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Q1

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

OTHER (please specify):

World Bank Group,
Washington, D.C.

Q2

About you

Name

Pierre Sauvé

Position

Senior Trade Specialist

Ministry/Institution

World Bank Group

Email Address

psauve@worldbank.org

Phone Number

+12022945138

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

Q3

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

Yes,

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

Pillar 1: Promoting inclusiveness, building resilience to shocks, and fostering environmental and social sustainability
Pillar 2: Supporting trade competitiveness, trade diversification, and GVC participation
Pillar 3: Deepening trade cooperation in goods and services at multilateral, plurilateral, regional, and bilateral levels
Pillar 4: Boosting trade facilitation and connectivity, support for trade finance, and digital automation

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Q4

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

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

World Bank Group strategic priorities in Aid for Trade
Pillar 1: Promoting inclusiveness, building resilience to shocks, and fostering environmental and social sustainability
 Promoting the inclusiveness of trade
 Trade and gender
 Building resilience to economic shocks
 The greening of trade and transport logistics
 Trade and jobs
Pillar 2: Supporting trade competitiveness, trade diversification, and GVC participation
 Boosting trade competitiveness
 Trade diversification and increasing the sophistication of exports
 Digitization
 Upgrading and increased participation in GVCs
Pillar 3: Deepening trade cooperation in goods and services at multilateral, plurilateral, regional, and bilateral levels
 Support for the multilateral trading system and efforts for reform
 Regional integration of markets
Pillar 4: Boosting trade facilitation and connectivity, support for trade finance, and digital automation
 Trade facilitation
 Lowering trade costs and improving transit systems
 Improving markets for logistics services
 Trade connectivity and economic geography
 Trade finance

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Q5

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

Yes,

Additional information: please specify which of the priorities you selected are new and provide further information. (Please provide weblinks as applicable).:
 Greater emphasis on the distributional impacts of trade and on assigning a central role to trade and investment in pursuing green, resilient and inclusive pandemic recovery paths.

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Q6

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

Economic diversification,

Environmental sustainability (or green) growth, including circular economy

Economic and trade impact of COVID-19 pandemic

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Q7

Same

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

Q8

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

Yes,

Additional information on how changes in your Aid-for-Trade priorities may have been reflected in your dialogue with development partners.:
They are reflected in our forthcoming new trade strategy for the 2022-32 period.

Q9

Do you have a specific development or aid strategy, policy or plan for economic recovery post COVID-19 pandemic?

Yes,

Additional information on your development or aid strategy, policy or plan for economic recovery post COVID-19 pandemic. (Please provide weblinks as applicable).:
The WBG has developed a GRID strategy that takes a green, resilient, and inclusive approach to development as its overall strategic framework. Three aspects of the GRID approach stand out. First, since impacts are global, effective responses also need international cooperation. Secondly, given the urgency and magnitude of these crises, interventions and investments need to be accelerated and at scale. This requires addressing financial constraints, especially in countries with limited fiscal space. Thirdly, recovery cannot be sustainable if it leaves behind vulnerable population groups. Creating inclusive opportunities is at the core of GRID as climate change and COVID-19 disproportionately impact the poor and vulnerable.

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Q10

Respondent skipped this question

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

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Q11

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

<https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/trade>

<https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/trade/coronavirus>

<https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/regional-integration>

<https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/trade-facilitation-and-logistics>

<https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/trade-facilitation-support-program>

<https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/umbrella-facility-for-trade>

