



 Page 5: ABOUT YOU

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

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**

Page 8: SECTION 1: AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES

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)

Export diversification	1
International competitiveness	5
Regional integration	3
Trade facilitation	4
Trade policy analysis, negotiations and implementation	2

Page 9: SECTION 1: AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES

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

Page 10: SECTION 1 : AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES

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)

International competitiveness	1
Regional integration	2
Trade facilitation	3

Page 11: SECTION 1: AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES

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

Page 12: SECTION 1: AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES

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

2030 Sustainable Development Goals	1
Poverty reduction objectives	2
Other (please specify)	3

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

The French strategy has not changed since 2016 but it takes full account of sustainable development objectives and in particular the fight against climate change.

Q9 Have these changes been reflected in your dialogue with partner countries and development institutions? **Yes**

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

Respondent skipped this question

Page 14: SECTION 2: AID FOR TRADE IN SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION

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

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)

Inadequate network infrastructure (power, water, telecommunications)
Limited industrial or manufacturing capacity
Poor international competitiveness

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 policy and administrative management ,

Trade facilitation,

Multilateral trade negotiations ,

Trade education/training,

Trade-related infrastructure (Including physical infrastructure)

,

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)

,

Building productive capacity ,

Agriculture,

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

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

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

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

**Export
diversification**

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

**Agriculture,
Industry**

Page 16: SECTION 2: AID FOR TRADE IN SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION

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 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,

Multilateral trade negotiations

Trade-related infrastructure (Including physical infrastructure)

,

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)

,

Building productive capacity

Agriculture,

Industry,

Mineral resources and mining

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

Page 17: SECTION 2: AID FOR TRADE IN SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION

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

,

Country ownership,

Institutional capacity to implement projects ,

National/regional coordination

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.)

Lack of country ownership ,

Resources dedicated to the project or programme too low

,

Weak institutional capacity

Page 18: SECTION 2: AID FOR TRADE IN SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION

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)

Burkina Faso,
Burundi,
Cambodia,
Cameroon,
Côte d'Ivoire,
Djibouti,
Equatorial Guinea,
Gabon,
Ghana,
Guinea,
Haiti,
Kenya,
Lao People's Democratic Republic ,
Madagascar,
Mozambique,
Senegal,
Sao Tome and Principe ,
South Africa,
South Sudan,
Tunisia,
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

Page 19: SECTION 2: AID FOR TRADE IN SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION

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,
Services,
Fisheries,
Forestry

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 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,

Trade-related infrastructure (Including physical 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)

,

Building productive capacity

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

Page 20: SECTION 2: AID FOR TRADE IN SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION

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)

Haiti is the only country on the American continent to be classified in the Least Developed Countries group. The country has a great diversity of agro-ecosystems, however while less than 30% of the land can be valued by agriculture, nearly 44% of it is cultivated on mountain and forest lands. In this context, improving the cultivation of cocoa, which is often associated with other tree species and vetiver, whose harvest is very degrading for the land, are crucial issues for economic development and ecosystem conservation. Only an approach that combines the promotion of sustainable agronomic practices and the commercial valuation of products will enable farmers to be oriented towards environmentally sustainable agriculture.

The project financed by France has 3 specific objectives:

- develop viable agricultural chains for the products of agroforestry systems, in particular cocoa, in order to promote the development of these systems in the catchment areas and generate sustainable incomes for producers;
 - make the vetiver sector sustainable on the one hand in order to fight against the degradation of catchment areas upstream of marine protected areas, and on the other hand to contribute to increasing and diversifying producers' incomes;
 - strengthen the capacities of stakeholders in the fields of watershed management, the use of agro-ecological practices and soil and gully protection techniques, taking into account the economic interest and the local social context.
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Page 22: SECTION 3 : AID FOR TRADE IN SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

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

Yes

Page 23: SECTION 3 : AID FOR TRADE IN SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

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

Youth economic empowerment

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

No

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

Yes

Page 24: SECTION 3: AID FOR TRADE IN SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

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)

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

Building productive capacity

Agriculture

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

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

No

Page 25: SECTION 3: AID FOR TRADE IN SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

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 information ,
 Supporting the growth and economic development of women
 ,
 Supporting rural trade ,
 Upgrading business skills

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 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).
 ,
 Building productive capacity

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
 ,
 Country ownership

Page 26: SECTION 3: AID FOR TRADE IN SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

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)

Supporting the growth and economic development of women
 ,
 Supporting rural trade ,
 Supporting the growth and economic development of Youth

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)

- Building productive capacity** ,
- 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-related infrastructure** (Including physical 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.)

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)

- Country ownership**,
- Good digital and ICT connectivity** ,
- Good trade-related infrastructure** ,
- Leveraging of foreign direct investment** ,
- Mobilization of domestic private investment**

Page 27: SECTION 3: AID FOR TRADE IN SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

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)

- Upgrading business skills**,
- Improving digital connectivity** ,
- Improving the provision of services**

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)

Building productive capacity ,

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)

,

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.)

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)

Good digital and ICT connectivity ,

Good trade-related infrastructure

Page 28: SECTION 3: AID FOR TRADE IN SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

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

Yes

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 ,

5. Gender equality ,

8. Decent work and economic growth ,

9. Industry, innovation and infrastructure ,

13. Climate action ,

17. Partnership for the goals

Page 29: SECTION 3: AID FOR TRADE IN SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

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)

Burundi,
Cabo Verde,
Cambodia,
Cameroon,
Côte d'Ivoire,
Equatorial Guinea,
Eritrea,
Ethiopia,
Gabon,
Ghana,
Kenya,
Lao People's Democratic Republic,
Madagascar,
Morocco,
Mozambique,
Myanmar,
Senegal,
Sao Tome and Principe,
South Africa,
South Sudan,
Tunisia,
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)

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

Page 30: SECTION 3: AID FOR TRADE IN SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

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)

France has been supporting the "Support to the Organisation for the Harmonisation of Business Law in Africa (OHADA)" since its creation and as such since 2006 by financing its activities and making French international technical experts available. France's aid is intended in particular to support modernisation programmes (making economic, legal and financial information on economic operators more reliable, making information accessible, facilitating the creation and development of businesses through the simplification of procedures and dematerialisation, etc.) and to assist certain countries in facilitating the application of OHADA law at national level (dissemination of legal documentation, practical training, etc.).

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

Page 31: END OF SURVEY

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

Respondent skipped this question
