



 Page 5: ABOUT YOU

Q1 Donor Country (or headquarters location in the case of Organizations) **DENMARK**

Q2 About you

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

Q3 Do you have an Aid-for-trade strategy? **Yes**

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Q4 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)

Connecting to value chains	1
Export diversification	2
International competitiveness	4
Services development	3
Trade finance access	5

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Q5 If no or unsure, does your development policy include trade priorities? **Yes**

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Q6 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)

Connecting to value chains	1
Export diversification	1
Services development	2
Trade finance access	3
Other areas including: MSMEs, women's economic empowerment, Youth issues etc. (please specify)	2

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.:

Agenda 2030 is the overarching global strategy for Denmark's development strategy "The World 2030" (<http://um.dk/en/danida-en/Strategies%20and%20priorities/>). In addition to "The World 2030", Denmark has a specific Aid for Trade Program for its support of multilateral activities in Geneva (<http://fngeneve.um.dk/en/economic-affairs/>). Both aims to ensure sustainable development, and in particular youth and gender issues are highlighted. Moreover, in addition to the abovementioned priority areas, Denmark also prioritizes trade facilitation.

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Q7 Has your Aid-for-Trade strategy, or trade priorities in your development policy, changed since 2016? **No**

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Q8 If yes, please rank the top 3 drivers of these changes : (Please choose no more than 3 options) **Respondent skipped this question**

Q9 Have these changes been reflected in your dialogue with partner countries and development institutions? **Respondent skipped this question**

Q10 Please provide names, titles, references or weblinks to policy documents relevant to Aid for Trade in your country. **Respondent skipped this question**

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Q11 Is economic diversification a priority in your development or Aid-for-Trade strategy?

Yes,

If yes, please provide additional information about this strategy (including as to how economic diversification is defined and measured).:

Denmark's Aid for Trade programme executed out of Geneva is supplemented by Denmark's bilateral development programmes in 12 priority countries. Most of these have thematic programmes on inclusive growth where economic diversification and similar Aid for Trade related priorities feature prominently. Priority countries are described further in our overall development strategy and on the designated Danida webpage: Cooperation with countries and regions (Denmark's Aid-for-Trade programme executed out of Geneva is supplemented by Denmark's bilateral development programmes in 12 priority countries. Most of these have thematic programmes on inclusive growth where economic diversification and similar Aid-for-Trade related priorities feature prominently, Priority countries are described further in our overall development strategy and on the designated Danida webpage: Cooperation with countries and regions (Denmark's Aid-for-Trade programme executed out of Geneva is supplemented by Denmark's bilateral development programmes in 12 priority countries. Most of these have thematic programmes on inclusive growth where economic diversification and similar Aid-for-Trade related priorities feature prominently, Priority countries are described further in our overall development strategy and on the designated Danida webpage: Cooperation with countries and regions (<http://um.dk/en/danida-en/countries%20and%20regions/>)

Q12 What are the main constraints to economic diversification identified that your development or Aid-for-Trade strategy seek to address?(You may tick more than 1 box)

High trade ,
costs

Inadequate network infrastructure (power, water, telecommunications)

,

Limited agricultural production ,
capacity

Limited inward foreign direct ,
investment

Limited standards ,
compliance

Low levels of training and ,
skills

Poor international competitiveness,

Transport infrastructure (airport, roads, rail, ,
port)

Unaffordable and/or unreliable electricity access

Q13 Please indicate in which category(ies) of aid-for-trade financing you provide 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-related infrastructure (Including physical infrastructure)

,

Communications infrastructure,

Energy supply and generation ,
infrastructure

Business support services,

Banking and financial ,
services

Building productive ,
capacity

Agriculture,

Fishing,

Industry

Q14 Does the aid-for-trade support you provide for economic diversification align with partners' priorities as established in their national or regional trade and development strategy(ies)?

Yes,

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

As part of the initial programming in bilateral contexts, Denmark undertakes scanning and identification of the country context. This includes the greatest possible alignment with national country context including national plans for poverty alleviation, economic and sustainable growth.

Q15 Has the aid-for-trade support you provide in economic diversification recorded progress in partner countries since the launch of the Aid-for-Trade initiative in 2006?

Yes

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Q16 If yes please specify, in which area(s):(You may tick more than 1 box)

Export ,
diversification

Industrialization, including manufacturing value added

Q17 If yes, please also indicate in which sector(s):(You may tick more than 1 box)

Agriculture,
Industry,
Fisheries

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Q18 In which category(ies) of Aid for Trade is the 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-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,

Fishing,

Industry

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Q19 What factors contribute to the success of the aid-for-trade support you provide 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

Coordination among donors

Country ownership,

Institutional capacity to implement projects

Services capacity

Q20 What factors may limit the success of the aid-for-trade support that you provide for economic diversification?(You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your answer to the top five factors.)

Inadequate infrastructure,

Inability to leverage foreign direct investment

Lack of country ownership

Limited financing for the private sector

Weak institutional capacity

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Q21 Does the Aid for Trade you provide help mobilize other forms of development finance for economic diversification in partner countries (i.e. non-concessional financing, foreign direct investment, remittances, trade finance, etc.).

Yes

Q22 To which partner country(ies) or territory(ies) do you provide aid-for-trade financing for economic diversification?(You may tick more than 1 box)

Afghanistan,
Bangladesh,
Bolivia, Plurinational State,
Brazil,
China,
Colombia,
Egypt,
Ethiopia,
Georgia,
Ghana,
Indonesia,
Kenya,
Mali,
Mexico,
Myanmar,
Niger,
Pakistan,
Somalia,
South Africa,
Tanzania,
Turkey,
Uganda,
Ukraine,
Viet Nam

Q23 Through which channels do you provide aid-for-trade financing for economic diversification?(You may tick more than 1 box)

Bilateral programmes,
Multilateral institutions,
Regional programmes

Q24 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)

Respondent skipped this question

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Q25 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**

Q26 Looking ahead, in which category(ies) of aid-for-trade financing do you anticipate that you will continue to provide 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 facilitation,
Transport and storage 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,
Fishing,
Industry,
Travel and tourism**

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Q27 Is there any Aid for Trade project or programme for economic diversification that you would like to showcase as an example of best practice?(Please provide additional information and include weblinks as relevant)

In Ghana, Denmark has a thematic programme: Support to Private Sector Development (SPSD) under its bilateral country programme.

Under the programme a specific development engagement on business advocacy (Business Advocacy Challenge Fund - BUSAC) helps diversify trade and exports and integrate the economy into the multilateral trading system boosting trade liberalisation and increased market access. BUSAC has supported a series of Aid-to-Trade and Aid-for-Trade related advocacy initiatives such as business licensing and registration, tax on capital injection (foreign investments), reviews for the ECOWAS Common External Tariff (CET) for specific commodity sectors, reducing costs of doing business at the ports, counterfeit and illicit trade, ratification of the World Trade Facilitation Agreement, competition bill, and insolvency bill.

Another development engagement on vocational training supporting the Skills Development Fund (SDF) helps diversify domestic production. SDF is dedicated to short-term skills training for workers in the formal sector, upgrading the skills of master craftsmen and workers in the informal sector, support of new, innovative training, as well as support to training and coaching of management and supervisory staff. The development engagements are further described here: <http://ghana.um.dk/en/danida-en/support-to-private-sector-development/>

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Q28 Is economic empowerment a priority in your aid-for-trade and development strategy? **Yes**

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Q29 For which groups does your aid-for-trade strategy seek to promote economic empowerment?(You may tick more than 1 box)

Women's economic empowerment ,

Micro, Small and Medium Sized Enterprises ,

Youth economic empowerment ,

Additional information on the groups for which your aid-for-trade strategy is seeking to promote economic empowerment.:

The youth agenda is a specifically prioritized work stream for Denmark's development assistance. A designated global youth adviser has been appointed within the ministry, the youth delegate programme enabling youth representation and participation in larger multilateral events and summits has been boosted, the entire Danish aid portfolio has been reviewed with a youth lens, and presently youth tools which can increase the youth focus in future programming is being developed for later roll-out and mainstreaming.

