



Page 5: ABOUT YOU

Q1 Donor Country (or headquarters location in the case of Organizations) **World Bank Group headquartered in the UNITED STATES**

Q2 About you

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

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

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

International competitiveness	1
Regional integration	5
Trade facilitation	4
Trade policy analysis, negotiations and implementation	3
Transport infrastructure (airport, roads, rail, port)	2
Please specify further the priorities that you selected above as well as the main problems/obstacles encountered in furthering them and provide a weblink to the relevant strategy.	http://siteresources.worldbank.org/TRADE/Resources/WBGTradeStrategyJune10.pdf

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

Yes,

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

<http://siteresources.worldbank.org/TRADE/Resources/WB-GTradeStrategyJune10.pdf>

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

Respondent skipped this question

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

No,

Please specify further and include a weblink to the relevant development strategy.:

<http://siteresources.worldbank.org/TRADE/Resources/WB-GTradeStrategyJune10.pdf>

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

Respondent skipped this question

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

Respondent skipped this question

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

<http://siteresources.worldbank.org/TRADE/Resources/WBGTradeStrategyJune10.pdf>

<https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/trade/publication/trade-and-poverty-reduction>

https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/news17_e/wto_imf_report_07042017.pdf

<https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/trade/publication/reinvigorating-trade-and-inclusive-growth>

<http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/820851467992505410/World-Bank-Group-gender-strategy-FY16-23-gender-equality-poverty-reduction-and-inclusive-growth>

<http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/646521509369608419/Trade-and-competitiveness-global-practice-gender-practice-note-FY17-20>

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

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

Yes

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

High input costs ,

High tariffs in target markets/products ,

High trade costs ,

Inadequate network infrastructure (power, water, telecommunications) ,

Limited access to trade finance ,

Limited agricultural production capacity ,

Limited customs and other border agency capacity ,

Limited e-trade readiness,

Limited inward foreign direct investment ,

Limited industrial or manufacturing capacity ,

Limited network and/or transport infrastructure of a cross border nature ,

Limited services capacity,

Limited standards compliance ,

Low levels of training and skills ,

Poor international competitiveness,

Small domestic market ,

Transport infrastructure (airport, roads, rail, port) ,

Unaffordable and/or unreliable electricity access,

Other, (please specify) ,

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

- High levels of economic concentration/absence of or poor implementation of competition policy disciplines
- Weak investment climates (unclear value proposition able to attract needed types of FDI)

- Weak inter-agency coordination and inadequate/ineffective external stakeholder consultation channels/public-private dialogue X WBG work suggests the following key elements for successful diversification:

(i) an appropriate incentive framework through reforms to the business and investment climate, reviewing trade policies to remove bias against exporting and ensuring effective competition in product markets and in key backbone services such as transportation, energy and communications

(ii) investment, trade policy and trade facilitation reforms that reduce trade costs, increase transparency and predictability for traders and result in declining trade costs and efficient trade logistics lie at the heart of the success of countries in integrating into the global economy and achieving more diversified economies with not only more, but also better, jobs;

(iii) effective policies to support adjustment and the reallocation of resources to new activities – from declining sectors but also from the informal sector and new entrants to the job market. The focus should be on supporting workers, identifying and overcoming constraints on mobility including gender related constraints, rather than jobs.

(iv) government interventions that target specific market, policy and institutional failures.

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

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

Trade policy and administrative management

Trade facilitation,

Regional trade agreements (RTAs)

Multilateral trade negotiations

Trade education/training,

Trade-related infrastructure (Including physical infrastructure)

Transport and storage infrastructure

Communications infrastructure,

Energy supply and generation 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,

Forestry,

Fishing,

Industry,

Mineral resources and mining ,

Travel and tourism ,

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

,

Other trade related needs ,

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

– Support for WTO accession - Connectivity and logistics sector

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

Yes,

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

In our country or regional interventions, we align our efforts to the stated diversification strategies of partner countries and coordinate with donor agencies.

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

Yes,

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

This can be measured by the growing insertion of many developing countries in regional and global supply chains, in the expanding product mix of exports and in heightened levels of inward FDI in efficiency-seeking/export-oriented sectors and activities.

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

Export diversification ,

Structural transformation,

Industrialization, including manufacturing value added ,

Other, (please specify) ,

Additional information on the progress that your government has recorded in economic diversification since the launch of the Aid-for-Trade initiative in 2006.:

- Diversification into services production and trade, including services supplied online (with beneficial backward linkages to goods production)

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

Agriculture,

Industry,

Services,

Fisheries,

Forestry,

Other, (please specify) ,

Additional information on the sector(s) where progress in economic diversification has been made.:

e-commerce; connectivity and logistics services.

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

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

,

Trade policy and administrative management ,

Trade facilitation,

Regional trade agreements (RTAs) ,

Multilateral trade negotiations ,

Trade education/training,

Trade-related infrastructure (Including physical infrastructure)

,

Transport and storage infrastructure ,

Communications infrastructure,

Energy supply and generation infrastructure ,

Trade development (Including investment promotion, analysis and institutional support for trade in services, business support services and institutions, public-private sector networking, e-commerce, trade finance, trade promotion, market analysis and development)

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Business support services,

Banking and financial services ,

Building productive capacity ,

Agriculture,

Forestry,

Fishing,

Industry,

Mineral resources and mining ,

Travel and tourism ,

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

,

Other trade related needs

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

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

Country ownership,

Good trade-related infrastructure

Institutional capacity to implement projects

Leveraging of foreign direct investment

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

Inadequate infrastructure,

Failure to mobilize domestic private investment

Limited services capacity,

Poor coordination among donors

Poor national/regional coordination,

Resources dedicated to the project or programme too low

Weak institutional capacity

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

Yes,

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

By helping to lower the risks arising in the environments in which we intervene, we help recipient countries mobilize additional sources of development finance, especially foreign direct investment, particularly efficiency-seeking FDI that shows a greater propensity to be GVC- and export-oriented, hence to promote sustainable diversification gains.

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

Angola,

Benin,

Burkina Faso,

Cambodia,

Cameroon,

Côte d'Ivoire,

Equatorial Guinea,

Ethiopia,
Ghana,
Guyana,
India,
Kenya,
Kiribati,
Lao People's Democratic Republic,
Madagascar,
Malawi,
Mauritania,
Mexico,
Mozambique,
Nepal,
Niger,
Nigeria,
Pakistan,
Philippines,
Rwanda,
Senegal,
Somalia,
South Sudan,
Sri Lanka,
Tanzania,
Tonga,
Tunisia,
Uzbekistan,

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

Economic diversification is a key driver of the WBG's trade engagement in developing countries, particularly those that are primary commodity dependent and the poorest.

Examples of recent, or planned, engagements include for Mozambique, Cambodia, Guyana, Mauritania, Lao PDR, Ethiopia, Angola, Equatorial Guinea, Mexico, Tunisia, Madagascar, Cameroon, Senegal, Malawi and Nigeria. Benin, Burkina Faso, Cote D'Ivoire, Ghana, India, Kenya, Kiribati, Nepal, Niger, Pakistan, Philippines, Rwanda, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tanzania, Tonga, Uzbekistan.

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

Bilateral programmes,
Multilateral institutions,
Regional programmes,

Please provide further details on the channels through which you provide aid-for-trade financing for economic diversification.:

Implementation of WBG Aid for Trade occurs through four major instruments: (i) lending; (ii) technical assistance; (iii) diagnostics and knowledge to support policy design; and (iv) partnerships including with development partners at the country, regional and global levels often with their support through trust funds. Which instruments are used and which areas are given the greatest focus at country/regional level is driven by the needs of client countries.

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

Additional information the South-South partner(s) you partner with to provide financing for economic diversification.:

Partnerships are essential to the optimal delivery of the WBG Aid for Trade as many other international organizations and bilateral development partners provide assistance to developing countries in the area of trade. Working in partnership with other providers of trade support and in close cooperation with specialized trade organizations is important to avoid duplication of effort; prevent investments in areas where others are better placed to help; and to increase the effectiveness of our support. Examples of South-South partnerships on economic diversification include:

- The Trade Costs Dataset: Initiated in 2013 this is a joint initiative by the WBG and UNESCAP. Trade costs are the price equivalent of the reduction of international trade compared with the potential implied by domestic production and consumption in the origin and destination markets. Higher bilateral trade costs result in smaller bilateral trade flows. Trade costs have been made available since 1993 for approximately 170 economies. Updates are currently underway for 2018 and 2019.
- Global Development Report II: A joint project with IDE-JETRO in Japan, the University of International and Business Economics in Beijing, OECD and WTO. Six papers were prepared and presented at a conference in Beijing in March 2018 on market dynamics in the market for Chinese cell phones; labor market outcomes related to GVCs; use of new 'Supply 4.0' technologies in supply chains; patterns of FDI; the impact of 'Made in China' and 'Made in the World' on the production structures of third countries; and the development of firm capabilities and learning in GVCs.
- The Belt and Road Initiative: The World Bank Group (WBG) has long been deeply engaged in countries along the Belt and Road, based on the respective country partnership frameworks, with

respective country partnership frameworks, with commitments of about US\$80 billion for infrastructure in Belt and Road countries. The WBG also has numerous projects addressing infrastructure, trade, and connectivity in its project pipeline. Furthermore, the WBG helps countries address trade and connectivity issues by providing advisory services and analytics (ASA).

The WBG engages through various channels: (i) convening; (ii) analytical and advisory services; (iii) project origination and preparation; (iv) project financing; and (v) implementation support.

The WBG is currently analyzing the economics of the BRI through research involving a series of ongoing and planned papers from the World Bank Group as well as partner organizations from BRI countries. The research is designed to help policymakers assess the effects of the BRI and to identify policies that will help maximize the benefits and mitigate the risks.

The research project focuses on three main areas of analysis: (i) an assessment of the connectivity gaps (e.g. transport, communications, trade, investment) in the broad BRI region; (ii) an assessment of the economic effects of proposed BRI infrastructure improvements, including the impact on international trade, cross-border investment, allocation of economic activity, borrowing levels and inclusive and sustainable growth in the BRI countries; and (iii) Identification of complementary policies and institutions that will support welfare maximization for all BRI countries, including, for example, trade, investment and procurement reforms, and social, environmental and governance safeguards. Additional information on the project is available at <https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/regional-integration/brief/belt-and-road-initiative>

- The WBG recently partnered with SIECA – the Secretariat for Economic Integration in Central America – under the Trade Facilitation Support Program in developing a pilot capacity strengthening project aimed at trading across borders in Guatemala and Honduras in the context of the two countries' customs union. The project helped to simplify customs procedures, dramatically speed up border crossings at three major land borders between the two countries (trade times were reduced from 10 hours to just over 15 minutes), resulting in a significant reduction in trade costs. Teaming up with the customs administrations and private sectors of both trading partners, the pilot project supplied training to 150 Honduran and Guatemalan companies, mostly SMEs. A video on the project is available at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6saytFko1b0&feature=youtu.be>

- The World Bank hosts the Secretariat of the Global Infrastructure Connectivity Alliance (GICA), a G20 initiative that was launched in 2016 to close the apparent gap in availability of current, relevant resources related to infrastructure connectivity. GICA was launched under China's chairmanship of the G20 and has grown to include other governments such as Indonesia as well as private sector bodies working on connectivity issues in trade, transport, energy and communications.

issues in trade, transport, energy and communications. GICA promotes cooperation, knowledge exchange, and meaningful progress in global interconnectivity. The GICA Secretariat is based in the Singapore Hub of the WBG. The WBG works closely with the Singapore government and taps into the development knowledge of the Singapore ecosystem on issues relating to, among others, trade, infrastructure development, and fintech.
<https://www.gica.global/>

