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Q1

ZAMBIA

Respondent (Country or Customs Territory)

Q2

About you

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Page 7: SECTION 1: AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES (YOUR GOVERNMENT'S AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES)

Q3

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

Yes,

Additional information on the trade (or Aid-for-Trade priorities) included in your national development strategy, policy or plan (or other trade-related policy document).:

The priorities identified in the National trade policy include:

- Streamlining of Tariff Measures that are supportive of international trade
- Elimination of Non-Tariff Measures
- Enhanced utilization of Trade Remedies
- Export Promotion
- Undertaking progressive business reforms
- Promoting E-Commerce
- Enhancing Trade Facilitation
- Promoting Intellectual Property Rights

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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).

Adjustment costs	1
Connecting to value chains	3
Services development	4
Trade facilitation	2
Women's economic empowerment (please specify in the box below: rural women, women-owned businesses, women-led businesses, female workers, etc.)	5

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

The National Policy and Strategy Documents in which trade priorities highlighted are identified include: • National Trade Policy • Industrial Policy • National Export Strategy • National Development Plan

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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).: During the period under Review, Government policy directive has placed emphasis on additional areas that are covered by aid for trade, as follows: • Green Growth: and Circular Economy: To this effect Government has created Ministry of Green Economy and Environment; • E-Commerce: Government, through the Ministry, is in the process of developing the e-commerce strategy • Women and Youth Empowerment: Government has moved the mandate of Gender to Cabinet Office in order to place emphasis on gender mainstreaming on all developmental issues; • MSMEs development and Youth Empowerment: Government has created the Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprise Development in order to create more jobs especially for the youth

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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,
Change of government,
Economic and trade impact of COVID-19 pandemic,
Continental or regional policy instruments (e.g. AfCFTA)
,
MSMEs growth and development objectives**

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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 than ever because of the advent of COVID 19 pandemic which has affected LDCs more than other countries whose economies have been predicted to rebound earlier than those of LDCs; and
- In the same vein, LDCs are disproportionately grappling with the effects of global warming and climate change due to their already existing vulnerabilities

Q8

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

Yes,

Additional information on how changes in your Aid-for-Trade priorities may have been reflected in your dialogue with development partners.:

- Zambia has been engaging cooperating/ development partners to collaborate in implementing programmes that will address the effects of COVID 19 and climate change by way of using trade as an engine for sustainable growth.

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 National Economic Recovery Programme (ERP) 2020-2023. The Programme is a collection of necessary multi-sectoral policies and interventions aimed at restoring and building back better the economy in order to deliver on the national priorities.

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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,

Environmentally sustainable (or green) growth, including circular economy

,

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 finance,

Women's economic empowerment and gender equality

,

Youth economic empowerment,

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

The objectives of the Economic Recovery Programme are to restore macroeconomic stability, attain fiscal and debt sustainability, restore growth, dismantle domestic arrears and safeguard social sector spending. The Programme seeks to re-launch the economy on a path of sustained economic growth, while stabilizing the monetary, external, and fiscal environments. The recovery programme also contains policy measures to mitigate the socio-economic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic.

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Q11

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

The National Policy and Strategy Documents in which trade and trade related issues are as follows:

- National Trade Policy (https://www.mcti.gov.zm/?page_id=1285)
 - Industrial Policy (https://www.mcti.gov.zm/?page_id=1285)
 - National Export Strategy (https://www.mcti.gov.zm/?page_id=1285)
 - 7th National Development Plan which is in the process of being replaced by the 8th National Development Plan (<https://www.mndp.gov.zm/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/7NDP.pdf>)
-

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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):

1. Forestry Act No. 4 of 2015;
2. Forestry Policy of 2014;
3. National Policy on Climate Change
4. The 7th National Development Plan which is being revised in to the 8th National Development

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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 export strategy, policy or plan,

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

,

National environmentally sustainable growth strategy, policy or plan

,

National strategy, policy or plan for COVID-19 recovery

,

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

1. National Strategy on National Capital Account
2. National Policy on Environment
3. The 7th National Development Plan which is being revised in to the 8th National Development

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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 Below Water (SDG 14),

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.:

1. Zambia Integrated Investment Framework and Financially Strategies for Sustainable Land Management
2. Environmental Awareness Strategy
3. Pollution Management Plans

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).:

The focus on the implementation of interventions aimed at reversing the unsustainable utilization of natural resources, including trade. This will be done through the development of management plans for natural resources such forests, water and wildlife

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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).:

The objectives are enshrined in the National Policy on Climate Change of 2016, which aims at providing a framework for coordinating climate change programmes in order to ensure climate resilient and low carbon development pathways for sustainable development of Zambia's Vision 2030.

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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?

Yes,

Additional information on how the Ministry of Trade is represented in your national committee on sustainable development.:

The Government has created the Ministry of Green Economy and Environment to spearhead and coordinate issues of sustainable development. Zambia uses the Cabinet System where all policies and strategies and reforms thereof are deliberated upon and the Minister of Commerce, Trade and Industry is part of cabinet.

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Q18

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

Yes,

Additional information on how the national committee addresses the environmental dimension of sustainable development.:

In Zambia we actually have the Ministry of Green Economy and Environment recently created and mandated to address the environmental dimension of sustainable development in collaboration with all stakeholders including cooperating partners.

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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,****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.:

- Agricultural is the main stay of majority of Zambian and output has been severely affected due to climate change
- Fishing in fresh water bodies has drastically dropped due to unsustainable means of fishing
- Contribution of Forestry subsector has been deteriorating due to climate change and unsustainable methods of harvesting timber
- Services sectors such as tourism have been directly affected by deterioration of the environment

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).

Mining,**Industry,**

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

- Mining Industry which contributes heavily to Zambia's exports would suffer
- Industry would also be affected as sustainable development would restrict certain methods of production which are not yet modernized

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,**Dependence on a narrow basket of goods and services**

,

Economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic,**Existing energy and power generation infrastructure,****Gender inequality,****Limited agricultural processing capacity,****Limited economic and export diversification,****Low productivity of agricultural sector,****Social pressures (poverty, population growth),****Lack of technology and innovation enabling environment**

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
- ,
- 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,
- 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)

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Q23

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

No,
Additional information on your circular economy strategy, policy, plan. (Please provide weblinks as applicable).: The circular economy strategies are found in various pieces of policies and strategies at Ministry of Green Economy, Ministry of Local Government and Ministry of Lands, among others.

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Q24

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

Respondent skipped this question

Q25

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

Respondent skipped this question

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Q26

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

Yes,

Additional information on how digital connectivity is reflected in your national sustainable development strategy(ies), policy(ies) or plan(s).:

Government has created the Ministry of Science and Technology to promote sustainable digital economy

Q27

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

No,

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

1. Zambia has created an e-government platform to include all relevant agencies for ease of doing business 2. Zambia is in the process of developing the e-commerce strategy

Q28

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

Agriculture,**Fisheries,****Forestry,****Mining,****Industry,****Services****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,****Home energy management systems,****Innovation and technology for gender equality,****Smart energy grids,****Smart motors,****Transport information systems****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

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.:

A lot of services have seen an increase in the utilization of electronic/ digital means of supply e.g. education services and Public services have recently seen an increase in provided electronically.

Q32

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

Digital payments issues,

Inadequate network infrastructure including broadband capacity

,

Insufficient or uneven internet coverage,

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,

Rules relating to e-commerce need updating,

Slow, expensive or unreliable internet services,

Trade facilitation and logistics issues

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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,

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 policy and administrative management,
- Trade facilitation,
- Regional trade agreements (RTAs),
- 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).

DAC COUNTRIES,
Kuwait (KFAED),
Turkey,
United Arab Emirates,
MULTILATERAL/REGIONAL

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).

China,
Israel*,
South Korea*,
Brazil,
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia,
Qatar,
United Arab Emirates

Q37

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

Yes

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?

Yes; Zambia Strengthening Climate Resilience Project (Pilot Program for Climate Resilience) (PPCR Phase II)

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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).:
 Review of the National Policy on Climate Change of 2016
 Draft 8th National Development Plan

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).:

Zambia Strengthening Climate Resilience Project (Pilot Program for Climate Resilience) (PPCR Phase II). One of the objectives of the project is to Support Participatory Adaptation, through strengthening of the adaptive capacity of vulnerable rural communities in the Barotse sub-basin with focus on women empowerment.

Q41

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

The Government of the Republic of Zambia requires support to implement climate resilience projects in the following sectors:

1. Agriculture;
2. Livestock;
3. Fisheries and aquaculture;
4. Forest Management and sustainable beneficiation;
5. E-commerce and digitization; and
6. Tourism

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.:

1. The Gender Equity and Equality Act No. 22 of 2015 provides for the empowerment of women as a key to achieving gender equity and equality 2. The Government Gazette Notice No. 1123 of 2021 Mandates the Gender Division to implement Women Economic Empowerment Programs 3. Decentralization Policy has prioritized women economic empowerment programs and has devolved empowerment fund to constituencies. 4. The draft 8th NDP has provided for women economic empowerment programs as a key intervention for promotion of equity and equality in national development. The National Gender Policy has highlighted the following key women's economic empowerment objectives; 1. To reduce extreme poverty and destitution among vulnerable groups especially women and girls; 2. To promote equality and equity in access to economic opportunities for men and women, in both formal and informal labour sectors; 3. To promote equitable access and control to productive resources for both women and men; 4. To enhance the participation of women in Tourism, Commerce, Trade and Industry;

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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

,

Aid-for-Trade strategy, policy or plan

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)?

Yes

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Q45

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

No**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,
Lack of access to redress options,
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.:
 Capacity building in market linkages, value addition to products and business diversification.

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.:

1. SheTrades Project under International Trade Center (ITC)
2. The 50 Million Women Speak Project under COMESA supported by AfDB

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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.

Number of total projects implemented in the period 2015-2020

Two (02)

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

(i) Four years (from 2018 to 2022) for the SheTrades project (ii) Two years (2020 to 2022) for the 50 Million Women Project

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

Less than 10%

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

Less than 15%

Additional information on the donors, South-South and triangular cooperation partners that have supported your Aid-for-Trade programmes on women's economic empowerment. You may list other objectives of the projects where women's economic empowerment was not the sole/main focus and provide additional information on the partners with which you have worked. (Please include weblinks as applicable).

1. Information about the SheTrades Project can be accessed on: <https://www.shetrades.com/en> 2. Information about the 50 Million African Women Speak Platform Project can be accessed on: <https://www.comesa.int/>

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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,**
- 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,**

Additional information on the areas that the Aid-for-Trade projects for women's economic empowerment sought to address. Please describe your project(s) in no more than 300 words per box. (You may include references and weblinks and add information on results achieved as applicable, i.e. figures, case stories):.

1. The SheTrade project (a) Aim: To increase the participation of Zambian women-owned businesses in the economy and trade by enhancing their competitiveness and strengthening their market linkages. (b) Target areas that the project addresses: (i) Business visibility (ii) Business skills and capacity (iii) Regional and international trade fairs (participation and B2B meetings) (c) Results achieved: (i) Trained women entrepreneurs in product standard and quality, and business skills, in the honey subsector (ii) Facilitated business networks for women-owned businesses through international trade fairs (iii) Built capacity by facilitating training in pricing and understanding legal frameworks to a women-owned textile business (d) Web link: <https://www.shetrades.com/en/media-center/success-stories/details?id=16>
2. The 50 Million African Women Speak Platform project (a) Aim: To empower women entrepreneurs by providing access to financial and non-financial business information – The project targets connecting 50 million women across Africa through a web-based platform. (b) Target areas that the project addresses: (i) Access to business information (financial and non-financial) (ii) Learning (Peer-to-peer) (iii) Knowledge transfer (iv) Ideas and business opportunities

(c) Results achieved in Zambia: (i) The online platform was operationalized in July 2019 (ii) More than 3,000 women entrepreneurs have been enrolled on the platform (d) Web link: <https://www.comesa.int/>

Q51

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

No

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.:
Aid for Trade allows for business linkages between women entrepreneurs and financiers

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.:
The job descriptions for project managers include M & E function and the Projects have a component of M&E.

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.:
One of the national priorities for women's economic empowerment is to address supply side constraints such as access to Finance. In the existing Project that Zambia has (Shetrades and 50 Million Women), Aid for trade is also aimed to address Supply side constraints regarding access to affordable finance.

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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).:
(i) The gender income inequality in LDCs such as Zambia is high which makes women's access to digital technology for business more difficult; and (ii) Social and Cultural practices also contribute in inhibiting access of women to digital technology.

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).

- High cost of device (e.g., mobile phone),**
 - High usage costs,**
 - Inadequate electricity infrastructure,**
 - Lack of awareness of opportunities offered by digital technologies**
 - ,**
 - Limited internet connectivity,**
 - Poor IT literacy and/or skills**
-

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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,**
- Mining,**
- Industry,**
- Services,**

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

1. Agriculture, fisheries, forestry and livestock sectors, combined, employ more than 60% of the labor force in Zambia
 2. Mining industry accounts for more than 70% of the country's exports
 3. Services sector accounts for more than 40% of the country's GDP
-

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),
 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,
 (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)

Q59

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

1. Aid-for-trade will facilitate women's:
 - (a) Access to regional and international markets;
 - (b) Capacity to conform to quality standards;
 - (c) Access to affordable finances;
 - (d) Utilization of digital trade and e-commerce;
 - (e) Participation in value chains of men dominated sectors such as mining; and
 - (f) Full participation in the economy.

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

- Ministry of Green Economy and Climate Change • Gender Division • Ministry of Finance and National Planning
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