WBG

Approach Paper 2022-2032

Leveraging Trade for Green, Resilient & Inclusive Economic Growth

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Q12

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

Yes,

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

With climate-sensitive reforms, trade can be an effective channel to transition to a low-carbon world. Sustainability and biodiversity issues are becoming more prominent with recent initiatives such as the EU's Green Deal, which calls for increased traceability requirements, discussions over border carbon tax adjustments, and the potential for liberalizing trade in Environmental Goods and Services. Because trade and GVCs play a major role in driving land use change and overexploitation of renewable natural resources, exporting and importing countries need to align their trade policies with nature-smart domestic policies. New opportunities will open up for developing countries in trade as the world adapts to climate change. While trade is a cause of climate change, it can also be a central part of the solution, through both facilitating mitigation and adaptation. Global trade in Environmental Goods and Services already stands at US\$1 trillion and is growing. Freer trade during times of climate change-induced crises can help deliver essential goods to disaster-affected areas and can support longer-term recovery. There are a host of policy measures that can be taken to help. Reducing trade costs at the border to promote trade, and lowering tariffs and non-tariff barriers on imports that embody new technologies, can drive productivity growth and adaptation. Identifying and developing 'carbon competitive' goods and services can drive the shift away from reliance on comparative advantages that are vulnerable to climate change. Global and regional integration agreements can develop common standards on Environmental Goods and Services and address challenges with cross-border impacts (e.g. deforestation). Developed countries can support GRID through trade reforms that reduce the current bias toward carbon-intensive upstream goods. They can also support green trade liberalization focusing on goods and services of priority interest to developing country exporters. Countries can review trade-related measures, such as intellectual property rights, that may restrict the diffusion of clean technologies to developing countries. It is therefore essential for developing countries to understand the risks and opportunities for their trade and development strategies associated with climate change. Focused country studies are a useful way to provide a step toward a broader dialogue on: (i) ways to increase capacities to identify opportunities for carbon mitigation that increase competitiveness in a climate-constrained world; (ii) the investments in carbon measurement that are necessary to verify carbon competitiveness; and (iii) trade policy and trade facilitation reforms that will support adaptation and access to essential technologies and techniques.

Nevertheless, the precise impacts on and role of trade in the transition to a low-carbon world are not yet fully understood. The following key issues have been raised in consultations as requiring further and deeper analysis: (i) the nexus of conflict, climate change, and trade; (ii) deeper analysis of the role of trade in adaptation to climate change; (iii) the distributional impacts of the transition to a low-carbon world; (iv) government procurement of climate-related goods and services and impacts on trade; and (v) more detailed analysis of potential comparative advantages for developing countries in a future global low-carbon economy.

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Q13

If yes, please indicate in which of your strategy(ies), policy(ies) or plan(s) sustainable development is reflected:(You may tick more than one box).

**Aid-for-Trade or development strategy, policy or plan,
Sustainable trade strategy, policy or plan,
Strategy, policy or plan for COVID-19 recovery**

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Q14

Does your Aid-for-Trade or development strategy, policy or plan explicitly target any of the following environment-specific goals? (You may tick more than one box).

**Affordable and Clean Energy (SDG 7),
Sustainable Production and Consumption (SDG 12),
Climate Action (SDG 13),
Life Below Water (SDG 14),
Life on Land (SDG 15)**

Q15

Does your sustainable development strategy, policy, or plan include trade objectives?

Yes,
Additional information on the trade objectives found in your Aid-for-Trade or development strategy policy, or plan that includes sustainable development. (Please provide weblinks as applicable).:
as per answers above

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Q16

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

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

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Q17

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

Yes,

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

In our country operations and dialogue, we address the trade and environmental sustainability nexus with a view to promoting diversification away from environmentally 'bad' or damaging production processes or products and towards decarbonized trade.

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Q18

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

Unsure,

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

This question is hard to follow. Our policy dialogue and operations focus on leveraging trade and investment for sustainability purposes.

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Q19

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

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

Depending on differing county contexts, all of the above are relevant and typically at play.

Q20

Please identify the economic sectors that may face the biggest challenge from the move to sustainable development. (You may tick more than 1 box).

Respondent skipped this question

Q21

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

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

It is almost impossible to give definitive generic answers to a question like this as each of the above factors can be at play across differing country contexts.

