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Q1 Respondent

SWEDEN

Q2 About you

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

Q3 Do you have an Aid-for-trade strategy?

No

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Q4 If yes, please indicate your Aid-for-Trade priorities: Below are listed the most common priority areas grouped according to broad Aid-for-Trade categories. Please rank the top 5 priority areas among the ones listed below. (1 being the most important)

Respondent skipped this question

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Q5 If no or unsure, does your development policy include trade priorities?

Yes,

Additional information on whether your development policy includes trade priorities.:

In 2016 the Policy Framework for Swedish Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Assistance was adopted, setting out the goals, priorities and direction of Sweden's development cooperation. It provides a hierarchy of policies and steering documents, and indicates how the goals of the Swedish development cooperation and humanitarian assistance are to be translated into implementation. The Policy Framework takes as point of departure the current global development landscape and relates to the 2030 Agenda, the Addis Agenda, the Paris Agreement and the Sendai Framework. One of the eight priority areas in the Policy Framework is "Inclusive Economic Development", of which one of two sub-priorities is "Free and Fair Trade and Sustainable Investment". Trade-related objectives are also included in several development cooperation strategies, both global thematic strategies, regional and bilateral country strategies. The main strategy guiding global Aft initiatives is the Global Strategy for Sustainable Economic Development. An updated strategy was adopted by the Government in June 2018, covering the period 2018-2022. One of the ten objectives in the strategy is support for "improved capacity for free and fair trade". Trade is for instance also part of the regional strategy for Sub-Saharan Africa, adopted in 2016, and the strategy for the Middle East and Northern Africa, adopted in 2016. Trade is also part of several bilateral country strategies, where Zambia and Uganda are two recent examples, both adopted in 2018.

Q6 If yes, please indicate the trade priorities in your development policy. Below are listed the most common priority areas grouped according to broad Aid-for-Trade categories. Please rank the top 5 priority areas among the ones listed below. (1 being the most important)

Connecting to value chains	1
E-commerce	1
Trade facilitation	1
Trade policy analysis, negotiations and implementation	1
Other areas including: MSMEs, women's economic empowerment, Youth issues etc. (please specify)	1

Please specify further the priorities that you selected above as well as the main problems/obstacles encountered in furthering them and provide a weblink to the relevant strategy.:

To further specify "other areas", women's economic empowerment is one of the priorities we would like to add. The Swedish Policy Framework for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Assistance can be found here: <https://www.government.se/legal-documents/2017/05/policy-framework-for-swedish-development-cooperation-and-humanitarian-assistance/>

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Q7 Has your Aid-for-Trade strategy, or trade priorities in your development policy, changed since 2016? **Yes**

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Q8 If yes, please rank the top 3 drivers of these changes : (Please choose no more than 3 options)

2030 Sustainable Development Goals	1
E-commerce development	1
Women empowerment objectives	1

Additional information on the top 3 drivers of changes in your Aid-for-Trade priorities since 2016.:

Important for setting the priorities, especially in bilateral and regional strategies, are also developments in the country or region, as well as national and regional priorities.

Q9 Have these changes been reflected in your dialogue with partner countries and development institutions?

Yes,
Additional information on how changes in your Aid-for-Trade priorities have been reflected in your dialogue with partner countries and development institutions.:
The changes in priorities during the period have not been dramatic, but priorities are continuously addressed in the dialogue with partner organisations and countries. The dialogue with partner countries and development institutions is also guided by the more specific country-level strategies.

Q10 Please provide names, titles, references or weblinks to policy documents relevant to Aid for Trade in your country.

The Swedish Policy Framework for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Assistance can be found here:

<https://www.government.se/legal-documents/2017/05/policy-framework-for-swedish-development-cooperation-and-humanitarian-assistance/>

Page 14: SECTION 2: AID FOR TRADE IN SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION

Q11 Is economic diversification a priority in your development or Aid-for-Trade strategy?

Yes,

If yes, please provide additional information about this strategy (including as to how economic diversification is defined and measured).:

Economic diversification is not one of the specific priority areas in the Swedish Development Cooperation Policy Framework and is not defined or measured. It is however stated that "Development cooperation can also improve conditions for diversifying the economy".

