



Page 5: ABOUT YOU

Q1

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

OTHER (please specify):

Donor: Inter-American Development Bank

Q2

About you

Name	Jaime Granados
Position	Division Chief of Trade and Investment
Ministry/Institution	Inter-American Development Bank
Email Address	jaimeg@iadb.org
Phone Number	1 202 623 2505

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

Q3

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

Yes,

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

The Inter-American Development Bank's Vision 2025: Reinvest in the Americas: A Decade of Opportunity outlines the priorities to respond to the challenges that Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) faces and a path to come out of the crisis with more sustainable growth and resilience. LAC is currently at a critical juncture as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, long-standing structural weaknesses, and recent natural disasters, all of which further amplified preexisting development gaps. In 2020, GDP declined by 7.4 percent and total employment by 10 percent, with 44 million people in the region expected to have fallen into poverty and 52 million to have exited the middle class (Acevedo et al. 2020). Additionally, damage caused by climate change could cost the region US\$100 billion annually by 2050. The new Administration's approach to designing the IDB Group's vision includes presenting its focus on achieving sustainable and inclusive economic growth, identifying a pathway to achieve those goals with an emphasis on five clear opportunities, and presenting a value proposition to strengthen the IDB Group's ability to execute. This pathway includes focusing on immediate opportunities: (i) regional integration, by supporting the reconfiguration of global value chains and integration initiatives; (ii) the digital economy, by facilitating access and creating the capacity to embrace digital technologies and foster innovation; (iii) support for small and mid-size enterprises (SMEs), by generating the conditions to maximize the private sector's contribution to the recovery; (iv) climate change, by helping countries foster resilience, mitigation, and adaptation; and (v) gender equality and diversity, by empowering women and vulnerable populations who bear most of the burden of the health and economic crisis.

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).

Connecting to value chains	2
Environmentally sustainable (or green) growth, including circular economy	1
MSMEs growth and development	3
Regional integration	4
Women's economic empowerment (please specify in the box below: rural women, women-owned businesses, women-led businesses, female workers, etc.)	5
Additional information and weblink(s) to the relevant strategy(ies), polic(ies) or plan(s) in which your Aid- for-Trade priorities are included.	

Vision 2025 Reinvest in the Americas Short version:
<https://idbdocs.iadb.org/wsdocs/getdocument.aspx?docnum=EZSHARE-2012700631-226> **Long version:**
<https://idbdocs.iadb.org/wsdocs/getdocument.aspx?docnum=EZSHARE-328957462-88>

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Q5

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

Yes,

Additional information: please specify which of the priorities you selected are new and provide further information. (Please provide weblinks as applicable).: The IDB has reinforced its commitment to work towards a sustainable and inclusive economic growth, with three objectives: (i) reactivate the productive sector; (ii) promote social progress; and (iii) strengthen good governance and institutions. A critical element to define success in moving towards these objectives in the coming years will be the ability to seize the opportunities the crisis has created.

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Q6

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

Environmental sustainability (or green) growth, including circular economy

Economic and trade impact of COVID-19 pandemic, E-commerce development (and digital transformation)

Women's economic empowerment objectives, MSMEs growth and development objectives,

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

Latin America and the Caribbean faces the most dire socio-economic crisis in the 61-year history of the IDB. The region is currently at a critical juncture as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, long-standing structural weaknesses, and recent natural disasters, all of which further amplified preexisting development gaps. In 2020, GDP declined by 7.4 percent and total employment by 10 percent, with 44 million people in the region expected to have fallen into poverty and 52 million to have exited the middle class (Acevedo et al. 2020). Most countries will not return to pre-pandemic levels of GDP until 2023 or real income per capita levels until 2025 (Pieknagura, Roldós, and Werner 2020).

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Q7

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

More,

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

The IDB reiterates its commitment to support LAC countries to benefit from international trade and participation on Global Value Chains. Trade and investment are engines for economic growth and catalyzers for the economic recovery post-pandemic.

Q8

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

Yes,

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

The Bank's efforts in the region have been reinvigorated, by the request that echoes throughout the countries of the region, that this juncture must propel a solid, sustainable and inclusive economic recovery.

