender equality, fulfilling the human rights of women and girls, adolescents and youth, and realizing sexual and reproductive health and rights for all* – the focus of this brief. Continued inertia on these critical issues means that poverty eradication efforts will be undermined, inequalities perpetuated, economic growth dampened, and countries will miss out on a vast source of human capital needed to take sustainable development forward in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

### Key Smart Investments

1. Achieving **gender equality** and the human rights and empowerment of all women and girls.
2. Achieving **sexual and reproductive health and rights** for all, including through universal access to quality, affordable sexual and reproductive health information, education and services.
3. Preventing and responding to **gender-based violence** against women and girls.
4. Advancing the rights, participation, and development of **adolescents and youth**, especially girls’ education, delayed marriage and childbearing, and comprehensive sexuality education.

These are **human rights imperatives** first and foremost, and from a financial and economic perspective, they are also **smart, cost-saving investments**. The synergistic effects of simultaneous, mutually-reinforcing, scaled-up investments in these areas make them **levers for enabling and achieving goals and targets across the Post-2015 Development Agenda**, while lifting preventable and costly burdens on societies and economies. Despite this, they continue to be neglected and underfunded.

The **inadequate political will and support** for investing in these large population groups and interrelated areas lead to significant losses for individuals, families, societies, and national economies—in lives, well-being, health, productivity, as well as trillions of dollars a year for public budgets, taxpayers, and donors. These are costs that can be averted and turned into investment dividends for a successful, effective, and efficient Post-2015 Development Agenda, and beyond.

### **Smart Investment 1: Gender Equality, Human Rights and Empowerment of Women and Girls**

Women and girls are half the world's population and half its human capital for achieving poverty eradication and addressing sustainable development challenges. Yet they continue to face discrimination and exclusion from opportunities, resources, participation, and development gains—across the board of social, economic, cultural, civil and political life. This is a violation of their fundamental human rights and freedoms, as well as a hindrance to progress on other development objectives. As the World Bank notes, **gender discrimination produces “economically inefficient outcomes”**.<sup>3</sup>

There is evidence from around the world demonstrating the high-impact payoffs and multiplier effects of investing in gender equality and the human rights of women and girls: poverty reduction, economic growth, greater food security, and improved children's health and education, among many others. For example:

- **Poverty Reduction & GDP Growth: Closing the gender gap in labour force participation** by protecting women's equal rights to decent, productive work would **increase global GDP** by nearly 12% by 2030.<sup>4</sup> At country level, closing this gap would increase Egypt's GDP by 34%,<sup>5</sup> and India's by US\$1.7 trillion.<sup>6</sup> Similarly, guaranteeing women's rights to **equal pay for equal work** can reduce poverty and generate billions for economies. In the United States, for example, closing the gender pay gap would **reduce the poverty rate** of all working women and their families by half, adding US\$488 billion to the economy (equivalent to almost 3% of GDP).<sup>7</sup> In the United Kingdom, the economy loses £23 billion a year (up to 2% of GDP) due to discriminatory labour practices such as pay discrimination and occupational segregation.<sup>8</sup>
- **Increased Productivity:** Reducing and redistributing women's and girls' disproportionate burden of **unpaid care and household work** opens up opportunities for them and national economies. In sub-Saharan Africa, **women and girls spend 40 billion hours a year collecting water**, equivalent to a year's worth of labour by the entire workforce in France.<sup>9</sup> In Latin America, half of young women not working outside the home report unpaid housework as their reason for not seeking paid employment.<sup>10</sup> If women's unpaid work were monetized, it would equal 15% of GDP in South Korea and South Africa,<sup>11</sup>

*Ensuring women's rights to equal pay for equal work can reduce poverty and generate billions for economies.*

40% in Switzerland,<sup>12</sup> and 63% in India and Tanzania.<sup>13</sup> **Reducing this burden** has the potential to **increase agricultural labour productivity** by 15% and **capital productivity** by as much as 44% in some countries.<sup>14</sup>

