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| **2019 Aid for Trade - South-South Questionnaire** |
| INTRODUCTION |
| **SUPPORTING ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION AND EMPOWERMENT FOR INCLUSIVE, SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT THROUGH** [**AID FOR TRADE**](https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/devel_e/a4t_e/aid4trade_e.htm)By responding to this questionnaire, you will be:Contributing to policy coherence by providing information about how you are integrating trade issues into your development policy(ies) and Aid-for-Trade strategy(ies) and programme(s);Offering perspectives on the support you are providing in line with your Aid for Trade strategy(ies);Shedding light on how Aid for Trade can contribute to economic diversification and empowerment for inclusive, sustainable development.Responses to this questionnaire will be published on the [http://www.aid4trade.org](http://www.aid4trade.org/) website and will be analysed in the next edition of the joint OECD-WTO Aid for Trade at a Glance publication. This publication will be discussed at the 2019 Global Review of Aid for Trade. The theme of the Review is "Supporting Economic Diversification and Empowerment for Inclusive, Sustainable Development Through Aid for Trade".For any question or comment, you may write to us at aft.monitoring@wto.org |

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| **2019 Aid for Trade - South-South Questionnaire** |
| INTRODUCTION |
| **OVERVIEW**The South-South questionnaire is separated into 3 main sections that examine:1. Changes to your South-South Aid‑for‑Trade priorities since 2016;
2. Aid-for-Trade support provided to fellow developing countries for economic diversification; and
3. Aid-for-Trade support provided to fellow developing countries for economic empowerment.

The questions are phrased so as to allow comparisons with your answers to previous monitoring exercises. If you do not have a record of previous answers, you can access them online at [http//www.aid4trade.org](http://www.aid4trade.org/) |

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| **2019 Aid for Trade - South-South Questionnaire** |
| INTRODUCTION |
| **Guidance notes**We request that answers reflect a "whole of government/organization" view. We encourage you to share the questionnaire with colleagues in other line ministries to arrive at a single coordinated view.If you wish to view the full questionnaire as a PDF file that can also be shared by email, please follow this link: [http://www.wto.org/aftmonitorin](http://www.wto.org/aftmonitoring)gPlease note that only submissions made using this electronic format will be counted in the monitoring exercise.We encourage you to complete answers by using the additional information boxes, but these are optional.For least developed countries, the Enhanced Integrated Framework and associated in-country national implementation structures may be a useful forum to collect and coordinate responses.All responses received will be made publicly available on the website [http://www.aid4trade.org](http://www.aid4trade.org/)Responses will be analysed by the OECD and WTO in the publication series: "Aid for Trade at a Glance".Please submit the completed questionnaire before the deadline of 31 DECEMBER 2018. (Submissions will be accepted up to the cut-off 31 January 2019). |

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| **2019 Aid for Trade - South-South Questionnaire** |
| INTRODUCTION |
| **How to fill in this questionnaire**This questionnaire should be filled out electronically while connected to the Internet. Please note that once started, the questionnaire should be completed on the same device.It may not be possible to finish the questionnaire in one attempt. The questionnaire reply are automatically saved and can be completed in multiple sessions. Important to note is that you must reopen the questionnaire with the same device you started it on.To navigate through this questionnaire click:*Next:* (to move to next page);*Prev:* (to move back to previous page);*Exit:* (data is saved when you exit, but only if you use the same computer or other device from which your initial submission was set); andSubmit questionnaire: (once completed and submitted, you will still be able to make changes but only if you are using the same computer or other device).For questions and/or to obtain a copy of your responses, email us at:aft.monitoring@wto.org indicating "Aid for Trade Monitoring exercise" in the subject line of the message. |

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| **2019 Aid for Trade - South-South Questionnaire** |
| ABOUT YOU |
| * **1. Respondent**

* **2. About you**

Name Position MinistryEmail Address |

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| **2019 Aid for Trade - South-South Questionnaire** |
| SECTION 1: AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES |
| **The objective of the first section is to assess if, and why, your Aid for Trade priorities have changed since 2016.** It examines the reasons why you may have changed your strategy or priorities and if those changes were integrated (i.e. mainstreamed) in your national development strategy and included in your dialogue with donors.**The WTO Task Force on Aid for Trade** states that Aid for Trade is about assisting developing countries to increase exports of goods and services, to integrate into the multilateral trading system, and to benefit from liberalized trade and increased market access. Projects and programmes are considered as Aid for Trade if these activities have been identified as trade related development priorities in the recipient country's national development strategies.The Task Force agreed the following benchmarks for global monitoring of Aid for Trade:1. 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.
2. 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.
3. Trade related infrastructure: transport and storage, energy, and telecommunications.
4. Building productive capacity for goods and services.
5. Trade related adjustment, including supporting developing countries to put in place accompanying measures that assist them to benefit from liberalized trade.
6. Other trade related needs.
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| **2019 Aid for Trade - South-South Questionnaire** |
| SECTION 1: AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES (YOUR GOVERNMENT'S AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES) |
| **\* 3. Do you have an Aid-for-Trade strategy with South-South partners?** Yes No Unsure |

