



## DONOR QUESTIONNAIRE ON AID FOR TRADE

This questionnaire is intended to solicit information about the progress made since the 2008 self assessment. It focuses in particular on the outcomes of aid-for-trade strategies and programmes to further knowledge sharing among stakeholders.

For further details or additional forms please visit <a href="www.oecd.org/dac/aft/questionnaire">www.oecd.org/dac/aft/questionnaire</a> or contact the secretariats of the OECD (<a href="mailto:aft.monitoring@oecd.org">aft.monitoring@oecd.org</a>) or the WTO (<a href="mailto:aft.monitoring@wto.org">aft.monitoring@wto.org</a>).

**COUNTRY**: Japan

A. YOUR AID-FOR-TRADE STRATEGY										
1. HAS YOUR AID-FOR-TRADE STRATEGY CHANGED SINCE 2008?										
YES	YES NO NO NOT SURE NOT APPLICABLE									
1.1 If YES, please rate	e the importance	e of each of	the following c	hanges?						
Greater focus on:		MOST IMPORTANT	IMPORTANT	LESS IMPORTANT	NOT IMPORTANT	NOT SURE				
Economic growth										
Poverty reduction										
Climate change and g	green growth									
Gender equality										
Regional integration										
Monitoring and evaluation										
Different geographic focu	IS									
Please specify:										
Different thematic focus										
Please specify:										
Phasing out of aid for tra										
Other										
Please specify:										
1.2 If YES, please rate the importance of the following driving forces behind these changes:										
		MOST IMPORTANT	IMPORTANT	LESS IMPORTANT	NOT IMPORTANT	NOT SURE				
The economic crisis										

