



**SOUTH
CENTRE**



**GENDER &
DEVELOPMENT
NETWORK**



**FRIEDRICH
EBERT
STIFTUNG**
NEW YORK OFFICE

Gender and Trade Think-Meeting

13 March 2018 from 12:00PM - 3:30PM
and 14 March from 11:00AM - 2:00PM
at Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung New York Office
747 Third Avenue, 34th Floor, New York, NY 10017

Booklet Contents:

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CONCEPT NOTE AND AGENDA

On the margins of the sixty-second UN Commission on the Status of Women (CSW62), this initial think-meeting will be held to rekindle a conversation and related work at the intersection of gender and trade to meet contemporary challenges. Building on a rich history of gender and trade activism that coalesced during the late 1990s and early 2000s, this gathering will bring together activists and academics working on women's rights and macroeconomic policy from a variety of perspectives, to jumpstart a new generation of gender and trade analysis and activism.

As evidenced by the recent WTO “Joint Declaration on Trade and Women’s Economic Empowerment” agreed during the 11th WTO ministerial in Buenos Aires in December 2017,¹ there is a renewed need for critical analysis and advocacy on gender, trade, and their interlinking issues such as climate change and migration. This declaration provides advocates with a political opportunity for holding signatory states accountable to their agreements; however, it also runs the risk of instrumentalizing women’s rights as a tool for neoliberal exploitation, rather than a measure that ensures women truly benefit from trade agreements. These concerns are elaborated in a statement, endorsed by over 160 women’s rights and allied organizations, challenging the failure of the intergovernmental declaration to address the adverse impact of WTO rules on women.²

The think-meeting will be co-convened by Regions Refocus and the South Centre, in collaboration with DIVA for Equality, Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, Gender and Development Network, and Public Services International. It will bring together approximately 20 participants, from key civil society organizations,

¹https://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/minist_e/mc11_e/genderdeclarationmc11_e.pdf

²<http://apwld.org/statement-womens-rights-groups-call-on-governments-to-reject-the-wto-declaration-on-womens-economic-empowerment/>

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feminist groups, trade unions, academia, and intergovernmental bodies, to generate ideas and enthusiasm for kickstarting work on gender and trade.

The principle objective of this meeting is to revisit and reignite gender and trade work, sparking connections towards:

- Sharing and updating feminist analysis on trade, interrogating the implications of new mega trade deals, trade facilitation, Aid for Trade, etc. for women and other marginalized groups;
- Stimulating research capacity to identify the shortcomings and potential opportunities of the Joint Declaration on Trade and Women's Economic Empowerment (Buenos Aires, 2017); and
- Building momentum for advocacy to hold governments accountable to their pledges made in the Buenos Aires Declaration.

Agenda

In the course of this meeting, participants will collectively scan the landscape of current work on gender and trade, identify current gaps in analysis and activism, formulate opportunities for research and activism, and establish next steps for moving forward.

Day 1, 13 March

12:00 - 12:15 Welcome and Introductions

- **Luise Rürup**, Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung New York Office
- **Anita Nayar**, Regions Refocus

12:15 - 13:30 Recalling Gender and Trade Activism

Tracing feminist analysis and activism on gender and trade from the late 1990s onward, this session will situate it within wider macroeconomic policy trajectories and debates. What can we learn from the successes and challenges during this period of feminist economic analysis, mobilization of women's movements, and policy advocacy on gender and trade? Which strategies are key to recover for current macroeconomic policy and political struggles?

- **Mariama Williams**, South Centre (10 min)
- **Liepollo Lebohang Pheko**, Trade Collective (10 min)
- **Nilüfer A. Çagatay**, University of Utah, Salt Lake City (10 min)
- Discussion (45 min)

Facilitator: **Marina Durano**, Open Society Foundations (10 min)

13:30 - 14:00 Break

Collect lunch and return for working lunch

14:00 - 15:15 Issues and Gaps in Gender and Trade Analysis and Advocacy

Sketch the landscape of gender and trade advocacy and analysis to identify opportunities for further work. How is a progressive trade agenda being articulated in regional and global policy spaces? How are feminists engaging with trade justice and how can further linkages be engendered? What issues are critical to address from a feminist perspective?

- **Rosalea Hamilton**, Institute of Law and Economics (10 min)

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- **Hilma Mote**, African Regional Organisation of the International Trade Union Confederation (10 min)
- **Ranja Sengupta**, Third World Network (10 min)
- Discussion (45 min)

Facilitator: **Carol Barton**, Women in Migration Network

15:15 - 15:30 **Wrap-up and Closing**

Review action points drawn from discussion to spark future collaboration

Facilitators: **Katie Tobin**, Regions Refocus & **Marion Sharples**, Gender and Development Network

Day 2, 14 March

11:00 - 11:10 **Recap from Day One**

Summarizing action points and highlights of discussion from Day One.

Facilitator: **Rosalea Hamilton**, Institute of Law and Economics

11:10 – 12:30 **Articulating Advocacy Strategies**

Grounded in a re-emergence of gender and trade analysis, how can feminists move forward advocacy towards gender-equitable trade policy? Based on the discussions during Day One of the history and gaps in gender and trade work, what regional and international policy spaces should be targeted, and how?

Facilitators: **Noelene Nabulivou**, DIVA for Equality & **Sandra Vermuyten**, Public Services International

12:30 - 13:15 **Shaping a Research Agenda Toward Gender-Just Trade**

How can feminist research and analysis on gender and trade be updated to address contemporary challenges? How can issues of gender and trade be situated within broader trends of macroeconomic policy, climate change, migration, etc.? How can research and analysis be more responsive and relevant to struggles on the ground?

Facilitators: **Sara Burke**, Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung New York Office & **Marina Durano**, Open Society Foundations

13:15 - 13:30 **Break**

Collect lunch and return for working lunch

13:30 - 14:00 **Next Steps and Closing**

Identify opportunities to take forward the action points emerging from the two days' sessions, and chart a timeline of upcoming research and advocacy opportunities and potential collaborations.

Facilitators: **Anita Nayar**, Regions Regions & **Mariama Williams**, South Centre



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PARTICIPANT LIST

Yamrote Alemu



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Yamrote Alemu is a Communications & Advocacy Officer with over five years of experience in the UN system, CSOs and Government. She has international experience working for the UNECA, in Addis Ababa; for the Permanent Mission of Ethiopia to UNESCO, in Paris; for organisations such as the South Centre and JIPS (Joint IDP Profiling Service), in Geneva and she is currently based in New York. She specializes in Digital Communications and holds a Master's in International Law.

Carol Barton



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Executive for Community Action
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Carol Barton is Executive for Community Action with United Methodist Women, based in New York City. She leads the current justice priority on economic inequality with a focus on living wages for all. In this capacity she works to engage members in municipal and state legislative action that builds the base for a living wage. She previously served as lead staff on United Methodist Women's Immigrant and Civil Rights Initiative and in the Racial Justice office. Carol is Co-coordinator of the global Women in Migration Network (WIMN). A popular educator, she has created many workshops and curricula on social justice concerns. Carol has also worked with Church Women United, Women and Philanthropy, the UN Non-Governmental Liaison Service, and the Women's International Coalition for Economic Justice. She holds a Masters in Political Economy from the New School for Social Research in New York City.

Magalí Brosio



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Program Coordinator, Economic Policy
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Magalí Brosio is Program Coordinator for Economic Policy at the Center for Women's Global Leadership (CWGL), works with feminist values at the intersection of gender, human rights and economic policy through convenings, research, and advocacy. Magalí has worked on gender and economic policy in a variety of positions, including through an organization that she co-founded called "Economía Femini(s)ta," based in Argentina.

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Sara Burke



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Senior Policy Analyst
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Sara Burke has been the senior expert in charge of global economic policy issues at FES New York office since 2008. Her work focuses on emerging policy frameworks of the global multilateral system and on policy coherence among the international financial institutions and the United Nations. She has published a number of recent papers on social protests for economic and social rights. She has a master's degree from Stanford University and a bachelor's degree from Reed College.

Nilüfer A. Çagatay



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Associate Professor of Economics
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Nilüfer Çagatay is Professor of Economics at the University of Utah and Research Associate at the Levy Economics Institute in New York. Her research has focused on Gender, Macroeconomics and Macroeconomic Policies; Feminist Fiscal Policy, International Trade and Gender; Gender and Poverty; Gender and Labor Standards in the World Economy, Export Oriented Growth and Feminization of the Labor Force, Post-Keynesian Macroeconomics. She is a founding director of the International Working Group on Gender, Macroeconomics, and International Economics (GEM-IWG), an international network of economists conducting and promoting policy-relevant research on feminist macroeconomics and international economics that was founded in 1994. She is also a founding co-director of GEM-Europe, the regional affiliate of GEM-IWG. Between 1997 and 2000, she worked as Economic Advisor at UNDP's Social Development and Poverty Elimination Division in the Bureau for Development Policy in New York. Between 2015 and 2107, she served as Policy Advisor on Women's Economic Empowerment at UN Women's Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia in Istanbul. Çagatay received her BA in economics and political science from Yale University and her MA and PhD in economics from Stanford University.

Marina Durano



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Program Officer
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Marina Durano is currently a Program Officer with the Women's Rights Program of the Open Society Foundations creating a grant making portfolio that will promote economic justice for women. She has spent more than 15 years strengthening women's political engagement with macroeconomic policies and global economic governance structures alongside Development Alternatives with Women for a New Era and the International Gender and Trade Network. Along with Prof. Gita Sen, she released in 2014 an edited volume entitled *The Remaking of Social Contracts: Feminists in a Fierce New World* published with Zed Books. She has a Ph.D. in economics from the University of Manchester in the UK.

Gia Gaspard Taylor



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President

Network of Rural Women Producers
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Gia Gaspard Taylor is President of Network of Rural Women Producers Trinidad and Tobago (NRWPTT), a national umbrella organization comprising a membership of over 60 small business and individuals which serves as a national umbrella body promoting rural women issues and empowering women to enhance their economic and social well-being. She holds a BSc in Social Work from the School of Continuing Studies, University of the West Indies and has had many years of experience working in both the public and private sector in Trinidad and Tobago, as well as within the diplomatic corps.

Camden Goetz



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Program and Communications Assistant
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Camden works as the Program and Communications Assistant for Regions Refocus. He grew up in grassroots leftist movements in Wisconsin and across the US, and is a recent graduate of Tufts University, where he studied International Relations and Colonialism Studies.

Rosalea Hamilton



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CEO, Institute of Law & Economics
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Rosalea Hamilton is CEO of the Institute for Law and Economics at the University of Technology, Jamaica, which fosters research and dialogue on critical thought at the intersection of legal, economic, and other social issues. In 2000, she was appointed Special Advisor to the Minister of Foreign Trade and from 2002-3, was the Commonwealth Secretariat Trade Policy consultant in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade. She was also Chief Advisor to the Prime Minister of Jamaica from July 2006 to September 2007. Rosalea has also worked as a consultant for the UNDP, the ILO and other international organizations. She is an Attorney-at-Law who holds a bachelor's degree in Social Science, specializing in Psychology; a Masters in International Affairs; and a Ph.D. in Economics.

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Lennart Inklaar is a Program Officer at the FES New York office. At FES New York, he handles organizational and programmatic elements of a wide variety of projects and activities, including their preparation, implementation and follow-up. Lennart holds a bachelor's degree in American Studies from the University of Groningen and a master's degree in International Affairs from The New School in New York.

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Hilma Mote is Executive Director of the Africa Labor Research and Education Institute (ALREI) at the African Regional Organisation of the International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC-Africa), a pan-African trade union organisation. ITUC-Africa works with its over 100 trade union affiliates across the continent on issues ranging from gender equality to social protection. ALREI is an autonomous research and education organization established by ITUC-Africa, which strengthens trade union work all over Africa through relevant and innovative research, training and education, and the dissemination of labour, economics, and development related information.

Noelene Nabulivou



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Noelene Nabulivou is a grassroots educator, feminist lesbian researcher, activist and social organiser for over 30 years, working to recognise, realise and protect universal human rights and advance sexual and gender, social, economic, ecological and climate justice. Noelene is the Political Adviser to Diverse Voices and Action (DIVA) for Equality - a Fijian feminist collective since 2011 led by lesbian, bisexual, transmasculine and gender-nonconforming people that concentrate work in urban poor communities, rural and remote constituencies in Fiji and Pacific small islands. DIVA for Equality is a Pacific Small Islands Organizing Partner of Women's Major Group, and Women and Gender Constituency Liaison to the UNFCCC COP23 Presidency. DIVA co-convenes a regional gender, climate change and SD coalition (PPGCCSD), is a partner in the We Rise Coalition; Secretariat for the Pacific Feminist SRHR Coalition; and on the Working Group of a new Pacific CSO Engagement Mechanism (PACCOM).

Anita Nayar



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Director
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Anita is Director of Regions Refocus, an initiative that fosters regional dialogues on progressive policies among civil society, governments, sub-regional alliances, and the UN. She has worked nationally and internationally on issues including women's human rights, economic globalization, development, and climate justice. Most recently she served as Chief of the UN Non-Governmental Liaison Service in New York and on the Executive Committee of the South-based feminist network, Development Alternatives with Women for a New Era (DAWN).

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Rachel Noble is Senior Policy Specialist, Women's Economic Empowerment at ActionAid UK. Rachel undertakes research and policy analysis on women's rights in support of ActionAid UK's work to address the structural causes of discrimination against women and girls, including economic inequality and violence against women and girls. Rachel is also co-chair of the GADN Women's Economic Justice Group and a member of GADN's Advisory Group. In her 15 years as a researcher and campaigner Rachel has also worked on tax justice, land rights, corporate accountability, and environmental crime.

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Liepollo Lebohang Pheko is an activist scholar, public intellectual, senior strategist and development practitioner. Pheko has taught International Trade and developed a course on Afrikan Feminism. She has also taught at universities in Mexico, Sweden, Kenya and the US and has been an election monitor. Her work is grounded in a race, class and feminist analysis and Pheko is committed to grounding academic research in community struggles and contexts. She is also owner of Four Rivers, a company that consults in economic policy analysis, impacts of international trade, entrepreneurship development and market trends. Board member of several academic and development organisations including International Network on Migration and Development and International Women's Federation, African Trade Practitioners, Network of Women Economists, South African Women in Dialogue.

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Luise Rürup is the Executive Director of the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES) New York office. She holds a master's degree in Political Sciences from the University of Hamburg (Germany) and a degree in development cooperation (Centre for Rural Development / Technical University Berlin, Germany). Subsequent to working at the field level (empirical research in Costa Rica and Tanzania), Luise joined FES in 1992. At the interface between policy oriented consultancy, research and political practice, Luise has worked with FES in Germany, as head of department at headquarters in Berlin and head of office in Erfurt (Thuringia), as well as in Santiago de Chile, New Delhi (India) and Istanbul (Turkey). Luise has published on a wide range of topics related to development, social justice and democracy.

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Ranja Sengupta is a Senior Research Fellow at Third World Network (TWN). TWN conducts research on economic, social and environmental issues pertaining to the Global South; publishes books and magazines; organises and participates in conferences, seminars and workshops; and provides a platform representing broadly Third World interests and perspectives at international fora such as United Nations agencies, conferences and processes, WTO, the World Bank, and IMF.

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Marion is Policy and Communications Officer at the Gender and Development Network, a network of leading UK-based non-governmental organisations' staff, practitioners, consultants and academics working on gender, development and women's rights issues. Marion sits on the WIDE+ gender and trade working group and is a trustee of Women Working Worldwide. Prior to joining GADN, she worked in EU advocacy in Belgium, and in the public sector in Colombia.

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Kathryn (“Katie”) Tobin is co-founder and Policy Coordinator of Regions Refocus. Since 2017, she has held a leadership role in the NGO Major Group, working with civil society engaging in UN sustainable development processes. She previously worked for nearly three years in program and communications at the United Nations Non-Governmental Liaison Service (UN-NGLS). Katie has also consulted on strategy and advocacy for several UN-based organizations and two NGOs in Uganda. She has a Bachelor’s degree from Barnard College of Columbia University and a Master’s from School of Oriental and African Studies (University of London).

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Sandra Vermuyten is Head of Campaigns of Public Services International (PSI), a global trade union federation of public service workers’ unions that unites over 20 million members in over 160 countries and 650 organizations. Sandra holds a degree in International public law and an MA in East European studies with a major in economic and social policy reform in countries in transition. Prior to PSI, Sandra worked for the International Labour Organization on social dialogue and labour migration at the ILO CIS regional office in Moscow and coordinated the Global ICFTU campaign on the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work.

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Mariama Williams is Senior Programme Officer for Global Governance for Development at South Centre, an intergovernmental organization of developing countries that helps developing countries to combine their efforts and expertise to promote their common interests in the international arena. The South Centre undertakes research and analysis oriented on various international policy areas that are relevant to the protection and promotion of the development interests of developing countries, helping the countries of the South to develop common points of view and to work together on major international development-related policy issues.