Q12 What are the main constraints to economic diversification identified that your development or Aid-for-Trade strategy seek to address?(You may tick more than 1 box)

Additional information on the main constraints to economic diversification as identified in your Aid-for-Trade strategy.:

No specific barriers to diversification are defined in the Policy Framework.

Q13 Please indicate in which category(ies) of aid-for-trade financing you provide aid- for- trade support for economic diversification.(You may tick more than 1 box and/or leave boxes unticked if you do receive support)

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)

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Trade-related infrastructure (Including physical infrastructure)

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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)

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Additional information on which categories of aid-for-trade financing you provide aid- for- trade-support for economic diversification.:

The highlighted sectors include also all the sub-sectors, which are as relevant.

Q14 Does the aid-for-trade support you provide for economic diversification align with partners' priorities as established in their national or regional trade and development strategy(ies)?

Yes,

Additional information on how the aid-for-trade support you provide for economic diversification aligns with the priorities established in partners national or regional trade and development strategy(ies).:

Country and regional support is always guided by demand and needs, and strategies are one of the tools for assessing this.

Q15 Has the aid-for-trade support you provide in economic diversification recorded progress in partner countries since the launch of the Aid-for-Trade initiative in 2006?

Unsure,

Additional information on whether the aid-for-trade support for economic diversification you provide recorded progress.:

For a long time, economic diversification has featured among the objectives of Swedish trade-related support. Recent debates and increased demands around e.g. the implications of digitalization and automation for structural transformation has increased our attention to these issues, although this is not necessarily visible in the statistics.

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Q16 If yes please specify, in which area(s):(You may tick more than 1 box)

Respondent skipped this question

Q17 If yes, please also indicate in which sector(s):(You may tick more than 1 box)

Respondent skipped this question

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Q18 In which category(ies) of Aid for Trade is the support you provide impactful for economic diversification?(You may tick more than 1 box and/or leave boxes unticked if you do not receive support)

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)

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Trade-related infrastructure (Including physical infrastructure)

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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)

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Additional information on which category(ies) of Aid for Trade the support you provide is impactful for economic diversification, including information on which your answer is based.:

The highlighted sectors also include all the sub-sectors, which are as relevant.

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Q19 What factors contribute to the success of the aid-for-trade support you provide for economic diversification?(You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your answer to the top five factors)

Alignment of aid-for-trade support with national/regional priorities

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Coordination among donors

Country ownership,

Institutional capacity to implement projects

Sufficient funding and appropriate implementation timelines

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Additional information on the factors that contribute to the success of the aid-for-trade support your provide for economic diversification.:

The answer above focuses on the factors determining success of the specific projects undertaken. However, if determining success in terms of a country's diversification as a whole, additional factors should be included, such as "Good trade related infrastructure", "Leveraging of foreign direct investment" and "Mobilization of domestic private investment".

Q20 What factors may limit the success of the aid-for-trade support that you provide for economic diversification?(You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your answer to the top five factors.)

Diverging priorities between partner and donor ,

Inadequate infrastructure,

Failure to mobilize domestic private investment ,

Inability to leverage foreign direct investment ,

Lack of country ownership ,

Additional information on the factors that may limit the success of the aid- for-trade support that you provide for economic diversification.:

As in question 19, there is a difference between factors that explain limited success in a specific support programme (e.g. lack of country ownership) and factors that explain limited diversification (e.g. insufficient infrastructure).

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Q21 Does the Aid for Trade you provide help mobilize other forms of development finance for economic diversification in partner countries (i.e. non-concessional financing, foreign direct investment, remittances, trade finance, etc.).

Yes,

Additional information on how Aid for Trade helps mobilize other forms of development finance for economic diversification.:

Firstly, our Aid for Trade often aims to improve the enabling environment for trade and investment, so when successful it leads to increased trade flows, trade finance, FDI etc. Secondly, we also have specific more direct forms of leveraging, where we for instance have public-private development partnerships.

