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Page 5: ABOUT YOU

**Q1**

**JAPAN**

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

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**Q2**

About you

Name	<b>Sae Kobayashi</b>
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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)?

**No,**

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):

In order to effectively address the current development challenges, the Government of Japan revised its ODA Charter in February 2015 and established the Development Cooperation Charter. The Development Cooperation Charter is the foundation of Japan's ODA policy and is based on the notion of "quality growth", that is inclusive, sustainable and resilient. On the basis of the Charter, Japan provides necessary assistance for "the development of industrial infrastructure and industries through improvements in such areas as infrastructure, finance and trade and investment climate; sustainable cities; introduction of information and communications technology (ICT) and high technology; promotion of science, technology and innovation; research and development; economic policy; vocational training and industrial human resources development; employment creation; and the promotion of agriculture, forestry and fisheries that includes the development of food value chains." In addition, the Development Cooperation Charter does not specify trade priorities, but development cooperation projects are determined based on such factors as the socio-economic needs of each country and Japan's foreign policy.

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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).

**Respondent skipped this question**

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

**Q5**

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

**No**

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

**Q6**

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).

**Respondent skipped this question**

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).:

Since 2017, Japan has annually decided “SDGs Action Plan”. “SDGs Action Plan 2021” was entitled “Build Back Better from the COVID-19 pandemic and transformation to a new era” and it includes some economic measures for COVID-19, such as foreign assistance support for overseas investment and financing in the Mekong region.

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**

,

**Digital connectivity and transformation,**

**E-commerce,**

**Environmentally sustainable (or green) growth, including circular economy**

,

**Industrial sector support,**

**MSME support,**

**Preparedness, recovery and resilience,**

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

**Women's economic empowerment and gender equality**

,

**Youth economic empowerment**

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.

Cabinet decision on the Development Cooperation Charter (<https://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/gaiko/oda/files/000067701.pdf>)

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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):

Global issues are listed as priority policies in Cabinet decision on the Development Cooperation Charter II (1) C In this context, Japan will address challenges such as: actions against climate change including the creation of a low carbon society and adaptation to adverse effects of climate change; infectious diseases control; promotion of universal health coverage; mainstreaming disaster risk reduction; disaster risk reduction and post-disaster recovery measures; conservation of biodiversity and the sustainable use of resources from forests, farmlands and oceans; promotion of a sound water cycle; environmental management and other environmental-related initiatives; responses to demographic challenges including an aging population; food security and nutrition; sustainable access to resources and energy; closing the digital divide.

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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,  
Environmentally sustainable growth strategy, policy or plan**

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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),**

**Climate Action (SDG 13),**

**Life Below Water (SDG 14),**

**Life on Land (SDG 15),**

**Other (please specify),**

Additional information on the environment-specific goals and approaches such as financing, sharing of know-how, technology transfer (including sharing of know-how), promotion of value chain integration targeted by your Aid-for-Trade or development strategy, policy or plan.:

The Development Cooperation Charter says · ...Japan will take advantage of its own experience, expertise and technology as well as lessons learned in order to provide assistance to realize "quality growth" and poverty eradication through such growth. From this perspective, Japan will provide assistance necessary to secure the foundations and the driving force for economic growth. Its scope includes: the development of industrial infrastructure and industries through improvements in such areas as infrastructure, finance and trade and investment climate; sustainable cities; introduction of information and communications technology (ICT) and high technology; promotion of science, technology and innovation; research and development; economic policy; vocational training and industrial human resources development; employment creation; and the promotion of agriculture, forestry and fisheries that includes the development of food value chains. At the same time, Japan will provide assistance necessary to promote people-centered development that supports basic human life, taking full account of the importance of human and social development. It encompasses health care, safe water and sanitation, food and nutrition, quality education for all, disparity reduction, empowerment of women, culture and sports that brings about spiritual affluence. · Stable development through "quality growth" will not be achieved unless the rights of individuals are guaranteed, people can engage in economic and social activities with a sense of safety, and the society is managed equitably and stably. With a view to solidifying the foundations for such development, Japan will provide assistance so as to share universal values such as freedom, democracy, respect for basic human rights and the rule of law as well as to realize a peaceful, stable and secure society. · ...In this context, Japan will address challenges such as: actions against climate change including the creation of a low carbon society and adaptation to adverse effects of climate change; infectious diseases control; promotion of universal health coverage; mainstreaming disaster risk reduction; disaster risk reduction and post-disaster recovery measures; conservation of biodiversity and the

