

ACGD F/C 48841



ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

ECA/ACGD/MR/TAN/2005

MISSION REPORT

**CAPACITY BUILDING WORKSHOP ON GENDER TRADE POLICY AND
EXPORT PROMOTION FOR EAST AFRICAN REGION.**

**25-29 July 2005
Arusha, Tanzania**

-prepared by

**Hilda Tadria
Regional Advisor, ACGD**

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**25-29 JULY 2005
ARUSHA, TANZANIA**

Introduction: the commonwealth Secretariat organised a training workshop for officers directly related to gender and trade ministries for Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania (see list of participants attached). The workshop was a follow-up to the joint activity between the commonwealth and UNECA in which a gender and trade training manual was developed earlier in the year. The Regional Advisor was invited to act as a resource person and provide Gender Training expertise. The major objectives of the workshop were to

- ❖ Build capacity to integrate Gender analysis in trade policy formulation/implementation
- ❖ Analyse impacts of trade policy on women's employment & entrepreneurship
- ❖ Focus on regional specific issues and trend & impacts on women
- ❖ Build capacity of public and private institution to enable women to respond to changes in trade policy

The timetable (see attached) was designed to provide as much practical application of the concepts learnt and to exchange ideas among the workshop participants. This report gives a summary of proceedings on a day-to-day basis.

Day one:

OPENING REMARKS- the Deputy Secretary General of the East African Community opened the session by highlighting the principles of the community that enforce gender equality, for example, article 6 on good governance emphasises gender equality as fundamental principles of EAC. Chapter 22 vol.121 highlights the need to recognise the roles of women in business in the EAC especially in Agriculture Industry and Trade, women's participation in SMEs and the need to increase women's access to credit, education and skills, and to support women's associations. He emphasised that the Community has establishment of gender desk for promotion of related issues within the Community.

GENDER TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT –By-Mariama Williams

The session provided an introductory overview of the linkages between gender, trade policy and development highlighting the legitimacy for integrating gender and social issues into trade agreements and policies. The session demonstrated the Analytical legitimacy of gender as a policy variable in trade agreements. This was highlighted in looking at

- Change of Trade Policy
- Impact in trade measures (which can have + or -ve results) e.g. increase in provision of social services
- Creation of opportunities for men/women
- Effect on labour market-women
- Effect on gender issues

GENDER TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT-II By Hilda Tadria

Objectives of the gender sessions were to:

- Strengthen understanding of concepts, processes and tools necessary for gender responsive planning
- Increase appreciation of the need for gender planning in the relevant sectors,
- Enhance skills in the application of gender planning tools, and aimed at formulating and implementing gender responsive policies, programmes and projects effectively.

The session used a practical exercise in order to get participants to understand the basic gender concepts and gender mainstreaming tools and analytical frameworks. In particular it was noted that if the development goal is gender equality, an important strategy is gender mainstreaming. The sessions focused on the following:

a. What is “gender mainstreaming”?

- What is the mainstream?
- What is being mainstreamed?
- What does it mean to be part of the mainstream?
- What is the target of mainstreaming?
- What is the goal of mainstreaming?

b. What are some of the indicators of action on gender mainstreaming

- Gender profile for the sector in place, based on regular gender analyses
- A gender mainstreaming strategy in place and used, reported upon regularly
- An institutional and programme level gender mainstreaming policy guideline and briefing kit prepared and updated regularly (what kind of policy approach?)
- Gender mainstreaming training and capacity building activities, planned and implemented

- A mechanism for regular consultation with women's and gender-sensitive organisations in place
- Gender management structures and systems in place,
- Greater participation of women in all policy analysis, policy formulation and planning structures at all levels of planning
- Institutionalized use of gender disaggregated data in all planning processes
- Concrete strategies to increase women's access to economic, social and political opportunities
- National accounts reflecting the contribution of women into development.
- Sector specific sets of gender indicators for tracking progress on gender equality, gender-sensitive policies and changes in gender relations over time, in place and in use.

c. What are the tools for gender mainstreaming

*Gender analysis,

- Sex and gender disaggregated data
- Gender sensitive indicators and tools for monitoring and evaluation
- Gender management structures and systems
- Gender training in gender mainstreaming skills
- Gender policies and implementation action plans and
- Women's empowerment programs

d. What are the popular tools for gender analysis:

- **Harvard Analytical Framework***
- **The gender planning (Moser) Framework***
- **Gender Analysis Matrix (GAM) Framework**
- **Women's Equality and Empowerment (Longwe) Framework**

- **Capacities and Vulnerabilities Analysis (CVA) Framework**
- **People Oriented Planning Framework**
- **Social Relations Approach Framework***

Day 2

Day two sessions opened with case studies on Access to International markets by Shea Butter in Burkina Faso and Cocoa in Ghana.

■

SHEA BUTTER IN BURKINA FASO

- **Issues Discussed:**
- International context of the trade opportunities offered by accessing the European and the North American markets and the importance of high quality products in accessing these markets
- Policy change impacting on the sector's growth and assistance in accessing the market for products.
- The response of the Shea nuts collectors and their inadequacy to respond to the potential in the market
- The role of fair trade and evidence of practice
- Gender Issues and the women participation in trade; labour intensive and time consuming

Major Lessons Learned

- Potential of Women if properly organised
- Lost opportunity for expansion when potential market is not exploited
- Benefits of accessing Fair Trade
- Disadvantages of Gender Blind policies
- The need for national policies to be in tandem/harmony with international policies
- Regional policy to increase markets and provide negotiating blocks

COCOA IN GHANA

- **Issues Discussed under Cocoa in Ghana:**
- International context of the trade – Access to international market, fair trade with guaranteed price and international investment.
- Policy change impacting on the sector – establishment of the cocoa trade, partial liberalisation with internal minimum pricing and protection from middlemen.
- The response of the Cocoa farmers – Mobilisation of farmers to form cooperatives to enable them access and meet market demands
- The role played by deliberate gov't policy on trade – stabilisation of prices and increased social economic welfare of the farmers especially women
- Gender Issues – encouragement of gender participation and women control of assets or resources, addressing of practical and strategic needs of the women

Major Lessons Learned

- Protection of indigenous trade through internal policies
- Importance of diversification of investments including value addition
- Use of trade proceeds to address gender concerns and importance of good governance
- The positive impact of aligning international policy to national economic policies.

TRADE POLICY ENVIRONMENT

The issues that emerged:

- Trade policy serves the interests of the developed world
- There are several attempts to structure the trend of MTS at Global level and regional levels through EPA's, BTIAs and BTAs to enhance the flow of goods, services and investments globally.
- The attempts are encompassed/outlined in the various negotiations or agreements under the GATT (1947), which later on gave way to the WTO System in 1995.
- The voice of ACP countries in the restructuring of world trade policy is gradually gaining recognition e.g. AOA and GATS
- The call for more trade than aid has been the rallying call for Africa Trade missions in the negotiations. The burning question is why is Africa not succeeding?
- *WTO and the New Era of MTS*. The key actors are WTO, RTA's, BTIAs and IFI's and the call has been the Trade Integration Mechanism (TIM) supported by the World Bank.
- RTA's are controversial and are seen to be inconsistent with the WTO principles of MFN (Non-discrimination) and National treatment
- However RTA and WTO have commonalities:
 - Strategies for opening up markets
 - Are based on reciprocity principle
- RTA's and gender concerns:
 - Conceptually RTA's as within the MTS do not address gender concerns
 - Side Agreements especially those introduced by US – RTA/BTA's have brought out the impact of RTA's results to have had trickling effect on gender issues.

EPAs

- EPAs are regional frameworks aimed at promoting sustainable development as well as deepening regional integration amongst ACP/EU States or as within new MTS.
- In Africa there are four EPA's namely SADC, ECOWAS, ESA and Central Africa
- The preparations for negotiations are going at various stages.

TRADE, POVERTY REDUCTION AND WOMEN ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

- The key questions to Trade, Poverty reduction and women economic empowerment, were discussed covering the potential and actual different impacts that occur for men and women at the micro, meso and macro levels of the economy and effects of trade liberalisation.
 - The Multi lateral Trading Systems (MTS) were also discussed in view of trade liberalisation and how they decrease tariffs; decrease Non Tariff Barriers (NTB's) and elimination of other border measures.
 - The Scope of WTO as the operational arm of the MTS was discussed in detail
 - The broad and specific interactions of trade instruments and gender impacts like border measures, behind the border measures, etc. were also discussed.
 - Underlying gender realities of unpaid labour and social reproductive service were found to be the areas of gender concern
 - Key areas of gender sensitive approach were discussed based on:
 - Linkages between trade policy, social and other policies
 - Differences between men and women in terms of access to tangible and intangible assets
 - Gender and Increased Intellectual Property Rights (IPR), Agriculture, public health, traditional knowledge and technology transfer were covered.
- Four modes of services delivery were discussed
- Cross border supply
 - Consumption Abroad
 - Commercial presence
 - Movement of Natural persons

POLICY AND ANALYTICAL TOOLS FOR TRADE, POLICY AND EXPORT PROMOTION

- **Social and gender impact assessment**
- There are now tools to undertake analysis of trade policy and export promotion from a gender perspective
- These tools are a combination of environmental impact assessment and existing gender analytical frameworks
- These tools help to bring out gender issues within the trade practices
- Among the tools is a tool developed by women's edge Coalition that is called the gender trade impact assessment tool. The analysis brings out the fact that change in trade policy will have effects on prices, demand and supply, real wages etc and has a differential impact on men and women
- The gender analysis should be guided by a situation analysis that pinpoints gender roles, factor unpaid labour and issues of access and control of resources. This should be analysed in terms of Constraints, Challenges and opportunities.

Day 3

POLICY AND ANALYTICAL TOOLS FOR TRADE POLICY AND EXPORT PROMOTION MARKET ACCESS TOOLS

Issues covered included:

- Linking of primary producers to other markets without ignoring local and Regional markets
- The Trade Policy for the Market Access & its impact on Gender in its initial stages
- Gender impacts on all possible issues should be brought right at the start

Clarification of concepts:

Partial Liberalization

- Defn: Partial liberalization is when the gov'ts don't completely open up but take limited control on particular areas of the liberalized sector e.g. Cocoa Sector in Ghana where gov't controlled quality and purchase thru the Cocoa marketing Board

Fair Trade

- Defn: Trade in which Primary producers, Agents and Final Consumers interact/meet along the chain link
- Advantages of Fair Trade
 - Primary producers are part of management at various levels
 - Share profits and get Dividends
 - Take decisions
 - Boosts morale to produce

Lessons learnt from Fair Trade

- Trust
- Democratic Organisation
- Formal role of Women
- Partnerships
- Commercial Viability
- Flexibility
- Finance (bank guarantees for production, trade and Expansion)

Market Chain

- Individual Customer
- Retailer
- Agent
- Federation Group
- Group of farmers/Artisans

- Individual farmers/Artisans

NB: Ordinary market chain which should be kept as short as possible

Fair Trade- One Approach to market

- Fair Trade Origin
- Goals Of Fair Trade
 - Improve Livelihood of producers
 - Promote development Opportunities
 - Create Awareness
 - Make Partnerships
 - Ensure Sustainable development
 - Greater equity in international Trade
- Turnover of Euros 500m
- Indirectly fair trade creates proactive competition and raises awareness

Related Concepts

- Ethical trade
- Brand, Competitiveness and market position, licence to operate and Access to capital as based on ILO conventions
- Corporate Social responsibility
- Cause Related marketing

Agric & Trade Liberalization

- Liberalization has increased Trade in Tanzania but we need to know to what extent:
 - Is it gender sensitive
 - How does it help in value addition
 - Need to know Organic Certification

Trade Liberalization in Tanzania

- Began in mid 1980s (indicative prices)
- Price controls on agriculture inputs and outputs
- Introduced Macro-economic Reforms in mid 1980s- now
- Alongside agricultural Reforms where introduced e.g. liberalization on marketing, removal of Monopoly export powers, Divestiture

Impact of Trade Liberalization

- Not sure whether the growth attained is attributed to Agric liberalization
- Prices of food crops increased

- Cash crops price deregulation led to increased the share of export earnings to farmers
- Declining terms of trade
- Impacted negatively on Inputs e.g. high prices coupled with lack of credit, reduced use of fertilizers, improved seeds

Regional & International initiatives

- EAC, SADC, AGOA

Conclusion: Tanzania is benefiting from Agric trade Liberalization thru exposure of farmers to world markets. However it has not been competitive gov't plans to commercialise agriculture.

Food Processing – SMEs: Examples from the participants showed that there are two types of food processors:

- Those at a Survival stage and
- Those Capable of employing other people
- The major Constraints of SMEs in this sector are
 - Inaccessible Business location
 - Insecurity
 - Licensing difficulties
 - Unfavourable Taxation measures
 - Storage space
 - Inadequate start-up capital
 - Insufficient business skills
 - Low demand (local market)
 - Trade Liberalization exposed SMEs to competition
 - Poor agro-industrial linkage (farmers-processors)

Day 4

GENDER, TRADE IN SERVICES GATS

Key issues

- Nature of services and how it affects women and men
- Gender and liberalization under GATS
- The state of play of the DDA
- Policy issues for gender sensitive services
- Activities that seek to satisfy human wants and needs” e.g. Water, energy, health, education

- The importance of basic services are recognized in the UN resolution of August 2001

GENDER ISSUES IN GATS 5 ENTRY POINTS TO ANALYSE GENDER

- Social and cultural values and expectations e.g. Asset ownership and control
- Quality of life issues of men and women e.g. Access to water, health and Education
- Women Entrepreneurs in services e.g. invisibility of women owned businesses, domestic legislation being cumbersome
- Women as workers in services e.g. Over-representation in low-wages sector, long working hours etc
- Women as consumers in services. Have positive and negative consequences.
- Women as care takers; care economy and invisibility of women's contribution

GATS AND SERVICE LIBERALISATION

- GATS now part of MTS though still some conceptual issues
- GATS seeks to eliminate measures affecting trade such as; grants, subsidies, restriction on ownership of land property
- GATS mode of supply and gender
 - Mode 1 and
 - Mode 4. e.g. Nurses & other labour intensive activities
- GATS: Developing countries' key areas of concerns
 - Right to regulate services
 - Better market access in mode 4
 - Creation of symmetry between movement of capital and labour
 - Negotiations on emerging safeguards

GENDER & ICT: THE ROLE OF ITC. By S. Mapuranga

- Background about ITC
- Corporate programmes of ITC
- ITC gender strategy
 - Integrate gender aspect into all projects
 - Offer opportunities to women and men
 - Gender focused export training

- **e-business training**

- **e-facilitation**

- **Sector specific training**

- Situation analysis of women businesses. Issues of women hiring other women, access to information as suppliers
- ACCESS project operating in 7 countries
- Web Portal to facilitate access to trade information
- Lessons
 - Improve skills
 - Access market
 - Network

Participants were given an opportunity to make presentations on some of programmes being implemented in their organizations. The presentations were:

GENDER IN MANUFACTURING, KENYA'

- **TRADE POLICY & GENDER IN CLOTHING & FOOTWARE ENTERPRISES IN KENYA**

Tanzania association of women miners
Information Communication Technologies, Uganda.

**WOMEN IN THE WORK PLACE
BY J. MACDONALD**

The day's sessions concluded with a presentation on issues affecting women in the work place emphasizing especially:

- Why women rights
- What is monitored
- Health & safety
- Girls being victimized of discrimination
- Living wages
- Discrimination of women workers
- Sector wide discrimination as well as
- Harassment and abuse of women workers

Day 5: focused on participants developing action plans that they would implement on return to their countries.

Follow up:

The workshop was a pilot test of the training module. This module will be finalized to be used for training in other regions.



COMMONWEALTH SECRETARIAT

CAPACITY BUILDING WORKSHOP ON GENDER, TRADE POLICY AND EXPORT PROMOTION FOR EAST AFRICAN REGION

ESAMI
ARUSHA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, 25-29 JULY 2005

PROVISIONAL

MONDAY 25 JULY 2005	
0830 – 0900	REGISTRATION
0900 – 1000	<i>Welcome and Introduction to Module</i>
	<i>Hopes and Expectations - Facilitator: Sarojini Ganju Thakur</i>
1000 -1030	<i>Opening Speech by Dr K. Cheluget, Deputy Secretary General, East African Community</i>
1030 – 1100	<i>TEA/COFFEE BREAK</i>
1100 – 1300	<i>Gender, Trade and Development I - Facilitator: Mariama Williams</i>
	<i>Gender, Trade and Development II - Facilitator: Hilda Tadria</i>
1300 – 1400	<i>LUNCH BREAK</i>
1400 – 1530	<i>Trade Policy Environment - Facilitator: Mariama Williams</i>
1530 – 1600	<i>TEA/COFFEE BREAK</i>
1600 – 1730	<i>Policy and Analytical Tools for Trade Policy and Export Promotion (I)</i> <i>- Gender Analysis for Trade - Facilitator: Hilda Tadria</i>

TUESDAY 26 JULY 2005	
0830-0845	<i>Review/Summing Up - Tanzanian Team</i>
0845 -1000	<i>Why Gender and Trade (Group Work) – Different Case Studies</i> <i>Facilitators: Hilda Tadria and Sarojini Ganju Thakur</i>
1000 – 1030	<i>TEA/COFFEE BREAK</i>
1030 - 1200	<i>Plenary – Presentations and Pulling Together - Facilitator: Mariama Williams</i>

1200 – 1300	<i>Adding Value to Trade Negotiations (Group Work)</i> <i>Facilitators: Hilda Tadria, Sarojini Ganju Thakur and Mariama Williams</i>
1300 – 1400	LUNCH BREAK
1400 - 1430	<i>Adding Value to Trade Negotiations (Group Work) - Continued</i> <i>Facilitators: Hilda Tadria, Sarojini Ganju Thakur and Mariama Williams</i>
1430 -1545	<i>Plenary - Presentations and Pulling Together - Facilitator: Mariama Williams</i>
1545 – 1615	TEA/COFFEE BREAK
1615 – 1730	<i>Policy and Analytical Tools for Trade Policy and Export Promotion (II)</i> <i>- Social and Gender Impact Assessment - Facilitator: Mariama Williams</i>
WEDNESDAY 27 JULY 2005	
0830 – 0900	<i>Review/Summing Up – Kenyan Team</i> <i>Introduction to Group Work – Facilitator: Sarojini Ganju Thakur</i>
0900 – 1030	<i>Policy and Analytical Tools for Trade Policy and Export Promotion (III)</i> <i>- Market Access Tools - Facilitator: Jacqui MacDonald</i>
1030 – 1100	TEA/COFFEE BREAK
1100 - 1300	<i>Policy and Analytical Tools for Trade Policy and Export Promotion (III) - (Continued)</i> <i>- Market Access Tools - Facilitator: Jacqui MacDonald</i>
1300 – 1400	LUNCH BREAK
1400 – 1600	<i>Gender and Agricultural Trade Liberalisation</i> <i>Panel Discussion</i> <i>- Chair: Participant</i> <i>- Ms Msaki, Principal Agriculture Economist, United Republic of Tanzania</i> <i>- Ms Aripa Marealle, United Republic of Tanzania</i>
1600 – 1630	TEA/COFFEE BREAK
1630 – 1730	<i>Country Based Group Work - Facilitators: Hilda Tadria, Mariama Williams, Sarojini Ganju Thakur and Jacqui MacDonald</i>
THURSDAY 28 JULY 2005	
0845 – 0900	<i>Review/Summing Up – Ugandan Team</i>
0900 -1030	<i>Title: Gender Trade in Services (Focus on ICTs)</i> <i>Overview – Mariama Williams</i> <i>Gender and ICTs – Policy and Practice: Silencer Mapuranga, ITC</i>
1030 – 1100	TEA/COFFEE BREAK
1100 – 1300	<i>Uganda Panel on ICTs – Chair: Hilda Tadria</i> <i>Florence Kata, UEPC</i> <i>Ruth Musoke, UWEAL</i> <i>John Musajjakawa, UIA</i>

1300 – 1400	<i>LUNCH BREAK</i>
1400 - 1600	<i>Gender and Trade in Manufacturing – Non Agricultural Market Access Overview: Mariama Williams Njeri Kinyanjui, Clothing and Leather Sector, Kenya</i>
1600 – 1630	<i>TEA/COFFEE BREAK</i>
1630 – 1730	<i>Country Based Group Work - Facilitators: Hilda Tadria, Mariama Williams and Jacqui MacDonald</i>
FRIDAY 29 JULY 2005	
0830 – 0900	<i>Summing up/ Review – Regional Organisations</i>
0900 - 1030	<i>Knowledge Networking for Integrated Policies on Gender, Trade and Development Finalising Reports – All Participants</i>
1030 – 1100	<i>TEA/COFFEE BREAK</i>
1100 – 1300	<i>Presentations - Facilitator: Hilda Tadria</i>
1300 – 1400	<i>LUNCH BREAK</i>
1400 – 1530	<i>Revisiting Expectations/Feedback</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Proposed Changes to Module</i> - <i>Moving Forward at Country and Regional Level</i> <i>Facilitator: Sarojini Ganju Thakur</i>
1530 – 1600	<i>TEA/COFFEE BREAK</i>
1600 – 1730	<i>Closing Session</i> <i>Presentation of Certificates</i>



COMMONWEALTH SECRETARIAT

Capacity Building on
Gender, Trade Policy and Export Promotion for East African Region
Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, 25-29 July 2005

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