



THE GLOBAL GENDER AND ECONOMIC POLICY MANAGEMENT INITIATIVE

FOREWORD

The Global Gender and Economic Policy Management Initiative (GEPMI) is a comprehensive capacity development and policy advisory services programme that aims to accelerate achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by making economic policies and poverty reduction strategies deliver results equitably to women and men, girls and boys.

This programme was designed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), through regional partnerships, in order to respond to the urgent need to incorporate gender perspectives into national development frameworks.

In close collaboration with leading international and regional scholars, feminist economists and policy makers, this global programme was designed with three major interconnected components:

- (1) A three-week Short Course on Gender-Responsive Economic Policy Management: This short course aims to provide hands-on skills to middle-level government planning officials, parliamentary staff, civil society organizations (CSOs) and UNDP policy advisers. This Course consists of twelve modules addressing the most critical gender issues in all aspects of economic development (economic analysis, policy analysis, poverty reduction, statistics, employment, unpaid care work, macroeconomics, trade, taxation, medium term expenditure framework and budget).
- (2) GEPMI-Tailored Country level advisory services and capacity development workshops. GEPMI's short-course modules can also be used individually and tailored for immediate and specific capacity development and policy advisory support to meet a country's particular needs. A team of highly-qualified regional experts, whose quality is assured by UNDP, through regular training and continuous knowledge sharing, is available to provide these services on request. To access this support, please contact the UNDP Gender Team (gepmi@groups.undp.org).
- (3) A Master's of Arts in Gender-Aware Economics: A first in the world of its kind, aims to generate a new cadre of economists who are able to integrate gender equality as a parameter in economic analysis, policies and budgets.

Currently implemented in Africa (GEPMI-Africa) and Asia and the Pacific (GEPMI-Asia-Pacific), GEPMI will be expanding to other regions in the near future.

This booklet presents an overview of the three interconnected components of GEPMI-Africa and their implementing partners:

- 1) the three-week Short Course on Gender Responsive Economic Policy Management, delivered by the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (UN IDEP) in Dakar, Senegal, in partnership with UNDP.

- 2) GEPMI-Tailored Country level advisory services and capacity development workshops, implemented by UNDP.
- 3) the Pan-African Master's of Arts in Gender-Aware Economics, led by the Faculty of Economics and Management (FEMA) and the Department of Women and Gender Studies (DWGS) at Makerere University, Kampala, Uganda, in partnership with UNDP.

With less than five years left until the 2015 deadline, the Global Gender and Economic Policy Management Initiative brings a critical contribution to scaling up the efforts toward the achievement of all the MDGs. We are confident that this will bring great value to your work in this area.



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SHORT COURSE ON GENDER-RESPONSIVE ECONOMIC POLICY MANAGEMENT



WHY GENDER & ECONOMIC POLICY MANAGEMENT

Evidence shows that investing in gender equality —such as increasing women’s access to health care, employment and credit—can accelerate economic growth and reduce poverty and that persistent gender inequalities reduce prospects for economic growth. Yet attention to gender equality is still lacking in economic policy formulation and implementation.

The Gender and Economic Policy Management Initiative was created in response to this gap in economic policy formulation and implementation in Africa. The programme intends to accelerate achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), in particular MDG 3 on gender equality and women’s empowerment, by increasing the effectiveness of economic policies and poverty reduction strategies in Africa to make them deliver to poor women and men, girls and boys, more equitably.

MODE OF DELIVERY

A three-week short course: The twelve course modules, which have been validated by African scholars, policymakers, as well as UNDP advisors, were designed to run over a three-week period, to be offered annually in both English and French at the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (UN IDEP) in Dakar, Senegal. Candidates will be nominated by their governments, regional economic communities, institutions, organizations. Each applicant will be required to submit an essay, answering key questions related to motivation to participate in the course and prior experience working on gender responsive economic policy management. A selection committee will carefully review the applications and select 15 to 20 participants per intake. For more information, please see: www.unidep.org

GEPMI-Tailored Country level advisory services and capacity development workshops. GEPMI’s short-course modules can also be used individually and tailored for immediate and specific capacity development and policy advisory support to meet a country’s particular needs. We have developed a learning map (please see on Page 30) which covers the most critical areas of policy making processes and economic development issues. Governments interested in a specific capacity development or policy advisory service can contact the UNDP Gender Team (gepmi@groups.undp.org) for immediate support.

TARGET PARTICIPANTS

The course targets economic policy makers, development planners, researchers and particularly middle- and senior-level economic policy makers responsible for policy formulation and decision-making in their respective areas. The course will also admit competitive applications from officials of parliaments, regional economic communities (RECs), management level staff members of national, regional and international civil society organizations and other officials who want to increase their capacity to analyze and main-stream gender perspectives in economic policy formulation and management.

COURSE CONTENT

The three-week course on gender-responsive economic policy management aims at providing policy makers and development practitioners with the skills and knowledge needed to identify and address gender biases in the economic sectors; and effectively plan, implement, monitor and evaluate development policies, strategies, programmes and projects that are responsive to gender equality. The course will be delivered in English and French by the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (IDEP).

The course consists of one writing exercise that involves the drafting of individual or team papers and 12 standard modules:

- Gender and economics
- Gender-responsive policy analysis
- Unpaid care work
- Gender, data and indices
- Employment and labour markets
- Gender and poverty
- Gender and macroeconomics
- Gender and macroeconomic strategies in Africa, part I
- Gender and macroeconomic strategies in Africa, part II
- Gender and trade
- Gender and access to finance
- Public finance and gender-responsive budgeting

MODULE 1: GENDER AND ECONOMICS



To establish a common analytical foundation across the diversity of participant backgrounds, this first module aims to ensure that participants share similar understandings of basic economic and gender-equality concepts, how they interact with each other and how basic economic ideas can be approached through a gender lens. Among the participants in the course will be economic policy makers, planners and practitioners, with varying degrees of exposure to working on gender issues in economics. The course will also include gender specialists with varying degrees of exposure to working on economic issues from a gender perspective.

The module does not aim to ensure that everyone operates at the same level of sophistication, though a subsidiary aim is to encourage those with more sophisticated understandings of either economics or gender equality issues to express themselves to others simply and in jargon-free terms, especially when communicating with others less immersed in their knowledge areas. A further subsidiary aim is to encourage all participants to speak and engage with each other.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

At the conclusion of the module, participants will share a common understanding of:

1. Basic economic concepts.
2. Why basic economic concepts need to incorporate a gender dimension.
3. Basic gender concepts.

OUTLINE

- I. Basic economic concepts.
- II. Why gender matters for economics.
- III. Agreeing on basic gender concepts.

DURATION

One-and-a-half days.

MODULE 2: GENDER-RESPONSIVE POLICY ANALYSIS



Module 2 has three broad objectives. The first is to synthesize the separate insights that are acquired during the course, in relation to economics, gender relations, economic development strategies, sectoral issues and the development and implementation of public policies. The second is to review and systematize the insights of gender-aware policy analysis developed during the various components of the course. The third is to test participants' abilities to use their insights into gender-aware policy analysis to structure the development of gender-aware policy proposals. Starting from intensive group discussions at the beginning of Week 1, a gender-aware sectoral policy intervention for a particular country is framed and designed and an implementation strategy developed, drafted and documented, in the form of a group paper, during Week 2. The group paper is then refined into a policy brief during Week 3.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

At the conclusion of the module, participants will have:

1. Grasped a basic understanding of economic policy analysis.
2. Achieved a common competence in understanding why economic policy analysis must be gender-aware.
3. Undertaken a gender-aware policy analysis.

OUTLINE

- I. Economic policy analysis.
- II. Making economic policy analysis gender-aware.
- III. Sectoral gender-aware policy analysis.

DURATION

Initially, half a day; thereafter, for the duration of the course.

MODULE 3: UNPAID CARE WORK



This module exposes participants to the concept of unpaid care work first introduced in Module 1. It explores how unpaid care work can be measured and valued, and how it might be considered—or ignored—in policy making. A subsidiary aim of this module is to highlight common weaknesses and errors in how economic and social statistics are gathered and presented. Finally, the module suggests general guidelines for policy making regarding unpaid care work.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

At the conclusion of this module, participants will:

1. Recognize the importance of unpaid care work.
2. Understand the role that assumptions about care have for economic policy.
3. Be able to voice the general principles that should guide economic policy toward unpaid care work.

OUTLINE

- I. Understanding unpaid care work.
 - A. Challenging economic assumptions.
 - B. Recognizing the existence of unpaid care work.
 - C. Why is unpaid care work important?
 - D. Measuring unpaid care work.
 - E. Assigning a monetary value to unpaid care work.
- II. Considering unpaid care work in policy.
 - A. Community subsidization of government.
 - B. International examples of care-sensitive policies.
 - C. Policy guidelines toward unpaid care work.

DURATION

One day.

MODULE 4: GENDER, DATA AND INDICES



This module introduces participants to the use of data, statistics, indicators and indices in gender-aware economics and economic policy-making, highlighting that standard indices and indicators often fail to reflect gender issues because of the still widely used concept of the household head as a unit of economic analysis. The module also introduces participants to the most well-known international and African gender-related indices, as well as the Human Development Index on which one of them is based.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

At the conclusion of this module, participants will be able to:

1. Understand the meaning and sources of data, statistics, indicators and indices.
2. Critically consider the strengths and weaknesses of gender indices.

OUTLINE

- I. Data, statistics, indicators and indices.
 - A. What are data?
 - B. Where do data come from?
 - C. Issues in data collection.
- II. Indices and indicators developed by the United Nations.
 - A. Human Development Index (HDI).
 - B. Gender-related Development Index (GDI).
 - C. Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM).
 - D. African Gender and Development Index.
 - E. Millennium Development Goal indicators.
 - F. UN Development Assistance Framework indicators.

DURATION

Three-quarters of a day.

MODULE 5: EMPLOYMENT AND LABOUR MARKETS



Having introduced unpaid care work as a significant component of time and resource allocation in economic activity, this module introduces a gender analysis of employment and labour markets in an African context, including labour supply issues and the segmented structure of employment, to create a fuller picture of time and resource allocation. Definitions of informal employment are stressed, given its importance in most African countries. The module includes an employment mapping exercise and discusses employment policies from a gender perspective.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. To consolidate participants' understanding of the relation between unpaid care work, labour and employment.
2. To enable participants to recognize the gender aspects of labour-force participation decisions.
3. To facilitate participants' abilities to evaluate the diversity of Africa's employment structure.
4. To impart to participants a fuller understanding of specific policy issues facing women's employment in Africa.

OUTLINE

- I. What is employment? What is labour?
 - A. The SNA dividing line revisited.
 - B. Non-employment labour.
 - C. Two crucial institutions: labour markets and households.
- II. Labour supply.
 - A. Labour force participation decisions.
 - B. Education, skills and experience.
- III. The structure of employment in African countries.
 - A. Agricultural employment.
 - B. Formal and informal employment.
 - C. Employment status.
- IV. Women and employment in Africa.
 - A. Labour force segmentation.
 - B. Discrimination and earnings inequalities.

DURATION

One day.

MODULE 6: GENDER AND POVERTY



This module introduces definitions and measurements of poverty and explores how gender dynamics influence poverty as policy makers typically define it, stressing the importance of the household as a social institution. Participants will examine the gender dimensions of poverty and concepts such as the feminization of poverty. The module concludes with a brief discussion of the links between employment policy, gender relations and poverty.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. To enable participants to understand the definition and measurement of income and consumption poverty.
2. To ensure that participants recognize the relation between poverty processes and household structure.
3. To facilitate participants' abilities to unravel the gender dimensions of poverty dynamics.
4. To help participants address the policy implications of poverty processes within the context of gender dynamics.

OUTLINE

- I. Defining and measuring poverty.
 - A. Poverty: a complex idea.
 - B. Income and consumption poverty.
 - C. Relative poverty.
- II. Poverty and the structure of households.
- III. Gender and poverty.
 - A. The feminization of poverty.
 - B. Intra-household dynamics.
- IV. Poverty reduction and gender: issues and dynamics.
 - A. Economic growth and poverty reduction.
 - B. Employment and poverty.
 - C. Gender, employment and poverty.
 - D. Poverty reduction policy strategies and gender.

DURATION

One day.

MODULE 7: GENDER AND MACROECONOMICS



This module enables participants to establish a foundation in gender-aware macroeconomics. Macroeconomics is typically seen to be gender blind: It examines the economic environment in general, but it is rarely, if ever, gender neutral. A gender analysis of macroeconomics underscores both how gender relations permeate macroeconomic concepts and how macroeconomic indicators only measure a portion of total economic activity, with important consequences for unpaid care work, household well-being, and the accurate evaluation of macroeconomic policies. To help participants undertake a gender-aware investigation of macroeconomics, the module introduces and elaborates on some key aspects of macroeconomics, including social accounting frameworks, the circular flow of income and product, domestic absorption, the multiplier, the accelerator and two-gap analysis. At the end of the module, participants should be able to evaluate a series of macroeconomic concepts by their gender content.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

At the conclusion of this module, participants will:

1. Have gained an understanding of elementary macroeconomics.
2. Be able to voice a gender critique of contemporary macroeconomics.
3. Have the capacity to explain the key concepts and implications of gender-aware macroeconomics.

OUTLINE

- I. Basic macroeconomics.
 - A. Social accounting frameworks and the circular flow model.
 - B. Domestic absorption.
 - C. The multiplier and the accelerator.
 - D. A two-gap model.
- II. Gender-aware macroeconomics.
 - A. The role of unpaid care work in macroeconomic flows.
 - B. The role of gender in macroeconomic variables.
 - C. A gender-aware circular flow.
 - D. Gender-aware macrodynamics: thinking about policy.

DURATION

Three-quarters of a day.

MODULE 8: GENDER AND MACROECONOMIC STRATEGIES IN AFRICA, PART I



This module briefly reviews the evolution of development strategies in post-independence Africa using macroeconomic theory and builds an analysis of development strategies from a gender perspective. The module should help participants develop some of the skills needed to evaluate to what extent development strategies incorporate gender perspectives into their policy assessments and proposals. A subsidiary aim is to analyse the history of development strategies and policy through a gender lens.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

At the conclusion of this module, participants will be able to:

1. Locate state-led development and structural adjustment within the context of macroeconomic theory.
2. Understand the development of the analysis of gender within development theory.
3. Offer an analysis of state-led development and structural adjustment within the framework of gender-aware macroeconomics.

OUTLINE

- I. Overview of development strategies in post-independence Africa.
 - A. Reflections on development experiences in Africa.
 - B. The state-led approach to development.
 - C. The period of structural adjustment.
 - D. Gender and problems with structural adjustment.
- II. An overview of approaches to gender equality in development strategies.
 - A. The first generation: women in development.
 - B. A broader conceptualization: gender and development.
- III. Gender-aware macroeconomics and African national development strategies.

DURATION

One-quarter of a day.

MODULE 9: GENDER AND MACROECONOMIC STRATEGIES IN AFRICA: PART II



This module reviews contemporary macroeconomic development strategies in the context of globalization and the economic realities in Africa by critically evaluating poverty reduction strategy papers (PRSPs) from the gender-aware macroeconomics perspective developed in Module 7 on gender and macroeconomics. It uses this same framework to survey some of the key macroeconomic policies that have been established under contemporary African policy regimes. The module does not assess specific sectoral and subsectoral policy areas in detail, but rather introduces a gender approach to contemporary macroeconomic development policy in Africa more broadly.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

At the conclusion of this module, participants will be able to:

1. Understand contemporary macroeconomic development strategies in Africa.
2. Evaluate contemporary macroeconomic development strategies from a gender perspective.

OUTLINE

- I. Globalization.
- II. PRSPs.
- III. Gender and PRSPs.
- IV. Fiscal policy.
 - A. Gender relations and fiscal policy.
 - B. General fiscal policy issues: government spending and crowding out.
 - C. General fiscal policy issues: taxation.
 - D. Debt sustainability: external and domestic.
- V. Monetary policy in Africa: a gender equality approach.
 - A. The conduct of monetary policy in African countries.
 - B. What are the main tools of monetary policy in African countries?
 - C. Monetary policy in African countries.
 - D. Inflation dynamics and inflation targets: implications from a gender perspective.
- VI. Exchange rate policies: a few issues.
 - A. Types of exchange rate regimes in Africa.
 - B. Exchange rate issues in Africa.
 - C. The effect of exchange rates from a gender perspective.

DURATION

One day.

MODULE 10: GENDER AND TRADE



This module analyses gender and trade, focusing on linkages with development policies and welfare at the micro, meso, macro and international levels. It first examines some key concepts in trade theory from a gender perspective, demonstrating that trade, like macroeconomic policy, is gender blind, not gender neutral. Second, the module discusses the implications of introducing a gender perspective for understanding processes of trade and economic growth, examining gender value-chain analysis to understand the interaction of gender and trade. Third, the module critiques trade liberalization from a gender perspective, including case studies. This leads into a discussion of the gender dimensions and policy implications of major trade-related policies and agreements in Africa, including those of the World Trade Organization, economic partnership agreements, and bilateral and regional trade agreements.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

At the conclusion of this module, participants will be able to understand:

1. The linkages between gender, trade and other macroeconomic policies.
2. The two-way interactive relation between trade and gender relations.
3. How the two-way relation between trade and gender influences gender equality, trade and development outcomes.

OUTLINE

- I. The economics of gender equality and trade.
 - A. Comparative advantage.
 - B. Why gender equality matters for trade.
- II. Gender, trade and growth.
- III. Gender and value chains.
- IV. International trade, development and trade liberalization.
- V. Gender equality effects of trade liberalization.
 - A. Macroeconomic impacts.
 - B. Meso-economic impacts.
 - C. Microeconomic impacts.
 - D. Gender equality and international trade in development policies.
- VI. The multilateral trading system (MTS).
 - A. Trade liberalization and the institutions of the MTS.
 - B. Gender equality and the MTS.
 - C. Gender effects and implications of regional and bilateral trade agreements.

DURATION

One-and-a-half days.

MODULE 11: GENDER AND ACCESS TO FINANCE



This module provides a brief overview of the role of finance in development from a gender perspective, laying the conceptual foundations that then permit an examination of microfinance as one of the main strategic tools used in Africa to promote poverty reduction and gender equality. The module introduces the theoretical, institutional and policy frameworks for the financial sector in Africa, and then the idea and practice of microfinance in particular, highlighting the consensus and contestations around its potential to reduce poverty and empower women.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

At the conclusion of this module, participants will have:

1. Been enabled to understand the key aspects of the operation of the financial sector in Africa.
2. Developed a critical understanding of the relation between gender and finance.
3. Recognized the strengths and limitations of microfinance as a tool to improve women's access to financial services in Africa.

OUTLINE

- I. The financial economy.
 - A. Finance and economics.
 - B. Financial sector institutions and monetary policy.
 - C. Women's access to financial markets and services in Africa.
- II. Microfinance in the African context.
 - A. Conceptual framework.
 - B. Institutional and policy frameworks.
 - C. Approaches to microfinance.
- III. Gender, microfinance and economic empowerment.
 - A. Gender issues in microfinance.
 - B. The debate on microfinance and women's economic empowerment.
 - C. Potential impacts of the financial crisis on microfinance from a gender perspective.

DURATION

One day.

MODULE 12: PUBLIC FINANCE AND GENDER-RESPONSIVE BUDGETING



This module is intended to explain the broad scope of what gender-responsive budgeting (GRB) can entail. This will include an attempt to highlight ‘incorrect’ or inadvisable interpretations of gender-responsive budgeting. The module will explore how GRB interacts with public finance reforms and, in particular, the introduction of performance-oriented, programme-based budgeting. The module will include practical work developing basic gender budget statements in an effort to illustrate that this type of work is relatively simple. It will also explore the experiences in gender-responsive budgeting of a number of African countries. In doing so, it will attempt to give a sense of the wide scope of work that can be done under the GRB ‘umbrella’. Considerable time will be given to group work and discussion of what might be done in participants own countries.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

At the conclusion of this module, participants will:

1. Have been enabled to comprehensively understand the principles and processes of gender-responsive budgeting.
2. Have been enabled to critically evaluate the principles and processes of gender budget statements.

OUTLINE

- I. What is gender-responsive budgeting?
 - A. Concepts, principles, purposes and frameworks.
 - B. GRB and performance-based budgeting.
 - C. Country examples.
 - D. Non-governmental issue-focused GRB work.
- II. Gender budget statements.
 - A. Call circulars and gender budget statements.
 - B. Developing gender budget statements.

DURATION

One-and-a-half days.

GEPMI'S CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT AND POLICY ADVISORY SERVICES MAP



Tailored Country Courses	Course Modules	Duration
Stage 1: Policy Analysis		
National Statistics and Accounts Human Development and Pro-Poor Policy Analysis, for example: – Participatory Poverty Assessment (PPA) – National Human Development Report (NHDR)	Foundation:	2 1/2 days
	Intermediate:	4 days
	Advanced:	5 days
Stage 2: Policy Formulation & Implementation		
MDG based Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) / MDG Aligned Development Plan	Intermediate:	4 days
	Advanced:	5 days
Macro-Economic Policy Framework	Intermediate:	
Labour and Employment Policies	Foundation:	2 1/2 days
	Intermediate:	4 days
	Advanced:	5 days
National Trade Policies, National Export Promotion Policies	Intermediate:	4 days
	Advanced:	5 days
Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF)	Intermediate:	4 days
Public Expenditure Review (PER)	Intermediate:	4 days
Public Finance Policy, Aid Coordination	Intermediate:	4 days
Stage 3: Monitoring and Evaluation of Public Policy		
National MDG Report	Intermediate:	4 days
MDG based PRSP Report	Intermediate:	4 days
	Advanced:	5 days

Short Course Modules			
	Gender and economics		Gender and macroeconomics
	Gender-responsive policy analysis		Gender and macroeconomic development strategies in Africa part I
	Unpaid care work		Gender and macroeconomic development strategies in Africa part II
	Gender, data and indices		Gender and trade
	Employment and labour markets		Gender and access to finance
	Gender and poverty		Public finance and gender-responsive budgeting

Additional country courses can be tailored upon request. Please contact UNDP Gender Team at (gepmi@groups.undp.org) for more information.

MASTER OF ARTS IN GENDER-AWARE ECONOMICS



WHY GENDER-AWARE ECONOMICS?

Evidence shows that investing in gender equality—such as increasing women’s access to health care, employment and credit—can accelerate economic growth and reduce poverty and that persistent gender inequalities reduce prospects for economic growth. Yet, attention to gender equality is still lacking in economic policy formulation and implementation.

The Gender and Economic Policy Management Initiative Africa was created in response to this gap in Africa. The programme intends to accelerate achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), in particular MDG 3 on gender equality and women’s empowerment, by increasing the effectiveness of economic policies and poverty reduction strategies in Africa to make them deliver to poor women and men, girls and boys, more equitably.

The Master of Arts in Gender-Aware Economics is open to students from all over Africa.

OBJECTIVES AND EXPECTED SKILLS UPON COMPLETION

The Master of Arts in Gender-Aware Economics, the first of its kind in Africa, is an intensive one year programme starting in August 2010.

The programme will provide the future generation of African policy-makers and planners with the knowledge and tools they need to apply gender equality as a key parameter in economic policy making, analysis, planning, budgeting and implementation.

It is expected that the students will acquire conceptual understanding of gender issues in economic analysis and policy making and knowledge and expertise to mainstream gender perspectives in development policy formulation and planning at national and inter-national level.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROGRAMME

The programme will be managed and administered by the Faculty of Economics and Management (FEMA) and run in collaboration with the Department of Women and Gender Studies (DWGS), Makerere University.

The programme will also benefit from visiting lecturers and professors as well as practitioners from the public and the private sectors to serve as guest speakers and resource persons for selected modules.

The 12-month course of study will be held in three sessions, the first two focusing on core courses and the last concentrating on electives. At the programme end, students will be required to submit a research paper on economic policy issue from a gender perspective.

ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS

Admission to the Master of Arts in Gender-Aware Economics programme is based on academic performance and professional experience.

- A first degree in Economics, Commerce, Statistics or equivalent from a recognized university, with a minimum of lower second class honours.
- Preference will be given to applicants who are in a relevant position in a government, para-statal or non-governmental organization and who are committed to a career in gender-responsive economic policy management.
- Applicants are required to provide a one-page statement of interest/motivation into the programme.

The Master of Arts in Gender-Aware Economics programme includes:

REQUIRED COURSES

- Applied Econometrics
- Foundations for Gender-Aware Economics
- Gender-Aware Macroeconomics
- Gender-Aware Microeconomics
- Gender-Aware Research Methodology
- Macroeconomics for Policy Management
- Microeconomics for Policy Management
- Policy Analysis and Management

ELECTIVE COURSES

- Gender Analysis of Development Finance
- Gender Analysis of International Trade and Investment
- Gender-Aware Macroeconomic Modeling
- Gender-Aware Agricultural Economics
- Health Economics
- Public Sector Economics
- Resource and Environmental Economics

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