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Misun Woo is the Regional Coordinator of the Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development (APWLD) a leading feminist network in Asia-Pacific. With a diverse and active membership from 27 countries, APWLD develops capacities, produces and disseminates feminist analyses, conducts advocacy and fosters networks and spaces for movement building to claim and strengthen women’s human rights and Development Justice. APWLD’s newest programme ‘Women Interrogating Trade & Corporate Hegemony (WITCH) prioritises building the capacity of women’s rights organisations to understand the impact of trade and investment rules on women’s human rights; and increasing the power of feminist movements to interrogate and halt the growing power of corporations.

Joint Declaration on Trade and Women's Economic Empowerment on the Occasion of the WTO Ministerial Conference in Buenos Aires in December 2017

Acknowledging the importance of incorporating a gender perspective into the promotion of inclusive economic growth, and the key role that gender-responsive policies can play in achieving sustainable socioeconomic development;

Acknowledging that inclusive trade policies can contribute to advancing gender equality and women's economic empowerment, which has a positive impact on economic growth and helps to reduce poverty;

Acknowledging that international trade and investment are engines of economic growth for both developing and developed countries, and that improving women's access to opportunities and removing barriers to their participation in national and international economies contributes to sustainable economic development;

Acknowledging the need to develop evidence-based interventions that address the range of barriers that limit opportunities for women in the economy;

Recalling Goal 5 of the Sustainable Development Goals in the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which is to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls; and

Reaffirming our commitment to effectively implement the obligations under the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 18 December 1979;

We have agreed to collaborate on making our trade and development policies more gender-responsive, including by:

1. Sharing our respective experiences relating to policies and programs to encourage women's participation in national and international economies through World Trade Organization (WTO) information exchanges, as appropriate, and voluntary reporting during the WTO trade policy review process;
2. Sharing best practices for conducting gender-based analysis of trade policies and for the monitoring of their effects;
3. Sharing methods and procedures for the collection of gender-disaggregated data, the use of indicators, monitoring and evaluation methodologies, and the analysis of gender-focused statistics related to trade;
4. Working together in the WTO to remove barriers for women's economic empowerment and increase their participation in trade; and

5. Ensuring that Aid for Trade supports tools and know-how for analysing, designing and implementing more gender-responsive trade policies.

Over the next months, we will hold a series of seminars in coordination with relevant international organizations to explore and discuss, among others, the following themes related to trade and the economic empowerment of women:

- The promotion of female entrepreneurship and trade;
- The identification of barriers that limit women's participation in trade;
- The promotion of financial inclusion as well as the access to trade financing and financial assistance for women traders;
- The enhancement of women entrepreneurs' participation in public procurement markets; The inclusion of women-led businesses, in particular MSMEs, in value chains;
- The impact of trade facilitation in providing equal access and opportunities for women entrepreneurs;
- The inventory of information sources, their complementarity and the identification of data gaps.

In 2019 we will report on progress towards implementation of this joint declaration on trade and women's economic empowerment.

Members and observers supporting the Buenos Aires Declaration on Women and Trade:

Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, Spain, South Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Chinese Taipei, Tajikistan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Tonga, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Zambia.



Gender and Trade: *Making the linkages*

By Mariama Williams

Senior Programme Officer, the South Centre

While trade liberalization does not create structural gender inequalities, the trade reform that it engenders can impact for better or worse conditions in the labour market, relative prices in the product and resources market, and governmental revenues. Thus, trade reform can either increase employment or decrease employment and livelihoods, and can lead to higher or lower prices for inputs and cuts in government social expenditures. All of this may affect women more than men.

Trade liberalization creates winners and losers:

- **Winners** include those in the export expanding sectors who will find increased employment opportunities. Here, evidence shows that women are the likely candidates and as such are likely to have access to higher wages than they would normally receive in any domestic sectors.¹ Positive impact of trade expansion on women's employment, earnings and ultimately their 'quality of life' have occurred in Brazil, Mexico (factory jobs), and Ecuador (in the flower industry)².

- **Losers** include those in the contracting import competing sectors, which will experience loss of market shares, forced downsizing or outright loss of businesses. This has been the case in the traditional agricultural sectors and even in the rural subsistence economy when faced with cheap imports, most often highly subsidized by northern governments and dumped in developing countries markets.

Those, such as women who are acutely dependent on social services or have high employment attachment to the public sector, may also be negatively affected by shortfall in government revenues due to declining trade taxes where there is significant fiscal sensitivity to trade reform induce budgetary shifts. Rao 1999 and Khattry 2001 found that declining government revenue in 32 developing countries, in the period 1970's to 1990s, coincided with trade liberalization under structural adjustment; that is to say trade tax as percentage of total government revenue fell. More importantly, this shortfall was not offset by rising inflow from trade and in some cases resulted in declining social expenditure.

If loss in trade taxes is compensated for by the imposition of regressive value added taxes this will also be felt more acutely by women who constitute

¹ Worldwide there is a strong positive correlation between female intensity of manufacturing (the number of female workers per 100 male workers) and export growth (Woods 1991, cited in World Bank 2004). There is also a rising trend of women employment in

non-traditional agricultural export areas in Latin America and elsewhere.

² Gladwin and Thompson 1995 and Newman 2002.

a disproportionately large part of the poor in many developing countries. Floro 2001 and Barnett and Grown 2004 argue that indirect (commodity-type) taxes act as a double burden on women, especially poor women as it exerts negative pressures on both the household budget and social sector budgets. In a context in which ‘women...consume goods and services that benefit family nutrition, health and education, in contrast to men, who direct more of their income to personal consumption items’.³

Indirect taxes can result in gender bias.

