



Page 5: ABOUT YOU

Q1

ITC

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

Q2

About you

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| Name | I.Hauswirth |
| Position | Chief, Strategic Planning, Performance, Governance |
| Ministry/Institution | International Trade Centre |
| Email Address | hauswirth@intracen.org |
| Phone Number | +41227300377 |

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

Q3

Yes

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

Page 8: SECTION 1: AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES

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).

| | |
|---|----------|
| Building productive capacity | 3 |
| Connecting to value chains | 2 |
| Environmentally sustainable (or green) growth, including circular economy | 5 |
| MSMEs growth and development | 1 |
| Women's economic empowerment (please specify in the box below: rural women, women-owned businesses, women-led businesses, female workers, etc.) | 4 |

Page 9: SECTION 1: AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES

Q5

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

No,

Additional information: please specify which of the priorities you selected are new and provide further information. (Please provide weblinks as applicable).: ITC remains 100% dedicated to Aid-for-Trade and to increasing the trade competitiveness of MSMEs to achieve development objectives. Compared with 2019, the emphasis on inclusiveness and environmental sustainability has increased even more, as important goals in addition to increased prosperity for those that have been left behind.

Page 10: SECTION 1: AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES

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).

Respondent skipped this question

Page 11: SECTION 1 : AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES

Q7

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

Same,

Additional information on the reasons why Aid for Trade may have become more, less, or remained equally important than in the past.: ITC was and is 100% dedicated to A4T.

Q8

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

Respondent skipped this question

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):

ITC's Strategic Plan 2022-25:

<https://www.intracen.org/itc/about/working-with-itc/corporate-documents/strategic-plan/>

Page 12: SECTION 1 : AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES

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

,

Building productive capacity,

Digital connectivity and transformation,

E-commerce,

Environmentally sustainable (or green) growth, including circular economy

,

Job creation,

Industrial sector support,

MSME support,

Poverty reduction objectives,

Preparedness, recovery and resilience,

Services sector support (e.g., tourism),

Trade in health products (PPE, vaccines, etc.),

Trade facilitation,

Trade finance,

Trade policy modernization and upgrading,

Women's economic empowerment and gender equality

,

Youth economic empowerment,

Other (please specify),

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

Other: Regional integration & South-South trade and investment; sustainability in international value chains; capacity of business support organizations; inclusion of vulnerable groups such as refugees, internally displaced and others.

Q11

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

ITC Strategic Plan : <https://www.intracen.org/itc/about/working-with-itc/corporate-documents/strategic-plan/>

Page 15: SECTION 2: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND TRADE

Q12

Yes

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

Page 16: SECTION 2: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND TRADE

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).

Aid-for-Trade or development strategy, policy or plan,

Other (please specify),

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

Sustainable development is reflected in ITC's own strategies and plans at different levels of the organisation. It is also an integral dimension in the advisory services and approach with which ITC supports partner countries and clients in developing their own trade and business strategies and plans.

Page 17: SECTION 2: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND TRADE

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).

Sustainable Production and Consumption (SDG 12),

Climate Action (SDG 13),

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.:

In ITC's Strategic Plan, all SDGs are targeted, and environmental sustainability is a main goal. In ITC sub-strategies (e.g. Green to Compete, Trade for Sustainable Development), specific SDGs are part of the Theory of Change.

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).:

ITC is focused on trade for sustainable development.

Page 18: SECTION 2: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND TRADE

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).:

They are addressed from different perspectives - new 'environmental market' opportunities for MSMEs; reduction of environmental footprints, while increasing productivity/lowering costs; increased MSME resilience against adverse environmental shocks.

Page 19: SECTION 2: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND TRADE

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.:

ITC, as a technical assistance agency, always provides its support in interaction and coordination with developing countries' government counterparts – usually Ministries of Trade and trade promotion organisations. MoT may also lead in needs-assessments, steering committees, public-private dialogues or strategy developments.

Page 20: SECTION 2: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND TRADE

Q18

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

Yes

Page 21: SECTION 2: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND TRADE

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,
Industry

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).

Fisheries,
Forestry,
Mining,
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,
Dependence on a narrow basket of goods and services
,
Domestic political challenges (e.g., security and stability)
,
Existing energy and power generation infrastructure,
Gender inequality,
High trade costs,
Lack of human resource capability,
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,
High concentration of economic activity in the informal sector
,
Limited economic and export diversification,
Low productive capacity in manufacturing,
Slow, expensive or insufficient digital connectivity,
Lack of technology and innovation enabling environment

Page 22: SECTION 2: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND TRADE

Q23**Yes**

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

Page 23: SECTION 2: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND TRADE

Q24

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

Agriculture,
Industry,
Services

Q25

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

Yes

Page 24: SECTION 2: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND TRADE

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).:
<https://www.intracen.org/digital-transformation-for-good/>
This strategy is currently under review – the implications are reflected in ITC's Strategic Plan 2022-25

Q28

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

Agriculture,
Fisheries,
Forestry,
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).

Digital contents,
Other (please specify),
Additional information on the issues where digital connectivity that would offer most promise in the move to sustainable development.:
Digitization of value chains – enabling transparency on inputs, production and transportation.

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):
Digitalizing the coffee supply chain of women-owned businesses in Rwanda:
<https://www.intracen.org/news/digitalizing-coffee-supply-chain-womenowned-businesses-rwanda/>

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

Q32

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

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

Page 25: SECTION 2: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND TRADE

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,**
- Fisheries,**
- Forestry,**
- Mining,**
- Industry,**
- Services**

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).

Regional trade agreements (RTAs),

Multilateral trade negotiations,

(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)

,

Energy supply and generation infrastructure,

Business and other services,

Banking and financial services,

Industry,

Mineral resources and mining,

Travel and tourism

Page 26: SECTION 2: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND TRADE

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).

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

ITC does not provide A4T financing.

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).

Additional information on the South-South and Triangular cooperation partners with which you associate in order to provide financing for sustainable development and any examples of projects/programmes that you would like to showcase.:

ITC does not provide A4T financing. However, ITC has received funding from a number of the listed cooperation partners for technical assistance projects in those countries or other countries.

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?

In 2020, ITC launched its GreenToCompete strategy with the view to support developing countries seize the opportunities of the green transition. Under this work programme, the circular economy, as much as climate resilience or biodiversity, are playing a key role. Under ITC's work on resource efficiency and circular production, ITC has supported more than 400 companies to improve their environmental footprint over the past 3 years.

Case stories are available here: <https://greentocompete.org/stories/>

And particularly for SMEs, here: <https://greentocompete.org/activating-green-trade-case-study-how-small-business-goes-green/>

Page 27: SECTION 2: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND TRADE

Q38

No

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?

Q39

Yes

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

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 strategy(ies) policy(ies) or plan(s):

Women's economic empowerment is a key priority of ITC Strategic Plan. Gender is incorporated into ITC work as follows:

- ITC's Mainstreaming Guidelines: provide a clear, five-step approach (prioritize, define, design, rate, review) for project managers to develop gender objectives into their projects. Project staff trained and supported with resources and training manual.
- A dedicated focal point collaborates with Project Design Task Force and project managers
- Dedicated outputs in selected large ITC programmes
- Results framework: SDGs includes reporting on SDG 5; Corporate outcome and output indicators – mainstream gender through sex disaggregated indicators
- UN System-wide Action Plan (UN-SWAP): A high performing organization in 2020 ITC also developed the SheTrades Initiative, its flagship programme on trade and women's economic empowerment. It aims to create a supportive ecosystem for women entrepreneurs and to support women directly by providing skills and trade opportunities. SheTrades seeks to shape the global trade agenda (Buenos Aires Declaration on Trade and Women's Economic Empowerment), engage with the private sector (large corporates in various sectors, including gender-lens investors), offer global tools and methodologies (SheTrades.com) and set up strong in-country partnerships (SheTrades Hubs). SheTrades also helps government institutions through inclusive data and policy reforms, through SheTrades Outlook.

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).

Aid-for-Trade or development strategy, policy or plan,

Gender equality strategy, policy or plan,

Trade development strategy, policy or plan,

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

,

Other (please specify),

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

Other: Public procurement policy, Cooperatives policy; ITC developed SheTrades Outlook, an innovative policy tool that helps policymakers assess, monitor and improve the policy ecosystem for women in trade. It provides an evidence-base on the progress made by countries towards promoting gender equality through trade.

(www.shetrades.com/outlook) Based on the results from SheTrades Outlook, ITC has provided direct technical assistance to governments in developing countries, to undertake gender-responsive policy reforms. Today, ITC SheTrades Initiative has supported more than 10 countries across 14 different topics: Countries Policy topics covered • Bangladesh • The Gambia • Ghana • Kenya • Lesotho • Mauritius • Nigeria • Sierra Leone • Uganda • Zambia • Access to finance regulations for women • Gender-responsive public procurement (revising or developing Policies, Regulations, and Acts) • Advocacy for COVID-19 Economic Stimulus package for women-owned businesses • Gender-mainstreaming into the AfCFTA National Implementation Strategy • Definition of "women-owned business" • MSME Policy Gender-responsive implementation plan • Gender-mainstreaming in the National Export Development Strategy • Advocacy for COVID-19 Economic stimulus package for women in tourism • Gender-mainstreaming into National Export Strategy • Gender-mainstreaming in the Trade Facilitation Reform Agenda • Gender-mainstreaming into the National Trade Policy • Gender-mainstreaming in the Cooperatives Policy ITC also supports the trade and gender agenda at the multilateral level, for example co-chairing the IGC Trade Impact Group and the development of a gender-lens framework to support the WTO Informal Working Group on Women in Trade, as well as regional level, through support to women under the African Continental Free Trade Area. ITC also developed a new business survey methodology to better understand challenges and opportunities faced by women-led businesses in international trade.

