

POOLING TOGETHER for Gender Statistics

*Financing the Numbers
that make Women and Girls Count*

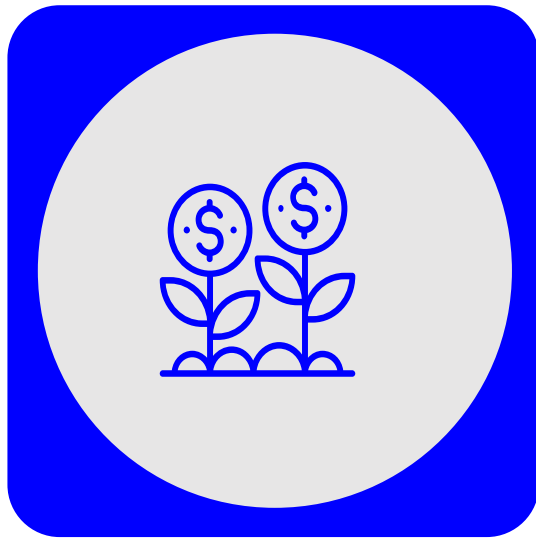
Link between gender-in-trade statistics
and the continental methodology for
ICBT data collection in Africa.



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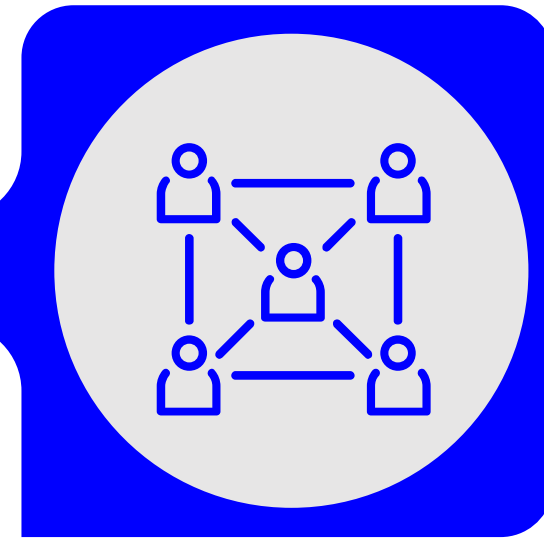
Trade is not gender neutral...has different effects on men and women due to existing social, economic and structural inequalities...



**ACCESS TO
RESOURCES**



**EDUCATION &
SKILLS GAP**



**REPRESENTATION &
DECISION-MAKING**



Need for gender-responsive policies and targeted interventions, but...



**EXISTING
DATA GAPS**



**LACK OF SEX-
DISAGGREGATED
DATA**





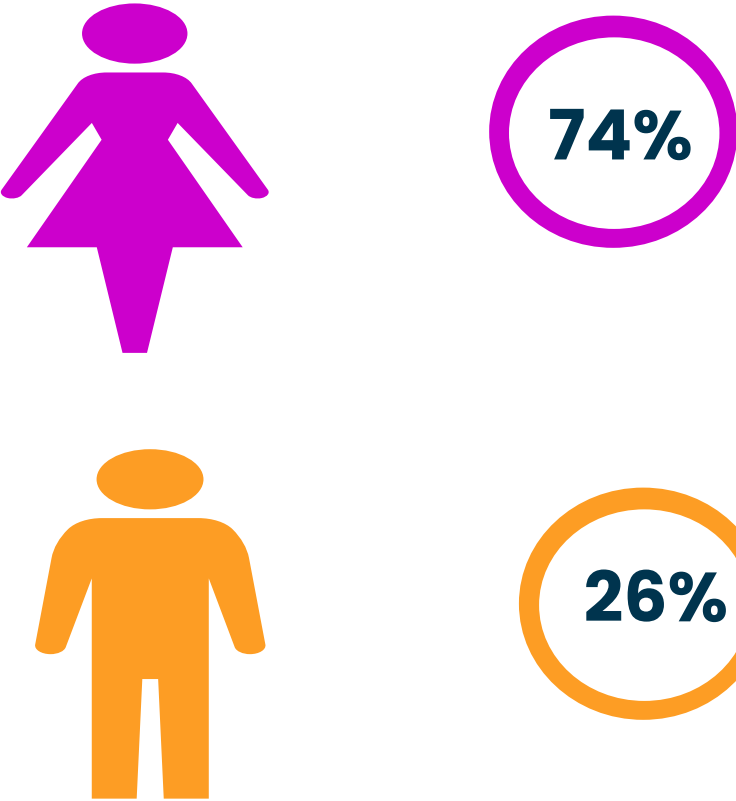
Informal cross-border trade (ICBT) refers to transactions in goods and services between any two or more countries that are not entered in the official records and therefore not included in the official trade statistics.

Key findings of ICBT data collection in select border crossings & markets in ECOWAS...

Total value of ICBT recorded during the 4-month data collection period



Disaggregation of the total value of ICBT by gender



Comparison between men and women informal cross-border traders...



Men had higher value transactions: value of ICBT by male traders was almost 4 times that by female traders.



Men traded in a wider range of goods (e.g., manufactured goods, beverages, livestock) than women who mostly traded in food items

- ❖ **Cultural factors**
- ❖ **Access to finance**

POSSIBLE REASONS

Continental methodology for ICBT data collection in Africa...



- ❖ **Adopted at the ministerial level during the STC on trade, industry, mining & tourism.**
- ❖ **To be piloted in: Cameroon, CAR, Uganda, Tanzania, Algeria, Tunisia, Nigeria and Senegal.**



THANK YOU!

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Ideas
to
Action