



CONFERENCE REPORT

THE BUENOS AIRES DECLARATION ON WOMEN AND TRADE AT YEAR ONE

INVITATION TO A TRADE AND GENDER CONFERENCE ON CLOSING THE GENDER GAPS



DECEMBER 6 & 7, 2018

By the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands, the World Trade Organization and
the World Bank Group

Summary

In 2017, The WTO and the World Bank have launched a research partnership to deepen understanding of the linkages between trade and gender. This research will generate a Joint Report looking at: (i) the rationale for addressing gender equality; (ii) the gender effects of trade and investment liberalization; (iii) challenges and opportunities of 21st century women traders; and (iv) policies that can best help women gain from trade.

The Joint Report will draw on existing literature as well as on a series of background papers and country/sector case studies prepared by experts at the World Bank Group, the WTO and other institutions. The background papers will inform the report and be available on a dedicated online platform once vetted for quality.

Within this context, on 6 and 7 December 2018, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands, the World Trade Organization and the World Bank Group organized a one and a half-day conference in Geneva, in collaboration with the Centre for Trade and Economic Integration at the Graduate Institute.

The aim of the December 6-7 conference was to present and discuss selected background papers on the differentiated impacts that trade policies can exert on women and men. The event provided a forum for sharing new empirical and theoretical research on gender and trade to an audience of government officials, private sector representatives, international organizations, civil society actors, academia, and others involved in theoretical and applied work in this field.

The conference centrally addressed issues of gender inclusiveness, recalling how trade and gender equality are two cornerstones for sustainable development, job creation and economic growth. But as with most economic policies, trade-related policies can have gender-differentiated impacts. In some cases, trade has been a catalyst for gender equality, with trade liberalization associated with rising employment and business opportunities for women. In some instances, trade liberalization can also exacerbate existing gender inequalities and worsen women's economic and social status. Moreover, gender inequality can constrain a country's trade expansion and hinder its competitiveness (Higgins 2012). To achieve inclusive and sustainable economic growth, there needs to be a comprehensive assessment of the risks and benefits of trade for a country as a whole, with analysis directed at its potential impacts on different segments of the population, in particular those most at risk of being marginalized, including women. Such an assessment may lead to changes in the design and implementation of trade reforms and point to the need for accompanying measures. Responsible government, a competitive business environment, supportive institutions and civil society engagement are all needed to fully realize the above economic opportunities.

The conference provided a forum for discussion on innovative empirical and theoretical research on gender and trade, with specific application to the challenges of women traders and entrepreneurs in developing countries. It highlighted the need for reliable data and statistics on gender and trade to enable a sound analysis on the gender-differentiated effects of trade policies.

The conference in its entirety can be seen viewed on the following link:

https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/womenandtrade_e/tradegender18_e.htm

Day 1 - High level Panel Discussion on the Buenos Aires Declaration on Women and Trade at Year One

The opening session on December 6th was hosted by the Centre for Trade and Economic Integration at the Graduate Institute, with opening remarks made by the Center's Executive Director, Dr Theresa Carpenter.

The aim of this public outreach event was to take stock of where things stood a year after the Buenos Aires Declaration on Trade and Women's Economic Empowerment was agreed and provide renewed political impetus for deepened analytical work on trade and gender. This event enabled a high-level political discussion on current and future directions on the trade and gender policy interface.

In her keynote address, Sigrid Kaag, Minister for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation of the Netherlands, emphasized the importance of including a gender perspective to trade, recalling the strong economic case for investing in women. The Minister recalled the work done since the Buenos Aires Declaration was adopted in the form of studies, sensitization events, academic and policy seminars and the development of new analytical tools for integrating gender in trade negotiations. Minister Kaag highlighted the importance of participatory dialogue on trade and gender issues, noting how such dialogue needs to link all relevant stakeholders, from trade negotiators to labor unions, as well as civil society representatives and experts from international organizations and academia.

Dr. Athaliah Lesiba Molokomme, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of the Republic of Botswana to the WTO, talked about trade as a tool for women's economic empowerment with a specific developing country perspective rooted in her country's recent experience. She recalled how women formed the backbone of Africa's agricultural sector and that the vast majority of Africa's small-scale traders were female. Ensuring that trade generated empowering opportunities for female workers, entrepreneurs and traders needed to be mainstreamed into the very fabric of trade policy formulation. This in her view had been greatly facilitated by the anchoring influence of the Buenos Aires Declaration which her government had recently signed.

The following panel discussion on "The Buenos Aires Declaration on Trade and Women's Empowerment at Year One: What has been achieved?" explored the most important advances made since the Buenos Aires Declaration was adopted and explored whether and how the Declaration had allowed to scale up support for empowering women in a trade context. According to the panelists, the Declaration's most symbolically important impact had been to debunk any thought that that trade and gender were somehow unrelated. Signed to date by 122 WTO Members, the Declaration has also helped to define the data driven approach that is needed to inform and assess gender-sensitive trade policies. The panelists debated what needed to be done over the next twelve months to sustain continued and broad stakeholder interest in the benefits of empowering women in the international trade arena. While there was broad recognition that the Declaration provided an indispensable global framework, the consensus was that there is a need to engage in a number of concrete initiatives at the national level. Signatories should start developing implementation plans aimed at raising the participation of women in international trade. There is also a need to build and share knowledge on initiatives that attract and connect women in cross-border exchanges and to lend greater support to efforts aimed at raising the demand for goods and services supplied by female-owned businesses.

The panel, which was chaired by Ambassador Stephen de Boer, Permanent Representative of Canada to the WTO, consisted of Minister Kaag, Dr. Molokomme, Mr. Frederick Agah, Deputy Director-General, World Trade Organization, Ms. Arancha Gonzalez, Executive Director, International Trade Centre, Ms. Pamela Coke-Hamilton, Director, Division on Trade and Commodities, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and Ms. Kathrin Puhan, Certification Partner, WEConnect International (Switzerland).

Day 2 – Workshop on Closing the Gender Gaps

The second day of the conference featured technical discussions on specific research papers on trade, investment and gender. The preliminary findings of nine research papers were presented and discussed during the day. Each presentation included a description of the methodology used for data collection and for the analysis, highlighted evidence, key knowledge/data gaps as the main policy implications emerging from the analysis. To launch discussions, each presentation was followed by comments from a discussant whose task was to peer-review the papers, debate findings and make suggestions on improvements. The discussions drew over 100 participants from international organizations, civil society, NGOs, private sector and academia.

Introduction

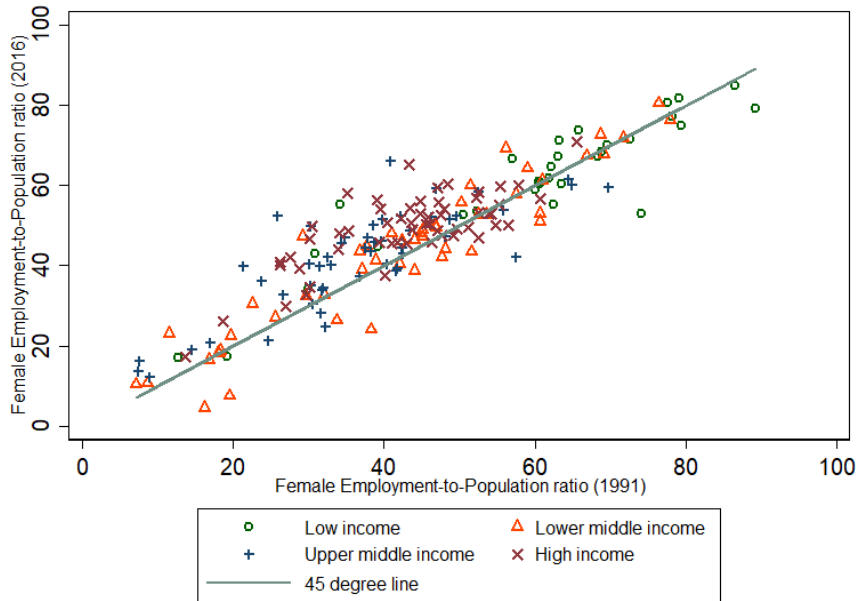
In his introductory remarks, Dr. Robert Koopman, the WTO's Chief Economist highlighted the political momentum made possible by the Buenos Aires Declaration on Trade and Women's Economic Empowerment, noting that the Declaration was a vital element in the WTO's work to make trade more inclusive. The Declaration provided concrete guidance to WTO Members on the way forward and has been instrumental in placing the issue- of trade, gender and inclusiveness on the WTO agenda like never before. He noted that the WTO had appointed a Trade and Gender Focal Point in 2017 and work on trade and gender is growing within the organization.

Marcel Vernooij, Deputy Permanent Representative of Kingdom of The Netherlands to the WTO and Head of the Economic and Development Unit of the Netherlands Mission also spoke about the timing of the BA Declaration and the usefulness of taking stock of where things stood and how WTO Members should interact in the future on matters of trade and gender. He felt that cooperation among institutions such as the WTO, the WBG and other institutions was very important but also emphasized the importance of keeping governments, the private sector and civil society voices in the discussion. He recalled that "when companies are good for women, women are good for business", suggesting that that companies that involve women in all aspects of their business tend to show success in their overall business performance. He went on to note that "women's rights and opportunities have to be at heart of trade policies and trade measures", highlighting the importance of promoting MSMEs in trade since they typically employ a larger share of women and are often a key entry point for women from the informal sector.

Dr. Antonio Nucifora, Practice Manager in the World Bank Group's Macroeconomics, Trade & Investment Global Practice, highlighted the work that the WBG was doing in mainstreaming gender into its trade interventions. He recalled that the core aim of the ongoing collaboration between the WBG and the WTO was to produce and share knowledge on gender gaps connected to trade and how they can be closed. For this, there is a glaring need for new and better data and a more robust analytical framework with which to frame the linkages between trade, investment and gender. Dr. Nucifora emphasized that since 1990, the world had become significantly more integrated in the wake of a secular decline in

overall levels of trade protection. He noted that the share of female employment had also increased markedly over time even though there remained room for further improvement, especially in low- and middle-income countries (see Figure 1). Likewise, even though most countries still show sex-disaggregated wage differences, these had also been lowered over the years.

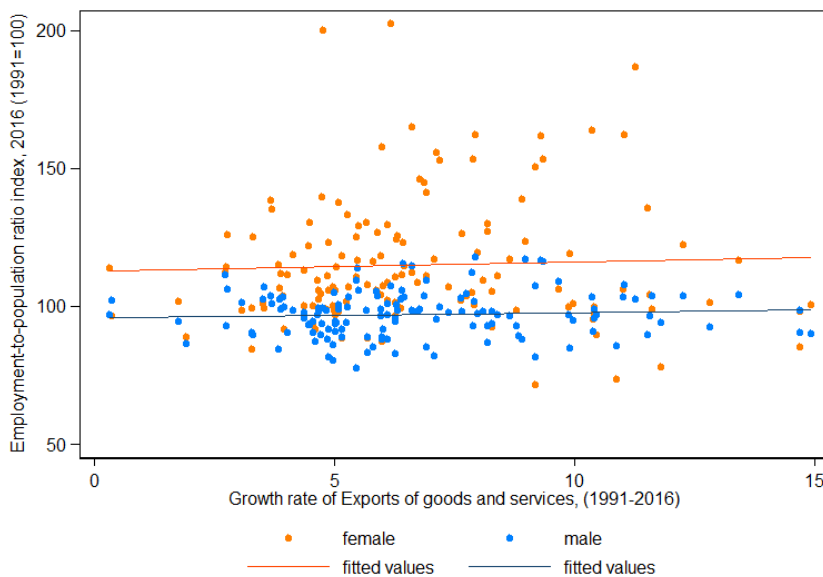
Figure 1. Change in female employment-to-population ratio (1990-2016)



Source: Source: ILOSTAT international Labor Organization

Figure 2 shows however that it is much more difficult to find a clear correlation between gender equality and trade integration. The figure maps growth in employment-to-population ratio vs the growth rate of exports of goods and services, between 1991-2016.

Figure 2. Growth in employment-to-population ratio vs Growth rate of exports of goods and services



Among the reasons for the above indeterminacy are that when analyzing the linkages between trade and gender, one has to take into account a multiplicity of factors such as access to education, health, finance, social and cultural discrimination, etc. He noted that the conference, and the joint WBG-WTO report that will follow, aims at improving our understanding of the above linkages by producing needed evidence-based data as well as a conceptual framework to explain the linkages between trade and gender equality. Such information is needed if policy makers are implement evidence-based trade policy interventions of benefit to both men and women.