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):

Vision 2025 Reinvest in the Americas Short version: <https://idbdocs.iadb.org/wsdocs/getdocument.aspx?docnum=EZSHARE-2012700631-226> Long version: <https://idbdocs.iadb.org/wsdocs/getdocument.aspx?docnum=EZSHARE-328957462-88>

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Q10

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

Agricultural sector, food production and supply chain support

,

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

,

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

<https://idbdocs.iadb.org/wsdocs/getdocument.aspx?docnum=EZSHARE-2012700631-226>
<https://idbdocs.iadb.org/wsdocs/getdocument.aspx?docnum=EZSHARE-328957462-88>

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Q11

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

Support to the reforms agenda that strengthen Colombia's integration into global value chains and boost economic recovery.
<https://www.iadb.org/en/project/CO-T1612>

Scaling up Immunization Capacities in PROSUR Countries <https://www.iadb.org/en/project/RG-T3919>

Support to promote foreign trade and foreign direct investment as engines of post-pandemic economic recovery
<https://www.iadb.org/en/project/RG-T3825>

Support for the preparation and start of the Productive Economic Reactivation Program of Costa Rica
<https://www.iadb.org/en/project/CR-T1236>

Technology Solutions for the Internationalization of SMEs During and After the Coronavirus Pandemic
<https://www.iadb.org/en/project/RG-T3727>

Support for Export Continuity and New Opportunities for MSMEs in the Covid-19 Context <https://www.iadb.org/en/project/RG-T3687>

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Q12

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

Yes,

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

<https://www.iadb.org/en/about-us/overview>

<https://idbdocs.iadb.org/wsdocs/getdocument.aspx?docnum=EZSHARE-328957462-88>

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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).

Other (please specify),

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

The Vision 2025 is IDB Administration's priorities to advance implementation of the Institutional Strategy for the 2021–2025 period and respond to the challenges that Latin America and the Caribbean faces and will continue to face in the years to come, and a path to come out of the crisis with more sustainable growth and resilience.

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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).

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.:

The IDB Group Climate Change Action Plan 2021–2025 lays out a relevant approach to further incorporate climate change and sustainability in the IDB Group's work so it can have a lasting impact as the region attempts to build back more sustainably. The plan centers on maintaining ambitious climate action.

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).:

The IDB launched an ambitious climate target to provide \$24 billion for climate and green finance over the next four years. The green finance target builds on the IDB Group's established track record of backing projects to restore and preserve natural capital, reduce pollution, improve waste management, and promote the circular economy.

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Q16

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

Yes,

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

Integration and Trade Sector Framework Document.
https://mcusercontent.com/c1e445174105fdc8cc0797b5a/files/1ba72c1d-81a2-4114-a49e-6d73ac385351/Integration_and_Trade_Sector_Framework_Document_Final_version.pdf

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Q17

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

Yes,

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

The Integration and Trade Sector of the IADB conducts annually a "Regional Policy Dialogue" to facilitate the exchange of ideas and experiences among the highest-level officials of LAC, responsible for trade and investment policy. In December 2021, the Dialogue addressed the environmental considerations in the trade agenda of LAC. In particular, the trade policy measures that countries are taking to advance their public policy objectives on the environment and climate change. The Dialogue also addressed the carbon border adjustment tax, environmental commitments in the European Union-Mercosur agreement, the USMCA, etc., and place upmost relevance to the opportunities that LAC has to benefit from green growth, for instance of clean energy and bioeconomy. Another example of the dialogue the Bank holds with countries of region is through subregional blocs: the IDB offers technical and financial support to the Pacific Alliance (PA) (Chile, Colombia, Mexico and Peru) to implement the Roadmap on the Sustainable Management of Plastics. Thus, the PA is able to comply with the 2030 Development Agenda to eliminate the single-use plastic.

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Q18

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

Yes,

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

See #17

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Q19

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

- Agriculture,**
- Fisheries,**
- Forestry,**
- Mining,**
- Industry,**
- Services,**
- Other (please specify),**

Additional information on the economic sector(s) that would gain the most in terms of economic and export diversification as a result of the move to sustainable development.:

Manufacturing

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).

