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Q1

SRI LANKA

Respondent (Country or Customs Territory)

Q2

About you

Name	Ananda Dharmapriya
Position	Actg. Director General of Commerce
Ministry	Ministry of Trade
Email Address	fortrade@doc.gov.lk
Phone Number	+94112329733

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

Q3

Yes

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

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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).

Connecting to value chains	1
Export diversification	2
International competitiveness	4
Trade facilitation	3
Trade policy analysis, negotiations and implementation	5

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Q5

No

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

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Q6

Respondent skipped this question

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).

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Q7

Same

Has Aid for Trade become more or less important to your government since 2019?

Q8

Unsure

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

Q9

No

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

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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

Respondent skipped this question

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

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Q12

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

Yes,

Additional information on how sustainable development is reflected in your national policy document(s), plan(s) or strategy(ies). (Please provide weblinks as applicable).: Sustainable development is an integral part of the national policy document, "Vistas of Prosperity & Splendor". The policy framework effectively integrates three prongs of sustainable development, economic social and environment.

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Q13

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

National development strategy, policy or plan,

National strategy, policy or plan for circular economy/sustainable consumption and production patterns

,

Additional information on the national strategy(ies), policy(ies) or plan(s) in which sustainable development is reflected.:

- National Environment Policy of the Ministry of Environment - Sustainable Financing Framework developed by the Central Bank - Public Investment Plan formulated by the Department of National Planning

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Q14

Does your national 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),

Other (please specify)

Q15

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

No

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Q16

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

Respondent skipped this question

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Q17

Respondent skipped this question

Does your government have a national committee (or has coordination or dialogues across ministries and agencies) on sustainable development that includes the Ministry of Trade?

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Q18

Respondent skipped this question

If yes, does that national committee address the environmental dimension of sustainable development?

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Q19

Please identify 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? (You may tick more than 1 box).

Agriculture,
Fisheries,
Industry

Q20

Please identify the sector(s) of your economy that may face the biggest challenge from the move to sustainable development. (You may tick more than 1 box).

Agriculture,
Mining

Q21

In your view, what challenges constitute the main obstacles to the transition towards sustainable development in your country?(You may tick more than 1 box).

Access to finance,
Economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic,
Existing energy and power generation infrastructure,
Gender inequality,
High concentration of economic activity in the informal sector
,
Lack of data to support decision-making,
Lack of human resource capability,
Low productive capacity in manufacturing

Q22

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

Access to finance,
 Dependence on a narrow basket of goods and services
 ,
 Economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic,
 Existing energy and power generation infrastructure,
 Gender inequality,
 High concentration of economic activity in the informal sector
 ,
 Lack of data to support decision-making,
 Limited economic and export diversification,
 Low productive capacity in manufacturing,
 Low productivity of agricultural sector,
 Lack of technology and innovation enabling environment

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Q23

Unsure

Do you have a circular economy strategy, policy, plan?

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Q24

Respondent skipped this question

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

Q25

Respondent skipped this question

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

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Q26

Yes

Is digital connectivity reflected as a priority in your national sustainable development strategy(ies), policy(ies), or plan(s)?

Q27

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

Unsure,

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

This is currently being formulated.

Q28

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

Services**Q29**

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

E-civil service,**E-commerce,****E-government,****E-learning,****Smart work****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?

Unsure**Q31**

Do you agree that the COVID-19 pandemic has acted as an accelerator for the move to digital economy in your country ?

Unsure,

Additional information on the impact of the pandemic on the uptake of the digital economy.:

There is no data to make a conclusive announcement in this matter. Some observations on the move towards a digital economy has been observed.

Q32

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

Inadequate network infrastructure including broadband capacity

,

Insufficient or uneven internet coverage,**National digital connectivity strategy needs to be developed/updated**

,

National e-commerce development strategy needs to be developed/updated

,

Poor access to internet services,**Poor digital skills and IT literacy**

Q33

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

Agriculture,
Mining,
Industry,
Services

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).

(d) Building productive capacity,
(c) Trade-related infrastructure (Including physical infrastructure)
,
Transport and storage infrastructure,
Energy supply and generation infrastructure,
Agriculture,
Industry,
Mineral resources and mining

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Q35

Which donor(s) are the most important for Aid-for-Trade financing for the environmental dimension of sustainable development in your country? (You may tick more than 1 box).

European Union,
Germany,
Japan,
United States,
Asian Development Bank (AsDB),
Climate Investment Funds (CIF),
EU Institutions,
Food and Agricultural Organization of the UN (FAO),
Global Environment Facility (GEF),
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
,
Silk Road Fund,
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP),
UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP)
,
UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO),
World Bank,
World Trade Organization (WTO)

Q36

Which South-South partner(s) are the most important source of Aid-for-Trade financing for the environmental dimension of sustainable development?(You may tick more than 1 box).

China,**India****Q37**

Have you received Aid-for-Trade financing as part of triangular co-operation projects?

Unsure**Q38**

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

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Q39

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

Yes**Q40**

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

Unsure**Q41**

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

Respondent skipped this question

Page 29: SECTION 3: NATIONAL POLICIES FOR WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

Q42

Is women's economic empowerment included as an objective in any of your national strategy(ies), policy(ies) or plan(s)?

Yes,

Additional information on how women's economic empowerment is included as an objective in your national policy documents.:

1. Women's Economic Empowerment is a Key focused area in the national policy document of Sri Lanka , page number 27 of the Vistas of Prosperity and Splendour.
2. Women's Economy and it's empowerment are core areas under the special priorities of the State Ministry of Women and Child Development, Pre-School & Primary Education, School Infrastructure & Education Services as per the Extraordinary Gazette number 2187127 and dated 09th August 2021.
3. Economic empowerment of women is a priority in the vision & mission statement of the State Ministry and Women's Bureau of Sri Lanka.
4. Women Bureau of Sri Lanka is the key responsible agency for the women economic empowerment of the State Ministry and therefore, the inclusion of objectives and activities for economic empowerment of women is a mandatory part of the Annual action Plan of this Ministry as well as Women's Bureau of Sri Lanka.
5. The State Ministry is the premier organization, which is responsible in formulating country level guidelines and development of policies related to women's economic empowerment

Page 30: SECTION 3: NATIONAL POLICIES FOR WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

Q43

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

National development strategy, policy or plan,

Women's economic empowerment's strategy, policy or plan

,

Other (please specify),

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

1. Vistas of Prosperity and Splendour.
https://www.presidentsoffice.gov.lk/wp-content/uploads/2019/16/Gotabaya_Manifesto_English.pdf
2. Drafted policy on women.
3. Annual Action plan of State Ministry of Women and Child Development , Pre - Schools & Primary Education, School Infrastructure & Education Services. <http://www.childwomenmin.gov.lk>
4. Taking Policy decision to invest at least 25% of the provisions on state projects in uplifting economy for women and ensuring their participation in labour forces.
5. Mobilizing women supervising and follow up action by the Ministry through Women and Child Development Units established at district and divisional levels.
6. Women friendly and supportive model village programme was established.

Q44

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

Yes,

Additional information on how the strategy(ies), policy(ies) or plan(s) that you have identify seek to ensure non-discrimination with respect to conditions of employment or occupation. (Please include weblinks as applicable).:

1. Provide Child Care facilities for working mothers including day care facilities of government premises.
2. Initial steps have taken to introduce flexible working opportunities for women.
3. The Discussion for Forum was held to obtain recommendations for creating flexible working opportunities for young working mothers and the policy paper has been drafted.
4. Maternity care leave for benefits for women. (84 working day leave for government working women)
5. Promoting Self- help groups.
6. Increase female participation in the Entrepreneurship. Awareness promotion and provision of equipment to initiate Self-employments.
7. Work from home concept during Covid - 19 pandemic situation

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Q45

Does your government collect 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 collects. (Please include weblinks as applicable).:

- Information obtained through surveys for the economic empowerment of women.
- Information obtained through the Questionnaire on the income status of women with economic difficulties at the village level.(especially FHH and widow data)
- Information on women who have obtained micro finance loan.

Q46

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

- Difficulties accessing financial services,**
- Difficult working conditions,**
- Discriminatory practices,**
- Difficulties in meeting regulatory and procedural requirements**
- ,**
- Exclusion from male-dominated distribution networks**
- ,**
- Gender pay gap,**
- Harassment, security and safety issues,**
- Lack of access to digital services,**
- Occupational segregation,**
- Poor access to information,**
- Poor access to professional bodies (e.g., chambers of commerce)**
- ,**
- Restricted access to markets,**

Additional information on the trade and development constrains faced by women in your country.:

- 1.Limited access to economic resources. 2. Gender and Cultural norms. 3. Women's limited awareness. 4.Policies and Practices of formal financial institutions relating to female borrowers. 5.Unequal access to resources. 6.Social attitudes towards women's role in the household.

Q47

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.:
 This can be solve up to some extend while conducting awareness programmes as well as policy and legal level interventions and maintain micro credit project to assist the small scale women entrepreneurs and disburse micro credit to the women entrepreneurs. Therefore aid for Trade will pay a role in this regard.

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Q48

Yes

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

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Q49

Respondent skipped this question

If yes, please provide further information on the donors, South-South or triangular cooperation partners that have supported your Aid-for-Trade programmes on women's economic empowerment.

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Q50

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

Developing training programmes,
Developing Access to trade related infrastructure,
Capacity-strengthening initiatives,
Increasing women's participation in services sectors,
Facilitating access to digital technologies and e-commerce platforms
 ,
Facilitating access to trade finance,
Facilitating access to trade-related information,
Supporting women's entrepreneurship,
Supporting women-owned/led MSMEs to export

Q51

Have public-private partnerships been used 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).:
 Korea - Seamaul project JICA - project UNFPA UNDP UN Women IOM

Q52

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

Yes,
 Additional information on how Aid for Trade helps to mobilize funds for women's economic empowerment, including the reasons as to why or why not.:
 - Foreign aid projects have been implemented for women in women's societies registered under the women's Bureau to start or develop their enterprises. - It has set up a revolving fund under concessionary terms to empower women economically. (IFAD- Information Fund for Agricultural Development)

Q53

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.:

Carrying out ground level monitoring activities through the district and divisional level field officers attached to the Ministry of the Women and Child Development and conducting Monitoring and evaluation activities through the MEAL system introduced by the Ministry.

Q54

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

Unsure

Page 35: SECTION 3: NATIONAL POLICIES FOR WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

Q55

Do women face particular difficulties in accessing digital technologies in your country?

Yes,

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

- IT Literacy of women is lower than that of men in Sri Lanka. This similar situation can be observed in most East Asian countries of the world. - Information Communication Technology (ICT) has made a great impact to the Sri Lanka. The Majority of the population resides in the rural areas. There is a significant disparity in ICT readiness among the urban, rural and estate sectors in Sri Lanka .Male computer literacy is comparatively higher than women and women's access to the internet and digital services is lower than that of men. Not only ICT, but other technological advancements are more prone to be used by men than women. The major drawback in developing ICT in rural areas is the lack of telecommunication infrastructure.

Q56

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

Inadequate network infrastructure,

Lack of access to public facilities where the internet is available

Limited internet connectivity,

Poor IT literacy and/or skills,

Privacy, safety and harassment concerns,

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

In addition to the above, there are the following barriers that prevent women in our country from accessing digital technology 1. Negative attitude of family members towards women accessing digital technology. 2. Disconnected applications and the lack of relevant content. 3. Online/offline vulnerability. 4. Socio Cultural barriers. 5. Lack of Confidence.

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Q57

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

Agriculture,

Fisheries,

Forestry,

Mining,

Industry,

Services,

Other (please specify),

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

- Need to provide basic facilities and utilities for women to engage/involve in information and Technological field. - Need to promote self-employment avenues . - Need to target with for foreign market. - Quality productions to be improved with the provision of proper training to cater the competitive market requirement.

Q58

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

Trade policy and administrative management,

Trade facilitation,

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

,

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

- Farming - Domestic Housekeeping - Chena Cultivation - Self -Employment - Sewing

Q59

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

- Providing marketing promotion facilities to enhance and market women's products through the existing strong network of women's organizations.
- Improving digital marketing and providing women with the technical knowledge, training and tools they need.
- Improving the quality of women's products and providing infrastructure for it.
- Motivation of women for product experts and exchange of international experience.
- Entrepreneurship facilities in a way that gives women ownership of enterprises.

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Q60

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

Ministry of Women and Child Development, Pre-School and Primary Education, School Infrastructure & Education Services / Sustainable Development Council
