9TH UNITED NATIONS GLOBAL FORUM ON GENDER STATISTICS

4TH SESSION

GENDER AND TRADE STATISTICS

Presenters:

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4th Session theme: Gender mainstreaming in official statistics: going beyond traditional

INTRODUCTION

- Research has shown that trade is not a gender-neutral concept

- Internal and international trade is significantly influenced by existing gender biases and barriers

- There is need to highlight gender disparities in trade to inform policy decisions that foster equality.

- Sex-disaggregated trade data is key for appropriate policy formulation

OVERVIEW

- Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) which is the NSO coordinates production of trade statistics.

- In Kenya, source of trade statistics is largely the Kenya Revenue Authority – the national tax authority.

- KRA provides trade data for international trade.

- Informal Cross-Border Trade (ICBT) Survey supplements administrative data from KRA

CHALLENGES [1/3]

- Traditional perceptions of gender

- Gender blind instruments

- Business corporates:

  - ➢ Most of formal trade is conducted by corporate organization or individuals imaged as corporates which "have no sex"
  - ➢ Leads to trade data not being sex-disaggregated.

CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES IN DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

CHALLENGES [2/3]

- Systems integration: Data systems integration between agencies that maintain datasets relevant to business identity, trade and tax particulars is sub-optimal

- Errors in taxpayers' registration: Data Gaps taxpayers particulars impact on efficiency and quality.

- Sector informality: A segment of trade is informal – about 10% - difficulty to rope in in admin data. ICBT supplement.

OPPORTUNITIES [1/2]

- The momentum created by gender mainstreaming drive in Kenya

- Favorable legal framework – Constitution, Statistics regulations etc.

- Gender-in-Trade project by UNCTAD & UNECA: has inspired interest in gender aspects in trade.

- Information technology

- Development of Sampling Frames by KNBS: - Household and the Business Register (ongoing)

- Strengthened coordination of the National Statistical System (NSS)

SUCCESSFUL PROJECTS AND INITIATIVES

Catalytic Funds [1/2]

Women Enterprise Fund Loan Disbursement by Sector, 2018/19 - 2022/23**

Sector	2018/19		2019/20		2020/21*		2021/22**		2022/23**	
	Number of Groups	Amount Disbursed (KSh Million)	Number of Groups	Amount Disbursed (KSh Million)	Number of Groups	Amount Disbursed (KSh Million)	Number of Groups	Amount Disbursed (KSh Million)	Number of Groups	Amount Disbursed (KSh Million)
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	2,968	678.8	3,786	975.7	3,710	974.4	3,195	919.2	1,462	475.2
Manufacturing	405	92.6	149	27.9	137	32.5	107	30.6	48	15.8
Construction	175	40.1	141	27.9	122	32.5	107	30.6	48	15.8
Other Service Activities[1]	9,942	2,274.0	5,763	1,477.4	5,620	1,494.1	3,728	1,072.4	1,705	554.4
Table Banking[2]			1,123	278.8	2,675	714.6	3,515	1,011.1	1,608	522.7
Total	13,490	3,085.5	10,962	2,787.6	12,264	3,248.0	10,650	3,064.0	4,871	1,584.0

Source: Women Enterprise Fund
* Provisional
**Estimates
[1]Other Service Activities include, cybercafe, retail trade, event management, catering, hairdressing, tents & chairs for hire.
[2]For the FY 2018/19 Table banking was captured in the system as others hence the merged rows/cells.

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Catalytic Funds [2/2]

National Government Affirmative Fund2018/19-2022/23**

Financial Year	Grants for Social Economic Empowerment					Grants for Value Addition Initiatives[1]					Grants for Bursaries and Scholarship for Vulnerable Students				Total Amount Disbursed (KSh Million)	GoK Grants[2] (KSh Million)
	Number of Groups	Members			Amount disbursed (KSh Million)	Number of Groups	Members			Amount disbursed (KSh Million)	Number of Beneficiaries			Amount disbursed (KSh Million)		
		Female	Male	Total			Female	Male	Total		Female	Male	Total			
2018/19	1,142	107,352	21,809	129,161	259.7	505	15,453	10,302	25,755	101.1	12,379	13,002	25,381	216.6	577.5	2,065.0
2019/20	4,981	367,150	86,121	453,271	324.2	634	38,054	11,963	50,017	184.9	19,376	13,477	32,853	271.0	780.2	2,130.0
2020/21	2,337	170,701	47,886	218,587	315.1	1,664	55,761	26,576	82,337	236.0	24,888	18,661	43,549	328.8	879.9	2,130.0
2021/22*	2,330	126,089	48,358	174,447	414.4	1,230	83,731	21,093	104,824	380.0	24,842	19,341	44,183	384.4	1,178.8	2,130.0
2022/23**	2,310	170,288	44,832	215,121	410.9	1,220	58,623	22,079	80,702	376.8	24,632	19,178	43,810	381.2	1,168.8	2,112.0

Source: National Government Affirmative Action Fund
* Provisional
**Estimates
[1] Value addition is change in physical state or form of the product
[2] GoK Grant Allocation by the National Government includes both Development and Recurrent expenditure

Other opportunities

- **Access to Government Procurement Opportunities (AGPO)**

  (i) AGPO is a Government initiative to empower women, youth and PWDs. Reserves at least 30% of the total value of procurement by public entities for women, youth and PWDs.

  (ii) Has helped formalize businesses through registration hence making it easier to pick gender dimensions in these enterprises.

EXAMPLES OF PROJECTS DEMONSTRATING THE IMPACT OF GENDER-INCLUSIVE TRADE AND BUSINESS DATA

a) Kenya Pilot Study - Measuring Gender in Trade statistics by UNECA and UNCTAD

b) Gender-in-taxation study

c) ICBT

d) Gender and corruption

NB: The area of Gender in Trade statistics is relatively new in Kenya and so talking of impact wouldn't be accurate as of now. But the above which are ongoing/planned for implementation will certainly influence policy in the long run.

KENYA PILOT STUDY - MEASURING GENDER IN TRADE STATISTICS

- This is one of the four pilot studies conducted by the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in four African countries (Kenya, Zimbabwe, Senegal, and Cameroon).

- It purpose was to evaluate the use of UNCTAD's conceptual framework for measuring gender-in-trade statistics

- The objective of the pilot study in Kenya was to assess the statistical production in the country, focusing on the elements necessary for measuring gender in trade statistics using the UNCTAD model.

- The study utilised microdata linking (micro-linking) and sectoral approaches, which aim to use existing trade and non-trade data to analyse trade from a gender lens.

Micro-linking Approach

- The micro-linking approach involved collecting and analyzing enterprise-level trade and non-trade data, focusing on key trade characteristics, such as the value of imports and exports over time .

- Trade data was obtained from the KRA customs database and included a full enumeration of trade transactions for the period of 2018 to 2022.

- Non-trade data was obtained from the KRA's administrative tax data, which included sex-disaggregated variables on employment, wages, and ownership.

Micro-linking Approach cont..

Data collation on employment and wages

- Data on employment and wages is declared on monthly basis by employer through the PAYE Return filing; notably, the employee files annual return (Year of Income) to declare the employment income received.

- The data provided was from Employer Returns based (Monthly Payroll).This Returns Data includes taxable thresholds **'Employment Income Benefits-Basic salary & allowances'** to the employees forming (Total Income)

Data Micro-linking

Datasets Generation and Collation

-Export and Import Values Data (iCMS/Simba system-Customs)

-PAYE data sets (iTax system)-contains employees and total pay by gender

-Active Companies Registration Data (iTax system/BRS)-[this has firms' information ownership]

NB: Corporate PINs involved in imports and exports trade were combined and duplica removed to form the PINs base; thereafter, mapped with (iTax system data sets).

