



WORLD TRADE  
ORGANIZATION



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Page 2: ABOUT YOU

**Q1** Respondent skipped this question

Respondent

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**Q2**

About you

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Page 3: SECTION A: DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION PRIORITIES

**Q3** Yes

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

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Page 4: SECTION A: DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION PRIORITIES

**Q4**

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

**Yes,**

If yes, please provide further details including hyperlinks to relevant documents containing trade priorities.: UNDP works alongside governments, private sector and the United Nations Development System, among others, to support countries' efforts in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). UNDP's Strategic Plan 2022-2025 (link: <https://www.undp.org/publications/undp-strategic-plan-2022-2025>) defines the strategic direction for the organization over a four-year period. It states that UNDP will support countries along three directions of change: i.e., structural transformation, leaving no one behind and resilience, - and across six areas where its capabilities and role within the UN system best equips the organization to contribute to development results: Poverty and inequality; Governance; Resilience; Environment; Energy and Gender equality. The Strategic Plan further identifies three enablers critical to scaling up development impact. These are: i) strategic innovation for system transformation: ii) digitalization aimed at supporting holistic approaches towards digital transformation to advance the SDGs, and iii) development financing to assist countries to align and mobilize public and private capital for sustainable development. Over the period of the Strategic Plan UNDP seeks to make a difference by: i) Helping 100 million people to escape multidimensional poverty; ii) Supporting 500 million people to gain access to clean energy; iii) Promoting over USD 1 trillion in public spending and private capital investments in the SDGs and iv) Supporting 800 million people participating in elections. This comprehensive mandate and its role of integrator of the SDGs at country level position UNDP to work on private sector development and trade as best articulated in UNDP Private Sector Strategy 2023-2025 (link: <https://www.undp.org/publications/undp-private-sector-strategy-2023-2025>). The Strategy defined three programme outcomes: Policies that foster inclusion, equality and green economy; Aligning business strategies and operations with the SDGs and unlocking private finance for the SDGs. Trade-related programmes cut across these outcomes. Two other policy documents are particularly relevant concerning UNDP's programme work on private sector development and trade. 1. UNDP Gender Equality Strategy 2022-2025 (link: <https://genderequalitystrategy.undp.org/>). Women economic empowerment is a prerequisite to gender equality and gender equality is a precondition for achieving the SDGs. UNDP's Gender Equality Strategy identifies entry points for the realization of the Strategic Plan's Signature Solution on gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls across all development settings. On trade-related support and women economic empowerment, examples of areas of intervention in the UNDP Gender Equality Strategy range from supporting

1. UNDP Gender Equality Strategy range from supporting partners to invest in critical infrastructure for women, in priority sector such as water and sanitation, clean and affordable energy, gender-responsive public spaces and services, etc, to developing projects aiming to increase women financial inclusion and access to finance for women-led MSMEs in developing countries. 2. UNDP Food and Agriculture Commodity System Strategy 2020-2030 (link: <https://www.undp.org/facs/publications/undp-facs-strategy>). In the current context of a looming food crisis, international trade is crucial for food security and has an important role in improving the environmental and social sustainability of the food system. UNDP's Food and Agriculture Commodity System aims to respond to the challenges the world currently grapples with in terms of food systems, with an integrated approach to the issue and lays a foundation for reshaping global food systems for a sustainable future. With a current portfolio of projects representing over USD 1.2 billion in grants, UNDP works on FACS in more than 100 countries and close to 500 landscapes. UNDP's vision for FACS is, through multi-stakeholder collaboration, to transform food and commodity systems into resilient; equitable; inclusive; environmentally, socially and economically sustainable systems.

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Page 5: SECTION A: DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION PRIORITIES

**Q5**

**Yes**

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

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Page 6: SECTION A: DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION PRIORITIES

**Q6**

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

**DEVELOPMENT WITH SPECIFIC ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS:**

- '
- Economic diversification,**
- Export diversification,**
- Innovation and technological development,**
- Expansion of the formal economy,**
- Expansion of the MSME sector,**
- Expansion of public-private partnerships,**
- Human capital development (e.g. education through skills, training and health)**
- '
- Higher labour productivity,**
- Trade integration,**
- Employment creation,**
- Women's economic empowerment and gender equality**
- '
- Youth employment and skills,**
- Inclusive growth, including (historically) disadvantaged groups (e.g. including people with disabilities).**
- '

**Institutional strengthening (e.g. good governance, transparency and accountability)**

- '
- Social protection,**
- Promotion of peace/security and development,**
- Climate change adaptation,**
- Preventing desertification,**
- Protection of biodiversity,**
- Environmental protection,**
- Sustainable resource management,**
- Improved environmental governance,**
- Food security,**

**DEVELOPMENT WITH SPECIFIC SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS:**

- '
- Climate change mitigation,**

Additional information on thematic issues:  
 UNDP development interventions are guided by UNDP Strategic Plan 2022-2025 (link: <https://www.undp.org/publications/undp-strategic-plan->

2022-2025) and other policy documents such as the UNDP Private Sector Development Strategy 2022-2025 (link: [https://www.undp.org/publications/undp-private-sector-strategy-2023-2025?gad\\_source=1&gclid=Cj0KCQiApOyqBhDIARIsAGfnyMoJxYVhKNjClqxzWHUEqwx\\_sJ5HRHW1J58cM4vdrhp1chMoaFTtLyEaAqhcEALw\\_wcB](https://www.undp.org/publications/undp-private-sector-strategy-2023-2025?gad_source=1&gclid=Cj0KCQiApOyqBhDIARIsAGfnyMoJxYVhKNjClqxzWHUEqwx_sJ5HRHW1J58cM4vdrhp1chMoaFTtLyEaAqhcEALw_wcB)) . The sectoral focus of its work results from the guidance of these overarching policies and the bottom-up prioritization resulting from the engagement of UNDP country offices with partner countries' governments and other stakeholders.

