

DONOR QUESTIONNAIRE ON AID FOR TRADE

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

For further details or additional forms please visit www.oecd.org/dac/aft/questionnaire or contact the secretariats of the OECD (aft.monitoring@oecd.org) or the WTO (aft.monitoring@wto.org).

COUNTRY: AUSTRALIA

A. YOUR AID-FOR-TRADE STRATEGY

1. Has your aid-for-trade strategy changed since 2008?

Yes No NOT SURE NOT APPLICABLE

1.1 If YES, please rate the importance of each of the following changes?

Greater focus on:	Most important	Important	Less important	Not important	Not SURE
• Economic growth	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Poverty reduction	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Climate change and green growth	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Gender equality	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Regional integration	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Monitoring and evaluating results	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Different geographic focus	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Please specify:					
<p>The Australian Government remains committed to increasing Australia's ODA to 0.5% of GNI by 2015-16 and to supporting developing countries to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Australia's aid for trade efforts help achieve this, particularly for MDG 1 (poverty eradication) and MDG 8 (rules based predictable non-discriminatory trading and financial system). Since 2008 Australia's approach to aid for trade has continued to evolve.</p> <p>Australia's Trade and Development Statement 2009 defined our approach to date which rested on two pillars: (i) facilitating market access because the international system must be equitable (including by building the capacity of developing countries to negotiate and implement international trade agreements); and (ii) building competitive and productive economies to take advantage of global trading opportunities. We have continued to build on this approach by articulating the scope of Australia's aid for trade activities (consistent with the OECD DAC categories).</p> <p>As part of this process we have also identified specific aid for trade objectives which are to: (i) help developing countries engage in the multilateral trading system and regional trade initiatives; (ii) boost trade and investment flows; (iii) encourage diversity in trade activities; and (iv) improve economic integration on a regional and global basis. In addition to the contemporary suite of aid delivery mechanisms, we view FTAs as an opportunity to provide further targeted and tailored trade development assistance to allow developing country partners to comprehensively engage during negotiations and following entry into force, by assisting them implement FTA outcomes effectively. For example, the inclusion of an Economic Cooperation Chapter in the ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand FTA has allowed for the provision of complimentary trade related support that meets the specific needs of partner countries.</p>					
Different thematic focus	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Please specify:					
Phasing out of aid for trade	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Please specify:					

1.2 If YES, please rate the importance of the following driving forces behind these changes:

	Most important	Important	Less important	Not important	Not SURE
The economic crisis	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Changed priorities in the development strategies of partner countries	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Changed priorities in the development strategies of regional bodies	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Change of national government	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Changes in bilateral trade and investment relations	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Changed priorities in your development cooperation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
New research, approaches, or aid instruments	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
More focus on triangular co-operation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please specify:

The Australian Government believes that economic growth remains the most powerful long term solution to poverty and that trade is a key driver of economic growth. Our continuing priorities for the 2008-10 period include: (i) support for economic infrastructure (particularly transport related); (ii) increased agricultural productivity and rural market development; (iii) trade reform; (iv) fisheries management; and (v) removal of barriers to private sector growth.

There is greater effort being made on regional integration, especially in East Asia and the Pacific - the two main regions of focus for Australia's aid for trade. The Australian Government considers economic integration as a step beyond market opening, whereby countries achieve closer mutually dependent economic relationships, providing a conducive environment for businesses to operate across borders. This will provide countries with better opportunities to take advantage of global growth. In light of this, activities such as trade facilitation (including at-the-border and behind-the-border improvements) and strengthening regional trade institutions are becoming more prominent. Also, we are providing support that enhances the capacity of developing countries to negotiate better trade agreements and to get better outcomes from them. Geographically, Africa is a new focus for Australian aid for trade engagement, primarily through capacity building of officials in trade policy.