Changed priorities in the strategies of partner cour	·							
Changed priorities in the strategies of regional bod	·							
Change of national govern	change of national government							
Changes in bilateral trade investment relations	and							
Changed priorities in your cooperation	development							
New research, approache instruments	s, or aid							
More focus on triangular co-operation								
Other								
related projects including technical assistance of 40 thousand persons in total for 3 years from 2009 to 2011. The 2009 initiative also consists of improving Aid for Trade implementation and meeting the commitments made at the G20 London Summit in April 2009 in the area of trade finance. The higher target can be seen as Japan's stronger commitments and positive stand to Aid for Trade.								
Japan's stronger commitr	nents and positiv	e stand to Aid	for Trade.					
	nents and positive	e stand to Aid	for Trade.	NING ANY CH		6		
2. LOOKING AHEAE AID-FOR-TRADE  YES	O TO 2013, IS YOUNGER NO	e stand to Aid	for Trade.  IMENT PLANN  NOT SURE	NING ANY CH	ANGES TO ITS			
2. LOOKING AHEAD AID-FOR-TRADE	O TO 2013, IS YOUNGER NO	OUR GOVERN	for Trade.  IMENT PLANN  NOT SURE	NING ANY CH	ANGES TO ITS  NOT APPLICA	BLE 🗌		
2. LOOKING AHEAE AID-FOR-TRADE  YES	O TO 2013, IS YOUNGER NO  NO	e stand to Aid	for Trade.  IMENT PLANN  NOT SURE	NING ANY CH	ANGES TO ITS			
2. LOOKING AHEAD AID-FOR-TRADE  YES   2.1 If YES, please rate	O TO 2013, IS YOUNGER NO  NO	DUR GOVERN  e of the change  MOST	IMENT PLANN  NOT SURE	NING ANY CH	ANGES TO ITS  NOT APPLICA  nning:  NOT	BLE NOT		
2. LOOKING AHEAD AID-FOR-TRADE  YES   2.1 If YES, please rate  Greater focus on:	O TO 2013, IS YOUNGER NO  NO	DUR GOVERN  e of the change  MOST	IMENT PLANN  NOT SURE	NING ANY CH	ANGES TO ITS  NOT APPLICA  nning:  NOT	BLE NOT		
2. LOOKING AHEAD AID-FOR-TRADE  YES  2.1 If YES, please rate  Greater focus on:  Economic growth	O TO 2013, IS YOUNG TO TO 2013, IS YOUNG TO TO 2013, IS YOUNG TO	DUR GOVERN  e of the change  MOST	IMENT PLANN  NOT SURE	NING ANY CH	ANGES TO ITS  NOT APPLICA  nning:  NOT	BLE NOT		
2. LOOKING AHEAD AID-FOR-TRADE  YES  2.1 If YES, please rate  Greater focus on:  Economic growth  Poverty reduction	O TO 2013, IS YOUNG TO TO 2013, IS YOUNG TO TO 2013, IS YOUNG TO	DUR GOVERN  e of the change  MOST	IMENT PLANN  NOT SURE	NING ANY CH	ANGES TO ITS  NOT APPLICA  nning:  NOT	BLE NOT		
2. LOOKING AHEAD AID-FOR-TRADE  YES   2.1 If YES, please rate  Greater focus on:  Economic growth  Poverty reduction  Climate change and green	O TO 2013, IS YOUNG TO TO 2013, IS YOUNG TO TO 2013, IS YOUNG TO	OUR GOVERN e of the change	IMENT PLANN  NOT SURE	NING ANY CH	ANGES TO ITS  NOT APPLICA  nning:  NOT	BLE NOT		
2. LOOKING AHEAD AID-FOR-TRADE  YES  2.1 If YES, please rate  Greater focus on:  Economic growth  Poverty reduction  Climate change and green  Gender equality	TO 2013, IS YOUNG STRATEGY?  NO   The the importance of the import	OUR GOVERN e of the change	IMENT PLANN  NOT SURE	NING ANY CH	ANGES TO ITS  NOT APPLICA  nning:  NOT	BLE NOT		
2. LOOKING AHEAD AID-FOR-TRADE  YES  2.1 If YES, please rate  Greater focus on:  Economic growth  Poverty reduction  Climate change and green  Gender equality  Regional integration  Monitoring and evaluatin  Different geographic focus	TO 2013, IS YOUNGE the importance	OUR GOVERN e of the change	IMENT PLANN  NOT SURE	NING ANY CH	ANGES TO ITS  NOT APPLICA  nning:  NOT	BLE NOT		
2. LOOKING AHEAD AID-FOR-TRADE  YES  2.1 If YES, please rate  Greater focus on:  Economic growth  Poverty reduction  Climate change and greer  Gender equality  Regional integration  Monitoring and evaluatin  Different geographic focus  Please specify:	TO 2013, IS YOUNGE the importance	OUR GOVERN e of the change	IMENT PLANN  NOT SURE	NING ANY CH	ANGES TO ITS  NOT APPLICA  nning:  NOT	BLE NOT		
2. LOOKING AHEAD AID-FOR-TRADE  YES  2.1 If YES, please rate  Greater focus on:  Economic growth  Poverty reduction  Climate change and greer  Gender equality  Regional integration  Monitoring and evaluatin  Different geographic focus  Please specify:  Different thematic focus	TO 2013, IS YOUNGE the importance	OUR GOVERN e of the change	IMENT PLANN  NOT SURE	NING ANY CH	ANGES TO ITS  NOT APPLICA  nning:  NOT	BLE NOT		
2. LOOKING AHEAD AID-FOR-TRADE  YES  2.1 If YES, please rate  Greater focus on:  Economic growth  Poverty reduction  Climate change and green  Gender equality  Regional integration  Monitoring and evaluatin  Different geographic focus  Please specify:  Different thematic focus  Please specify:	TO 2013, IS YOUNGE the importance of the importa	OUR GOVERN e of the change	IMENT PLANN  NOT SURE	NING ANY CH	ANGES TO ITS  NOT APPLICA  nning:  NOT	BLE NOT		
2. LOOKING AHEAD AID-FOR-TRADE  YES  2.1 If YES, please rate  Greater focus on:  Economic growth  Poverty reduction  Climate change and green  Gender equality  Regional integration  Monitoring and evaluatin  Different geographic focus  Please specify:  Different thematic focus  Please specify:  Phasing out of aid for trace	TO 2013, IS YOUNGE the importance of the importa	OUR GOVERN e of the change	IMENT PLANN  NOT SURE	NING ANY CH	ANGES TO ITS  NOT APPLICA  nning:  NOT	BLE NOT		
2. LOOKING AHEAD AID-FOR-TRADE  YES  2.1 If YES, please rate  Greater focus on:  Economic growth  Poverty reduction  Climate change and green  Gender equality  Regional integration  Monitoring and evaluatin  Different geographic focus  Please specify:  Different thematic focus  Please specify:	TO 2013, IS YOUNGE the importance of the importa	OUR GOVERN e of the change	IMENT PLANN  NOT SURE	NING ANY CH	ANGES TO ITS  NOT APPLICA  nning:  NOT	BLE NOT		

