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Q1

Respondent (Donor country or headquarters location in the case of Organizations)

OTHER (please specify):

Asian Development Bank

Q2

About you

Name

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Position

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Page 7: SECTION 1: AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES (YOUR GOVERNMENT'S AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES)

Q3

Does your Aid-for-Trade or development strategy, policy or plan include trade priorities (i.e., Aid-for-Trade priorities)?

Yes,

Additional information on the trade (or Aid-for-Trade priorities) included in your Aid-for-Trade or development strategy, policy or plan (or other trade-related policy document):

ADB's A4T agenda is included in both its corporate strategies and its support for countries' and subregional programs' strategies. ADB's Strategy 2030 (adopted in 2018) includes RCI as a corporate strategic operational priority. In September 2019, ADB adopted an RCI operational plan for 2019–2024 to support the implementation of Strategy 2030 (<https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/institutional-document/495981/strategy-2030-op7-regional-cooperation-integration.pdf>). The operational plan has three main pillars: greater and better connectivity, expanded global and regional trade and investment opportunities, and increased and diversified regional public goods. The priorities relevant to AfT include: transport and ICT connectivity; measures to improve the efficiency and/or productivity of cross-border connectivity, develop existing and/or new cross-border economic corridors, or improve execution of provisions in existing or new trade or investment agreements; and support for regional or subregional mechanisms to enhance coordination and cooperation among developing member countries (DMCs) in energy, transport, multisector economic corridors or ICT connectivity. The 2020-2022 strategy, articulated prior to the COVID 19 pandemic, focuses on the development of digital solutions to promote trade and sustainability. ADB's Trade and Supply Chain Finance Program (TSCFP) also set priorities to support (i) finance of export and import across ADB member countries; (ii) innovation in Digital Trade; (iii) promotion of Gender Initiatives in developing member countries banks; (iv) promotion of ESG standards across trade finance industry; and (v) anti-money laundering (AML) standards and initiatives. In addition, under the CAREC Program, ADB is supporting the implementation of the CAREC Integrated Trade Agenda (CITA) 2030 (<https://www.adb.org/documents/carec-trade-agenda-2030-action-plan-2018-2020>). The CITA 2030 aims to assist CAREC members to integrate further into the global economy. It seeks to enhance the growth potential of CAREC members and improve the living standards of its people. CITA 2030 comprises three pillars: (i) Trade expansion from increased market access; (ii) Greater diversification; and (iii) Stronger institutions for trade.

Q4

If yes, please highlight what these Aid-for-Trade priorities are: Below are listed the most common priority areas grouped according to broad Aid-for-Trade categories. Please rank the top priority areas among the ones listed below (1 being the most important).

Additional information and weblink(s) to the relevant strategy(ies), polic(ies) or plan(s) in which your Aid-for-Trade priorities are included.

Priorities cannot be singled out. Please see below our ranking: Adjustment costs 2 Building productive capacity 2 Connecting to value chains. 1 E-commerce 1 Environmentally sustainable (or green) growth, including circular economy 2 Export diversification 3 Environmentally sustainable (or green) growth, including circular economy 1 International competitiveness 2 MSMEs growth and development 1 Network and/or transport infrastructure of a cross border nature 1 Regional integration 1 Services development 2 Trade facilitation 1 Trade finance access 1 Trade policy analysis, negotiations and implementation 2 Transport infrastructure (airport, roads, rail, port) 1 Women's economic empowerment (please specify in the box below: rural women, women-owned businesses, women-led businesses, female workers, etc.) 1 WTO accession 3 Youth economic empowerment 3 ADB's Strategy 2030 (adopted in 2018) includes RCI as a corporate strategic operational priority. In September 2019, ADB adopted an RCI operational plan for 2019–2024 to support the implementation of Strategy 2030. The operational plan has three main pillars: greater and better connectivity, expanded global and regional trade and investment opportunities, and increased and diversified regional public goods

<https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/institutional-document/495981/strategy-2030-op7-regional-cooperation-integration.pdf> (SDTC-RCI) In January 2022, ADB published a Guidance Note on Fostering Regional Cooperation and Integration for Recovery and Resilience. The publication identifies opportunities for RCI to complement national efforts in fostering an inclusive, sustainable, and resilient recovery. Section 2 of the Guidance Note provides an overview of RCI responses to the COVID-19 emergency.

<https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/publication/764176/regional-cooperation-integration-recovery-resilience.pdf> (SDTC-RCI) ADB is also preparing Guidance Notes that are specifically focused on trade facilitation, namely: (i) Guidance Note on Facilitating Trade of Vaccines and Essential Medical Supplies; (ii) Guidance Note on National Single Windows. Other publications that are being prepared include a Compendium of Technical Notes on Trade Facilitation and an SME Tool Kit. These knowledge products are slated for publication in 2022. (SDTC-RCI) Under the CAREC program, CITA 2030 is implemented through a phased and pragmatic approach taking into consideration the capacities and varying levels of progress among the countries. A 3-year rolling strategic action plan (RSAP) translates CITA into practical and implementable periodic phases, while being reviewed annually to maintain its relevance.

RSAP serves as a platform to build a pipeline of projects, mobilize funds, and coordinate seamlessly with countries and development partners for CITA implementation. The RSAP contains priority investment projects, policy dialogue and cooperation, and knowledge products and services.

https://www.carecprogram.org/uploads/CITA-2030-RSAP-2021-2023_EN.pdf (EAPF)

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Q5

Have your Aid-for-Trade priorities changed since 2019?

Yes,

Additional information: please specify which of the priorities you selected are new and provide further information. (Please provide weblinks as applicable).: The Guidance Note on Fostering Regional Cooperation and Integration for Recovery and Resilience provides some perspectives on how the three OP7 pillars can be made more responsive to the evolving circumstances of economic recovery amid the repercussions of the COVID-19 pandemic. It advocates for a wider, deeper, and more open RCI. It identifies RCI opportunities in key emerging themes that underpin the goals of inclusive, sustainable, and resilient recovery. The Guidance Note advocates for an expansion to new and emerging areas such as high-quality regional connectivity that is resilient and contributes to a net zero transition, including railways and ports, and clean energy trade infrastructure; and trade facilitation and trade finance to help make supply chains more resilient; trade in ICT-enabled services, digitalization, and e-commerce; and environmental sustainability (or green) growth, among others. <https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/publication/764176/regional-cooperation-integration-recovery-resilience.pdf> While digitalization is still a key area of interest, the sustainability of both trade and transport have become increasingly central to ADB's project development and TA outcomes. During the COVID crisis further efforts have been expanded towards additional initiatives, including the mapping of COVID 19 supply chains.

