

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: Canada

A. YOUR AID-FOR-TRADE STRATEGY

1. Has your aid-for-trade strategy changed since 2008?					
Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	NOT SURE <input type="checkbox"/>	NOT APPLICABLE <input type="checkbox"/>		
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 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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>Please specify: The programming efforts of the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) in trade are guided by an overall Government of Canada approach that views trade as a key tool for economic growth and development, and a rules based multilateral trading system as important for developing countries' efforts to improve economic growth and opportunity. Two key strategies now guide CIDA's approach to Aid for Trade (AFT): the Sustainable Economic Growth Strategy, and CIDA's Aid Effectiveness Agenda.</p> <p>As part of its Aid Effectiveness Agenda, CIDA now focuses 80% of its bilateral aid budget on twenty countries/regions of focus. They include: the Caribbean, the West Bank/Gaza regions, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Colombia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Mali, Mozambique, Pakistan, Peru, Senegal, Sudan, Tanzania, Ukraine and Vietnam.</p> <p>Canada's Aid for Trade has increased by C\$150 million in 2001 to C\$513 million in fiscal year 2008-2009. Africa received over 50% (C\$259 million) from all channels. Over 50% (C\$258 million) of total Aid For Trade was disbursed through bilateral channels in CIDA's 20 countries of focus (data are overlapping). CIDA support was concentrated in the category of building productive capacity.</p>					
Different thematic focus	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please specify: In October 2010, the Minister of International Cooperation, the Honourable Beverly Oda, introduced CIDA's Strategy for Sustainable Economic Growth (SEG). The strategy focuses CIDA's efforts in economic growth on three areas: building economic foundations, growing businesses, and investing in people. Aid for Trade programming is a key part of the SEG and project delivery in these areas will be guided by these priorities. In addition, the SEG is accompanied by two new strategies: securing the future of children and youth, and increasing food security.

In support of the Strategy for Sustainable Economic Growth, CIDA allocated C\$40 million over five years (2009/10 to 2013/14) to enhance developing countries' participation in the global economy. This support will focus, in particular, on the areas of Trade Facilitation and Agricultural Standards, and will be delivered by a variety of multilateral institutions, including the African Development Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank. About one quarter of this investment will be devoted to making substantive improvements to the lives of women traders, entrepreneurs, and small-scale farmers. Canada has already begun disbursing towards this new commitment. This multilateral Aid for Trade funding is in addition to a commitment in 2009 of C\$19.2 million (2009-2014) to the Enhanced Integrated Framework and a yearly contribution of C\$950,000 to the International Trade Centre.

Phasing out of aid for trade	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Change of national government	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Changes in bilateral trade and investment relations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
More focus on triangular co-operation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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: Please see the responses at 1.1 which describe CIDA's new thematic focus and CIDA's geographic concentration.

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 type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Poverty reduction	<input 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 type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gender equality	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Regional integration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Monitoring and evaluating results	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input 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:					
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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Please specify:					

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 type="checkbox"/>	INCREASED <input checked="" 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: The increase in demand for Aid for Trade comes from several sources, including the growth in demand for trade finance in the wake of the economic crisis, international - including G20 - recognition of the importance of Trade Facilitation and Aid for Trade, and negotiation of bilateral free trade agreements.</p> <p>In the wake of the economic crisis, and the growing importance of trade and investment promotion in addressing recovery, Aid for Trade is figuring prominently amongst developing countries as means of supporting economic growth. Countries are investing more in building economic infrastructure, productive capacity, and export-led development, a change that will increase the demand for Aid for Trade.</p>				

4. Has the demand for aid for trade for regional integration programmes changed since 2008?				
SIGNIFICANTLY INCREASED <input type="checkbox"/>	INCREASED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LITTLE/NO CHANGE <input type="checkbox"/>	DECLINED <input type="checkbox"/>	NOT SURE <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>4.1 If the demand increased, please describe from which regions and for which type of aid for trade: CIDA is already very active in providing Aid for Trade programs on a regional basis as one of the most effective ways of delivering Aid for Trade. Demand has continued from the Caribbean and Africa in particular for both training in export readiness and management of trade regimes.</p>				

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:

CIDA's Aid for Trade has increased by C\$150 million over this decade and ramped up to C\$513 million in FY2008-2009.

Indicative forward spending plans will be informed by CIDA's thematic priorities, by our aid effectiveness agenda, and will be consistent with the G20 Seoul Declaration, which notes that G20 members will: "at least maintain, beyond 2011, Aid for Trade levels that reflect the average of the last three years (2006 to 2008)". At the same time, sectoral allocation is not a top-down process but rather determined in partnership with the recipient countries - i.e. programming is based on a sufficient and justifiable need determined between CIDA and its development partners.

In support of the Strategy for Sustainable Economic Growth (SEG), CIDA allocated C\$40 million over five years to enhance countries' participation in the global economy. This multilateral Aid for Trade funding is in addition to a commitment in 2009 of C\$19.2 million (2009-2014) to the Enhanced Integrated Framework and a yearly contribution of C\$950,000 to the International Trade Centre.