Q30 Does your aid-for-trade or development strategy propose any indicators to track economic empowerment or include any targets to achieve? **Yes**

Q31 Does your aid-for-trade or development strategy link economic empowerment in partner countries to their participation in international trade?

Yes,

If yes, please provide additional information on how your aid-for-trade or development strategy links economic empowerment to participation in international trade.:
Bilateral programmes allow inter alia for support to interlocutors participation in trade promotion and trade fairs. Very prominently most thematic programmes on inclusive growth have development engagements on advocacy giving voice to and providing capacity building of national business membership organizations (employers associations, trade associations and trade unions). Objectives supported include Aid for Trade related themes e.g. regional trade integration, export promotion, right-regulation, cross-border issues, investment promotion, and private-public dialogues.

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Q32 Please indicate in which category(ies) of aid-for-trade financing you provide support for Aid for Trade for economic empowerment.(You may tick more than 1 box and/or leave all boxes unticked if you do not receive support)

Communications infrastructure,

Business support services,

Banking and financial services ,

Building productive capacity ,

Agriculture,

Fishing,

Industry

Q33 Does the 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,

Additional information on how the 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).:
As part of the initial programming in bilateral contexts, Denmark undertakes scanning and identification of the country context. This includes the greatest possible alignment with national country context including national plans for poverty alleviation, economic and sustainable growth.

Q34 Is women's economic empowerment a priority in your development or aid-for-trade strategy?

Yes,

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

Denmark works to create favourable framework conditions for the private sector, so that it may increase its contribution to the SDGs in developing countries. A good business climate grows from respect for the human rights - and most prominently gender equality.

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Q35 In your view, how best can 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 foreign markets ,

Improving access to global value chains ,

Improving digital connectivity ,

Providing access to finance ,

Supporting the growth and economic development of women

Q36 What forms of 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 facilitation,

Trade education/training,

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,

Industry

Q37 What factors contribute to the success of 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

,

Coordination among donors

Country ownership,

Good digital and ICT connectivity

Sufficient funding and appropriate implementation timelines

,

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

Gender equality is associated with social gains on many levels. Studies show that if the world that oppress or leave women's potential unexploited changed course, the economic gains would be massive. If women were to experience full gender equality in all countries in 2025, the world's economic added value could increase by an estimated 25 percent. To reap this benefit, girls and women must have the right to participate as active citizens in society, including in the economic life, and have the right to inherit and own land.

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Q38 In your view, how best can 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)

Providing access to finance

Upgrading business skills,

Improving access to global value chains

Improving digital connectivity

Improving the provision of services

Q39 What forms of 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)

Business support services,
Banking and financial services ,
Building productive capacity ,
Agriculture,
Trade facilitation,
Trade education/training,
Transport and storage infrastructure ,
Industry

Q40 What factors contribute to the success of 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 ,
Coordination among donors ,
Country ownership,
Good digital and ICT connectivity ,
Services capacity

Q41 In your view, how best can Aid for Trade contribute to Youth economic empowerment?(You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your answer to the top five factors)

Providing access to finance ,

Improving access to foreign markets ,

Improving access to global value chains ,

Improving digital connectivity ,

Improving the provision of services ,

Additional information on how Aid for Trade can contribute to Youth economic empowerment:

The Danish development strategy "The World 2030" has a strong focus on the role of youth. Reviews show that youth entrepreneurship programmes have a positive effect on increasing young people's earnings. Young people display the highest entrepreneurial activity compared to other age groups though often struggling with lack of access to finance, or limited skills and knowledge. The Danish Country Programme in Mali supports young people leaving technical, vocational or higher education in their quest for starting own business. The Danish Country Programme in Ethiopia supports Agri-Tech Incubators with a view to transform agriculture and related agri-business through enhancing innovation reach and ability to apply a digital lens to all incubated start-ups in the programme.