Q22 To which partner country(ies) or territory(ies) do you provide aid-for-trade financing for economic diversification?(You may tick more than 1 box)

Bangladesh,
Belarus,
Cambodia,
Egypt,
Ethiopia,
Georgia,
Jordan,
Kenya,
Liberia,
Moldova,
Morocco,
Mozambique,
Tunisia,
Uganda,
Ukraine,
Zambia,

Additional information on the partner country(ies), territory(ies) or regional programmes in which you provide aid-for-trade financing for economic diversification.:

Highlighted above are the countries in focus for support directly or indirectly aimed at diversification. In addition, through our global programmes, more countries may be beneficiaries.

Q23 Through which channels do you provide aid-for-trade financing for economic diversification?(You may tick more than 1 box)

Bilateral programmes,
Multilateral institutions,
Regional programmes

Q24 With which South-South partner(s) do you partner to offer financing for economic diversification?(You may tick more than 1 box or leave all boxes unticked if you do not partner with any)

Respondent skipped this question

Q25 Looking ahead, in which sectors do you anticipate future support for economic diversification to be required? (You may tick more than 1 box)

**Agriculture,
Industry,
Services,**

Additional information on the sectors that you anticipate will require most support for economic diversification.:

Two considerations can be mentioned. Firstly, there are increasing demands on support for structural transformation in an age of automation, digitalization and global value chains. Secondly, most people living in poverty continue to be found in the agricultural sector and there is a pressing need for increased productivity in this sector, as a component of a strategy for poverty reduction as well as for structural transformation. Services are particularly important, directly and indirectly.

Q26 Looking ahead, in which category(ies) of aid-for-trade financing do you anticipate that you will continue to provide aid-for-trade support for economic diversification.(You may tick more than 1 box and/or leave boxes unticked if you do not receive support)

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)

,

Trade-related infrastructure (Including physical infrastructure)

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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)

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Additional information on the categories of aid-for-trade financing in which you will continue to provide aid-for-trade support for economic diversification.:

The highlighted sectors also include all the sub-sectors, which are as relevant.

Q27 Is there any Aid for Trade project or programme for economic diversification that you would like to showcase as an example of best practice?(Please provide additional information and include weblinks as relevant)

The Moldova Competitiveness Project (MCP)

The Moldova Competitiveness Project for the period 2016-2020 is funded in equal shares by Sweden (5 MUSD) and USAID (5 MUSD). It supports Moldova to take full advantage of the Comprehensive Free Trade Agreement with the European Union. In 2018, the project helped Moldovan businesses to increase and diversify export in ICT and the innovation, fashion and garment and tourism sectors with a 75 MUSD growth in sales, of which about two thirds were directed towards the EU market. These were sectors identified as having the highest growth potential. The MCP works with business organisations, creates innovation hubs and provides technical assistance to 600 SMEs to adopt new technologies, improve product quality, invest in workforce development, provide better working conditions, increase salaries and enhance marketing skills.

One example of the results is in the fashion sector , where 48 textile factories (that received technical assistance from the MCP) took part in 33 trade shows in e.g. France, UK, Romania, Ukraine, which generated 3.9 MUSD in signed contracts. Further, as a direct impact of the project, over 80 local fashion brands have emerged in recent years and sales in the domestic market increased by 30 % in 2017 (to 27 MUSD from 21 MUSD in 2016). Another example is in the tourism sector, where the project contributed to an increase in tourism, mostly from the EU countries, by 20% in 2017. In ICT, MCP played a key role in the adoption of a national law on virtual IT-Parks, which after a year include 300 SMEs. In addition, the project (in collaboration with the Moldovan Government and the association of IT companies (ATIC)) launched the Moldova Virtual IT Business Park in January 2018. 300 IT companies are participating with a total of 40 MUSD in sales turnover in 2018

Lessons learned from the project includes that market development takes time and to achieve sustained impact there is a need for long-term strategic commitment. The MCP project has led to high impact over the past three years, but behind these achievements are also more than ten years of strategic support to market development in these sectors through previous initiatives by USAID and other donors.

Summary of the Moldova Competitiveness Project (MCP): <https://chemonics.com/projects/boosting-business-moldova/>

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Q28 Is economic empowerment a priority in your aid-for-trade and development strategy?

Yes,

If yes, please provide additional information on how economic empowerment is prioritized in your aid-for-trade and development strategy.:

Economic empowerment, particularly of women, youth and MSMEs, is mainstreamed throughout the Swedish Policy Framework for Development Cooperation. Specifically, the importance of gender equality in trade policy and of ensuring that both men and women can benefit from trade is stated in the priority area trade in the Policy Framework. Further, gender is mainstreamed in all development cooperation strategies as well as in all projects and initiatives. Women's economic empowerment is also stressed in the Global Strategy for Gender Equality and Women's and Girls' Rights for the period 2018-2022, adopted by the Government in 2018.

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Q29 For which groups does your aid-for-trade strategy seek to promote economic empowerment?(You may tick more than 1 box)

Additional information on the groups for which your aid-for-trade strategy is seeking to promote economic empowerment.:

The Swedish Policy Framework for Development cooperation highlights all of the areas above, although not specifically in connection with trade

Q30 Does your aid-for-trade or development strategy propose any indicators to track economic empowerment or include any targets to achieve?

No

Q31 Does your aid-for-trade or development strategy link economic empowerment in partner countries to their participation in international trade?

Yes,

If yes, please provide additional information on how your aid-for-trade or development strategy links economic empowerment to participation in international trade.:
See question 26. In particular women's economic empowerment is linked to trade.

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Q32 Please indicate in which category(ies) of aid-for-trade financing you provide support for Aid for Trade for economic empowerment.(You may tick more than 1 box and/or leave all boxes unticked if you do not receive support)

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)

,

Trade-related infrastructure (Including physical infrastructure)

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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)

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Additional information on the categories of aid-for-trade financing in which you provide support for Aid for Trade for economic empowerment.:

The highlighted categories also include the sub-categories, which are as relevant.

Q33 Does the aid-for-trade support you provide for economic empowerment align with the empowerment priorities established in partner countries national or regional trade and development strategy(ies)?

Yes,

Additional information on how the aid-for-trade support you provide for economic empowerment aligns with the empowerment priorities established in partner countries national or regional trade and development strategy(ies).: Support is always based on regional, country and/or (where relevant) local demand and needs.

Q34 Is women's economic empowerment a priority in your development or aid-for-trade strategy?

Yes,

Additional information on how women's economic empowerment is prioritized in your development aid-for-trade strategy.: Among the eight priority areas in the Swedish Policy Framework for Development Cooperation, women's economic empowerment features strongly in several, e.g. gender equality, productive employment and trade.

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Q35 In your view, how best can Aid for Trade make a contribution to women's economic empowerment? (You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your answer to the top five factors)

Improving access to global value chains ,

Improving the flow of goods at borders (Trade Facilitation)

,

Providing access to finance ,

Supporting rural trade ,

Supporting the elaboration of gender-sensitive policies

Q36 What forms of aid-for-trade financing, in your view, best support women's economic empowerment?(You may tick more than 1 box and/or leave all boxes unticked if you do not receive support)

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).

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Trade-related infrastructure (Including physical infrastructure)

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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.)

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Building productive capacity

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 aid-for-trade financing that, in your view, best supports women's economic empowerment.:

The answers highlighted above also include the sub-categories, all of which are as relevant but to a different extent depending on context. Women's economic empowerment also needs to be mainstreamed and supported through all programmes and in all thematic areas.

Q37 What factors contribute to the success of Aid for Trade in promoting women's economic empowerment? (You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your answer to the top five factors)

Alignment of aid-for-trade support with national/regional priorities

,

Coordination among donors

Country ownership,

Institutional capacity to implement projects

Sufficient funding and appropriate implementation timelines

,

Additional information on the factors that contribute to the success of Aid for Trade in promoting women's economic empowerment.:

In the answer, focus is on the factors determining the success of the specific support projects undertaken. However, if determining success in terms of a country's efforts to advance women's economic empowerment as a whole would, additional factors should be included, such as "Good trade related infrastructure", "Leveraging of foreign direct investment" and "Mobilization of domestic private investment".

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Q38 In your view, how best can Aid for Trade make a contribution to the economic empowerment of MSMEs. (You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your answer to the top five factors)

Improving the flow of goods at borders (Trade Facilitation)

,

Providing access to finance

Upgrading business skills,

Improving access to information

Improving access to global value chains

Additional information or examples of projects and programmes on how Aid for Trade can make a contribution to the economic empowerment of MSMEs.:

To most MSMEs, international trade is too distant to be an objective. Instead focus often needs to be on strengthened local competitiveness. At the same time, participation in global value chains and trade facilitation is especially difficult for MSMEs and improvements in these areas could significantly support the empowerment of MSMEs.