sustainable use of resources from forests, farmlands and oceans; promotion of a sound water cycle; environmental management and other environmental-related initiatives; responses to demographic challenges including an aging population; food security and nutrition; sustainable access to resources and energy; closing the digital divide. · In the international community today, various non-governmental actors play an increasingly important role in the development of developing countries. With this recognition, collaboration between JICA and other agencies responsible for other official funds such as the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC), Nippon Export and Investment Insurance (NEXI), and the Japan Overseas Infrastructure Investment Corporation for Transport and Urban Development (JOIN) will be strengthened. The government will also enhance mutually beneficial partnerships with various actors so as to serve as a catalyst for mobilizing a wide range of resources, including the private sector.

**Q15**

**Yes**

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

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Page 18: SECTION 2: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND TRADE

**Q16**

**No**

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

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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?

Additional information on how the Ministry of Trade is represented in your coordination or dialogue held with developing countries' national committee committees, ministries of trade and agencies on sustainable development.:

Japan makes much account of developing country's implementation of SDG strategies. The Government of Japan conducts policy consultations with government officials in developing countries and promotes efforts to share mutual recognition and understanding, in order to provide more effective development assistance.

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Page 20: SECTION 2: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND TRADE

**Q18**

Yes

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

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Page 21: SECTION 2: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND TRADE

**Q19**

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).

**Agriculture,**  
**Fisheries,**  
**Forestry,**  
**Mining,**  
**Industry,**  
**Services,**  
**Other (please specify),**

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.:

Other includes Quality Infrastructure such as transport, ICT, digitalization/DX, etc.

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**Q20**

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

Additional information on the economic sectors that may face the biggest challenge from the move to sustainable development.:

All economic sectors are facing difficulties, which makes it difficult to rank them.

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**Q21**

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).

**Access to finance,**  
**Domestic political challenges (e.g., security and stability)**  
**,**  
**Economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic,**  
**Existing energy and power generation infrastructure,**  
**Existing transport infrastructure,**  
**Gender inequality,**  
**High trade costs,**  
**Lack of human resource capability,**  
**Lack of political will,**  
**Slow, expensive or insufficient digital connectivity,**  
**Social pressures (poverty, population growth),**  
**Lack of technology transfer (including know-how)**

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**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)

**Access to finance,**  
**Business climate,**  
**Economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic,**  
**Gender inequality,**  
**Lack of data to support decision-making,**  
**Lack of human resource capability,**  
**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,**  
**Lack of technology and innovation enabling environment**

## 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?

**Yes,**  
 Additional information on your circular economy strategy, policy, plan. (Please provide weblinks as applicable).: JICA's Thematic Guidelines on Solid Waste Management (Annex) JICA's Strategy paper on waste management (Annex) JICA's Position Paper on SDGs: Goal 12 goal12\_e.pdf (jica.go.jp)

## 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).

**Industry,**  
**Services**

**Q25**

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

**No**

## 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.: Science and technology innovation is one of the priority issues in the SDGs Implementation Guidelines and is a priority issue in the SDGs Action Plan 2021.



**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).:

The Development Cooperation Charter says; ...Japan will provide assistance necessary to secure the foundations and the driving force for economic growth. Its scope includes: ...introduction of information and communications technology (ICT) and high technology...

**Q28**

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

**Agriculture,**

**Industry,**

**Services**

**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-healthcare,**

**E-learning**

**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).:

The Government of Japan has funded projects in the Federal Republic of Somalia and the State of Palestine through International Trade Center. The project of Somalia focuses on capacity building and creating market linkages for digital services for returnees and internally displaced people. The project of the State of Palestine focuses on technical and vocational training on digital channels for youth.

**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.:  
Regarding our projects, International Trade Center reports that enhancing digital economies has become more critical since the COVID-19 severely damaged the traditional economy and employment there. Thus, the Government of Japan focuses on projects which improve the digital skills of targeted people. Moreover, the COVID-19 pandemic has made face-to-face medical treatment severely restricted. Many developing countries thus made decision to accelerate online medical treatment and drug prescriptions. These changes have created a space where a lot of health-tech companies including start-ups find ample opportunities to develop innovative medical services. In light of this background, JICA is now collaborating with Japanese and local start-ups that are ready to offer their innovative solutions with digital technology to contribute to the socio-economic issues in the healthcare sector through the support of proof-of-concept on the ground and subsequent full-scale deployment.

**Q32**

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

**Inadequate network infrastructure including broadband capacity**

,

**Insufficient or uneven internet coverage,**

**Digital connectivity strategy needs to be developed/updated**

,

**Poor access to internet services,**

**Poor digital skills and IT literacy,**

**Slow, expensive or unreliable internet services**

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,**

**Fisheries,**

**Forestry,**

**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 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,

Forestry,

Fishing,

Industry

**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).

**Argentina,**  
**Bangladesh,**  
**Benin,**  
**Bolivia, Plurinational State,**  
**Brazil,**  
**Burkina Faso,**  
**Burundi,**  
**Colombia,**  
**Costa Rica,**  
**Côte d'Ivoire,**  
**Cuba,**  
**Democratic Republic of the Congo,**  
**Dominican Republic,**  
**Ecuador,**  
**Egypt,**  
**El Salvador,**  
**Gabon,**  
**Ghana,**  
**Guatemala,**  
**Kenya,**  
**Kyrgyz Republic,**  
**Lao People's Democratic Republic,**  
**Madagascar,**  
**Malawi,**  
**Mexico,**  
**Morocco,**  
**Nigeria,**  
**Panama,**  
**Paraguay,**  
**Peru,**  
**Rwanda,**  
**Tanzania,**  
**Thailand,**  
**Timor-Leste,**  
**Tokelau,**  
**Uganda,**  
**Viet Nam**

**Q36**

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).

**Egypt,**

**Indonesia,**

**Israel\*,**

**Mexico\*,**

**Thailand,**

**Turkey,**

**Malaysia,**

**Argentina,**

**Brazil,**

**Iran,**

**Singapore,**

Additional information on the South-South and Triangular cooperation partners with which you associate in order to provide financing for sustainable development and any examples of projects/programmes that you would like to showcase.:

Other includes Ghana, Cambodia, Kenya, Cote d'Ivoire, Colombia, Zambia, Senegal, Panama, Peru and Jordan.

**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?

**Respondent skipped this question**

## 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 Development Cooperation Charter says; · ...Japan will take advantage of its own experience, expertise and technology as well as lessons learned in order to provide assistance to realize "quality growth" and poverty eradication through such growth. From this perspective, Japan will provide assistance necessary to secure the foundations and the driving force for economic growth. Its scope includes: the development of industrial infrastructure and industries through improvements in such areas as infrastructure, finance and trade and investment climate; sustainable cities; introduction of information and communications technology (ICT) and high technology; promotion of science, technology and innovation; research and development; economic policy; vocational training and industrial human resources development; employment creation; and the promotion of agriculture, forestry and fisheries that includes the development of food value chains. At the same time, Japan will provide assistance necessary to promote people-centered development that supports basic human life, taking full account of the importance of human and social development. It encompasses health care, safe water and sanitation, food and nutrition, quality education for all, disparity reduction, empowerment of women, culture and sports that brings about spiritual affluence. · Stable development through "quality growth" will not be achieved unless the rights of individuals are guaranteed, people can engage in economic and social activities with a sense of safety, and the society is managed equitably and stably. With a view to solidifying the foundations for such development, Japan will provide assistance so as to share universal values such as freedom, democracy, respect for basic human rights and the rule of law as well as to realize a peaceful, stable and secure society. · ...In this context, Japan will address challenges such as: actions against climate change including the creation of a low carbon society and adaptation to adverse effects of climate change; infectious diseases control; promotion of universal health coverage; mainstreaming disaster risk reduction; disaster risk reduction and post-disaster recovery measures; conservation of biodiversity and the sustainable use of resources from forests, farmlands and oceans; promotion of a sound water cycle; environmental management and other environmental-related initiatives; responses to demographic challenges including an aging population; food security and nutrition; sustainable access to resources and energy; closing the digital divide. · In the international community today, various non-

governmental actors play an increasingly important role in the development of developing countries. With this recognition, collaboration between JICA and other agencies responsible for other official funds such as the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC), Nippon Export and Investment Insurance (NEXI), and the Japan Overseas Infrastructure Investment Corporation for Transport and Urban Development (JOIN) will be strengthened. The government will also enhance mutually beneficial partnerships with various actors so as to serve as a catalyst for mobilizing a wide range of resources, including the private sector

**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):

We would like to share information on one project which JICA provided in Timor-Leste.

[https://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2020/20210325\\_30.html](https://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2020/20210325_30.html)

**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**

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,**

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

The Development Cooperation Charter says; Japan will provide assistance necessary to promote people-centered development that supports basic human life, taking full account of the importance of human and social development. It encompasses health care, safe water and sanitation, food and nutrition, quality education for all, disparity reduction, empowerment of women, culture and sports that brings about spiritual affluence

**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):

The Development Cooperation Charter says; Japan will provide assistance necessary to secure the foundations and the driving force for economic growth. Its scope includes: ...vocational training and industrial human resources development; employment creation...

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?

**No**

**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,**

**Poor access to information,**

**Restricted access to markets,**

**Time and mobility constraints,**

**Unpaid care and domestic work,**

**Other (please specify),**

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

As for "Other" above, women face a knowledge, skill and experience gap compared to men.



**Q46**

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.:

Aid for Trade contributes to creating an ecosystem of integrated solutions that empower women economically through greater integration in trade and investment.

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.:

For instance, the Government of Japan has provided contributions to SheTrades Connect project in International Trade Center from 2018 since women's participation in trade is an integral part of economic activities. JICA also conducted Women Entrepreneurship Development Project in Ethiopia and Horticulture Value Chain Promotion Project in Uzbekistan.

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 **14**

Duration in years (1, 2 or more than 3) **More than 3 years**

Percentage of projects that included women's economic empowerment as their sole/main objective (please include the % sign in your response) **48.3%**

Percentage of projects that also included other objectives (please specify which in the box below and include the % sign in your response) **92.9%**

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,
- 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-related information,
- 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

**Q50**

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

Yes

**Q51**

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.:  
 The Government of Japan mobilize contributions to International Trade Center as a part of our priority on Aid for Trade. We also explain and emphasize this concept to Ministry of Finance and the public for the implementation of related projects.

**Q52**

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.:  
 With regard to projects in International Trade Center, the Government of Japan requires ITC to submit final reports including financial reports to monitor progress and results of projects. We also conduct annual policy reviews and annual evaluations on funded international organizations to realize efficient and effective project implementations.

**Q53**

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

**Yes,**

Additional information on how the Aid-for-Trade support for women's economic empowerment you provide aligns with your partner's trade priorities and objectives.:

With regard to projects in International Trade Center, ITC consults with partner countries and respect their priorities and objectives to implement projects. We, as a donor country, also put the emphasis on collaboration with partner countries and gain feedback from them to improve the projects.

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

**Q54**

Do women face particular difficulties in accessing digital technologies?

**Yes,**

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).:

The global COVID-19 pandemic has made it clear that many people with limited / no access to technology in developing countries are being left out of their country's digital transformation and sustainable growth. Looking closer, there are evidently higher barriers and constraints for women and girls in accessing the internet (including affordability of PC and mobile phone), digital skills development, opportunities for employment in the ICT sector and so on. In addition, security and privacy concerns as harassment and violence in cyberspace discourage women from becoming active in internet use. JICA believes that addressing these gender digital divide is imperative for ensuring women and girls to gain better access to healthcare, education, jobs, and civic participation.

**Q55**

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

**Other (please specify),**

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).:

Other includes 1. Sociocultural norms, 2. Unequal access to education (in general), 3. Unequal access to digital technologies, 4. Lower enrolment in STEM (science, technology, engineering and mathematics) disciplines, and 5. Fewer number of female ICT specialists.

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,**  
**Forestry,**  
**Services**

**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).

**(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)**

**(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)**

**Banking and financial services,**  
**Building productive capacity,**  
**Agriculture**

**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):

Japan International Cooperate Agency, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry