



Page 5: ABOUT YOU

Q1

SWEDEN

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

Q2

About you

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

Q3

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

Yes,

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

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 with an updated one underway, and the strategy for the Middle East and Northern Africa, adopted in 2021 and covering the period of 2021-2025. Trade is also part of several bilateral country strategies, where Zambia and Uganda are two examples, both adopted in 2018.

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).

Other (please specify)

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

1

Connecting to value chains; E-commerce; Environmentally sustainable (or green) growth, including circular economy; MSMEs growth and development; Regional integration; Trade facilitation; Trade policy analysis, negotiations and implementation; and Women's economic empowerment; are ALL considered to be prioritized (i.e. 1 for all). Whereas we do not have an overarching aid for trade strategy, we have highlighted the main categories that are prioritized from the Swedish perspective, but these are not exclusive and can be complemented/alterd depending on the context. A central guiding document is the Swedish Policy Framework for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Assistance, which can be found here: https://www.government.se/49a184/contentassets/43972c7f81c34d51a82e6a7502860895/skr-60-engelsk-version_web.pdf

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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).: 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.

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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).

Respondent skipped this question

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Q7

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

Same

Q8 **Respondent skipped this question**
Have these changes been reflected in your dialogue with development partners?

Q9 **No,**
Do you have a specific development or aid strategy, policy or plan for economic recovery post COVID-19 pandemic? Additional information on your development or aid strategy, policy or plan for economic recovery post COVID-19 pandemic. (Please provide weblinks as applicable).:

Sweden does not have any specific “economic recovery post-Covid-19 strategy”, instead the steering of Swedish aid and development cooperation is conducted through existing strategies (which did not change due to the pandemic). However, within existing strategies, much work has been done to support an economic recovery post Covid-19 such as i) by prioritising certain covid-related (covid- response) projects and programs and ii) by reprogramming existing projects and programs towards Covid-response. The Swedish core support has also allowed for large flexibility for organisations to adapt their work to the pandemic according to their identified needs.

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Q10 **Respondent skipped this question**
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).

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Q11
Please provide names, titles, references or weblinks to policy documents relevant to your Aid-for-Trade activities and action.

Sida’s work on trade: <https://www.sida.se/en/sidas-international-work/trade>

The Swedish Policy Framework for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Assistance can be found here: https://www.government.se/49a184/contentassets/43972c7f81c34d51a82e6a7502860895/skr-60-engelsk-version_web.pdf

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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):

Sustainable development is an integral component of the Swedish Policy Framework for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Assistance. Economic, social and environmental circumstances and processes are all considered equally important in principle and so constitute prerequisites and opportunities in relation to each other. With regards to the environmental dimension specifically, an environmental and climate perspective is explicitly permeating/ integrated in Swedish development cooperation. For instance, the instruction steering Sida states that all Sida's work should be permeated by environmental and climate perspective to secure sustainable development. The Swedish Policy Framework for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Assistance can be found here:

https://www.government.se/49a184/contentassets/43972c7f81c34d51a82e6a7502860895/skr-60-engelsk-version_web.pdf

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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.:

Besides the Swedish Policy Framework for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Assistance and the Instruction for Sida mentioned in the answer to question 12, 30 of Sida's strategies on global/regional/bilateral have clear steering on environment and climate change, which provides an opportunity to have programmes/initiatives in this area (this includes for example key strategies such as the strategy for Sweden's global development cooperation in the areas of environmental sustainability, sustainable climate and oceans, and sustainable use of natural resources as well as Sweden's development cooperation in sustainable economic development)*.

*<https://www.government.se/country-and-regional-strategies/2018/06/strategy-for-swedens-global-development-cooperation-in-the-areas-of-environmental-sustainability-20182022/>

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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).

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 Swedish Policy Framework for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Assistance directs Swedish Development Cooperation to work broadly in the area of environment and climate change and sustainable use of natural resources. Also, according to the Instruction to Sida, all Sidas work should be permeated by an environmental and climate perspective to secure sustainable development.

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).:

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, e.g. the strategy for Sweden's global development cooperation in the areas of environmental sustainability, sustainable climate and oceans, and sustainable use of natural resources, as well as regional and bilateral country strategies.