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Page 7: SECTION A: DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION PRIORITIES

**Q7**

**Yes**

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

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Page 8: SECTION A: DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION PRIORITIES

**Q8**

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

**Poverty reduction targets,**

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

Additional information on key strategic objectives::

UNDP's Strategic Plan 2022-2025 defines four moonshots to focus efforts and mobilize partnerships toward development results as follows: i) Helping 100 million people to escape multidimensional poverty; ii) Supporting 500 million people to gain access to clean energy; iii) Promoting over USD 1 trillion in public spending and private capital investments in the SDGs and iv) Supporting 800 million people participating in elections. In addition, UNDP Gender Equality Strategy 2022-2025 (link: <https://genderequalitystrategy.undp.org/>) foresees UNDP working with countries and partners to accelerate development results for women, including: i) assisting 80 countries to expand care services and redistribute care work; ii) supporting 240 million women to gain access to productive uses of clean energy; iii) helping 1 million more women to access and control digital assets; iv) leveraging and aligning over USD 100 billion to contribute to gender equality through taxation systems, public spending, debt instruments and private capital investments, and v) certifying 500 public institutions and private companies with the Gender Equality Seal. These overarching objectives cut across UNDP's programmes, including those that are trade focused.

**Q9**

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

**No,**

Additional information on the presence of a separate trade and development policy or strategy, such as an Aid for Trade strategy:If yes, please provide further details, including dates the strategy covers and hyperlinks to relevant documents.If no, please indicate if there is another development cooperation strategy or policy that includes trade targets (e.g. a multiyear strategic plan issued by a development finance institution).:

UNDP does not have a separate strategy on Aid-for-Trade. However, relevant guidance for trade-related programmes is provided by the UNDP Strategic Plan 2022-2025 (link: <https://www.undp.org/publications/undp-strategic-plan-2022-2025>) and other policy documents such as the UNDP Private Sector Development Strategy 2022-2025 (link: [https://www.undp.org/publications/undp-private-sector-strategy-2023-2025?gad\\_source=1&gclid=Cj0KCQiApOyqBhDIARIsAGfnyMoJxYVhKNjClqxzWHUEqwx\\_sJ5HRHW1J58cM4vdrhp1chMoaFTtLyEaAqhcEALw\\_wcB](https://www.undp.org/publications/undp-private-sector-strategy-2023-2025?gad_source=1&gclid=Cj0KCQiApOyqBhDIARIsAGfnyMoJxYVhKNjClqxzWHUEqwx_sJ5HRHW1J58cM4vdrhp1chMoaFTtLyEaAqhcEALw_wcB)).

**Q10**

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

**Other (please provide more information),**

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

UNDP does not have a separate Aid-for-Trade strategy. UNDP's interventions on private sector development and trade are undertaken in pursuit of UNDP Strategic Plan 2022-2025 (link: <https://www.undp.org/publications/undp-strategic-plan-2022-2025>), the UNDP Private Sector Strategy 2022-2025 (link: <https://www.undp.org/publications/undp-private-sector-strategy-2023-2025>) and other policy documents which provide important entry points for contributing to the Aid-for-Trade agenda, including three areas of focus of the Aid-for-Trade Work Programme 2023 – 2024: 1. FOOD SECURITY UNDP recognizes the important role trade plays in achieving food security and in building resilient and sustainable food systems, poverty reduction and more inclusive and sustainable development. Through its Food and Agriculture Commodity System Strategy 2020-2030 (link: <https://www.undp.org/facs/publications/undp-facs-strategy>), UNDP aims to (i) upscale sustainable production landscapes and jurisdictions; (ii) transform food and agricultural commodity supply chains to become sustainable; and (iii) empower all members of vulnerable households and smallholder producers to become more resilient, attain food security and pursue sustainable livelihoods. UNDP works at country, regional and global levels. • At country level, UNDP works towards (i) reforming policy, legislative and regulatory frameworks for sustainable and resilient food and agricultural commodity systems and strengthening their enforcement; (ii) strengthening national and subnational capacities and systems to foster sustainable food and agricultural commodity systems; (iii) improving market and financial incentives for producers to shift to more sustainable practices; (iv) promoting sustainable and resilient livelihoods for all members of vulnerable rural households and small producers. • At regional level. In Sub-Saharan Africa for instance, UNDP's Greening Food Value Chain and Green Business and Financing projects aim to foster sustainable agriculture practices. UNDP aims to develop sustainable agricultural supply chains by elaborating a digital supply chain finance model and developing mechanisms to integrate smallholder producers and enterprises, operating in the informal sector, into agricultural value chains. • At global level, UNDP works towards increasing global and country level impact through global advocacy, capacity building and partnerships. 2. DIGITALIZATION To implement its Strategic Plan 2022-2025 (link: <https://www.undp.org/publications/undp-strategic-plan-2022-2025>) UNDP leverages digitalization as enabler to



2022-2029), UNDP leverages digitalization as a channel to maximize its development impact. UNDP aims to support countries to build inclusive, ethical and sustainable digital societies. Below we provide examples of relevant initiatives: UNDP's report on Digital Entrepreneurship in Africa (link: <https://www.undp.org/policy-centre/istanbul/publications/digital-entrepreneurship-africa>) jointly prepared by UNDP, the African Union Commission and HP Foundation, highlights the untapped potential, key challenges, and opportunities for digital entrepreneurship in Africa. It utilizes a systematic sectoral approach to recommend priority sectors and showcases practical examples in each of these key sectors. Evidence shows that digital entrepreneurs are making significant impacts on Africa's development aspirations and are contributing to the achievement of the SDGs and African Union Agenda 2063 through EdTech, FinTech, HealthTech, and AgriTech. In the report, UNDP and its partners advance fifteen recommendations formulated as 'next steps' to strengthen digital entrepreneurship, promote skills training, and contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Agenda 2063 in Africa. Another UNDP initiative on the continent aimed at supporting trade and digitalization is the UNDP country Accelerator Labs (AccLabs) (link: <https://www.undp.org/africa/blog/disrupting-traditional-informal-cross-border-trade-icbt-africas-borderlands>) which paired and grouped together to offer innovative solutions for trade across the borders of Zambia-Zimbabwe, Niger-Mali-Burkina Faso, Sudan-South Sudan and Togo-Ghana-Benin. The innovation challenge themed 'Improving Livelihoods for Informal Cross-Border Traders and Borderlands Trading Communities', seeks to provide solutions to access to finance among borderland trading communities. UNDP's projects on digitalization also include capacity building to improve digital literacy and institutions. UNDP actively engage in outreach activities on the use of digital tools in trade policy design and analysis. In March 2023, UNDP jointly with the Uzbekistan Ministry of Investment, Industry and Trade, and the International Trade Center UNCTAD/WTO organized a five-day training on the use of trade analysis tools and evaluation of foreign markets (link: <https://www.undp.org/uzbekistan/press-releases/undp-helps-improve-access-external-markets>). The training benefited government representatives including ministries and government agencies involved in export promotion, as well as representatives of the private sector and non-governmental associations.

### 3. TRADE MAINSTREAMING

UNDP's regional programme for Africa defined support to AfCFTA as a key priority. The programme aims to promote regional economic integration through trade, supporting national, regional, and subregional institutions to modernize policies, processes, and practices through trade mainstreaming. As Africa trades more with itself, it

is essential to target critical hurdles faced in exporting within Africa such as SME's export competitiveness; rules of origin; technical and product safety standards. In the medium-term and in collaboration with other partners, UNDP aims to foster access to markets, strengthen cross-border trade corridors, and integrated value chains to generate inclusive economic opportunities.

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Page 11: SECTION B: TRADE PRIORITIES IN OTHER DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION STRATEGIES

**Q11**

**Yes**

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

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**Q12**

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

**OBJECTIVES;**

**Increased competitiveness,**

**Expansion of e-commerce and/or digitally delivered services exports**

,

**Expansion of MSME sector exports,**

**Growth in the number of export markets reached,**

**Improvements in trade facilitation,**

**Climate change related objectives (e.g. reduction in emissions associated with trade)**

,

**Better export performance,**

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

UNDP's overarching development cooperation strategy is embedded in its Strategic Plan 2022-2025 (link: <https://www.undp.org/publications/undp-strategic-plan-2022-2025>). The Strategic Plan is supplemented by specific policies or strategies providing direction to UNDP's interventions (such as the Private Sector Strategy or Gender Equality Strategies 2022-2025). Specific programmatic frameworks are defined in global, regional and country programmes (CPD). The latter defines the set of interventions and targets for UNDP's support over a set period at country level. The CPD is aligned with the country's national development plans and UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks. For example, Malawi's CPD 2019-2023 identified three key focus areas mainly: (a) enhancing economic innovation, inclusive business, job creation, and renewable energy access; (b) scaling up climate adaptation and resilience to shocks; and (c) strengthening effective, accountable and inclusive governance that promotes civic engagement, respect for human rights, rule of law, peace and democracy. Under (a) UNDP aims at helping create jobs and promote entrepreneurship through access to risk capital, business development services and business acceleration, with youth and women as the primary targets as emerging innovators and positive disruptors for development. UNDP will continue to support the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Tourism and the Bureau of Standards, while increasing its focus on direct support for small- to medium-sized enterprises to access domestic and export markets by improving adherence to quality standards, opening opportunities for employment growth, economic diversification, innovation, higher productivity and competitiveness. The CPD includes the following targets aligned with this objective (a): 650 new

jobs generated by firms participating in the Malawi Innovation Challenge Fund (MICF), 30% females; 10 product certifications granted by an accredited national product certification body; 15% (30% female-headed, 40% coverage of households with persons with disabilities) of households benefiting from clean, affordable, and sustainable energy access. Specific objectives and targets are also defined in regional programmes and projects based on priorities identified by national governments and regional economic communities and other regional entities. For instance, in Africa, UNDP's support to continental regional integration seeks to assist 20% of African MSMEs produce and trade towards the One African Market created by the AfCFTA. In Central Asia, UNDP's Aid for Trade project (phase V) identifies the following indicators: - Total number of jobs created (female/male) (linkage to SDG targets 8.3. and 8.5.) - Number of micro and small enterprises supported (linkage to SDG targets 2.3, 9.3.) - Number of women-owned enterprises supported (linkage to SDG targets 2.3, 5.5.) - Number of new enterprises in non-traditional sectors supported (linkage to SDG target 9.2.) - Number of participants in value chain networks/cooperation (linkage to SDG target 9.3.)