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Q6

If yes, please identify the top drivers of change in your Aid-for-Trade priorities from the list below: (Please select no more than 5 options from the areas listed below).

2030 Sustainable Development Goals,

Environmental sustainability (or green) growth, including circular economy

,

Economic and trade impact of COVID-19 pandemic,

E-commerce development (and digital transformation)

,

New regional development or integration strategy, policy or plan

,

Additional information on the top 5 drivers of change in your Aid-for-Trade priorities since 2019, including in relation to the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on your economy.:

Please see previous responses related to the Guidance Note on Fostering RCI for Recovery and Resilience. (SDTC-RCI)

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Q7

Has Aid for Trade become a more or less important part of your development policy since 2019?

More,

Additional information on the reasons why Aid for Trade may have become more, less, or remained equally important than in the past.:

Circularity and sustainability directly impact trade and the nature of trade. The reduction of unnecessary shipments is key to reducing the impacts of current consumption patterns. (SDTC-ENV) ADB support for trade facilitation has increased with growing interest from DMCs and subregional programs. In the case of CAREC, although there was delay in implementation of in-person activities (capacity-building or policy dialogue) or investment projects (construction delays due to supply chain issues), the 11 member countries have expressed the need to continue the momentum in CAREC trade work, deepen regional cooperation, and revitalize globalization for post pandemic sustainable recovery. The cross-sectoral linkages of trade, especially on cross-border movement of goods and people, have been underscored more than ever. (SDTC-RCI, EAPF) In 2022, ADB plans to establish a Trade Facilitation (TF) Resource Center that will coordinate knowledge work on operationally-relevant trade facilitation areas, i.e., technical notes, guidance notes, toolkits; develop a knowledge portal of ADB supported TF programs and a database of TF experts; and organize knowledge events and capacity building programs, including in collaboration with the World Customs Organization. (SDTC-RCI)

Q8

Have these changes been reflected in your dialogue with development partners?

Yes,

Additional information on how changes in your Aid-for-Trade priorities may have been reflected in your dialogue with development partners.:

Additional information on how changes in your Aid-for-Trade priorities may have been reflected in your dialogue with development partners. Increasing domestic recycling and substitution practices while actively discouraging unidirectional trade of polluting and other imports which ultimately create wastes that are difficult to manage sustainably.

Q9

Do you have a specific development or aid strategy, policy or plan for economic recovery post COVID-19 pandemic?

Yes,

Additional information on your development or aid strategy, policy or plan for economic recovery post COVID-19 pandemic. (Please provide weblinks as applicable):

ADB set up special facilities to provide resources that its DMCs could tap to support national and regional initiatives. On 13 April 2020, ADB established the COVID-19 Pandemic Response Option as part of ADB's \$20 billion expanded assistance for DMCs' pandemic response. <https://www.adb.org/what-we-do/covid19-coronavirus> (SDTC-RCI) ADB is committed to green recovery from the pandemic with the associated development of sustainable and resilient supply chains for critical goods (SDTC-ENV). ADB supported subregional initiatives to ensure the smooth flow of essential goods and services; strengthen infection surveillance, prevention, and control; and reduce disruptions to trade, investment, and mobility of people. Subregional platforms were used to conduct dialogue not only on control and mitigation measures but also on macro policies for economic recovery and the pandemic's impact on the poor and the vulnerable, women, migrant workers, and MSMEs. The GMS mobilized quick-disbursing funds to procure essential supplies and equipment at the onset of the pandemic. The GMS COVID-19 Response and Recovery Plan 2021–2023 was set in place. CAREC established a health working group to implement the CAREC Health Strategy 2030 to promote health cooperation in strengthening national health systems; reinforce regional health security; and improve access to health services for migrants, mobile populations, and border communities. SASEC customs officials agreed to institute special regimes for sensitive and/or critical goods to keep borders open during the pandemic and develop an action plan for resiliency and preparedness to cope with emergencies. The Pacific Humanitarian Pathway on COVID-19 was established to expedite responses to humanitarian and health crises across the subregion⁴ and is sustaining trade-related economic activities of MSMEs while ensuring gender equality. (SDTC-RCI) After helping its developing member countries address the urgent health crisis posed by COVID-19, ADB's priority now is to help them transition toward a green, resilient, and inclusive recovery. Recently approved ADB's country operations strategies and plans include supporting sustainable post-pandemic recovery.

<https://www.adb.org/what-we-do/covid19-coronavirus> (SDTC-RCI) The Guidance Note on Fostering Regional Cooperation and Integration for Recovery and Resilience provides some perspectives on how RCI can be made more responsive to recovery. It advocates for an expansion to new and emerging areas such as trade in ICT-enabled services, digitalization, and e-commerce, and environmental sustainability (or green) growth, among

others.

<https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/publication/764176/regional-cooperation-integration-recovery-resilience.pdf> (SDTC-RCI) The Trade and Supply Chain Finance Program keeps supporting development member banks in their activities to ensure local economies can still access the benefit of trade.

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Q10

If yes, please indicate whether your strategy, policy or plan for economic recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic addresses any of the following areas: (You may tick more than one box).

Agricultural sector, food production and supply chain support

,

Digital connectivity and transformation,

E-commerce,

Environmentally sustainable (or green) growth, including circular economy

,

MSME support,

Preparedness, recovery and resilience,

Trade facilitation,

Trade finance,

Trade policy modernization and upgrading,

Additional information on your strategy, policy or plan for economic recovery post COVID-19 pandemic.:

Please refer to the Guidance Note on Fostering Regional Cooperation and Integration for Recovery and Resilience. <https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/publication/764176/regional-cooperation-integration-recovery-resilience.pdf> The GMS COVID-19 Response and Recovery Plan 2021–2023 has three pillars: (i) promoting regional health security through the One Health approach; (ii) protecting the poor and vulnerable in border areas through job creation and safe and orderly movement of labor; and (iii) ensuring that borders remain open to facilitate transport and trade, rebuild agriculture, and generate safe and seamless tourism opportunities.

<https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/institutional-document/734036/gms-covid-19-response-recovery-plan-2021-2023.pdf> ADB is currently conducting a scoping study on GMS trade and investment cooperation.

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Q11

Please provide names, titles, references or weblinks to policy documents relevant to your Aid-for-Trade activities and action.

Regional Cooperation and Integration:

RCI operational plan for 2019–2024 (<https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/institutional-document/495981/strategy-2030-op7-regional-cooperation-integration.pdf>)

Guidance Note on Fostering Regional Cooperation and Integration for Recovery and Resilience.

(<https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/publication/764176/regional-cooperation-integration-recovery-resilience.pdf>)

Regional: Subproject 2: Aid for Trade for Inclusive Growth, 2020-2022 (<https://www.adb.org/projects/52189-003/main#project-pds>) (SDTC-ENV)

ADB TSCFP:

<https://www.adb.org/what-we-do/trade-supply-chain-finance-program/main>

Central and West Asia/CAREC:

CAREC Integrated Trade Agenda 2030 (<https://www.adb.org/documents/carec-trade-agenda-2030-action-plan-2018-2020>)

Rolling strategic action plan 2021-2023 (https://www.carecprogram.org/uploads/CITA-2030-RSAP-2021-2023_EN.pdf)

Southeast Asia/GMS: (SDTC-RCI, SERC)

Greater Mekong Subregion Economic Cooperation Program Strategic Framework 2012–2022

(<https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/institutional-document/33422/files/gms-ec-framework-2012-2022.pdf>)

GMS COVID-19 Response and Recovery Plan 2021–2023 (<https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/institutional-document/734036/gms-covid-19-response-recovery-plan-2021-2023.pdf>)

Indonesia: Competitiveness, Industrial Modernization, and Trade Acceleration Program, Subprogram 1

(<https://www.adb.org/projects/53211-001/main>)

Timor-Leste: Capacity for Multilateral and Regional Economic Integration (<https://www.adb.org/projects/54143-001/main>)

Regional: "Early Harvest" Implementation of the Cross-Border Transport and Trade Facilitation in the Greater Mekong Subregion (<https://www.adb.org/projects/53411-001/main>)

Regional: Enhancing Trade Facilitation in Southeast Asia (<https://www.adb.org/projects/54205-001/main>)

Q12

Is the environmental dimension of sustainable development reflected in your development or aid policy document(s), plan(s) or strategy(ies)?

Yes,

Additional information on how sustainable development is reflected in your development or aid policy document(s), plan(s) or strategy(ies). (Please provide weblinks as applicable):

Strategy 2030 and Operational Priority 3: Tackling Climate Change, Building Climate and Disaster Resilience, and Enhancing Environmental Sustainability both centralize environmental sustainability in all aspects of ADB's projects and activities. Key responses identified in Strategy 2030 Operational Priority 3 include (i) scaling up support to address climate change, disaster risks, and environmental degradation; (ii) accelerating low GHG emission development; (iii) ensuring a comprehensive approach to build climate and disaster resilience; (iv) ensuring environmental sustainability; and (v) increasing focus on the water–food–energy nexus.

<https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/institutional-document/495961/strategy-2030-op3-climate-change-resilience-sustainability.pdf> TSCFP: As part of the sustainability initiatives, ADB Trade and Supply Chain Finance Program ensures the alignment with global environmental standards and helps the promotion of this standards among the partner banks in the program. Environmental dimensions are also incorporated in the following institutional and partnership frameworks: RCI operational plan for 2019–2024

(<https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/institutional-document/495981/strategy-2030-op7-regional-cooperation-integration.pdf>) (SDTC-RCI) Guidance Note on Fostering Regional Cooperation and Integration for Recovery and Resilience

(<https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/publication/764176/regional-cooperation-integration-recovery-resilience.pdf>)

(SDTC-RCI) The Greater Mekong Subregion Economic Cooperation Program Strategic Framework 2012–2022

(<https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/institutional-document/33422/files/gms-ec-framework-2012-2022.pdf>)

(SDTC-RCI) ADB' country partnership strategy for Mongolia:

<https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/institutional-document/753311/mon-cps-2021-2024.pdf> (EAPF) ADB's country partnership strategy for the PRC:

<https://www.adb.org/documents/peoples-republic-china-country-partnership-strategy-2021-2025> (EAPF)

Q13

If yes, please indicate in which of your strategy(ies), policy(ies) or plan(s) sustainable development is reflected:(You may tick more than one box).

Export development strategy, policy or plan,

Environmentally sustainable economy strategy (or green growth), policy or plan

,

Sustainable trade strategy, policy or plan,

Strategy, policy or plan for circular economy/sustainable consumption and production patterns

,

Strategy, policy or plan for COVID-19 recovery,

Other (please specify),

Additional information on the strategy(ies), policy(ies) or plan(s) in which sustainable development is reflected.:

Other: in all trade related program documents (SERC); in ADB's RCI Operational Plan (SDTC-RCI) Operational Priority 3: Tackling Climate Change, Building Climate and Disaster Resilience, and Enhancing Environmental Sustainability

<https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/institutional-document/495961/strategy-2030-op3-climate-change-resilience-sustainability.pdf> (SDTC-ENV) RCI operational plan for 2019–2024

(<https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/institutional-document/495981/strategy-2030-op7-regional-cooperation-integration.pdf>) (SDTC-RCI)

Q14

Does your Aid-for-Trade or development strategy, policy or plan explicitly target any of the following environment-specific goals? (You may tick more than one box).

Affordable and Clean Energy (SDG 7),

Sustainable Production and Consumption (SDG 12),

Climate Action (SDG 13),

Life Below Water (SDG 14),

Life on Land (SDG 15),

Other (please specify),

Additional information on the environment-specific goals and approaches such as financing, sharing of know-how, technology transfer (including sharing of know-how), promotion of value chain integration targeted by your Aid-for-Trade or development strategy, policy or plan.:

Other: climate change contribution in program documents. Additional information on the environment-specific goals and approaches such as financing, sharing of know-how, technology transfer (including sharing of know-how), promotion of value chain integration targeted by your Aid-for-Trade or development strategy, policy or plan. Climate change mitigation, ocean health, and disaster resilience achieved through sustainable and nature-based solutions are central to ABD project development. Operational Priority 3: Tackling Climate Change, Building Climate and Disaster Resilience, and Enhancing Environmental Sustainability both centralize environmental sustainability in all aspects of ADB's projects and activities. Key responses identified in Strategy 2030 operational priority 3 include (i) scaling up support to address climate change, disaster risks, and environmental degradation; (ii) accelerating low GHG emission development; (iii) ensuring a comprehensive approach to build climate and disaster resilience; (iv) ensuring environmental sustainability; and (v) increasing focus on the water–food–energy nexus. (SDTC-ENV) The RCI operational plan for 2019–2024 includes support for (i) renewable energy and sustainable transport (ii) measures to improve shared capacity of DMCs to mitigate or adapt to climate change; and (iii) measures to expand cross-border environmental protection and sustainable management of shared natural resources. (SDTC-RCI)

Q15

Does your sustainable development strategy, policy, or plan include trade objectives?

Yes,

Additional information on the trade objectives found in your Aid-for-Trade or development strategy policy, or plan that includes sustainable development. (Please provide weblinks as applicable).:

Trade and Supply Chain Finance Program at ADB promotes the inclusion of sustainable elements in the international trade supported In the Mongolia Country Partnership Strategy: ADB will focus on three strategic priorities: (i) fostering inclusive social development and economic opportunity, (ii) climate-resilient infrastructure to drive competitiveness and diversification, and (iii) resilience for sustainable, green, and climate-conscious development. <https://www.adb.org/documents/mongolia-country-partnership-strategy-2021-2024>

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Q16

If yes, do the trade objectives address the environmental dimension of sustainable development?

Yes,

Additional information on how the environmental dimension of sustainable development is reflected in your development policy document(s), plan(s) or strategy(ies). (Please provide weblinks as applicable).:

Trade and Supply Chain Finance Program at ADB promotes the inclusion of sustainable elements (including environmental elements) in the international trade supported.

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Q17

As a donor, do you have coordination or dialogues with developing countries' national committees, ministries of trade and agencies on sustainable development?

Yes,

Additional information on how the Ministry of Trade is represented in your coordination or dialogue held with developing countries' national committee committees, ministries of trade and agencies on sustainable development.:

At the country level, there is some limited participation with primary contacts being Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Fisheries etc. Subregional programs have more formal mechanisms for coordinating with concerned agencies. For instance, under the GMS regional environmental cooperation is overseen by the Working Group on Environment (WGE), which consists of one nominated senior government official from the environment ministries of member countries. The WGE meets formally twice a year <http://gms-eoc.org/working-group-on-environment> Under the CAREC program, the Regional Trade Group (RTG) is comprised of appointed representative from CAREC member countries, which involve relevant agencies (e.g., trade, economy commerce, foreign affairs) and focal point contacts for future topical issues discussion. See list: <https://trade.carecprogram.org/directory/> The RTG is the lead consultative and coordinating body with full operational authority over CAREC work on trade, working closely with CAREC's Customs Cooperation Committee and Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Regional Working Group. https://www.carecprogram.org/?page_id=13249

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Q18

If yes, do these dialogues address the environmental dimension of sustainable development?

Yes,

Additional information on how the committee, ministries of trade or agencies addresses the environmental dimension of sustainable development.:

Measures include policy development, capacity building and development, knowledge work, and improvements to enabling environments

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Q19

Please identify the economic sector(s) in your developing and least-developed partner countries that would gain the most in terms of economic and export diversification as a result of the move to sustainable development? (You may tick more than 1 box).

Agriculture,

Fisheries,

Forestry,

Services

Q20

Please identify the economic sectors that may face the biggest challenge from the move to sustainable development. (You may tick more than 1 box).

Mining,

Other (please specify),

Additional information on the economic sectors that may face the biggest challenge from the move to sustainable development.:

Waste management and recycling industry

Q21

In your view, what challenges constitute the main obstacles to the transition towards sustainable development in developing and least-developed partner countries?(You may tick more than 1 box).

Access to finance,

Business climate,

Dependence on a narrow basket of goods and services

,

Domestic political challenges (e.g., security and stability)

,

Economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic,

Existing energy and power generation infrastructure,

High concentration of economic activity in the informal sector

,

High trade costs,

Lack of political will,

Limited economic and export diversification,

Social pressures (poverty, population growth),

Lack of technology and innovation enabling environment

,

Lack of technology transfer (including know-how)

Q22

Please highlight the main challenges that Aid for Trade should address to support a transition to sustainable development? (You may tick more than 1 box)

- Access to finance,**
- Business climate,**
- Dependence on a narrow basket of goods and services**
- ,
- Developing countries' political challenges (e.g., security and stability)**
- ,
- Lack of political will,**
- Limited economic and export diversification,**
- Slow, expensive or insufficient digital connectivity,**
- Social pressures (poverty, population growth),**
- Lack of technology and innovation enabling environment**
- ,
- Lack of technology transfer (including sharing of know-how)**

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Q23

Do your Aid-for-Trade or development strategies include a circular economy strategy, policy, plan or objectives?

Yes,
Additional information on your circular economy strategy, policy, plan. (Please provide weblinks as applicable).:
ADB is developing a circular economy framework to support investment and technical assistance activities. ADB TSCFP supports Trade links to circulate economy and aims to the further growing of such economy in the future. Circular economy is incorporated in some country partnership strategies. See for example, ADB's country partnership strategy for the PRC:
<https://www.adb.org/documents/peoples-republic-china-country-partnership-strategy-2021-2025> (EAPF)

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Q24

If yes, which economic sectors does the circular economy strategy, policy, plan or objectives cover?(You may tick more than 1 box).

Agriculture,**Fisheries,****Forestry,****Mining,****Industry,****Services,**

Additional information on the economic sectors covered by the circular economy strategy, policy, or plan. (Please provide weblinks as applicable).:

Additional information on the economic sectors covered by the circular economy strategy, policy, or plan. (Please provide weblinks as applicable). "Plastik Sulit":

Accelerating Circular Economy for Difficult Plastics in Indonesia (GEF ID 10546) <https://www.thegef.org/projects-operations/projects/10546> Promoting Resource Efficiency and Circularity to Reduce Plastic Pollution for Asia and the Pacific (GEF ID 10628)

<https://www.thegef.org/projects-operations/projects/10628> Innovating Eco-Compensation Mechanisms in Yangtze River Basin (GEF ID 10711)

<https://www.thegef.org/projects-operations/projects/10711>

Q25

If yes, does the circular economy strategy, policy, plan or objectives include trade goals?

No

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Q26

Is digital connectivity reflected as a priority in your sustainable development strategy, policy, or plan?

Yes**Q27**

Do you have an Aid-for-Trade strategy, policy or plan for digital connectivity (including digital economy, e-commerce, etc.)?

Yes,

Additional information on your Aid-for-Trade policy documents for digital connectivity. (Please include weblinks of the source used).:

Under the CAREC program, a new strategy was endorsed at the CAREC Ministerial Conference:

<https://www.carecprogram.org/?event=20th-carec-ministerial-conference> (EAPF) The Trade and Supply Chain Finance Program, in partnership with the International Chamber of Commerce, is engaged in a series of efforts to advocate for the domestic adoption of The Model Law on Electronic Transferable Records (MLETR), developed by the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law

Q28

In which sectors could digital connectivity best support the transition to sustainable development?(You may tick more than 1 box).

Agriculture,**Fisheries,****Industry,****Services****Q29**

Please identify which issues where digital connectivity would offer most promise in the move to sustainable development?(You may tick more than one box).

E-commerce,**E-government,****E-learning,****E-logistics,****Smart energy grids,****Transport information systems,****Other (please specify),**

Additional information on the issues where digital connectivity that would offer most promise in the move to sustainable development.:

Green manufacturing or global value chains (SDTC-RCI)
Digital traceability of products and materials. Remote sensing for environmental monitoring (SDTC-ENV) Smart tech (eg water-saving) (EAPF)

Q30

Is there an existing Aid-for-Trade project for digital connectivity towards sustainable development and/or environmentally sustainable growth (or circular economy) that you want to showcase as an example of best practice?

Yes,

Additional information on Aid-for-Trade projects for digital connectivity towards sustainable development, environmentally sustainable growth or circular economy that you want to showcase as an example of best practice. (Please provide weblinks as applicable).:

Additional information on Aid-for-Trade projects for digital connectivity towards sustainable development, environmentally sustainable growth or circular economy that you want to showcase as an example of best practice. (Please provide weblinks as applicable). Ongoing projects in PRC/Mongolia: Mongolia: Sustainable Tourism Development Project (<https://www.adb.org/projects/51422-002/main>) Mongolia: Climate-Resilient and Sustainable Livestock Development Project (<https://www.adb.org/projects/53038-001/main>) PRC: Inner Mongolia Sustainable Cross-Border Development Investment Program <https://www.adb.org/projects/51192-001/main#project-pds>

Q31

Do you agree that the COVID-19 pandemic has acted as an accelerator for the move to digital economy in your developing and least developed partner countries?

Yes,

Additional information on the impact of the pandemic on the uptake of the digital economy.:

Additional information on the impact of the pandemic on the uptake of the digital economy.

Q32

In which areas has the COVID-19 pandemic exposed shortcomings in digital connectivity?(You may tick more than one box).

- Digital payments issues,**
- Inadequate network infrastructure including broadband capacity**
- ,
- Insufficient or uneven internet coverage,**
- E-commerce development strategy needs to be developed/updated**
- ,
- Poor access to internet services,**
- Poor digital skills and IT literacy,**
- Rules relating to e-commerce need updating,**
- Slow, expensive or unreliable internet services,**
- Trade facilitation and logistics issues**

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Q33

Looking ahead, in which sectors do you think future Aid-for-Trade support should focus so as to support sustainable development objectives? (You may tick more than 1 box).

- Agriculture,**
- Services,**
- Other (please specify),**
- Additional information on the sectors in which you think future Aid-for-Trade support should focus so as to support sustainable development objectives.:
- Capacity building in designing trade policy and regulations

Q34

Looking ahead, in which categories of Aid for Trade do you think support should be focused so as to advance the environmental dimension of sustainable development?(You may tick more than 1 box).

Trade facilitation,

Regional trade agreements (RTAs),

Multilateral trade negotiations,

Trade education/training,

(d) Building productive capacity,

(a) Trade policy and regulations (Including training of trade officials, analysis of proposals and positions and their impact, support for national stakeholders to articulate commercial interest and identify trade-offs, dispute issues, institutional and technical support to facilitate implementation of trade agreements and to adapt to and comply with rules and standards)

,

Transport and storage infrastructure,

Business and other services,

Mineral resources and mining,

(f) Other trade related needs,

Additional information on the categories of Aid-for-Trade in which you think support should be focused so as to advance sustainable development.:

Control, enforcement, legislation, regional coordination

Q35

To which developing and least-developed partner countries do you provide Aid-for-Trade financing for the environmental dimension of sustainable development ? (You may tick more than one box).(You may tick more than 1 box).

Afghanistan,
Armenia,
Bangladesh,
Brunei Darussalam,
Cambodia,
China,
Cook Islands,
Fiji,
Georgia,
India,
Indonesia,
Kazakhstan,
Kiribati,
Kyrgyz Republic,
Lao People's Democratic Republic,
Malaysia,
Maldives,
Marshall Islands,
Micronesia,
Mongolia,
Myanmar,
Nauru,
Nepal,
Niue,
Pakistan,
Palau,
Papua New Guinea,
Philippines,
Samoa,
Solomon Islands,
Sri Lanka,
Tajikistan,
Thailand,
Timor-Leste,
Tonga,
Turkmenistan,
Uzbekistan,
Vanuatu,
Viet Nam,

Additional information on the partners to which you provide Aid-for-Trade financing for the environmental dimension of sustainable development.:

All ADB developing member countries

Q36

Please identify the South-South and Triangular cooperation partners you work with in order to provide financing for sustainable development.(You may tick more than 1 box).

Algeria,
Bahrain,
Chile*,
China,
Egypt,
Indonesia,
Mexico*,
Pakistan,
South Korea*,
Thailand,
Turkey,
Malaysia,
Chinese Taipei,
Brazil,
India,
South Africa,
Singapore,
United Arab Emirates

Q37

Is there an Aid-for-Trade project or programme for sustainable trade or development, green growth or circular economy that you want to showcase as an example of best practice?

Respondent skipped this question

Q38

Do you implement policies that address the environmental dimension of sustainable development and that also support progress on gender equality and/or women's economic empowerment?

Yes,

Additional information on whether you implement policies that address the environmental dimension of sustainable development while also supporting progress on gender equality /women empowerment. You may also provide information on your intention to draft such policies in the future. (Please include weblinks as applicable):

Additional information on whether you implement policies that address the environmental dimension of sustainable development while also supporting progress on gender equality /women empowerment. You may also provide information on your intention to draft such policies in the future. (Please include weblinks as applicable). ADB TSCFP is actively working towards the promotion of sustainable practices in international trade and support the implementation of policies with regards to gender equality and women empowerment among developing countries member banks. Social Inclusivity through the Circular Business Hub and collaborative platforms under Plastik Sulit: Accelerating Circular Economy for Difficult Plastics in Indonesia (GEF ID 10546)

<https://www.thegef.org/projects-operations/projects/10546> ; https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/web-documents/10546_MFA_PIF_v1.pdf (SDTC-ENV) CAREC Gender Strategy https://www.carecprogram.org/?page_id=19269 (EAPF)

Q39

Do you implement Aid-for-Trade projects that combine the objectives of women's economic empowerment and environmentally sustainable development?