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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).:

For instance, in the Swedish Policy Framework for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Assistance, the objective addressing free and fair trade also addresses resource-efficient, circular and bio-based economy as well as sustainable use of ecosystem services and natural resources, including transparent and effective regulations for investments and trade in natural resources. The Swedish Policy Framework for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Assistance (p. 32).

https://www.government.se/49a184/contentassets/43972c7f81c34d51a82e6a7502860895/skr-60-engelsk-version_web.pdf

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Q17

Yes

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

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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.:

Yes! For instance, Sida supports the implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) as part of a Team Europa Initiative together with France, Germany, and the EU Commission. The environmental dimension of sustainable development is and will be a dialogue issue raised throughout the project's implementation. Likewise, Sweden supports the World Customs Organisation in its work of modernising customs agencies in 12 countries in sub-saharan Africa. Also in this programme, sustainable development is an integral part of the support with relation to job creation, modernisation of customs organisations and collaboration within and between countries.

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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).

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.:

The Swedish AfT is generally not geared towards a specific economic sector, although several of the abovementioned areas are recurring features. As such, to give a comprehensive overview for this answer would require a substantial and context-specific analysis, which we do not have ready at hand.

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).

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

To provide a reasonable and well thought-through answer on this would require a substantial and context-specific analysis.

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,

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

,

Existing energy and power generation infrastructure,

Existing transport infrastructure,

Gender inequality,

Lack of political will,

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),

Other (please specify),

Additional information on the challenges most likely to constitute obstacles towards sustainable trade, sustainable consumption and production patterns (i.e., circular economy). (Please provide examples as applicable):

Whereas we can see that all of the options are valid and make out significant obstacles to the to the transition towards sustainable development, the ticked-off boxes are the ones we consider to be extra important, including corruption.

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,

Existing energy and power generation infrastructure,

Existing transport infrastructure,

Gender inequality,

High trade costs,

Lack of political will,

Slow, expensive or insufficient digital connectivity,

Social pressures (poverty, population growth)

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).: For instance, in the Swedish Policy Framework for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Assistance, the objective addressing free and fair trade also addresses resource-efficient, circular, and bio-based economy. The Swedish Policy Framework for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Assistance (p. 32).

https://www.government.se/49a184/contentassets/43972c7f81c34d51a82e6a7502860895/skr-60-engelsk-version_web.pdf

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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).

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

Generally, no specific sector is identified as extra important, rather, the circular economy aims to support sustainable and green jobs, competitiveness, and sustainable growth. However, e.g, in the case of the bilateral strategy with Bangladesh, socially and environmentally sustainable textile production is one of the highlighted areas.

Q25

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

Additional information on the trade objectives included in the circular economy strategy policy, or plan. (Please provide weblinks as applicable).:

While Sweden does not have a strategy on circular economy, instead it and closely related concepts are included in several key policy documents steering the Swedish development cooperation, including the Policy Framework for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Assistance (as referenced to above).

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Q26

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

Yes,

Additional information on how digital connectivity is reflected in your sustainable development strategy, policy or plan.:

For instance, in the policy framework for development cooperation and humanitarian assistance under the section on free and fair trade and sustainable development, it says that: "Sweden will contribute towards people living in poverty, particularly women, having access to and benefiting from increased digitalisation."

Q27

No

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

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,

Additional information on the sector(s) in which digital connectivity can best support a transition to sustainable trade and the circular economy. (Please include weblinks of the source used).:

Digital connectivity in all sectors can support the transition to sustainable development. However, to provide a reasonable and well thought-through answer on what sectors to support specifically would require a substantial and not least a context-specific analysis.

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).

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

Swedish development cooperation does not look at any issues in isolation as to how promising these are in a move towards sustainable development. What can be mentioned here, however, is that when dealing with digital connectivity as a way to support a move towards sustainable development, it is important to put inclusion and human rights perspective as an integral part of these endeavors.