- ***Reduced Hunger, Greater Food Security and Nutrition:*** Ensuring women's **equal access to agricultural inputs** could increase total developing country agricultural output by up to 4%. This would **reduce the number of hungry people** by up to 17% and the number of undernourished by as many as 100 to 150 million.<sup>15</sup>
- ***Economic Gains from ICT Access:*** In developing countries, women and girls are 21% less likely to own a mobile phone<sup>16</sup> and 16% less likely to use the internet<sup>17</sup> than their male counterparts. Getting **another 600 million women access to the internet** would **increase annual GDP** by US\$13 to US\$18 billion across 144 developing countries.<sup>18</sup>
- ***Productive Workplaces, Profitable Businesses:*** Corporations with more **women in leadership** and decision-making positions show **better financial performance** than those with low female representation.<sup>19</sup> Furthermore, companies that invest in family-friendly, gender-responsive policies have found high returns on their investments from **reduced absenteeism and increased productivity**. For example, studies in Bangladesh and Egypt showed a US\$3:1 and US\$4:1 return on investment, respectively, when companies provided health care for women workers and their children on factory premises.<sup>20</sup> Another study in Germany found that provisions such as parental leave, re-entry programs, flexible work arrangements and childcare yielded a 25% return on investment.<sup>21</sup>
- ***Well-Being for Children and Families:*** When women have control over financial decision-making and assets, families benefit. When they **control household income**, they **reinvest 90% of it in their children**, compared to men at 30-40%,<sup>22</sup> which can lead to better health and education outcomes for the next generation. When they have equal **property and inheritance rights**, they can earn up to nearly four times more income than those without.<sup>23</sup> Improved access to **social security** for women can produce similarly desirable results: for example, studies from South Africa and Brazil show how pensions for older women helped to increase girls' school enrollment.<sup>24</sup> In Bolivia, women receiving pensions increased household education expenditures by 56%-91%.<sup>25</sup>
- ***Improved Governance and Peacebuilding:*** When women are well-represented in **political leadership**, legislative reforms addressing gender equality and gender-based violence, and other development priorities, are more likely to be adopted,<sup>26</sup> and evidence shows that **corruption can also be reduced**.<sup>27</sup> Similarly, women's roles are well-recognized as key in all phases of conflict prevention, resolution and reconstruction, **fundamental to restoring the fabric of communities in post-conflict settings** and in shoring up risks of reverting to instability and conflict.<sup>28</sup>

## **Smart Investment 2: Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights for All**

Gaps and shortfalls in the fulfillment of sexual and reproductive health and rights undermine poverty eradication efforts and the achievement of gender equality, drain household incomes and public budgets, lead to poor health and educational outcomes, lower productivity and labour force participation, and result in missed opportunities for economic growth and improved environmental management. Women and adolescent girls are the ones who pay the highest price—including the 800 women and girls who die every

day from *preventable* maternal causes<sup>29</sup>—while the costs and consequences of inaction affect the wider society and economy:

- ***Productivity Losses:*** The neglect of sexual and reproductive health erodes overall health and well-being, and therefore people’s ability to lead productive lives. As a result of the AIDS epidemic, for example, the agricultural workforce in 12 high-prevalence countries shrunk by 3 to 10%, contributing to food shortages and poverty.<sup>30</sup> **Maternal deaths and subsequent newborn mortality** were estimated to generate annual **productivity losses** of US\$15 billion,<sup>31</sup> and estimates show that death and disability from unsafe abortion lead to the **loss of at least 5 million years of productive life**.<sup>32</sup>
- ***Impoverishment:*** Every year, **150 million people suffer financial hardship from paying for health care, and 100 million are pushed below the poverty line**.<sup>33</sup> In 2011, private consumers in developing countries paid over US\$34 billion out-of-pocket for family planning, reproductive health and HIV/AIDS-related expenses.<sup>34</sup> Expenses to cover health care for pregnancy-related complications, combined with women’s lost income due to maternal morbidities, can push poor families deeper into poverty, generate household debts, and force families to sell property. Total economic losses resulting from a maternal death can be equal to or greater than a full year of household income, including for medical and funeral expenses, missed work and reduced productivity among family members.<sup>35</sup>
- ***Missed Educational Opportunities:*** When mothers die or are disabled as a result of pregnancy- and childbirth-related complications, other family members may have to forgo education to manage household and caretaking roles—often girls, for whom unpaid domestic work is already a factor limiting educational attainment.<sup>36</sup>
- ***Drained Public Health Sector Budgets:*** Beyond the budgetary impact of HIV and AIDS, other sexual and reproductive health problems imply high costs for the sector that could be avoided. For example, developing country **health systems spend US\$800 million every year treating complications from unsafe abortion**,<sup>37</sup> which in some countries consumes up to half of hospital obstetric budgets.<sup>38</sup> Expenses related to unsafe abortion complications **cost women, girls, and their families a further US\$600 million per year out-of-pocket**.<sup>39</sup> At the **economy-wide level**, losses due to death, disability and chronic illness from unsafe abortion run **over US\$900 million** in sub-Saharan Africa alone.<sup>40</sup> All of these costs could be averted through expanded access to sexual and reproductive health services, including safe and legal abortion.

These tremendous tolls on people’s lives, families, societies, and economies are *preventable*. Multiple studies have shown the economic and social benefits, cost-savings and cost-effectiveness of accelerated **investments in sexual and reproductive health information, education and services**. As the World Bank notes, investing in this critical area “**is indeed smart economics**”.<sup>41</sup>

- ***Lives Saved with High Returns on Investments:*** Meeting the unmet need for modern contraception and **achieving universal access to sexual and reproductive health services** by 2030 is estimated to yield **impressive returns of US\$120 for every dollar spent, and over US\$400 billion in annual benefits**.<sup>42</sup> These returns, which would be particularly high among groups living in poverty and young people, include reductions in unintended pregnancies and maternal and infant mortality, improved
- Achieving universal access to sexual and reproductive health services could yield a return of \$120 for every dollar spent.*

health outcomes, increased educational attainment for women and children, and greater female labor force participation.<sup>43</sup> Integrating **life-saving anti-retroviral treatment to people living with HIV and AIDS will yield US\$10 for every US\$1 spent.**<sup>44</sup> Including the **HPV vaccine for girls** as part of the service package could **avert 3 million deaths from cervical cancer** in developing countries and generate **US\$3 for every dollar spent** through reductions in treatment costs.<sup>45</sup>

