



WORLD TRADE
ORGANIZATION



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Q1

Respondent

Canada

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About you

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Q3

Yes

Do you have development cooperation strategy(ies) or policy(ies)?

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Q4

If yes, does your development cooperation strategy(ies) or policy(ies) include trade priorities? Explanatory notes: For example, the UK's policy paper on international development published in May 2022 states that the UK will support countries to increase their exports, increase trade with the UK, build sustainable and resilient global supply chains that benefit all, and tackle market distorting practices and economic policies. The policy paper outlines various ways in which these trade priorities will be advanced.

Yes,

If yes, please provide further details including hyperlinks to relevant documents containing trade priorities.: Canada launched its Feminist International Assistance Policy (Development Cooperation Policy) in June 2017. Canada's Feminist International Assistance Policy (FIAP) includes Trade priorities 1) under the Action area 3: Growth that works for everyone and 2) under a sub-section of the Policy on integrated Aid assistance. Growth that works for everyone (GROWE) Canada's Feminist International Assistance Policy (FIAP) includes Trade priorities under the Action area 3: Growth that works for everyone (GROWE). Canada's GROWE approach seeks to enable countries to reduce and even eliminate extreme poverty and enable all segments of the population to benefit. Concretely, Canada's development programming (GROWE), helps individuals increase their employment and market opportunities and helps enterprises, particularly those led by women, become more competitive and innovative. Canada's GROWE approach shapes inclusive economic markets that work better for the poorest and most vulnerable using an environmentally sustainable lens. This approach can generate domestic resource mobilization and strengthen the capacities needed by countries to address their sustainable development challenges, including health, education and environmental protection. More integrated assistance: progressive trade and development More integrated trade and development initiatives can also help reduce poverty and inequality. As a trading nation, Canada's economic vitality depends on diversifying trade and identifying new markets for its goods and services. Canadian investment in these markets can create jobs and improve incomes. Developing countries can become Canada's future trading partners, creating opportunities in both economies. The government of Canada developed an inclusive and progressive approach to trade that seeks to ensure all segments of society can take advantage of the opportunities that flow from trade and investment and that trade policies contribute to broader economic, social, and environmental policy priorities. In this context, Canada's trade agreements include provisions on labour rights, the environment, SMEs, gender equality, and Indigenous peoples. Canada is also prioritizing the participation of different groups in the economy – groups such as women, Indigenous-owned businesses, and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) – and helping them connect to global value chains and markets. Canada's progressive trade agenda also advocates for Responsible Business Conduct (RBC) of Canadian companies, particularly the ones operating in developing countries where Canada is providing international assistance. To that effect, Canada's RBC Strategy, launched in 2022, strengthens Canada's balanced approach to RBC with strong

Canada's balanced approach to RDS with strong alignment with other Canadian priorities including inclusive trade, upholding the rights of Indigenous Peoples amplifying our Feminist Foreign Policy, including the 2017 Feminist International Assistance Policy and eradicating forced labour. Canada's Feminist International Assistance Policy https://www.international.gc.ca/world-monde/issues_developpement-enjeux_developpement/priorities-priorites/policy-politique.aspx?lang=eng#5.3
<https://www.international.gc.ca/transparency-transparence/international-assistance-report-rapport-aide-internationale/2019-2020-toc-tdm.aspx?lang=eng>

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Q5

Yes

Does your development cooperation strategy(ies) or policy(ies) have a thematic focus?

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Q6

If yes, please choose options from the non-exhaustive list of thematic options of key strategic objectives below. (If an objective(s) do not appear in the drop-down list, please tick other and add details in the text box. Please tick all relevant boxes.)

DEVELOPMENT WITH SPECIFIC ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS:

- '
- Expansion of the agriculture sector,**
- Expansion of the forestry sector,**
- Infrastructure development,**
- Innovation and technological development,**
- Expansion of the MSME sector,**
- Expansion of public-private partnerships,**
- Human capital development (e.g. education through skills, training and health)**
- '
- Women's economic empowerment and gender equality**
- '
- Youth employment and skills,**
- Inclusive growth, including (historically) disadvantaged groups (e.g. including people with disabilities).**
- '
- Institutional strengthening (e.g. good governance, transparency and accountability)**
- '
- Promotion of peace/security and development,**
- Climate change adaptation,**
- Preventing desertification,**
- Protection of biodiversity,**
- Environmental protection,**
- Waste management and pollution control,**
- Circular economy,**
- Improved environmental governance,**
- Pollution control targets,**
- Oceans and blue economy,**
- Other, (please specify),**
- Food security,**

DEVELOPMENT WITH SPECIFIC SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS:

- '
- Climate change mitigation,**

DEVELOPMENT WITH SPECIFIC ENVIRONMENTAL CHARACTERISTICS:

- '
- Additional information on thematic issues:**

Additional information on thematic issues..

Canada's development cooperation policy has six action areas, namely: 1. Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and Girls (Core Action Area); 2. Human Dignity (health and nutrition, education, humanitarian action); 3. Growth that Works for Everyone; 4. Environment and Climate Action; 5. Inclusive Governance; and 6. Peace and Security. Aid for Trade projects under each action area have key strategic objectives with strong economic, social and environmental thematic focus. Development with specific economic characteristics: Aid for Trade projects financed by Global Affairs prioritize projects with economic characteristics related to: Food security including food systems; Expansion of the Agricultural sector; Expansion of the forestry sector; Infrastructure development; Expansion of the MSME sector; Energy and public private partnership. Food Security & Expansion of the Agricultural sector: Under both of these economic characteristics, Canada focused its efforts in the past two years in financing projects supporting: Food crop production; Agricultural policy and administrative management; Agricultural development and Agricultural financial services. Innovation and technological development: Through its Aid for Trade programming GAC support technology transfer from Canada to low and middle income countries. For example, GAC recently launched a call for proposals on Catalyzing Equitable Artificial Intelligence (AI) in Senegal. Expansion of the forestry sector: Canada recognizes the importance of forestry development to combat desertification and control erosion in climate vulnerable environments and communities. Expansion of the forestry industry goes hand in hand with Canada's intention to address climate change. The forestry industry has also proven to be relevant in industrial and rural contexts. Canada's development strategy supports the operationalization of the axes of the Forest Strategy 2030 to prevent overexploitation and lack of valuation of the forest sector in developing countries for example by differentiating and developing national parks and productive forests to maximise their efficiency in terms of valorisation, environmental preservation and conservation. Infrastructure development: Global Affairs Canada uses road transportation infrastructure as primary infrastructure investment in Aid for Trade recipient countries. Investment in road transportation infrastructure facilitates the flow of goods and people which in return can spur economic growth. Quality infrastructure will require new public and private investments for the natural-resource sector or other inclusive growth sectors at large. Expansion of the MSME sector: Aid for Trade projects financed by Global Affairs Canada focus on expanding the MSME sector. Projects supported by Canada aim specifically at strengthening business Policy and administration, supporting formal and informal financial

intermediaries as well as supporting the development of Small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) and entrepreneurship. Technical support is also provided to MSMEs (e.g. for fundraising and business development).