- Agriculture,**
- Fisheries,**
- Forestry,**
- Mining,**
- Industry,**
- Other (please specify),**

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

Manufacturing

Q21

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

- Access to finance,**
 - Business climate,**
 - Dependence on a narrow basket of goods and services**
 - ,
 - Economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic,**
 - Existing energy and power generation infrastructure,**
 - Existing transport infrastructure,**
 - Gender inequality,**
 - High concentration of economic activity in the informal sector**
 - ,
 - High trade costs,**
 - Lack of data to support decision-making,**
 - Lack of human resource capability,**
 - Limited agricultural processing capacity,**
 - Limited economic and export diversification,**
 - Low productive capacity in manufacturing,**
 - Low productivity of agricultural sector,**
 - Slow, expensive or insufficient digital connectivity,**
 - Social pressures (poverty, population growth),**
 - Lack of technology and innovation enabling environment**
 - ,
 - Lack of technology transfer (including know-how)**
-

Q22

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

Access to finance,
Business climate,
Dependence on a narrow basket of goods and services
 ,
Economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic,
Existing energy and power generation infrastructure,
Existing transport infrastructure,
Gender inequality,
High concentration of economic activity in the informal sector
 ,
High trade costs,
Lack of data to support decision-making,
Lack of human resource capability,
Limited agricultural processing capacity,
Limited economic and export diversification,
Low productive capacity in manufacturing,
Low productivity of agricultural sector,
Slow, expensive or insufficient digital connectivity,
Social pressures (poverty, population growth),
Lack of technology and innovation enabling environment
 ,
Lack of technology transfer (including sharing of know-how)

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Q23

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

Yes,
 Additional information on your circular economy strategy, policy, plan. (Please provide weblinks as applicable).: During the COP 26, the IDB announced that its loans and projects will be fully aligned with the Paris climate agreement by 2023. This move will help countries throughout Latin America and the Caribbean fight climate change while also advancing steps to help those people most vulnerable with a sustainable recovery. It will also provide \$24 billion for climate and green finance over the next four years. The green finance target builds on the IDB Group's established track record of backing projects to restore and preserve natural capital, reduce pollution, improve waste management, and promote the circular economy.

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Q24

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

Other (please specify),

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

All

Q25

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

Yes

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Q26

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

Yes**Q27**

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

Yes,

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

Integration and Trade Sector Framework Document
https://mcusercontent.com/c1e445174105fdc8cc0797b5a/files/1ba72c1d-81a2-4114-a49e-6d73ac385351/Integration_and_Trade_Sector_Framework_Document._Final_version.pdf

Q28

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

Agriculture,**Fisheries,****Forestry,****Mining,****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,
E-civil service,
E-commerce,
E-government,
E-healthcare,
E-learning,
E-logistics,
Home energy management systems,
Innovation and technology for gender equality,
Real-time navigation,
Smart energy grids,
Smart motors,
Smart work,
Telepresence,
Transport information systems

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):
 Digital connectivity helped LAC countries' economies to continue functioning. IDB's platform ConnectAmericas provides support to LAC countries to carry out trade and investment activities. In 2021, the IDB hosted a series of investment-promotion forums in Belize, Brazil, Ecuador and Miami, as well as 12 trade promotion forums, which drew almost 100,000 participants. The events generated \$55 billion in expected business deals. In 2022, the IDB plans to hold another round of investment and trade forums in Jamaica, Panama and Paraguay, among other countries. Another example is Costa Rica's Green Growth Platform is a program that promotes greener production that fosters sustainability and export diversification. This program facilitates interaction among different actors to support the efforts of the companies that undertake green initiatives. Through seed capital (non-reimbursable funds), MSMEs from the agricultural, food, industry or services sectors are able to access to finance to transform its productive process. More than 250 companies have benefited, 46% of them are led by women, more than 1,500 tonnes of CO2 have been avoided and exports have increased by more than 20%.
<https://www.procomer.com/exportador/programas/crecimiento-verde/>

Q31

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

Yes,

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

While the pandemic has been an accelerator of digitalization, it has also highlighted, and sometimes even exacerbated, the region's structural problems (unemployment, poverty, inequality, corruption...) in the context of limited fiscal space. LAC has come a long way, but the region is still lagging. In 2020, a third of LAC households did not have Internet access, and this number rises to 63% in rural areas, and those that are connected suffer from problems of quality and cost. There is also a scarcity of Internet-ready devices. For example, penetration of smartphones is 69% and of computers is 66% . In the most vulnerable households, the Internet is often accessed through a cell phone, which generally is shared among household members to do schoolwork, work, make purchases, etc. Even during the pandemic, 50% of Latin Americans still commuted to access a public service in person –an another 20% reported not being able to access an essential public service because the specific office was closed during the lockdown and that service was not available online . Half of the population does not have access to a bank account or debit card, and only one country has the digital medical record fully implemented . Our region does not only need more connectivity, it also has to be more secure. Half of the countries in the region do not have a national digital strategy and 60% of countries do not have cybersecurity strategies. The IDB "Vision 2025, Reinvest in the Americas" builds on the understanding that taking full advantage of the immense potential of digital transformation requires strategic thinking, an integral and long-term vision of what is to be accomplished, and the capacity to foresee and overcome important barriers related to poor connectivity, weak governance, lack of digital talent and infrastructure, and outdated regulation. <https://www.iadb.org/en/about-us/overview>
<https://blogs.iadb.org/administracion-publica/en/good-digitalization-does-not-happen-on-its-own-it-requires-good-human-decisions/> On trade facilitation, particularly on Customs, practically all LAC countries implemented measures that accelerated digitization due to the pandemic. In general, the measures focused on simplifying procedures, adjusting systems to be able to receive information and documents electronically, implementation of virtual and remote inspections, development of virtual foreign trade audits. The pandemic served to propel with greater impetus digital transformation initiatives, already underway, or to awaken interest in developing them in those countries that did not have them contemplated. Some of the initiatives that have gained strength are the traceability of goods and vehicles remotely with technology devices, the use of tools and technologies for remote control, the

development and strengthening of platforms for interaction with the private sector (FTSW, PCS), and initiatives aimed at improving the management of e-commerce flows considering new technologies for data analysis (advanced analytics, machine Learning, big data), and for traceability, system interoperability and data management making use of blockchain.

http://www.wcoomd.org/-/media/wco/public/global/pdf/topics/facilitation/activities-and-programmes/natural-disaster/covid_19/20200403-buenas-practicas-de-las-aduanas-de-las-americas-y-el-caribe-por-pais_en.pdf?la=en

Q32

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

Digital gender divide,

Digital payments issues,

Inadequate network infrastructure including broadband capacity

,

Insufficient or uneven internet coverage,

Lack of access to trade finance,

Digital connectivity strategy needs to be developed/updated

,

E-commerce development strategy needs to be developed/updated

,

Poor access to internet services,

Poor digital skills and IT literacy,

Rules relating to e-commerce need updating,

Slow, expensive or unreliable internet services,

Trade facilitation and logistics issues,

Other, (please specify),

Additional information on the areas where the COVID-19 pandemic has exposed shortcomings in relation to digital connectivity. (Please provide weblinks as applicable).:

See #31

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).

- Trade policy and administrative management,
- Trade facilitation,
- Regional trade agreements (RTAs),
- Multilateral trade negotiations,
- Trade education/training,
- (b) Trade development (Including investment promotion, analysis and institutional support for trade in services, business support services and institutions, public-private sector networking, e-commerce, trade finance, trade promotion, market analysis and development)
- ,
- (d) Building productive capacity,
- (a) Trade policy and regulations (Including training of trade officials, analysis of proposals and positions and their impact, support for national stakeholders to articulate commercial interest and identify trade-offs, dispute issues, institutional and technical support to facilitate implementation of trade agreements and to adapt to and comply with rules and standards)
- ,
- (c) Trade-related infrastructure (Including physical infrastructure)
- ,
- Transport and storage infrastructure,
- Communications infrastructure,
- Energy supply and generation infrastructure,
- Business and other services,
- Banking and financial services,
- Building productive capacity,
- Agriculture,
- Forestry,
- Fishing,
- Industry,
- Mineral resources and mining,
- Travel and tourism,
- (e) Trade related adjustment (Including supporting developing countries to put in place accompanying measures that assist them to benefit from liberalized trade)

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).

Argentina,
 Belize,
 Bolivia, Plurinational State,
 Brazil,
 Chile,
 Colombia,
 Costa Rica,
 Dominican Republic,
 Ecuador,
 El Salvador,
 Guatemala,
 Guyana,
 Haiti,
 Honduras,
 Jamaica,
 Mexico,
 Nicaragua,
 Panama,
 Paraguay,
 Peru,
 Suriname,
 Trinidad and Tobago,
 Uruguay,
 Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of,

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

Bahamas and Barbados

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).

Chile*,
 Mexico*,
 Venezuela,
 Argentina,
 Brazil

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?

The Amazon basin contains the largest continuous area of tropical rainforests in the world, and it has a crucial role in regulating the Earth's climate. Efforts to conserve the Amazon ecosystems' integrity through innovative climate finance instruments, is crucial for the level of ambition needed to avoid an Amazon tipping point.