Database

All Exporter/Importers	PINs	Without PINs	% Linked with Tax data (iTax)
39,364	39,355	9	99.98%

❖ The (9) missing PINs had either imports/exports data but not Tax data.

❖ Taxpayer's Identity (PIN) was anonymized before sharing with KNBS [Data Protection Act-Kenya]

Sectoral Approach

- The study employed a sectoral approach to gain insights into exports from a gender perspective.

- The State Department of Trade identified six key value chains as significant for analysis from a gender perspective: tea, oils, leather, apparel, dairy, and horticulture.

- The study linked HS codes (Harmonized System codes) with corresponding ISIC (International Standard Industrial Classification) and KESIC (Kenya Standard Industrial Classification) codes to capture information on the domestic production of these commodities.

- Sex-disaggregated data from the enterprise survey collected by KNBS provided insights into employment and wage dynamics within each selected sector.

KENYA PILOT STUDY FINDINGS

- The findings from the study highlighted key aspects of gender disparities in trade in Kenya.

- Small-sized firms dominated external trade, with male-only ownership comprising **63%** of enterprises compared to female-only ownership of only **24%.**

- Male employees averaged about **65%** and female employees **35%** for the period under consideration, and men earned higher wages, resulting in an average gender pay gap ranging from **21%** to **27%.**

- The sectoral analysis further corroborated the findings of micro-linking analysis, showing higher male representation in selected export sectors, such as specialized design activities (male employees **66%,** female employees **34%**), tanning and dressing of leather (male employees **63%,** female employees **37%**), and processing of tea (male employees **61%,** female employees **39%**).
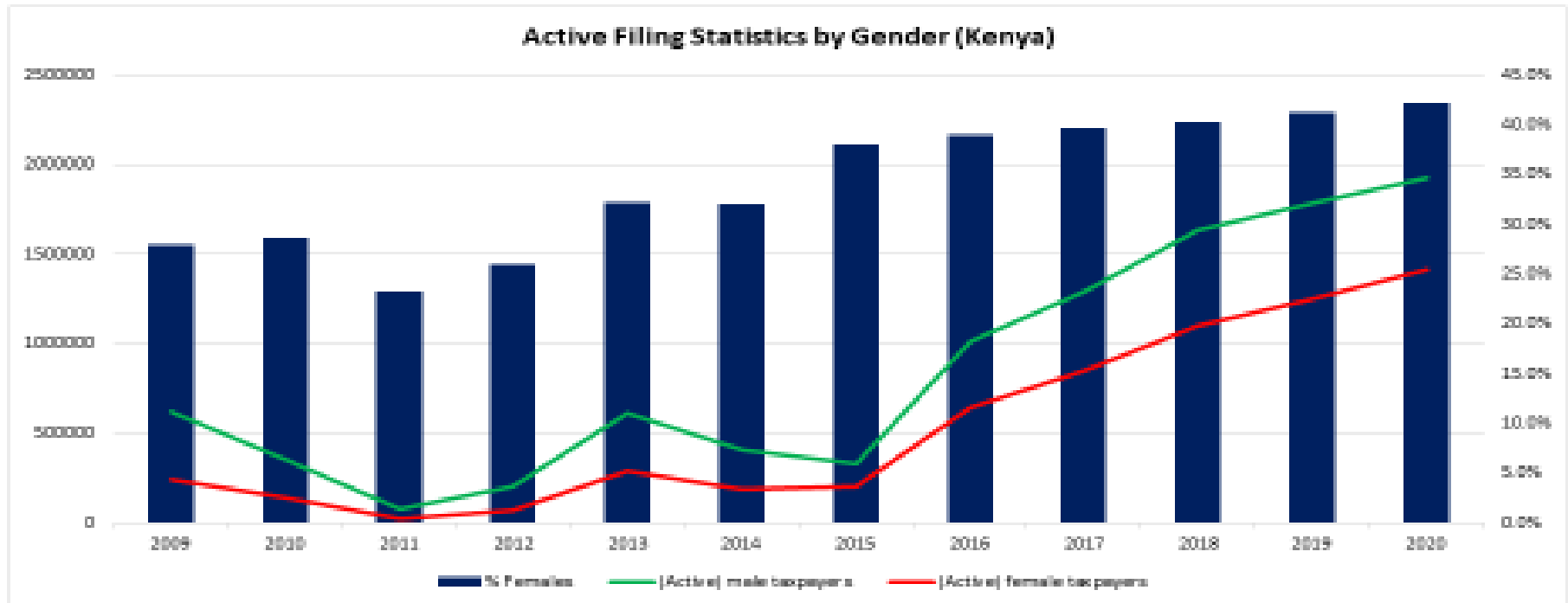
DATA GAPS IN KENYA

- The data gaps in Kenya include irregular data collection practices in informal cross border trade (ICBT) surveys, limited coverage, and the lack of sex-disaggregated variables in past surveys.

- The lack of a common identifier system between the KNBS and KRA hindered data integration, highlighting the need for a standardized personal identification number (PIN) system.

- Additionally, data sharing and confidentiality limitations between KRA and KNBS need improvement, along with strengthening the production of surveys on enterprises.

RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE KENYA PILOT STUDY

- Strengthening data collection on ICBT by increasing the frequency, extending the duration and scope to cover a broader range of border posts, and collecting sex-disaggregated data.

- There is also a need to establish a common identifier system to be shared between the KRA and KNBS to facilitate the micro-linking of data between the two agencies.

- Further, update the MOU between KRA and KNBS for enhanced data sharing and improved confidentiality; data shared should include company IDs and names.

- These should be complemented with enhanced capacity building and training for NSO, KRA, and State Department of Trade officers to enhance their skills and knowledge in sex-disaggregated data production, exchange, and use.

- Establish a continuous monitoring and evaluation framework to assess the effectiveness of data collection, sharing, and utilization between KNBS and KRA

EXAMPLES OF PROJECTS DEMONSTRATING THE IMPACT OF GENDER-INCLUSIVE TRADE AND BUSINESS DATA

Data Picture –Filing Gender Tax Statistics

Active Filing Statistics by Gender (Kenya)

Legend: % Females | [Active] male taxpayers | [Active] female taxpayers

❑ There was a significant decrease in the total filing numbers in the 2011-12 and 2012-13 years, due to a change in filing requirements made by the *Finance Act 2011*. Filing of returns for persons in receipt of employment income only was suspended for the 2012 year. This was subsequently reversed by the *Finance Act 2012* which reinstated the obligation for persons in receipt of employment income only to file returns for the 2014 year. Apart from this, there has been steady growth in both male and female active filers.

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STRATEGIES FOR PROMOTING DATA USE AND ENGAGEMENT

Promotion of Data Use

- ## Multichannel/level dissemination:

  - ➢ Use of a variety of platforms targeting various audiences - Launch, media talks on TV, FM radios (vernacular), targeted thematic audience.

  - ➢ Cascade – National, Subnational (counties) etc.

- ## Improved Data Access:

  - ➢ Access Costs waived. most data products are accessed free, minimal (token) charges only exist for very few products e.g. maps

  - ➢ Use of Information technology – all reports disseminated on website

  - ➢ Data availed user friendly format e.g. excel tables

Promotion of Data Use

- **User satisfaction surveys/assesements:** ... by ..

  (i) KNBS and

  (ii) contracted external organizations

- Data users' needs assessments

- Data Users' feedback to inform review of strategy review

- Engagement with Users

  ✓ Engage with Intra-Agency/Technical Working Committees (TWC) and partners regularly e.g. quarterly and ad hoc meetings

  ✓ Users' engagement policy – to include reviewed dissemination (a work in progress - being developed).

END