

MAINSTREAMING GENDER AWARENESS INTO TRADE NEGOTIATIONS: OVERVIEW

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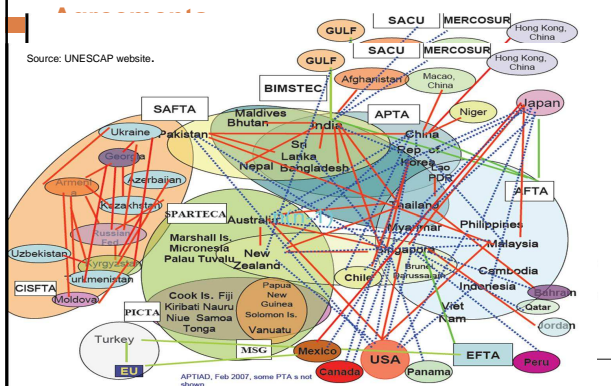


Trade rules: Modes of trade liberalization

- **Unilateral**
 - Tariff (trade tax) liberalization undertaken by countries *autonomously or under IMF/WB loan conditionality and structural adjustment programs*
- **Multilateral**
 - Tariff liberalization commitments under GATT and other commitments made under WTO
- **Regional and bilateral**
 - AFTA, SAFTA, SPARTECA etc... Japan-Philippines EPA, China-ASEAN FTA etc...

The “Noodle Bowl” of Regional and Bilateral Trade

Source: UNESCAP website.



Areas of Trade Negotiations (examples)

Sectors

- (Industrial) goods
- Agriculture
- Services – Modes 1-4

Trade-related issues

- Intellectual property rights
- Rules of origin
- Sanitary and phyto-sanitary (SPS) measures
- Industrial policy

Impact Assessment Study

Framework of Human Development Impact Assessment of Trade Policy

WHAT should be assessed?

Comprehensive assessment, or Assessment of a Sector or Specific Trade Policy

WHEN should an analysis be undertaken?

Ex-ante Assessment (e.g., DTIS, PRSP)

- To identify *in advance* the effect of trade policy changes or the introduction of new policies
- Assist to inform the choice, design and sequencing of alternative policy options.

Ex-post Assessment (e.g., Mongolia, post-MFA)

- To identify the *actual* impacts of a policy change
- Assist to monitor the outcomes of the *ex-ante* analyses and/or to modify the trade policy or complementary anti-poverty policies

WHO should undertake the analysis?

National ownership is crucial because

- The outcomes of the assessment needs to be verified;
- Necessary policy measures that facilitate the positive impacts of trade policy change or mitigate the negative impacts of the reform needs to be implemented

Ideal: Gov't leads, UNDP provides tech support

- Research can be done by think-tank, Academia, NGOs in consultation with the stakeholders

HOW should the analysis undertaken?

Participatory Approach

- The Consultation with the stakeholders, particularly the groups who were/will be affected by a trade policy change
 - Data collection (e.g., surveys, FGDs, interviews)
 - Verification of the HDIA analysis and policy suggestions
- Media involvement is useful to approach wider range of the stakeholders as well as dissemination of the HDIA outcomes.

Methods and Data

Quantitative analysis

- Econometrics model (Social Accounting Matrices (SAMs), CGE model, Partial Equilibrium model etc.)

Qualitative analysis

- First – collect the *primary* data by conducting surveys (questionnaires), FGDs, interviews etc...
- Second – descriptive analysis of the samples and results.

Example: Fontana (2009) EU-ACP EPA

Review of

- Gender and work, economy, trade performance
- The contents of the EPAs
- Potential gender effects of the EPAs
 - ▣ Production/Employment effects
 - ▣ Consumption effects
 - ▣ Gender constraints to supply response
 - ▣ Revenue effects
- Policy recommendations

Need of Systematic Review Approach

Towards pro-poor and gender-responsive policy formulation

Feedback and Policy Dialogue

- Hold consultations with stakeholders to disseminate analysis; and
- Have policy dialogues and re-designing the policy



Monitoring mechanism



Systematic HD-oriented trade policy formulation