- *Savings to Public Budgets:* **Satisfying demand for contraception** in low and middle-income countries could **save US\$5.7 billion** in maternal and newborn healthcare costs alone.<sup>46</sup> In several sub-Saharan African countries, it could save the education sector a combined US\$1 billion.<sup>47</sup> Notably, increasing health expenditure for reproductive, maternal and newborn health by just US\$5 per person per year through 2035 in 74 countries with high child and maternal mortality, could yield up to 9 times that value in economic and social benefits, including by **preventing the deaths of 147 million newborns and children and 5 million women** and increasing labour force participation and productivity.<sup>48</sup>
- *Demographic Dividends & GDP Growth:* Access to modern contraception and other sexual and reproductive health services, especially for young people, are essential elements for reaping the demographic dividends<sup>49</sup> of **rapid economic growth**, with several countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America poised to seize this opportunity.<sup>50</sup> The highest benefits from reducing the 74 million unintended pregnancies that occur every year<sup>51</sup> would accrue to the poorest countries with high fertility levels—with GDP increases ranging from 1 to 8% by 2035.<sup>52</sup>
- *Increased Labour Force Participation:* Women’s and adolescent girls’ control over their sexual and reproductive lives and childbearing is **central to their ability to join the labour force and secure higher earnings**. Especially in light of women’s disproportionate share of childrearing and domestic work and the lack of supportive practices for working mothers, with each additional child, the labor force participation of women 25 to 39 years old drops by an average of 10 to 15 percentage points.<sup>53</sup>
- *Improved Environmental Management:* Women and girls with the freedom and means to control their own fertility choose the number of children they desire and can afford. Smaller families are healthier, with greater investments per child, more resilient to economic and environmental shocks, and result in **reduced pressures on scarce resources and fragile ecosystems.**<sup>54</sup>

### **Smart Investment 3: Ending Gender-Based Violence against Women and Girls**

Gender-based violence against women and girls is one of the most pervasive, widespread human rights violations: globally, 35% of women experience physical and/or sexual violence in their lifetimes—most often perpetrated by husbands and intimate partners.<sup>55</sup> The toll on women and girls, including their mental and physical health, is tremendous; the impacts are spread across societies and economies, affecting children, families and communities, as well as public budgets.<sup>56</sup> The costs include health and medical expenses, service provision from the social welfare, legal, judicial and other sectors, lost productivity and income, among other direct and indirect costs.<sup>57</sup>

- Trillions of Dollars in Costs:
  - **Domestic and sexual violence against women and children is estimated to cost US\$8 trillion each year**—intimate partner violence against women alone runs US\$4.4 trillion, or 5.2% of global GDP.<sup>58</sup> *Intimate partner violence against women costs US\$4.4 trillion, or 5.2% of global GDP, every year.*
  - The World Bank estimates the **costs of intimate partner violence to be equal to developing country spending on primary education.**<sup>59</sup> In Bangladesh, the costs of intimate partner violence were found to be equivalent to **13% of annual government expenditures.**<sup>60</sup> In Ecuador, the annual economic burden of intimate partner violence was estimated at \$US109 million, 36 times greater than investments in prevention and treatment of injuries.<sup>61</sup>
  - Other forms of violence also come with extraordinary costs: **sexual violence against women** costs at least **US\$67 billion** per year, a likely underestimate given the severe underreporting of these crimes; **femicide** (murder of females because of their gender) generates **US\$40 billion in costs** per year, and **child sexual abuse costs US\$37 billion** per year.<sup>62</sup>
- Diminished Human Capital Potential, Productivity & Earnings: Violence and abuse erode human capital, generating missed educational and work opportunities, decreased productivity, and negative effects on children’s emotional and cognitive development. In the United States alone, **women miss an estimated 8 million days of paid work per year due to domestic violence;**<sup>63</sup> in India, they missed five paid work days per incidence of violence.<sup>64</sup> **Women who are abused earn less** than their non-abused counterparts: for example, 35% less in Vietnam,<sup>65</sup> and 60% less in Bangladesh.<sup>66</sup> Lost productivity also means **costs to employers:** in New Zealand, the costs of failing to prevent domestic violence could run companies a total of US\$3.7billion over the next 10 years.<sup>67</sup> In Australia, productivity losses from domestic violence are projected to grow to US\$609 million by 2021.<sup>68</sup> In addition, many women incur out-of-pocket costs for support services—from US\$5 to US\$157 per incident depending on the country, sometimes representing a substantial share of their monthly income (for example, over 20% in Vietnam).<sup>69</sup>

**Eliminating gender-based violence** is not only an urgent **human rights obligation**. It can also yield significant **financial returns and savings:**

- Savings from Implementing Laws & Policies: Early **prevention** and detection of violence against women and girls is much **less expensive than treating the consequences.**<sup>70</sup> For example, it is estimated that the United States’ anti-violence law yielded net savings of nearly US\$15 billion over a 5-year period, by averting property losses, costs in physical and mental health services, police and social services, lost productivity, reduced quality of life, and death.<sup>71</sup> In Australia, it was estimated that almost US\$24,000 would be saved per woman who averted violence under a government prevention plan.<sup>72</sup>
- High-Impact, Cost-Effective Investments: A recent analysis concluded that while cost-benefit evaluations of **efforts to reduce gender-based violence** are limited, **investments are likely to be high-impact and cost-effective**, given the high prevalence of violence and the magnitude of personal, societal and economic costs incurred, as well as the low levels of financial resources currently channeled to address them.<sup>73</sup>

#### **Smart Investment 4: Rights, Participation and Development of Adolescents and Youth**

Today's world has the **largest generation of young people in history**: some 3 billion, or 43% of the world population, is under 25 years of age.<sup>74</sup> Almost half of them, or **1.2 billion, are adolescents** (10-19 years old)<sup>75</sup>—many living in poverty with limited opportunities, out of school, out of work, and facing violence, abuse and exploitation.

Perhaps symptomatic of their diminished prospects is the fact that **suicide** is now the second leading cause of death among young people 15-29,<sup>76</sup> and has taken over as the **leading cause of death for adolescent girls, followed by maternal mortality**.<sup>77</sup> Sexual and reproductive health issues such as unwanted pregnancy, gender-based violence and sexual abuse, and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity, are among the factors contributing to poor mental health and which can drive young people to suicide.<sup>78</sup>

The success and lasting impact of the Post-2015 Development Agenda hinges on strategic investments made in adolescents and youth, especially adolescent girls. Continued investments throughout this stage in life are also key for countries to **capitalize on the investments made in earlier childhood**, such as in health and education. Adolescents, especially girls and those living in poverty, will run risks of school dropout, early marriage (39,000 girls become brides daily),<sup>79</sup> early pregnancy and motherhood (13 million births to adolescents each year),<sup>80</sup> gender-based violence and exploitation (1 in 5 girls are sexually abused),<sup>81</sup> and HIV (1 young person acquires HIV every 30 seconds).<sup>82</sup> These problems carry **life-long consequences with macro-level ramifications for development**, including perpetuation of inter-generational poverty and diminished human capital accumulation, labour force participation and productivity.

Though these scenarios could be averted, policy and budget attention tend to dissipate after earlier childhood, leaving adolescents at risk. By one estimate, **only 2 cents of every ODA dollar is channeled toward adolescent girls**.<sup>83</sup> Meanwhile, stepped up investments can lead to:

- ***Increased Income:*** According to the World Bank, **investing in girls' education in developing countries could yield higher returns than any other type of spending**.<sup>84</sup> An extra year of primary school can increase women's eventual wages by 10-20%, and an extra year of secondary school increases them by 15-25%.<sup>85</sup> The cumulative effects lead to increases in GDP: raising the share of women with secondary education by one percentage point **boosts a country's annual per capita income growth** by an average of 0.3 percentage points.<sup>86</sup>
- ***Improved Health:*** Keeping girls in schools has also been found to be the most important way to **reduce the risk of HIV**.<sup>87</sup> In addition, a mother's education has been shown to have a greater impact on **reducing child mortality** than any other intervention.<sup>88</sup>
- ***Economic Gains from Preventing Adolescent Childbearing:*** Adolescent childbearing translates into opportunity costs for national economies. For example, in China, young mothers' foregone earnings due to early childbearing were equal to 1% of GDP, and in Uganda, to 30% of GDP.<sup>89</sup> In several Middle Eastern countries, the opportunity costs of adolescent pregnancy, including due to foregone earnings,

ranges from US\$10 billion to over US\$24 billion.<sup>90</sup> By contrast, **delaying adolescent childbearing** could have **increased economic productivity** by US\$3.4, US\$3.5, and US\$7.7 billion dollars in Kenya, Brazil, and India, respectively.<sup>91</sup> In the Caribbean, it was estimated that the modest investment of US\$17 to avert each case of adolescent pregnancy, would generate savings of US\$235 per case per year.<sup>92</sup>

- High Returns from Ending Child, Early and Forced Marriage: One in three girls are married before the age of 18 in developing countries,<sup>93</sup> with 90% of adolescent births in the developing world occurring within marriage.<sup>94</sup> Married girls face heightened risks of maternal death and childbirth-related injuries, HIV, domestic violence and school dropout, and their newborns are at higher risk of dying.<sup>95</sup> Delaying marriage until at least 18 years of age leads to **improved educational attainment, higher earnings, and greater health-seeking behavior.**<sup>96</sup> Failure to intensify efforts to end child, early and forced marriage means that by 2030, nearly 1 billion women and girls will have been married before the age of 18,<sup>97</sup> with the associated high fertility,<sup>98</sup> income and GDP losses, and negative implications for poverty eradication and sustainable development.
- Cost-saving and Cost-effective Comprehensive Sexuality Education: Comprehensive sexuality education is correlated with delaying age of first sexual intercourse and increasing safe sexual behavior to **reduce unwanted pregnancy and HIV,**<sup>99</sup> while fostering social norms and attitudes supportive of human rights, gender equality and non-violence. It is also **cost-effective and cost-saving:** In Estonia, for example, a nation-wide program was associated with averting nearly 2,000 HIV infections over an 8-year period, making the program highly cost-saving given the expense of HIV treatment and the relatively low cost of the program per student—and without accounting for other benefits such as reduced adolescent pregnancy, sexually transmitted infections, unsafe abortions, and maternal mortality.<sup>100</sup> Alongside investments in youth-friendly sexual and reproductive health services, comprehensive sexuality education can be a potent intervention for **improving health and other social development outcomes,** and creating the conditions for **demographic windows of opportunity** to bolster economic growth and poverty eradication.

*Keeping girls in school, ending child marriage and preventing adolescent pregnancy increases economic productivity and national GDPs.*

## Smart Decisions for a Transformative Agenda

The world is at a critical juncture. Leaders are poised to make important commitments and are faced with the challenging task of allocating resources in ways that will yield the highest impacts and solve the most pressing problems. The priority areas outlined in this brief unleash human potential and serve as catalysts for progress across sustainable development objectives, with high returns and significant multiplier effects. The post-2015 world cannot afford the costs of inaction: improving the lives of billions depend on these smart, effective investments.

***Today's 10 year olds will be the first generation of adults in 2030. They will inherit the legacy of today's decisions and the state of the world bestowed upon them.***



-----

The [High-Level Task Force for the International Conference on Population and Development](#), co-chaired by former Presidents Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique and Tarja Halonen of Finland, is an autonomous group of distinguished representatives from all regions of the world, with records of service in government, parliament, civil society, the private sector and philanthropy. Its mandate centres on the Post-2015 Development Agenda process.

<sup>1</sup> United Nations (2014) [Report of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable Development Financing](#), New York.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>3</sup> World Bank (2001) [Social Protection Sector Strategy: From Safety Net to Springboard](#), Washington DC: World Bank.

<sup>4</sup> Clinton, Hillary (2014) [Unfinished business for the world's women](#) in [The Economist](#), The World in 2015 edition, Nov 20, 2014. Based on OECD projections of increased female labour participation in OECD member states - see [Gender Dynamics: How Can Countries Close the Economic Gender Gap?](#), speech by OECD Secretary-General Angel Gurría at the World Economic Forum Annual Meeting in Davos, Switzerland, 25 January 2013.

<sup>5</sup> IMF (2013) [Women, Work and the Economy: Macroeconomic Gains from Gender Equity](#): International Monetary Fund: Washington DC.

<sup>6</sup> Clinton, Hillary (2014).

<sup>7</sup> Hartmann, Heidi, et al., (2014) [How Equal Pay for Working Women Would Reduce Poverty and Grow the American Economy](#), Institute for Women's Policy Research; Washington, DC.

<sup>8</sup> Equality and Human Rights Commission (2011) [Equal Pay: A Good Business Decision](#), United Kingdom.

<sup>9</sup> UNDP (2009) [Resource Guide on Gender and Climate Change](#), United Nations Development Programme, New York.

<sup>10</sup> Women ages 20-24. ECLAC (2007) [Women's contribution to equality in Latin America and the Caribbean](#).

<sup>11</sup> Asian Development Bank (2013) [Gender Equality and Food Security: Women's Empowerment as a Tool Against Hunger](#), ADB: The Philippines.

<sup>12</sup> Eisler, R & Otis, K., (2014) [Unpaid and Undervalued Care Work Keeps Women on the Brink](#), [Center for Partnership Studies](#), The Shriver Report.

<sup>13</sup> Asian Development Bank (2013).

<sup>14</sup> OECD (2009) [Gender and Sustainable Development: Maximizing the Economic, Social and Environmental Role of Women](#).

<sup>15</sup> Asian Development Bank (2013).

<sup>16</sup> GSMA Development Fund and Cherie Blair Foundation for Women (2010) [Women & Mobile: A Global Opportunity A study on the mobile phone gender gap in low and middle-income countries](#), United Kingdom.

<sup>17</sup> Broadband Commission for Digital Development, ITU, UNESCO (2014) [The State of Broadband 2014: Broadband for All](#): Switzerland.

<sup>18</sup> Intel Corporation (2012) [Women and the Web Bridging the Internet gap and creating new global opportunities in low and middle-income countries](#).

<sup>19</sup> C. Herring, (2009) [Does Diversity Pay? Race, Gender and the Business Case for Diversity](#), [American Sociological Review](#), 74, 2009, 208-224. See also Siegel J., et al., (2013) [The Unfairness Trap: A Key Missing Factor in the Economic Theory of Discrimination](#), Working Paper for Harvard Business School, March 2013. Abdullah, S.N., et al., (2012) [Women on Boards of Malaysian Firms: Impact on Market and Accounting Performance](#), working paper. Desvaux, G., et al., (2007) [Women Matter: Gender Diversity, a Corporate Performance Driver](#). Catalyst, (2004) [The Bottom Line: Connecting Corporate Performance and Gender Diversity](#). Catalyst, (2004) [The Bottom Line: Connecting Corporate Performance and Gender Diversity](#). Credit Suisse Research Institute, (2014) [The CS Gender 3000: Women in Senior Management](#).

<sup>20</sup> For Bangladesh, see USAID / ESD, (2007) [Effects of a workplace health program on absenteeism, turnover, and worker attitudes in a Bangladesh garment factory](#). For Egypt: Yeager, Rachael (2011) HERProject: [Health Enables Returns: The Business Returns from Women's Health Programs](#).

<sup>21</sup> Germany Ministry for Family, Seniors, Women and Youth, (2005) [The micro-economic effects of family friendly policies](#) (in German).

<sup>22</sup> Adobo, Franck, et al (2014) [The Impact of an Adolescent Girls Employment Program](#), World Bank Africa Region, Policy Research Working Paper. See also OECD (2008) [DAC Guiding Principles for Aid Effectiveness, Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment](#).

<sup>23</sup> Peterman, A. (2011) [Women's Property Rights and Gendered Policies: Implications for Women's Long-term Welfare in Rural Tanzania](#), [The Journal of Development Studies](#), 41 (1), 1-30.

<sup>24</sup> Case, A. and Menendez, A., (2007) [Does Money Empower the Elderly? Evidence from the Aqincourt Demographic Surveillance Site, South Africa](#), [Scandinavian Journal of Public Health](#) 35 (suppl. 69): 157-64. Filho, Irineu Evangelista de Carvalho, (2012) [Household Income as a Determinant of Child Labor and School Enrollment in Brazil: Evidence from a Social Security Reform](#), [Economic Development and Cultural Change](#) 60 (2): 399-435.

<sup>25</sup> Yanez-Pagans, Monica, (2008) [Culture and Human Capital Investments: Evidence of an Unconditional Cash Transfer Program in Bolivia](#), IZA Discussion Paper No. 3678.

<sup>26</sup> UN Women (2009) [Progress of the World's Women 2008/2009: Who Answers to Women? Gender and Accountability](#), UN Women: New York.

<sup>27</sup> World Bank (2012) [World Development Report, Gender Equality and Development](#), World Bank Group: Washington, DC.

<sup>28</sup> United Nations (2000) [Security Council Resolution 1325](#), S/RES/1325 (2000).

<sup>29</sup> WHO (2014) [Maternal Mortality Fact Sheet No. 348](#), World Health Organization.

<sup>30</sup> UNAIDS (2006) [Report of the Global AIDS Epidemic](#), UNAIDS: Geneva.

<sup>31</sup> UN Secretary General (2010) [Investing in our common future: Joint Action Plan for Women's and Children's Health](#), Partnership for Maternal, Newborn and Child Health, World Health Organization. See also USAID (2001) [Budget Justification to the Congress FY2002](#), Washington D.C.

<sup>32</sup> Singh, Susheela (2006) [Hospital admissions resulting from unsafe abortion: estimates from 13 developing countries](#), [The Lancet](#), Volume 368, Issue 9550, Pages 1887 - 1892, 25 November 2006

<sup>33</sup> WHO (2010) [World Health Report: Health Systems Financing: The Path to Universal Coverage](#), WHO: Geneva.

<sup>34</sup> United Nations (2013) [The Flow of Financial Resources for Assisting in the Implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action- Secretary-General Report to the Commission on Population and Development](#) E/CN.9/2013/5.

- <sup>35</sup> Ye F, Wang H, Huntington D, et al. (2012) [The Immediate Economic Impact of Maternal Deaths on Rural Chinese Households](#), PLoS ONE 2012 and Family Care International, the International Center for Research on Women, and the KEMRI-CDC Research and Public Health Collaboration, (2014) [A Price Too High to Bear: The Costs of Maternal Mortality to Families and Communities](#).
- <sup>36</sup> OECD (2009).
- <sup>37</sup> Vlasshoff, Michael et al. (2008) [Economic Impact of Unsafe Abortion-Related Morbidity and Mortality: Evidence and Estimation Challenges](#), Institute of Development Studies at the University of Sussex, United Kingdom.
- <sup>38</sup> Grimes, David, et al (2006) [Unsafe abortion: the preventable pandemic](#), *The Lancet*, Sexual and Reproductive Health Series.
- <sup>39</sup> Vlasshoff, Michael et al. (2008).
- <sup>40</sup> World Health Organization (2012) [Safe abortion: Technical and policy guidance for health systems](#), World Health Organization: Geneva.
- <sup>41</sup> Grepin, Karen A. and Jeni Klugman (2013) [Closing the deadly gap between what we do and what we know: Investing in women's reproductive health](#), World Bank and Women Deliver.
- <sup>42</sup> Note that the target year indicated by the authors for satisfying unmet need for modern contraception is 2040. Kohler, Hans-Peter and Jere R. Behrman, (2014) Population and Demography Assessment Paper: [Benefits and Costs of the Population and Demography Targets for the Post-2015 Development Agenda](#): Copenhagen Consensus Center.
- <sup>43</sup> Kohler, Hans-Peter and Jere R. Behrman, (2014).
- <sup>44</sup> By achieving 90% ART coverage of people living with HIV and AIDS with the weakest immune systems, in countries with rates of adult infection of 15% or higher. Geldsetzer, P, et al (2015) Health – HIV and AIDS Perspective Paper: [Benefits and Costs of the HIV/AIDS Targets for the Post-2015 Development Agenda](#), Copenhagen Consensus Center.
- <sup>45</sup> The benefit-cost ratio is likely to be even higher when factoring in the productivity gains, improved community health and positive economic externalities. Luca, Dara Lee, et al (2014) *Women's Health Perspective Paper: Benefits and Costs of the Women's Health Targets for the Post-2015 Development Agenda*: Copenhagen Consensus Center.
- <sup>46</sup> Singh, S. and Jacqueline E. Darroch (2012) [Adding it Up Costs and Benefits of Contraceptive Services, Estimates for 2012](#), UNFPA and the Guttmacher Institute: New York.
- <sup>47</sup> Moreland, S and S Tailbird (2006) [Achieving the Millennium Development Goals: The Contribution of Fulfilling the Unmet Need for Family Planning](#) (USAID: Washington DC).
- <sup>48</sup> Steinberg, Karin et al. (2014) [Advancing Social and Economic Development by Investing in Women's and Children's Health: A New Global Investment Framework](#), pp.1333-1354, in *The Lancet*, Vol 383, April 12, 2014.
- <sup>49</sup> The demographic dividend is an opportunity for economic growth and poverty reduction resulting from changes in a country's population structure. When countries with high fertility and mortality rates put the right policies in place - quality education and health care, including sexual and reproductive health and voluntary family planning, and job opportunities - fertility and mortality rates decline. This creates a demographic shift that places the largest segment of the population in the workforce and with fewer dependents, leading to greater savings and investment for development.
- <sup>50</sup> UNFPA (2014) [State of World Population: The Power of 1.8 Billion – Adolescents, Youth and the Transformation of the Future](#), United Nations Populations Fund: New York. See also Sippel, L., T. Kiziak, F. Woellert, R. Klingholz (2011) [Africa's Demographic Challenges How a young population can make development possible](#): Berlin Institute for Population and Development and DSW, Berlin.
- <sup>51</sup> Singh, Susheel et al (2014) [Adding it Up, The Costs and Benefits of Investing in Sexual and Reproductive Health](#), Guttmacher Institute and UNFPA: New York.
- <sup>52</sup> Steinberg, Karin et al. (2014).
- <sup>53</sup> Bloom DE, et al (2009) [Fertility, female labor force participation, and the demographic dividend](#), Harvard School of Public Health.
- <sup>54</sup> UNFPA (2012) Issues Brief 14 on Rio+20: [Population Dynamics and Sustainable Development](#).
- <sup>55</sup> WHO (2013) [Global and regional estimates of violence against women Prevalence and health effects of intimate partner violence and non-partner sexual violence](#), World Health Organization: Geneva.
- <sup>56</sup> Day, T., et al., (2005) [The Economic Costs of Violence Against Women: An Evaluation of the Literature](#), Expert brief compiled in preparation for the Secretary-General's in-depth study on all forms of violence against women, University of Western Ontario, Canada.
- <sup>57</sup> *Ibid.*
- <sup>58</sup> Hoeffler, Anke and James Fearon (2014) Conflict and Violence Assessment Paper: [Benefits and Costs of the Conflict and Violence Targets for the Post-2015 Development Agenda](#): Copenhagen Consensus Center. Note also other country case studies where the costs of intimate partner violence ranged from over 1% to close to 4% of GDP, covering Australia, Peru, UK and Vietnam, in Klugman, J. et al., (2014) [Voice and Agency: Empowering Women and Girls for Shared Prosperity](#), World Bank, Washington D.C.
- <sup>59</sup> Klugman, J. et al., (2014).
- <sup>60</sup> Data was calculated for 2010. Rowell, A. (2013) [Gender-based Violence—Exploring the Social and Economic Costs](#), Development Policy Centre.
- <sup>61</sup> María Isabel Roldós, M. and Corso, P. (2013) [The Economic Burden of Intimate Partner Violence in Ecuador: Setting the Agenda for Future Research and Violence Prevention Policies](#), *West J Emergency Medicine*, Aug 2013; 14(4): 347–353.
- <sup>62</sup> Hoeffler, Anke and James Fearon (2014).
- <sup>63</sup> Pearl, R., (2013) [Domestic Violence: The Secret Killer that Costs \\$8.3 Billion Annually](#), Forbes.com.
- <sup>64</sup> International Center for Research on Women (2000) [Domestic Violence in India: A Summary Report for a Multi-Site Household Survey](#), No. 3: 18. ICRW, Washington, D.C.
- <sup>65</sup> Duvvury, N. et al., (2012) [Estimating the Cost of Domestic Violence against Women in Viet Nam](#), UN Women: Hanoi.
- <sup>66</sup> Vyas, S. and Watts, C., (2009) [How Does Economic Empowerment Affect Women's Risk of Intimate Partner Violence in Low and Middle Income Countries? A Systematic Review of Published Evidence](#), *Journal of International Development* 21 (5): 577–602.
- <sup>67</sup> Rayner-Thomas, M., Fanslow, J., and Dixon, R. (2014) [Intimate partner violence and the workplace](#), New Zealand Family Violence Clearinghouse, University of Auckland.
- <sup>68</sup> Australian Domestic and Family Violence Clearinghouse, (2012) [Submission to Consolidation of Commonwealth Anti-Discrimination Laws Discussion Paper](#).
- <sup>69</sup> Duvvury, N. et al., (2013) [Intimate Partner Violence: Economic Costs and Implications for Growth and Development](#), Women's Voice, Agency and Participation Research Series 2013 No.3, World Bank Group.

- 
- <sup>70</sup> Day, T., et al., (2005).
- <sup>71</sup> Clark, Kathryn Andersen, Biddle, Andrea K., Martin, Sandra L. 2002. *A Cost-Benefit Analysis of the Violence against Women Act of 1994*. Violence Against Women, 8, Sage Publications, Chapel Hill, North Carolina: 423. Figures based on 1998 USD. See UN Women's [Investing in Gender Equality: Ending Violence against Women and Girls](#).
- <sup>72</sup> The National Council to Reduce Violence against Women and their Children (2009) *The Cost of Violence against Women and their Children* Commonwealth of Australia, Canberra: 4. Figure calculated in USD from \$20,766 Australian Dollars (2007-2008 rate) based on 1.14 UN Operational Rates of Exchange rate as of January 2008. See UN Women's [Investing in Gender Equality: Ending Violence against Women and Girls](#).
- <sup>73</sup> Hoefler, Anke and James Fearon (2014).
- <sup>74</sup> UNFPA (2011) [State of World Population, People and possibilities in a world of 7 billion](#), United Nations Population Fund: New York.
- <sup>75</sup> UNFPA (2013) [State of World Population: Motherhood in Childhood](#), United Nations Population Fund: New York.
- <sup>76</sup> WHO (2014a) [Preventing Suicide, A global imperative](#), World Health Organization: Geneva.
- <sup>77</sup> WHO (2014b) [Health for the World's Adolescents, A second chance in the second decade](#), World Health Organization: Geneva.
- <sup>78</sup> WHO (2014a).
- <sup>79</sup> UNFPA (2012) [Marrying Too Young: End Child Marriage](#), United Nations Population Fund: New York
- <sup>80</sup> UNFPA (2013).
- <sup>81</sup> WHO, UNODOC, UNDP (2014) [Global Status Report on Violence Prevention](#), World Health Organization: Geneva.
- <sup>82</sup> UNAIDS (2012) [World Aids Day Report](#), UNAIDS: Geneva.
- <sup>83</sup> Cited in UNFPA (2013). See also Chaaban, J. & Cunningham, W., (2011) [Measuring the Economic Gain of Investing in Girls: The Girl Effect Dividend](#), Policy Research Working Paper 5753, The World Bank Human Development Network Children and Youth Unit & Poverty Reduction and Economic Management Network Gender Unit.
- <sup>84</sup> UNDP (2012) [Powerful Synergies, Gender Equality, Economic Development and Environmental Sustainability](#), UNDP: New York. See also Summers, Lawrence, H (1994) [Investing in All the People, Educating Women in Developing Countries](#), World Bank Economic Development Institute Seminar Paper 45.
- <sup>85</sup> United Nations, Inter-agency Task Force on Rural Women, [Fact Sheet: Rural Women and the Millennium Development Goals](#).
- <sup>86</sup> Dollar & Gatti, (1999) [Gender Equality, Income and Growth: Are good times good for women?](#) World Bank Policy Research Report on Gender and Development, Working Paper Series No. 1. Washington DC.
- <sup>87</sup> Hardee, Karen et al., (2014) [What HIV Programs Work for Adolescent Girls](#), *Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome*, Vol 66, Supplement 2, July 1, 2014.
- <sup>88</sup> *Ibid*.
- <sup>89</sup> Chaaban, J. & Cunningham, W., (2011) and Klugman, J. et al., (2014).
- <sup>90</sup> Chaaban, J. (2008) [The Costs of Youth Exclusion in the Middle East](#), Middle East Youth Initiative Working Paper No. 7. Wolfensohn Center for Development (Dubai School of Government).
- <sup>91</sup> UNFPA (2013).
- <sup>92</sup> UNFPA, (2007) [Giving Girls Today and Tomorrow: Breaking the Cycle of Adolescent Pregnancy](#), cited in Population Council, (2012) *The Cost of Reaching the Most Disadvantaged Girls*.
- <sup>93</sup> UNFPA (2012).
- <sup>94</sup> UNFPA (2013).
- <sup>95</sup> UN Human Rights Council (2014) *Preventing and eliminating child, early and forced marriage; Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights A/HRC/26/22*; UNICEF (2014) [Ending Child Marriage: Progress and prospects](#), UNICEF, New York.
- <sup>96</sup> World Bank (2012).
- <sup>97</sup> UNICEF (2014) [Ending Child Marriage: Progress and prospects](#), UNICEF: New York.
- <sup>98</sup> Grepin, Karen A. and Jeni Klugman (2013).
- <sup>99</sup> UNESCO (2009) [International Technical Guidance on Sexuality Education An evidence-informed approach for schools, teachers and health educators](#), UNESCO: Paris.
- <sup>100</sup> UNESCO (2011) [Cost and Cost-effective analysis of School-based Sexuality Education Programs in Six Countries](#), UNESCO: Paris.