



Aid for Trade Work Programme 2018-2019

“Promoting Trade, Inclusiveness and Connectivity for Sustainable Development”

Global Review 2017 – in numbers



- 111 questionnaires
- 145 case stories
- A flagship report with 8 author organizations
- 4 regional reports
- 55 sessions, 1,500 participants
- 2.7 million social media views
- All information publicly available on [WTO website](#)



Digital connectivity



AIDFORTRADE AT A GLANCE 2017



PROMOTING
TRADE,
INCLUSIVENESS
AND CONNECTIVITY
FOR SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT

- Digital connectivity intertwines physical connectivity
- Digital divide is a market access one too
- Lack of digital connectivity reinforces economic isolation
- Digital divide characteristics: rural, MSMEs, gender
- Accessible and affordable connections needed
- Positive supply and demand measures available
- Key role of services' trade policies



Aid for Trade & Financing for Development



- National connectivity plans – WSIS
- European External Investment Plan
- Working with the private sector
- Investment facilitation ideas & proposals
- Investment remains a thorny issue at WTO



Trade facilitation



22 February 2017
Legal entry into force
of the TFA

- Border delays also obstruct ecommerce – particularly for MSMEs
- Digitalization of customs processes supports efficient clearance
- Evidence of mainstreaming of trade facilitation by developing countries and their development partners
- Positive impacts of support programmes

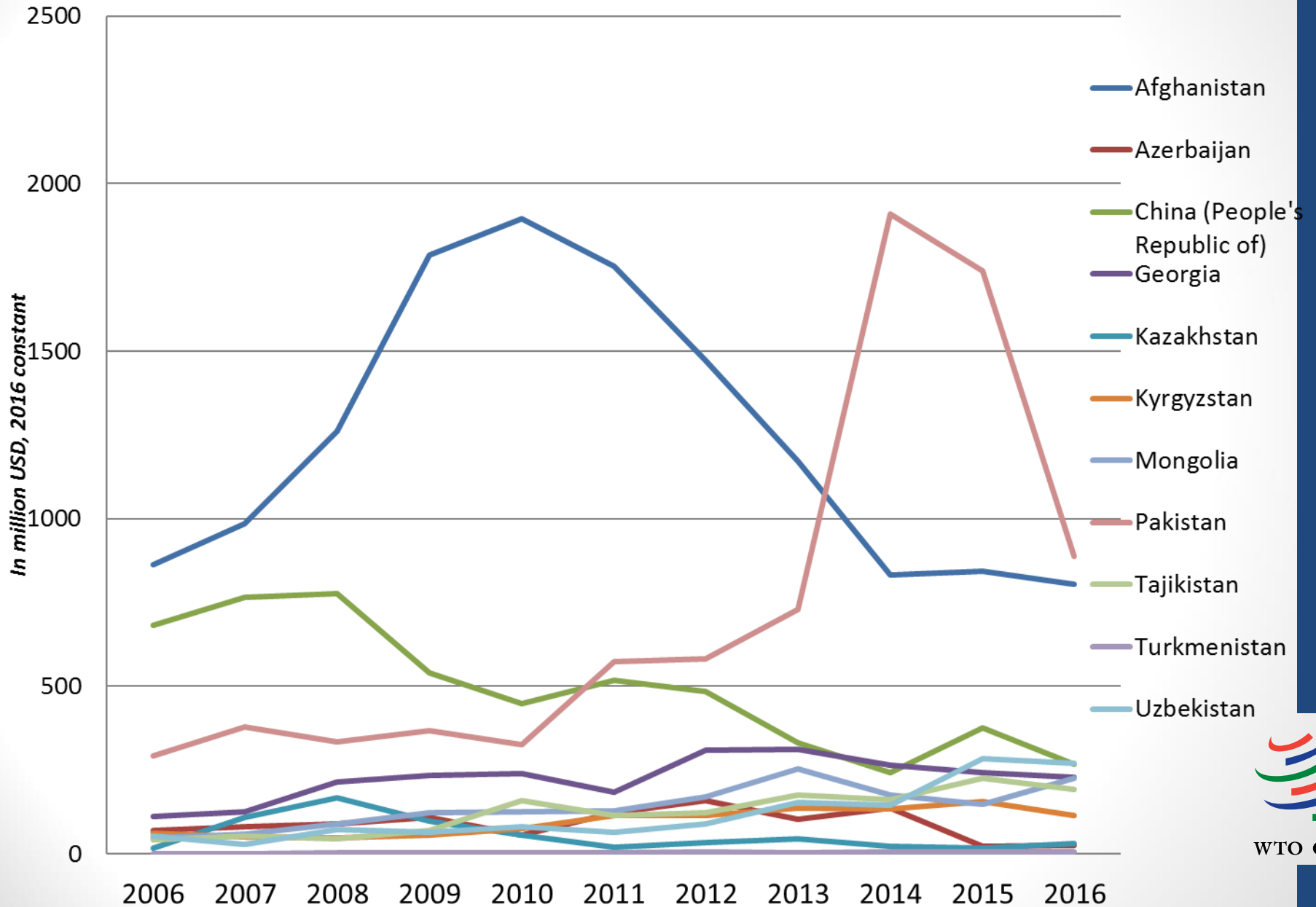


Empowerment



- Female entrepreneurs face an additional range of obstacles as compared to their male peers
- Access to a digital connection is a necessary, but not a sufficient condition for ecommerce
- Positive news on mainstreaming:
 - 34 donor M&E respondents indicated that gender empowerment features in their AfT programmes
 - All developing country M&E respondents believe that AfT can make a contribution to women's economic empowerment
- Strong link between poor connectivity (physical/digital) and poverty, the burden of which falls disproportionately on women and girls.

Aid for Trade Flows to CAREC Member States



Aid for Trade Flows to CAREC Member States