Q43**Yes**

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)?

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).:

ITC results framework includes sex disaggregated data. Moreover, at inception stage, most projects roll out SME Competitiveness Surveys and/or NTMs Surveys, as well as needs assessments, all of which collect and analyse sex-disaggregated data. At policy level, ITC launched SheTrades Outlook (www.shetrades.com/outlook), an innovative policy tool that helps governments and other stakeholders to assess, monitor and improve the policy ecosystem to support women's participation in business and international trade. SheTrades Outlook contributes to evidence-based policymaking by:

- Allowing policymakers to examine data gaps and monitor progress on women's economic empowerment using novel data on trade and gender; and
- Helping governments prioritize areas for inclusive policy reform and technical support.

SheTrades Outlook significantly contributes to the collection and use of better trade and gender data to shape trade and trade-related policies by providing 80% new data, collected through an institutional survey and complemented with existing data from international databases. The online tool was launched in July 2020. As of 2021, ITC has rolled out SheTrades Outlook in 38 developed and developing countries and provided subsequent technical assistance to 10 countries. SheTrades Outlook has also been recognized by the G7 trade ministers as an important tool to take stock on countries' progress in advancing gender equality through trade.

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,**
- Discriminatory practices,**
- Difficulties in meeting regulatory and procedural requirements**
- ,
- Exclusion from male-dominated distribution networks**
- ,
- Gender pay gap,**
- Harassment, security and safety issues,**
- High trade barriers,**
- Lack of access to digital services,**
- Lack of access to redress options,**
- Poor access to information,**
- Poor access to professional bodies (e.g., chambers of commerce)**
- ,
- Restricted access to markets,**
- Smaller sized business,**
- Time and mobility constraints,**

Additional information on the trade and development constrains faced by women.:

Comment: This is a difficult question, because different groups of women face different constraints, which vary by country, rural/urban, class, education, etc.

Q46

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

Yes

Page 32: SECTION 3: DEVELOPMENT OR AID POLICIES FOR WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

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.:

ITC is not a funder but an implementing organization. ITC has worked with partners to implement projects for women's economic empowerment for over a decade.

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

Q48

Respondent skipped this question

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

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,**
- Developing Access to trade related infrastructure,**
- Capacity-strengthening initiatives,**
- Increasing women's participation in services sectors,**
- Facilitating access to digital technologies and e-commerce platforms**
- ,
- Facilitating access to trade finance,**
- Facilitating access to trade-related information,**
- Facilitating women's traders' inclusion in Global Value Chains (GVC)**
- ,
- 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,**
- Supporting women's representation in trade policy and design of trade/Aid-for-Trade initiatives**
- ,
- Other (please specify),**

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):

Since 2015, ITC projects have supported over 250,000 women producers and entrepreneurs to become more competitive and access new markets. The SheTrades Initiative has various projects and activities that address different areas of women's economic empowerment. These include the following: Competitiveness and market access: SheTrades helps women-owned companies pursue export opportunities, build their capacity to add value to their products and become more competitive. The SheTrades Virtual Learning Space is the core training hub for the SheTrades Initiative. Its online courses, live webinars and market tools cover a range of trade-related topics and ease access for women entrepreneurs. SheTrades has also leveraged partnerships with corporations and organizations (i.e. Facebook, Google, Microsoft, EQUALS) to help women build their digital skills and promote digital gender equality. To increase their market readiness and competitiveness, SheTrades

provides firms with pre- and post-trade fair trainings on market intelligence and sector-specific topics. Access to finance: SheTrades Invest was created in 2018 to tackle one of the seven SheTrades Initiative's global actions to empower women: unlock financial solutions. SheTrades Invest has designed finance- and investment-related technical assistance solutions to address the challenges facing women entrepreneurs. These solutions include: 1) training packages to strengthen financial and managerial capacity of small women-led businesses so they are prepared for investment and due diligence, 2) investment readiness bootcamps in partnership with regional investors, and 3) coaching programmes in partnership with financial institutions. SheTrades also engages and sensitizes financial-service providers on gender lens finance products and services. Lastly, ITC joined forces with CARE Enterprises and Bamboo Capital Partners in 2020 to establish the CARE–SheTrades Impact Fund. The CARE–SheTrades fund will provide financing to businesses promoting gender equality through actions in the workplace, the supply chain, women's entrepreneurship and gender-responsive products.

Inclusion in regional trade and women's representation in trade policy/initiatives: To meet the gaps in technical and policy knowledge, SheTrades supports the creation of a continent-wide network of Women's Business Associations, supports their advocacy skills, peer-to-peer learning, leadership, and trade opportunities. SheTrades supports women's business associations in identifying AfCFTA priorities for women-led businesses by consulting with experts to unpack provisions in the AfCFTA, producing policy analysis, and developing a platform for dialogue and exchange. Supporting women's entrepreneurship (specifically, participation in public procurement): ITC has developed a tailored approach for governments that want to make sure women win more public tenders but have not yet developed a strategy. Procurement Map (<https://procurementmap.intracen.org>) offers information on more than 150,000 public tenders that are updated daily. ITC has also created an e-learning course for procuring officers (<https://learning.intracen.org/course/info.php?id=187>). In addition to a publication that makes the case for gender-responsive public procurement, ITC offers an action-oriented guide to make gender-responsive public procurement a reality (<https://www.intracen.org/publication/Making-public-procurement-work-for-women/>). The guide, designed for policymakers, procurement officers and statistical offices lays out four steps. Countries can adapt their strategies based on their current level of support to women in public procurement. Multilateral trade agenda: SheTrades works through the International Gender Champions (IGC) Trade Impact Group and the WTO Informal Working Group (IWG) on Trade and Gender. With the IGC Trade Impact Group (TIG), ITC is implementing a public-private

partnership (PPP) initiative as part of the TIG workplan for 2022 – 2023. With the WTO IWG on Trade and Gender, ITC SheTrades is developing a gender-lens framework to be applied to the work of the WTO.

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).: SheTrades has 350 partner organizations across 65 countries. The Initiative employs three partnership models. Advocate: Partners that actively engage in dialogue and advocacy events to increase the outreach of the SheTrades Initiative. Example: Mastercard promotes the development of tools and solutions to enable trade for women entrepreneurs through the SheTrades Initiative. Contributor: Partners that work with SheTrades to generate integrated solutions to accelerate the inclusion of women in global value chains. Example: The Nigerian Export Promotion Council has organized technical workshops and mobilized the support of private-sector partners and financial institutions in Nigeria to improve the technical competitiveness of women entrepreneurs and facilitate their linkages with regional and international markets. Transformer: Partners that provide financial resources, expertise and methodologies to pilot in-depth programmes for women entrepreneurs. Example: In 2019, SheTrades began collaborating with marketing company Mary Kay. Under the partnership, Mary Kay sponsors the creation of tools and methodologies to develop entrepreneurship training modules and content, and deploys these tailored training packages to build the skills and competitiveness of women entrepreneurs in selected countries. The partnership is a pivotal element of the Women's Entrepreneurship Accelerator, a multi-partner initiative designed to inspire, educate and empower businesswomen around the world.

Q51

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

Yes

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.:

All ITC projects segregate results data by gender, where applicable. In addition, the ITC SheTrades initiative has a theory of change with corresponding results indicators that are measured across the project portfolio.

Q53

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

Yes

Page 35: SECTION 3: DEVELOPMENT OR AID POLICIES FOR WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

Q54

Do women face particular difficulties in accessing digital technologies?

Yes**Q55**

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

High usage costs,**Inadequate network infrastructure,****Lack of access to public facilities where the internet is available**

,

Lack of awareness of opportunities offered by digital technologies

,

Poor IT literacy and/or skills

Page 36: SECTION 3: DEVELOPMENT OR AID POLICIES FOR WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

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,**

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

ITC targets sectors characterised by high levels of women's participation (e.g. agriculture, apparel, tourism) as well as high growth sectors, where women are under-represented and interventions can be transformational (digital technologies, IT enabled services, etc).

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 policy and administrative management,

Trade facilitation,

Regional trade agreements (RTAs),

Multilateral trade negotiations,

(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)

,

(c) Trade-related infrastructure (Including physical infrastructure)

,

Business and other services,

Banking and financial services,

Building productive capacity,

Agriculture

Q58

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

Despite successes in mainstreaming gender considerations into Aid for Trade objectives, there is scope for both donors and recipient countries to integrate gender equality more comprehensively into Aid for Trade investments and development programmes. Some options below:

Trade Policy

- Gender awareness training and tools
- Gender-sensitive customs reforms
- Collection of gender-disaggregated data
- Cross-border trade facilitation for women traders

Infrastructure

- Access to trade finance
- Promoting women's access to information and ICT infrastructure and services

Productive Capacity

- Competitiveness and market access for women producers and entrepreneurs in traditional and emerging sectors

Page 37: END OF SURVEY

Q59

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

Consultations within ITC.