Other: Energy generation and supply Another priority sector of investment for Canada is related to energy generation and supply. Funding provided by the department related to the energy sector have for objectives to provide planning, policy and program support in developing countries. Energy-related investments also aim to expand the generation of renewable sources of energy. Public-Private partnership Several projects in Asia aim to strengthen the enabling environment for Public-Private Partnerships (PPP). Public private partnership can also include building capacity and improve investment readiness of Social Impact Businesses (SIBs).

Development with specific social characteristics Women's economic empowerment and gender equality Gender Equality is Canada's core Action Area under the FIAP. Gender equality is systematically integrated into the other four action areas under the FIAP, namely: supporting human rights, human capital development, inclusive growth, inclusive governance, and peace and security. Gender Equality crosscuts Aid for Trade projects and activities. Women Economic Empowerment in Aid for Trade projects seeks to increase economic leadership and empowerment of women at all levels; help improve economic opportunities for and the resilience of rural women; promote greater financial inclusion for women, and equal access to capital, markets, digital technology and business development services; promote women's economic rights and access to decent work; support technical and vocational training for women; and help address unpaid work and the disproportionate burden of care shouldered by women. Women's economic empowerment is also reflected in projects targeting the economic, social and financial inclusion of women and girls under the Inclusive growth thematic. Human capital development (e.g. education through skills, training and health) Aid for Trade projects develop human capital with projects focussing on improving equitable access to quality education. Educational: Some Aid for Trade projects financed by Canada focus on skill development and training. Projects are meant to increase the participation in, and the access to, quality education and training. For example, projects can include technical and vocational training that encourage women's entrepreneurship (i.e. educational workshop). Inclusive growth, including (historically) disadvantaged groups (e.g. including people with disabilities). Aid for Trade projects in the field of inclusive growth are meant to advance the human rights of vulnerable and marginalized groups such as (but not limited to) women and girls, youth, migrants or 2SLGBTQI+ people. To deliver its inclusive growth

programming, Canada relies on Canadian civil society organizations, such as human rights defenders and women rights organizations. Projects facilitate the financial inclusion of marginalized groups by providing banking, credit and insurance services. To facilitate Financial Inclusion, Canada finances projects that develop financial products tailored to serve the missing middle in women entrepreneurship. Tailored gender-responsive financial products and business development services support entrepreneurship. Financial inclusion projects also combine financial education workshops and bringing private capital for guarantees. Aid for Trade projects also increase awareness of the obligations and opportunities created by free trade agreements. For example, Aid for Trade projects in Colombia helped Colombian businesses take full advantage of the Canada Colombia Free Trade Agreement in the following topics: government procurement, agribusiness, regulatory requirements for exporting food products to Canada and electronic commerce. Finally Aid for Trade projects can facilitate women's access to property ownership (land and housing). Canadian Aid for Trade projects also foster social inclusion and social protections (i.e. labour rights and from precarious work situations). Institutional strengthening (e.g. good governance, transparency and accountability) Canadian Aid for Trade projects in the field of inclusive governance aim to foster equitable participation by individuals and civil society in public leadership, decision-making, and democratic processes. Inclusive governance projects also support more inclusive policy, legislative development, and public sector reform and policies (i.e. addressing unpaid work and care). Inclusive governance projects are anchored in strong institutional structures with accountability and transparency values. Promotion of peace/security and development Canadian Aid for Trade projects in the peace and security sphere aim to support equitable access to fair, inclusive, and gender-responsive formal and informal justice institutions and services. Canada works with partners across traditional, informal, and customary legal systems, in justice, law enforcement and transitional justice processes. Peace and security efforts in a development context aim to support the foundations for more inclusive, conflict-sensitive democratic processes and public services. Peace and security projects can take place in rural conflict-affected areas and integrate conflict resolution aspects in their activities. Development with specific environmental characteristics The Environment and Climate Action area guides the mainstreaming of environment and climate considerations in all sectors of Canadian Aid for Trade programming to promote environmental sustainability through an environmental integration process (EIP). The EIP includes an environmental analysis of proposed policies and programming initiatives. and is the main tool used to

ensure that appropriate environmental sustainability considerations are integrated in their design, implementation and monitoring. This process helps ensure that Canada's international assistance protects and enhances the state of the environment, and does not result in significant adverse environmental effects in accordance with the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act (2012). The Canadian environmental approach focuses its efforts on three paths to action: • Path 1: Strengthening environmental governance and enhancing women's participation in decision-making. This path supports government institutions and international organizations' efforts to develop, finance, implement and enforce strong environment-related and environmentally sensitive diplomacy, laws, policies, plans, frameworks and services. It will strategically engage representatives from the private sector and civil society, particularly women and vulnerable people, as active leaders and participants, while supporting evidence-based decision-making grounded in reliable environmental data and analysis. • Path 2: Investing in low-carbon and climate-resilient economies. This path promotes the transition toward low-carbon, climate-resilient nature-positive economies by working with a full range of financial partners, think tanks, universities and civil society to increase investment and business opportunities and enhance livelihoods, including for women and vulnerable people, in low-carbon, clean-growth sectors. Canada will aim to improve access and availability of gender-responsive financing for climate change mitigation and adaptation initiatives, and innovative environmentally sustainable technologies, in particular those that respond to the needs and priorities of women. • Path 3: Environmental practices that support healthy, resilient, adaptive communities. This path supports the adoption of environmentally sound practices to build resilience, strengthen climate-change adaptation and mitigation, reverse biodiversity loss, reduce pollution, and improve sustainable natural resource management. It focuses on supporting the leadership and ownership of women, youth and vulnerable groups in developing local practices and technologies, such as climate-smart agriculture and nature-based solutions, that equip them to plan, prepare and respond to sustainability challenges. This approach will harness traditional ecological knowledge and practices, and will also incorporate disaster-risk reduction, including strategies to improve climate resilience. For example, GAC provides institutional support to Grand Challenges Canada in the global health and humanitarian sectors - https://www.grandchallenges.ca/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/Strategic-Plan-to-2025_FINAL.pdf

Page 7: SECTION A: DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION PRIORITIES

Q7

Yes

Do the trade priorities found in your development plan or strategy include partner country specific development objectives or targets ? Explanatory notes: For example, the International Trade Centre's Strategic Plan for the period 2022-2025 contains several targets, including: to support 75,000 micro, small and medium sized enterprises, 1,200 business support organizations and develop at least 400 trade-related policies, strategies and regulations (depending on the level of funding received).

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Q8

If yes, choose options from the non-exhaustive list of options of key strategic objectives found in your development strategies/plans.(If an objective(s) or target* do not appear in the list below, please tick other and add details in the text box. Please tick relevant boxes).

Helping partner countries with smooth graduation from LDC status

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Helping partner countries achieve Middle Income Status

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Poverty reduction targets,

Economic growth targets,

Other targets (e.g. digital connectivity, gender equality, renewable energy, circular economy etc.)

,

Additional information on key strategic objectives::

Trade priorities found in the FIAP include development objectives for aid for trade projects funded out of the International Assistance envelope and for Official Development Assistance (ODA)-eligible countries. Trade priorities' key strategic development objectives are meant to: • help partner countries with smooth graduation from LDC status; and • help partner countries achieve Middle Income Status. Development targets related to Trade priorities are assigned and tracked at the regional level rather than at the country specific level. High level targets for International Assistance and Official Development Assistance include: • Economic growth targets; and • Poverty reduction targets Other targets tracked for the entirety of the Aid for Trade portfolio and per region rather than at the country level are: digital connectivity, gender equality, renewable energy, circular economy etc.