- Over the period 2006-2015
 - US\$ 36.6 bn ODA disbursed to CAREC (or 10.7% of US\$ 342.3 bn total)
 - US\$ 52.2 bn OOF disbursed to CAREC (or 22.1% of US\$ 235.7 bn total)

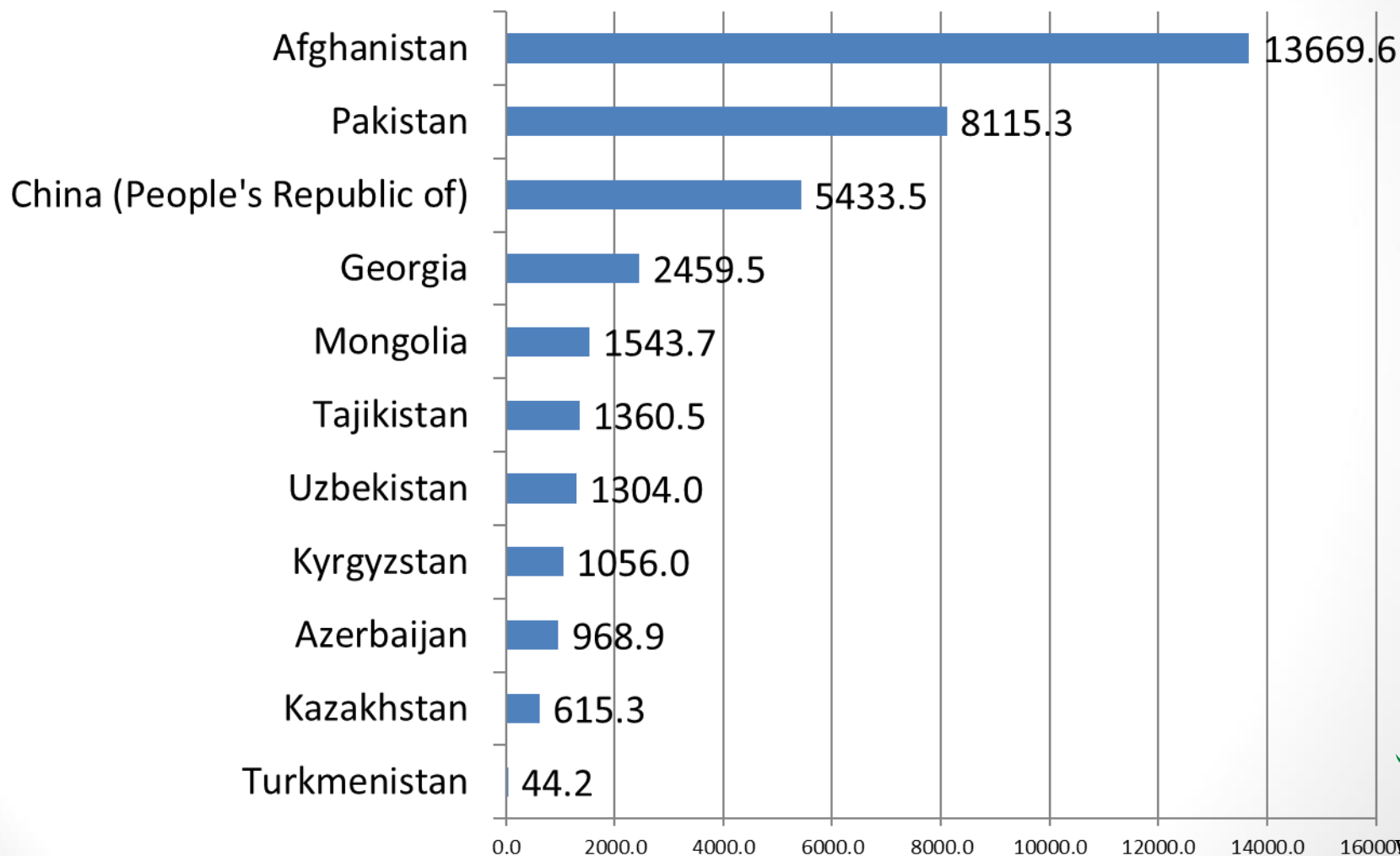
	2006-08 avg.	2009-11 avg.	2012-14 avg.	2015	2016
Afghanistan	1035.4	1812.6	1158.7	844.3	805.1
Azerbaijan	78.7	95.3	133.1	23.5	24.2
China (People's Republic of)	741.6	502.7	352.6	374.6	268.2
Georgia	149.8	218.3	295.0	243.4	226.9
Kazakhstan	98.3	57.5	34.1	15.6	30.2
Kyrgyzstan	53.7	81.4	127.6	155.0	112.9
Mongolia	65.0	125.4	199.8	147.8	225.2
Pakistan	335.3	421.3	1073.4	1738.7	886.5
Tajikistan	46.7	113.6	153.6	226.5	192.4
Turkmenistan	2.1	3.5	5.4	5.5	5.9
Uzbekistan	50.5	69.5	129.6	283.7	271.2



Aid for Trade Flows to CAREC Member States

CAREC Aft Reciepients (2006-2016)

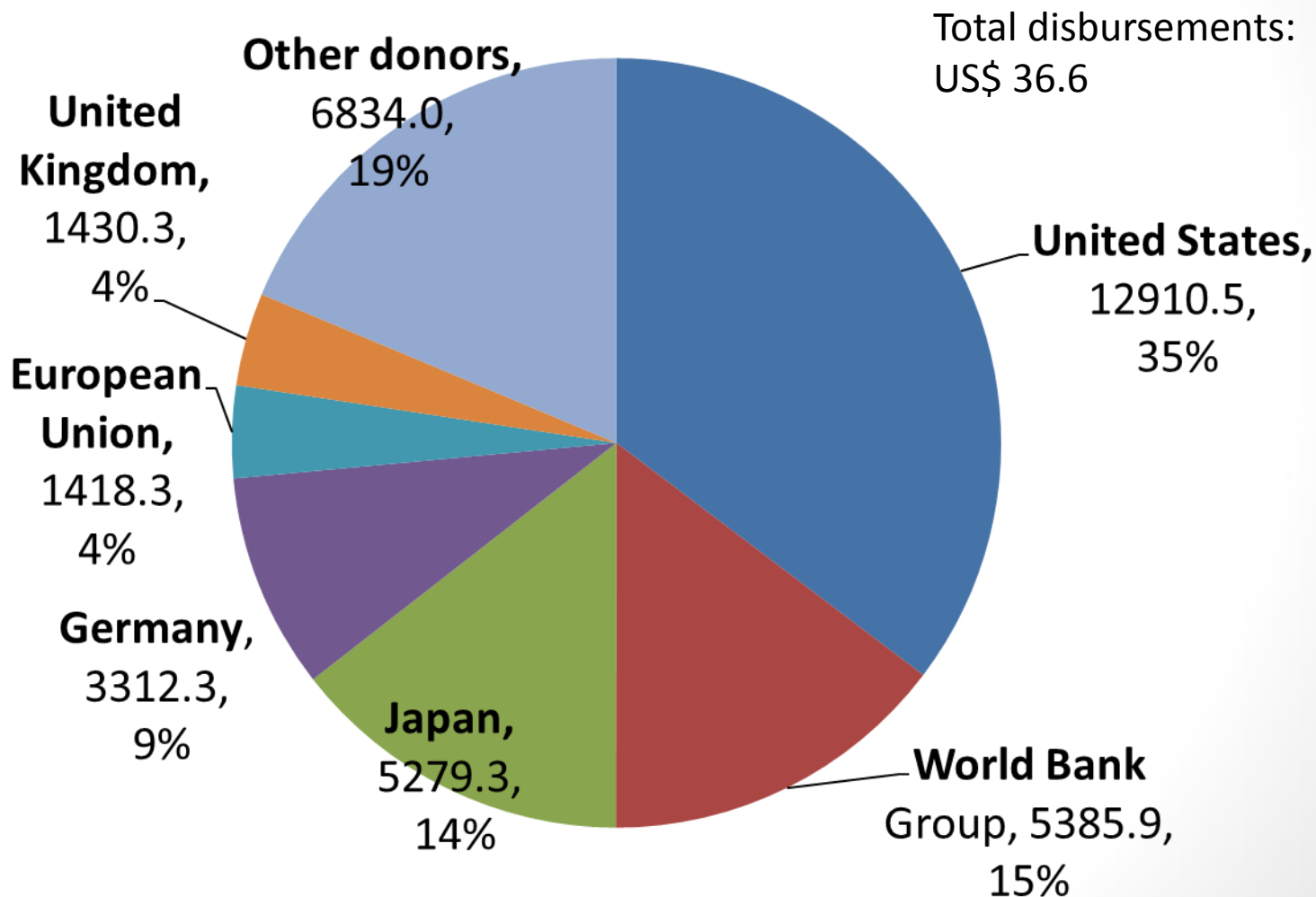
In million US\$, 2016 constant



Aid for Trade Flows to CAREC Member States

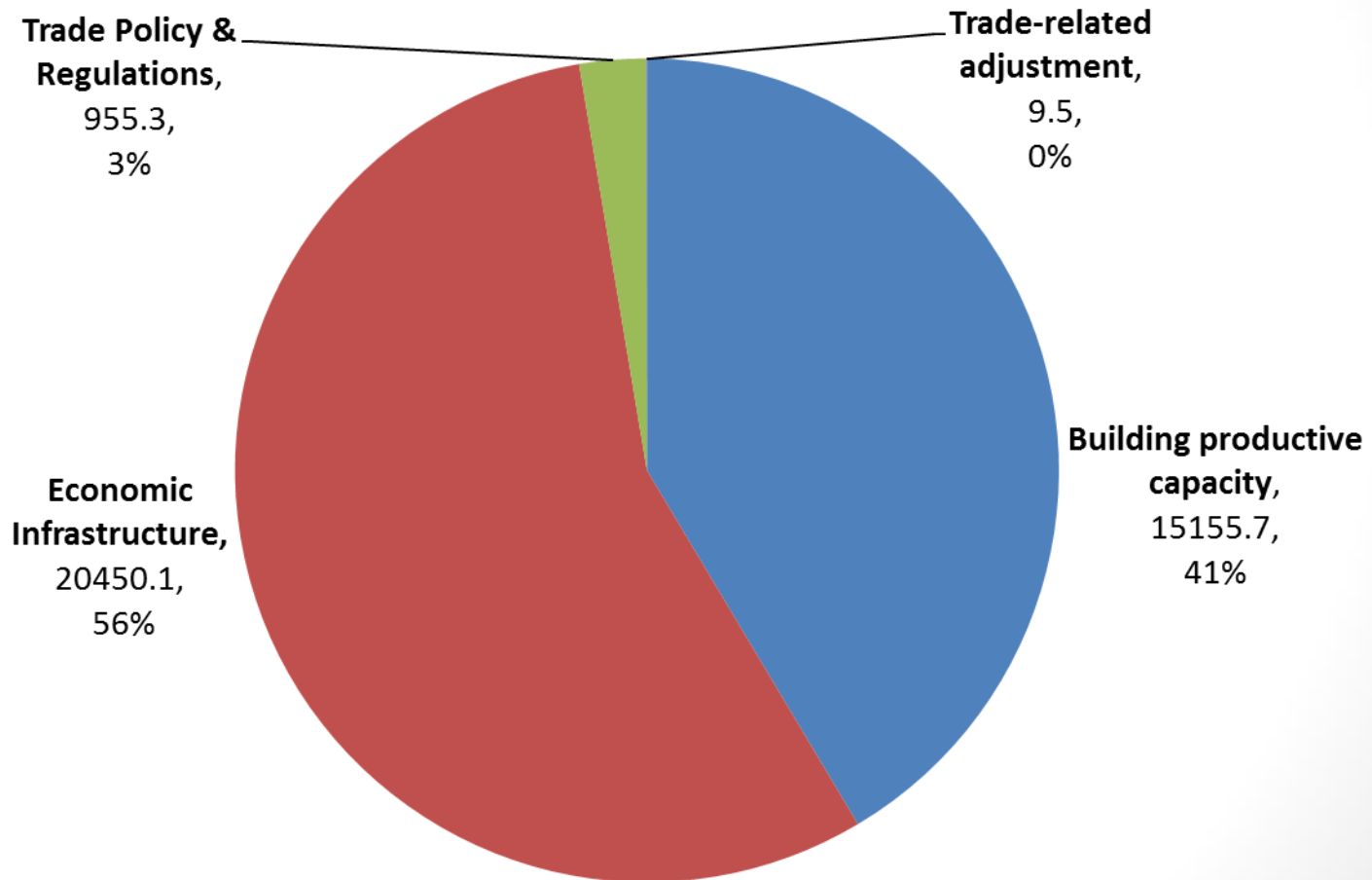
Aid for Trade Disbursements to CAREC by Donor (2006-2015)