Q22

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

Additional information on the main challenges that Aid for Trade should address to support a transition to sustainable development. (Please provide examples as applicable).:

Same answer as above, no specific hierarchy can be identified. Responses are necessarily country and development level specific.

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Q23

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

No,

Additional information on your circular economy strategy, policy, plan. (Please provide weblinks as applicable).: Not explicitly in overall WBG trade strategy terms but several projects implemented by other Global Practices do address circular economy aims that may generate trade impacts.

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Q24

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

Respondent skipped this question

Q25

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

Respondent skipped this question

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Q26

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

Yes,

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

Digitization is creating new trade opportunities by giving access to remote and foreign markets to firms of all sizes in any location, and by lowering trade costs and expanding the variety of goods and services that can be traded. New technologies are having a transformative effect on international trade by powering “digital trade”. While global digital trade is currently dominated by high-income countries, developing countries are increasingly engaging in digital trade as exporters of high-value digital services. For instance, a Bangladeshi firm, Augmedix, offers remote assistance to medical doctors in the USA. These doctors wear smart glasses allowing their Bangladesh-based assistants to “witness” patient consultations and create associated medical records and interact with the doctors in real-time, saving U.S. doctors about two hours a day of administrative duties. Establishing a conducive environment for digital trade, however, remains a complex endeavor. The foundations of digital trade rest on a modern telecommunications infrastructure, a favorable business environment, and an educated population. In addition, digital trade requires specific enabling conditions that build on those foundations: businesses require specific digital skills and entrepreneurship to engage in digital trade; cross-border transactions need effective electronic payment systems; a sound regulatory framework should strengthen trust in digital markets and provide tools for remote transactions, including cross-border data governance, platform regulation, online consumer protection, and digital documentation signature; and goods sold across borders through e-commerce need efficient trade facilitation and logistics suited to e-commerce deliveries. Global digital trade would benefit from substantial and clear international rules. Trade agreements have been at the forefront of global digital governance, featuring the first binding international rules on cross-border data flows. Rules on digital trade are growing in both scope and depth, as well as in importance in trade negotiations, at global, regional, and bilateral levels. This offers opportunities for developing countries to bring their digital development concerns to international fora. However, negotiating and ultimately implementing rules on digital trade requires coordination and expertise from policymakers, as well as a strong and vocal domestic digital sector that can identify the precise challenges they face, and potential solutions from the international community.

Q27

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

Yes,

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

See answer above. A particular priority of our trade support concerns the development of enabling regulatory frameworks for digital trade. WBG support to developing countries is needed to: (i) enhance understanding of the regulatory frameworks for digital trade currently in place; (ii) assess regulatory practices for the different pillars of digital trade regulations, including the institutional requirements needed to ensure the adequate implementations of such regulations; and (iii) consider how the policy interests and concerns of developing countries can be best addressed in international rules on digital trade.

Q28

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

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

All of the above seem pertinent for digital uptake, with agriculture, industry and services playing a key role.

Q29

Please identify which issues where digital connectivity would offer most promise in the move to sustainable development?(You may tick more than one box).

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

All are relevant across various country settings, with E-government, e-learning, e-healthcare, smart energy grids smart mobility/transportation and smart work particularly important.

Q30

Is there an existing Aid-for-Trade project for digital connectivity towards sustainable development and/or environmentally sustainable growth (or circular economy) that you want to showcase as an example of best practice?

Yes,

Additional information on Aid-for-Trade projects for digital connectivity towards sustainable development, environmentally sustainable growth or circular economy that you want to showcase as an example of best practice. (Please provide weblinks as applicable).:
Digital Economy for Africa Initiative at <https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/all-africa-digital-transformation>

Q31

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

Yes

Q32

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

Digital gender divide,
Inadequate network infrastructure including broadband capacity
 ,
Insufficient or uneven internet coverage,
Poor digital skills and IT literacy,
Slow, expensive or unreliable internet services,

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

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Q33

Looking ahead, in which sectors do you think future Aid-for-Trade support should focus so as to support sustainable development objectives? (You may tick more than 1 box).