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Q9

Do you have a separate trade and development policy or strategy (e.g. an Aid for Trade strategy) ? Explanatory notes: For example, the European Union published an updated Aid-for-Trade strategy in 2017 and has published annual progress reports on the strategy's implementation.

Other (please specify: e.g. strategy expired, new strategy under discussion etc.)

Additional information on the presence of a separate trade and development policy or strategy, such as an Aid for Trade strategy: If yes, please provide further details, including dates the strategy covers and hyperlinks to relevant documents. If no, please indicate if there is another development cooperation strategy or policy that includes trade targets (e.g. a multiyear strategic plan issued by a development finance institution):
In 2022, Canada launched its current Responsible Business Conduct Strategy – Responsible Business Conduct Abroad: Canada's Strategy for the Future. This 5-year Strategy (2022-2027) sets priorities for the Government of Canada. The Strategy reaffirms Canada's expectation that Canadian companies contribute to sustainable development and support Canada's commitments to human rights by integrating responsible business practices throughout their operations, including international supply chains.

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Q10

Do the priorities, themes and sectoral objectives found in your Aid-for-Trade programming align with the trade priorities found in your development strategy(ies)?

Yes, in full,

Additional information on the alignment between the priorities, themes, and sectoral objectives found in your Aid-for-Trade programming and the trade priorities in your development strategy(ies):

Priorities, theme and sectoral objectives found in Canada's Aid for Trade programming align in full with its development cooperation strategy. Canada's trade priorities embedded in its development cooperation strategy include: women economic empowerment, MSMEs development, inclusive growth, innovative finance with the implication of the private sector and climate action. Accordingly, priority sector codes are: • Financial policy and administrative management; • Formal sector financial intermediaries; • Agricultural policy and administrative management; • Agricultural development; • Agricultural inputs; • Agricultural financial services; • Road transport; • Energy policy and administrative management; • Energy generation, renewable sources - multiple technologies; and • Solar energy for centralised grid.

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Q11**Yes**

Does your development cooperation policy or Aid-for-Trade strategy include objectives or targets for partner countries?

Q12

If yes, please tick relevant boxes and provide further details, including hyperlinks to relevant documents. If no, please indicate in the text box under the question choices whether there is another trade and development cooperation strategy or policy that includes specific objectives or targets.

Expansion of MSME sector exports,**Improvements in trade facilitation,****Climate change related objectives (e.g. reduction in emissions associated with trade)**

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MSME sector growth targets,**Trade facilitation targets (e.g. time taken to release),****Emissions reduction targets found in nationally determined contributions****

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Additional information on objectives or targets for partner countries included in your development cooperation policy or Aid-for-Trade strategy. Please include hyperlinks to relevant documents::

Canada's development cooperation strategy includes objectives for partner countries related to the expansion of MSME sector exports, trade facilitation, and climate change (e.g. reduction in emissions associated with trade). The expansion of the MSME sector and trade facilitation efforts are meant to expand economic opportunity, productivity and growth, improving access for developing countries to the global trading system. Global Affairs Canada's Trade and Development Guidance Note provides insight on objectives for partner countries to reduce poverty and promoting inclusive growth. Objectives for partner countries in GAC's T&D Guidance Note include: • Help strengthen enabling environments for inclusive trade and sustainable socio-economic development to occur; • Enable bottom of the pyramid access to capital and skills development, including technology; • Support micro, small and medium-sized enterprises to grow in specific sectors (e.g. agriculture, natural resources) and regions; • Reinforce access to value chains by enterprises that are owned by women, indigenous peoples or other often marginalized persons; • Build trade capacity and skills; • Encourage a stronger economic and trade development agenda in international forums, and reinforce the rules-based trade system. As for Climate Change objectives, Canada's 2019-22 Federal Sustainable Development Strategy (FSDS) includes objectives related to advancing an inclusive approach to trade, engaging internationally to advance ambitious and inclusive climate action, and promoting gender equality and the role of women in climate action around the world.

Q13

Do you have targets in other development strategies that may have trade priorities or influence your Aid-for-Trade financing? Explanatory notes: For example, USAID's climate strategy for the period 2022-2030 includes six targets that have relevance for overall trade cooperation and development policy. These targets include: mitigating 6 billion tons of CO2 equivalent; conserving, restoring or managing 100 million hectares or natural ecosystems; enabling improved climate resilience for 500 billion people; mobilizing USD 150 billion in public and private climate finance; supporting 80 countries; increasing equitable engagement with 40 country partnerships.

Yes,

Additional information on whether you have targets in other development strategies that may have trade priorities or influence your Aid-for-Trade financing: Canada's Aid for trade financing is influenced by targets in its Climate program, its Innovation strategy and its Responsible Business Conduct strategy. Climate action: Canada's international Climate Finance commitment feeds into the Environmental and Climate Action – action area of the FIAP. At the commitment level, Canada has a Programming and Policy Framework that guides how Canada invests the \$5.3 billion climate finance envelope between 2021 and 2026 across the Government of Canada. It includes four thematic areas (1) Clean Energy Transition and Coal Phase-Out (2) Nature Based Solutions and Biodiversity (3) Climate-Smart Agriculture and Food Systems, and (4) Climate Governance. Our clean energy programming includes supporting partners for construction and distribution of renewable energy technologies, which includes the purchase of, for example, solar panels. The climate finance program also has Performance Measurement Framework with several indicators to track the impact of Canada's climate finance support in developing countries, most notably the ultimate outcome indicators: target of 300 megatonnes of GHG reduction cumulatively, at least 10 million cumulative number of people in developing countries who benefited from Canada's adaptation finance, and higher cumulative amounts mobilized in private climate finance with Canada's public investment reaching a leveraging ratio of \$1 to \$0.75. In addition to these results targets, Canada aims to disburse: 40% of funding to adaptation; 20% of funding to projects that leverage nature-based solutions and contribute to biodiversity; and 80% of projects that integrate gender equality. Innovation: The International Assistance Innovation Program (IAIP) helps accelerate private sector development that contributes to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in developing countries by driving job creation, innovation, productivity and economic growth. Canada's IAIP investments are helping to build new markets for private investment, support gender equality and gender lens investing, and mobilize additional finance to scale up SDG financing in developing countries. IAIP feeds into FIAP and has its own targets. IAIP targets include: number of people reached, number of jobs created, and number of investments that mobilize additional resources.

Q14**Yes**

Does your development cooperation or Aid-for-Trade strategy include sectoral objectives? Explanatory notes: For example, one sectoral focus of Korea's International Cooperation Agency development cooperation strategy is promoting the mainstreaming of science, technology and innovation in ODA projects by establishing its Science, Technology and Innovation Mid-Term Strategy (2021-2025). The goal to support inclusive growth based on science and technology by improving the innovation system of partner countries. Korea's strategy also focuses on education, health, governance, agriculture and rural development, energy, water, transportation, climate change and gender equality.