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):
Sweden/Sida supports the International Trade Centre (ITC), that for instance works on “Green to compete” and “SheTrade”. Digitalisation of certain trade processes as such is a step towards a more sustainable development/sustainable growth. ITC’s GreentoCompete Hubs responded with integrated solutions and tools for MSMEs to better understand the benefits of sustainable business practices and build their capacity to implement resource efficient and inclusive business strategies. The GreenToCompete Hubs act as one-stop shops for MSMEs to develop and implement green business practices, increasing access to green finance and international markets for sustainable products. The ITC SheTrades Initiative, through its diverse network of partners, ramped up its support to women entrepreneurs during the pandemic. It strengthened women’s inclusion in supply chains, enhanced information access, facilitated the use of digital technologies and tools, provided skills development and capacity building, and launched tailored financial products to support women entrepreneurs. In addition, Sweden/Sida supports the World Customs Organisation in its work of modernising customs agencies in 12 countries in sub-saharan Africa. Digitalisation and connectivity are key parts of this support for instance since digitalisation of customs agencies increases the usability, shortens administrative lead-times and decreases the risk of corruption.

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,

Poor access to internet services,

Slow, expensive or unreliable internet services

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,

Additional information on the sectors in which you think future Aid-for-Trade support should focus so as to support sustainable development objectives.:

All sectors are highly relevant but to pinpoint specific ones would require additional analysis.

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)
- ,

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

Sustainable development and environmental aspects are integral parts of the Swedish Aft-cooperation, therefore

integral parts of the Swedish AfT cooperation, therefore the environmental dimension of sustainable development should be an important part of all the AfT categories.

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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.:

In a significant number of partner countries, Sweden have various kinds of AfT-related environmental support. In addition, Sweden is a major donor to global organizations that work with trade (the WTO, ITC, the EIF etc) that have operations in numerous different countries. It is therefore somewhat difficult to pinpoint all the exact countries where we provide Aid-for Trade financing for the environmental dimension of sustainable development. Moreover, Sweden also works at a regional level with AfT where the environmental aspect of sustainable development is an integral part (e.g. in Sub-Saharan Africa).

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).

Unsure

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?

Similar to the answer of question 30, we can here mention the Swedish support to the International Trade Centre (ITC) and more specifically its work on GreentoCompete and its SheTrades program.

In addition: Sweden also supports the EIF. On the EIF's work relating to the environment and climate, you can find more information about some of their projects on the website Trade for Development News platform.*. This includes stories on EIF's recent support for sustainable waste management in Tuvalu**, as well as the creation of an e-waste policy in Rwanda.*** Further information on the EIF's thematic project, "Aligning Climate and Trade Policy for LDCs and Graduates", with the Overseas Development Institute (ODI) can be found on ODI's website.****

* https://url11b.mailanyone.net/v1/?m=1mxWVY-0004gg-4G&i=57e1b682&c=b1dNyqsoHWFHin15yyNnl7ndMna-tOPzy8hwCKW62UsYfTgRtKc2zWS0l-iBqxIkOMPqSj-WKeshkdApi6N-5PKf6xW1BC42I9UJzy0NIhOXnaYxo_BnOppLLfsqp1Pv23ODUqBXgLG6QpVN0eVCRhxhss3LudrjIHRH67RddCeYoxqBHFDwuuDJBg-8KNvOBc33wp4ocVsEYzH1eYUFMYLHsAUg_BLiJPNdviCVCiDDLsY0LORuf3n6AIImJRC8m

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***https://url11b.mailanyone.net/v1/?m=1mxWVY-0004gg-4G&i=57e1b682&c=LhsxhJs57W9bFtjtj4SMtlduv9U0zew6XmLJMbBs2DCQuJgCUarb_w0igXb5CCInMNUrvTrJLhhN8-m3cDrNKWVHvSP7PophADHPGeJe4wlb-roueqhtcjAALhwriO4yle7I9_kKUjL-tqPCMGlaOmmOStEwKr175uJ73MLaL8Mr6ml8vVGywrfic_4z_yk3IW6qdEy996vxopdhjBfJePBNWWuWWkP-PHr5IhE_ys9kw912vqscSETblpqJoo2a1gKQ0mZ4-YWQDdywMFjr2QoQKi9kGCG7NWY6x-CP0yxrf2rbCVyTvrQXgdgP6VnlmZn6ZOE7YKcGK2vNNGkbOg