Q42 What forms of aid-for-trade financing, in your view, best support Youth economic empowerment?(You may tick more than 1 box and/or leave all boxes unticked if you do not receive support)

Business support services,

Building productive capacity ,

Trade facilitation,

Transport and storage infrastructure

Q43 What factors contribute to the success of 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 ,

Coordination among donors ,

Country ownership,

Good digital and ICT connectivity ,

Sufficient funding and appropriate implementation timelines

Q44 In your view, can Aid for Trade make a contribution to the achievement of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda ?

Yes,

Please provide a weblink to the relevant national strategy or policy document in which SDGs are referred to.:

<http://amg.um.dk/en/policies-and-strategies/stategy-for-danish-development-cooperation/>

Q45 If yes, please specify which Sustainable Development Goal or Goals (SDGs) Aid for Trade can help to achieve.(You may tick more than 1 box)Sustainable Development Goals:

1. No ,

poverty

2. Zero hunger,

5. Gender ,
equality

7. Affordable and clean ,
energy

8. Decent work and economic ,
growth

9. Industry, innovation and ,
infrastructure

10. Reduce ,
inequalities

12. Responsible consumption and ,
production

17. Partnership for the
goals

Q46 Which 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,
Bangladesh,
Brazil,
Burkina Faso,
Egypt,
Ethiopia,
Ghana,
Indonesia,
Kenya,
Mali,
Mexico,
Myanmar,
Niger,
Pakistan,
Somalia,
Tanzania,
Turkey,
Uganda,
Ukraine,
Viet Nam

Q47 Through which channels do you provide aid-for-trade financing for economic empowerment?(You may tick more than 1 box)

Bilateral programmes,
Multilateral institutions,
Regional programmes

Q48 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))

Respondent skipped this question

Q49 Looking ahead, in which category(ies) of aid-for-trade financing do you anticipate that you will continue to provide 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)

Business support services,
Banking and financial services ,
Building productive capacity ,
Agriculture,
Trade facilitation,
Trade education/training,
Transport and storage 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.)
 ,
Industry

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Q50 Is there any 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)

In Tanzania, Danmarks country programme includes the following thematic programme: Business Sector Programme Support (BSPS).BSPS improves employment and income opportunities for farmers and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) through green inclusive growth.

The Agricultural Market Development Component (AMDT) boosts agricultural value chains (sunflower, maize and pulses). Value chain interventions will create around 100.000 jobs.

The Local Investment Climate (LIC) Component sets up One Stop Business Centres providing services to MSMEs.

The BEST-Dialogue Component supports advocacy for business membership organisations and helps establish national and regional public private dialogue platforms. The engagement has secured private sector engagement in the preparation of the Blueprint for Business Environment Regulatory Licensing Reform, helped push approval of 10 business reforms including waivers on VAT on a number of agricultural inputs, and improved business registrations.

Support to the Financial Sector Deepening Trust (FSDT) helps change how the financial markets help poor people and thereby contribute to increased financial inclusion. FSDT also helps in respect of issuance of national ID cards, access to mobile banking and other innovative financial inclusion initiatives.

Private Agriculture Sector Support (PASS) boosts business plan preparation and provision of loan guarantees for agribusinesses. So far about 732.000 agribusinesses have benefitted from PASS loans and other input.

The development engagements are further described here: <http://tanzania.um.dk/en/danida-en/business-sector/>

Q51 Please provide any additional information.(Please reference in the form or weblinks, document symbols, including to evaluations of projects or programmes)

Respondent skipped this question

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Q52 CONSULTATION (Other ministries/agencies consulted in preparing this questionnaire reply):

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark