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Q15

If yes, please tick relevant boxes and provide further details, including hyperlinks to relevant documents. If no, please indicate if there is another development cooperation strategy or policy that includes specific objectives or targets. (Please tick relevant boxes.)

- Agriculture,**
- Forestry,**
- Fisheries,**
- Renewable energy,**
- MSME sector development,**
- Banking and financial services,**
- Communication services, including ICT,**
- Culture and creative industries,**
- Education services,**
- Environment services,**
- Tourism,**
- Other (please specify),**

Additional information on sectoral objectives included in your development cooperation or Aid-for-Trade strategy::

Agriculture Aid for Trade projects support food systems and food safety embedded in climate-smart agriculture practices. Agriculture-related projects take place in South America, Eastern Europe, Africa (including Maghreb) and Asia and target smallholder farming development. Agriculture projects can grow: coffee, honey, cashews, dairy, fruits and vegetables, etc. Agriculture projects can also have a livestock component to them. Those projects integrate other development priorities such as gender equality and MSME development. For example, projects can focus on women-led agriculture business in a rural context, and provide tailored financial products to support business expansion, increasing revenues and added-value to products for value chain integration. Forestry Canada recognizes the importance of forestry development to combat desertification and control erosion in climate vulnerable environment and communities. Expansion of the forestry industry goes hand in hand with Canada's intention to address climate change. The forestry industry has also proven to be relevant in industrial and rural contexts. Aid for Trade forestry projects intersect with other FIAP action areas such as: Gender Equality and inclusive growth. For example, projects can aim to improve the living conditions of women and men in rural communities who are members of forestry cooperatives. Forestry projects also blend well with projects involving Agricultural co-operatives. Finally, forestry-related Aid for Trade projects support forestry development and management, forestry policy and administrative management. MSME Sector development Canada's bilateral development finance institutions FinDev Canada support private sector growth and investment in and to emerging markets and developing economies (EMDEs). FinDev Canada's support to the private sector in EMDEs seeks to advance gender equality, climate action

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seeks to advance gender equality, climate action (adaptation and mitigation) and market development. Global Affairs Canada (GAC) has supported Business Development Centers to provide support and services to Micro, Small and Medium sized businesses, including legal, marketing, financial and administrative consultation services. Tourism has been supported by certifying services according to local, regional and international standards. GAC's regional Expert Deployment Mechanism for Trade and Development program has been a catalyst to transfer best practices of Canadian trade support organizations to developing countries and train MSMEs on how to build an export development strategy. MSME sector development is also facilitated through increased access to gender-responsive financial and business development services to entrepreneurs. Banking and financial services FinDev Canada provides financing, investment, blended finance solutions and technical assistance to the private sector in three priority sectors: sustainable infrastructure, agribusiness and forestry value chains and financial institutions. GAC also has regional projects in the field of banking and financial services proving alternative ways to unlock private sector capital for development. Extending credit to rural women and youth as well as impact investment programs help address the missing middle. Banking and financial services are meant to expand access to financial services and to capital to improve supports to the private sector. Gender-responsive banking loans support the expansion of MSMEs. Communication Services including ICT GAC has Aid for Trade projects in the ICT sector helping B2B and B2C transactions. ICT projects are implemented with local chambers of commerce. ICT projects work on cross sectoral e-commerce and digital communication, with support from a Canadian NGO. ICT-related projects serve Specialized cluster and mostly women (80%). Education services Projects in the educational services field are meant to build capacity by training teachers with advanced and technical and managerial training. Training teachers specialized in business support will help SMEs development (in the Maghreb for example). Education services projects can also intersect with the peace and security action area of the FIAP. For example, Canada provide primary education services in conflict affected regions in Asia to sensitize children to: peace, rule of law. Gender equality, non-violence, empathy and critical thinking. Environment International Climate Finance: Climate considerations are important to Canada considering its engagement under the Paris Agreement. In 2021, Canada doubled its previous 5-year international climate finance commitment, increasing to \$5.3 billion over five years (2021-2026) to support developing countries' transition to low-carbon, climate-resilient, nature-positive, and inclusive sustainable development. Canada is also allocating a minimum of 40% of its \$5.3

billion International Climate Finance Program to climate adaptation, and a minimum of 20% for projects that leverage nature-based climate solutions and projects that deliver biodiversity co-benefits. Canada's international climate finance commitment includes a \$315 million allocation to an initiative entitled Partnering for Climate. This program has two envelopes, the first supports projects that use nature-based solutions to help countries, communities and people in Sub-Saharan Africa – a particularly climate-vulnerable region – to become more resilient to the impacts of climate change, and the second of \$15 million supports the Partnering of Indigenous Peoples in Canada with Indigenous Peoples in developing countries around the world. International Biodiversity: At the 15th United Nations Biodiversity Conference (COP15) in December 2022 in Montreal, Prime Minister Trudeau announced \$350 million in new and additional funding to support developing countries to halt and reverse nature loss by implementing the 23 targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. This includes several targets related to sustainable use and trade of natural resources. The Framework also calls for the establishment of a new fund for biodiversity for developing countries, the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) Fund, to be administered by the Global Environment Facility (GEF). At the 7th GEF Assembly in Vancouver in August 2023, Canada announced from this \$350 million commitment, that it would become the first donor and contribute \$200 million. International Oceans Portfolio: Since its launch in 2018, Canada has spearheaded the Ocean Plastics Charter, launched as part of the Charlevoix Blueprint for Healthy Oceans, Seas and Resilient Coastal Communities, during Canada's 2018 G7 Presidency. The Charter is the only global framework that asks government, business and organization signatories to take a resource-efficient lifecycle management approach to plastic waste. It has almost 30 government and over 70 business and organization endorsees from around the globe. As of March 2023, Canada has delivered four initiatives under the \$100 million Marine Litter Mitigation Fund in support of the Charter through key international partners such as the World Bank and the World Economic Forum. This funding is delivered to address plastic waste in developing countries, spark innovation to beat plastic pollution, and support innovative private-public partnerships. Cross-cutting action areas to environmental services include Gender Equality and agri-food processing. Aid for Trade projects providing environmental services helps developing countries transition to a green economy to respond to the effect of climate change by implementing nature-based and climate-resilient agricultural practices that promote the sustainable use of natural resources, increase agricultural productivity, and improve livelihoods and food security. Environment focused projects also strengthen the

Environment focussed projects also strengthen the capacity of institutional, private sector (including MSMEs and cooperatives) and civil society organization toward coordinated climate actions. Environmental focussed Aid for Trade projects also include environmental protection, renewable energy, and water management. • Canada and climate finance (international.gc.ca) • Canada's international climate finance - Canada.ca Tourism Tourism was a sector targeted in Aid for Trade projects. For example, from 2021-2023 the regional Expert Deployment Mechanism for Trade and Development program in Colombia provided market research and capacity building support to assist tourism service providers in accessing the Canadian tourism market. Other: Other sectors where Aid for Trade projects deliver on strategic objectives are related to: sustainable infrastructure, value chains, and Culture and creative industries. Another sector embedded in Aid for Trade projects that support inclusive growth and international trade which is technical assistance through the Expert Deployment Mechanism for Trade and Development regional program that aims at increasing awareness of the obligations and opportunities created by bilateral trade agreements for: government procurement, agribusiness, regulatory requirements for exporting food products to Canada and electronic commerce.