****https://url11b.mailanyone.net/v1/?m=1mxWVY-0004gg-4G&i=57e1b682&c=-rpzjEyVaxbcM7eyDqjxyaJITYsWMP6FAAtGN0ti05jkVAI5ExZXqSIFcksAWzWVWRn3ojM79WC8OQyWJcYzuTmluOoW0cIdJ8MQvP0gN6jF_S_IB0h-DmSXosd9qXShYVGpeqSzqrXBgn0Q048uNS5eA8ywfZDu-V0sY6jPZbzmsqZdgU39J8PMbf489IBSAzTepcUAjiRWUtdywt6BWWz_9kRDFWh6nh93DCpRjFHW46rrVMpxRcuXHX6ndsufasPISeNb0muN28GoAPIOXjYgy7mHwyHQU5wD9YIq4oqUPJK_d79xrB-fcrFjKvkh

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):

Sweden's development cooperation is founded on the basis of the 2030 Agenda, The Addis Ababa Action Agenda and the Paris Agreement on climate change which address both the environmental dimension of sustainable development and supports progress towards gender equality and women's economic empowerment. There are also several strategies that guide Sida's work and priorities. One such strategy which is of particular relevance here is the Strategy for Sweden's global development cooperation in sustainable economic development*, which states that the activities of Sida are to contribute to, among others, the following objectives:
1.1 Strengthened conditions for fair and free trade
2.2 Improved conditions for private sector development, sustainable business as well as responsible and sustainable investments and innovation
2.3 Increased productivity and sustainable production in agriculture, forestry and fisheries, including food security
2.4 Women's economic empowerment

*<https://www.government.se/4940d6/contentassets/2636cd52742a4a29827b936e118a5331/strategy-for-swedens-global-development-cooperation-in-sustainable-economic-development-2018-2022.pdf>

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):.

Sida views trade as a central means to strengthen women's economic empowerment and mainstreams gender and support for women's economic empowerment in its trade portfolio. For instance, within its Aid for Trade portfolio, Sida/Sweden has supported the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)'s project on climate resilient livelihood opportunities for women economic empowerment in Uganda.* Also, Sida supports Enhanced Integrated Framework* and their work to help empower women through trade, most recently through its Empower Women, Power Trade (EWPT)** initiative launched in 2019. The EWPT has two workstreams; Mainstreaming women's empowerment principles in national policies and regulatory ecosystems, and Building the productive capacity of women-led MSMEs and enhancing their ability to move up the value chain and tap into regional and international markets. Sida also supports International Trade Centre*** and its initiative SheTrades****, which seeks to connect three million women entrepreneurs to market by 2021. SheTrades contributes to EIF's EWPT program. Sida supports the International Organization for Standardization (ISO)***** and its development of voluntary standards. In this work, ISO integrate both environmental and gender dimensions, and develop gender inclusive standards. Furthermore, Sida supports the World Bank's Umbrella Facility for Gender Equality (UFGE)*****, which finances research, impact evaluations and data to help policy makers and practitioners close gender gaps in countries and sectors. The UFGE has financed work in over 90 countries, influencing policies and programs and changing how companies work. *

[https://www.fao.org/uganda/news/detail-](https://www.fao.org/uganda/news/detail-events/en/c/1188196/)

[events/en/c/1188196/](https://www.fao.org/uganda/news/detail-events/en/c/1188196/) ** <https://enhancedif.org/> ***

<https://enhancedif.org/en/empower-women-power-trade>

**** <https://www.intracen.org/> *****

<https://www.intracen.org/itc/women-and-trade/SheTrades/>

***** <https://www.iso.org/home.html> *****

<https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/umbrellafacilityforgenderequality>

Q40

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

From a Swedish perspective, Aid for Trade has and will continue to take an approach where sustainable trade is an integral part of the development cooperation.

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):

Sida does not have a Aid-for-trade strategy/policy/plan. However, Sida provides support for women's economic empowerment in its trade portfolio and mainstreams gender in all of its development programming. Women's economic empowerment is also included as an objective in Strategy for Sweden's global development cooperation in sustainable economic development as outlined in question 38.

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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).

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):

As mentioned in question 41, women's economic empowerment is included as an objective in the Strategy for Sweden's global development cooperation in sustainable economic development. Gender equality and women's economic empowerment is also a key component of the Swedish strategy for exports and investments (2019). Moreover, strengthening women's economic empowerment is also included as a goal in Sweden's feminist trade policy. Strategy for Sweden's global development cooperation in sustainable economic development 2018-2022 - Government.se

(<https://www.government.se/country-and-regional-strategies/2019/03/strategy-for-swedens-global-development-cooperation-in-sustainable-economic-development-2018-2022/>) Sweden's export and investment strategy swedens-trade-and-investment-strategy.pdf
(<https://www.government.se/4b0175/contentassets/e697a2e5a28c4eb9865b6930ba4a78dd/swedens-trade-and-investment-strategy.pdf>) Sweden's feminist trade policy
<https://www.government.se/4af8f8/contentassets/34acefd857de4032ad103f932866e7bb/feminist-trade-policy.pdf>

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):

Yes, the Strategy for Sweden's global development cooperation in sustainable economic development also includes the following objectives: 2.5 Improved conditions for productive employment and decent work 2.6 Improved conditions for social protection systems In all Sida's support, gender mainstreaming is consistently integrated and the programs and projects receiving financial support is intended and aimed at shifting gender roles and conditions for women and men to enjoy equal and non-discriminatory conditions in all sectors. With regards to employment and occupation, Sida drives partners to shift and advocate for non-discrimination in the workplace, both in formal and informal settings. For example, Sida's global support to the International Labour Organization* contributes to the 'Women at Work**' initiative, which focuses on strengthening the gender perspective in a number of work-related areas, such as increasing women's work, access to quality work, equal pay for equal work, better balance between paid work and unpaid care work, and to counteract violence and harassment in working life. The initiative works on a global, regional and national level through advocacy work and capacity-building initiatives. The ILO has developed knowledge materials on social security systems for mothers in working life and the importance of increasing protection for workers in the informal economy as well as a series of technical briefs on combating violence and harassment in working life. Sida's support has been central to enabling the ILO's advocacy work for countries' ratification and implementation of a number of international conventions and recommendations related to gender equality and non-discrimination. * <https://www.ilo.org/global/lang-en/index.htm> ** https://www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/history/centenary/WCMS_480301/lang-en/index.htm

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):

In programs and projects supported by Sida, gender is mainstreamed and data reported is expected and encouraged to be gender disaggregated to be able to identify how initiatives and results affect women and men respectively. This information can be used to evaluate effects on women's economic empowerment, avoid unintended results and tweak programs to be even more effective. Often, data is collected on women's economic empowerment in relation to trade and development.

Q45

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

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

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

As specific contextual barriers constrain women to benefit from trade, a general response to this question is challenging. Moreover, women are a heterogenous group who amongst themselves have different prerequisites, demographics and capacities. Thus, contextual analysis is central to design and direct support to achieve sustainable change and strengthening women's economic empowerment. Overall, Sida views trade to be an important tool for lifting people out of poverty and advancing women's economic empowerment. Research has shown that gender equality can have a positive effect on countries' export diversification, which is an important factor in economic development. But where gender inequality is high, trade and economic growth has less of a poverty-reducing impact. The distribution of costs and benefits of trade depends on underlying resources, opportunities, power and voice and security that people have to begin with – where women are often disadvantaged. Indeed, gender inequalities are consequently perpetuated unless dealt with. This also means that there is a limit to what trade interventions alone can do, and broader interventions and policy coherence is key. Thus, a combined analysis of constraints and a holistic approach to address these is needed.

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.:
Providing holistic approaches based on contextual analysis to address the constraints faced by women. Knowledge sharing and learning can help to replicate and scale what has proven to work and affect other programs and initiatives. See response under question 45.