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input 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"/>	<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:

Canada consults the private sector in a variety of ways. For example, at the bilateral level, Country Development Programming Frameworks (CDPFs) are prepared for geographic programs. Each CDPF integrates Paris Declaration principles, including consultations with stakeholders and the private sector. Examples of consultation with the private sector at the level of program design include: the Program for Building African Capacity to Trade (PACT 1 and 2) that are based on the premise of private sector consultation with regards to both the availability of products for export and building export readiness. A CIDA-funded NGO, the International Lawyers and Economists Against Poverty (ILEAP), consults the private sector on two main areas: trade in services and trade capacity building. These consultations help build common negotiating strategies for key international negotiations.

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:

Canada consults civil society in a variety of ways, particularly in the identification of sectors of focus and on specific programs while putting together the CDPFs. Dialogue with civil society is particularly important in the identification of the gender implications of Aid For Trade policies and programs. At the program level, dialogue with civil society is important for all Aid For Trade activities. For example, ILEAP (referenced above) recently organized consultations and helped build common trade negotiating strategies among policy makers, negotiators, researchers and advisors and representatives of the private sector and civil society in East, West and Central Africa. These consultations resulted in common negotiating strategies for a variety of international negotiations. Similarly, civil society consultations via CIDA's "Entrepreneurial Development of Co-operative Federations in Guatemala" program over a period of seven years played a key role in the development of Cardamom as an export crop for a rural co-operative federation.

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

significantly moderately rarely/never Not sure Not applicable

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please specify:

All recent country program evaluations (Bangladesh, Vietnam, Mozambique, Ethiopia, Honduras, Senegal and others) have noted that CIDA was an active and fair player in donor co-ordination, and in certain cases played a leadership role in promoting donor co-ordination.

12. Has alignment of your aid-for-trade programme improved since 2008?					
	significant	moderate	little/no ne	Not sure	Not applicable
With partner country priorities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
With the Enhanced integrated Framework	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input 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:

At the bilateral level, Country Development Programming Frameworks (CDPFs) are prepared for our geographic programs. Each CDPF applies/integrates the Paris Declaration Principles of Aid Effectiveness (e.g. alignment and harmonization) by responding to the priorities outlined in the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper or other national development plan, other donor plans and bilateral/multi-donor dialogue with the partner country government. If identified as a priority, Aid for Trade programs will be routinely scrutinized for donor co-ordination efforts and alignment with partner country priorities. All recent country program evaluations (Bangladesh, Vietnam, Mozambique, Ethiopia, Honduras, Senegal and others) have found that CIDA was an active and fair player in donor co-ordination, and in certain cases played a leadership role in promoting donor co-ordination.

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input 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:

CIDA has a corporate-level evaluation strategy. Centralized evaluations are conducted by the Agency's Evaluation Division and consist of program-level and thematic evaluations. Decentralized project evaluations are conducted by the program branches and are focused on project or institutional levels. CIDA's Evaluation Division provides guidance, tools and seminars to the program branches in order to assist them with their decentralized evaluations. In the context of our Country Program Evaluation we have reviewed important investments in private sector/agriculture/Aid for Trade areas. Recently, we have reviewed the Inter-American and Ukraine programs, where Aid for Trade is a very important part of the portfolio. However, discrete evaluations of Aid for Trade programming are not available at this time.

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input 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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Increased trade	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Export diversification	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please specify:

CIDA'S Aid For Trade approach is guided by the priorities described in Section 1.1 under the Sustainable Economic Growth Strategy, and by CIDA's G20 commitments.

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

> 75%

75% - 50%

50% - 25%

< 25%

Not sure

not applicable

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Programmes and projects	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Both	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Programmes and projects	<input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ability of project partners to collect and report data	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input 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:

Flexibility and early decision making in our Entrepreneurial Development of Co-operative Federations in Guatemala program led to significant results such as family income increases between 24% and 35%, reaching approximately 2,400 families. Networking among participants of the Program for Building African Capacity for Trade (PACT) was a key factor in identifying problems early on and finding solutions.

19. Does your government consider it useful to monitor aid for trade at the global level?			
Very useful <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Useful <input type="checkbox"/>	Not useful <input type="checkbox"/>	Not sure <input type="checkbox"/>

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 main challenge in monitoring Aid for Trade at the global level is in ensuring that the most effective possible regimes are established at the country level. Monitoring should ensure that country level regimes enable countries to export to all international markets, and manage as efficiently as possible their trade regimes.

NB Re Section 16.1: Please note that CIDA evaluations are not considered public documents. However synthesis reports of the program evaluations that include information on AFT programs that have been evaluated may be found at <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/acdi-cida.nsf/eng/NIC-316104532-LGZ>
<http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAT-123172238-GJ8> (Vietnam)
<http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAT-810153120-QW5> (Ethiopia)
<http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAT-78102222-JV2> (Mozambique)
<http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/ANN-81811314-KNL> (Bangladesh)

You may also access this information from the CIDA website under: About CIDA – Performance – Evaluation.

As of 2008, these reports contained sector-specific information on program and projects evaluated including, Aid for Trade, Private Sector Development, Agricultural Development and so on.

In the next month an additional five such synthesis documents will be placed on the website. Canada: