

Benchmarks for pro-development monitoring of EPA negotiations: Entry points for gender equity goals

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Work in progress.
Comments welcome.

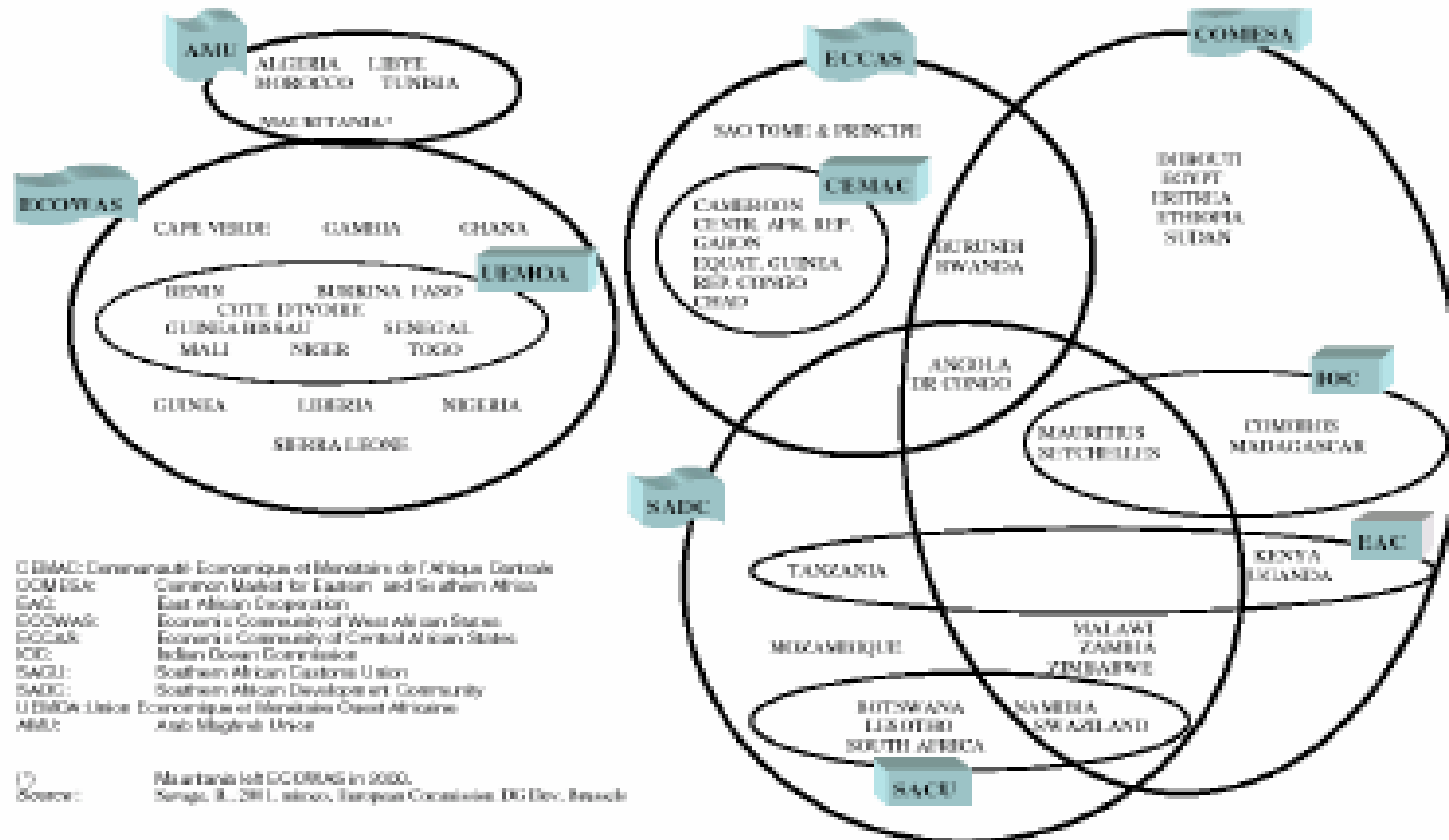
*“And the **quality of growth**, not just its quantity, is crucial for human well-being. Growth can be jobless, rather than job creating; ruthless, rather than poverty reducing; voiceless, rather than participatory; rootless, rather than culturally enshrined; and futureless, rather than environmentally friendly. Growth that is jobless, ruthless, voiceless, rootless and futureless is not conducive to human development.” (Jahan, 1995)*

Cotonou Partnership Agreement: Economic Partnership Agreement

- **Reciprocity**
(WTO compatible)
- **Regional integration**
(Caribbean, Pacific and four African sub-regions: ECOWAS+, CEMAC+, SADC+/-, COMESA+/-, CARIFORUM+, PACIFIC)
- **WTO plus: Negotiation on trade disciplines and other trade related issues**
(Issues: trade facilitation, procurement, competition, investment; services, labour standards, environment, TRIPS, etc.)
- **„EPAs must be an instrument for development“**
(Negotiations started in 2002 and are scheduled to be finished by end 2007; CPA coming to an end in 2020)

Complex overlapping of African Regional and Sub-regional Economic Integration Groupings

Annex 4: African Regional and Sub-Regional Economic Integration Groupings



From gender case studies to benchmarks for pro-development EPA monitoring

- 2002: EPAs - What's in it for Women? Women in Zimbabwe
- 2003: Regional workshop in Dakar: Gender dimension of EPAs
- 2003-2004: Sustainability Impact Assessments - SIA
- 2004: EU frozen chicken exports ruining African farmers campaign
- 2004-2005: Conceptualise use of development benchmarks (EU-ACP JPA Declaration in Cape Town)
- 2005: BMA for pro-development monitoring of EPA negotiations – report by Aprodev & ICTSD
- 2006: Use opportunity of EPA review for reality check at all-ACP level

➤ *Absence of gender in hard core regional trade negotiations*

Assessing progress – and divergence

- **Agreement on sustainable development goals**, enhancement of competitiveness, poverty alleviation, principle of asymmetrical liberalisation, structural transformation of economy and need for financial assistance
- **Emerging consensus** on facilitating structural transformation of ACP economies, addressing supply side constraints for competitive production (goods and services) and on promoting equity (public policies, close gender gap, economic opportunities)
- **Divergence** on supply side constraints (policy or material constraints, EPA to deliver or need of comprehensive programmes) and lack of consensus on ‘development dimensions’ (conceptually and practically)
- **Contradictions** on progress on development expectations remaining **mainly formal** and divergent; and on negotiating position of EC contradicts development objectives and guidelines of EU political bodies (goal and reality)

BMA to monitoring EPA negotiations

- Negotiators should be accountable and emerging outcomes need to be subject to political scrutiny
- Negotiating strategy based on determination, design and evidence
- Define development benchmarks in context of ACP sub-regions
- Establish independent monitoring mechanism to EPA negotiations
- Build capacity to judge and assess conduct and outcome of negotiations
- Enlarge development friendly multi-stakeholder platforms
- Provide framework for all ACP level
- Use opportunity of EPA review 2006 at all-ACP level
- BMA to monitoring as a tool for confidence building, and possibly consensus building development goals

Competitiveness and equity focused monitoring

Economic dimension: securing stable and resilient long-term economic growth based on sustained productivity increases

Social dimension: expanding women and men's freedoms and opportunities and maximising social cohesion

Environmental sphere: using natural resources in a sustainable manner, and preserving their value for the benefit of present and future generations

Focus on the intersection of trade and development (policy making):

- Balanced growth and poverty reduction are no necessarily flow or automatic outcomes from liberalisation process
- Development objectives must be actively promoted by policies and appropriate adjustment measures
- How to ensure that trade agreements themselves become pro-development instruments
- How to ensure that trade rules defined will deliver on development benefits

BM for market access and fair trade

Improving market access:

- Traditional mechanisms (preferences, rules of origin, residual tariff barriers)
- Insertion of commodities in global value chain
- Solutions to negative impact (TBT, SPS, EU Food safety rules, anti-dumping, CAP)
- Lomé Acquis (non-reciprocity)
- Duty free and quota free access for all ACP countries
- Concessions on services (Mode 4)

Protecting markets

- Appropriate safeguard mechanisms
- Identifying sensitive (special) products in national, regional forum and feeding them into multilateral trade talks

Core development issues:

- Asymmetrical liberalisation is highly contentious: WTO compatibility versus insufficient flexibility
- Special and Differential Treatment is major crosscutting issue in EPAs
- Trade in services: should occur first within the same EPA region, among EPA regions, and only finally with the EU