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| **2019 Aid for Trade - South-South Questionnaire** |
| SECTION 1: AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES |
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# 4. If yes, please indicate your Aid-for-Trade priorities:

**Below are listed the most common priority areas grouped according to broad Aid-for-Trade categories. Please rank the top 5 priority areas among the ones listed below.**

**(1 being the most important)**

Adjustment costs Connecting to value chains E-commerce

Export diversification Industrialization

International competitiveness

Network and/or transport infrastructure of a cross border nature Network infrastructure (power, water, telecommunications) Regional integration

Services development Trade facilitation Trade finance access

Trade policy analysis, negotiations and implementation Transport infrastructure (airport, roads, rail, port)

WTO accession

Other priority areas including: MSMEs, Women's economic empowerment, Youth, etc. (please specify)

1 2 3 4 5

Please specify further the priorities that you selected above as well as the main problems/obstacles encountered in furthering them and provide a weblink to the relevant strategy.

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| **2019 Aid for Trade - South-South Questionnaire** |
| SECTION 1: AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES |
| **\* 5. If no or unsure, does your development policy with South-South partners include trade priorities?** Yes No UnsureAdditional information on whether your development policy includes trade priorities. |





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| **2019 Aid for Trade - South-South Questionnaire** |
| SECTION 1 : AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES |
| **6. If yes, please indicate the trade priorities in your development policy.****Below are listed the most common priority areas grouped according to broad Aid-for-Trade categories. Please rank the top 5 priority areas among the ones listed below.****(1 being the most important)**1 2 3Adjustment costs   Connecting to valuechainsE-commerce  Export diversification    Industrialization  International competitivenessNetwork and/or transport infrastructure of a cross border natureNetwork infrastructure(power, water,    telecommunications)Regional integration  Services development    Trade facilitation  Trade finance access   Trade policy analysis,negotiations and   implementation |

1 2 3

Transport infrastructure (airport, roads, rail, port)

Other areas including: MSMEs, women's economic empowerment, Youth issues etc. (please specify)

Please specify further the priorities that you selected above as well as the main problems/obstacles encountered in furthering them and provide a weblink to the relevant strategy.

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| **2019 Aid for Trade - South-South Questionnaire** |
| SECTION 1: AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES |
| **\* 7. Has your Aid-for-Trade strategy, or the trade priorities in your development policy with South- South partners, changed since 2016?** Yes No UnsurePlease specify further and include a weblink to the relevant development strategy. |





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| **2019 Aid for Trade - South-South Questionnaire** |
| SECTION 1: AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES |
| **8. If yes, please rank the top 3 drivers of these changes :****(Please choose no more than 3 options)**1 2 32030 Sustainable Development GoalsChange of governmentContinental or regional policyinstruments (e.g.  Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want)E-commerce developmentEconomic diversificationExpansion of domestic services sectors and/or trade in servicesExternal factors (e.g. changes in key trading Partners policies)Green growthobjectives   Industrialization objectivesDigital or ICT-related strategy |

1 2 3

MSMEs growth and development objectives

New investment strategy

New national development strategy

New regional development or integration strategy

New trade capacity needs

Poverty reduction objectives

Regional Trade Agreements (e.g. CFTA)

Trade Facilitation Agreement Implementation

Trade finance access

Women empowerment objectives

Youth empowerment objectives

Other (please specify)

Additional information on the top 3 drivers of changes in your Aid-for-Trade priorities since 2016.

# Have these changes been reflected in your dialogue with South-South partner countries and development institutions?

 Yes  No

 Unsure

Additional information on how changes in your Aid-for-Trade priorities have been reflected in your dialogue with South- South partner countries and development institutions.

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

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| **2019 Aid for Trade - South-South Questionnaire** |
| SECTION 2: AID FOR TRADE IN SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION |
| Limited economic diversification in exports and domestic production is a fundamental rationale for the Aid-for-Trade Initiative. Aid for Trade is about assisting developing countries, and in particular LDCs, to increase exports of goods and services, to integrate into the multilateral trading system, and to benefit from liberalized trade and increased market access.Conceptually, economic diversification contains different elements: export diversification, structural transformation and industrialization. It implies the shift to a more varied production structure, involving the introduction of new, or the expansion of pre-existing, goods and services, together with industrialization through manufacturing-value added.Export diversification can be measured through increases in the variety and volume of exports and/or trading partners (extensive diversification), or through increases in the proportion of product or services that are exported, and/or through an increase in price (intensive diversification).Structural transformation refers to the reallocation of resources across different sectors and products and services over time. Where this process is associated with economic growth and development it is linked to a move to higher productivity at sectoral level (i.e. agriculture, fisheries, forestry, industry or services) and/or in terms of labour productivity.Industrialization is a process frequently associated with quality upgrading (i.e. value addition). Producing a higher quality or a greater variety of existing products (e.g. processing agricultural or other commodities) can build on existing comparative advantages. It can boost countries' export revenues (e.g. through the use of more physical, and more human-capital intensive production techniques). |

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| **2019 Aid for Trade - South-South Questionnaire** |
| SECTION 2: AID FOR TRADE IN SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION |
| **\* 11. Is economic diversification a priority in your development or Aid-for-Trade strategy with South-South partners ?** Yes No UnsureIf yes, please provide additional information about this strategy (including as to how economic diversification is defined and measured). |

**12. What are the main constraints to economic diversification that your development or aid-for- trade strategy with South-South partners seeks to address?**

**(You may tick more than 1 box)**

High input costs

High tariffs in target markets/products High trade costs

Inadequate network infrastructure (power, water, telecommunications) Limited access to trade finance

Limited agricultural production capacity

Limited customs and other border agency capacity Limited e-trade readiness

Limited inward foreign direct investment Limited industrial or manufacturing capacity

Limited network and/or transport infrastructure of a cross border nature Limited services capacity

Limited standards compliance Low levels of training and skills Poor international competitiveness Small domestic market

Transport infrastructure (airport, roads, rail, port) Unaffordable and/or unreliable electricity access Unsure

Other, (please specify)

Additional information on the main constraints to economic diversification as identified in your aid-for-trade strategy with South-South partners.

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| **13. Please indicate in which category(ies) of aid-for-trade financing you provide South-South aid- for- trade support for economic diversification.****(You may tick more than 1 box and/or leave boxes unticked if you do receive support)****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)*Trade policy and administrative management Trade facilitationRegional trade agreements (RTAs) Multilateral trade negotiations Trade education/training**Trade-related infrastructure** *(Including physical infrastructure)*Transport and storage infrastructure Communications infrastructureEnergy supply and generation infrastructure**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)*Business support services Banking and financial services Building productive capacity AgricultureForestry Fishing IndustryMineral resources and mining Travel and tourism**Trade related adjustment** *(Including supporting developing countries to put in place accompanying measures that assist them to benefit from liberalized trade)***Other trade related needs Unsure**Additional information on which categories of aid-for-trade financing you provide South-South aid-for- trade-support for economic diversification. |

# \* 14. Does the aid-for-trade support you provide for economic diversification align with South- South partners' priorities as established in their national or regional trade and development strategy(ies)?

 Yes  No

 Unsure

Additional information on how the aid-for-trade support you provide for economic diversification aligns with the priorities established in South-South partners national or regional trade and development strategy(ies).

# \* 15. Has the South-South aid-for-trade support you provide for economic diversification recorded progress in partner countries since the launch of the Aid-for-Trade initiative in 2006?

 Yes  No

 Unsure

Additional information on whether the South-South aid-for-trade support for economic diversification you provide recorded progress.

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| **2019 Aid for Trade - South-South Questionnaire** |
| SECTION 2: AID FOR TRADE IN SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION |
| **16. If yes please specify, in which area(s):****(You may tick more than 1 box)**Export diversification Structural transformationIndustrialization, including manufacturing value added UnsureOther, (please specify)Additional information on the progress that your government has recorded in economic diversification since the launch of the Aid-for-Trade initiative in 2006. |

# 17. If yes, please also indicate in which sector(s):

**(You may tick more than 1 box)**

Agriculture Industry Services Fisheries Forestry Unsure

Other, (please specify)

Additional information on the sector(s) where progress in economic diversification has been made.

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| **2019 Aid for Trade - South-South Questionnaire** |
| SECTION 2: AID FOR TRADE IN SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION |
| **18. In which category(ies) of Aid for Trade is the South-South support you provide impactful for economic diversification?****(You may tick more than 1 box and/or leave boxes unticked if you do not receive support)****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)*Trade policy and administrative management Trade facilitationRegional trade agreements (RTAs) Multilateral trade negotiations Trade education/training**Trade-related infrastructure** *(Including physical infrastructure)*Transport and storage infrastructure Communications infrastructureEnergy supply and generation infrastructure**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)*Business support services Banking and financial services Building productive capacity AgricultureForestry Fishing Industry |

Mineral resources and mining Travel and tourism

**Trade related adjustment** *(Including supporting developing countries to put in place accompanying measures that assist them to benefit from liberalized trade)*

## Other trade related needs Unsure

Additional information on the category(ies) of Aid for Trade in which the South-South support you provide is impactful for economic diversification, including information on which your answer is based.

