ZIMBABWE GENDER LANDSCAPE

This briefing showcases the gender landscape in Zimbabwe on key indicators helpful for monitoring gender equality and designing effective policy interventions. Gender equality fosters productivity gains, minimizes losses in wealth, reduces poverty, boosts shared prosperity, and supports green, resilient, and inclusive development.

Click the measures below to explore the World Bank Gender Data Portal.

Compared to:	Base Year	Region				
>10% Higher Value	7					
Equal/No Change	\rightarrow					
>10% Lower Value	7					
No Data						

		Country Performance				Peer Comparison			
		Base	eline		Latest		Latest		
		Value	Year		Value	Year	SSA	LMC	World
HUMAN ENDOWMENTS									
Learning-Adjusted Years of Schooling	Female Male	6.72 6.95	2010 2010		NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA
Literacy rate (% 15+)	Female Male	78.5 88.9	1992 1992	<i>7</i> →	88.3 89.2	2014 2014	59.4 72.5	70.0 82.9	83.3 90.1
Lower secondary completion rate (% of relevant group)	Female Male	NA NA	NA NA		67.1 68.9	2020 2020	41.3 46.0	76.9 74.3	77.3 76.7
Fertility rate, total (births per woman)		4.03	2010	7	3.46	2020	4.56	2.67	2.39
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women 15-19)		110	2010	7	77.5	2020	98.0	41.4	41.0
Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate per 100,000 live births)		598	2010	7	458	2017	534	253	211
Pregnant women receiving prenatal care of at least four visits (% of pregnant women)		56.8	2009	7	71.5	2019	54.3	59.1	NA
Unmet need for contraception (% of married women 15-49)		15.5	2006	7	10.4	2015	22.6	14.6	NA
Mortality from chronic vascular disease, cancer, diabetes or cardiorespiratory disease between 30 and 70 (%)	Female Male	32.7 34.2	2010 2010	7	27.1 30.3	2019 2019	20.1 22.7	19.1 25.3	14.8 21.7
ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY									
Labor force participation rate (% 15+, modeled ILO estimate)	Female Male	77.5 88.2	2010 2010	$\overset{\rightarrow}{\rightarrow}$	79.3 88.9	2021 2021	60.2 71.7	33.6 72.0	46.3 71.7
Wage and salaried workers (% of employment, modeled ILO estimate)	Female Male	23.1 43.1	2010 2010	\rightarrow	20.4 42.4	2019 2019	18.8 30.4	33.5 38.0	54.6 53.0
Employment in agriculture (% of employment, modeled ILO estimate)	Female Male	71.6 59.3	2010 2010	$\overset{\rightarrow}{\rightarrow}$	69.5 62.8	2019 2019	52.6 53.2	41.9 36.0	25.3 27.6
Share of youth not in education, employment or training (% of youth population)	Female Male	NA NA	NA NA		53.0 36.6	2019 2019	NA NA	40.4 14.5	NA NA
Age dependency ratio (% of working-age population)		80.8	2010	\rightarrow	81.6	2020	82.6	55.9	54.6
Women who own land both alone and jointly (% of women 15-49)		NA	NA		1.60	2015	NA	NA	NA
Men who own land alone (% of men)		NA	NA		11.6	2015	NA	NA	NA
Financial institution account (% 15+)	Female Male	NA NA	NA NA		23.3 33.5	2017 2017	NA NA	51.7 60.6	63.7 70.6
Borrowed to start, operate, or expand a farm or business (% 15+)	Female Male	NA NA	NA NA		6.35 10.3	2017 2017	NA NA	6.81 9.00	5.26 7.57
Firms with female participation in ownership (% of firms)		NA	NA		42.5	2016	28.0	33.9	33.1
VOICE AND AGENCY									
Firms with female top manager (% of firms)		NA	NA		16.3	2016	16.2	20.0	17.8
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)		15.0	2010	7	31.9	2021	25.9	21.5	26.1
Women who were first married by 18 (% of women 20-24)		30.1	2009	7	33.7	2019	NA	NA	NA
Proportion of women subjected to physical and/or sexual violence in the last 12 months (% of ever-partnered women 15-49)		NA	NA		19.9	2015	NA	NA	NA
Women who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife (any of five reasons, $\%)$		47.7	2006	7	38.7	2015	NA	NA	NA

Note: The Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) region includes 48 countries (all income levels), as classified by The World Bank Group. Zimbabwe is a lower middle income (LMC) country, which includes 55 countries with a Gross National Income (GNI) per capita from \$1,046 to \$4,095 (calculated using the World Bank Atlas method). Data and definitions can be found on the Gender Data Portal. Data is as of June 24, 2022.

Country Baseline provides a reference from 1990 to 2010. Latest Value shows the latest available value from 2011 onwards. The arrow icon represents country increases or decreases over 10 percent relative to the base year. Peer Comparison shows how Zimbabwe performs relative to its peers in the region, income group, and the world. Color coding represents values 10 percent above or below its peers in the region.





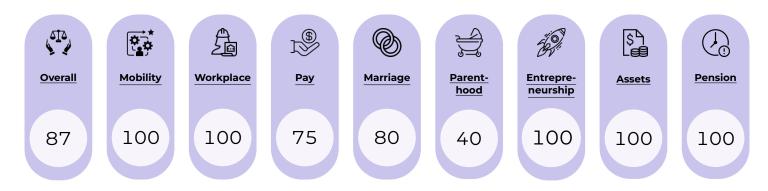




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Women, Business and the Law in Zimbabwe

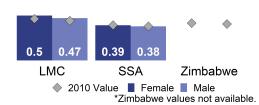
Women, Business and the Law (WBL) 2022 presents an index covering 190 economies, structured around the life cycle of a working woman. In total, 35 questions are scored across eight indicators. **Zimbabwe scores 87 out of 100,** while the regional average across Sub-Saharan Africa is 80.



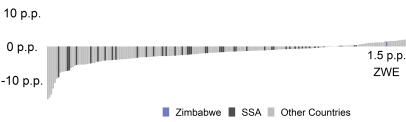
A Closer Look at Gender Equality in Zimbabwe

Despite some progress, gender gaps, gender-based violence, and disadvantageous social norms facing women and girls persist, and gains in human capital of women and girls remain untapped. Turning human capital investments into economic gains means addressing multiple barriers to women's economic empowerment, including improving their voice and agency.

Human Capital Index Score (0-1)
Baseline compared to 2020



Change in Female Labor Force Participation 2010-2020 (p.p.) 20 p.p. Ages 15+



- Unpacking the Numbers in Zimbabwe ---

A girl has a 33
percent chance of
not completing
lower secondary

school (2020)

0

33 percent

11 in 50

22 percent of women 15 to 19 years old have had children or already pregnant **(2015)**

14 percent

14 percent of women report having ever experienced any form of sexual violence (2015)

3 in 25

12 percent of women are not able to visit family, relatives and friends on her own decision (2015)

61 in 62

98 percent of women do not have any land, both solely and jointly, registered under their name (2015)

LEARN MORE

<u>The World Bank in Gender</u>: This portal features the latest research, news, and events around gender equality in international development.

Women, Business and the Law: This portal includes reports, data, and news on the laws and regulations that affect women's economic opportunity.

World Bank Group Gender Strategy (FY16-FY23):

This 2015 report outlines the World Bank Group's strategy to promote gender equality.

<u>World Bank Gender Data Portal</u>: This open data tool shares the latest statistics and research to improve understanding and inform policy choices.

<u>AFR Gender Innovation Lab</u>: This page features policy research by the GIL, evaluating innovative solutions to close priority gender gaps in the region.