В.	YOUR AID-FOR-TRAD	E FINANCIN	G					
DEM	AND							
DEMAND								
3. HAS THE DEMAND FOR AID FOR TRADE FROM YOUR PARTNER COUNTRIES CHANGED SINCE 2008?								
SIGNI	SIGNIFICANTLY INCREASED   INCREASED   LITTLE/NO CHANGE   DECLINED   NOT SURE							
3.1	If the demand increase aid for trade:	ed, please de	escribe from	which count	tries and for	which type	of	
4.	HAS THE DEMAND FO		TRADE FOR	REGIONAL	INTEGRATIO	ON PROGRA	AMMES	
SIGNI	FICANTLY INCREASED	INCREASED	LITTL	E/NO CHANGE	DEC	LINED 🗌	NOT SURE	
4.1 If the demand increased, please describe from which regions and for which type of aid for trade: Japan has emphasized the approaches to promote regional dimension and there has been a remarkable increase in demand for Japan's Aid for Trade from African countires and Mekong region countries, for example, regional infrastructure development, promotion of trade and investment, development of customs clearance.								
RESC	URCES							
_			0110050101	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				
5.	HAVE YOUR AID-FOR	-TRADE RES			NCE 2008?			
	YES 🗌		NO 🛭	<u> </u>		NOT SURE	: <u></u>	
6.	DOES YOUR AGENCY	HAVE INDIC	CATIVE FOR	WARD SPEN	IDING PLAN	IS?		
	YES 🔀		NO [			NOT SURE		
6.1.	5.1. If YES, do these forward spending plans include estimates for aid for trade?							
	YES ☐ NO ☑ NOT SURE ☐							
<b>6.2</b>	If YES, please specify t	these estima	ites:					
C.	IMPLEMENTING YOU	R AID-FOR-	TRADE STRA	ATEGY				
7.	IN HOW MANY OF YOO OF DISCUSSION?	OUR POLICY	DIALOGUES	S IS TRADE N	NOW A REG	ULAR TOPIC		
		> 75%	75% - 50%	50% - 25%	< 25%	NOT SURE	NOT APPLICABLE	
With	partner countries			$\boxtimes$				
With	regional communities							

8. IS THIS AN IMPROVEMENT COMPARED TO 2008?									
	SIGNIFICANT	MOD	ERATE	LITTLE	/NONE NOT SURE		E	NOT APPLICABLE	
With partner countries			$\boxtimes$						
With regional communities			$\boxtimes$						
9. IS THE PRIVATE SECT	OR INVOLVED	IN YOU	JR DIAL	OGUE?					
	ALWAYS		SOMETIMES		RARE	RARELY/NEVER		NOT SURE	
With partner countries			$\boxtimes$						
With regional communities			$\boxtimes$						
9.1 Please describe and provide examples of your experience in dialogues that involve the private sector: We hold some dialogues that involve private sector. For example, we have worked "Vietnam-Japan Joint Initiative" to improve business environment with a view to strengthen Vietnam's competitiveness. Under this initiative, relevant ministries of Government of Vietnam, Embassy of Japan, JICA, JETRO, and Japanese business associations in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City have discuseed on various reforms for improving busines environment. The action plans were agreed between Vietnamese and Japanese side.									
10. IS CIVIL SOCIETY INV	OLVED IN YOU	R DIAL	OGUE?						
	ALWAYS		SOMETI	MES	RARE	RELY/NEVER		NOT SURE	
With partner countries									
With regional communities									
civil society: As an ex up meetings were held in 20 and private sector from over	civil society: As an example of the dialogues that involve civil society, TICAD ministerial follow- up meetings were held in 2009 and 2010. At these meetings, government delegates, NGO members and private sector from over 60 countries including Japan attended and discussed the status and challenges of the implementation of the commitment to assistance to Africa region including Aid for								
11. ARE YOU HARMONISING YOUR STRATEGY WITH OTHER DONORS BETTER NOW THAN YOU WERE BEFORE 2008?									
SIGNIFICANTLY MODE	RATELY RARELY/NEVER			NOT SURE N		NOT A	PPLICABLE		
11.1 If you are harmonising better, how often do you use the following approaches?									
	ALWAYS		SOMETI	MES	RARE	LY/NEVER		NOT SURE	
Joint needs assessment			$\boxtimes$						
Co-financing			$\boxtimes$						
Sector-wide approaches			$\boxtimes$						
Joint implementation			$\boxtimes$						
Common monitoring			$\boxtimes$						
Joint evaluation			$\boxtimes$						
Other								$\boxtimes$	

Please specify:									
12. HAS ALIGNMENT OF YOUR AID-FOR-TRADE PROGRAMME IMPROVED SINCE 2008?									
SIG		SIGI	SIGNIFICANT		MODERATE		NONE	NOT SURE	NOT APPLICABLE
With partner country prioriti	es								
With the Enhanced integrate									
With regional priorities									
Please elaborate with examples: Country Assistance Programs have been formulated for major recipient countries. Country Assistance Programs will be redesigned into a concise and more strategic form to better highlight priority areas and the direction of assistance by country. A "Country Assistance Program" is a document which lays down Japan's country-specific aid policy effective for a period of about five years. In formulating the Country Assistance Program, political and socio-economic situations as well as development strategies and needs of each recipient country are taken into consideration and alignment of Japan's aid is further enhanced.									
12.1. How many of your a	id-for-trade p	rograi	mmes a	re ali	gned a	roun	d trade	priorities o	f?
	> 75%	75% -	50%	50% -	25%	<	25%	NOT SURE	NOT APPLICABLE
Partner countries' development strategies				Þ	3				
The DTIS Action Matrix (for LDCs)			]				$\boxtimes$		
Regional organisations development strategies				$\triangleright$					
13. HAS THE MONITOR			FOR-TR	RADE	PROGE	RAMI	MES IM	PROVED SI	NCE 2008?
SIGNIFICANTLY	MODERATE	LY 🛛		RAF	RELY/NE	EVER [		NOT S	SURE
13.1 If there have been in	mprovements	, how	often d	lo you	:				
			ALW	AYS	SOM	IETIME	S RA	RELY/NEVER	NOT SURE
Use your own monitoring				]					
Rely on partner countries' monitoring processes				]					
Use joint monitoring arrangements									
<ul> <li>13.2 Please provide examples and describe your experience with monitoring your aid-for-trade programmes: MOFA and JICA carries out evaluations at various levels (policy, program, sectoral, and project-levels) targeting wide-ranging ODA issues including AfT.</li> <li>For example:</li> <li>Evaluation of Japanese Assistance to Africa through the TICAD process (MOFA, 2007-2008)</li> <li>Please refer to deliverables of 16.1 about other samples.</li> </ul>									
ricuse rejer to deliverables of 10.1 about other samples.									

D.

IS YOUR AID FOR TRADE WORKING?

14. DOES YOUR AID-FOR-TRADE STRATEGY DEFINE CLEAR OBJECTIVES?							
YES 🖂	NO NOT SURE NOT APPLICABLE					PLICABLE	
14.1 If YES, what are th	e objectives of	your aid-for-tr	ade str	ategy?			
		MOST IMPORTANT	IMI	PORTANT	LESS IMPORTA	ANT	NOT IMPORTANT
Enhanced understanding of the role of trade in economic development (awareness)		$\boxtimes$					
Increased trade profile (ma	ainstreaming)			$\boxtimes$			
Larger aid-for-trade flows		$\boxtimes$					
Increased exports							
Increased trade		$\boxtimes$					
Export diversification					$\boxtimes$		
Increased economic growt	h	$\boxtimes$					
Reduced poverty				$\boxtimes$			
Greater environmental sustainability				$\boxtimes$			
Greater gender equality				$\boxtimes$			
Other				$\boxtimes$			
Please specify: The targets of the "Development Initiative for Trade 2009", our new AfT strategy are as below.  • Providing 12 billion USD of financial assistance for trade-related projects including technical assistance of 40 thousand persons in total for 3 years (2009-2011)  • Implementation of Japan's commitment in trade finance as promised at the G20 London Summit in April 2009 and on other occasions							
15. WHAT IS THE SHARE OF YOUR AID FOR TRADE PROGRAMMES THAT CONTAIN QUANTIFIABLE OBJECTIVES?							
> 75% 🖂 75% - 509	% 🗌 50% - 2	5% 🗌 < 2	5% 🗌	NOT S	URE 🗌	NOT A	APPLICABLE
16. HAS YOUR GOVERNMENT EVALUATED ITS AID-FOR-TRADE STRATEGY, PROGRAMMES OR PROJECTS?							
		YES		NO			NOT SURE
Overall strategy							
Programmes and projects							
Both				٥			
16.1 If YES, please provi	ide a copy of th	ne(se) evaluati	on(s) w	hen submi	tting this q	uestic	nnaire.
16.2 If NO. is your government planning an evaluation of its:							

	YES	N	10	NOT SURE		
Overall strategy						
Programmes and projects						
Both				$\boxtimes$		
16.3 If YES, for which year is the evalu	ation planned?					
	2010	2011	2012	2013		
Overall strategy						
Programmes and projects		$\boxtimes$				
Both						
17. PLEASE RATE THE IMPORTANCE OF THE FOLLOWING CHALLENGES IN EVALUATING YOUR AID-FOR-TRADE STRATEGY, PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS:						
·	MOST	IMPORTANT	LESS	NOT		
	MOST IMPORTANT	IMPORTANT	LESS IMPORTANT	NOT IMPORTANT		
Difficulty in identifying quantifiable objectives		IMPORTANT				
Difficulty in identifying quantifiable	IMPORTANT	IMPORTANT	IMPORTANT			
Difficulty in identifying quantifiable objectives	IMPORTANT	IMPORTANT	IMPORTANT			
Difficulty in identifying quantifiable objectives  Difficulty in obtaining in-country data	IMPORTANT	IMPORTANT	IMPORTANT			
Difficulty in identifying quantifiable objectives  Difficulty in obtaining in-country data  Absence of suitable indicators	IMPORTANT		IMPORTANT			
Difficulty in identifying quantifiable objectives  Difficulty in obtaining in-country data  Absence of suitable indicators  Budgetary constraints  Ability of in-country staff to collect and	IMPORTANT		IMPORTANT			
Difficulty in identifying quantifiable objectives  Difficulty in obtaining in-country data  Absence of suitable indicators  Budgetary constraints  Ability of in-country staff to collect and report data  Ability of project partners to collect and	IMPORTANT		IMPORTANT			

18. ARE THERE ANY PARTICULAR EXAMPLES OF YOUR AID-FOR-TRADE PROCESSES, PROGRAMMES OR PROJECTS THAT HAVE OBTAINED GOOD RESULTS THAT YOU THINK COULD CONTRIBUTE TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF GOOD PRACTICES?

Please list and describe: [AN EXAMPLE OF SUPPORTING REGIONAL INTEGRATION] JAPAN ANNOUNCED ASSISTANCE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF REGIONAL ROAD NETWORKS AND FACILITATION OF CROSS-BORDER PROCEDURES SUCH AS ONE STOP BORDER POST (OSBP) (14 POINTS) UNDER ITS INITIATIVE, "SUPPORT REGIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT TO CONNECT AFRICA". JAPAN HAS EXTENDED GRANT ASSISTANCE (36 PROJECTS TO 20 COUNTRIES AMOUNTIONG TO AROUND 41. 4 BILLION YEN), TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE (11 PROJECTS TO 7 COUNTRIES) AND LOAN ASSISTANCE (12 PROJECTS TO 9 COUNTRIES AMOUNTING TO AROUND 133.6 BILLION) (AS OF THE END OF MARCH 2010). AS THE ASSISTANCE FOR OSBP, JAPAN HAS PROVIDED TRAININGS FOR CUSTOMS OFFICERS IN KENYA, UGANDA AND ZAMBIA, GRANT AID AND TRAININGS FOR OSBP FACILITIES AND OFFICERS IN ZAMBIA AND ZIMBABWE.

19. DOES YOUR GOVE GLOBAL LEVEL?	ERNMENT CONSIDER IT U	SEFUL TO MONITOR AID	FOR TRADE AT THE
VERY USEFUL	USEFUL 🔀	NOT USEFUL	NOT SURE

20. WHAT DO YOU SEE AS MAJOR CHALLENGES OR AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT IN MONITORING AID FOR TRADE AT THE GLOBAL LEVEL?

Please describe and provide examples:

- •IT IS DIFFICULT TO MAKE UNIFORM INDICATORS FOR MANAGING "AID FOR TRADE" RESULTS BECAUSE "AID FOR TRADE" COVERS WIDE RANGE OF SECTORS.
- •BEFORE DISCUSSING HOW TO MONITOR, THE OBJECTIVES OF MONITORING SHOULD BE CLARIFIED.
- \*HOW NON-DAC DONORS' AID FOR TRADE SHOULD BE ALIGNED WITH DAC STATISTICS.