Way forward to measure gender & trade

UNCTAD, Anu Peltola
Interactions of gender & trade are complex
Conceptual framework for measuring gender & trade

**Preconditions**
- Motivations and Aspirations
  - Health
  - Socio-cultural & religious norms
  - Motivation

**Outcomes**
- Participation in trade
  - As a producer in the role of
    - worker
    - business owner/entrepreneur
  - As a consumer

**Impacts**
- Labour
  - New jobs & opportunities
  - Working conditions & rights
  - Paid & unpaid work
  - Formal, informal & vulnerable jobs

**Resources and constraints**
- Labour markets
- Education & skills
- Public life & decision making
- Human rights & safety
- Resources: income & time-use

**Trade performance**
- Exports, imports & GDP
- Traded products & sectors
- Trade openness, trade costs
- Competitiveness
- Innovations, ICT & investment
- Government tariff revenue

**Wealth and empowerment**
- Consumption & prices
- Income & wages
- Social transfers & services
- Agency & financial autonomy
- Economic & social status
- Bargaining power
- Wellbeing & equality

**Policy**

**Trade policy and other interventions**
- Trade policies, reforms, facilitation, tariffs, taxes, subsidies, agreements, non-tariffs, barriers and rules, aid for trade

**Source:** UNCTAD
Programme on data and statistics for more gender-responsive trade policies, 2020-2023

• Pioneering activities to develop gender and trade statistics – building on work done to date
  – An online course on gender and trade
  – Dialogue between trade and statistics experts
  – From the conceptual framework to national context
• Find 2-3 pilot countries to review data availability and test measurement in the EECCA region
  – Advisory missions and a national workshop
  – Methodological and consultancy support
• Develop guidelines for the compilation of gender and trade statistics & share the results!