Agriculture,
Forestry,
Industry,

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

It needs to address all of the above sectors as all are potentially at play in sustainability pursuits, but with a specific attention given to agriculture, forestry and industrial activities.

Q34

Looking ahead, in which categories of Aid for Trade do you think support should be focused so as to advance the environmental dimension of sustainable development?(You may tick more than 1 box).

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

I sound like a broken record but simply find it impossible to provide a one size fits all answer to this question as all of the above categories are relevant in various country contexts. A4T funding of large ticket infrastructure is perhaps less prevalent as project lending for such activities are typically handled separately from trade transactions even as they are critical to a country's strengthened trade performance.

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Q35

To which developing and least-developed partner countries do you provide Aid-for-Trade financing for the environmental dimension of sustainable development ? (You may tick more than one box).(You may tick more than 1 box).

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

The WBG is a global development institution with a portfolio that spans all continents. I am not in a position to give you a detailed country breakdown of all our A4T support activities.

Q36

Please identify the South-South and Triangular cooperation partners you work with in order to provide financing for sustainable development.(You may tick more than 1 box).

Additional information on the South-South and Triangular cooperation partners with which you associate in order to provide financing for sustainable development and any examples of projects/programmes that you would like to showcase.:

I do not understand this question.

Q37

Is there an Aid-for-Trade project or programme for sustainable trade or development, green growth or circular economy that you want to showcase as an example of best practice?

Respondent skipped this question

Q38

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

Yes,

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

WBG support to developing countries aims to address gender gaps. To maximize the benefits for women, trade interventions need to be evaluated to account for their different impacts on women—and to eliminate “pink tariffs” and other implicit biases. Research on gender equality and trade has also been held back by limited data and a lack of understanding of the connections between trade and women in their different roles in society (workers, consumers, and decision makers). Support to developing countries will help them identify and seize opportunities through which women can gain from trade in a post-COVID-19 world. It will also advocate for greater openness in key sectors such as services and digital trade, that can further create powerful opportunities for women to reap the benefits. Trade facilitation measures will also be addressed through a gender lens. Trade facilitation measures are often assumed to be non-discriminatory and apply to all traders in their design; however, these measures may not necessarily impact or benefit all traders in similar ways. There is a global lack of data on how trade facilitation interventions impact traders by gender at the firm level. There is also a global vacuum of knowledge on the proportion of cross-border traders who are women. Few countries, if any, can easily confirm the number of women that undertake cross-border trade. There is a growing body of research on why fewer women than men participate in cross-border trade. Women, for example, tend to have more family obligations, but also face challenges related to access to finance, have lower literacy levels and less knowledge of cross-border trade regulations and procedures, face higher export costs as owners of smaller firms, as well as exclusion from distribution networks. The WBG has undertaken work (Trade and Gender Study) across different countries to help confirm the specific trade facilitation obstacles traders face by gender.

Q39

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

Yes,

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

Yes, see above answer, especially through the prism of the gendered dimension of trade facilitation support.

Q40

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

Respondent skipped this question

Q41

Is women's economic empowerment included as an objective in your development or Aid-for-Trade strategy(ies), policy(ies) or plan(s)?

Yes,

Additional information on how women's economic empowerment is included as an objective in your Aid-for-Trade strategy(ies) policy(ies) or plan(s):

The gender dimension of trade policies affects women and men differently, and even affects groups of women differently. The joint 2020 WBG-WTO flagship report Women and Trade: The Role of Trade in Promoting Women's Equality shed light on the linkages between trade and trade policy and gender equality. On its surface, trade policy is gender neutral. For example, no country imposes tariffs or non-tariff measures by gender; but a closer look at the gender dimension of trade policies revealed important differences in how trade policies affect women and men—and even in how those policies affect different groups of women. Women hold a disproportionate number of jobs in the clothing sector and make most clothing purchases as family members. Tariffs on garments remain stubbornly high compared to tariffs on other manufactured goods. This disparity amounts to a “pink tariff”—hurting female consumers across the world and keeping women in developing countries from broader export opportunities and better jobs. Support to developing countries will aim to address the gender gap. To maximize the benefits for women, trade interventions need to be evaluated to account for their different impacts on women—and to eliminate “pink tariffs” and other implicit biases. Research on gender equality and trade has also been held back by limited data and a lack of understanding of the connections between trade and women in their different roles in society (workers, consumers, and decision makers). Support to developing countries will help them identify and seize opportunities through which women can gain from trade in a post-COVID-19 world, and will also advocate for greater openness in key sectors such as services and digital trade, that can further create powerful opportunities for women to reap the benefits. Trade facilitation measures will also be addressed through a gender lens. Trade facilitation measures are often assumed to be non-discriminatory and apply to all traders in their design; however, these measures may not necessarily impact or benefit all traders in similar ways. There is a global lack of data on how trade facilitation interventions impact traders by gender at the firm level. There is also a global vacuum of knowledge on the proportion of cross-border traders who are women. Few countries, if any, can easily confirm the number of women that undertake cross-border trade. There is a growing body of research on why fewer women than men participate in cross-border trade. Women, for example, tend to have more family obligations, but also face challenges related to access to finance, have lower literacy levels and less knowledge of cross-border trade regulations and procedures, face higher export costs as owners of smaller firms, as well as exclusion from distribution networks. The

WBG has undertaken work (Trade Facilitation and Gender Studies) across different countries to help confirm the specific trade facilitation obstacles traders face by gender.

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Q42

If yes, please indicate the strategy, policy, or plan in which women's economic empowerment is included: (You may tick more than one box).

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

Several of the categories above appear to overlap, complicating the process of ticking individual boxes. The WBG aims to progressively embed a gendered lens in its county operations and dialogue, sensitizing clients to the need for trade to be inclusive in design and operationalization and developing M&E metrics to measure gendered impacts wherever feasible.

Q43

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

Respondent skipped this question

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Q44

Does your government collect/institution data on women's economic empowerment in relation to trade and development?

Yes,

Additional information on the data on women's economic empowerment that your government/institution collects. (Please include weblinks as applicable).:

<https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/trade/brief/trade-and-gender>

Q45

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

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

I can readily imagine the difficulties you will face in interpreting answers to these questions as once again you have listed a large range of relevant metrics that we observe in our country operations and dialogue. These are documented in various WBG publications, notably our flagship 'Women, Business and the Law' publication and in project reports and data gathering efforts.

<https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/trade-facilitation-support-program/publication/trade-facilitation-challenges-for-women-traders-in-the-pacific-region>

<https://wbl.worldbank.org/en/wbl>

Q46

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

Yes,

Additional information on the role that Aid for Trade can play in addressing these constraints.:
By lending stepped-up support to evidence based research and data gathering and the inclusion of gender provisions in trade agreements alongside the development of sound methodological frameworks to assess the gendered impacts of trade measures or agreements.

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Q47

Have you provided Aid for Trade to finance projects for women's economic empowerment during the period 2015-2020?

Yes,

Additional information on whether you have requested Aid for Trade to finance projects for women's economic empowerment in 2015-2020, including reasons as to why or why not.:
The WBG receives contributions from donors' Aid for Trade budgets to implement trade specific work, including on women and trade. Examples include work funded under the Umbrella Facility for Trade, and two larger trade facilitation support programs.

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Q48

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

Respondent skipped this question

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Q49

Please specify the areas that your Aid-for-Trade projects for women's economic empowerment sought to address:(You may tick more than one box).

- Developing training programmes,**
- Developing Access to trade related infrastructure,**
- Capacity-strengthening initiatives,**
- Facilitating access to digital technologies and e-commerce platforms**
- ,
- Facilitating access to trade finance,**
- Facilitating access to trade-related information,**
- Facilitating women's traders' inclusion in Global Value Chains (GVC)**
- ,
- Facilitating women traders' inclusion in regional trade.**
- ,
- Gender sensitive awareness initiatives for trade stakeholders (e.g., border officials regarding safety issues);**
- ,
- Supporting women's entrepreneurship,**
- Supporting women-owned/led MSMEs to export,**
- Supporting women's representation in trade policy and design of trade/Aid-for-Trade initiatives**
- ,

Additional information on the areas that the Aid-for-Trade projects for women's economic empowerment sought to address. Please describe your project(s) in no more than 300 words per box. (You may include references and weblinks and add information on results achieved as applicable, i.e. figures, case stories):

The WBG provides support to evidence based research and data gathering on gender dimension of trade – and implements larger lending projects that addresses gaps between genders in trade.

Q50

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

Yes,

Additional information on the public-private partnerships used to achieve your Aid-for-Trade objectives in relation to women's economic empowerment. Please include reasons as to why or why not. Kindly provide a list of your private sector partners, the number of projects run, and the sectors concerned. You may also describe each project and their impacts in no more than 300 words per project. (Please provide weblinks as applicable).: The WBG works closely with both the public and private sectors in implementing its lending and technical assistance projects. An open dialogue with the private sector is critical to success of trade reforms, and the WBG serves as a liaison between the public and private sector to enhance transparency and promote closer collaboration.

Q51

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

Respondent skipped this question

Q52

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

Yes,

Additional information on how your Aid-for-Trade projects involving women's economic empowerment are underpinned by a monitoring and evaluation/ results framework.: The WBG's efforts to improve gender equality is underpinned by the WBG gender strategy that covers frameworks to monitor progress.

Q53

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

Yes,

Additional information on how the Aid-for-Trade support for women's economic empowerment you provide aligns with your partner's trade priorities and objectives.: Donors support the WBG because its work aligns with their respective priorities.

Q54

Do women face particular difficulties in accessing digital technologies?

Yes,

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

For example -the ability to submit import and export declarations through a Single Window, or other electronic system, reduces time to comply with documentary requirements by functioning as a single point of entry/exit for all regulatory documentation for internationally traded goods. Benefits to traders include faster clearance times, transparent and predictable processes, and less bureaucracy. Through the Trade and Gender Study in the Pacific Island region, the WBG found that of the women respondents across the five surveyed countries, fewer women are aware that declarations can be submitted electronically. More women traders also tend to have difficulty in finding information on border regulations and procedures than their men counterparts. (see: <https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/trade-facilitation-support-program/publication/trade-facilitation-challenges-for-women-traders-in-the-pacific-region>)

Q55

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

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

All the above could in varying degrees prevent women from accessing digital technology. Its difficult to choose top 5 as the list will vary greatly from one country to another.

Page 36: SECTION 3: DEVELOPMENT OR AID POLICIES FOR WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

Q56

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

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

Again, this will vary from one country to another. Many women in lower income countries work in the agricultural sector, while other sectors (e.g mining) tend to be male dominated. But, even in sectors (like ag) where women are better represented, they tend to have lower paid jobs and less voice. Womens economic empowerment should be strengtened in all sectors above (and beyond that), and the focus in a given country will depend on the unique context of that country.

Q57

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

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

Similar to previous questions, all the above would be important focus areas, but the priorities will vary from one country to another.

Q58

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

Aid for Trade is critical to increasing the visibility of global issues such as women's economic empowerment with both the public and private sectors. Visibility is necessary to motivate discussion on the topic, which ideally will further motivate tangible actions and results. Aid for Trade is also an important vehicle to garner high-level commitment on improving women's economic empowerment by mobilizing the necessary resources to prioritize work on this issue.

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Q59

Respondent skipped this question

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