Yes,

Additional information on the Aid-for-Trade projects which combine the twin objectives of women's economic empowerment and environmental environmentally sustainable development. Please indicate the number of projects, the sector concerned (agriculture, fisheries, sustainable tourism, circular economy, etc.). (Please include weblinks as applicable):

Additional information on the Aid-for-Trade projects which combine the twin objectives of women's economic empowerment and environmental environmentally sustainable development. Please indicate the number of projects, the sector concerned (agriculture, fisheries, sustainable tourism, circular economy, etc.). (Please include weblinks as applicable). See, for instance, Regional: Accelerating Gender Equality in East Asia for an Inclusive and Green Recovery. The knowledge and support technical assistance (TA) will help the People's Republic of China (PRC) and Mongolia develop options for promoting a gender inclusive green recovery following the COVID-19 pandemic. This means a recovery focused on transitioning toward a climate-resilient and nature-driven future that emphasizes gender inclusion to maximize outcomes for both women and the environment.

<https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/project-documents/55061/55061-001-tar-en.pdf>

Q40

Respondent skipped this question

Any other information you wish to share? (e.g., where support for sustainable trade or development is needed).

Page 29: SECTION 3: DEVELOPMENT OR AID POLICIES FOR WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

Q41

Is women's economic empowerment included as an objective in your development or Aid-for-Trade strategy(ies), policy(ies) or plan(s)?

Yes,

Additional information on how women's economic empowerment is included as an objective in your Aid-for-Trade strateg(ies) policy(ies) or plan(s):
Additional information on how women's economic empowerment is included as an objective in your Aid-for-Trade strateg(ies) policy(ies) or plan(s). Gender inclusivity takes central position in project and TA activities supported by safeguard compliance systems. (SDTC-ENV) ADB TSCFP has a series of gender initiative aim at ensuring the application of policies related to the subject across partner banks in developing countries: enhancing human resource policies to attract, retain and promote more women in banks. Women's economic empowerment is one of five pillars / priority areas of Strategy 2030's Operational Priority 2: Accelerating Progress in Gender Equality, 2019–2024 (OP2).

Page 30: SECTION 3: DEVELOPMENT OR AID POLICIES FOR WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

Q42

If yes, please indicate the strategy, policy, or plan in which women's economic empowerment is included: (You may tick more than one box).

Gender equality strategy, policy or plan,

Women's economic empowerment's strategy, policy or plan

,

Additional information on the strategy(ies), policy(ies) or plan(s) that include women's economic empowerment. (Please include weblinks as applicable).:

ADB is committed to support gender equality through gender-inclusive project designs in at least 75% of its sovereign and nonsovereign operations by 2030. ADB Strategy 2030's Operational Priority 2: Accelerating Progress in Gender Equality aims to contribute to the efforts of accelerating gender equality outcomes in the region in five areas: (i) economic empowerment, (ii) human development, (iii) decision-making and leadership, (iv) time poverty reduction, and (v) resilience to external shocks.

<https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/institutional-document/495956/strategy-2030-op2-gender-equality.pdf>
Specific interventions include Gender Action Plans. For example, in Mongolia: Developing Economic Cooperation Zone Project <https://www.adb.org/projects/51410-001/main>; <https://www.adb.org/projects/documents/mon-51410-001-gap> (EAPF)

Q43

Do the strategy(ies), policy(ies) or plan(s) that you have identified seek to ensure non-discrimination with respect to conditions of employment or occupation (including through the provision of flexible work arrangements)?

Yes,

Additional information on how the strategy(ies), policy(ies) or plan(s) that you have identify seek to ensure non-discrimination with respect to conditions of employment or occupation. (Please include weblinks as applicable).:

ADB TSCFP: These are included in the policies promoted and implemented across member banks. ADB OP2 Social Development: Support decent and productive work for women through gender assessment of the future of work and employment, social protection initiatives, and inclusive business.

Page 31: SECTION 3: DEVELOPMENT OR AID POLICIES FOR WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

Q44

Does your government collect/institution data on women's economic empowerment in relation to trade and development?

Yes,

Additional information on the data on women's economic empowerment that your government/institution collects. (Please include weblinks as applicable).:

Yes (SDTC-ENV) No (SDTC-GEN)

Q45

In your view, what trade and development constraints do women face the most?(You may tick more than one box).

- Difficulties accessing financial services,**
 - Difficult working conditions,**
 - Discriminatory practices,**
 - Difficulties in meeting regulatory and procedural requirements**
 - ,**
 - Exclusion from male-dominated distribution networks**
 - ,**
 - Gender pay gap,**
 - Harassment, security and safety issues,**
 - Lack of access to digital services,**
 - Informal employment,**
 - Poor access to information,**
 - Poor access to professional bodies (e.g., chambers of commerce)**
 - ,**
 - Restricted access to markets,**
 - Seasonal employment,**
 - Smaller sized business,**
 - Time and mobility constraints,**
 - Unpaid care and domestic work,**
 - Unpaid employment**
-

Q46

Can Aid for Trade play a role in addressing these constraints?

Yes,

Additional information on the role that Aid for Trade can play in addressing these constraints.:

The RCI operational plan 2020-2024 identifies a number of measures that can support gender equality, including supporting women's jobs and entrepreneurship in regional trade and tourism, as well as infrastructure development (including special economic zones) in border towns, and integrating gender equality provisions in regional policy dialogues in trade, tourism, agricultural value chains, education, skills, and labor markets, and regional health through subregional cooperation platforms.

<https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/institutional-document/495981/strategy-2030-op7-regional-cooperation-integration.pdf> (RCI-TG) The Guidance Note on Fostering Regional Cooperation and Integration for Recovery and Resilience recognizes and advocates for supporting women's entrepreneurship through skills training and greater access to finance and technology. Areas of focus can include (a) promoting women's access to and skills in trade (e-commerce) and tourism activities, (b) helping women in border communities participate in cross-border activities, (c) protecting migrant workers' benefits, and (d) enabling women-led MSMEs to join the cross-border supply chain and trade activities, among others.

<https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/publication/764176/regional-cooperation-integration-recovery-resilience.pdf> (RCI-TG) Facilitating women's access to markets and trade opportunities in Asia and the Pacific through targeted policies that work to remove the gendered barriers. These policies could include capacity development for policymakers in the design and implementation of gender-sensitive trade policies, prioritization of sectors where women-owned businesses are concentrated; schemes to support women-owned businesses enter traditionally male-dominated export-oriented sectors; identifying private sector solutions to overcome capital constraints (this could also include supply chain finance solutions/incentives for financial institutions); setting targets for exports of goods and services by women-owned businesses in bilateral/regional trade agreements.

Q47

Have you provided Aid for Trade to finance projects for women's economic empowerment during the period 2015-2020?

Yes,

Additional information on whether you have requested Aid for Trade to finance projects for women's economic empowerment in 2015-2020, including reasons as to why or why not.:

Yes (SDTC-GEN) Unsure (SDTC-ENV) Additional information on whether you have requested Aid for Trade to finance projects for women's economic empowerment in 2015-2020, including reasons as to why or why not. Trade and Supply Chain Finance Program (TSCFP) – Pilot Phase (2016-2018), Phase 1 and Phase 2 (2019–2021). The Gender Initiative for DMC partner banks of the TFP (now TSCFP) was launched in 2016 to identify to what extent the policies and practices in place in partner banks support increased hiring, retention and advancement of women in the workplace. It proposed and monitored practical, implementable recommendations for improvements at participating banks. For details, please refer to the 2018 publication, Boosting Gender Equality Through ADB Trade Finance Partnerships, which presents the results of the (then) TFP's gender audit of partner banks and highlights recommendations to empower women to advance their careers and promote institutional gender equality.

Page 33: SECTION 3: DEVELOPMENT OR AID POLICIES FOR WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

Q48

If yes, please provide further information on the countries in which you have provided Aid-for-Trade programmes on women's economic empowerment.

Number of total projects implemented in the period 2015-2020

1 (TSCFP: Pilot Phase, Phase 1, and Phase 2)

Duration in years (1, 2 or more than 3)

more than 3 (TSCFP: 6 years, since 2016)

Additional information on the developing country and the South-South or triangular cooperation partners you have worked with to provide your Aid-for-Trade programmes on women's economic empowerment. You may list other objectives of the projects where women's economic empowerment was not the sole/main focus and provide additional information on the partners with which you have worked. (Please include weblinks as applicable).

TSCFP – Pilot Phase (2016-2018), Phase 1 and Phase 2 (2019–2021) – Armenia, Bangladesh, Fiji, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Samoa, Papua New Guinea.

Page 34: SECTION 3: DEVELOPMENT OR AID POLICIES FOR WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

Q49

Please specify the areas that your Aid-for-Trade projects for women's economic empowerment sought to address:(You may tick more than one box).

Developing training programmes,

Increasing women's participation in services sectors,

Facilitating access to digital technologies and e-commerce platforms

,

Facilitating access to trade finance,

Facilitating women traders' inclusion in regional trade.

,

Gender sensitive awareness initiatives for trade stakeholders (e.g., border officials regarding safety issues);

,

Supporting women's entrepreneurship,

Supporting women-owned/led MSMEs to export,

Additional information on the areas that the Aid-for-Trade projects for women's economic empowerment sought to address. Please describe your project(s) in no more than 300 words per box. (You may include references and weblinks and add information on results achieved as applicable, i.e. figures, case stories):

- TSCFP – The program fills market gaps for trade finance by providing guarantees and loans to banks to support trade. Following the success of the program's gender initiative initial pilot, a cohort of more banks and new countries was undertaken. While there were fewer banks involved, the scope of the assignment was broadened to cover a review of whistle blowing, bullying and sexual harassment policies. Participant banks including HR teams and top management were coached and guided on the adoption of practical gender and diversity inclusive HR policies, to foster employment, retention and progression of women within the workplace.
- Indonesia: Competitiveness, Industrial Modernization, and Trade Acceleration Program (CITA) – Approved in 2021, CITA seeks to promote gender equality by improving data collection on women-owned businesses and increasing women's participation in government contracts in Indonesia. The JP Morgan grant component in the program will support the following:
 - o Development of online registration with sex-disaggregated information of suppliers
 - o Policy and regulatory reforms to promote gender-responsive procurement
 - o Preparation of an action plan with targets on women-MSMEs Knowledge product/study on gender and trade, carrying out value chain analysis

Q50

Have you used public-private partnerships to achieve your Aid-for-Trade objectives in relation to women's economic empowerment?

Yes,

Additional information on the public-private partnerships used to achieve your Aid-for-Trade objectives in relation to women's economic empowerment. Please include reasons as to why or why not. Kindly provide a list of your private sector partners, the number of projects run, and the sectors concerned. You may also describe each project and their impacts in no more than 300 words per project. (Please provide weblinks as applicable).:

To help small firms break barriers to international markets, key stakeholders including governments, donors, and the private sector should consider the following support programs and policy actions: (i) improving access to finance, including through gender-sensitive and innovative financing models; (ii) fostering more conducive regulatory and institutional frameworks, especially around market entry, competition, and formalization of economic activities; (iii) building capacity through business development advisory and training services; (iv) promoting new technologies and online platforms; and (v) integrating MSME development in trade policy and trade facilitation initiatives. Ultimately, the private sector must be facilitated to strengthen trade capacity and to improve trade inclusiveness. In the CITA program, the executing agency, the Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs (CMEA) works closely with the various implementing agencies, as well as the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, to ensure the successful delivery of policy reforms.

Q51

Does Aid for Trade help to mobilize funds for women's economic empowerment?

Yes,

Additional information on how Aid for Trade helps to mobilize funds for women's economic empowerment, including the reasons as to why or why not.:

(TSCFP): TSCFP role includes the support of SMEs, some of these women led. Overall, the support provided to the real economy as a positive impact towards the empowerment of female entrepreneurs in developing member countries. Aid for Trade can advance gender equality and empower women by expanding their access to trade and economic opportunities—through increasing gender mainstreaming in aid for economic infrastructure and helping to improve gender targets in trade policies and regulations. More aid can go to programs that support women's participation in trade and economic empowerment—by promoting gender mainstreaming in economic infrastructure and building productive capacities in sectors where women are concentrated. Tailoring trade policies and regulations to support women's empowerment is also needed.

Q52

Are your Aid-for-Trade projects involving women's economic empowerment underpinned by a monitoring and evaluation/ results framework?

Yes,

Additional information on how your Aid-for-Trade projects involving women's economic empowerment are underpinned by a monitoring and evaluation/ results framework.:

Please refer to the Design and Monitoring Framework and the Gender Action Plan of the Regional: Proposed Guarantees, Loans, and Risk Participation Products for Additional Financing Trade Finance Program:
<https://www.adb.org/projects/documents/reg-37909-034-rrp>
<https://www.adb.org/projects/documents/reg-37909-034-gap>

Q53

Does the Aid-for-Trade support for women's economic empowerment that you provide align with your partners' trade priorities and objectives?

Yes,

Additional information on how the Aid-for-Trade support for women's economic empowerment you provide aligns with your partner's trade priorities and objectives.:

ADB TSCFP helps setting up priorities and aligning partner institution goals in this subject. TSCFP: Ensuring consistency between ADB strategy and country strategies, the program addresses remaining poverty and reducing inequalities (OP1 and SDG 1) by providing greater access to trade finance among SMEs (SDG 8). The program delivers greater gender equality (OP 2 and SDG 5) by supporting more women in banking. It will contribute to tackling climate change and boosting environmental sustainability by promoting sustainable practices among banks. CITA: The program is aligned with the government's Vision of Indonesia 2045 and the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2020–2024. It is also an integral part of implementing the ADB country partnership strategy for Indonesia, 2020–2024, particularly the strategic pathway on accelerating economic recovery. The program will contribute to the following operational priorities of ADB's Strategy 2030: addressing remaining poverty and reducing inequalities; accelerating progress in gender equality; tackling climate change, building climate and disaster resilience, and enhancing environmental sustainability; strengthening governance and institutional capacity; and fostering regional cooperation and integration.

Q54

Do women face particular difficulties in accessing digital technologies?

Yes,

Additional information on the particular difficulties faced by women in accessing digital technology, including your data sources. (Please provide information in no more than 300 words including references and weblinks).:

Yes (SDTC-GEN) No (SDTC-ENV, EAPF) Digital gender gaps are prevalent in Asia and the Pacific, with a 17% gap between women and men's use of the internet. While the ICT sector is opening up, important opportunities for women's economic activity, wellbeing, and social and political engagement, gender gaps persist in digital literacy and access to ICT-related employment, the internet and mobile phones. Where ICT and digital technology are introduced to meet the needs of women and girls, they have great potential for reducing gender gaps. The sector is a growing source of full-time and part-time employment, particularly for young women and men in urban centers. While supervisory and management positions tend to be dominated by men, women's share of ICT jobs at all levels is increasing. In the years ahead, it will be important for governments in the region and their development partners, including the private sector and philanthropy, to narrow the digital divide by integrating digital literacy in all levels of education, providing incentives for more girls to pursue advanced training and careers in data science and related fields, and improving the availability and affordability of ICT services, particularly for women and girls in poor and rural communities. Sources: - Strategy 2030 Operational Priority 2: Accelerating Progress in Gender Equality, 2019–2024 (OP2)

(<https://www.adb.org/documents/strategy-2030-op2-gender-equality>) - Vision for Gender Equality in Asia and the Pacific by 2030: Possible Future Directions for Asian Development Bank's Gender Work - Background Paper <https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/institutional-document/323951/adb-bgpaper-gender-2030.pdf>

Q55

Please identify the top 5 barriers that prevent women from accessing digital technology:(You may tick a maximum of 5 boxes).

High cost of device (e.g., mobile phone),

High usage costs,

Inadequate network infrastructure,

Lack of awareness of opportunities offered by digital technologies

,

Poor IT literacy and/or skills

Q56

Looking ahead, in which trade sectors do you think future support for women's economic empowerment should be focussed?(You may tick more than 1 box).

Agriculture,

Industry,

Services,

Other (please specify),

Additional information on the sectors in which future support for women's economic empowerment should be focussed.:

Additional sector: Waste management and recycling industry (SDTC-ENV) More aid can go to programs that support women's participation in trade and economic empowerment— by promoting gender mainstreaming in economic infrastructure and building productive capacities in all sectors where women are concentrated. Tailoring trade policies and regulations to support women's empowerment is also needed. Indeed, AfT support for gender equality and women's empowerment in developing Asia has been increasing. From 2009 to 2017, AfT disbursements that integrate gender equality as either a principal or secondary objective nearly tripled to \$2.7 billion, accounting for 24.0% of AfT. By AfT categories, gender equality is more strongly mainstreamed in aid for building productive capacity (35.1% of the total in 2009-2017), particularly banking and financial services, business and other services, forestry, agriculture, and tourism. This is followed by trade policies and regulations (22%). The proportion of gender-targeted aid is lowest in aid for economic infrastructure at only about one-tenth. Noting that aid for economic infrastructure comprises the largest shares of total AfT, increasing AfT's impact on gender equality and women's empowerment would entail increasing gender targeting of aid in these sectors. AfT should now seek to strengthen country ownership of integrated gender equality programs and ensure they are aligned with national and regional priorities, while improving institutional capacity to implement them. Integrating and scaling up that focus in other official development assistance (ODA) priority areas besides AfT is also essential. Ultimately, because gender equality cuts across all areas of sustainable development, and is not limited to trade-related activities, a strategic focus on gender in development interventions can significantly boost volumes of gender-targeted aid, and hence increase support for women's empowerment. Source: Aid for Trade in Asia and the Pacific: Promoting Economic Diversification and Empowerment <https://www.adb.org/publications/aid-trade-asia-pacific-economic-diversification-empowerment>

Q57

Looking ahead, in which Aid-for-Trade categories do you think future support for women's economic empowerment should be focussed?(You may tick more than 1 box).

Trade education/training,

(b) Trade development (Including investment promotion, analysis and institutional support for trade in services, business support services and institutions, public-private sector networking, e-commerce, trade finance, trade promotion, market analysis and development)

(d) Building productive capacity,

(a) Trade policy and regulations (Including training of trade officials, analysis of proposals and positions and their impact, support for national stakeholders to articulate commercial interest and identify trade-offs, dispute issues, institutional and technical support to facilitate implementation of trade agreements and to adapt to and comply with rules and standards)

Business and other services,

Banking and financial services,

Building productive capacity,

Travel and tourism,

(e) Trade related adjustment (Including supporting developing countries to put in place accompanying measures that assist them to benefit from liberalized trade)

Q58

You may use the box below to elaborate on how you think that Aid for Trade can advance women's economic empowerment.

Respondent skipped this question

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Q59

CONSULTATION (Other ministries/agencies consulted in preparing this questionnaire reply):

Internal ADB Departments: Environmental and gender thematic groups, trade facilitation subgroup under RCI thematic group covering all operational departments and ERCI