2. Looking ahead to 2013, is your government planning any changes to its aid-for-trade strategy?

Yes No NOT SURE NOT APPLICABLE

2.1 If YES, please rate the importance of the changes your government is planning:

Greater focus on:	Most important	Important	Less important	Not important	Not SURE
Economic growth	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Poverty reduction	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Climate change and green growth	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gender equality	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Regional integration	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Monitoring and evaluating results	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Different geographic focus	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Please specify:					
<p>Looking to 2013, economic growth, poverty reduction, regional integration and monitoring evaluation will be a strong focus of our aid for trade efforts. Regional integration will be a key (intermediate) objective, with Australia's engagement in trade related processes, such as the Pacific Closer Economic Relations Plus (PACER Plus), Trans-Pacific Partnership, and the Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement with Indonesia, further underpinning this outlook. To date, while many Australian development activities might be categorised as aid for trade, these have lacked explicit trade orientated objectives, and have not been accompanied by specific monitoring and evaluation to measure trade related outcomes. The work towards a global common menu of indicators to enable consistent cross country analysis of the impact of aid for trade will therefore be helpful in strengthening Australia's aid for trade processes in the future. Currently, an independent review of the effectiveness and efficiency of Australia's aid program is being conducted. It is expected that the review will make recommendations on how to improve the structure, policy and delivery of Australian aid. It is unclear at this stage as to what extent aid for trade will be part of the review's analysis and recommendations.</p>					
Different thematic focus	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Please specify:					
<p>Australia remains committed to ensuring the on-going effectiveness of its aid for trade efforts. This means domestic efforts will be strengthened to increase understanding within our own institutions of the role of trade to growth, development and poverty reduction, and to improve coherence in pursuing Australia's aid for trade objectives. Improved monitoring and evaluation of activities to take account of trade considerations will also be pursued.</p>					
Phasing out of aid for trade	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Please specify: Not applicable.					

B. YOUR AID-FOR-TRADE FINANCING

DEMAND

3. Has the demand for aid for trade from your partner countries changed since 2008?

SIGNIFICANTLY INCREASED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	INCREASED <input type="checkbox"/>	LITTLE/NO CHANGE <input type="checkbox"/>	DECLINED <input type="checkbox"/>	NOT SURE <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>3.1 If the demand increased, please describe from which countries and for which type of aid for trade:</p> <p>Developing countries which have increased demand for Aid for Trade include those in the Pacific, ASEAN, Mekong and African regions. Specific examples of increased demand, include from Laos, whereby support for ASEAN regional integration has been highlighted in its new National Socio-Economic Development Plan 2010–2015, which is likely to be specified in the updated DTIS in the first half of 2011. Various African countries have requested trade related capacity building support. As a result, Australia has funded African participation in the regular Australian Government Trade Policy Course (since 2010), as well as in university courses. In addition to requests for trade policy and negotiation capacity building support, there is demand for assistance for structural reform and infrastructure.</p>				

<p>4. Has the demand for aid for trade for regional integration programmes changed since 2008?</p>				
SIGNIFICANTLY INCREASED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	INCREASED <input type="checkbox"/>	LITTLE/NO CHANGE <input type="checkbox"/>	DECLINED <input type="checkbox"/>	NOT SURE <input type="checkbox"/>

4.1 If the demand increased, please describe from which regions and for which type of aid for trade:

See previous comments in 3.1. Australia has seen an overall increase in demand for regional integration processes, particularly by countries in the ASEAN, Mekong and Pacific regions. For example, the Economic Cooperation Support Program for the ASEAN-Australia-New-Zealand FTA provided the ASEAN Secretariat and eligible member countries with capacity building support for economic integration and for implementing specific trade commitments. The Mekong region has also experienced increased demand relating to regional integration, especially in the form of trade facilitation and economic infrastructure. Australia provided significant support in transport and trade facilitation programs in the Greater Mekong subregion, which has helped introduce uniform customs procedures at border crossings in Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos and Thailand. This has facilitated a reduction in transport costs and more efficient cross border movement of goods. In Laos, projects such as the Poverty Reduction Support Operation, and the Northern Transport Network Improvement Project were designed to help implement commitments in regional trade agreements, and to facilitate regional trade. In the Pacific region, Australia has contributed over \$AUD5.8 million to increase the capacity of Forum Island Countries to prepare for and negotiate PACER Plus. Australia has also provided support for each country to commission independent research on trade priorities and needs in the context of PACER Plus together with funding over three years to establish the Office of the Chief Trade Adviser to provide independent advice and assistance to Forum Island Countries. A considerable proportion of Australia's aid for trade is directed through regional programs in the Pacific, focussing on regional integration.

Resources

5. Have your aid-for-trade resources increased since 2008?

Yes No NOT sure

6. Does your agency have indicative forward spending plans?

Yes No NOT sure

6.1. If YES, do these forward spending plans include estimates for aid for trade?

Yes No NOT sure

6.2 If YES, please specify these estimates:

There has been an increase in Australia's aid for trade from 10 per cent of our ODA in 2007-08 to 15 per cent in 2009-10. This has occurred within the context of the scaling up of Australia's overall official development assistance and better recognition of aid for trade activities across the whole of government. We expect our overall aid for trade to continue to increase. Australia is pleased to report that we have surpassed our previously reported increased estimate of \$AUD400 million for 2009-10 with actual aid for trade rising to approximately \$AUD600 million.

C. IMPLEMENTING YOUR AID-FOR-TRADE STRATEGY

7. In how many of your policy dialogues is trade now a regular topic of discussion?

	> 75%	75% - 50%	50% - 25%	< 25%	Not sure	Not applicable
With partner countries	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
With regional communities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

8. Is this an improvement compared to 2008?

	significant	moderate	little/none	Not sure	Not applicable
With partner countries	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
With regional communities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

9. Is the private sector involved in your dialogue?

	Always	Sometimes	Rarely/never	Not sure
With partner countries	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

With regional communities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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9.1 Please describe and provide examples of your experience in dialogues that involve the private sector:

In the Pacific region, Australia provides support to the Pacific Island Private Sector Organisation (PIPSO) which is the regional peak body for the private sector in the Pacific. PIPSO's core function is to support effective private sector representation in regional policy making processes and relevant business development activities. The Enterprise Challenge Fund is aimed at increasing the private sector's contribution to poverty reduction in the Asia-Pacific region. This program has included providing grants to agribusiness companies working with smallholder farmers to build export capacity, particularly in the Pacific. The ACIAR-AusAID Partnership for Agricultural Research in Papua New Guinea has an emphasis on engagement with the private sector.

10. Is civil society involved in your dialogue?

	Always	Sometimes	Rarely/never	Not sure
With partner countries	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
With regional communities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

10.1 Please describe and provide examples of your experience in dialogues that involve civil society:

In undertaking research and diagnostic work related to assessing Indonesia's aid for trade needs and priorities, consultations were undertaken with civil society organisations, such as Pusat Koperasi Unit Desa Nusa Tenggara Timur (PUSKUD NTT) — a cooperatives NGO based in Kupang, NTT; the Social Monitoring and Early Response Unit (SMERU) — an independent research institution; and the Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS).

11. Are you harmonising your strategy with other donors better now than you were before 2008?

significantly <input type="checkbox"/>	moderately <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	rarely/never <input type="checkbox"/>	Not sure <input type="checkbox"/>	Not applicable <input type="checkbox"/>
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11.1 If you are harmonising better, how often do you use the following approaches?

	Always	Sometimes	Rarely/never	Not sure
Joint needs assessment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Co-financing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sector-wide approaches	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Joint implementation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Common monitoring	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Joint evaluation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please specify:

This can vary amongst country/regional programs. In the Pacific region, joint needs assessments, co-financing and joint implementation are frequently used, but less so in Indonesia and Africa. The situation will depend on Australian expertise and resources on the ground and objectives of the program. Our experience in Laos shows that although joint needs assessments, co-financing and implementation may feature sometimes, greater efforts can still be made to better harmonise our aid for trade with other donors. Consistent with the Paris Declaration and Accra Action Agenda, Australian aid for trade contributions through multi-donor trust funds, such as the WTO Global Trust Fund, will continue to be an important part of our efforts towards donor harmonisation.

12. Has alignment of your aid-for-trade programme improved since 2008?

	significant	moderate	little/n one	Not sure	Not applicable
With partner country priorities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
With the Enhanced integrated Framework	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
With regional priorities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please elaborate with examples:

As in response 11.1, alignment of Australia's aid for trade varies across our country and regional programs. Our Indonesia, regional South East Asia and the Pacific programs tend to be more focused on economic and trade objectives, in line with country/regional priorities. For example: (i) the ASEAN-Australia Development Cooperation Program Phase II helps strengthen the capacity of the ASEAN Secretariat to implement the ASEAN Economic Community Blueprint; (ii) the Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF) and Trade Development Facility in Laos — a nationally owned and driven process — assists with trade related capacity building and reform; (iii) the Beyond WTO Technical Assistance Program Phase II in Vietnam — implemented through the Government of Vietnam's policy framework and systems — supports a coordinated approach to managing the challenges of Vietnam's economic integration into the global economy; and (iv) the Indonesia Infrastructure Initiative responds to Indonesia's priority needs of addressing constraints to investment in infrastructure.

12.1. How many of your aid-for-trade programmes are aligned around trade priorities of?

	> 75%	75% - 50%	50% - 25%	< 25%	Not sure	Not applicable
Partner countries' development strategies	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The DTIS Action Matrix (for LDCs)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Regional organisations development strategies	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

13. Has the monitoring of your aid-for-trade programmes improved since 2008?

significantly moderately rarely/never Not sure

13.1 If there have been improvements, how often do you:

	Always	Sometimes	Rarely/never	Not sure
Use your own monitoring	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Rely on partner countries' monitoring processes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Use joint monitoring arrangements	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

13.2 Please provide examples and describe your experience with monitoring your aid-for-trade programmes:

Overall, Australian development cooperation activities are subject to regular review through self assessment and independent evaluation in the form of mid term reviews and at the conclusion of the program/project cycle to assess whether specific objectives have been met. Australia is always looking at ways to improve the evaluative capacity and scope of analysis of its aid program. However there is room for improvement, particularly regarding aid for trade. The incorporation of trade related considerations and outcomes in major evaluation mechanisms, such as the Annual Review of Development Effectiveness (ARDE), Annual Program Performance Reports and State of the Sector Reports, will provide a significant step forward for the evaluation agenda.

We do not have a specific aid for trade monitoring and evaluation framework to guide relevant activities and program areas. This is something we would like to see developed in order to effectively articulate the trade objectives and demonstrate the trade related outcomes of aid for trade activities. The introduction of an aid for trade marker to our internal systems in June 2010 has enhanced our ability to collect, analyse and report data. There have also been developments at the country level which will improve monitoring and evaluation in the future. For example, under the Multi-donor Trade Development Facility in Laos, considerable effort has gone into developing the results framework, and all reporting will be based around this framework with the support of the National Implementation Unit.

D. IS YOUR AID FOR TRADE WORKING?

14. Does your aid-for-trade strategy define clear objectives?

Yes No NOT SURE NOT APPLICABLE

14.1 If YES, what are the objectives of your aid-for-trade strategy?

	Most important	Important	Less important	Not important

Enhanced understanding of the role of trade in economic development (awareness)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Increased trade profile (mainstreaming)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Larger aid-for-trade flows	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Increased exports	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Increased trade	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Export diversification	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Increased economic growth	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Reduced poverty	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Greater environmental sustainability	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Greater gender equality	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Please specify:				
(Other): Improving economic integration, regionally and globally, also features as an important objective of Australia's aid for trade activities.				

15. What is the share of your aid for trade programmes that contain quantifiable objectives?

> 75% <input type="checkbox"/>	75% - 50% <input type="checkbox"/>	50% - 25% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	< 25% <input type="checkbox"/>	Not sure <input type="checkbox"/>	not applicable <input type="checkbox"/>
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16. Has your government evaluated its aid-for-trade strategy, programmes or projects?