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**Q13**

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

**Yes,**

Additional information on whether you have targets in other development strategies that may have trade priorities or influence your Aid-for-Trade financing:: For example: UNDP's global programme for strengthening the Rule of Law, Human Rights, Justice and Security for Sustainable Peace and Development (link: [https://www.undp.org/rolhr/publications/human-rights-global-programme-strengthening-rule-law-human-rights-justice-and-security-sustainable-peace-and-development-phase-iv?gad\\_source=1&gclid=Cj0KCQiA7OqrBhD9ARIsAK3UXh0w9lJmWDSr4i7Vsv6nZ5P\\_ni-x7FSrnzgr8c6xPdNi6s894Kbtnq0aAlbtEALw\\_wcB](https://www.undp.org/rolhr/publications/human-rights-global-programme-strengthening-rule-law-human-rights-justice-and-security-sustainable-peace-and-development-phase-iv?gad_source=1&gclid=Cj0KCQiA7OqrBhD9ARIsAK3UXh0w9lJmWDSr4i7Vsv6nZ5P_ni-x7FSrnzgr8c6xPdNi6s894Kbtnq0aAlbtEALw_wcB)) aims to advance responsible business practices throughout global supply chains. Business activities, including trade, impact the lives of millions of people and can be a powerful driver of sustainable development, offering access to social and economic opportunities and a pathway to prosperity. However, the actions of business enterprises can affect human rights, and those most affected are often among the most vulnerable. The UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs) (link: <https://www.business-humanrights.org/en/big-issues/un-guiding-principles-on-business-human-rights/>) is the most authoritative and widely adopted set of principles for responsible business, endorsed in 2011 – call on both governments and companies to identify, prevent, mitigate, and remedy actual and potential human rights abuses. The UNGPs are not only a guide to help businesses respect human rights in their operations but they also represent a roadmap for businesses to contribute to the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals. UNDP's Business and Human Rights (B+HR) (link: <https://www.undp.org/rolhr/business-and-human-rights>) team works with governments, businesses, civil society, human rights defenders, academia and others to implement the UNGPs. Youth2030, the first-ever UN system-wide strategy on youth, guides joint UN action for and with young people globally. UN's Youth2030 serves as basis for UNDP in its approach to heightened engagement with youth and youth organisations. It applies a cross-sectoral approach, coupled with an emphasis on capacity development, mainstreaming, advocacy and thought leadership in the global development agenda. An example of UNDP initiative for youth integrating trade priorities is the Youth in Trade Challenge: propelling youth - led economic integration through the AfCFTA (link: <https://www.undp.org/africa/news/youth-trade-challenge-propelling-youth-led-economic-integration-through-afcfta>). UNDP is actively engaged in fostering youth leadership across the continent, driven by its commitment to facilitate an inclusive transformational and sustainable

...promote an inclusive, transformational and sustainable intra-African trade. Its efforts are complemented by a robust partnership with the African Union Commission (AUC), which serves as a cornerstone in empowering young entrepreneurs with essential tools, insights and connections to navigate the vast horizons of the African market.

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Page 12: SECTION C: SECTORAL AND REGIONAL OBJECTIVES

**Q14**

**Yes**

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

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Page 13: SECTION C: SECTORAL AND REGIONAL OBJECTIVES

**Q15**

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

- Agriculture,**
- Renewable energy,**
- MSME sector development,**
- Services (general),**
- Environment services,**
- Science, technology and innovation,**
- Cross-sectoral e-commerce and digital trade,**

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

The UNDP Strategic Plan 2022-2025 (link: <https://www.undp.org/publications/undp-strategic-plan-2022-2025>) and the UNDP Private Sector Development Strategy 2022-2025 (link: [https://www.undp.org/publications/undp-private-sector-strategy-2023-2025?gad\\_source=1&gclid=Cj0KCQiApOyqBhDIARIsAGfnyMoJxYVhKNjClqxzWHUEqwx\\_sJ5HRHW1J58cM4vdrhp1chMoaFTtLyEaAqhcEALw\\_wcB](https://www.undp.org/publications/undp-private-sector-strategy-2023-2025?gad_source=1&gclid=Cj0KCQiApOyqBhDIARIsAGfnyMoJxYVhKNjClqxzWHUEqwx_sJ5HRHW1J58cM4vdrhp1chMoaFTtLyEaAqhcEALw_wcB)) provide the overarching framing for UNDP's development interventions worldwide. Sectoral priorities result from these overarching strategies and the bottom-up priority setting by UNDP country offices in aligning with countries' national priorities and UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework.

Page 14: SECTION C: SECTORAL AND REGIONAL OBJECTIVES

**Q16**

**Yes**

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

Page 15: SECTION C: SECTORAL AND REGIONAL OBJECTIVES

**Q17**

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

- African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA),**
- Arab Maghreb Union (UMA),**
- Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)**
- ,
- Community of Sahel–Saharan States (CEN–SAD),**
- Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS),**
- ,
- Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)**
- ,
- Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD),**
- Southern African Development Community (SADC),**
- Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN),**
- South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)**
- ,
- Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP)**
- ,
- Pacific Alliance,**
- Caribbean Community (CARICOM),**
- East African Community (EAC),**
- Mercosur,**

Additional information on relevant economic communities::

UNDP has five Regional Bureaus overseeing the implementation of the broader UNDP Strategic Plan in Africa, Arab States, Asia and the Pacific, Europe & the Commonwealth of Independent States and Latin America and the Caribbean. The priority of the regional bureaus is to provide UNDP Country Offices in the region with easy access to knowledge through high quality advisory services based on global applied research and UNDP lessons learned. The second priority is to build partnerships and promote regional capacity building initiatives, which allow UNDP, governments and other development partners to identify, create and share knowledge relevant to solving urgent development challenges. Example of regional programme integrating trade in the development cooperation strategy include: UNDP’s new regional programme for Arab States 2022-2025 (link: [https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/2022-09/regional\\_programme\\_document\\_for\\_arab\\_states\\_2022-2025.pdf](https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/2022-09/regional_programme_document_for_arab_states_2022-2025.pdf)) identifies enhancing intra-Arab trade and



regional integration as key priorities. As part of the programme formulation process an internal study on Trade and Regional integration was conducted to enhance the understanding of the state of regional integration in the Arab region through in-depth country-level analyses (20 countries covered in the general analysis and 6 in depth case studies). The study sought to identify the key impediments for greater integration, existing trade opportunities etc. in order to make recommendations and feed into future regional programming. In Central Asia, UNDP 'Aid for Trade in Central Asia' project (link: <https://open.undp.org/projects/00145439>), focuses on supporting Central Asian countries in promoting inclusive and sustainable growth through promoting green value chains and increasing the competitiveness in the region. Financed by the Government of Finland the three-year project aims to support enabling environment for building economic resilience and inclusive growth in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan as well as to support regional cooperation in Central Asia, promoting connectivity and integration into regional and global value chains. In Africa, UNDP's regional programme provides high priority to supporting continental regional integration through the AfCFTA. The UNDP Regional AfCFTA Portfolio leverages UNDP convening power to support governments establish new terms of trade and responsible institutions with an MSME lens. Simultaneously, the Portfolio aims to support 20% of African MSMEs enhance their readiness to trade towards the One African Market created by the AfCFTA. It seeks to enable increased levels of trade that stimulate value addition and industrialization that directly benefits livelihoods. An example is provided in the Ghana – Kenya Market Entry Expo (link: <https://www.undp.org/africa/stories/start-something-good-ghana-kenya-expo-first-signs-how-increased-intra-african-trade-will-transform-continent-0>), that demonstrates the importance of government cooperation for MSME – led trade. In addition, UNDP's support to the implementation of the AfCFTA has a strong focus on women and youth's participation in opportunities created by AfCFTA. The inaugural 'Engine of Trade in Africa report: Amplifying the voices of women across Africa on how to make the AfCFTA Protocol on Women and Youth in Trade work for development' (link: <https://www.undp.org/africa/publications/engine-trade-africa>) is a consolidated regional report drawn from 26 national consultations convened by the AfCFTA Secretariat, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) in countries across the continent, as well as two online surveys that were launched to gather women's experiences, challenges and ideas to strengthen their capacities in order to maximize their benefits from AfCFTA-related market openings. The report provides an

