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Q1 **YEMEN**

Respondent (Country or Customs Territory)

Q2

About you

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

Q3 **Unsure**

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

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Q4 **Respondent skipped this question**

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).

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Q5 **Unsure**

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

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

More,

Additional information on the reasons why Aid for Trade may have become more, less, or remained equally important to your government than in the past.: Yemen still going- through a very difficult time, ever since a militia-led coup took place on 21 September 2014. Most trade-related infrastructures were damaged or totally destroyed and normal course of trade had been negatively effected. This situation has also interrupted implementation of development strategies and plans. During this troubled period the focus of aid has been on humanitarian assistance. This is likely to be necessary for some time until the country is completely stabilized. Post-conflict, aid for trade will be necessary to rebuild the country's infrastructure, productive capacities and support weak segments of the population, particularly women and youth.

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.: Yemen legitimate internationally-recognized government takes every opportunity to consult and explain the situation in the country. Development partners are made fully aware on the immediate and longer term needs. Most recently, during a meeting with diplomats from the EU, Minister of Planning and International Cooperation informed that the conflict in Yemen -since 7 years ago- has resulted in the economy's total loss of about 126 Billion US Dollars. He appealed to donor community to assist Yemen in overcoming this crisis.

Q9

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

Yes,

Additional information on the specific national strategy, policy or plan for economic recovery post COVID-19 pandemic. (Please provide weblinks as applicable).: Though the "Plan for Reconstruction and Economic Recovery" of March 2019 was developed before the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic, it is still valid and can be adjusted to take into account the negative effects of COVID-19 on Yemen population.

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Q10

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).

Agricultural sector, food production and supply chain support

,

Building productive capacity,

Preparedness, recovery and resilience,

Services sector support (e.g., tourism),

Youth economic empowerment,

Additional information on your strategy, policy or plan for economic recovery post COVID-19 pandemic.:

On macro-economy level, there are several priorities due to the negative effects of the coup and war that the militia brought upon Yemen during the past seven years. Most notably in areas such as activation the work of government entities and restoration of security and political stability, meeting humanitarian needs of effected population, securing basic social needs, restoring stability and recovery of macro economic aspects, infrastructures' rebuilding, and increasing private sector participation in reconstruction and economic recovery.

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Q11

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

unsure.

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Q12

Unsure

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

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Q13

Respondent skipped this question

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).

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Q14

Respondent skipped this question

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

Q15

Respondent skipped this question

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

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Q16

Respondent skipped this question

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

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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,
Mining,
Industry,
Services,

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.:

Yemen needs to diversify its economy, which is mainly based on natural resources, i.e. Oil and Gas. On the other hand, agriculture is the main employment sector, therefore, there is a need to support this field to guarantee food supplies for the increasing population and contribute more towards the country's exports. Services mostly are underdeveloped, and has great potential to grow.

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,
Fisheries,
Forestry,
Mining,
Industry,
Services

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,

Dependence on a narrow basket of goods and services

,

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

,

Economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic,

Existing energy and power generation infrastructure,

Existing transport infrastructure,

High concentration of economic activity in the informal sector

,

High trade costs,

Lack of data to support decision-making,

Limited agricultural processing capacity,

Limited economic and export diversification,

Low productive capacity in manufacturing,

Low productivity of agricultural sector,

Slow, expensive or insufficient digital connectivity,

Social pressures (poverty, population growth),

Lack of technology and innovation enabling environment

,

Lack of technology transfer (including know-how)

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
- ,
- Domestic political challenges (e.g., security and stability)
- ,
- Economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic,
- Existing energy and power generation infrastructure,
- Existing transport infrastructure,
- High trade costs,
- Lack of data to support decision-making,
- Limited agricultural processing capacity,
- Limited economic and export diversification,
- Low productive capacity in manufacturing,
- Low productivity of agricultural sector,
- Slow, expensive or insufficient digital connectivity,
- Social pressures (poverty, population growth),
- Lack of technology and innovation enabling environment
- ,
- Lack of technology transfer (including sharing of know-how)

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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**Yes**

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

Q28**Industry,
Services**

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

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-healthcare,
E-learning,
Transport information systems**

Q30**Yes**

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?

Q31**Yes**

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

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,**
- Lack of access to trade finance,**
- 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,**
- Rules relating to e-commerce need updating,**
- Slow, expensive or unreliable internet services,**
- Trade facilitation and logistics issues**

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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,**
- Fisheries,**
- Forestry,**
- 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).

- Trade policy and administrative management,
- Trade facilitation,
- Regional trade agreements (RTAs),
- Multilateral trade negotiations,
- Trade education/training,
- (b) Trade development (Including investment promotion, analysis and institutional support for trade in services, business support services and institutions, public-private sector networking, e-commerce, trade finance, trade promotion, market analysis and development)
- ,
- (d) Building productive capacity,
- (a) Trade policy and regulations (Including training of trade officials, analysis of proposals and positions and their impact, support for national stakeholders to articulate commercial interest and identify trade-offs, dispute issues, institutional and technical support to facilitate implementation of trade agreements and to adapt to and comply with rules and standards)
- ,
- (c) Trade-related infrastructure (Including physical infrastructure)
- ,
- Transport and storage infrastructure,
- Communications infrastructure,
- Energy supply and generation infrastructure,
- Business and other services,
- Banking and financial services,
- Building productive capacity,
- Agriculture,
- Forestry,
- Fishing,
- Industry,
- Mineral resources and mining,
- Travel and tourism,
- (e) Trade related adjustment (Including supporting developing countries to put in place accompanying measures that assist them to benefit from liberalized trade)

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).

- Germany,
- Turkey,
- Climate Investment Funds (CIF),
- EU Institutions,
- Food and Agricultural Organization of the UN (FAO),
- Global Environment Facility (GEF),
- International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
- ,
- International Labour Office (ILO),
- International Monetary Fund (IMF),
- Islamic Development Bank (IsDB),
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP),
- UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO),
- World Bank,
- World Trade Organization (WTO),
- Other (please specify),

Additional information on the donor(s) that are the most importance source of Aid-for-Trade financing for sustainable trade or development in your country.:

Other: China

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).

- Kuwait,
- Turkey

Q37

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

Yes

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?

unsure.

Q39 **Yes**

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?

Q40 **Yes**

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

Q41

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

unsure.

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

Q42 **Unsure**

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

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Q43 **National development strategy, policy or plan**

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

Q44 **Yes**

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)?

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Q45 **Unsure**

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

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,
Difficulties in meeting regulatory and procedural requirements
 ,
High trade barriers,
Lack of access to digital services,
Smaller sized business

Q47

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

Yes

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Q48

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

Unsure

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Q49

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.

Respondent skipped this question

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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).

Respondent skipped this question

Q51

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

Respondent skipped this question

Q52

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

Respondent skipped this question

Q53

Respondent skipped this question

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

Q54

Respondent skipped this question

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

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Q55

Respondent skipped this question

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

Q56

Respondent skipped this question

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

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Q57

**Industry,
Services**

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).

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 education/training,

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

,

(d) Building productive capacity,

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

,

(c) Trade-related infrastructure (Including physical infrastructure)

,

Communications infrastructure,

Energy supply and generation infrastructure,

Business and other services,

Banking and financial services,

Building productive capacity,

Industry,

Travel and tourism,

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

Q59

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

Aid for Trade can advance women's economic empowerment through designing and implementing specific projects towards enabling them to increase their participation in the economy in general as well as in specific sectors, as suggested above.

Q60

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

Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation
