

# WOMEN & TRADE



Trade affects women in the many roles they play in our societies & economies



Traders



Consumers



Taxpayers

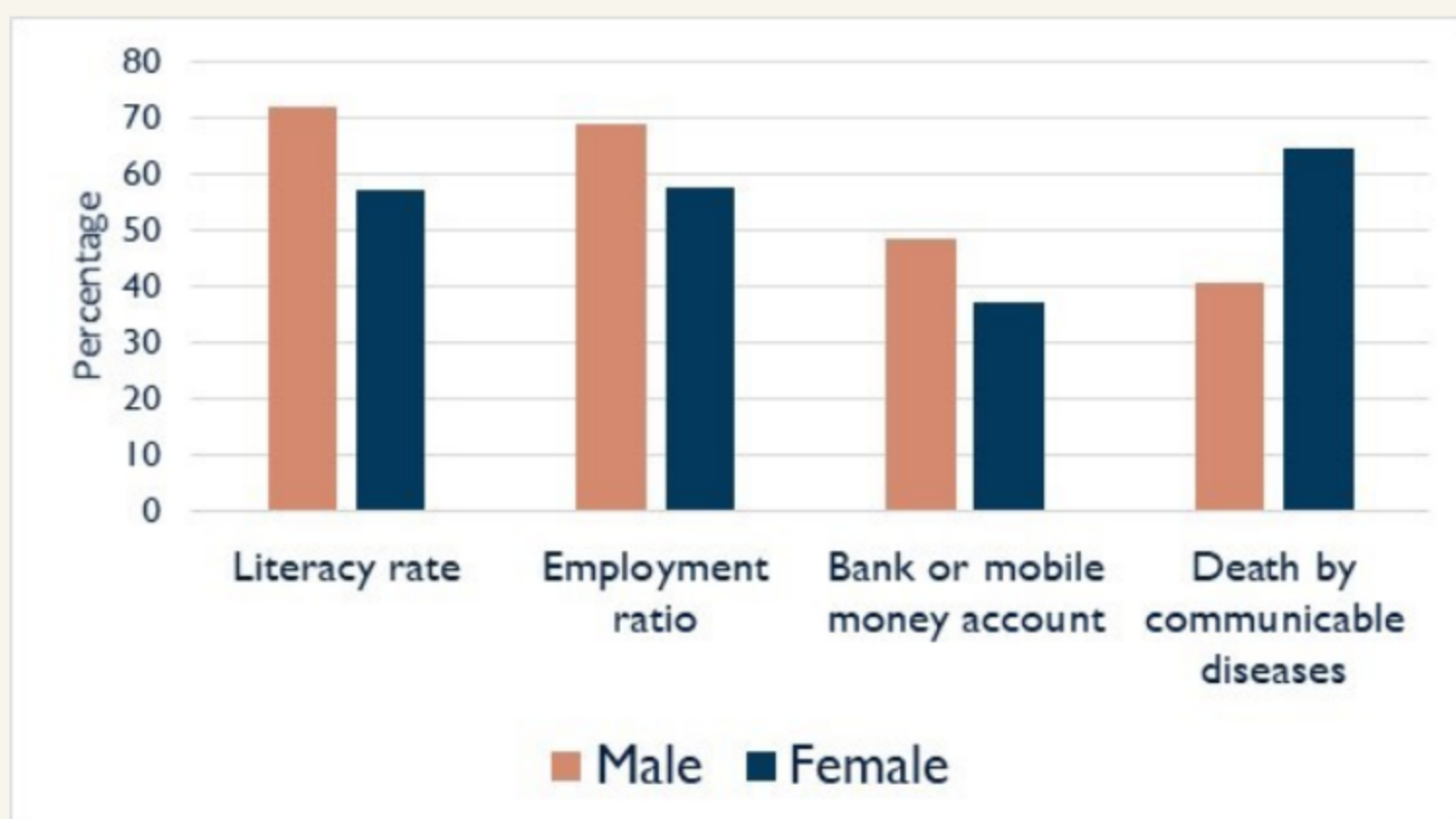


Producers



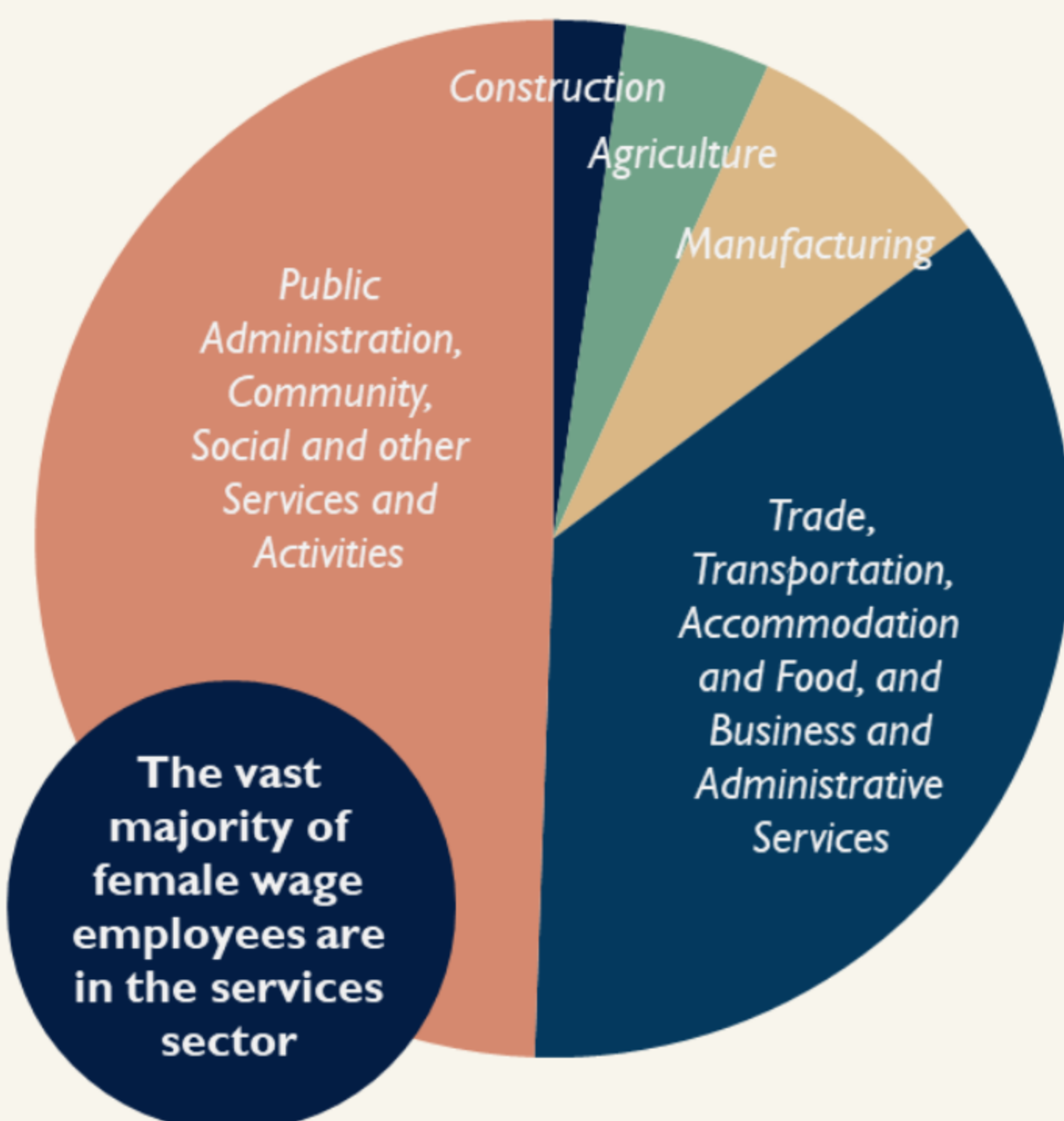
Beneficiaries of public services

Gender inequality is pervasive in many aspects of life in sub-Saharan Africa



When women participate more fully in the economy, countries are more competitive.

Trade changes affect jobs, growth and prices - these all impact on women at work

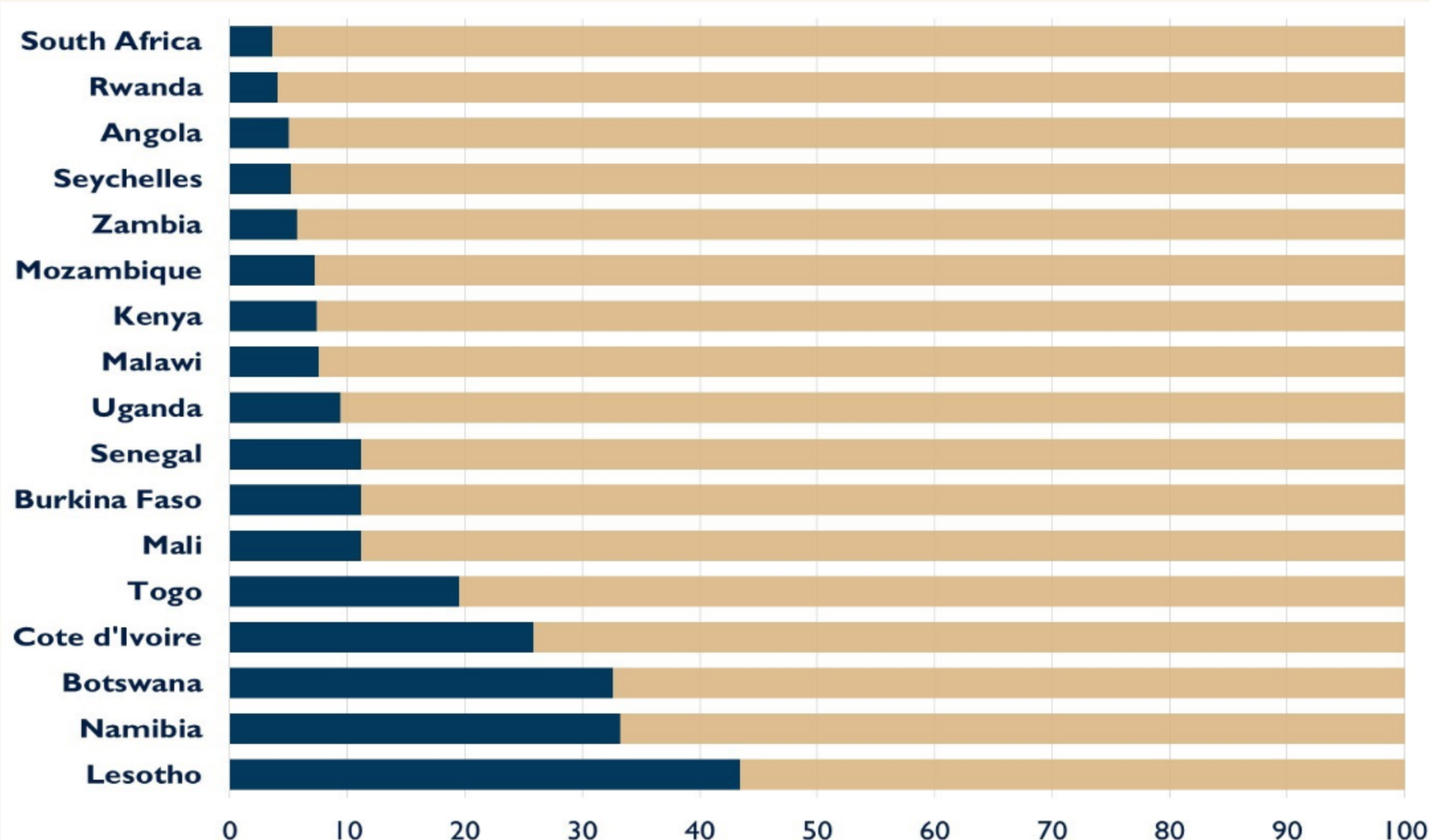


57% of sub-Saharan African women work in agriculture





## Trade changes can affect revenue



International trade revenue as a percentage of total revenue - highest African economies