in-depth reflection of the experiences of Africa's women who trade across borders through micro-, small-, medium and large-sized enterprises in both the formal and informal sectors. The report fills the knowledge gap on Africa's women in trade and how they understand and engage with the AfCFTA, offering a rare opportunity to understand women's issues in trade, as expressed by the women themselves.

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Page 16: SECTION D: FINANCING TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION

**Q18**

**Yes**

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

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Page 17: SECTION D: FINANCING TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION

**Q19**

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

**Trade policy and administrative management,**

**Regional trade agreements (RTAs),**

**Trade education/training,**

**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)**

,

**Business support services,**

**Banking and financial services,**

**Building productive capacity,**

**Agriculture,**

**Multilateral trade negotiations,**

**Digital trade and e-commerce,**

**Trade-related energy supply and generation infrastructure**

,

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

,

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

Refer to question 17 above for reference to the focus of regional programmes and projects. A priority area of Aid-for-Trade in which UNDP actively provides support is trade capacity development, especially of LDCs. Through its partnership with the Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF), UNDP develops capacity of LDCs on trade by improving the enabling environment (policy and regulatory reforms) and institutions for trade and private sector development. UNDP works where capacities are particularly weak, including in fragile and conflict affected contexts such as South Sudan and Central African Republic.

## Page 18: SECTION D: FINANCING TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION

## Q20

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

UNDP's funding is fully voluntary. Flexible and predictable resources are critical for UNDP to deliver the development results foreseen in its Strategic Plan 2022-2025. In 2022, the share of regular resources to total funding was 12 percent reflecting a continued preference from donors for earmarked contributions. Regular resources and other flexible funding modalities such as funding thematic windows, allow UNDP to respond to urgent needs, fill critical resource gaps in underfunded areas of the Strategic Plan and fulfil the promise of development including for those most in need such as LDCs: 82 percent of UNDP's regular resources go to these countries.

UNDP Strategic Plan 2022-2025 (link: [https://www.undp.org/publications/undp-private-sector-strategy-2023-2025?gad\\_source=1&gclid=Cj0KCQiApOyqBhDIARIsAGfnyMoJxYVhKNjClqxzWHUEqpw\\_sJ5HRHW1J58cM4vdrhp1chMoaFTtLyEaAqh cEALw\\_wcB](https://www.undp.org/publications/undp-private-sector-strategy-2023-2025?gad_source=1&gclid=Cj0KCQiApOyqBhDIARIsAGfnyMoJxYVhKNjClqxzWHUEqpw_sJ5HRHW1J58cM4vdrhp1chMoaFTtLyEaAqh cEALw_wcB)) emphasizes expanding alliances with the private sector to promote the investment of over USD1 trillion of public and private finance for the SDGs.

Through its Private Sector Development Strategy 2022-2025 UNDP envisions to mobilize US\$ 500 million of SDGs investments from the private sector through (i) originating an SDG investment project pipeline; (ii) accessing public finance and private capital for SDG investment; (iii) aligning business operations with the SDGs and (iv) supporting and enabling policy environment for SDGs investment.

As a result, to date, UNDP :

- Developed the SDG Investor Maps, available to the public on the UNDP SDG Investor Platform (link: <https://sdginvestorplatform.undp.org/>) which provides data, information and insights on investment opportunities with potential to contribute to sustainable development. Currently 30 SDG Investor Maps have been completed and 23 are being deployed. These maps identify 500+ investment themes and business models.
- Supported 500+ ventures accelerated through UNDP Impact Venture Accelerators from over 40 countries.
- Identified enterprises working for the SDGs in developing countries and supporting pipeline building for sustainable development including in Colombia, Tanzania, and Nigeria.
- Is leveraging 50 million through blended finance on coral reefs and the blue economy (link: <https://www.undp.org/pacific/projects/investing-coral-reefs-and-blue-economy>) . This UNDP Joint Programme (JP) seeks to create a blended finance facility and build capacity to mobilise private and public investment capital for initiatives that have a positive impact on Fijian coral reefs and the communities that rely on them. The JP will construct a pipeline of bankable projects providing a blend of technical assistance, performance grants and concessional capital for de-risking. Projects will leverage finance from private investors and other financing facilities.
- In Malawi, UNDP is part of the Joint SDG Fund that aims to establish and operationalize a structured blended finance vehicle, the first of its kind in the country. It will operate as a sub-fund to the Global BUILD Fund. The Malawi window will mobilise US\$ 35 million (link: [https://mptf.undp.org/sites/default/files/documents/2022-12/malawi\\_proposal\\_rev\\_fc2\\_20210524\\_clean\\_1\\_redacted.pdf](https://mptf.undp.org/sites/default/files/documents/2022-12/malawi_proposal_rev_fc2_20210524_clean_1_redacted.pdf)) and invest this as patient and flexible capital to enable 50 businesses in Malawi to grow and drive achievement of targeted SDGs.
- Identified 13 Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) policy actions linked to investable areas/projects in Ghana and Indonesia.