In March 2021, the IDB launched the Amazon Initiative with the participation of several countries of the Amazon region, the Secretary General of the Green Climate Fund and the Secretary General of the Amazonian Cooperation Treaty Organization. The Amazon Initiative seeks to foster socio-environmentally sustainable and inclusive economic development models in the Amazon region that benefit its diverse communities. The \$600 million facility includes \$279 million investment funds from GFC.

This initiative leverages investments in support to climate change adaptation and mitigation in the Amazon basin through innovative bio-businesses that seek to conserve the Amazon ecosystems and biodiversity, boost climate resilience, and improve local livelihoods in the Amazon countries. This multistakeholder platform seeks to catalyze the flow of private funds to bio-businesses that increase climate resilience and reduce emissions while keeping the Amazon forests standing. These bio-businesses are perceived to have a high-risk profile, and the GCF approved funds in the form of loans, grants and equity will address critical barriers for de-risking private investment.

The bio-businesses are structured under different bioeconomy value chain that prioritize natural capital and deliver climate benefits, including sustainable agroforestry, native palm cultivation, non-timber natural forest products, growing native species timber, aquaculture, and community-led nature tourism.

Some of the expected results of the program include:

- Reduce 6.2 million tCO₂e annually - 123.4 million tCO₂e over a 20-year lifespan of investments.
- Enhance carbon stocks of forests under improved management and restoration
- Leverage \$719.1 M in addition to \$279 M in GCF funding. Leveraged resources include \$319.1 million Program co-finance and an additional \$400 million in private capital.
- Increase resilience and adaptation of more than 670,000 direct and indirect beneficiaries in six countries: Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Suriname and Peru.
- Create a foundation, institutional capacity, and framework for markets to value the fundamental role of natural capital in business. Such foundation is expected to enable profitable, scalable, and climate-friendly production models in which private actors will be willing to participate and co-create.

<https://www.iadb.org/en/news/gcf-approves-establishment-amazon-bioeconomy-fund-partner-idb-initiative>

Another example is Costa Rica's Green Growth Platform is a program that promotes greener production that fosters sustainability and export diversification. This program facilitates interaction among different actors to support the efforts of the companies that undertake green initiatives. Through seed capital (non-reimbursable funds), MSMEs from the agricultural, food, industry or services sectors are able to access to finance to transform its productive process. More than 250 companies have benefited, 46% of them are led by women, more than 1,500 tonnes of CO₂ have been avoided and exports have increased by more than 20%.

<https://www.procomer.com/exportador/programas/crecimiento-verde/>

Q38

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

Yes,

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

In 2021, the IDB continued to make it easier for LAC countries to accelerate pandemic recovery, while simultaneously addressing critical, longstanding issues, such as climate change and gender inequality. Of all projects approved in 2021, nearly 70% included one or more components to tackle climate change, while 75% addressed gender issues.

<https://www.iadb.org/en/news/idb-closes-year-nearly-20-billion-new-financing-latin-america-caribbean>

Q39

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

Yes,

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

Some examples of projects include: Empowerment of Women Participation in Energization with Clean Energy. <https://www.iadb.org/en/project/HO-G1258> Adoption of Climate-Smart Technologies in Agricultural MSMEs Lead by Women. <https://www.iadb.org/en/project/HO-G1261> Women's Economic Empowerment (WEE)-Driven Productivity and Sustainability in Agrobusiness. <https://www.iadb.org/en/project/RG-T3715>

Q40

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

Respondent skipped this question

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).:

