



- **Policy briefs on the post-2015 Development Agenda**
 - Contribution to the global discussion leading to the formulation of the SDGs
 - Focus on the role of trade as an instrument for achieving inclusive development



Funding sources

- **United Nations Development Account, 7th and 10th tranches**
- **Government of Finland**
- **Government of Norway**
- **Government of Sweden**
- **TradeMark East Africa**



Localizations - Overview

- Gender constraints and trade-gender linkages context-specific
- Large differences observed within the same region
- Localizations allow for tailored approach & recommendation

COMESA localization

Country	Human Development Index (rank)*	Gender Inequality Index (rank)**	Mean years of schooling		Estimated gross national income per capita (2011 PPP \$)		Labour force participation rate (% ages 15-64)***	
			Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Burundi	184	109	2.2	3.1	693	825	84.5	83
Comoros	159	..	3.7	5.6	778	2'123	36.1	80.3
Congo (Democratic Republic of the)	176	149	4.5	7.7	597	765	71.5	73.5
Djibouti	168	..	..	..	2'019	4'522	38.7	71
Egypt	108	131	5.4	7.7	4'928	16'049	26	79.3
Eritrea	186	..	..	..	971	1'290	82.4	90.6
Ethiopia	174	129	1.4	3.6	1'090	1'765	81	90.1
Kenya	145	126	5.9	7.3	2'255	3'270	63.1	73
Libya	94	27	7.7	7.0	7'427	22'392	31.9	79.7
Madagascar	154	..	6.6	6.1	1'098	1'560	88	91.1
Malawi	173	140	3.4	5.2	679	815	84.3	80.9
Mauritius	63	88	8.0	9.1	10'541	24'581	49.3	80.3
Rwanda	163	80	3.2	4.3	1'312	1'612	87.9	86.1
Seychelles	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sudan	167	135	2.5	3.8	1'882	5'722	32.7	76.5
Swaziland	150	128	7.4	6.8	3'894	7'235	45.7	73.3
Uganda	163	122	4.5	6.3	1'226	1'997	76.5	79.5
Zambia	139	132	5.8	7.3	3'019	4'452	73.3	85.9
Zimbabwe	155	112	6.7	7.7	1'387	1'850	84.9	90.8
COMESA	--	--	4.9	6.2	2'544	5'713	63.2	81.4



COMESA localization - A preview

- **FTA:**
 - ❖ Opportunities: increased exports & incomes
 - ❖ Challenges: competition, rules of origin, commercialization

- **EPZs:**
 - Feminization-defeminization
 - Mixed wage impact (higher wages VS wage gap)
 - Worsened working conditions

- **Gender impact of tariff changes:**
 - Negative in “production” activities VS Positive in “non-production” activities [export duties]
 - Increased competition – layoffs [import tariffs]

- **Tourism:**
 - Occupational segregation (cleaning, waitering)
 - Vulnerable employment (cultural factors)
 - On-the-job harassment
 - Most value to large operators, little to local communities



Upcoming localizations

- **EAC**
- **Caribbean**
- **South-East Asia**
- **SADC**



Women Cross-Border Trade Project

What?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Technical Assistance funded by UN DA
Why?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ To leverage cross-border trade for women empowerment, by:<ul style="list-style-type: none">➢ Addressing gender-specific trade barriers; and➢ Tackling supply-side constraints
Where?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Mwami/Mchinji (Zambia/Malawi)▪ Kasumulu/Songwe (Tanzania/Malawi)▪ Tunduma/Nakonde (Tanzania/Zambia)
How?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Research + capacity building▪ Piloting of micro-schemes
When ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ 2016-2019



Toolbox

- **WHAT:** **Tool** for ex-ante assessment of gender impact of trade policies

- **WHY:** Trade liberalization affects women in different ways – their **role** (as workers, producers etc.) matters

- **HOW:** **1. Qualitative approach** (assessment matrix):
 - Descriptive statistics
 - Sector mapping
 - Checklist
 - Indicators**2. Quantitative evaluation** (causal relationship)
 - Comprehensive dataset + complex analysis

- **POLICY IMPLICATIONS:** ➤ Gender sensitive policy formulation
 - Mitigation measures
 - Accompanying measures



Thank you for your attention

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