Session 1: The Gender Effects of Trade

This session featured three presentations on linkages between trade and gender, evidence on gender pay gaps and links between market access, exporters and the gender wage gap.

In presenting her paper on gender and trade linkages, Nadia Rocha from the WBG set the stage on why we need reliable data on trade and gender and what sort of evidence-based data we need to collect to better describe and understand the linkages between trade and gender equality. She highlighted that even if there was a lot of trade data, the data needed to describe and understand the linkages between trade and gender equality was still largely missing or in need of deepened analysis. She noted that in order to see the real impacts of trade liberalization on men and women, sex-disaggregated data on employment and wages by sector needed to be collected. This would notably allow the relationship between trade and labor participation across countries to be assessed in greater analytical depth. She recalled that the WBG was doing this, notably by linking WBG enterprise and household survey data.

Floriana Borino presented ongoing research carried out at the International Labor Organization (ILO) on gender pay gaps and market access, presenting evidence gathered at the district level in India. This research looks at the tariff and non-tariff measures applied to a basket of goods that women consume as well as at the tariffs and non-tariff measures faced by women in sectors where they predominantly work. Work at the ILO shows that Indian women tend to face higher tariff barriers to exports than men and that the gap in tariffs faced by men and women has increased over the period 2000-12 period. An important policy conclusion from such work was that enhanced international co-operation to reduce trade costs for the goods that women produce and consume can help achieve a more even distribution of the gains from trade.

A third paper on “Exporters and the Gender Wage Gap: Evidence from South Africa” was presented by its two co-authors, Caro Janse van Rensburg from South Africa and Victor Stoltzenburg from the WTO. Their research suggests that exporters in high-income countries have a higher gender wage gap than non-exporters because exporters require more flexibility from their employees than do non-exporting firms. As women are perceived to be less flexible than men, because of their social status and their care taker role in the family, exporters exhibit a larger gender pay gap. Accordingly, trade liberalization might widen the overall wage gap by shifting resources exporting activity. Using employer-employee matched data from South Africa, the paper tested whether such result also held in a developing country context, finding no gender wage gap differences between trading and non-trading firms in South Africa.

Session 2: Opportunities of the 21st Century Female Traders

This session featured three presentations on Gender and Global Value Chains, FDI and Women Entrepreneurs and Leveraging New Technologies in Closing the Gender Gaps.

Penny Bamber from the Global Value Chain Center at Duke University presented ongoing research on gender and global value chains in the specific context of advanced manufacturing sectors. Her paper assessed whether upgrading into higher technology industries and products led to “defeminization” as strands of the literature have suggested. It further explored how moving up the value chain impacted the working conditions of female workers. Among the paper’s key findings was that female intensity in the studied medical devices sector was higher from the beginning and this held steady as firms operating in the sector upgraded into more sophisticated products. The sector also offered good quality jobs, permanent contracts, benefits and relatively high wages in the two countries studied (Dominican Republic and Cost Rica). Both countries previously primarily engaged in low-value apparel manufacturing, which is known for offering poorer quality and cyclical jobs for female workers. Entry and upgrading in medical device value chains provided a strong, positive, alternative career path for women with stable, well-compensated, jobs. Part of the research project has also been to examine the potential gender impacts of emerging new technologies and business models in GVCs - so-called Industry 4.0 - from the perspective of developing countries and with a specific focus on mining-related GVCs. The findings from this research show that growing recourse to digital technologies (i.e. process upgrading) has yet to translate into increased levels of female participation.

In her presentation on FDI and Women Entrepreneurs, Heba Shams from WBG talked about the specific challenges that women-owned or led SMEs face in accessing market opportunities. Key amongst them is their more limited access to business networks and the fact that larger firms often lack knowledge on the availability of female-run SME suppliers in the market. Gender-targeted interventions that focus on better linking women-led SMEs linkages to lead foreign investors are much in need. Ongoing work at the WBG aims to address the above information asymmetries by including women-led SMEs in supplier databases, building awareness of investment promotion agencies regarding their role in this area and scaling-up the capacity of women-led SMEs to meet the demand of foreign investors and larger domestic firms. The WBG is also working with foreign investors to raise awareness about the role of FDI in promoting women empowerment.