BMA for defending policy space (trade rules)

Defend policy space to improve competitiveness policies and equity goals

Encompass all flexibilities in trade rules needed to implement:

- **Specific development policies and equity goals:**

Poverty alleviation, support to poor farmers, public health implying HIV and other diseases

- **Supply-side policies**

Fostering diversification, enterprise networks, innovative clusters including SMEs, supporting R&D, high-value added services (tourism, energy)

- **Government procurement and investment rules favouring domestic enterprises**

Knowledge and technical transfer

- **Avoid closing-off of potential growth areas**

BM on development resources

Quality and quantity of resources

- Provide additional accompany measures
- Ensure additional allocations for adjustment costs
- Address lack of efficiency of delivery mechanism
- Define policy priorities and design programmes to:
 - Enhance competitiveness and (gender) equity
 - Support infrastructure and R&D in rural poor regions
 - Undertake development policies based on nationa/regional (gender) priorities

BM for gender equity goals

1. UNECA: AGDI- African Gender and Development Index
2. The Chicken War – Example of destructive trade to sustainable development

I: The Gender Status Index

Quantitative assessment of gender equality

AREA	COMPONENT	SUB-COMPONENTS	INDICATOR
Social Power 'Capabilities'	Education	Enrolment, dropout, literacy	
	Health	Child health, life exp., HIV	
Economic Power 'Opportunities'	Income	Wages, income	
	Time use Employment	Time use, employment	
	Access to resources	Access to means of p ^o and to man.	
Political Power 'Agency'	Public Sector	Parliament, ministers, etc..	
	Civil Society	NGOs, CBO	

II: The African Women's Progress Scoreboard

Consisting of 4 blocks of qualitative assessment of government policy performance on women's advancement

Blocks	Ratification	Reporting	Law	Policy commitment
Women's rights	CEDAW; ACHPR – Women's rights protocol – Harmful practices			
Social block	Beijing PfA; VAW; Health- ICPD PoA plus five; etc.			
Economic bloc	ILO conventions; Engendering NPRS; Access to agricultural extension services; Access to technology; Equal access to land; etc. (access and control of productive resources)			
Political block	quota and affirmative action; decision making; gender mainstreaming in all departments; etc.			

AGDI

In 2006-2007, 26 countries will be covered:

- Central Africa: Chad, Congo Brazzaville and Gabon.
- East Africa: Burundi, Djibouti, Kenya, Rwanda and Sudan.
- North Africa: Algeria, Libya and Morocco.
- West Africa: Cape Verde, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Nigeria, Senegal; The Gambia.
- Southern Africa: Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Zambia, Lesotho, Malawi, Seychelles and Swaziland.



The Chicken War:

EU frozen chicken exports ruining African farmers

CHICKEN CAMPAIGN CAMEROON

SAILD Study - ACDIC campaign

www.acdic.net

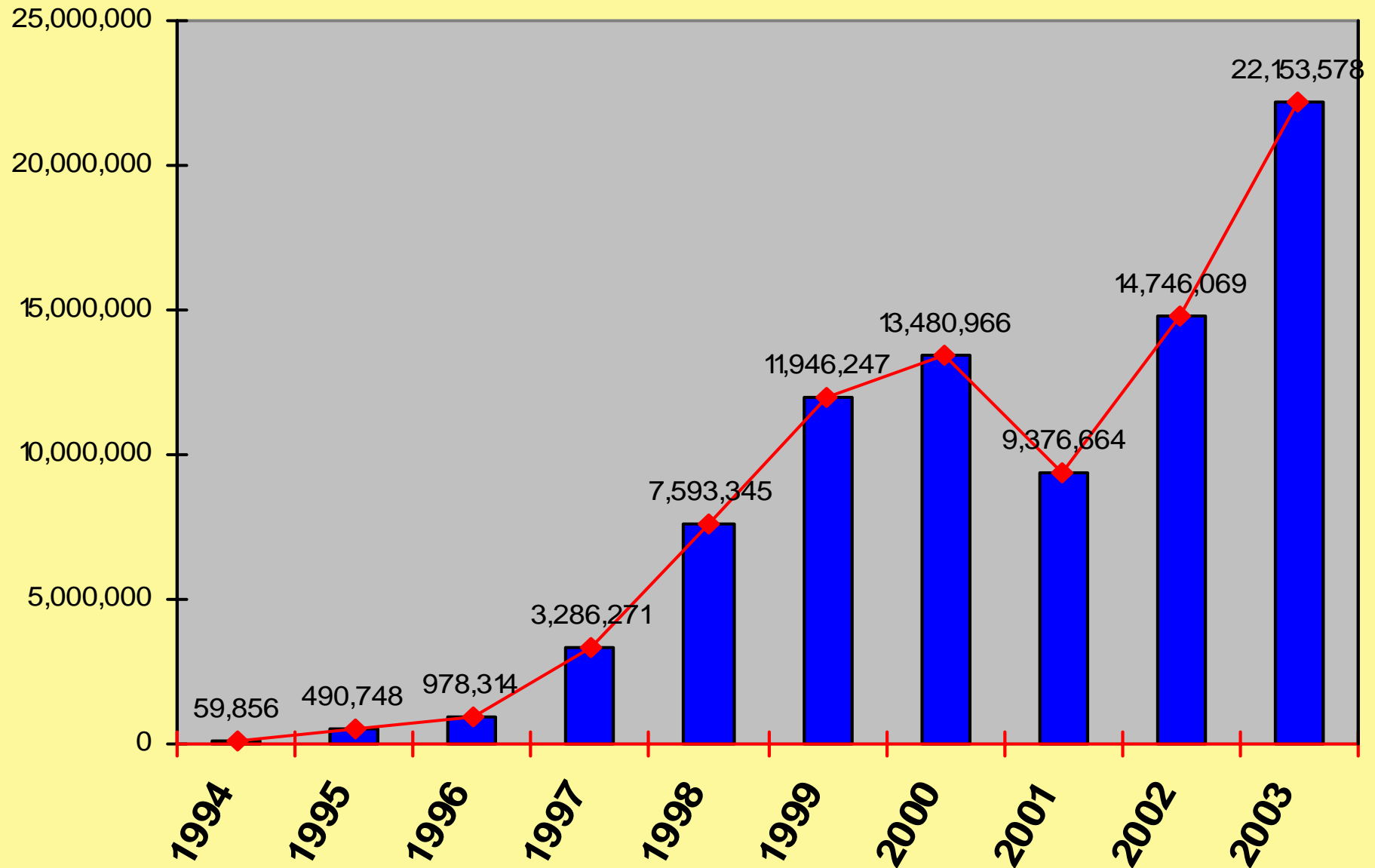
Demonstrates that importation is:

