



EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY REGIONAL INTEGRATION: TRADE AND GENDER IMPLICATIONS

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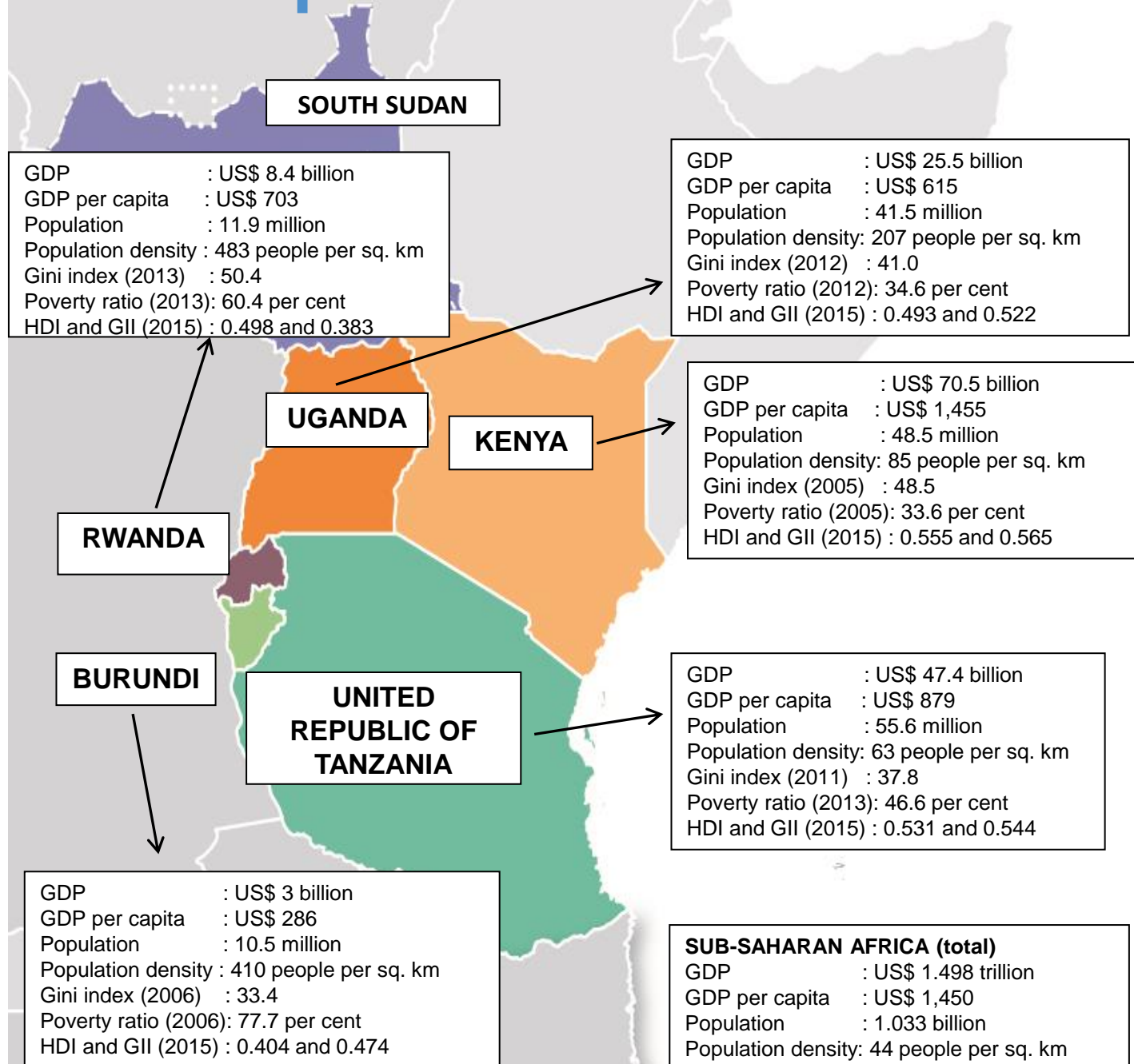
Component 3 of the "UNCTAD-Trade Mark East Africa Cooperation on Trade Facilitation and Trade and Gender Project":

1. Report titled "East African Community Regional Integration: Trade and Gender Implications"
2. Teaching module and online course on trade and gender in the EAC region.
3. Advocacy strategy document to influence gender-sensitive policymaking in the region.



- The origins go back to the 1960s.
- The Treaty for the establishment of the EAC entered into force on 7 July 2000.
- Main components of the EAC regional integration process:
 1. The Customs Union Protocol (signed in March 2004)
 2. The Common Market Protocol (signed in November 2009)
 3. The Monetary Union Protocol (signed in November 2013)
 4. The establishment of an East African Federation (in process)

Socioeconomic profiles of EAC members





Gender and Trade Nexus:

Gender situation (Outputs)

1. Education:

- Adult literacy ↑ & full gender parity in primary education enrolment.
- Low enrolment and gender gap in higher education.

2. Access to resources, assets, and opportunities:

- Labour market => Weak change in sectoral structure of employment + Segregation into low-skilled positions
- Time use patterns
- Access to assets

3. Women's participation in decision-making processes:

- Political and managerial processes + household-level



Gender and Trade Nexus: Gender-related policies (Inputs)

1. International and regional setting

- Conventions on promoting gender equality
- The East African Gender Equality and Development Act (8 March 2017)
- Articles in the EAC treaty.

2. National setting

- Constitutions + ministries on gender
- Laws on equal property rights, equal remuneration for work of equal value, etc.

3. Trade Policy

- National trade policy and export strategy documents
- Specific programs targeting women in trade.

Gender Employment Effects of Trade Integration in the EAC members

1. Intra-EAC tariff liberalization

- Positive impact of tariff liberalization in EAC markets on women's employment share in manufacturing firms in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda (negative effect in Burundi).
- ⇒ Only for production workers.

2. Tariff liberalization with other trading partners

- Positive impact of tariff liberalization in export markets in European Union and Asia-Pacific Region.

International certification + Export-orientation => + impact.



- **The Interplay between Gender Inequalities and Trade:**
 - Education
 - Labour Market
 - Time use
 - Access to assets
- **Gender equality through laws, institutions and trade policy**
 - Accompanying measures in trade policy
- **Gender equality through regional initiatives**
 - EU's region-wide programs to support gender equality as an example for the introduction of EAC-level initiatives.