**Q21**

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

**Other (please specify),**

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

UNDP does not have a separate funding modality or financing strategy for trade-related programmes. Please see response to question 20 above concerning UNDP funding. As mentioned above, UNDP is supporting partner countries align and mobilize public and private finance for the SDGs. UNDP works with governments, development agencies, civil society and the private sector through the UNDP Sustainable Finance Hub (SFH) (link: <https://sdgfinance.undp.org/about>) to provide integrated services to build a global economic architecture which is reoriented to work for people and planet. These efforts are structure around five offers: • Public Finance for the SDGs UNDP partners with nearly 100 countries to put sustainable development at the centre of public finance. This offer includes supporting governments on (i) Budgeting for the SDGs. UNDP supports more than 45 countries to strengthen their investment in sustainable development. For example, in 2022 in Colombia, where UNDP support the Ministry of Finance, the government increased its budget for the SDGs, (ii) Debts for the SDGs, assisting over 40 countries in scoping and structuring debt instruments to address environmental and social challenges. In 2022, UNDP supported. Uruguay with its innovative sustainability-linked bond resulting in an issuance of US\$ 1.5 billion (link: <https://www.undp.org/latin-america/press-releases/uruguay-issues-first-bond-aligned-climate-change-indicators-15-billion-dollars>). (iii) Tax for the SDGs Initiative supports developing countries leveraging taxation as a tool for revenue collection and a policy instrument to encourage sustainable growth strategies and influence behaviour towards desired outcomes related to climate, nature, well-being, and governance. The joint OECD-UNDP initiative, Tax Inspectors Without Borders (TIWB) (link: <https://www.tiwb.org/>) has supported the collection of USD 2 Billion in additional tax revenue since 2015. (iv) Insurance and Risk Financing (link: <https://irff.undp.org/>) to protect critical assets, lives, livelihoods and prevent people from entering a downward spiral of debt and vulnerability. UNDP works with the insurance industry and governments to identify country-specific risks arising from the interconnected global crises and how to insure against them. • Unlocking private capital and aligning business operations for the SDGs Through its Private Sector Development Strategy 2022-2025 (link: [https://www.undp.org/publications/undp-private-sector-strategy-2023-2025?gad\\_source=1&gclid=Cj0KCQiApOyqBhDIARIsAGfnyMoJxYVhKNiClaxzWHIIFaxw\\_s.15HRHW1.158cM4vdrhn1chM](https://www.undp.org/publications/undp-private-sector-strategy-2023-2025?gad_source=1&gclid=Cj0KCQiApOyqBhDIARIsAGfnyMoJxYVhKNiClaxzWHIIFaxw_s.15HRHW1.158cM4vdrhn1chM))

...oaFTtLyEaAqhcEALw\_wcB) UNDP envisions to mobilize US\$ 500 million of SDGs investments from the private sector through (i) originating an SDG investment project pipeline; (ii) accessing public finance and private capital for SDG investment; (iii) aligning business operations with the SDGs and (iv) supporting and enabling policy environment for SDGs investment. • SDG Impact Management and Finance Tracking UNDP has created tools and resources to support organizations to deploy all capital with sustainability at the core. Pivotal to this is decision-making for investors and businesses to manage their positive and negative impacts on people and planet. This offer aims to reduce the risks of SDG-washing. In 2023, for example, UNDP trained the Thailand Stock Exchange (SET) with a market capitalization of USD 513 billion, on impact measurement and management. Integrated National Financing Frameworks (INFFs) and portfolios • Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF) (link: <https://sdgintegration.undp.org/INFF>) and portfolios. The INFF is a country-led approach to build sustainable financing architecture. It provides guidance on resource allocation and tackles policy barriers to unlock private capital. INFFs bring together public and private-sector policies and stakeholders to develop holistic frameworks for financing sustainable national development. UNDP provides technical guidance in (i) designing INFFs to over 85 countries which have identified 250 reform priorities; (ii) delivering risk-informed financing strategies; (iii) building UNDP's country office SDG finance portfolio; and (iv) accessing knowledge and expertise by brokering partnerships and technical assistance. • SDG Finance Academy Ensures the success of the UNDP Sustainable Finance services by acting as a foundation of knowledge and skills for UNDP country offices and partners around the world.

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**Q22**

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

- Difficulties approving grant finance,
- Insufficiency of grant financing,
- Challenges engaging in public-private partnerships,
- Limited ability to develop "bankable" projects

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**Q23**

No

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

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**Q24**

**Respondent skipped this question**

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

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**Q25**

**Other (please specify),**

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

Additional information on plans to stop foreign aid or Aid for Trade::  
n/a

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

**Q26**

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

**Mostly aligned,**

Please specify if this is an official perspective or the personal opinion of the respondent::  
National ownership and support to national and regional development priorities are guiding principles of UNDP's development interventions. UNDP similarly works with the UN system at country level to align its country programmes with the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF). For instance, in 2022 UNDP presented and got approved by its Executive Board 35 country programme documents (CPDs) aligned with national development priorities, UNDP Strategic Plan and corresponding UNSDCF. Similar efforts are made at regional level to align with regional entities' priorities and strengthen regional capacities. In Africa for example, UNDP support to AfCFTA consists of: (i) providing technical advisory services and support to national and regional institutions; (ii) connecting MSMEs, especially women and youth-led/owned, to markets through business-to-business engagements; and (iii) deploying capacity building programmes. Support is provided to the secretariats of regional economic communities and organizations including the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the Southern African Customs Union (SACU) – and many of their Member States on policy and regulatory mechanisms that can help advance the realization of an inclusive AfCFTA.

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**Q27**

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

**Difficulties associated with cross-sectoral approaches (e.g. e-commerce development)**

,

**Length of project/programme funding cycles,**

**Weak institutional capacity (e.g. lack of coordination at domestic level)**



**Q28**

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

**Yes, for the development cooperation strategy,**

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

Yes, UNDP Strategic Plan 2022-2025 is accompanied by an Integrated Results and Resources Framework (IRRF) which translates the Strategic Plan into a set of development and organisational results that show how UNDP will use the resources entrusted to it by Member States and others to deliver on its mandate and vision. In pursuing its mandate and in line with the provisions of the Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review (QCPR), UNDP respects national ownership and is guided by national needs and priorities in all its programmes and projects. The IRRF's report cards summarize UNDP performance against milestones and targets for both development results and organisational effectiveness and efficiency results, and describes the methodology used to generate these metrics. These provide the basis for monitoring and reporting to UNDP's Executive Board. Beyond UNDP's Strategic Plan, the key reference for monitoring is the result framework associated with each planning document – whether a regional programme, country programme, project, etc.- including those trade-related. UNDP's evaluation function on the other hand, is guided by its evaluation policy which seeks to increase transparency, coherence, and efficiency in generating and using evaluative knowledge for organizational learning and effective management for results, and to support accountability. By generating objective evidence, evaluation helps UNDP achieve greater accountability and facilitating improved learning from past experience. The evaluations conducted by the UNDP fall into two categories: (i) independent evaluations conducted by the Independent Evaluation Office and (ii) decentralized evaluations commissioned by programme units including country offices, regional bureaus and practice and policy bureaus. UNDP's evaluation policy was revised in 2019. Two key changes in the policy aimed at: i) the inclusion of the SDGs in the evaluation principles and ii) the allocation of 0.3% of UNDP's combined programmatic resources to independent evaluations. The new policy further expands the oversight of UNDP's Independent Evaluation Office (IEO) over decentralized evaluations.

**Q29**

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

**Yes, with partners' development strategies,**

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

UNDP's monitoring and evaluation policy emphasizes development effectiveness in the achievement of development results. To this end and throughout the development cycle UNDP aims at: i) promoting national ownership by ensuring that processes are co-led by the government and/or other national or community partners and that all plans, programmes, projects, and monitoring and evaluation efforts are aimed primarily at supporting national efforts, rather than agency objectives; ii) promoting national capacity development such as by strengthening national systems and processes, and iii) promoting inclusiveness, gender mainstreaming and women empowerment such as through the participation of traditionally marginalized groups in monitoring and evaluation activities; disaggregation of data, etc. In this context, the use of relevant national result frameworks and processes will be favoured, with specifics depending on the level of the intervention – e.g. country programme, project, etc.

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**Q30**

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

**Yes**

**Q31**

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

**Unsure,**

Additional information where Aid for Trade is having a measurable impact::

UNDP has a bifurcated evaluation system, with broad thematic, programmatic and country-level evaluations carried out by the Independent Evaluation Office, on the one hand, and decentralized evaluations commissioned by UNDP programme units (policy and regional bureaux and country offices), on the other. Trade related programmes and projects are evaluated either as part of decentralized evaluations or as part of the evaluation of country or regional programmes to which such projects may contribute to. An example of a trade-related project evaluation is UNDP's Final evaluation: Aid for Trade in Uzbekistan project (link: <https://erc.undp.org/evaluation/evaluations/detail/13025>). The evaluation measures the achievements, successes and challenges, and sustainability prospects of the AfT project. The project was designed to support strategic initiatives of the Government of Uzbekistan such as the WTO accession negotiations, trade policy reforms, export promotion, diversification of markets and exported goods. Overall, the project's approach focused on capacity building and changes in practices, enabling stakeholders at all levels to perform better – from Government officials, through trade support organizations, and lately to individual companies. According to the evaluation, operating at three different levels and through different pathways, the project was very effective and successful in achieving the expected results – in many cases exceeding the targets. Being flexible and aligned to emerging demands, its interventions received greater support among stakeholders, which influenced the delivery and efficient use of resources, as well as the degree of ownership of the resulting benefits (and thus their sustainability). This contribution took place during a time of rapid change, including the implementation of key reforms, which led to a very high level of appreciation regarding the project adequacy and relevance to the needs of Government authorities, private sector organizations and small businesses. Key informants interviewed expressed the project's added value and emphasized that continuing the work started is critical and needed. Urgent tasks pending further support have already been identified by responsible authorities – those are found to be a logical continuation of the project's accomplishments and a required precondition for effective completion of reforms. The areas mentioned to focus on further are related to accomplishing the harmonization of legislative, bylaw and technical acts with the WTO requirements, assisting the next phases of the WTO negotiation process, finalizing the structural trade policy reforms initiated, broadening the scope of supported

production sectors, etc. This project has strategic value as it is connected with high political commitment from the Government of Uzbekistan, thus manifesting strong ownership and acceptance over project's policy level outputs. With regards to investments in capacity development and modelling of innovative procedures and service lines, long-term sustainability prospects are weaker and rely strongly on both Government confirmation and continuous financing from development partners. As mentioned above, UNDP has a bifurcated evaluation system, with broad thematic, programmatic and country-level evaluations carried out by the Independent Evaluation Office, on the one hand, and decentralized evaluations commissioned by UNDP programme units. Evaluations are based on UNDP evaluation policy which applies to all its development interventions – no specific guidance exists for the monitoring and evaluation of Aid for Trade activities or programmes. All evaluations of UNDP programmes and projects are accessible at the Evaluation Resource Centre (link: <https://erc.undp.org/>). UNDP has recently enhanced capabilities with the launch of AIDA or Artificial Intelligence for Development analytics. AIDA (link: <https://aida.undp.org/landing>) is a set of AI models that enable users to browse more than 6,000 evaluation reports through a simple interface. Through AIDA, users can browse evaluation reports through categories such as trade development and value chain, for example. Nevertheless, a complete analysis of relevant evaluations or per category of Aid for Trade assistance by UNDP is not currently available.

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**Q32**

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

**Yes,**

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

Below please find examples of UNDP's projects to support country efforts to implement policy reforms and other initiative to leverage trade for sustainable development:

- The UNDP Aid for Trade project in Central Asia (link: <https://www.undp.org/eurasia/projects/aid-trade-central-asia>) which focuses on supporting Central Asian countries in promoting inclusive and sustainable growth through promoting green value chains and increasing the competitiveness in the region. The fifth phase of the three-year project aims to support enabling environment for building economic resilience and inclusive growth in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan as well as to support regional cooperation in Central Asia, promoting connectivity and integration into regional and global value chains.
- The UNDP Regional AfCFTA Portfolio which leverages UNDP's convening power to support governments establish new terms of trade and responsible institutions with an MSME-lens. Simultaneously, the Portfolio enhances the readiness of MSMEs to produce and trade towards the African Market created by the AfCFTA. Example of initiatives under the portfolio: The Ghana – Kenya Market Entry Expo (link <https://www.undp.org/africa/stories/start-something-good-ghana-kenya-expo-first-signs-how-increased-intra-african-trade-will-transform-continent-0>), that demonstrates the importance of government cooperation for MSME – led trade. The Youth in Trade Challenge: propelling youth - led economic integration through the AfCFTA (link:<https://www.undp.org/africa/news/youth-trade-challenge-propelling-youth-led-economic-integration-through-afcfta>) . UNDP is actively engaged in fostering youth leadership across the continent, driven by its commitment to facilitate an inclusive, transformational and sustainable intra-African trade. Its efforts are complemented by a robust partnership with the African Union Commission (AUC), which serves as a cornerstone in empowering young entrepreneurs with essential tools, insights and connections to navigate the vast horizons of the African market. The Futures Reports are produced by UNDP in collaboration with the AfCFTA Secretariat to shed light on key aspects and opportunities of the Agreement and the promise of the continental African Market. Two reports have been published to date: Making the AfCFTA work for Women and Youth (link:<https://au.int/en/documents/20201202/making-afcta-work-women-and-youth>) and Which Value Chains for a Made in Africa Revolution (link:<https://www.undp.org/africa/publications/futures-report-2021>).
- The Green Commodities Programme which seeks to assist countries to transform the commodity

seeks to assist countries to transform the commodity sectors towards sustainability and inclusiveness. Through the programme, UNDP has developed a suite of processes and techniques that allow the whole of the food and commodities system to decide together on plans for such transformation and work together towards its implementation. The following report summarizes the experience and lessons of ten years of the Green Commodities Programme (link: <https://www.undp.org/facs/publications/palm-oil-pineapples-and-partnerships-impact-and-lessons-decade-transforming-agricultural-commodities>).

Page 28: SECTION G: FUTURE AID-FOR-TRADE NEEDS

**Q33**

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

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

Additional information on whether you foresee a continuing need to provide for Aid-for-Trade financing::  
 Aid for Trade is an important complement to the multilateral trade agenda, especially for the most vulnerable countries and LDCs which need international support to enhance trade capacities and diversify their economies and markets for a better integration in world and regional markets. The Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA) recognizes trade as a means of implementation and critical for the realization of the SDGs. In this context, Head of State and Government meeting at the SDG Summit in July 2023 adopted a High-level Political Declaration (link:[https://hlpf.un.org/sites/default/files/2023-09/A\\_HLPF\\_2023\\_L1.pdf?\\_gl=1\\*1lbnm1p\\*\\_ga\\*MjA3NjI2MTMyOS4xNjU4NDc3OTgw\\*\\_ga\\_TK9BQL5X7Z\\*MTcwMjM3NTg2Ny40OS4xLjE3MDIzNzU4NzguMC4wLjA](https://hlpf.un.org/sites/default/files/2023-09/A_HLPF_2023_L1.pdf?_gl=1*1lbnm1p*_ga*MjA3NjI2MTMyOS4xNjU4NDc3OTgw*_ga_TK9BQL5X7Z*MTcwMjM3NTg2Ny40OS4xLjE3MDIzNzU4NzguMC4wLjA).) committing to accelerate the full implementation of the AAAA and to take further actions to scale up financing for sustainable development and provide means of implementation for developing countries. Moreover, Member States have decided that the 4th Financing for Development conference will be held in 2025. This will provide an opportunity to review progress in the implementation of the AAAA including provisions concerning international trade and Aid for Trade and their contribution to the SDGs.

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**Q34**

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

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

All Aid for Trade categories may be relevant considering specific countries and regional needs thus it is difficult to provide a general answer to this question. Nevertheless, considering current global trends we foresee that digital trade and e-commerce are areas where countries and regions, especially those lagging further behind in terms of capacities, will require continued and increased assistance. In addition, continued support on policy and regulatory frameworks, productive capacity and infrastructure would be required to respond to the sustainability imperative as countries take steps to align their economies and societies to more inclusive and sustainable modes of production and consumption in accordance with international frameworks, while ensuring all countries can participate and leverage trade to achieve such objectives.

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**Q35**

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

**Yes,**

Additional information on whether you foresee a future need for Aid for Trade to support the achievement of trade-related aspects of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals Agenda::

See answer to question 33 above

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**Q36**

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

Additional information on SDGs referenced in your development cooperation or Aid-for-Trade strategy::  
UNDP's Strategic Plan is grounded in UNDP's continued commitment to eradicating poverty, accompanying countries in their pathways towards the SDGs and working towards the Paris Agreement. Through the implementation of the Strategic Plan UNDP envisions to make a difference in the life of millions of people by helping 100 million people escape multidimensional poverty; supporting 500 million people to gain access to clean energy; supporting 800 million people to participate in elections and promoting over USD1 trillion of public expenditures and private capital investments in the SDGs. The plan articulates how UNDP works with partner countries and other stakeholders at country, regional and global levels to accelerate development results through signature solutions on poverty and inequality, governance, resilience, environment, energy, and gender equality, enabled by digitalization, strategic innovation, and development finance. Given its overarching development mandate and the integrated nature of the SDGs, UNDP's work cuts across the 17 SDGs

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

**Q37**

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

**Yes,**  
Additional information on whether you anticipate future needs for Aid-for-Trade to support trade-related aspects of climate change::  
See answer to question 33 above.