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Page 5: ABOUT YOU

**Q1**

**UGANDA**

Respondent (Country or Customs Territory)

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**Q2**

About you

Name	<b>Joseph Ssemakula</b>
Position	<b>Principle Economist</b>
Ministry	<b>Office of the President</b>
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Page 7: SECTION 1: AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES (YOUR GOVERNMENT'S AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES)

**Q3**

**Yes**

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

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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).

Export diversification	4
Regional integration	5
Services development	3
Trade facilitation	1
Transport infrastructure (airport, roads, rail, port)	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.	<p><b>Industrialisation/value addition: High cost of doing business, sustainability of industrialisation productivity, developing value chains, inadequate infrastructure and finance. <a href="http://www.mtic.go.ug">www.mtic.go.ug</a></b></p> <p><b>2. Export Diversification: Huge infrastructure deficit, huge skills gap. <a href="http://www.npa.ug">www.npa.ug</a></b></p> <p><b>3. International Competitiveness: issues of compliance with international standards, low productivity, poor quality of products and services, high cost of doing business. <a href="http://www.finance.go.ug">www.finance.go.ug</a></b></p> <p><b>4. Regional Integration: Production of similar/like products and services, Non Tariff Barriers. <a href="http://www.trademarka.com">www.trademarka.com</a>; <a href="http://www.eac.int">www.eac.int</a></b></p> <p><b>5. Trade Facilitation: budgetary constraints, capacity building, logistical arrangements. <a href="http://www.unctad.org">www.unctad.org</a>, <a href="http://www.trademarka.com">www.trademarka.com</a></b></p>

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

**Q5**

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

Yes,

Additional information: please specify which of the priorities you selected are new and provide further information. (Please provide weblinks as applicable).: Services development. The share of the services contribution to Uganda's GDP has kept on increasing and it currently accounts for 52%. [www.ubos.org/wp-content/uploads/publications/11\\_2020ITS\\_Report\\_2019.pdf](http://www.ubos.org/wp-content/uploads/publications/11_2020ITS_Report_2019.pdf)

## 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).

**2030 Sustainable Development Goals,**

**Economic diversification,**

**E-commerce development (and digital transformation)**

,

**New national development strategy, policy or plan,**

**New regional development or integration strategy, policy or plan**

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

**Q7**

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

**More,**

Additional information on the reasons why Aid for Trade may have become more, less, or remained equally important to your government than in the past.:

Aid for trade has become more important to Uganda to facilitate the country in becoming an export-oriented economy while ensuring continued economic diversification.

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**Q8**

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

**Unsure**

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**Q9**

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

**Yes,**

Additional information on the specific national strategy, policy or plan for economic recovery post COVID-19 pandemic. (Please provide weblinks as applicable).:

The Development Policy Operation (DPO) (budget support plan) which is consistent with the third National Development Plan is Uganda's National COVID-19 pandemic response strategy

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**Q10**

If yes, please indicate whether your strategy, policy or plan for economic recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic addresses any of the following areas: (You may tick more than one box).

- Agricultural sector, food production and supply chain support**
- ,
- Building productive capacity,**
- Digital connectivity and transformation,**
- E-commerce,**
- Job creation,**
- Industrial sector support,**
- MSME support,**
- Poverty reduction objectives,**
- Preparedness, recovery and resilience,**
- Services sector support (e.g., tourism),**
- Trade in health products (PPE, vaccines, etc.),**
- Trade facilitation,**
- Trade finance,**
- Trade policy modernization and upgrading,**
- Women's economic empowerment and gender equality**
- ,
- Youth economic empowerment**

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**Q11**

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

- <https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/development/aid-for-trade-at-a-glance-2019>
- <https://www.intracen.org/itc/about/mission-and-objectives/aid-for-trade/>
- <https://ec.europa.eu/international-partnerships/system/files/eu-aid-for-trade-progress-report-2019>
- <https://trade4devnews.enhancedif.org/en/aid-trade>
- <https://www.usaid.gov/uganda>
- <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/uganda/publication/uganda-economic-update>
- <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org>
- <https://www.fao.org/in-action/globefish/fishery-information/resource-detail>
- <https://www.mtic.go.ug>
- [https://www.wto.org/english/res\\_e/booksp\\_e/aid4trade15\\_chap3\\_e.pdf](https://www.wto.org/english/res_e/booksp_e/aid4trade15_chap3_e.pdf)
- [https://www.un.org/development/desa/dpad/wpcontent/uploads/sites/45/publication/2016\\_Member\\_Aid\\_for\\_Trade](https://www.un.org/development/desa/dpad/wpcontent/uploads/sites/45/publication/2016_Member_Aid_for_Trade)
- Third National Development Plan (NDP3) 2020/21-2024/25
- <https://www.finance.go.ug>