In million US\$, 2016 constant



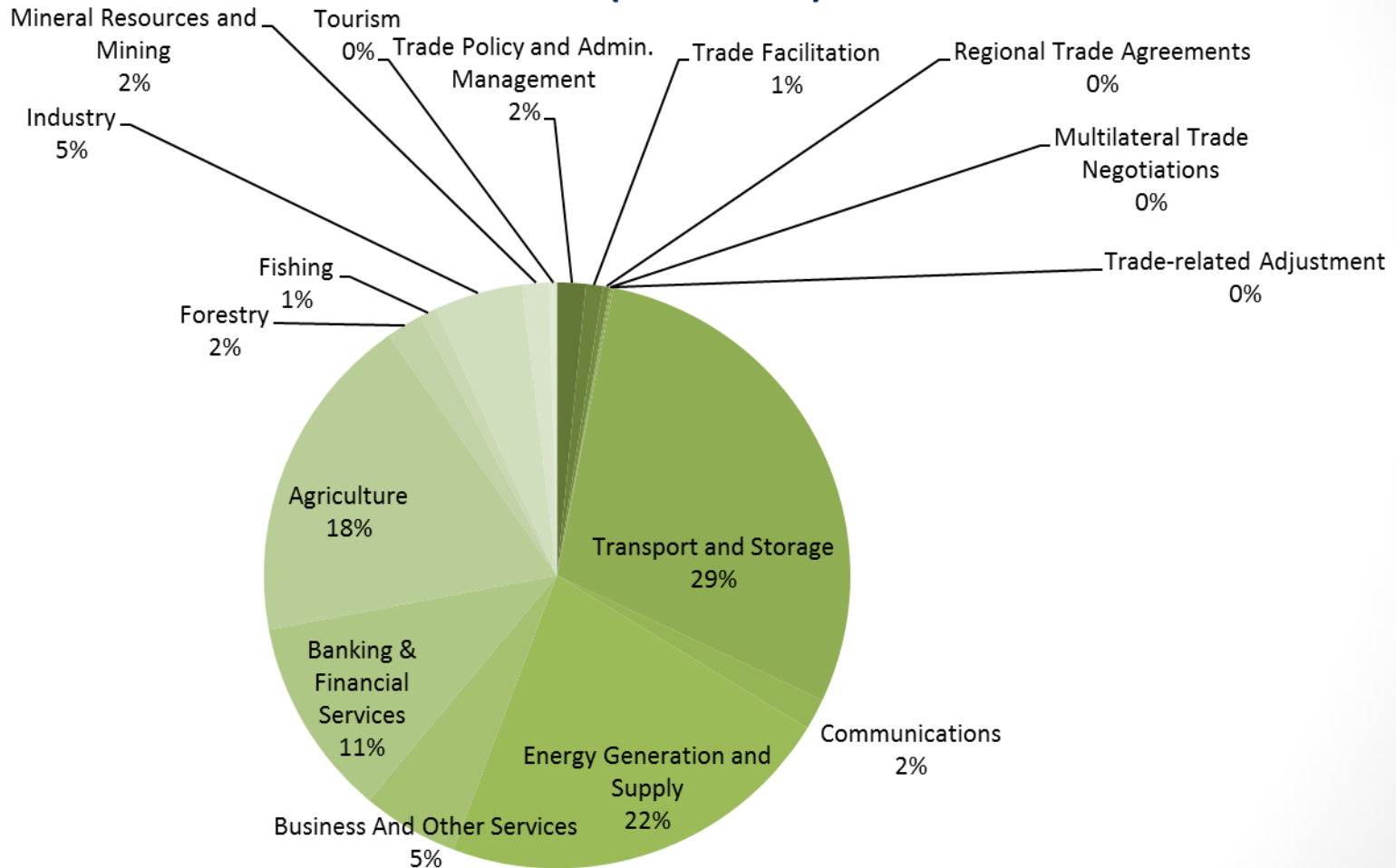
Aid for Trade Flows to the CAREC Member States