Q39 What forms of aid-for-trade financing, in your view, best support the economic empowerment of MSMEs? (You may tick more than 1 box and/or leave all boxes unticked if you do not receive support)

Building productive capacity ,

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).

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Trade-related infrastructure (Including physical infrastructure)

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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.)

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

,

Additional information on the aid-for-trade financing that, in your view, best supports the economic empowerment of MSMEs.:

All areas highlighted should also include the sub-categories, which are as relevant.

Q40 What factors contribute to the success of Aid for Trade in promoting the economic empowerment of MSMEs? (You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your answer to the top five factors)

Alignment of aid-for-trade support with national/regional priorities

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Coordination among donors

Country ownership,

Institutional capacity to implement projects

Sufficient funding and appropriate implementation timelines

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Additional information on factors that contribute to the success of Aid for Trade in promoting the economic empowerment of MSMEs.:

In the answer, focus is on the factors determining success of the specific support projects undertaken. However, if determining success in terms of a country's efforts to promote the empowerment of MSMEs as a whole, additional factors should be included, such as "Good trade related infrastructure", "Leveraging of foreign direct investment" and "Mobilization of domestic private investment".

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Q41 In your view, how best can Aid for Trade contribute to Youth economic empowerment?(You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your answer to the top five factors)

Providing access to finance

,

Supporting the growth and economic development of Youth

,

Upgrading business skills,

Upgrading ICT skills

Improving digital connectivity

Additional information on how Aid for Trade can contribute to Youth economic empowerment:

Many of the constraints mirror those for MSMEs. There are also particular barriers that prevent youth from e.g starting businesses, highlighted above. However, rather than only supporting youth entrepreneurship, the objective should be the expansion of formal jobs in large firms, e.g. through structural transformation.

Q42 What forms of aid-for-trade financing, in your view, best support Youth economic empowerment?(You may tick more than 1 box and/or leave all boxes unticked if you do not receive support)

Building productive capacity ,

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).

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Trade-related infrastructure (Including physical 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.)

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Additional information on the aid-for-trade financing that, in your view, best supports Youth economic empowerment.:

The highlighted areas also include all of the sub-categories, which are as relevant.

Q43 What factors contribute to the success of Aid for Trade in promoting Youth economic empowerment? (You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your answer to the top five factors)

Alignment of aid-for-trade support with national/regional priorities

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Coordination among donors ,

Country ownership,

Institutional capacity to implement projects ,

Sufficient funding and appropriate implementation timelines

,

Additional information on the factors that contribute to the success of Aid for Trade in promoting Youth economic empowerment.:

In the answer above, focus is on the factors determining success of the particular support projects undertaken. However, if determining success in terms of a country's efforts to promote economic empowerment of youth as a whole, additional factors should be included, such as "Good trade related infrastructure", "Leveraging of foreign direct investment" and "Mobilization of domestic private investment".

Q44 In your view, can Aid for Trade make a contribution to the achievement of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda ?

Yes,

Please provide a weblink to the relevant national strategy or policy document in which SDGs are referred to.:

The Swedish Development Policy Framework takes as point of departure the current global development landscape and relates to the 2030 Agenda and the Addis Agenda. The global development agenda and the sustainable development goals are thus a basis for Swedish development cooperation. In the Policy Framework, the SDGs most relevant for each priority area are indicated, including in the section on trade. All new development cooperation strategies also refer to the most relevant SDGs. A Strategy for Capacity Development, Partnership and Methods supporting Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development, covering the period 2018-2022, was adopted by the Swedish Government in 2018. The aim is to strengthen institutional capacity in partner countries for sustainable development and poverty reduction, as well as to implement, follow-up and participate in the global dialogue on Agenda 2030. The aim is also to promote stronger partnerships, increased knowledge and engagement of many actors for their contribution to the global implementation of Agenda 2030. Trade is one of the areas mentioned in the strategy. It can also be noted that the Global Strategy for Sustainable Economic Development, the most important strategy for global AfT initiatives, is part of a package of strategies covering different aspects of sustainability adopted by the Swedish Government in 2018, also including the Global Strategy for Sustainable Environment, Climate and Sea and Sustainable Use of Natural Resources and the Global Strategy for Sustainable Social Development. Synergies will be sought between the different strategies in order to better promote a sustainable development. Also mentioned in this context should be the Global Strategy for Gender Equality and women's and girls' rights, adopted in 2018.

Q45 If yes, please specify which Sustainable Development Goal or Goals (SDGs) Aid for Trade can help to achieve. (You may tick more than 1 box) Sustainable Development Goals:

- 1. No poverty ,
- 2. Zero hunger,
- 5. Gender equality ,
- 7. Affordable and clean energy ,
- 8. Decent work and economic growth ,
- 9. Industry, innovation and infrastructure ,
- 10. Reduce inequalities ,
- 12. Responsible consumption and production ,
- 13. Climate action ,
- 14. Life below water ,
- 15. Life on land ,
- 16. Peace, justice and strong institutions ,
- 17. Partnership for the goals

Q46 Which partner country(ies) or custom territory(ies) are the main recipients of the aid-for-trade financing you provide for economic empowerment?(You may tick more than 1 box)

Afghanistan,
 Bangladesh,
 Belarus,
 Bolivia, Plurinational State,
 Burkina Faso,
 Cambodia,
 Colombia,
 Democratic Republic of the Congo,
 Egypt,
 Ethiopia,
 Georgia,
 Guatemala,
 Jordan,
 Kenya,
 Liberia,
 Mali,
 Moldova,
 Morocco,
 Mozambique,
 Rwanda,
 Somalia,
 Tanzania,
 Tunisia,
 Uganda,
 Ukraine,
 Zambia,
 Zimbabwe

Q47 Through which channels do you provide aid-for-trade financing for economic empowerment?(You may tick more than 1 box)

Bilateral programmes,
 Multilateral institutions,
 Regional programmes

Q48 With which South-South partner(s) do you partner with to provide aid-for-trade financing for economic empowerment?(You may tick more than 1 box or leave all boxes unticked if you do not partner with any))

Respondent skipped this question

Q49 Looking ahead, in which category(ies) of aid-for-trade financing do you anticipate that you will continue to provide aid-for-trade support for economic empowerment.(You may tick more than 1 box and/or leave boxes unticked if you do not receive support)

Building productive capacity ,

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).

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Trade-related infrastructure (Including physical infrastructure)

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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.)

,

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

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Additional information on which category(ies) of Aid for Trade you think further aid-for-trade support for economic empowerment will be required.:

The highlighted areas are all important and include also the sub-categories, which are as relevant.

Q50 Is there any Aid for Trade project or programme for economic empowerment you would like to showcase as particularly important or as an example of best practice?(Please provide any relevant additional information and include weblinks as relevant)

UNCTAD Gender Tool Box

Sweden has worked with UNCTAD to produce a toolbox containing methods for ex-ante assessing the effects of trade policy initiatives on women and gender equality. The trade and gender toolbox is the first attempt to provide a systematic framework to evaluate the impact of trade reforms on women and gender inequalities prior to their implementation.

The toolbox has four main components:

- Descriptive analysis of gender inequalities and the economic context of the country at stake.
- Quantitative analysis of the expected consequences of the trade reform on the economy (e.g., exports, GDP, sectoral labor demand) and on women's participation in the economy in particular.
- A checklist for gender-sensitive accompanying measures and monitoring indicators.
- A Trade and Gender Index.

The methodology has been applied to date to a specific trade agreement, namely the Economic Partnership Agreement between the European Union and the East African Community, and is used to assess the likely impact of the Economic Partnership Agreement, mainly through employment, on gender equality and the well-being of women in Kenya, a partner country in the East African Community. The methodology can be used to assess the gender-related impacts of any other trade agreement or trade reform.

Q51 Please provide any additional information.(Please reference in the form or weblinks, document symbols, including to evaluations of projects or programmes)

Respondent skipped this question

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Q52 CONSULTATION (Other ministries/agencies consulted in preparing this questionnaire reply):

Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida)