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Q16

Yes

Does your development cooperation or Aid-for-Trade strategy include regional objectives? Explanatory notes: For example, the New Zealand's Aid Programme has a particular focus on the Pacific Islands region.

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Q17

If yes, please identify the relevant economic community(ies):(Please tick relevant boxes.)

African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA),

Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN),

Caribbean Community (CARICOM),

East African Community (EAC),

Additional information on relevant economic communities::

Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Global Affairs Canada development cooperation strategy include regional objectives in the Caribbean in ODA-eligible CARICOM countries. African Continental Free Trade Area Aid for Trade projects funded by Global Affairs Canada support the implementation of the African Continental Free Trade (AfCFTA) by developing and delivering tailored training on topics such as: developing regional marketing strategies; and the impact of the AfCFTA on SMEs. This sort of training has been delivered to entrepreneurs and managers in 8 African countries (Ethiopia, Kenya, Mozambique, Rwanda, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia). To support the implementation of the AfCFTA Global Affairs Canada is a founding donor to the African Trade Policy Centre (ATPC). The ATPC is mandated by the African Union (AU) to provide strategic guidance and technical support to the African Union Commission (AUC) and AU Members States to help coordinate the negotiation/establishment of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA). Canada's current grant, "Implementing the AfCFTA to Boost Intra-Africa Trade", supports the implementation of reforms at national, sub-regional and continental levels to move from ratification to implementation, with a focus on gender equality and the environment. Moreover, the project entitled Advancing Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in Africa (implemented with UNDP) provides technical assistance to the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) to support their member states to implement gender sensitive policies, strategies and programs to ensure that women and men benefit from trade opportunities under the AfCFTA. <https://w05.international.gc.ca/projectbrowser-banqueprojets/project-projet/details/P-007530-001?Lang=eng> <https://w05.international.gc.ca/projectbrowser-banqueprojets/project-projet/details/P007531001> East African Community (EAC) Canada's support to the East African Community (EAC) focuses on EAC priorities, primarily through the TMA (Trademark Africa) project that promotes women's economic empowerment by addressing the barriers faced by women traders including: discrimination in access to trading opportunities; representation in decision, policy and regulation making; and sexual and gender-based violence at borders. Association of Southeast Asian Nations Canada's Indo Pacific Strategy (IPS) involves Canada's engagement through ASEAN, APEC, the Comprehensive and

Progressive Agreement for Trans Pacific Partnership (CPTPP). Further Canada delivers feminist international assistance programming across the regions, responding to the needs of countries, including Vietnam, the Philippines, Indonesia and Pacific Island countries in order to support their transition into more inclusive and prosperous partners. The IPS strategic objectives comprise: 1. Promote peace, resilience and security; 2. Expand trade, investment and supply chain resilience; 3. Invest in and connect people; 4. Build a sustainable and green future; and, 5. Canada as an active and engaged partner to the Indo-Pacific. As of September 6th 2023, Canada has become a Strategic Partner to ASEAN. The strategic partnership commits Canada and ASEAN to encourage trade and investment, strengthen people-to-people linkages, and increase collaboration in key areas such as agriculture, climate change adaptation and mitigation, climate finance, technology transfer, women's economic empowerment, and MSME development. The priorities of the strategic partnership are aligned with key objectives of projects being delivered in Indonesia and the Philippines, particularly as it relates to gender equality, climate change, and disaster risk reduction. A strategic partnership further reinforces key commitments as outlined within the Indo-Pacific Strategy (IPS), including but not limited to recognizing ASEAN's centrality in the region, strengthening people-to-people exchanges, and building a sustainable and green future. Continued bilateral development cooperation with Indonesia and the Philippines will continue to support the objectives of the ASEAN-Canada Strategic Partnership and key objectives of the IPS.

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Q18

Yes

Do you have priority areas in which you provide Aid-for-Trade support?

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Q19

If yes, please identify the priority areas of Aid for Trade in which you are actively providing support*. (Please tick relevant boxes.)--* If you would like to indicate climate change related priorities, please tick related boxes below (e.g. energy supply and generation infrastructure) and add relevant notes in the text box. Likewise for gender equality, please tick the relevant boxes (e.g. trade development) and add a note in the comment box.

Trade facilitation,

Trade education/training,

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)

Business support services,

Banking and financial services,

Building productive capacity,

Agriculture,

Forestry,

Fishing,

Travel and tourism,

Digital trade and e-commerce,

Trade-related energy supply and generation infrastructure

Additional information on the priority areas of Aid for Trade in which you are actively providing support::

Trade facilitation Examples of Trade facilitation projects address the following: discrimination in access to trading opportunities; limited representation in decision, policy- and regulation-making; and sexual and gender-based violence at borders. In Africa, for example, trade facilitation projects at borders span 20 border crossings across seven East African Community countries. Trade education/training Trade education and Training in an Aid for Trade context can involve: developing and delivering tailored training on topics such as regional marketing strategies and the impact of the AfCFTA on SMEs and enhancing and delivering training on private investment processes; organizing hands-on educational apprenticeships in SMEs to teach gender-sensitive managerial competencies and disciplines to women and men executives; hosting educational meetings and events with investors to build their knowledge on investing in gender-smart, environment-smart and trade-ready regional SMEs and strengthening entrepreneurs' and executives' pitching, marketing, and networking capacities. 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) Aid for trade projects also support trade development by enhancing market access through the preparation of

enhancing market access through the preparation of international market studies and support for research and innovation by providing capacity building, financial support and training to small business owners in specific economic sectors. Aid for Trade projects supporting trade development also support women economic empowerment through building capacity of MSMEs to access markets (domestic) or work toward meeting standards for export. Business support services Business support services for Local Economic Development (LED) happens through partnerships between local governments and 1) community organizations and businesses to plan for and collaborate on implementing the LED strategy and specific projects including trade opportunities between Canadian businesses and local businesses such as the export strategy for mangoes in Vietnam; 2) different orders of government including regional/provincial levels, or with national agencies with oversight for decentralization, economic development, small business promotion, women's affairs, and youth employment; 3) training institutions, schools, colleges or universities that offer technical skills training or with whom they have developed entrepreneurship, business planning and marketing courses, and; 4) donors, cooperatives or financial institutions to understand and access new funding sources. Banking and financial services FinDev Canada provides financing, investment, blended finance solutions and technical assistance to the private sector in three priority sectors: sustainable infrastructure, agribusiness and forestry value chains and financial institutions. GAC also has regional projects in the field of banking and financial services proving alternative ways to unlock private sector capital for development. Extending credit to rural women and youth as well as impact investment programs help address the missing middle. Banking and financial services are meant to expand access to financial services and to capital to improve supports to the private sector. Gender-responsive banking loans support the expansion of MSMEs. Building productive capacity Aid for Trade projects are meant to build productive Capacity through different agriculture, forestry, fishing, travel & Tourism and Digital trade and e-commerce. Agriculture Agriculture-focussed projects can help women's resilience through watering systems and climate smart agriculture practices. With an approach aiming at adopting innovative technologies involving women and youth, the emphasis is on the creation of public-private partnerships to access private sector financing to facilitate marketability of agrifood products. Forestry Forestry-related Aid for Trade projects help women and their communities adapt to climate change, for example, in mangrove reforestation efforts in protected marine areas. Fishing Industry Economic growth sector initiatives contribute to the Caribbean blue economy through activities in the fishing industries.