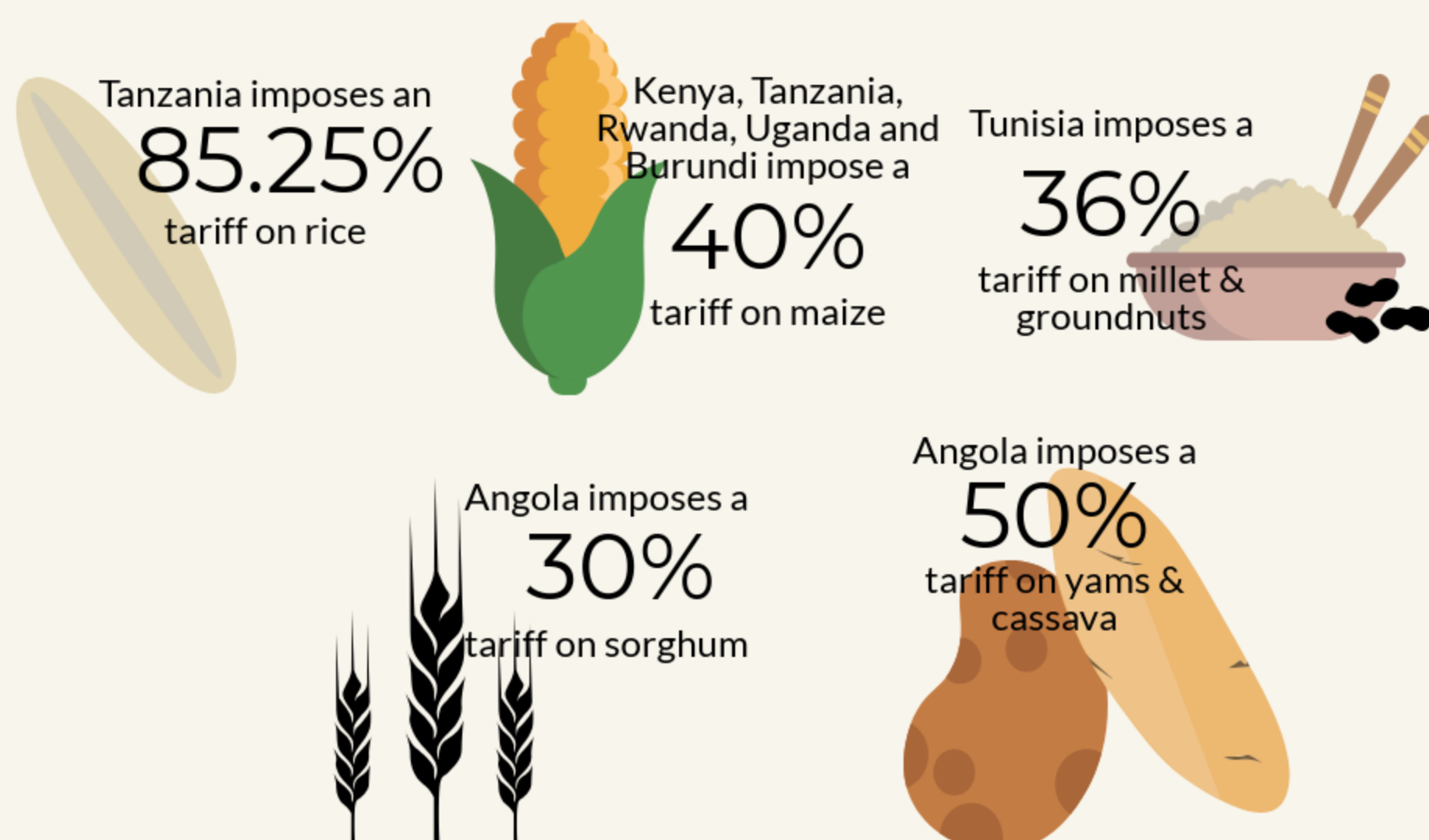
When revenue goes down, taxes may go up, or services may reduce. This can impact disproportionately on women who rely more on public services and for whom a greater proportion of their income may go on, for example, value added taxes.

The impact of tariff reductions is particularly felt by countries for which international trade revenue is a large part of the revenue base.

## Women are impacted most by price changes - especially on staple goods

Women are typically poorer and have lower incomes than men. This means, price changes that result from trade liberalisation can have a disproportionately positive impact on women consumers.

This is especially the case when trade policy reduces the price of staple foods.



## Women traders face different challenges in different markets - it is crucial to get the data