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**Q12**

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

**Yes,**

Additional information on how sustainable development is reflected in your national policy document(s), plan(s) or strategy(ies). (Please provide weblinks as applicable).: Third National Development Plan (NDP3) 2020/21-2024/25, <https://www.mwe.go.ug/library/water-and-environment-strategic-investment-plan-2018-2030>

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**Q13**

If yes, please indicate in which of your national strategy(ies), policy(ies) or plan(s) sustainable development is reflected:(You may tick more than one box).

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

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

**National environmentally sustainable economy strategy (or green growth), policy or plan**

**National sustainable trade strategy, policy or plan**

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**Q14**

Does your national 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 on Land (SDG 15),**

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 national development strategy, policy or plan.:

<https://www.mwe.go.ug/library/water-and-environment-strategic-investment-plan-2018-2030>

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**Q15**

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

**Yes,**

Additional information on the trade objectives found in your national development strategy policy, or plan that includes sustainable development. (Please provide weblinks as applicable).:

<https://www.mwe.go.ug/library/water-and-environment-strategic-investment-plan-2018-2030> page 33

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**Q16**

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

**Yes,**

Additional information on how sustainable development is reflected in your national policy document(s), plan(s) or strategy(ies). (Please provide weblinks as applicable).: <https://www.mwe.go.ug/sites/default/files/library/ENR%20GENDER%20STRATEGY%20%202016%20-2021.pdf>. Strategic Objective 4: To promote equitable sharing of environment and natural resource products and services.

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**Q17**

Does your government have a national committee (or has coordination or dialogues across ministries and agencies) on sustainable development that includes the Ministry of Trade?

**No,**

Additional information on how the Ministry of Trade is represented in your national committee on sustainable development.: The presidents round table which is chaired by the prime ministers. Work plans and annual performance reports

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**Q18**

If yes, does that national committee address the environmental dimension of sustainable development?

**Respondent skipped this question**

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**Q19**

Please identify the economic sector(s) that would gain the most in terms of economic and export diversification as a result of the move to sustainable development? (You may tick more than 1 box).

**Agriculture,  
Fisheries,  
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.:

Water bodies and wetlands, Tourism and wildlife, Transport services,

**Q20**

Please identify the sector(s) of your economy that may face the biggest challenge from the move to sustainable development. (You may tick more than 1 box).

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

Additional information on the sector(s) that may face the biggest challenge from the move to sustainable development.:

Construction services,

**Q21**

In your view, what challenges constitute the main obstacles to the transition towards sustainable development in your country?(You may tick more than 1 box).

**Access to finance,**  
**Business climate,**  
**Dependence on a narrow basket of goods and services**  
 ,  
**Domestic political challenges (e.g., security and stability)**  
 ,  
**Economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic,**  
**Existing energy and power generation infrastructure,**  
**Existing transport infrastructure,**  
**Gender inequality,**  
**High concentration of economic activity in the informal sector**  
 ,  
**High trade costs,**  
**Lack of data to support decision-making,**  
**Lack of human resource capability,**  
**Lack of political will,**  
**Limited agricultural processing capacity,**  
**Limited economic and export diversification,**  
**Low productive capacity in manufacturing,**  
**Low productivity of agricultural sector,**  
**Slow, expensive or insufficient digital connectivity,**  
**Social pressures (poverty, population growth),**  
**Lack of technology and innovation enabling environment**  
 ,  
**Lack of technology transfer (including know-how)**

**Q22**

Please highlight the main challenges that Aid for Trade should address to support a transition to sustainable development in your country? (You may tick more than 1 box)

- Access to finance,
- Business climate,
- Dependence on a narrow basket of goods and services
- ,
- Domestic political challenges (e.g., security and stability)
- ,
- Economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic,
- Existing energy and power generation infrastructure,
- Existing transport infrastructure,
- Gender inequality,
- High concentration of economic activity in the informal sector
- ,
- High trade costs,
- Lack of data to support decision-making,
- Lack of human resource capability,
- Lack of political will,
- Limited agricultural processing capacity,
- Limited economic and export diversification,
- Low productive capacity in manufacturing,
- Low productivity of agricultural sector,
- Social pressures (poverty, population growth),
- Lack of technology and innovation enabling environment
- ,
- Lack of technology transfer (including sharing of know-how)

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**Q23**

Unsure

Do you have a circular economy strategy, policy, plan?