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Q20

Which financing instruments do you use to implement your trade and development cooperation (i.e. Aid-for-Trade) priorities? For example, the Swiss economic development cooperation strategy for 2021-24 promotes innovative private-sector initiatives and the mobilisation of private resources. In this regard, the Swiss Investment Fund for Emerging Markets (SIFEM) is a central instrument and focuses on four business lines: access to finance (including fintech, MSMEs and gender), infrastructure financing, integration in value chains and corporate social responsibility. For example, Development Alliance Korea (DAK) is Korea's first and largest innovation Public-Private Partnership platform joined by government, the private sector, civil society, and academia, with aim of achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Please provide information in the box below:

Global Affairs Canada (GAC) typically uses Grants and contributions to finance trade and development projects. GAC uses two types of repayable contributions to mobilize private sector resources in support of the SDGs. The applicable instrument depends on the level of financial risk to be absorbed and the extent to which it is quantifiable. When the risks are high or unquantifiable, a conditionally repayable contribution (CRC) is used (similar to a repayable grant in the international context). Whereas, when the risk is lower and quantifiable, an unconditionally repayable contribution (URC) is provided (similar to a concessional loan). URCs can be used only for climate financing and the International Assistance Innovation Program, whereas the CRC instrument can be used across the development portfolio. In most cases, projects funded also benefit from complementary non-repayable technical assistance.

Additionally, regular grants and contributions (non-repayable funding) can also be used for such programming where funding is used to deliver technical assistance only.

FinDev Canada is a bilateral development finance institution that provides debt and equity to clients in priority markets for trade and development projects. FinDev Canada has established a CAD 75.6 million blended finance facility (called 2X Canada) funded by the Government of Canada through Global Affairs Canada to respond to growing inequalities resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic. FinDev Canada also has a Technical Assistance Facility which provides grant capital to clients in the portfolio to advance business performance, gender action and climate action. The Technical Assistance Facility also supports market facing initiatives that seek to advance knowledge in a particular sector or impact area.

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Q21

Is there a form of aid, finance or other financial assistance for trade that you are seeking to expand? If so, is there an accompanying strategy to leverage this source of finance? For example, the U.S. International Development Finance Corporation (DFC) is the newest U.S. government agency, launched in December 2019 with a mandate to partner with the private sector to finance solutions to the most critical challenges facing the developing world while advancing America's foreign policy goals abroad. The DFC offers loans, loan guarantees, equity investments, political risk insurance, technical assistance, and feasibility studies to drive significant amounts of private capital into challenging developing markets to address local needs.

Yes,

Additional information on forms of aid, finance, or other financial assistance for trade that you are seeking to expand, and on accompanying strategies to leverage finance::

A Canadian Approach to Innovative Financing for Sustainable Development Canada is looking to deploy innovative finance means using mechanisms to raise funds and stimulate action, by private, public and philanthropic actors, in support of international sustainable development in new and more efficient and scalable ways to solve social, economic and environmental problems globally. This can include:

- new approaches for pooling private and public resources to develop or scale up activities for development impact
- new finance streams earmarked to developmental activities on a multi-year basis; and
- new incentives to address market failures or scale up ongoing developmental activities.

Global Affairs Canada will deploy innovative finance mechanisms, in accordance with the International Financial Assistance Act and funding envelope parameters in support of Canada's Feminist International Assistance Policy objectives. Mobilize new resources and innovation for the SDGs Canada will mobilize new resources and innovation for the SDGs using available tools, such as blended finance mechanisms, and performance-based financing. Canada will work with the private sector to capitalize on its expertise and innovation, making sure that innovative efforts align to departmental country strategies and leverage Canada's comparative advantages by:

- Expanding use of risk-sharing tools in project financing such as loans, guarantees and equity. These tools should be paired with technical assistance or innovative approaches to generate additional public development funds. While grants and other forms of concessionary capital will continue, Canada will explore alternatives to traditional development financing, where alternatives can be used successfully following engagement with development partners and are subject to available authorities and accrual profile parameters. Use of these finance tools can take time, but their development can help to realize substantial development gains and enable Canada to successfully undertake more innovative finance projects. Strengthening the capacity of partners in developing countries, including through the use of traditional grants and contributions, to mobilize domestic investment and expertise and facilitate access to financing, strengthen the capacity of fund managers, support practitioners to create new products, build capacity for negotiation, respond to increasing financial commitments from social and impact investing sectors, and support data collection and improved outcome measurement. Establishing rigorous departmental eligibility assessments for innovative finance initiatives to

credibility assessments for innovative finance initiatives, to include themes such as development impact, additionality and financial sustainability, which include minimum concessionality, while ensuring repayability. Enhancing collaboration and partnerships to develop innovative financing initiatives with diverse partners.

https://www.international.gc.ca/world-monde/issues_development-

[enjeux_developpement/priorities-priorites/fiap_fsd-paif_fdd.aspx?lang=eng](https://www.international.gc.ca/world-monde/issues_development-)

https://www.international.gc.ca/world-monde/funding-financement/innovative_finance-financement_innovateurs.aspx?lang=eng

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Q22

What difficulties do you face in mobilizing financing to implement your Aid for Trade and development cooperation (i.e. Aid-for-Trade) objectives? (Please tick relevant boxes.)

Challenges engaging in public-private partnerships,

Other (please specify),

Additional information on the difficulties you encounter in mobilizing financing to implement your Aid for Trade and development cooperation objectives::

Challenges engaging in public-private partnerships. Challenges for Canada's innovative finance programs include balancing development impact with mobilization of private sector resources, and working in innovative ways with new partners, since the private sector is not a traditional development stakeholder like NGOs, for example. Concessional finance FinDev Canada considers the following: • There is need for increased availability and accessibility to concessional finance for actors involved in climate and development finance. • Concessional finance that can be used on its own or blended with commercial capital to help manage risks that can be preventing private investors from participating in transactions and initiatives in emerging markets and developing economies and which are aligned with the SDGs and Paris Agreement. • Concessional capital alone is not sufficient to mobilize private capital, there are other barriers to increasing the mobilization of private capital such as but not limited to political risk, foreign currency risk, weak regulatory systems and legal frameworks in emerging markets and developing economies.

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Q23

No

Are you providing an increasing share of Aid for Trade in the form of loans and a declining share of grants?

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Q24**Respondent skipped this question**

If yes, does this situation present a challenge for your partner countries?

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Q25**No**

Do you plan to stop providing Aid for Trade? Has a date been set to achieve this objective ? (e.g. a date to stop providing foreign aid?)

Page 24: SECTION E: ALIGNMENT OF AID-FOR-TRADE SUPPORT

Q26

How well aligned is the Aid-for-Trade support you provide with the trade priorities of partner countries and regional organizations?

Mostly aligned,

Please specify if this is an official perspective or the personal opinion of the respondent::

The Aid for Trade support provided by GAC completely aligns with priorities of partner countries and regional organizations. Priority investment areas for Aid for Trade include: • Financial policy and administrative management; • Formal sector financial intermediaries; • Agricultural policy and administrative management; • Agricultural development; • Agricultural inputs; • Agricultural financial services; • Road transport; • Energy policy and administrative management; • Energy generation, renewable sources - multiple technologies; • Solar energy for centralized grid GAC collaborates with multilateral organizations to deliver on partner countries priorities and address regional priorities. Multilateral organizations facilitating regional Trade and development include: • Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Secretariat; • A.D.B (African Development Bank); • The Mekong River Commission (MRC); • AsDB - Asian Development Bank; • African Union; • Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation; • Asian Development Bank.

Q27

What challenges do you encounter in aligning the Aid-for-Trade support you provide with the sectoral financing needs of partner countries and regional organizations? (Please tick relevant boxes.)

Lack of donor coordination,

Length of project/programme funding cycles,

Additional information on the challenges you encounter in aligning the Aid-for-Trade support you provide with the sectoral financing needs of partner countries and regional organizations::

Increased donor coordination would help amplify projects' impact by pooling resources, share knowledge and points of contact. Coordination between donors could also help create common goals, compare results and share best practices. Projects could also be strategically located based on other countries' presence and current projects. Length of programs and projects could be better strategized to cover longer periods of time addressing servicing gaps and allowing consistent national/domestic coverage for different thematic.

Page 25: SECTION F: OUTCOMES AND IMPACTS OF AID-FOR-TRADE SUPPORT

Q28

Does your development cooperation strategy include a monitoring or results framework?

Yes, for the development cooperation strategy,

Additional information on whether your development cooperation strategy includes a monitoring or results framework::

Guided by its Feminist International Assistance Policy, Canada's six priority action areas are: 1) gender equality, which is critical to achieving the others; 2) human dignity (health and nutrition, education, gender-responsive humanitarian action); 3) growth that works for everyone; 4) environment and climate action; 5) inclusive governance; and 6) peace and security. Each of these priority action areas have their own results frameworks, which translated the action area objectives/path to action into corporate level expected outcomes.

Q29

Do you align your monitoring and evaluations activities with the monitoring or results framework of partner countries?

Yes, with partners' development strategies,

Additional information on whether you align your monitoring and evaluation activities with the monitoring or results framework of partner countries::

Bilateral geographic/regional programs in Canada's international assistance have results frameworks which align with the relevant country national development plans or sustainable development strategies (if/where applicable). This alignment is ensured by incorporating the strategy objectives and/or relevant Sustainable Development Goals indicators and targets.

Q30

Yes

Do you measure the impacts of the Aid-for-Trade support you provide?

Page 26: SECTION F: OUTCOMES AND IMPACTS OF AID-FOR-TRADE SUPPORT

Q31

If yes, where is Aid for Trade having a measurable impact in your opinion?(Please select relevant boxes.)

TRADE POLICY AND REGULATIONS (Including training of trade officials, analysis of proposals and positions and their impact, support for stakeholders to articulate commercial interest and identify trade-offs, dispute issues, institutional and technical support to undertake trade reform/facilitate implementation of trade agreements and to adapt to and comply with rules and standards)

,

Trade facilitation,

Trade education/training,

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)

,

Business support services,

Banking and financial services,

Building productive capacity,

Agriculture,

Forestry,

Fishing,

Mineral resources and mining,

Digital trade and e-commerce

Page 27: SECTION F: OUTCOMES AND IMPACTS OF AID-FOR-TRADE SUPPORT

Q32

Is there an Aid-for-Trade project or programme that you would like to highlight as an example of best practice?

Yes,

Additional information on Aid-for-Trade projects or programmes that you would like to highlight as examples of best practice::

Global Affairs Canada's Evaluation of International Assistance Programming in Middle-Income Countries—2014-15 to 2020-21 found that while there was limited evaluation evidence on the effectiveness of programming for Aid for Trade, but that existing evidence showed positive results for trade-related technical assistance. Evidence of the effectiveness of Canada's Aid for Trade programming showed positive results related to trade-related technical assistance. The Expert Deployment Mechanism for Trade and Development supported the advancement of the Canada-ASEAN free trade agreement and improved the ability of trade policy experts and negotiators to respond to technical assistance requests, while the Canadian Trade and Investment Facility for Development improved the capabilities of regional organizations to support competitiveness, economic integration and growth that is climate-smart and gender and socially inclusive.

Q33

Do you foresee a continued need to provide Aid-for-Trade financing ?

Yes, to address some specific thematic objectives (e.g. sustainable development, climate transition, etc.)

,
Additional information on whether you foresee a continuing need to provide for Aid-for-Trade financing::

Canada foresees a continued need to provide Aid for Trade financing to address specific thematic objectives related to inclusive, sustainable and resilient economic growth. Future Aid for Trade funding will continue to bring down barriers to women's economic empowerment and building more inclusive economies with a particular focus on job creation and wage increases; absorption of excess labour; trade-induced economic growth in sectors where a large number of the poor are economically active; and the extent to which the poor are equipped to take advantage of new job opportunities. The thematic related to sustainable growth such as energy transition will require continued funding. For example, Canada foresees a need to finance projects supporting: land-based or offshore energy, solar, wind, waste-to-energy, hydrogen, or any other forms of renewable energy; energy efficiency or energy storage as well as products, services, technologies and related expertise. Agriculture, forestry and fishing-related projects (blue economy) also support a sustainable and green future. Canada foresees a need to continue to finance Aid for Trade projects that strengthens economic resilience in sectors such as: build infrastructure, technical assistance and trade facilitation. Strengthening economic resilience can be supported through Aid for Trade projects that reduce trade costs, improve rules and administrative procedures, and link producers to markets (local and international).

Q34

If yes, please identify the categories of Aid-for-Trade support in which you foresee future needs. (Please select relevant boxes.)

TRADE POLICY AND REGULATIONS (Including training of trade officials, analysis of proposals and positions and their impact, support for stakeholders to articulate commercial interest and identify trade-offs, dispute issues, institutional and technical support to undertake trade reform/facilitate implementation of trade agreements and to adapt to and comply with rules and standards)

,

Trade policy and administrative management,

Trade facilitation,

Regional trade agreements (RTAs),

Trade education/training,

TRADE-RELATED INFRASTRUCTURE (Including physical infrastructure)

,

Transport and storage infrastructure (e.g. port, dry port, inland container port, inland container depot, etc.)

,

Communications infrastructure,

Energy supply and generation infrastructure,

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)

,

Business support services,

Banking and financial services,

Building productive capacity,

Agriculture,

Forestry,

Fishing,

Multilateral trade negotiations,

Industry,

Mineral resources and mining,

Travel and tourism,

Digital trade and e-commerce,

TRADE-RELATED ADJUSTMENT (Including supporting developing countries to put in place accompanying measures that assist them to benefit from liberalized trade)

,

OTHER TRADE RELATED NEEDS,

Additional information on the categories of Aid-for-Trade support in which you foresee future needs::

Aid for trade categories which will require additional future programming include all the above. Continued support will scale results related to inclusive growth, business support services, banking and financial services, building productive capacity, etc. Future Aid for Trade needs also include linking producers to markets (local and international), access to financial products and services, business support, building productive capacity in agriculture and forestry, and e-commerce. We foresee a continued need for Aid for Trade support for energy transition. These are expected to be integrated in international assistance programming (e.g. land-based or offshore energy, solar, wind, waste-to-energy, hydrogen, or any other forms of renewable energy), energy efficiency or energy storage, there are products, services, technologies and general expertise. Our international development programming also continues to support the blue economy, including in sectors such as fishing. Canada also sees future needs in strengthening global supply chain.

Page 30: SECTION G: FUTURE AID-FOR-TRADE NEEDS

Q35

Yes

Do you foresee future need for Aid for Trade to support the achievement of trade-related aspects of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals Agenda ?Explanatory notes: For example, the Government of Canada works with partners and stakeholders to advance the 2030 Agenda through concrete actions on the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

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Q36

If yes, please indicate which SDGs are referenced in your development cooperation or Aid-for-Trade strategy. (Please select relevant boxes.)

GOAL 7: Affordable and Clean Energy,

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth,

GOAL 12: Responsible Consumption and Production,

GOAL 13: Climate Action,

GOAL 14: Life Below Water,

GOAL 15: Life on Land,

Additional information on SDGs referenced in your development cooperation or Aid-for-Trade strategy::

SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy: Canada is also providing up to \$1 billion to the Climate Investment Funds' Accelerating Coal Transition Investment Program. This program helps developing countries transition from coal-fired electricity to clean power, including retirement of coal mines and coal power plants. SDG 8: Under SDG8, Canada also provides capacity-building and technical assistance to developing free trade partners to support compliance with international labour standards. Technical assistance can take various forms, including expert advice in drafting national legislation in line with international standards; activities such as seminars and workshops with the purpose of raising awareness of labour standards, rights and responsibilities; and offering training and institutional capacity building for governments, employers' and workers' organizations and other stakeholders (e.g., judiciary). SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production: Since its launch in 2018, Canada has spearheaded the Ocean Plastics Charter. The Charter is the only global framework that asks government, business and organization signatories to take a resource-efficient lifecycle management approach to plastic waste. The Charter currently has almost 30 government and over 70 business and organization endorsees from around the globe. To advance the objectives of the Ocean Plastics Charter, Canada delivered the \$100 million Marine Litter Mitigation Fund through key international partners such as the World Bank and the World Economic Forum. This funding was delivered to address plastic waste in developing countries, spark innovation to beat plastic pollution, and support innovative private-public partnerships. SDG 13: Climate Change: Canada is delivering on its international climate finance commitments to support developing countries in their transitions to low-carbon and climate-resilient economies. In June 2021, at the Carbis Bay G7 summit, Canada doubled its climate finance commitment to \$5.3 billion over the next 5 years, including increased support for adaptation, as well as nature and nature-based solutions in line with the G7 Nature Compact. Canada is advancing global work on nature-based climate solutions through actions such as the Ocean Risk and Resilience Action Alliance. In December 2022, Canada hosted the

15th United Nations Biodiversity Conference in Montréal where it announced \$350 million to support developing countries to implement the Kunming-Montréal Global Biodiversity Framework. This funding will aim to halt and reverse biodiversity loss which is a driver of climate change. Canada is also a strong supporter of the Montreal Protocol. The Montreal Protocol is the Multilateral Environmental Agreement that has achieved the highest greenhouse gas emissions reductions to date. It stands to avoid up to 0.4 degrees Celsius in warming by 2100 through the implementation of its Kigali Amendment on the phase-down of hydrofluorocarbons. Moving forward, Canada will champion the adoption of a global minimum standard on carbon pricing. SDG 14: Life Below Water: In addition to advancing the \$100 million Marine Litter Mitigation Fund (see SDG 12), Canada announced \$350 million in new and additional funding for biodiversity at the 15th United Nations Biodiversity Conference (COP15) in Montreal in December 2022. This funding will support developing countries to implement the Kunming-Montréal Global Biodiversity Framework that aims to halt and reverse biodiversity loss, including to conserve and protect 30% of the world's oceans by 2030. Through this new envelope, Canada is the first country to announce a contribution to the new Global Biodiversity Framework Fund (\$200 million) at the Seventh Assembly of the Global Environment Facility in August 2023. Canada is also allocating a minimum of 40% of its \$5.3 billion International Climate Finance Program to climate adaptation, and a minimum of 20% for projects that leverage nature-based climate solutions and projects that deliver biodiversity co-benefits. Canada's international climate finance commitment includes \$300 million to support projects that use nature-based solutions to help countries, communities and people in Sub-Saharan Africa – a particularly climate-vulnerable region – to become more resilient to the impacts of climate change, and \$15 million to support the partnering of Indigenous Peoples in Canada with Indigenous Peoples in developing countries around the world. The federal government also works to protect marine and coastal ecosystems, including coral reefs, through involvement in international activities such as the Global Fund for Coral Reefs. SDG 15: Life on Land: In December 2022, at the 15th United Nations Conference of the Parties (COP15) on Biological Diversity, Canada announced a \$350 million contribution to support developing countries to implement the Kunming-Montréal Global Biodiversity Framework that aims to halt and reverse biodiversity loss, including by conserving 30% of land globally by 2030. Through this new envelope, Canada is the first country to announce funding to the new Global Biodiversity Framework Fund (\$200 million) at the Seventh Assembly of the Global Environment Facility in August 2023. Canada is also allocating a minimum of 40% of its \$5.3 billion International Climate Finance

40% of its \$5.3 billion International Climate Finance Program to climate adaptation, and a minimum of 20% for projects that leverage nature-based climate solutions and projects that deliver biodiversity co-benefits. Canada's international climate finance commitment includes \$300 million to support projects that use nature-based solutions to help countries, communities, and people in Sub-Saharan Africa – a particularly climate-vulnerable region – to become more resilient to the impacts of climate change, and \$15 million to support the partnering of Indigenous Peoples in Canada with Indigenous Peoples in developing countries around the world. Canada is contributing to the Global Forest Finance Pledge, along with 11 other countries, to collectively provide US\$12 billion by 2025 for the protection, restoration, and sustainable management of forests.

Page 32: SECTION G: FUTURE AID-FOR-TRADE NEEDS

Q37

Do you foresee future needs for Aid-for-Trade to support the trade-related aspects of climate change ?

Yes,

Additional information on whether you anticipate future needs for Aid-for-Trade to support trade-related aspects of climate change::

At the climate finance commitment level, Canada has a Programming and Policy Framework that guides how Canada invests the \$5.3 billion climate finance envelope between 2021 and 2026 across the Government of Canada. It includes four thematic areas (1) Clean Energy Transition and Coal Phase-Out (2) Nature Based Solutions and Biodiversity (3) Climate-Smart Agriculture and Food Systems, and (4) Climate Governance. Canada's clean energy programming includes support to partners for construction and distribution of renewable energy technologies, which include purchase of, for example, solar panels. Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) programming also supports farmers to ensure they have products to deliver to markets that support food security. In both of these instances, partners are investing in trade-related activities to reach climate and development outcomes. As the climate crisis continues to threaten lives, livelihoods, food and energy security, among other things, Canada's climate finance will need to continue supporting adaptation and mitigation efforts, which could include trade-related climate solutions as deemed appropriate.