



Page 5: ABOUT YOU

Q1

GERMANY

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

Q2

About you

Name	Dorothee Schwill
Position	First Secretary
Ministry/Institution	German Permanent Mission Geneva
Email Address	wz-2-io@genf.diplo.de
Phone Number	0041795178057

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):

Regional economic integration, trade policy; Quality infrastructure; Trade facilitation; Productive capacities; Promotion of investment and competition; Economic infrastructure

Page 8: SECTION 1: AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES

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).

E-commerce	5
Regional integration	3
Trade facilitation	1
Trade policy analysis, negotiations and implementation	4
Other (please specify)	2

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

Explanation of “other” (final line): Quality infrastructure (metrology, accreditation, standardization, conformity assessment etc.) Free and fair trade as a driver for development – the German strategy for Aid for Trade

Page 9: SECTION 1: AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES

Q5 **No**

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

Page 10: SECTION 1: AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES

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).

Page 11: SECTION 1 : AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES

Q7 **Same**

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

Q8 **Respondent skipped this question**

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

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):

Emergency Covid-19 Support Programme - the BMZ Emergency Covid-19 Support Programme focuses on key areas such as health and pandemic control, food security, social protection and job security in GVCs, and economic support for enterprises in key industries.

Page 12: SECTION 1 : AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES

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,

Digital connectivity and transformation,

Job creation,

Preparedness, recovery and resilience,

Other (please specify),

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

Other: Stabilization of fragile regions affected by displacement, health and pandemic control such as maintaining health care systems and securing access to sexual and reproductive health services, emergency direct funding for national programs, strengthening international cooperation.

Page 13: SECTION 1: AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES

Q11

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

Free and fair trade as a driver for development – the German strategy for Aid for Trade

<https://www.bmz.de/resource/blob/23548/edf6e69f1e440f11e9526c94996d4ab5/strategiepapier405-07-2017-data.pdf>

Page 15: SECTION 2: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND TRADE

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):

Free and fair trade as a driver for development – the German strategy for Aid for Trade

Page 16: SECTION 2: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND TRADE

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,

Trade development strategy, policy or plan,

Environmentally sustainable growth strategy, policy or plan

,

Other (please specify),

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

The AfT strategy “Free and Fair Trade as a Driver for Development” covers the sustainable development goals, 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, 16, and 17 and addresses several of the above topics, including sustainable trade.

The green growth development strategy (PDF) exhibits three areas of intervention: (1) climate change mitigation and adaptation, (2) renewable energy and energy efficiency, and (3) sustainable urban development.

Promoting the One Health approach (more information here) serves the goal of prevention and fosters interdisciplinary cooperation between human medicine, veterinary medicine and environmental science.

Page 17: SECTION 2: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND TRADE

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),

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):

German Sustainable Development Strategy, Update 2021
[german-sustainable-development-strategy-en-data.pdf](https://www.bundesregierung.de/german-sustainable-development-strategy-en-data.pdf)
 (bundesregierung.de)

Page 18: SECTION 2: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND TRADE

Q16 **Yes**

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

Page 19: SECTION 2: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND TRADE

Q17 **Yes**

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

Page 20: SECTION 2: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND TRADE

Q18 **Yes**

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

Page 21: SECTION 2: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND TRADE

Q19 **Agriculture,**

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).

Industry,
Services

Q20 **Agriculture,**

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

Forestry,
Mining,
Industry

Q21 **Business climate,**

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).

Domestic political challenges (e.g., security and stability)
,
High trade costs,
Lack of human resource capability,
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? (You may tick more than 1 box)

Business climate,
Existing energy and power generation infrastructure,
High trade costs,
Lack of human resource capability,
Low productive capacity in manufacturing,
Low productivity of agricultural sector,
Lack of technology transfer (including sharing of know-how)

Page 22: SECTION 2: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND TRADE

Q23

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

Unsure,
Additional information on your circular economy strategy, policy, plan. (Please provide weblinks as applicable).: There are several initiatives to promote circular economy concepts, but not yet a circular economy strategy within the German AfT strategy.

Page 23: SECTION 2: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND TRADE

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

Page 24: SECTION 2: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND TRADE

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.: Digital transformation is considered a cross-cutting theme in our Aid for Trade strategy, see p. 21 (see Link) Internet connectivity is also listed as a key factor in the areas of "work and employment" and "equal opportunities" in the BMZ position paper "Digital technologies for development", see p. 3 (see Link).

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).:

German DC supports the expansion and use of new technologies and design of the legal framework for digital trade (including e-commerce and data transfer). This expands access to information and communications technologies (ICT), particularly in the least developed countries. see p. 21 (see Link). We promote fair and sustainable trade through online platforms, both for goods and for digital services. See p. 5 (see Link)

Q28

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

Agriculture,

Fisheries,

Forestry,

Industry,

Services,

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).:

Most if not all sectors of DC profit from digital connectivity. Reliable, secure, affordable, and resource-efficient Internet access is the foundation for sustainable digital transformation and the prerequisite for a digital and data economy. See p. 14 for examples (Link).

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).

E-commerce,

E-government,

E-healthcare,

E-learning,

Innovation and technology for gender equality,

Smart energy grids,

Smart work,

Other (please specify),

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

Smart Development Approaches of the BMZ include Digital platforms (business to business, business to customer, government to citizen), E-Learning as a digital platform, E-Government/ GovTech, Telemedicine Platforms; One of the goals of the digital strategy of the BMZ is to support e-commerce through fair digital work; Blockchain for transparency of global supply chains. (Link Smart Development Approaches)

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):

Make-IT Initiative The Make-IT Initiative supports the establishment of local and digital innovation ecosystems for inclusive and sustainable development in the partner countries of German Development Cooperation, thus enabling local actors to participate in the global economy. The regional programme Make-IT in Africa believes in the catalytic power of African innovation and digital technologies for green and inclusive development. In close collaboration with digital visionaries like start-ups, innovation enablers and political partners, the project empowers African innovation ecosystems. African digital visionaries develop innovative digital solutions that can have significant impact on the lives of people and their environment – for example, to make cities, health systems and agricultural supply chains more sustainable and accessible. On the road to breakthrough, they face challenges like access to skills and markets as well as a lack of networks and enabling conditions. Make-IT in Africa believes only a collaborative and systemic approach can overcome these obstacles. Together with partners from the public and private sector, civil society as well as universities a strong foundation for digital innovation is co-created by empowering innovation ecosystems. The common goal is to make these innovation ecosystems future-ready—to build a resilient environment for digital visionaries and their partners. So, they can create impactful change in Africa—socially, environmentally, and economically. Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH implements the project on behalf of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) with a pan-African focus. After a successful first phase the project started into its second phase in October 2020 and is expected to run until end April 2024. The total volume of the project is 23.8 million euros. GovStack Together with Estonia, the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the Digital Impact Alliance (DIAL), the EU Commission, Smart Africa, as well as the World Bank, GSMA and SAP, the BMZ is cooperating to digitize public administration in partner countries. By specifying and developing open and interoperable ICT building blocks, such as components for digital identities (identification and authentication) or electronic payment services (payment), GovStack promotes digital public goods and infrastructure. In doing so, it expands secure access to digital services and thus supports more inclusive and citizen-centric societies.

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,

Additional information on the impact of the pandemic on the uptake of the digital economy.:
The pandemic demonstrated the central importance of digital transformation for economic development. Digitalization offers a key to future-oriented economic activity, to counter (youth) unemployment and to improve the quality of work. Our observation is that many ad-hoc solutions have been adopted. Many solutions did a decent job so far but need to be integrated into respective IT environments in the longer term. Interoperability is a major issue and more effort will be needed.

Q32

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

Digital gender divide,

Digital payments issues,

Inadequate network infrastructure including broadband capacity

,

Insufficient or uneven internet coverage,

Lack of access to trade finance,

Digital connectivity strategy needs to be developed/updated

,

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,

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

There is of course a huge diversity among countries, but from a global perspective for all areas there are unmet development needs in some countries.

Page 25: SECTION 2: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND TRADE

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,

Industry

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 facilitation,

Regional trade agreements (RTAs),

(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)

,

Building productive capacity

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).

Afghanistan,
Albania,
Algeria,
Angola,
Argentina,
Armenia,
Bangladesh,
Benin,
Bolivia, Plurinational State,
Bosnia and Herzegovina,
Brazil,
Burkina Faso,
Burundi,
Cambodia,
Cameroon,
Chad,
China,
Colombia,
Costa Rica,
Côte d'Ivoire,
Democratic Republic of the Congo,
Djibouti,
Dominican Republic,
Ecuador,
Egypt,
El Salvador,
Eswatini,
Ethiopia,
Fiji,
Georgia,
Ghana,
Grenada,
Guatemala,
Guinea,
Guinea-Bissau,
Haiti,
Honduras,
India,
Indonesia,

2022 Aid for Trade Donor Questionnaire

Iran,
Jordan,
Kazakhstan,
Kenya,
Kyrgyz Republic,
Lebanon,
Lesotho,
Liberia,
Madagascar,
Malawi,
Malaysia,
Mali,
Mauritania,
Mexico,
Moldova,
Mongolia,
Montenegro,
Mozambique,
Namibia,
Nepal,
Nicaragua,
Niger,
Nigeria,
Pakistan,
Panama,
Papua New Guinea,
Paraguay,
Peru,
Philippines,
Rwanda,
Senegal,
Sierra Leone,
Somalia,
South Africa,
South Sudan,
Sri Lanka,
Tajikistan,
Tanzania,
Thailand,

Timor-Leste,
Togo,
Tunisia,
Turkey,
Uganda,
Ukraine,
Uzbekistan,
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of,
Viet Nam,
Yemen,
Zambia,
Zimbabwe

Q36

Respondent skipped this question

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).

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?

The project "Sustainable Agriculture Supply Chains Indonesia" (SASCI) works on strengthening deforestation-free agricultural supply chains for renewable raw materials. It addresses capacity shortcomings prevalent among small farmers in the palm oil and rubber sectors and aims to enhance their access to global markets.

Thereby, the SASCI project aims to contribute to forest protection and sustainable forest management to reduce harmful climate emissions and improve the livelihood of impoverished, rural communities. The project takes a holistic ecosystem approach. It integrates governmental institutions, civil society, the private sector, and national initiatives to strengthen their capacity to implement conflict resolution mechanisms.

The project is financed by the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and carried out by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ). Volume: 4,350,000 €; Implementation period: 02/2019 – 12/2022.

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):
The BMZ "Development Policy Action Plan on Gender Equality 2016 – 2020" (update forthcoming) formulates the objective to promote efforts to make global supply chains responsive to gender equality as well as socially and ecologically sustainable (see p. 13) Link: Development Policy Action Plan on Gender Equality 2016 – 2020 (bmz.de)

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):
"Supporting sustainability aspects in the implementation of EU Economic Partnership Agreements (NEW)": The measures of this project support women traders to take up opportunities to trade under the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) between the EU and SADC, while also focusing on key developments in the European Union, most notably the implications of the EU Green Deal (EGD).

Q40

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: DEVELOPMENT OR AID POLICIES FOR WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

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 strateg(ies) policy(ies) or plan(s):
Gender equality is a guiding principle of German AfT measures (see p. 21 of the German AfT strategy).

Page 30: SECTION 3: DEVELOPMENT OR AID POLICIES FOR WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

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).

**Aid-for-Trade or development strategy, policy or plan,
Gender equality strategy, policy or plan,**

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

- Gender is a quality feature of BMZ 2030 reform strategy (see p. 10) Link: BMZ 2030 reform strategy – New thinking – new direction - Implementation strategy / Action Plan forthcoming - Cross-sectoral strategy 'Gender Equality in German Development Policy' (see p. 10), Link: Gender Equality in German Development Policy

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)?