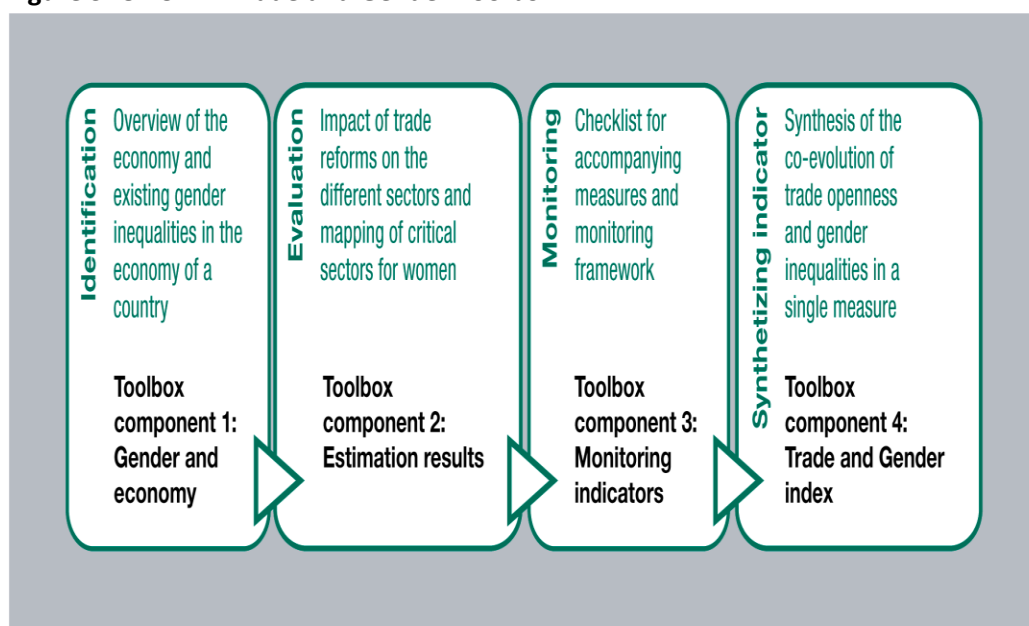
The research paper on “Leveraging New Technologies in Closing the Gender Gaps” is a joint paper by the WBG, WTO and UNCTAD. This research draws on a number of new empirical analyses to bring greater clarity to the interplay between women, trade and ICTs in a context of rising digitization. The WBG’s Michael Ferrantino presented findings from ongoing research on how e-commerce platforms and other digital solutions can enhance the greater participation of women in trade by reducing time and mobility constraints. Digital solutions may also reduce the need for face-to-face interaction and therefore improve participation of women entrepreneurs in traditionally male-dominant trade networks. The increasing sophistication of digital payment technologies was also singled out for its potential in providing a greater array of financial services for women.

Session 3: Gender in Policy Formulation

This session featured two presentations, one on the trade and gender toolbox developed at UNCTAD and a second paper mapping the treatment of gender-related issues in preferential trade agreements.

Nursel Aydiner Avsar from UNCTAD presented UNCTAD's Trade and Gender Toolbox, an instrument developed in 2017 to allow for the ex-ante assessment of the impact of trade reforms on women. The Toolbox specifically directs its attention to the question of what happens to women when a given (goods-related) trade reform is implemented? When a negative impact on women is estimated, the Toolbox allows governments to design mitigating measures. When positive impacts on women can be anticipated, accompanying measures can be introduced to scale up their effect. The Toolbox uses a CGE model to estimate how the economy may react to changes in policies (or any other shocks), using actual economic data and equations describing the relationship between the different components of the economy. Figure 3 shows the four components of the Toolbox framework.

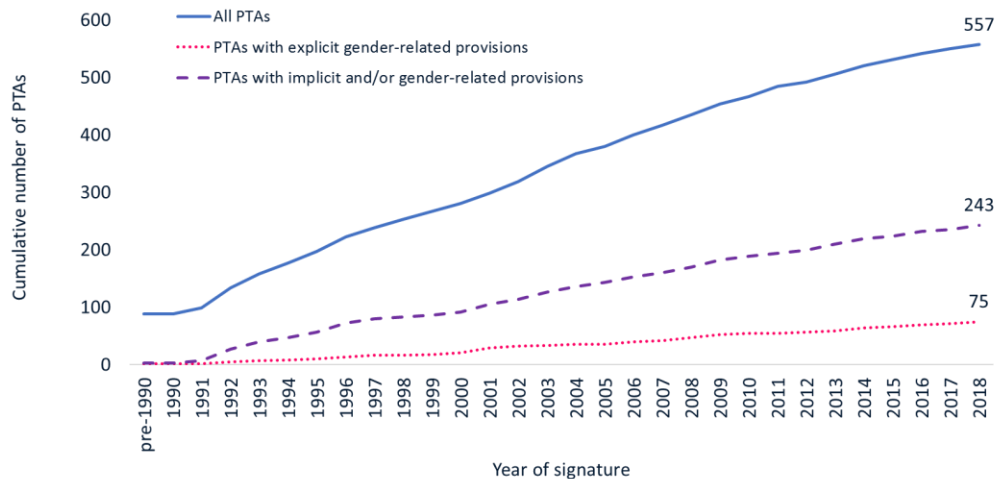
Figure 3: UNCTAD Trade and Gender Toolbox



Jose Monteiro from WTO presented whether and how preferential trade agreements (PTAs) address gender issues. Over the years, PTAs have often been dubbed as laboratories in which some countries establish new types of provisions in order to address recent trade-related issues and challenges. While a couple of recent studies discuss gender-related provisions found in selected PTAs (Bensalem, 2017; Frohmann, 2017), the literature does not provide a comprehensive and detailed typology of gender-related provisions across all existing PTAs. This paper aims at filling this gap by identifying both commonalities and differences involved in the treatment of gender-related issues in PTAs. The analysis covers a sample of 550 PTAs, including all the PTAs currently in force and notified to the WTO (292 agreements as of November 2018), as well as newly signed PTAs that have not yet entered into force and/or have not yet been notified to the WTO. The main findings from Monteiro's research are that even though explicit gender-related provisions in PTAs are not a recent phenomenon, their scope has expanded significantly in the last three years (see Figure 4). A second core finding is that gender-related

provisions do not follow a specific and unique template, with soft law provisions calling for stepped-up cooperation being by far the most common type of gender-related provisions found in PTAs.

Figure 4: PTAs with Gender-related Provisions



Session 4: Aid for Trade to Support Women Traders

Anoush der Boghossian, the WTO Trade and Gender Focal Point, presented her organization’s work on Gender and Aid for Trade, first noting that Gender has been an important element of the Aid for Trade Initiative since its inception. Reference can be found in the Aid for Trade Task Force recommendations from 2006 providing an explicit and wide mandate for gender equality to be included in the Initiative. There is a continuous increase in the focus of donors on gender equality in their aid for trade objectives (+74.5 % increase from 2007 to 2017). There is a similar focus of developing countries but to a lesser extent. This can be explained by the fact that donors can be more experienced in integrating gender into their policies and overall development aid. The main target group of aid for trade is women entrepreneurs.

However, according to Anoush der Boghossian, there is a disconnect between objectives and priorities. Despite the increase in the focus of donors' aid for trade objectives on gender equality, gender was not mentioned as an Aid for Trade priority during the same period (2007-2017). Similarly, while developing countries increasingly included gender into their aid for trade objectives, this was not reflected in their priorities which remained unchanged and mostly focusing on export diversification, infrastructure, trade policy and regulations, competitiveness, GVCs and Trade facilitation. The disconnection between objective and priorities could explain the difficulty in assessing the real impact of aid for trade on women's economic empowerment. The evaluation of 2011 is very revealing in that effect: While 24% of developing countries have included gender equality as a key objective of their aid for trade strategies (19 % increase in focus since 2009). And while 67 % defined the success of their aid for trade in their country as dependent on greater gender equality, over 50 % of developing countries reported that aid for trade did not (or very slightly) resulted in greater gender equality.

The Monitoring and Evaluation Exercise (M&E) 2018-2019 process will provide new data allowing for a better assessment of impact and effectiveness.

Panel - International Community Engagement

In the panel discussion on the international community engagement in trade and gender, donor representatives from The Netherlands, Sweden and the United Kingdom talked about their role in supporting research and policy interventions on trade and gender equality. The session highlighted the central importance of the international development cooperation community in advancing work on gender equality and in supporting the economic empowerment of women. Research must go hand in hand with commitments and actions from donors, the private sector and leading international organizations. The aim is to identify practical solutions and good practices in gender-responsive development cooperation policies and programs that work and that can deliver sustainable results. Looking ahead, continued donor support targeted at the production and analysis of gender-disaggregated trade and investment data will prove essential in furthering female entrepreneurship and empowerment.

Next steps

In their closing remarks, Nadia Rocha from the WBG and Jose Monteiro from WTO emphasized the importance of the ongoing joint research project on trade and gender equality, noting that this successful conference had been an important first step. Both felt that the results generated to date illustrated the influence that trade and investment exerts on gender and gender equality. The discussions also made clear the need to factor in the different dimensions of gender equality and women's different roles in the economy, as consumers, producers, traders, etc. They also recognized the need for more evidence-based data to inform the design and implementation of effective policies targeted at narrowing gender gaps. While there is already a lot of data on the gender-related dimensions of cross-border exchange and investment, there is a need to put this data together and analyze it in greater depth from a gender perspective.

Annex 1

**Conference on Trade and Gender
Closing the Gender Gaps
The Buenos Aires Declaration on Women and Trade at Year One
Geneva 6th-7th December 2018**

Agenda – Thursday December 6
Venue: The Graduate Institute: Maison de la Paix, Auditorium A1A
Time 17:00 – 19:00

<i>16:30 – 17:00</i>	Registration
<i>17:00 -17:10</i> <i>Welcome Note</i>	Dr Theresa Carpenter, Executive Director of the Centre for Trade and Economic Integration at the Graduate Institute
<i>17:10 -17:30</i>	Key Note Address
<i>Speaker</i>	Minister Sigrid Kaag, Minister for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation, The Netherlands
<i>17:30 -17:50</i>	Trade as a Tool for Women’s Economic Development
<i>Presenter</i>	Dr Athaliah Lesiba Molokomme, Permanent Representative of Botswana to the UN in Geneva and Ambassador to Switzerland
<i>17:50 -19:00</i>	The Buenos Aires Declaration on Women and Trade at Year One
<i>Moderator</i>	Mr Stephen De Boer, Canadian Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Canada to the World Trade Organization
<i>Panelists</i>	Minister Sigrid Kaag, Minister for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation, The Netherlands Mr Yonov Frederick Agah, Deputy Director-General, WTO Ms Arancha Gonzalez, Executive Director of the International Trade Centre, ITC Ms Pamela Coke-Hamilton, Director of the Division on International Trade and Commodities, UNCTAD Ms Kathrin Puhan, Certification Partner, WEConnect International in Switzerland Dr Athaliah Lesiba Molokomme, Permanent Representative of Botswana to the UN in Geneva and Ambassador to Switzerland

Agenda – Friday December 7

Venue: World Trade Organization, Room D

Time: 9:00-17:00

8:30 - 9:00	Coffee/Registration
9:00 - 9:30	<p>Opening Remarks and Introduction to the Workshop</p> <p>Robert Koopman, Chief Economist and Director of the Economic Research and Statistics Division, WTO</p> <p>Antonio Nucifora, Practice Manager, Macroeconomics, Trade & Investment Global Practice, WBG</p> <p>Marcel Vernooij, Deputy Permanent Representative of Kingdom of The Netherlands to the WTO and of the Head Economic & Development unit of the Netherlands Mission</p>
Session 1 <i>Moderator</i>	<p>The Gender Effects of Trade</p> <p>Theresa Carpenter, Executive Director of the Centre for Trade and Economic Integration at the Graduate Institute</p>
9:30 - 10:00	Paper 1: Linkages Between Trade and Gender
<i>Presenter</i>	Nadia Rocha, Senior Economist, Macroeconomics, Trade & Investment Global Practice, WBG
<i>Discussant</i>	Jane Korinek, Economist and Trade Policy Analyst, Trade and Agriculture Directorate, OECD
10:00 - 10:30	Paper 2: Gender Pay Gap and Market Access
<i>Presenter</i>	Floriana Borino, Research economist, Research Department, ILO
<i>Discussant</i>	Vanessa Erogbogbo, Chief, Sustainable and Inclusive Value Chains, ITC
10:30 - 11:00	Paper 3: Exporters and the Gender Wage Gap
<i>Presenter</i> <i>Co-author</i>	Caro Janse van Rensburg, Lecturer at North-West University, South Africa Victor Stoltzenburg, Research Economist, Economic Research and Statistics Division, WTO
<i>Discussant</i>	Deborah Winkler, Senior Consultant, Macroeconomics, Trade & Investment Global Practice, WBG
11:00 - 11:10	Summary session 1 - Moderator
11:10 - 11:30	Coffee Break

Session 2 <i>Moderator</i>	Opportunities of the 21st Century Female Traders Maria Liungman, Senior Economist, Macroeconomics, Trade & Investment Global Practice, WBG
11:30 - 12:00	Paper 4: Gender and Global Value Chain
<i>Presenter</i>	Penny Bamber, Senior Researcher at the Duke University, Global Value Chain Center
<i>Discussant</i>	Claire Hollweg, Economist, Macroeconomics, Trade & Investment Global Practice, WBG
12:00 - 12:30	Paper 5: FDI and Women's Access to Market
<i>Presenter</i>	Heba Shamseldin, Lead Private Sector Specialist, Macroeconomics, Trade & Investment Global Practice, WBG
<i>Discussant</i>	Claudia Trentini, Economic Affairs Officer, Investment Research Branch Division on Investment and Enterprise, UNCTAD
12:30 - 13:00	Paper 6: Leveraging New Technologies in Closing the Gender Gaps
<i>Presenter</i>	Michael Ferrantino, Lead Economist, Macroeconomics, Trade & Investment Global Practice, WBG
<i>Discussant</i>	Mary Sicat, ICT Analysis Section, Division on Technology and Logistics, UNCTAD
13:00 - 13:10	Summary session 2 - Moderator
13:10 - 14:00	LUNCH
Session 3 <i>Moderator</i>	Gender in Policy Formulation Pierre Sauve, Senior Economist, Macroeconomics, Trade & Investment Global Practice, WBG
14:00 - 14:30	Paper 7: The Trade and Gender Toolbox - Assessing the Impact of Trade Reforms
<i>Presenter</i>	Nursel Aydiner Avsar, Trade, Gender and Development Programme, UNCTAD
<i>Discussant</i>	Carmine Soprano, Economist, Trade and Gender Specialist, WBG
14:30 - 15:00	Paper 8: Gender in Preferential Trade Agreements
<i>Presenter</i>	Jose Monteiro, Research Economist, Economic Research and Statistics Division, WTO
<i>Discussant</i>	Rohini Acharya, Chief of Section, Regional Trade Agreements Section, Trade Policies Review Division, WTO
15:00 - 15:10	Summary session 3 - Moderator

15:10 - 15:30	Coffee Break
Session 4 <i>Moderator</i>	Aid for Trade to Support Women Traders Michael Roberts, Aid-for-Trade Coordinator, Development Division, WTO
15:30 - 16:00	Paper 9. WTO paper on Aid for Trade
<i>Presenter</i>	Anoush der Boghossian, Trade and Gender Focal Point, WTO
<i>Discussant</i>	Hang Tran T.T., Senior Coordinator Executive Secretariat for the Enhanced Integrated Framework
16:00 - 16:30	Panel: International Community Engagement in Trade and Gender
<i>Panel</i>	Maike Hofman, Deputy Coordinator Taskforce Women's Rights & Gender Equality, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, The Netherlands Eva Johansson, Lead Policy advisor for gender equality, Sida Dan Hart, Trade for Development DFID/DIT
16.30 - 17:00	Next step Jose Monteiro, Research Economist, Economic Research and Statistics Division, WTO Nadia Rocha, Senior Economist, Macroeconomics, Trade & Investment Global Practice, WBG