The implementation of IDB's Vision 2025 enables to play a key role in empowering women and other vulnerable groups. Latin America and the Caribbean is one of the most unequal regions in the world, and that applies to gender inequality as well. Women earn less while working more hours than men. Although very entrepreneurial, women have less access to credit. The COVID-19 pandemic has exposed and even widened these gaps. Empowering women and other vulnerable populations who bear most of the burden of the health and economic crisis will result in a much faster recovery from the COVID-19 shock. With these challenges in mind, the IDB Group will design incentives to promote programs primarily focused on gender equality and women's empowerment to co-finance women-based initiatives, seek ways to increase financing that supports women-led businesses and foster policies that increase access to credit for women's entrepreneurial efforts, and improve access to financial systems for women across all economic strata in the region. As part of these efforts, the IDB Group will reinforce its mainstreaming efforts and challenge itself to find ways to develop a gender-based business pipeline of projects and to be a leader in supporting innovative and inclusive projects that promote the economic empowerment of marginalized groups. The reconfiguration of global value chains can also support or facilitate more inclusive schemes to integrate women-owned or women-led firms, or firms owned or led by diverse groups (indigenous peoples, Afro descendants, persons with disabilities, LGBTQ+ individuals, and migrants) into these supply chains. <https://www.iadb.org/en/about-us/overview> It is essential to have clear indicators that promote and facilitate the inclusion of a gender perspective in trade and integration operations. The greatest challenge in devising these indicators is the availability of data on women-led or women-owned SMEs in the region. To overcome this information gap, the IDB Group, acting through ConnectAmericas for Women, is capturing and analyzing gender-disaggregated data in the region's business community and data on the business profile of women-led enterprises. This information should be systematized and periodically published to continue with the important effort of ensuring that trade operations achieve an impact on gender equity, with predefined quantitative and qualitative activities and indicators reflecting what is being sought in terms of trade and gender.

https://mcusercontent.com/c1e445174105fdc8cc0797b5a/files/1ba72c1d-81a2-4114-a49e-6d73ac385351/Integration_and_Trade_Sector_Framework_Document._Final_version.pdf

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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,

Export strategy, policy or plan,

Gender equality strategy, policy or plan,

Trade development strategy, policy or plan,

Trade development strategy,

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

,

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

IDB's Vision 2025 outlines the new Administration's priorities to advance implementation of the Institutional Strategy for the 2021–2025 period and respond to the challenges that Latin America and the Caribbean faces and will continue to face in the years to come, and a path to come out of the crisis with more sustainable growth and resilience. <https://www.iadb.org/en/about-us/overview> Likewise, the Integration and Trade Sector Framework includes the gender perspective.

[https://mcusercontent.com/c1e445174105fdc8cc0797b5a/files/1ba72c1d-81a2-4114-a49e-](https://mcusercontent.com/c1e445174105fdc8cc0797b5a/files/1ba72c1d-81a2-4114-a49e-6d73ac385351/Integration_and_Trade_Sector_Framework_Document_Final_version.pdf)

[6d73ac385351/Integration_and_Trade_Sector_Framework_Document_Final_version.pdf](https://mcusercontent.com/c1e445174105fdc8cc0797b5a/files/1ba72c1d-81a2-4114-a49e-6d73ac385351/Integration_and_Trade_Sector_Framework_Document_Final_version.pdf) In addition, the IDB has

established a Gender Action Plan for Operations (GAP), as one of its main instruments for translating institutional commitments to gender equality and empowerment into action. The update of the GAP 2020 – 2021 can be accessed through this link:

<https://idbdocs.iadb.org/wsdocs/getdocument.aspx?docnum=EZSHARE-1696673490-936>

Q43

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

Yes,

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

The IDB Group works to design and fund policies to, among others, expand women's economic opportunities by increasing labor force participation, closing income and gender gaps between men and women, and improving women's access to more productive and better-paid jobs and occupations. Vision 2025:

<https://idbdocs.iadb.org/wsdocs/getdocument.aspx?docnum=EZSHARE-328957462-88>

In addition, the enormous impact created by the pandemic on the labor market and women's employment, required the IDB Group to accelerate actions aimed at recovering employment with a gender perspective. In increasing the pace of these actions, the IDB Group created an Employment Action Framework with a Gender Perspective to recover, create, and transform employment in the region with a particular emphasis on women's employment. IDB Group's Employment Action Framework with a Gender Perspective

<https://idbdocs.iadb.org/wsdocs/getdocument.aspx?docnum=EZSHARE-610188120-21>

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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).:

It is essential to have clear indicators that promote and facilitate the inclusion of a gender perspective in trade and integration operations. The greatest challenge in devising these indicators is the availability of data on women-led or women-owned SMEs in the region. To overcome this information gap, the IDB Group, acting through ConnectAmericas for Women, is capturing and analyzing gender-disaggregated data in the region's business community and data on the business profile of women-led enterprises.

https://mcusercontent.com/c1e445174105fdc8cc0797b5a/files/1ba72c1d-81a2-4114-a49e-6d73ac385351/Integration_and_Trade_Sector_Framework_Document._Final_version.pdf

Q45

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

- Difficult working conditions,**
- Discriminatory practices,**
- Difficulties in meeting regulatory and procedural requirements**
- ,**
- Exclusion from male-dominated distribution networks**
- ,**
- Gender pay gap,**
- Harassment, security and safety issues,**
- High trade barriers,**
- Lack of access to digital services,**
- Lack of access to redress options,**
- Informal employment,**
- Occupational segregation,**
- Poor access to information,**
- Restricted access to markets,**
- Smaller sized business,**
- Time and mobility constraints,**
- Unpaid care and domestic work,**
- Unpaid employment**

Q46

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

Yes,
 Additional information on the role that Aid for Trade can play in addressing these constraints.:
 Aid for Trade could continue supporting the IDB's Trade and Gender Initiative, which seeks to promote gender mainstreaming within the Integration and Trade Sector's operations and activities through technical assistance and capacity building. This initiative aims at more inclusive trade projects that take into account women's needs, challenges and opportunities to benefit from trade in the region.

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.:

The Second Update to the Institutional Strategy of the IDB Group, approved in 2019, reinforces the Group's emphasis on promoting social inclusion and equality, productivity and innovation, and economic integration in the region. The Group will seek to accelerate progress in each of these areas by promoting technology adoption and innovation, increasing the mobilization of resources for the region's development needs, and further mainstreaming the cross-cutting issues of gender equality and diversity, climate change and environmental sustainability, and institutional capacity and the rule of law throughout its operations.

<https://publications.iadb.org/en/second-update-institutional-strategy-summary>

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Q48

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

Number of total projects implemented in the period 2015-2020

To consult projects: <https://www.iadb.org/en/projects>

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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**
- ,

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):

ConnectAmericas for Women. ConnectAmericas for Women is and IDB's initiative that creates the largest online network for businesswomen in the Americas. It connects women-owned businesses to private and public procurement and trade opportunities, and enhances their export capabilities by supporting the development of their entrepreneurial skills. Launched in 2016, it has more than 125K women registered and it has provided training to more than 80K women. Additionally, 43% of participants in matchmaking events (in food and beverage, and in digital services) held in 2020 were women. Women Growing Together in the Americas Program. The IDB, in collaboration with private-sector, launched "Women Growing Together in the Americas", a program to encourage women entrepreneurs in LAC to integrate their businesses into foreign trade and regional value chains. The program was designed in the wake of the pandemic as a specific action to contribute to the socio-economic recovery of LAC. It provides technical assistance to

micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) led by women through ConnectAmericas for Women. Its objective is to provide specialized technical assistance to women-led SMEs in three main areas: (i) improve technology adoption and processes for the digital transformation of their businesses; (ii) help develop skills to facilitate participation in regional and global value chains and thus export more; and (iii) improve the financial structure that allows them to continue expanding their opportunities to access financing.
<https://connectamericas.com/women>

Q50

Yes

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

Q51

Yes

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

Q52

Yes,

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

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

Q53

Yes,

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

Additional information on how the Aid-for-Trade support for women's economic empowerment you provide aligns with your partner's trade priorities and objectives.:
 Throughout LAC region, it is recognized the importance of women-led companies for an inclusive economic recovery.

Q54

Do women face particular difficulties in accessing digital technologies?

Yes,

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

Accessing digital technologies is a crosscutting barrier in the LAC region. Despite the fact LAC has come a long way, but the region is still lagging. In 2020, a third of LAC households did not have Internet access, and this number rises to 63% in rural areas, and those that are connected suffer from problems of quality and cost. There is also a scarcity of Internet-ready devices. For example, penetration of smartphones is 69% and of computers is 66% . In the most vulnerable households, the Internet is often accessed through a cell phone, which generally is shared among household members to do schoolwork, work, make purchases, etc.

<https://blogs.iadb.org/administracion-publica/en/good-digitalization-does-not-happen-on-its-own-it-requires-good-human-decisions/>

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 awareness of opportunities offered by digital technologies

,

Limited internet connectivity,

Poor IT literacy and/or skills

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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,

Fisheries,

Forestry,

Mining,

Industry,

Services,

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

Knowledge-based services such as KPO, BPO and ITO.

Q57

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

Trade education/training,

(d) Building productive capacity,

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

,

Business and other services,

Banking and financial services,

Building productive capacity,

Agriculture,

Industry,

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

Q58

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

Respondent skipped this question

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Q59

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

Respondent skipped this question