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

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

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

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

- Trade policy and regulations (Including training of trade officials, analysis of proposals and positions and their impact, support for national stakeholders to articulate commercial interest and identify trade-offs, dispute issues, institutional and technical support to facilitate implementation of trade agreements and to adapt to and comply with rules and standards)**
- Trade policy and administrative management**
- Trade facilitation,**
- Regional trade agreements (RTAs)**
- Multilateral trade negotiations**
- Trade education/training,**
- Trade-related infrastructure (Including physical infrastructure)**
- Transport and storage infrastructure**
- Communications infrastructure,**
- Energy supply and generation 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,

Forestry,

Fishing,

Industry,

Mineral resources and mining ,

Travel and tourism ,

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

,

Other trade related needs

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

The WBG provides client countries support in the area of trade facilitation, including support directed at helping WTO members implement the WTO's Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA). Thanks in large measure to the TFA, trade facilitation is today acknowledged as playing a critical role in development by enhancing countries' competitiveness and allowing them to trade goods and services on time and with lower transaction costs.

The Trade Facilitation Support Program (TFSP), managed by the World Bank Group's Macroeconomics, Trade & Investment (MTI) Global Practice, provides support for countries seeking assistance in aligning their trade practices with the World Trade Organization Trade Facilitation Agreement (WTO TFA), which entered into force in February 2017. The TFSP is designed to provide practical and demand-driven assistance.

The Program helps developing countries benefit from increased trade and foreign investments that result in increased private sector trade competitiveness. Over 45 countries have started implementation activities to date as follows: Albania, Bangladesh, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Botswana, Burundi, Cambodia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Georgia, Grenada, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Kosovo, Kyrgyz Republic, Lao PDR, Lesotho, Liberia, Macedonia, Madagascar, Malawi, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Sao Tome & Principe, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, St. Lucia, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste, Togo, Vanuatu, Vietnam, Zambia.

See <http://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/trade-facilitation-support-program>
<http://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/425551499436097201/1708846-TFSP-Brochure-Single.pdf>

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

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

Women's economic empowerment	<input type="checkbox"/>
Micro, Small and Medium Sized Enterprises	<input type="checkbox"/>
Youth economic empowerment	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

Yes,

If yes, please provide additional information the indicators or targets on economic empowerment included in your aid-for-trade strategy.:

In the World Bank, a systematic review for gender-related activities is conducted retrospectively by the Gender team for active projects across all Global Practices. An aggregated rating system is used which captures three dimensions: Analysis, Actions, and Monitoring, all of which are assigned based on project design .

- The Analysis flag is designed to indicate projects that identify and analyze gender issues; refer specifically to gender diagnostics or gender disaggregated assessments; and/or reflect consultations with individuals or NGOs that deal with gender themes.
- The Actions flag is designed to capture projects that include specific actions that address the needs of individuals based on gender; propose gender-specific safeguards in social/environmental assessments or resettlement frameworks; or show how interventions are going to narrow existing gender disparities.
- The Monitoring flag is intended to capture projects that include specific gender and sex-disaggregated indicators in the results framework; and/or propose an evaluation strategy that includes an analysis of the project's specific gender impact.
- Additionally, the World Bank system includes a binary indicator on whether at least one gender component is included, thus making the project "gender-informed." A new Gender tag is being designed under the auspices of the WBG Gender Strategy which will shift the focus toward measuring the quality and results of Bank operations, especially sector-specific outcomes, in closing gender gaps.

Teams will be prompted to think about project-relevant gender gaps and how they align with the country engagement framework. They will be asked to select specific indicators to track the activity's outcomes or impacts. During implementation, teams will report against these indicators in the Implementation Status and Results Report. At project completion, the Implementation Completion and Results Report will rate the project's performance in closing targeted gender gaps.

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

Yes,

If yes, please provide additional information on how your aid-for-trade or development strategy links economic empowerment to participation in international trade.:

The gender and inclusion pillar of the WBG Trade Strategy aims to deal with the impact of trade-related shocks and to allow greater participation in the benefits of trade. Adjustment costs associated with trade liberalization are a major issue. While trade provides important opportunities for risk reduction through diversification, greater volatility and openness to shocks associated with integration into global markets can have significant adverse impacts for some groups.