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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.:
For instance, within its Aid for Trade portfolio, Sida/Sweden has supported the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)s project on climate resilient livelihood opportunities for women economic empowerment in Uganda. Generally, mainstreaming of gender has been a focus for Sida's contribution to trade development, as for all Swedish development support. In the recent years, the need to integrate and specifically target women has increased, not least after the devastating effects on trade and women's economic empowerment overall following the Covid-19 pandemic. *
<https://www.fao.org/uganda/news/detail-events/en/c/1188196/>

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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.

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

Please see answers to questions 38, 38 and 47 to see some examples of aid for trade projects / programmes on WEE. Exact answers to this question is difficult to obtain. On a general level, however, Sweden's development cooperation is founded on the basis of the 2030 Agenda, The Addis Ababa Action Agenda and the Paris Agreement on climate change which for instance supports progress towards gender equality and women's economic empowerment.,

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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**
- ,
- 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).:

Please for instance see response under question 39.

Q50

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

Unsure

Q51

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

Unsure,

Additional information on how Aid for Trade helps to mobilize funds for women's economic empowerment, including the reasons as to why or why not.:
On a conceptual basis, Aid for Trade can definitely support the mobilization of funds – which in turn can/could be used for women's economic empowerment. For instance, research compiled by the WTO and OECD has shown that 1 additional USD invested into Aid for Trade can lead to 20 additional USD in exports from LDCs. Such increased exports leads to an increase in funds that could be used for WEE.

Q52

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

Yes,

Additional information on how your Aid-for-Trade projects involving women's economic empowerment are underpinned by a monitoring and evaluation/ results framework.:
Please see response under question 44.

Q53

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

Yes,

Additional information on how the Aid-for-Trade support for women's economic empowerment you provide aligns with your partner's trade priorities and objectives.:
Generally speaking, yes. Sida works to support and strengthen partners' priorities and objectives, which during appraisal are assessed to be aligned with Sida's own strategic objectives. Through normative work and dialogue and in some cases earmarked funds, Sida works to strengthen focus on gender equality including women's economic empowerment, including for Aid for Trade.

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).:

For instance, Sida's partner Alliance for Affordable Internet (A4AI)* recently published the report The Costs of Exclusion - Economic Consequences of the Digital Gender Gap**, which estimates the economic impact of women's digital exclusion and underlines the economic opportunity governments have to include women in a fully inclusive digital economy. Sida's partner GSMA*** recently published the report The Mobile Gender Gap Report 2021****, which highlights how the mobile gender gap continues to improve in South Asia, but less so in other regions. It explores the key barriers preventing women's equal access to mobile internet as well as the rise of women's smartphone ownership, notably in India. *

<https://a4ai.org/research/costs-of-exclusion-report/> **

<https://a4ai.org/research/costs-of-exclusion-report/> ***

<https://www.gsma.com/r/gender-gap/> ****

<https://www.gsma.com/r/gender-gap/>

Q55

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

Difficulty obtaining proof of identification necessary to access internet services

,

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

High usage costs,

Lack of awareness of opportunities offered by digital technologies

,

Poor IT literacy and/or skills,

Privacy, safety and harassment concerns,

Additional information on the top 5 barriers preventing women from accessing digital technology in your country. (Please provide information in no more than 300 words including references and weblinks).:

Selected 6 main barriers following GSMA's report Reaching 50 Million Women with Mobile: A Practical Guide*.

*<https://www.gsma.com/mobilefordevelopment/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/Reaching-50-Million-Women-with-Mobile-A-Practical-Guide.pdf>

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,

Industry,

Services,

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

Mainly in these sectors. However, a general answer is challenging to give. Instead a thorough and context specific analysis would be required.

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,
- 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,
- Industry,
- 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)
- ,
- (f) Other trade related needs,

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

Mainly in these sectors. However, a general answer is challenging to give. Instead a thorough and context specific analysis would be required.

Q58

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

Aid for trade can be one important piece/channel through which WEE can be advanced. Several answers given above highlight the importance of mainstreaming gender issues and including aspects on WEE in development cooperation in general and Aid for Trade in particular.

Clear objectives on WEE, disaggregated data and thorough monitoring and evaluation make up some important aspects for aid for trade programmes to advance WEE.

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Q59

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

Sida.