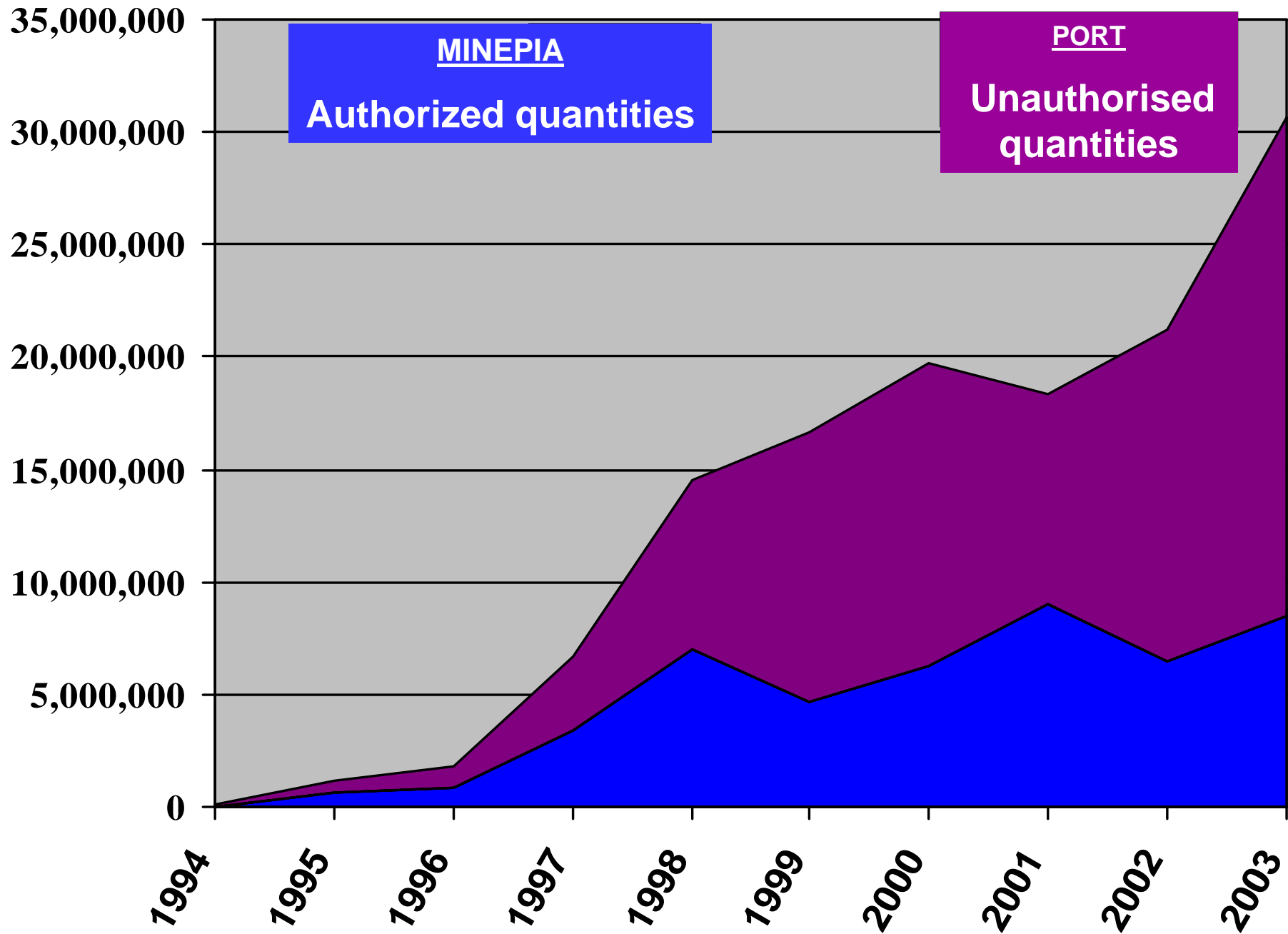
- massive, and
- uncontrolled

That it constituted:

- A serious health hazard
- A disaster to the national economy
- A crippling blow to local poultry farming

Massive increase of frozen chicken imports to Cameroon in tonnes





Campaign results 2005

Imports:

- Fixed duty increased (1450 CFA)
- Ad valorem maintained (20%)
- VAT added 17.5%
- Veterinary tax added 1.75%
- Quota decreased and temporarily stopped

Local markets:

- Domestic production increased: (demand of 13 500 day chicken in 2004 to 32 500 in 2005)
- 75% of consumers informed
- Demand for imported chicken decreased
- Private investment in domestic poultry sector
- Ongoing monitoring and public pressure
- Petition of appr. 100 national parliamentarians to support domestic poultry sector

Trade policy making in EPA negotiations

Options for dealing with sensitive products

- Front load and back load (asymmetric liberalisation)
- Exclusion (specific & sensitive products)
- Special arrangements (TRQ at sub-region)
- Special Safeguards Measures
- Make full use of food safety regulations to control third country access (cold chain)

Gender specific benchmarks

Market Access

- Exclude poultry sector from liberalisations commitments (sensitive products)
- Establish safeguard measures

Policy space: trade rules

- Develop comparative advantages of women entrepreneurs through innovation and knowledge increase, enterprise networks or linkages between SMEs and big companies - instead of investing in increasing sales and prices (local food processing industry, supply hotel chains)
- Competitiveness policies should impact directly on urban informal sectors and rural low-productivity sectors, thus increasing the real income of women, social cohesion and gender equity.
- Competitiveness policies that train and support women to sustain and benefit from bio-diversity and eco-systems - and do not increase vulnerability to natural disasters

Supply capacity and resources

- Strengthen supply capacity of women in poultry sector (financial services, extension services, training..)
- Design gender sensitive programmes to enable women to benefit from local, regional or international trade opportunities
- Invest % of GNI to increase rural small scale and semi-industrial agricultural productivity (poultry sectors).
- Donors to provide sex disaggregated data