AfT Disbursements to CAREC Member States by Category (2006-2016)



Aid for Trade Flows to CAREC Member States

CAREC Members States- Top sub categories of Aft disbursements (2006-2015)



Where next?

Issues

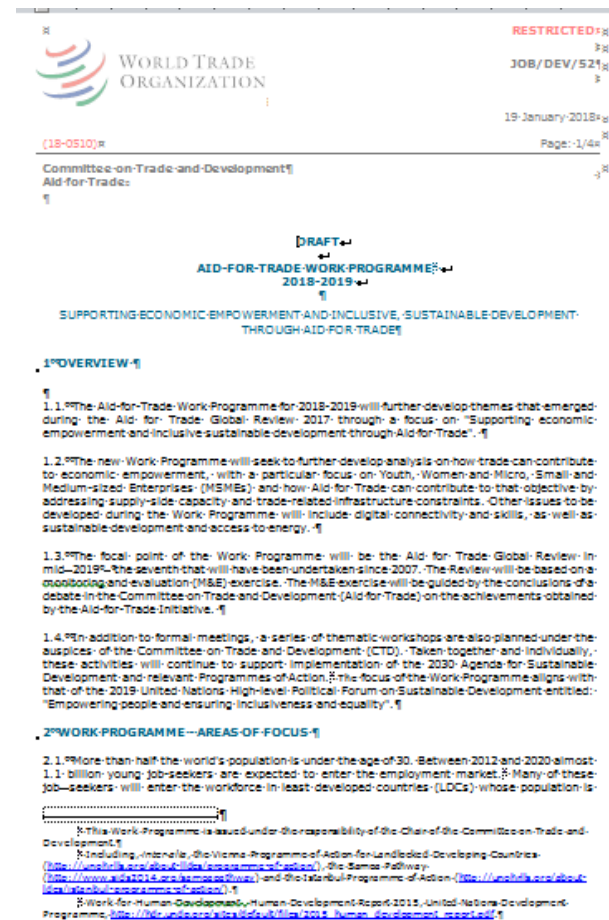
- Changing trade and aid landscape
- 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
- LDC participation in multilateral trade

Process

- Ministerial conference
- New work programme for 2018-19



MC11
BUENOS AIRES
2017



Supporting Economic Empowerment and Inclusive Sustainable Development through Aid for Trade

Elements of economic empowerment to be :

- Youth
- Women
- MSMEs

Focus aligns with 2019 UN High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development

Other areas of work programme focus:

- Digital connectivity and skills
- Sustainable development and access to energy



Supporting Economic Empowerment and Inclusive Sustainable Development through Aid for Trade



- More than half the world's population is under the age of 30.
- Almost 1.1 billion young job-seekers are expected to enter the employment market between 2012-20
- Young people aged 15 to 24 years disproportionately more affected by unemployment than their adult counterparts.
- Research suggests that young women are badly affected by youth unemployment.
- High-growth firms in developing countries tend to play a disproportionately large role in job creation. Such firms tend to be small in size (less than ten employees) and young in existence (i.e. less than ten years old).

Supporting Economic Empowerment and Inclusive Sustainable Development through Aid for Trade



- Unprecedented speed of technical change in the global economy
- Skills are an area Global Review identified as critical
- Digital skills are a foundational element for participation in e-commerce



Supporting Economic Empowerment and Inclusive Sustainable Development through Aid for Trade

- Pursuing structural transformation and export diversification in the context of the transition to green economy.
- SDG 7 that relates to ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.
- Access to electricity highlighted as a major constraint for digital connectivity.
- Energy generation is also one of the largest items in Aid-for-Trade (AfT) spending by development partners.

Supporting Economic Empowerment and Inclusive Sustainable Development through Aid for Trade

- Overview of AfT achievements
- Discussion of monitoring methodology and frequency of Global Reviews.
- Next Global Review planned mid-2019

