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

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