Chapter 9: Emerging Lessons from Aid for Trade in Support of Women’s Economic Empowerment

Development Co-operation Directorate
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
## United Nations

### Sustainable Development Goals

**Goal 5: Gender equality and women’s empowerment**
- Give Land ownership and access to financial services to women
- Enhance women’s use of ICT
- Recognise and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of infrastructure

**Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth**
- Productive employment and decent work for women
- Sex-disaggregated data

## World Trade Organization

### Aid for Trade Task Force

- **Guiding Principle of the WTO Task Force on Aid for Trade**
  - “Aid for Trade should be rendered in a coherent manner taking full account, inter alia, of the gender perspective and of the overall goal of sustainable development.”

- **Recommendation of the Joint Declaration on Trade and Women’s Economic Empowerment**
  - “Ensuring that Aid for Trade supports tools and know-how for analysing, designing and implementing more gender-responsive trade policies.”
Views on the Importance of Gender Dimensions in Aid for trade

Main goals donors and partner countries want to achieve through aid for trade

- Exports diversification: 92% Most important, 8% Less important/Not important
- Increased economic growth: 91% Most important, 9% Less important/Not important
- Larger aid-for-trade flows: 89% Most important, 11% Less important/Not important
- Reduced poverty: 87% Most important, 13% Less important/Not important
- Greater environmental sustainability: 79% Most important, 21% Less important/Not important
- Greater gender equality: 77% Most important, 23% Less important/Not important

Aid for trade’s contribution to the SDGs

- 1. No poverty: 99% Most important, 1% Less important/Not important
- 5. Gender equality: 87% Most important, 13% Less important/Not important
- 7. Affordable and clean energy: 83% Most important, 17% Less important/Not important
- 8. Decent work and economic growth: 90% Most important, 10% Less important/Not important
- 9. Industry, innovation and infrastructure: 97% Most important, 3% Less important/Not important
- 10. Reduce inequalities: 100% Most important, 0% Less important/Not important
- 13. Climate action: 64% Most important, 36% Less important/Not important
Data on Taking Account of the Gender Perspective in Aid for Trade

Trends in gender marked Aid for Trade

- Productive Capacity
- Infrastructure
- Trade Policy
- Proportion of gender marked Aid for Trade

Sector breakdown of gender marked Aid for Trade in proportion 2016-17

- Agriculture
- Forestry
- Fishing
- Trade Policies
- Transport
- Industry
- Mining
- Tourism
- Finance & Business
- Energy
- Communications

- Gender marked
- Not gender marked
Areas of Aid for trade that Donors and Partner Countries Believe Can Best Support Women's Economic Empowerment

High
- Vocational training
- Agriculture
- Business
- Banking
- Trade policy/facilitation

Low
- Forestry
- Mineral resources
- Regional Trade Agreements
- Energy
- Communications
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Types of Activities Incorporating Gender Dimensions in Aid for Trade</th>
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<td><strong>Research and Awareness Raising for Women</strong></td>
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| **Trade Policy** (trade agreement) | • Trainings  
• Seminar  
• Studies on women and trade | • Simplification of registration for women’s business | • Government officials  
• Women entrepreneurs  
• Customs officials |
| **Economic Infrastructure** (energy, road) | • Workshop on gender sensitive policy  
• Workshop on employment/training  
• Gender sensitive awareness raising | • Employment  
• Trainings  
• Inclusion in decision-making  
• Provision of energy  
• Platform for women | • Government officials  
• Women entrepreneurs  
• Community representatives  
• Trainees |
| **Productive Capacity** (agriculture, banking, business) | • Market research on women’s businesses  
• Advisory services on women  
• Enforce labour standards  
• Training on gender aspects | • Trainings  
• Credit for companies supporting women  
• Integration in labour unions  
• Technical co-operation | • Government officials  
• Women entrepreneurs  
• Women employees  
• Companies  
• Women farmers  
• Factory managers |
Summary and Conclusions

Synthesis
- Studies (on women)
- Training (on or for women)
- Employment (for women)
- Income-generating projects (for women)

Assessment
- Commitment to sex-disaggregated data and M&E
- But usually not well-developed or implemented

Conclusion
- Donors need to (especially in infrastructure, finance & business, etc.)
  - Share/implement guidance
  - Measure impact
  - Scale-up
  - And link to SDG 5 and 8