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| **2019 Aid for Trade - South-South Questionnaire** |
| SECTION 2: AID FOR TRADE IN SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION |
| **19. What factors contribute to the success of the aid-for-trade support you provide South-South partners for economic diversification?****(You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your answer to the top five factors)**Alignment of aid-for-trade support with national/regional priorities Capacity to draft funding applicationsCoordination among donors Country ownershipDonor interest in specific projects/programmes Good digital and ICT connectivityGood trade-related infrastructure Institutional capacity to implement projects Leveraging of foreign direct investment Mobilization of domestic private investment National/regional coordinationServices capacitySufficient funding and appropriate implementation timelines UnsureOther (please specify)Additional information on the factors that contribute to the success of the aid-for-trade support your provide to South- South partners for economic diversification. |

# 20. What factors may limit the success of the aid-for-trade support that you provide to South- South partners for economic diversification?

**(You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your answer to the top five factors.)**

Diverging priorities between partner and donor Inadequate infrastructure

Failure to mobilize domestic private investment Inability to leverage foreign direct investment Lack of country ownership

Lack of donor interest in specific projects/programmes Limited financing for the private sector

Limited services capacity

Poor digital and ICT connectivity

Poor alignment of aid-for-trade received with national/regional priorities Poor coordination among donors

Poor national/regional coordination

Resources dedicated to the project or programme too low Time horizon too short

Weak institutional capacity Unsure

Other (please specify)

Additional information on the factors that may limit the success of the aid- for-trade support that you provide to South- South partners for economic diversification.

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| **2019 Aid for Trade - South-South Questionnaire** |
| SECTION 2: AID FOR TRADE IN SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION |
| **\* 21. Does the Aid for Trade you provide help mobilize other forms of development finance for economic diversification in South-South partner countries (i.e. non-concessional financing, foreign direct investment, remittances, trade finance, etc.).** Yes No UnsureAdditional information on how Aid for Trade helps mobilize other forms of development finance for economic diversification.**22. To which to South-South partner country(ies) or territory(ies) do you provide aid-for-trade financing for economic diversification?****(You may tick more than 1 box)**Afghanistan Grenada PanamaAlbania Guatemala Papua New GuineaAlgeria Guinea ParaguayAngola Guinea-Bissau PeruAntigua and Barbuda Guyana PhilippinesArgentina Haiti RwandaArmenia Honduras Saint HelenaBangladesh India Saint Kitts and NevisBelarus Indonesia Saint LuciaBelize Iran Saint Vincent and the GrenadinesBenin Iraq Samoa |

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| Bolivia, Plurinational State Jamaica SenegalBosnia and Herzegoniva Jordan Sao Tome and PrincipeBotswana Kazakhstan SeychellesBrazil Kenya Sierra LeoneBrunei Darussalam Kiribati Solomon IslandsBurkina Faso Kyrgyz Republic SomaliaBurundi Lao People's Democratic Republic South AfricaCabo Verde Lebanon South SudanCambodia Lesotho Sri LankaCameroon Liberia SurinameCentral African Republic Madagascar Syrian Arab RepublicChad Malawi TajikistanChile Malaysia TanzaniaChina Maldives ThailandColombia Mali Timor-LesteComoros Malta The former Yugoslav Republic of MacedoniaCongo Marshall IslandsTogoCook Islands MauritaniaTokelauCosta Rica MauritiusTongaCôte d'Ivoire MexicoTrinidad and TobagoCuba MicronesiaTunisiaDemocratic Republic of the Congo MoldovaTurkeyDjibouti MongoliaTurkmenistanDominica MontenegroUgandaDominican Republic MontserratUkraineEcuador MoroccoUruguayEgypt MozambiqueUzbekistanEl Salvador MyanmarVanuatuEquatorial Guinea NamibiaVenezuela, Bolivarian Republic ofEritrea NepalViet NamEthiopia NauruWallis and FutunaEswatini NicaraguaWest Bank and Gaza StripFiji NigerYemen |

Gabon

The Gambia Georgia Ghana

Nigeria Niue Pakistan Palau

Zambia Zimbabwe

Additional information on the South-South partner country(ies), territory(ies) or regional programmes in which you provide aid-for-trade financing for economic diversification.

NB. This list of aid-for-trade recipients is sourced from the OECD-DAC/CRS aid activity database.

# Through which channels do you provide South-South partners with aid-for-trade financing for economic diversification?

**(You may tick more than 1 box)**

Bilateral programmes Regional programmes Multilateral institutions

Other, e.g. new institutions or programmes

Please provide further details on the channels through which you provide South-South partners with aid-for-trade financing for economic diversification.

# With which South-South partner(s) do you partner to offer financing for economic diversification?

**(You may tick more than 1 box or leave all boxes unticked if you do not partner with any)**

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Algeria | Israel\* | South Korea\* |
| Argentina | Iran | Chinese Taipei |
| Bahrain | Lybia | Qatar |
| Brazil | Kingdom of Saudi Arabia | Singapore |
| Chile\* | Kuwait | Thailand |
| China | Malaysia | Turkey |
| Cuba | Mexico\* | Tunisia |
| Egypt | Nigeria | United Arab Emirates |
| India | Pakistan | Venezuela |
| Indonesia | South Africa | Other (please specify) |

Additional information the South-South partner(s) you partner with to provide financing for economic diversification.

NB. This list is sourced from the United Nations for Development Cooperation. Various of those South-South partners listed with an asterisk are OECD Member States, appear on the OECD DAC list and/or report to the OECD CRS.

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| **2019 Aid for Trade - South-South Questionnaire** |
| SECTION 2: AID FOR TRADE IN SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION |
| 1. **Looking ahead, in which sectors do you anticipate future support for economic diversification to be required?**

**(You may tick more than 1 box)**Agriculture Industry Services Fisheries Forestry UnsureOther, (please specify)Additional information on the sectors that you anticipate will require most support for economic diversification.1. **Looking ahead, in which category(ies) of aid-for-trade financing do you anticipate that you will continue to provide to South-South aid-for-trade support for economic diversification.**

**(You may tick more than 1 box and/or leave boxes unticked if you do not receive support)****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)*Trade policy and administrative management Trade facilitationRegional trade agreements (RTAs) |

Multilateral trade negotiations Trade education/training

**Trade-related infrastructure** *(Including physical infrastructure)*

Transport and storage infrastructure Communications infrastructure

Energy supply and generation infrastructure

**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)*

Business support services Banking and financial services Building productive capacity Agriculture

Forestry Fishing Industry

Mineral resources and mining Travel and tourism

**Trade related adjustment** *(Including supporting developing countries to put in place accompanying measures that assist them to benefit from liberalized trade)*

## Other trade related needs Unsure

Additional information on the categories of aid-for-trade financing in which you will continue to provide South-South aid- for-trade support for economic diversification.

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| **2019 Aid for Trade - South-South Questionnaire** |
| SECTION 2: AID FOR TRADE IN SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION |
| **27. Is there any Aid for Trade project or programme for economic diversification that you would like to showcase as a South-South example of best practice?****(Please provide additional information and include weblinks as relevant)** |

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| **2019 Aid for Trade - South-South Questionnaire** |
| SECTION 3: AID FOR TRADE IN SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT |
| Economic empowerment can be defined in different ways, but in simple terms, it combines the concepts of empowerment and economic advancement.Approaches to economic empowerment concentrate on factors that help different groups succeed in the economy and trade. Factors that may empower include skills and access to productive resources, improving the enabling and institutional environments, and assisting different groups in their ability to benefit from economic growth and development.For example, the OECD defines economic empowerment as the capacity of women and men to participate in, contribute to and benefit from growth processes in ways that recognise the value of their contributions, respect their dignity and make it possible to negotiate a fairer distribution of the benefits of growth. Economic empowerment increases women’s access to economic resources and opportunities including jobs, financial services, property and other productive assets, skills development and market information. Women's economic empowerment is a prerequisite for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.Youth economic empowerment implies also the dimension of moving from dependence on the economic support of parents or other adults, to being economically productive with the ability to support themselves or others.The focus in this section is on the empowerment dimensions of three groups:* Women's economic empowerment;
* Micro, Small and Medium Sized Enterprises; and
* Youth empowerment.
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| **2019 Aid for Trade - South-South Questionnaire** |
| SECTION 3 : AID FOR TRADE IN SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT |
| **\* 28. Is economic empowerment a priority in your aid-for-trade or development strategy with South-South partners?** Yes No UnsureIf yes, please provide additional information on how economic empowerment is prioritized in your aid-for-trade and development strategy with South-South partners. |

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| **2019 Aid for Trade - South-South Questionnaire** |
| SECTION 3 : AID FOR TRADE IN SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT |
| **29. For which groups does your aid-for-trade strategy with South-South partners seek to promote economic empowerment?****(You may tick more than 1 box)**Women's economic empowermentMicro, Small and Medium Sized Enterprises Youth economic empowermentUnsureOther (please specify)Additional information on the groups for which your aid-for-trade strategy with South-South partners is seeking to promote economic empowerment.**\* 30. Does your aid-for-trade, or do the trade priorities in your development strategy, propose any indicators to track economic empowerment or include any targets to achieve?** Yes No UnsureIf yes, please provide additional information the indicators or targets on economic empowerment included in your aid- for-trade or development strategy. |

# \* 31. Does your aid-for-trade or development strategy link economic empowerment in South-South partner countries to their participation in international trade?

 Yes  No

 Unsure

If yes, please provide additional information on how your aid-for-trade or development strategy links economic empowerment in South-South partners to participation in international trade.

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| **2019 Aid for Trade - South-South Questionnaire** |
| SECTION 3: AID FOR TRADE IN SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT |
| **32. Please indicate in which category(ies) of aid-for-trade financing you provide South-South partners with support for economic empowerment.****(You may tick more than 1 box and/or leave all boxes unticked if you do not receive support)****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)*Trade policy and administrative management Trade facilitationRegional trade agreements (RTAs) Multilateral trade negotiations Trade education/training**Trade-related infrastructure** *(Including physical infrastructure)*Transport and storage infrastructure Communications infrastructureEnergy supply and generation infrastructure**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)*Business support services Banking and financial services Building productive capacity AgricultureForestry Fishing Industry |

Mineral resources and mining Travel and tourism

**Trade related adjustment** *(Including supporting developing countries to put in place accompanying measures that assist them to benefit from liberalized trade)*

## Other trade related needs Unsure

Additional information on the categories of aid-for-trade financing in which you provide South-South partners with support for economic empowerment.

# \* 33. Does the South-South aid-for-trade support you provide for economic empowerment align with the empowerment priorities established in partner countries national or regional trade and development strategy(ies)?

 Yes  No

 Unsure

Additional information on how the South-South aid-for-trade support you provide for economic empowerment aligns with the empowerment priorities established in partner countries national or regional trade and development strategy(ies).

# \* 34. Is women's economic empowerment a priority in your development or aid-for-trade strategy with South-South partners ?

 Yes  No

 Unsure

Additional information on how women's economic empowerment is prioritized in your development aid-for-trade strategy with South-South partners .

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| **2019 Aid for Trade - South-South Questionnaire** |
| SECTION 3: AID FOR TRADE IN SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT |
| **35. In your view, how best can South-South Aid for Trade make a contribution to women's economic empowerment?****(You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your answer to the top five factors)**Improving access to information Improving access to foreign markets Improving access to global value chains Improving digital connectivityImproving the provision of servicesImproving the flow of goods at borders (Trade Facilitation) Providing access to financeSupporting the growth and economic development of women Supporting rural tradeSupporting the elaboration of gender-sensitive policies Supporting the growth and economic development of Youth Upgrading business skillsUpgrading ICT skillsUpgrading the energy infrastructure Upgrading the transport infrastructure Other (please specify)Additional information or examples of projects and programmes on how South-South Aid for Trade can make a contribution to women's economic empowerment. |

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| **36. What forms of South-South aid-for-trade financing, in your view, best support women's economic empowerment?****(You may tick more than 1 box and/or leave all boxes unticked if you do not receive support)****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).*Trade policy and administrative management Trade facilitationRegional trade agreements (RTAs) Multilateral trade negotiations Trade education/training**Trade-related infrastructure** *(Including physical infrastructure)*Transport and storage infrastructure Communications infrastructureEnergy supply and generation infrastructure**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.)*Business support services Banking and financial services **Building productive capacity** AgricultureForestry Fishing IndustryMineral resources and mining Travel and tourism**Trade related adjustment** *(Including supporting developing countries to put in place accompanying measures that assist them to benefit from liberalized trade.)***Other trade related needs Unsure**Additional information on the South-South aid-for-trade financing that, in your view, best supports women's economic empowerment. |

# 37. What factors contribute to the success of South-South Aid for Trade in promoting women's economic empowerment?

**(You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your answer to the top five factors)**

Alignment of aid-for-trade support with national/regional priorities Capacity to draft funding applications

Coordination among donors Country ownership

Donor interest in specific projects/programmes Good digital and ICT connectivity

Good trade-related infrastructure Leveraging of foreign direct investment Mobilization of domestic private investment Institutional capacity to implement projects National/regional coordination

Services capacity

Sufficient funding and appropriate implementation timelines Unsure

Other (please specify):

Additional information on the factors that contribute to the success of South-South Aid for Trade in promoting women's economic empowerment.

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| **2019 Aid for Trade - South-South Questionnaire** |
| SECTION 3: AID FOR TRADE IN SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT |
| **38. In your view, how best can South-South Aid for Trade make a contribution to the economic empowerment of MSMEs.****(You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your answer to the top five factors)**Improving access to information Improving access to foreign markets Improving access to global value chains Improving digital connectivityImproving the provision of servicesImproving the flow of goods at borders (Trade Facilitation) Providing access to financeSupporting the growth and economic development of women Supporting rural tradeSupporting the elaboration of gender-sensitive policies Supporting the growth and economic development of Youth Upgrading business skillsUpgrading ICT skillsUpgrading the energy infrastructure Upgrading the transport infrastructure Other (please specify)Additional information or examples of projects and programmes on how South-South Aid for Trade can make a contribution to the economic empowerment of MSMEs. |

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| **39. What forms of South-South aid-for-trade financing, in your view, best support the economic empowerment of MSMEs?****(You may tick more than 1 box and/or leave all boxes unticked if you do not receive support)****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).*Trade policy and administrative management Trade facilitationRegional trade agreements (RTAs) Multilateral trade negotiations Trade education/training**Trade-related infrastructure** *(Including physical infrastructure)*Transport and storage infrastructure Communications infrastructureEnergy supply and generation infrastructure**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.)*Business support services Banking and financial services **Building productive capacity** AgricultureForestry Fishing IndustryMineral resources and mining Travel and tourism**Trade related adjustment** *(Including supporting developing countries to put in place accompanying measures that assist them to benefit from liberalized trade.)***Other trade related needs Unsure**Additional information on the South-South aid-for-trade financing that, in your view, best supports the economic empowerment of MSMEs. |

# 40. What factors contribute to the success of South-South Aid for Trade in promoting the economic empowerment of MSMEs?

**(You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your answer to the top five factors)**

Alignment of aid-for-trade support with national/regional priorities Capacity to draft funding applications

Coordination among donors Country ownership

Donor interest in specific projects/programmes Good digital and ICT connectivity

Good trade-related infrastructure Leveraging of foreign direct investment Mobilization of domestic private investment Institutional capacity to implement projects National/regional coordination

Services capacity

Sufficient funding and appropriate implementation timelines Unsure

Other (please specify):

Additional information on factors that contribute to the success of South-South Aid for Trade in promoting the economic empowerment of MSMEs.

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| **2019 Aid for Trade - South-South Questionnaire** |
| SECTION 3: AID FOR TRADE IN SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT |
| 1. **In your view, how best can South-South Aid for Trade contribute to Youth economic empowerment?**

**(You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your answer to the top five factors)**Improving access to information Improving access to foreign markets Improving access to global value chains Improving digital connectivityImproving the provision of servicesImproving the flow of goods at borders (Trade Facilitation) Providing access to financeSupporting the growth and economic development of women Supporting rural tradeSupporting the elaboration of gender-sensitive policies Supporting the growth and economic development of Youth Upgrading business skillsUpgrading ICT skillsUpgrading the energy infrastructure Upgrading the transport infrastructure Other (please specify)Additional information on how South-South Aid for Trade can contribute to Youth economic empowerment1. **What forms of South-South aid-for-trade financing, in your view, best support Youth**
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# economic empowerment?

**(You may tick more than 1 box and/or leave all boxes unticked if you do not receive support)**

**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).*

Trade policy and administrative management Trade facilitation

Regional trade agreements (RTAs) Multilateral trade negotiations Trade education/training

**Trade-related infrastructure** *(Including physical infrastructure)*

Transport and storage infrastructure Communications infrastructure

Energy supply and generation infrastructure

**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.)*

Business support services Banking and financial services **Building productive capacity** Agriculture

Forestry Fishing Industry

Mineral resources and mining Travel and tourism

**Trade related adjustment** *(Including supporting developing countries to put in place accompanying measures that assist them to benefit from liberalized trade.)*

## Other trade related needs Unsure

Additional information on the South-South aid-for-trade financing that, in your view, best supports Youth economic empowerment.

# 43. What factors contribute to the success of South-South Aid for Trade in promoting Youth economic empowerment?

**(You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your answer to the top five factors)**

Alignment of aid-for-trade support with national/regional priorities Capacity to draft funding applications

Coordination among donors Country ownership

Donor interest in specific projects/programmes Good digital and ICT connectivity

Good trade-related infrastructure Leveraging of foreign direct investment Mobilization of domestic private investment Institutional capacity to implement projects National/regional coordination

Services capacity

Sufficient funding and appropriate implementation timelines Unsure

Other (please specify):

Additional information on the factors that contribute to the success of South-South Aid for Trade in promoting Youth economic empowerment.

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| **2019 Aid for Trade - South-South Questionnaire** |
| SECTION 3: AID FOR TRADE IN SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT |
| **\* 44. In your view, can South-South Aid for Trade make a contribution to the achievement of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda ?** Yes No UnsurePlease provide a weblink to the relevant national strategy or policy document in which SDGs are referred to.[**Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/post2015/transformingourworld) |

# If yes, please specify the Sustainable Development Goal or Goals (SDGs) that South-South Aid for Trade can help to achieve.

**(You may tick more than 1 box)**

**Sustainable Development Goals:**

* 1. No poverty
	2. Zero hunger
	3. Good health and well-being
	4. Quality education
	5. Gender equality
	6. Clean water and sanitation
	7. Affordable and clean energy
	8. Decent work and economic growth
	9. Industry, innovation and infrastructure
	10. Reduce inequalities
	11. Sustainable cities and communities
	12. Responsible consumption and production
	13. Climate action
	14. Life below water
	15. Life on land
	16. Peace, justice and strong institutions
	17. Partnership for the goals

Additional information on the Sustainable Development Goal(s) that South-South Aid for Trade can help to achieve.

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| **2019 Aid for Trade - South-South Questionnaire** |
| SECTION 3: AID FOR TRADE IN SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT |
| **46. Which South-South partner country(ies) or custom territory(ies) are the main recipients of the aid-for-trade financing you provide for economic empowerment?****(You may tick more than 1 box)**Afghanistan Grenada PanamaAlbania Guatemala Papua New GuineaAlgeria Guinea ParaguayAngola Guinea-Bissau PeruAntigua and Barbuda Guyana PhilippinesArgentina Haiti RwandaArmenia Honduras Saint HelenaBangladesh India Saint Kitts and NevisBelarus Indonesia Saint LuciaBelize Iran Saint Vincent and the GrenadinesBenin Iraq SamoaBolivia, Plurinational State Jamaica SenegalBosnia and Herzegoniva Jordan Sao Tome and PrincipeBotswana Kazakhstan SeychellesBrazil Kenya Sierra LeoneBrunei Darussalam Kiribati Solomon IslandsBurkina Faso Kyrgyz Republic SomaliaBurundi Lao People's Democratic Republic South AfricaCabo Verde Lebanon South SudanCambodia Lesotho Sri Lanka |

Cameroon

Central African Republic Chad

Chile China Colombia Comoros Congo

Cook Islands Costa Rica Côte d'Ivoire Cuba

Democratic Republic of the Congo Djibouti

Dominica Dominican Republic Ecuador

Egypt

El Salvador Equatorial Guinea Eritrea

Ethiopia Eswatini Fiji Gabon

The Gambia Georgia Ghana

Liberia Madagascar Malawi Malaysia Maldives Mali

Malta

Marshall Islands Mauritania Mauritius Mexico Micronesia Moldova Mongolia Montenegro Montserrat Morocco Mozambique Myanmar Namibia

Nepal Nauru Nicaragua Niger Nigeria Niue Pakistan Palau

Suriname

Syrian Arab Republic Tajikistan

Tanzania Thailand Timor-Leste

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

Togo Tokelau Tonga

Trinidad and Tobago Tunisia

Turkey Turkmenistan Uganda Ukraine Uruguay Uzbekistan Vanuatu

Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of Viet Nam

Wallis and Futuna

West Bank and Gaza Strip Yemen

Zambia Zimbabwe

Additional information on the South-South country(ies) or custom territory(ies) that are the main recipients of the aid-for- trade financing you provide for economic empowerment.

NB. This list of aid-for-trade recipients is sourced from the OECD-DAC/CRS aid activity database.

# Through which channels do you provide South-South aid-for-trade financing for economic empowerment?

**(You may tick more than 1 box)**

Bilateral programmes Regional programmes Multilateral institutions

Other, e.g. new institutions or programmes

Please provide further details on the channels through which you provide South-South aid-for-trade financing for economic empowerment.

# With which South-South partner(s) do you partner with to provide aid-for-trade financing for economic empowerment?

**(You may tick more than 1 box or leave all boxes unticked if you do not partner with any))**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Algeria | Israel\* | South Korea\* |
| Argentina | Iran | Chinese Taipei |
| Bahrain | Lybia | Qatar |
| Brazil | Kingdom of Saudi Arabia | Singapore |
| Chile\* | Kuwait | Thailand |
| China | Malaysia | Turkey |
| Cuba | Mexico\* | Tunisia |
| Egypt | Nigeria | United Arab Emirates |
| India | Pakistan | Venezuela |
| Indonesia | South Africa | Other (please specify) |

Additional information on the South-South partner(s) your partner with to provide coherent aid-for-trade financing for economic empowerment.

NB. This list is sourced from the United Nations for Development Cooperation. Various of those South-South partners listed with an asterisk are OECD Member States, appear on the OECD DAC list and/or report to the OECD CRS.

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| **49. Looking ahead, in which category(ies) of aid-for-trade financing do you anticipate that you will continue to provide South-South aid-for-trade support for economic empowerment.****(You may tick more than 1 box and/or leave boxes unticked if you do not receive support)****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).*Trade policy and administrative management Trade facilitationRegional trade agreements (RTAs) Multilateral trade negotiations Trade education/training**Trade-related infrastructure** *(Including physical infrastructure)*Transport and storage infrastructure Communications infrastructureEnergy supply and generation infrastructure**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.)*Business support services Banking and financial services **Building productive capacity** AgricultureForestry Fishing IndustryMineral resources and mining Travel and tourism**Trade related adjustment** *(Including supporting developing countries to put in place accompanying measures that assist them to benefit from liberalized trade.)***Other trade related needs Unsure**Additional information on which category(ies) of Aid for Trade you think further South-South aid-for-trade support for economic empowerment will be required. |

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| **2019 Aid for Trade - South-South Questionnaire** |
| SECTION 3: AID FOR TRADE IN SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT |
| **50. Is there any South-South Aid for Trade project or programme for economic empowerment you would like to showcase as particularly important or as an example of best practice?****(Please provide any relevant additional information and include weblinks as relevant)** |

# 51. Please provide any additional information.

**(Please reference in the form or weblinks, document symbols, including to evaluations of projects or programmes)**

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| **2019 Aid for Trade - South-South Questionnaire** |
| END OF SURVEY |
| **52. CONSULTATION (Other ministries/agencies consulted in preparing this questionnaire reply):**Thank you for completing this partner questionnaire.We invite you to provide further details on your experience by submitting a case story.Please follow this link to the webpage which provides details on the case story exercise and format for their submission: [http://www.wto.org/aftmonitoring.](http://www.wto.org/aftmonitoring)For any question or comment, you may write to us at aft.monitoring@wto.org*Press "Submit" to complete the questionnaire***END** |