	YES	NO	Not sure
Overall strategy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Programmes and projects	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Both	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

16.1 If YES, please provide a copy of the(se) evaluation(s) when submitting this questionnaire.

But evaluations of the programs and projects were not undertaken with an aid for trade perspective.

16.2 If NO, is your government planning an evaluation of its:

	YES	NO	Not sure
Overall strategy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Programmes and projects	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

16.3 If YES, for which year is the evaluation planned?

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Overall strategy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Programmes and projects	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Both	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

17. Please rate the importance of the following challenges in evaluating your aid-for-trade strategy, programmes and projects:

	Most important	Important	Less important	Not important

Difficulty in identifying quantifiable objectives	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Difficulty in obtaining in-country data	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Absence of suitable indicators	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Budgetary constraints	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ability of in-country staff to collect and report data	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ability of project partners to collect and report data	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Difficulty of assigning trade outcomes to the programme	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Difficulty in identifying quantifiable objectives	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

18. Are there any particular examples of your aid-for-trade processes, programmes or projects that have obtained good results that you think could contribute to the development of good practices?

Please list and describe:

Trade in services, labour mobility and skills development are critical areas of interest to developing countries and least developed countries. To help address these issues, and in partnership with industry and regional governments in the Pacific, Australia has supported the Australia-Pacific Technical College (APTC). The APTC helps develop a more competitive regional workforce to assist in meeting specific regional skills shortages, and promote labour mobility within the region. Courses are delivered in the region, by selected Australian Technical and Further Education colleges, at Australian Certificate III/IV (trade and post-trade) levels. Training subjects cover the following sectors: automotive; manufacturing; construction; electrical; tourism; hospitality; health and community services. Campuses have been established in Fiji, PNG, Samoa and Vanuatu. The APTC commenced in July 2007. Over 2,000 graduates have been trained so far, with up to 3,000 by the end of the first phase in June 2011. Australia has committed \$AUD149.5 million to Phase 1. We believe the APTC model clearly underpins the objective of labour mobility and could provide some valuable lessons.

As previously mentioned, Australia's aid for trade continues to evolve and there are many programs/projects that have just started over 2008-2009, and which we look forward to sharing their outcomes in future global reviews. For example, the Pacific Horticultural and Market Access Program supports Pacific island countries to meet the regulatory requirements of key trading partners in quarantine and food safety standards. This could help increase their agricultural and horticultural exports.

Another worthwhile example, is the Joint Mekong Transport Infrastructure for Development Project with the World Bank. This is the first multi-modal transport project in Vietnam aimed at addressing the bottlenecks of the main transport corridors in the Mekong Delta region, which will help in lowering logistical costs and improving multimodal transport efficiency.

19. Does your government consider it useful to monitor aid for trade at the global level?

Very useful

Useful

Not useful

Not sure

20. What do you see as major challenges or areas for improvement in monitoring aid for trade at the global level?

Please describe and provide examples:

The important role of trade in driving economic growth and contributing to poverty reduction continues to gain profile and support. However, there is still very little understanding of this on the ground, particularly among those that manage and deliver development assistance. The concept of aid for trade is an especially difficult challenge, not helped by the fact that there is no consistent definition of it, and the cross-cutting nature of aid for trade makes attribution to it of successful outcomes a very uncertain exercise. For a donor country, such as Australia, we would see significant value in developing a menu of common indicators at the program/sector and medium-term outcome level. These indicators could correspond to the existing OECD aid for trade categories (e.g. building trade capacity and the consequent impact on trade performance/policies), where there is likely to be suitable data availability. This would facilitate consistent impact assessments for cross-country comparisons and benchmarking of the aggregated progress in specific areas of the aid for trade categories. Such indicators would help provide a sense of the progress and challenges at country level, and assist in the broader effort of making aid for trade more effective.