Trade integration may also contribute to skills- and gender-differentiated inequalities in labour market opportunities and outcomes. Similarly, the forces of economic geography imply that the benefits from trade are often concentrated in the largest metropolitan areas, so that greater trade may exacerbate inter-regional inequalities within countries.

Making globalization more beneficial to the poorest households is critical for the sustainability of the gains that have been achieved by the world in recent decades. Informal trade also plays an important role in many developing countries, particularly in linking producers of food staples to regional markets, and the magnitude of such trade is highly sensitive to the conditions faced by traders.

Supporting informal traders in growing their businesses, through lowering trade costs including through improving conditions they face at borders, and allowing them to grow to more formal modes of exchange, is also crucial if the potential for cross-border trade is to benefit the poor.

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

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

Trade policy and administrative management

Trade facilitation,

Regional trade agreements (RTAs)

Multilateral trade negotiations

Trade education/training,

Trade-related infrastructure (Including physical infrastructure)

,
Transport and storage 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,

Forestry,

Fishing,

Industry,

Mineral resources and mining

Travel and tourism

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

,
Other trade related needs

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

Other services including digital

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

Yes,
Additional information on how the aid-for-trade support you provide for economic empowerment aligns with the empowerment priorities established in partner countries national or regional trade and development strategy(ies).: Our interventions seek to build upon and leverage national efforts at mainstreaming economic empowerment objectives into trade and investment policy project design and monitoring.

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

Yes,

Additional information on how women's economic empowerment is prioritized in your development aid-for-trade strategy.:

See

<http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/646521509369608419/Trade-and-competitiveness-global-practice-gender-practice-note-FY17-20>

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

Improving access to information ,

Improving access to foreign markets ,

Improving digital connectivity ,

Improving the flow of goods at borders (Trade Facilitation)

,

Providing access to finance ,

Supporting the elaboration of gender-sensitive policies

,

Upgrading business skills,

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

The Women Entrepreneurs Finance Initiative (We-Fi) –announced at the G20 Leaders' Summit in July 2017 and launched at the Bank-Fund Annual Meetings in October –harnesses the public and private sectors to open new doors for women entrepreneurs across the developing world. With funding of over \$350 million from fourteen governments, this collaborative partnership among governments, multilateral development banks (MDBs), and other stakeholders has been designed to unlock financing for women-led/owned businesses in developing countries, including in the most challenging environments.

We-Fi will support women entrepreneurs by scaling up access to financial products and services, building capacity, expanding networks, offering mentors, and providing opportunities to link with domestic and global markets. It will also assist governments in creating enabling environments for women in business.

The first round of We-Fi funding allocations were announced on April 19, 2018, with \$120 million slated for three programs designed to address the unique barriers facing women entrepreneurs in developing countries. This first round of entrepreneurs in developing countries.

This first round of allocated funding is expected to mobilize over \$1.6 billion in additional funds from the private sector, donors, governments and other development partners, twice the amount originally targeted for We-Fi over its lifetime.

The first round includes funding for proposals from the Islamic Development Bank to complement and expand successful initiatives in Yemen, Mali and Nigeria; the Asian Development Bank to improve the business environment for women in Sri Lanka; and the World Bank Group for global, regional and country specific activities to increase public and private sector support for women in business, with a focus on the poorest and most fragile environments. <https://we-fi.org/>

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

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

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Trade policy and administrative management

Trade facilitation,

Trade education/training,

Communications infrastructure,

Banking and financial services

Agriculture,

Industry,

Travel and tourism

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

,

Other trade related needs

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

Support to other services.

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

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

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Country ownership,

Good digital and ICT connectivity

,

Good trade-related infrastructure

,

Institutional capacity to implement projects

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

Improving the flow of goods at borders (Trade Facilitation)

,

Providing access to finance

,

Supporting the growth and economic development of women

,

Supporting rural trade

,

Supporting the elaboration of gender-sensitive policies

,

Upgrading business skills,

Upgrading ICT skills

,

Upgrading the energy infrastructure

,

Upgrading the transport infrastructure,

Other (please specify)

,

Improving access to information

,

Improving access to foreign markets

,

Improving access to global value chains

,

Improving digital connectivity

,

Improving the provision of services

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

Business support services,

Banking and financial services ,

Building productive capacity ,

Agriculture,

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

,

Trade policy and administrative management ,

Trade facilitation,

Regional trade agreements (RTAs) ,

Multilateral trade negotiations ,

Trade education/training,

Transport and storage infrastructure ,

Communications infrastructure,

Energy supply and generation 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.)

,

Forestry,

Fishing,

Industry,

Mineral resources and mining ,

Travel and tourism ,

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

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

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

,

Country ownership,

Good trade-related infrastructure

,

Leveraging of foreign direct investment

,

Mobilization of domestic private investment

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

Providing access to finance

,

Upgrading business skills,

Upgrading ICT skills

,

Improving access to information

,

Improving digital connectivity

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

- Business support services,**
- Banking and financial services** ,
- Building productive capacity** ,
- Agriculture,**
- Trade policy and regulations (Including training of trade officials, analysis of proposals and positions and their impact, support for national stakeholders to articulate commercial interest and identify trade-offs, dispute issues, institutional and technical support to facilitate implementation of trade agreements and to adapt to and comply with rules and standards).**
- ,
- Trade policy and administrative management** ,
- Trade education/training,**
- 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.)**
- ,
- Forestry,**
- Fishing,**
- Industry,**
- Travel and tourism** ,
- Trade related adjustment (Including supporting developing countries to put in place accompanying measures that assist them to benefit from liberalized trade.)**

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

- Country ownership,**
- Good digital and ICT connectivity** ,
- Mobilization of domestic private investment** ,
- Institutional capacity to implement projects** ,
- National/regional coordination**

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

Yes,

Please provide a weblink to the relevant national strategy or policy document in which SDGs are referred to.:
<http://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/sdgs-2030-agenda>
<http://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/893311531748303554/2030Agenda-2018Update-July-19.pdf>
<http://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/720611539785849721/Id-eas-for-Action-final-9-10-18web.pdf>

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

- 1. No poverty** ,
- 5. Gender equality** ,
- 8. Decent work and economic growth** ,
- 9. Industry, innovation and infrastructure** ,
- 10. Reduce inequalities**

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

- Brazil,**
- Burundi,**
- Democratic Republic of the Congo** ,
- Indonesia,**
- Malawi,**
- Pakistan,**
- Rwanda,**
- South Africa,**
- Syrian Arab Republic** ,
- Uganda,**
- Viet Nam,**
- Zambia,**

Additional information on the country(ies) or custom territory(ies) that are the main recipients of the aid-for-trade financing you provide for economic empowerment.:

The WBG has key engagements in Pakistan, Vietnam, DR Congo, Rwanda, Zambia, Burundi, Uganda, Malawi, Brazil, Indonesia, South Africa and Syria,

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

Bilateral programmes,
Multilateral institutions,
Regional programmes,

Please provide further details on the channels through which you provide aid-for-trade financing for economic empowerment.:

WBG support is provided through three major instruments: (i) lending; (ii) technical assistance and knowledge to support strategic priorities; and (iii) partnerships including with development partners at the country, regional and global levels often with their support through trust funds. Which instruments are used and which areas are given the greatest focus at country/regional level is driven by the client needs.

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

Other (please specify)

Additional information on the South-South partner(s) your partner with to provide coherent aid-for-trade financing for economic empowerment.:

Examples of collaboration include joint work with COMESA (Great Lakes Trade Facilitation Project, see Question 50 below) and ECOWAS (West Africa Trade Facilitation Program).

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

Business support services,

Banking and financial services

Building productive capacity

Agriculture,

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

Trade policy and administrative management

Trade facilitation,

Regional trade agreements (RTAs)

Multilateral trade negotiations

Trade education/training,

Trade-related infrastructure (Including physical infrastructure)

,

Transport and storage infrastructure

Communications infrastructure,

Energy supply and generation 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.)

,

Forestry,

Fishing,

Industry,

Mineral resources and mining

Travel and tourism

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

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

The Great Lakes Trade Facilitation Project (GLTFP) is a regional operation that facilitates cross-border trade by increasing the capacity for commerce and reducing the costs and risks faced by traders, especially small-scale and women traders, at key border crossings and port locations in the fragile environment of the Great Lakes Region. Small-scale cross-border trade plays a major role in the region in providing goods, services, jobs and incomes and trade is a key mechanism for improved resilience and social cohesion of neighbouring communities. Cross-border trade has strong backward and forward linkages to local producers and distribution markets, respectively. As a result, increased local cross-border trade coincides with poverty reduction in the border areas. Currently, the potential of small-scale cross-border trade to drive income and job growth and reduce poverty is not being fully realized as a result of:

- (i) dilapidated infrastructure at the border and at lake ports resulting in an insufficient, inefficient and unsafe environment for handling and processing of goods and people (border posts often lack basic amenities such as water, sanitation and electricity as well as essential facilities such warehousing);
- (ii) harassment and violence against traders, especially women;
- (iii) lack of transparency and poor knowledge of trade regimes and procedures;

(iv) very weak control over cross-border movements and trade; and

(v) limited capacity of the various actors involved in cross-border trade, and especially traders and border officials.

These constraints raise costs for traders and make for an unpredictable and insecure trading environment. Small-scale cross-border traders in the Great Lakes region are often women, and women are heavily involved in activities related to trade. Women are among the most vulnerable groups in the region, and so there is a need to support and enhance the livelihoods that provide women with income, ensuring that they have access to new economic opportunities. Weak governance, including lack of transparency and weak controls for monitoring and preventing abuse and corruption means that these traders are often subject to extortion, physical harassment and other forms of abuse or alternatively, may result in traders avoiding formal border crossing points which the exposes them to different types of security risks.

Using support from the Umbrella Facility for Trade – the largest trust fund at the World Bank supporting the analytical trade agenda - the Africa Trade team of the World Bank conducted extensive analytical work on small-scale cross-border trade in Sub-Saharan Africa. The evidence showed that such trade plays a critical role in eradicating poverty and promoting shared prosperity: it supports livelihoods, often being the sole source of income in the household – and it contributes to food security, since agricultural/food items are the most commonly traded commodities. Women are key actors in this business: World Bank research shows that they represent up to 70-80% of the total population of small traders in the region. These women are often breadwinners in their households, yet they also tend to be primary victims of harassment and other behavioural issues observed at African borders e.g. including gender-based violence and corruption.

Building on the analytical research conducted in the region, the Africa Trade Team worked on innovative approaches to tackle some of the obstacles faced by (women) small traders. Among others, these included the “Charter for Cross-Border Trade in Goods and Services” – an initiative that aims at facilitating small-scale trade and at promoting behavioural changes at selected borders, by introducing a framework of mutual rights and obligations for traders and officials. The Charter supports capacity building and awareness-raising in the border areas, promotes mutual trust between traders and officials, and ultimately encourages formalization of small-scale informal trade. The project also produced evidence that small-scale cross-border trade can be pivotal to promoting peace and security. The analysis also underscored the importance of complementary interventions covering policy, regulatory simplification, capacity building and infrastructure development in order to holistically address challenges at the borders by small scale traders.

The work led to the preparation of a large-scale World Bank lending project in the Great Lakes Region aimed at promoting stability and development by facilitating small-scale trade and by building the capacity of key trade actors e.g. Government/border agencies, Traders Associations, Civil Society, traders and officials. The project supports coordinated: (i) infrastructure improvements (Component 1), (ii) policy and procedural reforms and capacity building and awareness-raising for project beneficiaries (Component 2), and (iii) implementation of performance-based management systems in agencies operating at the border and (Component 3), and places greater emphasis on M&E to measure tangible results and impacts. Measures implemented under the project are designed specifically to ease challenges faced by female traders and as such it has a strong gender focus.

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

<http://www.worldbank.org/trade>

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

N/A