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):

- Cross-sectoral strategy 'Gender Equality in German Development Policy' (see p. 10), Link: Gender Equality in German Development Policy - BMZ "Development Policy Action Plan on Gender Equality 2016 – 2020" (update forthcoming)

Page 31: SECTION 3: DEVELOPMENT OR AID POLICIES FOR WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

Q44

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

Unsure,

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

One of the strategic objectives of the Development Policy Action Plan on Gender Equality 2016 – 2020 was to improve the availability and use of gender-disaggregated data that are up-to-date, reliable and of high quality (see p. 18). Link: Development Policy Action Plan on Gender Equality

Q45

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

Difficulties accessing financial services,
Discriminatory practices,
Harassment, security and safety issues,
High trade barriers,
Informal employment,
Occupational segregation,
Poor access to information,
Seasonal employment,
Smaller sized business,
Time and mobility constraints,
Unpaid care and domestic work

Q46

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

Yes

Page 32: SECTION 3: DEVELOPMENT OR AID POLICIES FOR WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

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.:

- Fund for the Promotion of Innovation in Agriculture (i4Ag)
- Gender-sensitive and sustainable innovations for the agriculture and food sector are self-sustaining and used by the fund's target group, such as smallholder farmers and food processors – measure on women in informal cross-border food trade.
- Support to the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) – Cooperation with ITC SheTrades to implement the project “Empowering Women in the AfCFTA” which aims is to empower women-owned businesses to benefit from trade opportunities created by the AfCFTA.
- Trade facilitation at the Mwami-Mchinji border crossing between Malawi and Zambia
- Sensitization for women and border agents on gender specific issues.
- Employment and Skills for Development in Africa (E4D) – Aims at bringing people into jobs and improving employment situations in seven African countries (6 projects with specific focus on women are implemented under the E4D umbrella)

Page 33: SECTION 3: DEVELOPMENT OR AID POLICIES FOR WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

Q48

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

Number of total projects implemented in the period 2015-2020

There is no CRS code for this topic and thus no quantitative data at hand.

Page 34: SECTION 3: DEVELOPMENT OR AID POLICIES FOR WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

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,

Capacity-strengthening initiatives,

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):

- Supporting gender-sensitive implementation of trade rules: the Global Alliance for Trade Facilitation (multi-donor) developed a tool that proposes concrete actions to tackle gendered barriers to trade while implementing articles of the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement Link: [WTO's Trade Facilitation Agreement \(TFA\) through a gender lens tool](#) - Supporting women's participation in e-commerce: Commissioned study on "Mainstreaming Gender in Key E-Commerce Policy Areas" Link: [eAfcFTA-Study-Mainstreaming_Gender_in_E-Commerce.pdf](#) (cuts-geneva.org)

Q50 **Unsure**

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

Q51 **Yes**

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

Q52 **Yes**

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

Q53 **Yes**

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

Page 35: SECTION 3: DEVELOPMENT OR AID POLICIES FOR WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

Q54 **Yes,**
 Do women face particular difficulties in accessing digital technologies?
 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).:
 Barriers are interrelated, including limiting socio-cultural gender biases, lack of e-literacy and digital skills (including digital financial literacy), underrepresentation of women in the IT-sector as well as limited access and affordability of internet. Link: Facts & Figures | G20 #eSkills4Girls initiative - Challenging the gender digital divide

Q55 **High usage costs,**
 Please identify the top 5 barriers that prevent women from accessing digital technology:(You may tick a maximum of 5 boxes).
Inadequate electricity infrastructure,
Inadequate network infrastructure,
Lack of awareness of opportunities offered by digital technologies
 ,
Poor IT literacy and/or skills

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).

Agriculture,
Services,
Other (please specify)

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).

Regional trade agreements (RTAs),
(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)

Q58

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

Respondent skipped this question

Page 37: END OF SURVEY

Q59

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

Respondent skipped this question