Given the contrary and often contradictory impacts of trade liberalization-induced trade reform, careful attention must be paid to how trade policy measures are reformed and fine-tuned. Since, increasingly trade reform implemented at the national level is driven by multilateral and regional negotiated agreements, the mandate underpinning trade negotiations must be determined by and responsive to national development, industrial and social policy issues and concerns. Trade rules negotiated at the multilateral level tend to focus primarily on market access. But market access concessions are grounded in reciprocity and embedded in the ‘single undertaking’ framework that binds national governments and constrains the flexibility of governments to undertaken domestic adjustment that caters to the particular needs of different and clearly differentiated sectors within the economy. It is therefore, important that such negotiations are grounded in and extremely responsive to a gender equality based development cantered approach.

Gender analysis as developed within the body of feminist economic analysis focuses on the intertwine between the household sector, the productive sector and the informal sector. It seeks to explicitly pinpoint the transfer costs and adjustment burden associated with trade liberalization-induced trade reforms on the household economy, unpaid labor, and the overall

economic empowerment of men and women. Furthermore, it highlights the feedback effect between gender inequality and the performance of trade reform geared towards the promotion of trade liberalization.

Current research on gender and trade, highlight a two-way intertwine between trade liberalization and gender:

trade liberalization can increase or decrease gender inequality and gender inequality can lead to trade liberalization not achieving the desired results. For example, a government may enact a particular trade reform measures thinking that it will increase trade but find that the result is not what was expected. Such results may occur because policymakers were gender unaware and thus did not consider who were the dominant group in the sector and what their responses to the policy change might be. Women, who are restricted by childcare and household duties or who do not have access to credit due to gender biases in credit and land allocation, may not be able to bring forth increase in labor time need for expansion of production, or have the resources and training to take advantage of emerging opportunities for export expansion.

Recognition of the underlying and existing gender realities in the economy should compel policy makers to also develop gender sensitive and anti-poverty complementary policies or flanking measures in the context of trade reform. Measures that will be supportive of gender equality and women’s social and economic empowerment would include day care/child care provisions, changing or revising land and property rights, providing incentives that allow credit institutions to lend to women borrowers and or building infrastructure (road, storage facilities) closer to where women producers are located.

Good practices that will promote benefits for women from trade (liberalisation) policy must start with a trade policy that is oriented towards

³ UNCTAD 2004, p. 369)

poverty elimination and the promotion of gender equality as explicit objectives. It must be centred in a gender aware model of the economy that specifically incorporates the reproductive and informal sectors of the economy. This means that attention must be paid to the institutional factors that affect the supply and demand for women's labour. These would include:

- men's and women's time allocation,
- Women's bargaining power and control of household resources: land and income.
- Recognise and take action to mitigate the fact that the economic activities of women are constrained by technological disparities, factor market rigidity, information bias, and the inter sectoral mobility of resources.

The above points to the need for supportive policies at national and sector levels to create and enabling condition for women and men to adjust to price incentives and other changing economic circumstance brought about by trade liberalisation. This would include mechanisms to promote more gender sensitive expenditure allocations for skill development, and skill upgrading, day care and family assistance etc.

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The South Centre is the intergovernmental organization of developing countries that helps developing countries to combine their efforts and expertise to promote their common interests in the international arena.

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Using Trade to Empower Women: *Pitfalls and Progression*

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International Trade, both on the export side and on the import liberalisation side, plays an important role in economic development. Trade is credited with the strong growth performance of newly industrialised countries such as the South Korea, Taiwan and Singapore as well as the now defined emerging markets of Brazil, China and India. However, what is often not well stated is that rarely has simply just selling goods cross border made a nation wealthy for the long haul. History shows that for long term sustainable wealth and economic and social development countries manage their trading relationships. This is more important than ever in this age of rising competitiveness, persistent global slow down and stagnation in employment, national and globally. A strategic approach to trade policy and trade development is crucial for developing countries to benefit from trade and to unlock any significant and sustained dividends for poverty eradication and employment creation (beyond the traditional absorption of cheap labour)

I. Gender and trade: State of play

Since the structural adjustment programs of 1980s, export-oriented development strategies became a sort of gold standard development pathway for many developing countries. These strategies produced a significant shift of female workers into labor-intensive manufacturing production. A country's share of exports and the female share of employment in labour

intensive industries are now positively correlated with each other. While there have been positive impacts, especially at the individual level, the economic structure has not been associated with commensurate transformational changes in the social role, or the economic empowerment and upward social mobility of women, as a group. This has raised questions with regard to the potential of export-oriented development strategies' and by extension, international trade's potentials and limitations with regard to gender equality and women's economic and social empowerment.

Women in most developing countries work in sectors such as agriculture, textile and clothing that are not only very important for export performance but are also vulnerable to the effects of both trade liberalization, environmental degradation and climate change. Women constitute 53% to 90% of workers employed in the export sector of middle income countries (OECD 2005). In Southern Africa, it is estimated that informal cross-border trade is about \$17.6 billion per year to intra-SADC trade¹ (UNIFEM 2010). Most of this trade is conducted by women informal cross-border traders (World Bank 2011 and UNIFEM 2010). While many of these cross-border traders pay duties and taxes (Maimo et al 2010) and contribute significantly to food security in the region (see Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo), most especially during the 2008 financial crisis (UNIFEM 2010), these small-scale traders are vulnerable to bribery, harassment and physical attacks at border points (World Bank 2011).

¹ Informal trading though accounts for significant portion of the exports of many LICs. For Uganda (86% of official export flow, 2006 and Benin (ten times the official export).

Additionally, women, more so than men, are vulnerable to shocks emanating from the trade sector and climate change (and increasingly the combined effects of both). Empirical evidence show that in some cases, for example Chile, trade liberalization can generate greater adjustment burden for women (Levison 1999 and Tejano, Milberg 2000). Levinson 1999, for example, found that the gross re-allocation rates tend to be higher for women than men².

Gender issues and women empowerment concerns are therefore central to and inextricably intertwined with issues of the pathways of trade expansion and trade intensification on decent work, wages, including gender wage gaps, and the potential of female (and male) owned micro and small businesses to scale-up to increasingly larger-sized enterprises that would enable sustainable livelihoods and a life with dignity. These issues have been the persistent concerns of gender and women's rights activists, academic researchers and policy-makers working on international trade and development from a feminist perspective. That activism has ebbed and flow and over the last twenty years and significantly weakened in the mid-2000s. Into this breach came the acceleration of interests by international organizations such as, the Commonwealth Secretariat, the International Trade Centre (ITC, focusing on women entrepreneurship), the World Bank, and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), UN Women (primarily in its earlier formation as UNIFEM) and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). While much of the work of many of these institutional players have been sporadic and, at times, seemingly driven by negotiations or publication thematic cycles, the work of UNCTAD on trade and gender has been consistent and focused and ongoing.

However, in light of ongoing upheavals in the international political economy including concerns about the challenges of climate change, the lack of completion or rather the still birth of the Doha Development Agenda at the WTO and the rise of Mega trade blocs, there are some uncertainties about the benefits or the presumed gains from trade. To this

must also be added the push by developed countries for plurilateral agreements, such as those on government procurement (GPA) and trade in services (TISA). These are further complicated by greater incursion of trade rules to behind the border issues (trade facilitation, competition policy and other traditional domestic regulations). These all have implication for potential to accelerate the forward momentum on gender equality and women's empowerment.

Mega trade blocs such as the Free Trade Area of Asia Pacific (FTAAP), the Transpacific Partnership (TPP, the US and 11 or so Pacific nations), the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP), and the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP), among others, are generating changes in the global trade and investment landscape. According to many economists, these mega blocs have a dual character: they at once and the same time are: 1) trade agreement (focused on reducing barriers to selling goods) and 2) production sharing agreement (focused on the further internationalization of the global value chain production processes). They also push for deeper services liberalisation, WTO plus intellectual Property Rights and investment provisions. Increasingly, these MEGA regional trade and economic blocs are seen as the main loci of global trade governance, not the WTO.

Rapid and deepening of trade and investment liberalization push by developed countries poses opportunities and challenges for developing countries now and in the future. Deepened liberalization has implications for employment, business growth & sustainability, governmental revenues, health care, and access to basic social and infrastructural services. Given these unfoldings, increasingly more and more explicit questions are being raised about trade as a tool for the economic empowerment of women.

“Trade is leaving too many individuals and communities behind, notably in advanced economies”

² Research on Brazil (Gaddis and Pieters, 2017) show mixed outcome, while preliminary report on Indonesia (Kis-Katos et al,2017) argue for the contrary.

As noted by a recent joint, IMF, World Bank and WTO paper, ‘trade is leaving too many individuals and communities behind, notably in advanced economies’...and adjustment to trade can bring a human and economic downside that is frequently concentrated, sometimes harsh, and has often been prolonged,’ (IMF et al, March 2017, p.4). The report goes on to argue that trade can negatively impact groups of workers, some communities and that import competition can have harsh impacts. Ultimately, the report argues that the right policies can benefit and uplift those who have been left behind. Such policies can ease adjustment to trade and strengthen overall economic flexibility and performance. They point to the importance of phasing in liberalisation (to help to avoid labour market bottlenecks and congestions, and to buy time to put in place domestic mitigation measures, including temporary import safeguards. Trade-impact mitigating policies, the IMF et al argues, could be bolstered by international cooperation that fosters soft law provisions of trade agreements, standards in regional trade arrangements that consider local conditions, and dialogue and cooperation on macroeconomic policies and the role of supportive domestic policies.

This recognition and recommended actions are some of what Gender and trade activists have been calling for the last two decades.

II. Trade agreement and Gender Issues in developing countries

Lately, in the trade policy environment, the emphasis is on MSMEs³ and sometimes it seems that this is the ‘magic bullet’ of the approach to gender. But it is not. MSMEs, particularly women owned MSMEs, are often most detrimentally impacted by the hard fault-line of trade agreements: national treatment and MFN. Women owned MSMEs are a large proportion of MSMEs and are often constrained by cheap imports that comes with trade liberalisation; they also tend to benefit the most from preferential terms of credit and other support services such as export subsidies, which are prohibited by trade restrictions that limits or discourages government support to local enterprises

(ILO 2015). Furthermore, female farmers, as noted by the ILO are also more affected by standards and other technical barriers to trade.

Women in developing countries are also impacted by trade provisions that impinge on the two Ps (public services & public procurement).

Public services can play an important role in the distribution of unpaid care work, which is disproportionately under taken by women. Hence, a too restrictive approach that limits government ability to provide these services is detrimental to women. Public procurement is also a means that governments use to deal affirmatively with historically disadvantage and discriminated against groups of persons, particularly, women, minority groups (or majority group, in the case of South Africa) persons living with disability, and indigenous groups. Women also comprise a disproportionate share of these disadvantaged categories. Thus, the emphasis on intersectionality by feminists. Agreements, such as TISA that further liberalise services may increase unpaid care and will add to women’s burden. Additionally, if user fees are routinely implemented on caring service related areas this can further deepen women’s poverty (including time poverty). [Re-municipalisation of utilities efforts on going in Europe, particularly in France, shows the inefficiency and failure of early privatisation of such entities and the negative impacts on the lives of men and women in the affected communities.]

What we know so far about gender & trade:

- Trade liberalization does not create structural gender inequalities, but may create conditions that can either enhance women’s economic situation or exacerbates pre-existing gender inequalities and biases.
- The trade reform that accompanies trade liberalisation at the domestic level can affect

³ There is currently a proposal on MSME in the WTO, including for a work programmed on SMEs. Proposal by the Philippines 2015 after the

APEC trade minister meeting Boracay called for action to globalize MSMEs.

– for better or worse –conditions in the labour market, relative prices for products, and resource and government revenues. It may hence adversely impact government expenditures on a variety of measures that are important for social development, broadly, and women’s empowerment, more specifically.

- The distributional effects of trade policies are gender differentiated.
- Trade policies can and do have negative impacts on both paid and unpaid work unless gender issues are taken into consideration by policy-makers and /or efforts are made to assist women to overcome the negative effects through the implementation of complementary support measures.
- Women and men have differential access to export promotion strategies and programmes and this also affects the success of such strategies.
- Challenges face by women reaching the export market is more than twice as severe as those in the domestic market (Tandon 2003): stringent quality standards, stricter conditions—time and quantities of supplies, complex logistics of exporting, may present barriers to entry in export market which may prevent women, more so than men, from taking advantage of new economic opportunities
- Absorption into global production systems (voluntary or not, in terms of participation, the nature of the intervention in GVCs and the share of control over resources) may not automatically benefit women or other micro and small enterprises. Proactive policies need to be in place to generate sustained benefits.
- Trade facilitation measures, likewise, may not automatically benefit women and other small producers, especially if such measures are simply geared to facilitate transnational companies, and if such measures adversely

impact government revenue and expenditure allocations.

III. Trade and women’s empowerment

Given this backdrop, what has been the role and contribution of trade agreements to gender equality and the empowerment of women in developing countries? The most accurate answer is that, it depends.

It depends on:

- The extent to which the trade agreement itself promotes development and does not simply extract resources and perpetuates dependence on cheap labour.
- The extent to which trade policy and trade agreements goes beyond the emphasis on simplistic notions of trade expansion and intensification and does not pay sufficient attention to wages, the nature and condition of the anticipated job creation as well as the implication for women’s empowerment. Trade expansion on its own does not generated sustained improvement in women’s overall situation, though there may be marginal improvement in economic and social status.
- The extent to which trade policies, trade regulation and trade development projects and programme encourages, facilitate and support national governments policies and programmes that are in synergy with the implementation of other policies local, national and international can further disadvantage women and blocks gender equality interventions.

Undeniably, trade agreements and trade policy can provide support for some of the critical dimensions of empowerment such as decent working conditions, employment & income and wages, markets for profitable growth of MSMEs and farmers and the enhancement of the environment for the provision of

social and other services through the collection of trade taxes and by other governmental revenues derived from trade expansion.

But, pro-gender equality and gender empowerment trade require consistent and proactive interventions. According to (Carr 2008), women entrepreneurs, including small farmers, need support for a variety of factors, including upgrading quality and or reducing price (to compete with imports, upgrade quality and organize to supply large volume of products that are exportable and for diversification into products for regional and global markets

Furthermore, the work of Dunn et al in, examining trade policies and trade agreement such as the EPAs in the Caribbean, argue that the former should promote and the latter should enable gender responsive interventions such as: (i) supporting the full enforcement of core labour standards and anti-discrimination legislation; promoting institutional mechanisms that foster small female producers and traders' participation; (ii) designing agricultural vocational training and extension services to meet the specific needs of female farmers; (iii) promoting gender audits of trade-related administrative procedures; (iv) financing physical infrastructural projects that reduce women's time and energy burdens; (v) protecting women's rights over their own financial assets and assisting them in claiming a fair remuneration for contributing their labour to family business; (vi) and measures to contribute to enhance men and women's agricultural productivity: including facilitating access of small female farmers to capital, knowledge and capacity to invest in the adoption of new technologies.

Other researchers support the above interventions and additionally point to the importance of broader measures that are linked to the degree and scope of developing countries policy space for macroeconomic policy implementation which ensure economic policy initiatives including, financial policies (such as guaranteed loans schemes, micro finance plus), and support for business development activities reach both male and female enterprises equitably. Measures also need to be taken to avoid excessive tariff cuts, which have a regressive impact, in the sense of improving consumption of well-off households whilst

making goods and services consumed by vulnerable groups less affordable. Such tariff cuts in countries with infant efforts at industrialisation could face challenges of de-industrialisation and its adverse impacts for male and female workers. Ultimately, there must be unqualified support for the unpaid and other social production work provided by women and men in communities.

Conclusions: Gender issues in Trade agreements - some pointers forward

A key focus of governmental response measures geared to tackle trade challenges is to better integrate gender analysis, which focuses on the intertwine between the household sector, the productive sector and the informal sector, into trade policy decision-making. Gender aware approach to trade policy making seeks to explicitly pinpoint the transfer costs and adjustment burden associated with trade liberalization-induced trade reforms on the household economy, unpaid labour, and the overall economic empowerment of men and women. It also highlights the feedback effects between gender inequality (including gender wage gap) and the performance of trade reform geared towards the promotion of trade liberalization.

Ultimately, gender-related commitments need to be tailored to the economic and political contexts of the countries involved. Gender and trade impact assessment tools could be very useful in providing information on sensitive sectors where trade liberalization should be expedited, delayed or exempted with a view to enhancing or protecting female employment or female owned enterprises. In the critically identified sectors, professional training and educational policies and other measures should be put in place to upgrade women's skills and integration in markets and provide financing and technology that enable them to move to more competitive, higher value-added and higher technology sectors of the economy.

At the same time, explicit references to gender equality in the core text of trade agreements could help increase the level of political commitment of key

stakeholders and may increase the availability of funding for gender-related programmes of technical cooperation such as with the Aid for Trade framework as well as other trade related and capacity building programmes. Such financing are critical for supporting the establishment of local research capacity in the developing world to conduct gender impact assessments of trade agreements, foster the collection of and construction of gender disaggregated data bases and further encouraging other developing countries' governments to take ownership of gender-related policy options while enhancing the worldwide coverage of gender-related trade assessments.

Missing Components, new directions and way forward

Missing Components

Multiple important and interconnect components that are most prominently missing from current efforts focused on promoting gender and trade.

First, Montes (2016) at a 2016 UNCTAD expert group meeting highlighted the link between the degree of and the constraints around developing countries policy space (i.e., to regulate private capital flows) to implement measures to propel their economies forward so as to address development gaps, including social and equity gaps.

Second, the climate change interface. Climate change is a challenge to development. Persistent, and severe weather events threaten food production and access to water and have direct health implications. One major climate disaster can wipe out significant portion of a country's GDP (Dominica 2016 & 2017) or obliterated domestic economic and social activities for prolonged period of rehabilitation and recovery (Barbuda 2017). Thus, climate change is important from women's and men's livelihood and well-being as well as a country's export performance and long term development outcomes.

It is also the case that addressing climate change challenges through adaptation and mitigation presents new opportunities for countries to promote new forms of employment and enhance economic development. Building adaptive capacity in the

agricultural sector may require re energising traditional knowledge, women's experience and expertise with tradition varieties the have been resistant to drought. This can lead to new export crops and ways to upscale women's and men's knowledge and skills. Transitioning the economy to cleaner fuels also has potential for job creation if the strategies and financing for low carbon or low emissions development are well thought and made gender sensitive and gender responsive.

Other areas that needs to be upfront in the work on gender and trade, include the integration of more explicit linkage of the transfer cost and adjustment burden of trade liberalisation induced trade reform on the household economy, men's and women's time use and unpaid labour. It is also important, in this context, to explicitly link the lack of policy space or the under-utilisation of existing policy space to gender equality and women's empowerment issues. The latter are not stand-alone issues, far removed from the conditions of the exercise of global macroeconomic, exchange rate and financial policies issues. Rather they are very intimately inter-connected as they may exacerbate and perpetuate booms and bust cycles in the domestic economy.

Another seriously missing dimensions of the gender-and-trade work is the lack of active and systematic participation of gender, women's rights activism and critical feminist political economy approaches around the current issues on the trade agenda both WTO and in EU trade policy making and trade agreements. Governments, aid agencies and philanthropic organisations and private sector entities should consider doing more to foster such advocacy attempts.

New directions

Future work need to focus on the distinction between tradable goods versus export orientation. Women are more involved in tradable food, particularly in agriculture, including those sold on the domestic market, and not just export-oriented production. Much of the focus of current and past research has been on women's as instruments in the export oriented sector. This is most certainly the case for East Asia. But, in the current context, trade liberalisation in the manufacturing sector privileges large-scale manufacturing and may be disadvantageous to

women (Montes 2016). Though, it can be argued that this can be offset by the integration of women workers in global value chains. However, the impact of GVCs on women's empowerment is not well researched. International businesses that dominate these GVCs may require domestic regulation to facilitate women's empowerment. (However, these may be precluded or severely restricted by investment and IPRs plus provisions that goes beyond the WTO TRIMs and TRIPs (as well as BITs-investor-suits clauses) in MEGA trade arrangements.) The gender dimensions of e-commerce and the digitalisation of labour market is also an area for further mapping and study, particularly for its implication for developing countries and the men and women in these countries.

Gender, trade and SDGs is a critically linkage that should be further investigated and monitored. Likewise, emerging discussion on trade and climate interlinkages and any resulting policy dimensions should be carefully monitored.

Ultimately, for trade to empower women and men, equitably, SMART trade policies are important.

Strategic (linked to national development plans and comprehensively integrated with investment strategies including considering and involving local enterprises (MSMES), food security/sovereignty needs, long term focus with appropriate sequencing of trade reform measures).

Multifunctional (supports the inter-linkage of the different areas of the economy, promotes rural development, link to poverty eradication and gender equality policy and action plans, employment creation and food security, ensure access to water and other basic services).

Accountable (involve the participation of all stake holders in the shaping of national trade policy and trade reform measures). Gender and social impact assessment (GIAs/SIAs) can be quite useful in this regard to foster gender equality impact tracking and

coherence between trade, development and social development policies. (It is important now to begin this work with regard to implementation of EPAs so baselines can be established and guidelines etc. are set in place to track, collect and analyse data as the implementation process gets underway.

Responsive (to gender equality, women's empowerment and poverty eradication concerns and priorities): trade liberalisation should be coherent with national gender equality and women's empowerment and poverty eradication frameworks). Trade promotion and regulation at the domestic level should support the promotion of gender equality interventions (such as female extension training, education and skill upgrading for women workers) as well as enhance non-gender equality interventions (feeder roads, infrastructure for community etc.) which are critical for the lives and livelihoods of women, men, boys and girls.

Transparent (government expenditures on ports and infrastructure to facilitate trade must be transparent, likewise the aid for trade programmes and projects must be transparent in design and implementation.)

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SDGs & Gender	SDGs & Trade
<p>GOAL 5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</p> <p>5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere</p> <p>5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation</p> <p>5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation</p> <p>5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate</p> <p>5.5 Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life</p> <p>5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population</p> <p>5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws</p> <p>5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women</p> <p>5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels</p> <p>Other related Goals</p>	<p>Goal 8 Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</p> <p>8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries</p> <p>Goal 9 Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation</p> <p>9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets</p> <p>Goal 14 Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development</p> <p>14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and over fishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation (1) doubling the least developed countries’ share of global exports by 2020</p> <p>Goal 17 Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development</p> <p>17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access</p>

1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including micro-finance

2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment

2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality

3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes

3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all

Goal 11.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including micro finance and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences

ATF: governments in the elaboration of their Aid-for-Trade Strategy, in conjunction with technical assistance provided by the

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