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**Q24**

Respondent skipped this question

If yes, which economic sectors does the circular economy strategy, policy, or plan cover?(You may tick more than 1 box).



**Q25****Respondent skipped this question**

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

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**Q26****Unsure**

Is digital connectivity reflected as a priority in your national sustainable development strategy(ies), policy(ies), or plan(s)?

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**Q27**

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

**Yes,**

Additional information on your national policy documents for digital connectivity. (Please include weblinks of the source used):

<https://www.nita.go.ug>,

<https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2021/06/02/uganda-secures-200-million-to-accelerate-digital-transformation-and-inclusiveness>

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**Q28**

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

**Fisheries,****Forestry,****Mining,****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):

The project supports the implementation of the governments' flagship initiative, GovNet, which contributes to the objectives of Digital Uganda Vision and the Digital Transformation Program under the National Development Plan III. The projects aim is to develop shared platforms for ministries, departments, and agencies to efficiently deliver digitally enabled public services to citizens and businesses throughout the country. These digital platforms will create the foundations for better resilience and economic recovery by boosting the effectiveness of government e-services that can be delivered remotely, in a paperless and cashless manner, reducing the need to travel for government services.

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**Q29**

Please identify which issues where digital connectivity would offer most promise in the move to sustainable development in your country?(You may tick more than one box).

**E-civil service,**

**E-commerce,**

**E-government,**

**E-healthcare,**

**E-learning,**

**Smart work,**

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

[https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/26352VNR\\_2020\\_Uganda\\_Report.pdf](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/26352VNR_2020_Uganda_Report.pdf)

**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?

**No,**

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).:  
Not available

**Q31**

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

**Yes,**

Additional information on the impact of the pandemic on the uptake of the digital economy. :  
Most of government meeting is being conducted online and government services are being delivered on line e.g passport and national identity card.

**Q32**

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

**Inadequate network infrastructure including broadband capacity**

,

**Insufficient or uneven internet coverage,**

**Lack of access to trade finance,**

**National digital connectivity strategy needs to be developed/updated**

,

**National e-commerce development strategy needs to be developed/updated**

,

**Poor access to internet services,**

**Poor digital skills and IT literacy,**

**Slow, expensive or unreliable internet services,**

**Trade facilitation and logistics issues**

**Q33**

Looking ahead, in which sectors do you think future Aid-for-Trade support to your country should focus so as to support sustainable development objectives? (You may tick more than 1 box).

**Agriculture,**

**Fisheries,**

**Forestry,**

**Mining,**

**Industry,**

**Services,**

Additional information on the sectors in which you think future Aid-for-Trade support should focus so as to support sustainable development objectives.:

[https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/26352VNR\\_2020\\_Uganda\\_Report.pdf](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/26352VNR_2020_Uganda_Report.pdf)

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**Q34**

Looking ahead, in which categories of Aid for Trade do you think support should be focused so as to advance the environmental dimension of sustainable development?(You may tick more than 1 box).

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

**Q35**

Which donor(s) are the most important for Aid-for-Trade financing for the environmental dimension of sustainable development in your country? (You may tick more than 1 box).

**Belgium,**  
**European Union,**  
**Germany,**  
**Italy,**  
**Korea,**  
**The Netherlands,**  
**United Kingdom,**  
**United States,**  
**African Development Bank (AfDB),**  
**Climate Investment Funds (CIF),**  
**Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF),**  
**EU Institutions,**  
**International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)**  
**,**  
**International Monetary Fund (IMF),**  
**Islamic Development Bank (IsDB),**  
**United Nations Development Programme (UNDP),**  
**World Bank,**

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

<https://www.developmentaid.org/#!/donors/view/183311/director-ate-of-water-development> <https://www.mwe.go.ug>

**Q36**

Which South-South partner(s) are the most important source of Aid-for-Trade financing for the environmental dimension of sustainable development?(You may tick more than 1 box).

**Egypt,**  
**South Korea\*,**  
**India,**

Additional information on the South-South partner(s) that are important sources of financing for sustainable trade or development.:

<https://www.developmentaid.org/#!/donors/view/183311/director-ate-of-water-development>

**Q37**

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

**Yes,**  
 Additional information on the Aid-for-Trade financing that you have received as part of triangular co-operation projects.:  
[https://cooperaciontriangular.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/22\\_GPI-Report-Triangular-Co-op-in-the-Era-of-the-2030-Agenda.pdf](https://cooperaciontriangular.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/22_GPI-Report-Triangular-Co-op-in-the-Era-of-the-2030-Agenda.pdf)

**Q38**

Is there an Aid-for-Trade project or programme for sustainable trade or development, green growth or circular economy that you want to showcase as an example of best practice?

<https://gggi.org/country/uganda>

The Government of Uganda (GoU), therefore, has adopted a climate-centric economic model through the ongoing process of developing the Uganda Green Growth Development Strategy (UGGDS). The UGGDS seeks to strengthen the technical and institutional capacity for the development of a GHG national inventory system, nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs), and the associated measuring, reporting and verification (MRV) systems. However, a number of cross-sectoral barriers to a green growth transition have been identified, and need to be addressed as part of a green transition.

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**Q39**

Do you implement policies that address the environmental dimension of sustainable development while also supporting progress on gender equality and/or women's economic empowerment?

**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).:  
<https://www.mwe.go.ug/library/water-and-sanitation-gender-strategy-2018-2022> The revised Water and Sanitation Gender Strategy (2018 - 2022), re-echoes the Water and Environment Sector's commitment towards the promotion of Gender Equality and Women Empowerment (GEWE) in the Country. It demonstrates the Sector's resolve to eliminate gender inequalities among men, women, boys, girls, and other vulnerable groups.

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**Q40**

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).:

[https://www.researchgate.net/publication/343807285\\_Women%27s\\_Right\\_to\\_Participation\\_in\\_Environmental\\_Decision-Making\\_in\\_Uganda](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/343807285_Women%27s_Right_to_Participation_in_Environmental_Decision-Making_in_Uganda)

<https://www.mwe.go.ug/sites/default/files/library/ENR%20GENDER%20STRATEGY%20%202016%20-2021.pdf>

<https://www.nfa.go.ug/images/UgandaForestryPolicy2001.pdf> Gender equality on the other hand is a development objective in its own right, and sustainable development strategies ought to aim to foster women's empowerment and effective participation. This means that women and men are supposed to be involved as partners in formulating and implementing strategies which provide equal opportunities. Besides, the effects of environment degradation are experienced by both men and women

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**Q41**

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

The Uganda Gender Policy (UGP) aims at establishing a clear framework for identification, implementation and coordination of interventions designed to achieve gender equality and women's empowerment in Uganda.

The policy requires sector ministries to translate the UGP into sector specific strategies and activities, build capacity, monitor, evaluate and commit resources for implementing the activities among others.

**Q42**

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

**Yes,**

Additional information on how women's economic empowerment is included as an objective in your national policy documents.:

[http://www.npa.go.ug/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/NDPIII-Finale\\_Compressed.pdf](http://www.npa.go.ug/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/NDPIII-Finale_Compressed.pdf) <https://mglsd.go.ug/uwep> The Uganda Women Entrepreneurship Programme (UWEP) is an initiative of the Government of Uganda that is aimed at improving access to financial services for women and equipping them with skills for enterprise growth, value addition and marketing of their products and services. UWEP, implemented as a Rolling Programme under the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGLSD), is intended to empower Ugandan women for economic development. The Programme is designed to address the challenges women face in undertaking economically viable enterprises including the limited access to affordable credit, limited technical knowledge and skills for business development, limited access to markets as well as information regarding business opportunities

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**Q43**

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

**National development strategy, policy or plan,****National export strategy, policy or plan,****National gender equality strategy, policy or plan,****National trade development strategy, policy or plan,****Women's economic empowerment's 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).:

<https://mglsd.go.ug/uwep/> <https://uweal.co.ug>  
<https://www.mwe.go.ug/sites/default/files/library/ENR%20GENDER%20STRATEGY%20%202016%20-2021.pdf>  
[http://www.npa.go.ug/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/NDPIII-Finale\\_Compressed.pdf](http://www.npa.go.ug/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/NDPIII-Finale_Compressed.pdf)

**Q44**

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)?

**Unsure**

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**Q45**

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

**Yes,**

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

<https://worldbank.org/nasikiliza/opportunities-ugandan-womens-economic-empowerment-during-covid-19-recovery> <https://www.comesa.int/programme-activities-trade-liberalization/>

**Q46**

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

**Difficulties accessing financial services,**

**Difficult working conditions,**

**Discriminatory practices,**

**Difficulties in meeting regulatory and procedural requirements**

,

**Exclusion from male-dominated distribution networks**

,

**Gender pay gap,**

**Harassment, security and safety issues,**

**High trade barriers,**

**Lack of access to digital services,**

**Informal employment,**

**Occupational segregation,**

**Poor access to information,**

**Poor access to professional bodies (e.g., chambers of commerce)**

,

**Restricted access to markets,**

**Seasonal employment,**

**Smaller sized business,**

**Time and mobility constraints,**

**Unpaid care and domestic work,**

**Unpaid employment**

**Q47**

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 will enable economic diversification offer a pathway for empowerment, while enabling women, youth and micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises to engage in trade.

**Q48**

Have you requested Aid for Trade to finance projects for women's economic empowerment in your country 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.:

<https://budget.go.ug/sites/default/files/National%20Budget%20docs/National%20Budget%20Framework%20Paper%20FY%202019-20.pdf>

[https://www.finance.go.ug/sites/default/files/Publications/BMAU%20GEPR%202018-19\\_0.pdf](https://www.finance.go.ug/sites/default/files/Publications/BMAU%20GEPR%202018-19_0.pdf) With the legislation of gender and equity budgeting under the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA) 2015, it is now mandatory for all ministries, departments, agencies and local governments to address gender and equity concerns in their budgets. The practice is taking root but is challenged by the weak follow up of the gender and equity commitments

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**Q49**

If yes, please provide further information on the donors, South-South or triangular cooperation partners that have supported your Aid-for-Trade programmes on women's economic empowerment.

**Respondent skipped this question**

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**Q50**

Please specify the areas that your Aid-for-Trade projects for women's economic empowerment sought to address:(You may tick more than one box).

- 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 finance,**
  - Facilitating access to trade-related information,**
  - 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**
-

**Q51**

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

**Yes,**

Additional information on the public-private partnerships used to achieve your Aid-for-Trade objectives in relation to women's economic empowerment. Please include reasons as to why or why not. Kindly provide a list of your private sector partners, the number of projects run, and the sectors concerned. You may also describe each project and their impacts in no more than 300 words per project. (Please provide weblinks as applicable).:

[https://ec.europa.eu/international-partnerships/system/files/eu-aid-for-trade-progress-report-2021\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/international-partnerships/system/files/eu-aid-for-trade-progress-report-2021_en.pdf) The COMESA Small Scale Cross-Border Trade Initiative – SSCBTI (2018-2022, EUR 15 million) aims at facilitating measures specifically for small scale cross-border traders at selected border posts and in the COMESA/Tripartite region. The project focuses on reducing bribery, corruption and harassment experienced by small scale cross-border traders at selected border posts and upgrading border infrastructure at targeted border posts. The project also has a specific focus on improving standards and facilities for female traders who make up the majority of small-scale cross border traders. In 2020, the Ugandan government and private sector established the Sustainable Business for Uganda (SB4U) Platform, in line with the Africa-Europe Alliance for Sustainable Investment and Jobs. The Platform is an innovative mechanism to engage public and private actors in Uganda and the EU to strengthen the investment climate, particularly concerning the green economy. The Platform operates at policy dialogue level on key constraints hampering bilateral investments, targeted actions to reduce them and investment partnerships promotion. While it currently focuses on workforce skills training, improved access to finance and anti-corruption measures, it is expected to support bilateral trade relations and capacities in the near future. EU support to the platform is provided through the “Inclusive Green Economy Uptake Programme – GreenUP” (2019-2022; EUR 45 million) and “Promoting Inclusive Green Economy – PIGE” project (2019- 2022; EUR 60 million).

**Q52**

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.:  
<https://enhancedif.org/en/country-profile/uganda>  
[https://ec.europa.eu/international-partnerships/system/files/eu-aid-for-trade-progress-report-2021\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/international-partnerships/system/files/eu-aid-for-trade-progress-report-2021_en.pdf) In 2020, the Ugandan government and private sector established the Sustainable Business for Uganda (SB4U) Platform, in line with the Africa-Europe Alliance for Sustainable Investment and Jobs. The Platform is an innovative mechanism to engage public and private actors in Uganda and the EU to strengthen the investment climate, particularly concerning the green economy. The Platform operates at policy dialogue level on key constraints hampering bilateral investments, targeted actions to reduce them and investment partnerships promotion. While it currently focuses on workforce skills training, improved access to finance and anti-corruption measures, it is expected to support bilateral trade relations and capacities in the near future. EU support to the platform is provided through the "Inclusive Green Economy Uptake Programme – GreenUP" (2019-2022; EUR 45 million) and "Promoting Inclusive Green Economy – PIGE" project (2019- 2022; EUR 60 million).

**Q53**

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.:  
<https://www.ug.undp.org/content/uganda/en/home/ourwork/womenempowerment/overview.html>  
<https://enhancedif.org/en/results>  
<http://uwepimis.mglsd.go.ug/>

**Q54**

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

**Yes,**

Additional information on how the Aid-for-Trade support for women's economic empowerment you receive aligns with your trade priorities and objectives.:  
<https://ntmsurvey.intracen.org/UgandaSheTrades>  
[http://www.npa.go.ug/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/NDPIII-Finale\\_Compressed.pdf](http://www.npa.go.ug/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/NDPIII-Finale_Compressed.pdf) <https://www.mtic.go.ug/uganda-integrated-program/>

**Q55**

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

**Yes,**

Additional information on the particular difficulties faced by women in accessing digital technology in your country, including your data sources. (Please provide information in no more than 300 words including references and weblinks).:

Obstacles largely emanate from patriarchal, institutionalised work and programmatic ethics, limited physical ICT facilities as well as individual characteristics, perceptions and attitudes.

**Q56**

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

**Difficulty obtaining proof of identification necessary to access internet services**

,

**High cost of device (e.g., mobile phone),**

**High usage costs,**

**Inadequate electricity infrastructure,**

**Inadequate network infrastructure,**

**Lack of access to public facilities where the internet is available**

,

**Lack of awareness of opportunities offered by digital technologies**

,

**Limited internet connectivity,**

**Poor IT literacy and/or skills,**

**Privacy, safety and harassment concerns,**

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).:

Ignorance, attitude and perception

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**Q57**

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,**

**Fisheries,**

**Forestry,**

**Services,**

Additional information on the sectors in which future support for women's economic empowerment should be focussed.:

The above issues (Agriculture, Services, Fisheries and Forestry) including Tourism and wildlife are easier for women to adapt and embrace.

**Q58**

Looking ahead, in which Aid-for-Trade categories do you think future support for women's economic empowerment should be focussed?(You may tick more than 1 box).

- Trade policy and administrative management,
- Trade facilitation,
- Regional trade agreements (RTAs),
- 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)
- ,
- (a) Trade policy and regulations (Including training of trade officials, analysis of proposals and positions and their impact, support for national stakeholders to articulate commercial interest and identify trade-offs, dispute issues, institutional and technical support to facilitate implementation of trade agreements and to adapt to and comply with rules and standards)
- ,
- (c) Trade-related infrastructure (Including physical infrastructure)
- ,
- Transport and storage infrastructure,
- Communications infrastructure,
- Energy supply and generation infrastructure,
- Business and other services,
- Banking and financial services,
- Building productive capacity,
- Agriculture,
- Forestry,
- Fishing,
- Travel and tourism,
- (e) Trade related adjustment (Including supporting developing countries to put in place accompanying measures that assist them to benefit from liberalized trade)

**Q59**

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

Aid for trade can contribute to economic diversification and empowerment, this will be through elimination of extreme poverty, particularly through the effective participation of women and youth. Aid for trade can contribute to addressing supply-side capacity and trade-related infrastructure constraints, including micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises notably in rural areas.

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**Q60**

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

<https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org>. <https://www.comesa.int/programme-activitie> (COMESA) <https://uweal.co.ug>(Uganda Women Entrepreneurs Association Limited), <http://www.npa.go.ug> (National Planning Authority), <https://budget.go.ug/sites/default/files/National%20Budget%20docs/National%20Budget%20Framework%20Paper%20FY%202019-20.pdf><https://www.mtic.go.ug/uganda> (Ministry of Trade Industry and Cooperatives) <https://www.finance.go.ug> (Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development), <https://www.gou.go.ug/ministry/ministry-gender-labour-and-social-development> (Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development,) <https://www.mwe.go.ug/> (Ministry of Water and Environment) National Environment Authority (NEMA) ,<https://www.nita.go.ug/mda/ministry-information-and-communications-technology-and-national-guidance-moictng> <https://enhancedif.org><https://ugandatrades.go.ug/>

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