

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: Germany

A. YOUR AID-FOR-TRADE STRATEGY					
1. HAS YOUR AID-FOR-TRADE STRATEGY CHANGED SINCE 2008?					
YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input checked="" 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 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 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 type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

<i>Changed priorities in the development strategies of partner countries</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Changed priorities in the development strategies of regional bodies</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Change of national government</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Changes in bilateral trade and investment relations</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Changed priorities in your development cooperation</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>New research, approaches, or aid instruments</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>More focus on triangular co-operation</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Other</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Please specify:</i>					
2. LOOKING AHEAD TO 2013, IS YOUR GOVERNMENT PLANNING ANY CHANGES TO ITS AID-FOR-TRADE STRATEGY?					
YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>	NOT SURE <input type="checkbox"/>	NOT APPLICABLE <input type="checkbox"/>		
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
<i>Economic growth</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Poverty reduction</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Climate change and green growth</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Gender equality</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Regional integration</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Monitoring and evaluating results</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Different geographic focus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Please specify: The rating rather refers to the importance of the issues in absolute terms than to the significance of the change.</i>					
<i>Different thematic focus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Please specify:</i>					
<i>Phasing out of aid for trade</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Other</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please specify: Within the field of development policy the German conservative-liberal coalition underlines the importance of the the partner country's own initiative and ownership as well as the necessary commitment of the private sector for sustainable economic development and poverty reduction. Against this background trade represents a major field for potential benefits - to be generated by partner countries' own efforts and to be supported by Aid for Trade.

Based on a Study of the German Development Institute Germany is currently working on an Aid for Trade (AfT) strategy, which lays down the conceptual and programmatic approach of German Development Cooperation on AfT for the coming years. The study has analysed the potential of trade integration for developing countries as well as the obstacles for partner countries to generate benefits from trade. The challenges of the cross-cutting character of AfT, both on donors' and partner countries' side, and also the comparative advantages, strengths and weaknesses of German AfT have been examined. The findings will result in sharpening a number of procedural, geographic and thematic aspects of the strategic and programmatic AfT-approach of German development cooperation:

- Internal procedures and steering instruments will be adapted with the aim of integrating AfT more systematically in planning, designing, implementing, evaluating and steering German sector strategies, programmes and projects.

-The interaction of the various instruments of German development cooperation (e.g. implementing agencies like GIZ, KfW etc.) will be improved.

-Understanding trade as an incremental part of every country's path towards economic development, partner countries/ regions will be supported more systematically to integrate trade, not only to some extent in national and regional economic strategies, but also increasingly and more soundly within the framework of development plans and strategies.

-The trade-poverty-link will be reflected more carefully within impact chains and synergies with other policy areas (including gender equality, human rights, food security) will be identified regularly. The further work on monitoring of impacts will be intensified by developing a toolbox of AfT indicators in the area of capacity development. The relations between AfT and climate change/green growth will be elaborated further.

-Regional (economic) integration will be focused on more strongly. Not only we will increase support to regional integration commissions and secretariats, focusing on institution building and organisational management. We will also highlight more explicitly the regional dimension of productive sectors development, which offers further potential for inclusive growth and poverty reduction.

-Based on past experience and also on thematic and regional strengths, German development cooperation will put special emphasis on the following AfT intervention areas: A significant share of total AfT will continuously be implemented in the BMZ priority areas Sustainable Economic Development (in particular private sector development and financial services) and Agriculture (including value chains and food security). Other increasingly relevant areas are Quality Infrastructure, Trade Facilitation and cooperation with the German private sector. In all areas of cooperation capacity development (AfT category 1 and 2) is decisive and will be focussed on.

-The principles of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness are at the core of the German approach to development. German support is aligned with the respective priorities of the partner countries, recognises and encourages the ownership of partner countries and is clearly demand-driven.

-Germany cooperates with other donors in order to ensure coordination in aid delivery to LDCs through the Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF) and is prepared to act as the Donor Facilitator where appropriate and being requested by the partner country as well as the donor community.

-Germany confirms its financial commitment for AfT. Our TRA share amounts to a minimum of about €220 million annually from 2010 onwards. As provided for in the EU Aid for Trade Strategy, Germany also shares the commitment to focus increased trade-related assistance on ACP countries, specifically countries and regions in sub-Saharan Africa. Besides addressing supply side constraints and weak productive capacities, German support focuses in particular on implementing the commitments arising from the Economic Partnership Agreements and/or other bi- and multilateral agreements, on strengthening regional integration and South-South trade. In the future, funds will be directed more foreseeable towards ACP-countries/Sub-Saharan Africa. The wider AfT will be increased in line with the German ODA commitment.

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"/>
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3.1 If the demand increased, please describe from which countries and for which type of aid for trade:

a) AfT demand increased especially in the context of Economic Partnership Agreements that are currently being negotiated between ACP states and the EU. However, the intensity of demand varies across ACP countries. Some examples:
 - Benin: demand increased regarding support in the area of agriculture (capacity development, stronger (regional) export orientation);
 - Kenya: demand increased regarding support in the area of agriculture (capacity development and strategic advice, tapping export markets);

b) AfT demand also increased in the context of the EIF process, in particular in supporting the process:
 - Nepal: since December 2010 Germany is the donor facilitator in Nepal;
 - Lao PDR: a new capacity development programme in the context of EIF implementation is currently under preparation;

c) AfT demand also increased in the context of the financial and economic crisis, especially for trade financing and competitiveness/productivity of the private sector.
 - all-Africa: a new trade financing facility is currently unter preparation;

The main challenge remains the multi-sectoral character of trade and Aid for Trade respectively. Trade experts in developing countries are well aware of the importance of trade, respective constraints and AfT needs. However, these experts - generally based in the Ministry of Trade - are seldom part of the coordination process between the partner country's government and the German government that decides upon focal areas of cooperation. Even if cooperation in sectors is agreed with tight linkages to trade (e.g. agriculture or private sector development), trade experts are rarely involved and thus the respective cooperation area shows little trade linkages; not to speak of measurable AfT objectives and indicators. This bottleneck is identified as the main challenge for increasing AfT demand. Germany thus encourages partner countries to involve more intensively the respective trade experts and/or ministries where a AfT-relevant sector for cooperation has been identified.

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

AfT demand increased in the context of Economic Partnership Agreements that are currently negotiated between ACP states and the EU and more generally in the context of regional economic integration:

- ECOWAS Commission: demand for support (capacity development) in the area of implementing the customs union (including tax reform), quality infrastructure and trade in services
- SADC Secretariat: demand for support (capacity development) in the area of regional economic integration, including trade in goods and trade in services;
- EAC Secretariat: demand for support (capacity development) in the areas of regional economic integration, tax harmonisation and intellectual property rights;
- CEMAC Secretariat: demand for support (capacity development) in the area of quality infrastructure;
- CARICOM/ CARIFORUM: demand for support in the area of EPA implementation at regional and country level as well as private sector development and quality infrastructure;
- ASEAN: demand for support (capacity development) in the area of regional competition law;

RESOURCES

5. HAVE YOUR AID-FOR-TRADE RESOURCES INCREASED SINCE 2008?

YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>	NOT SURE <input type="checkbox"/>
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6. DOES YOUR AGENCY HAVE INDICATIVE FORWARD SPENDING PLANS?

YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>	NOT SURE <input type="checkbox"/>
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6.1. If YES, do these forward spending plans include estimates for aid for trade?

YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>	NOT SURE <input type="checkbox"/>
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If YES, please specify these estimates: The German budget system operates on an annual modus. Programming of TRA and broader AfT is carried out with a time horizon of no more than 1 to 2 years. Indicative forward spending plans with regard to parts of the budget (technical and financial assistance) are implemented by means of a thematic funding target on trade-related assistance, but can not be derived for total Aid for Trade neither per category.

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

9. IS THE PRIVATE SECTOR INVOLVED IN YOUR DIALOGUE?

	ALWAYS	SOMETIMES	RARELY/NEVER	NOT SURE
With partner countries	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
With regional communities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

9.1 Please describe and provide examples of your experience in dialogues that involve the private sector:

Preliminary remark: Generally there is no private sector involvement in the negotiations/consultations between the German government and the government of the respective partner country. However, in almost all German cooperation programmes with AfT relevance private sector dialogue is a core element.

German Aid for Trade (AfT) measures, especially in the realm of trade related assistance (TRA), are commonly designed and implemented following a multi-(macro, meso, micro) level approach where businesses, usually represented by business chambers and (farmers') associations, are a main beneficiary. The same applies to German regional AfT programmes (e.g. with EAC, ECOWAS, SADC) that support and closely cooperate with regional business associations (such as the East African Business Council). A key instrument in German TRA programmes and projects is public-private dialogue between partner country governments and local and regional business representatives, thereby empowering the private sector to articulate trade interests and needs vis-à-vis the relevant policy makers and implementers. For example, the German sustainable economic development programme in Afghanistan helped establish the Export Promotion Agency of Afghanistan (EPAA), and through facilitating public-private dialogue between EPAA and the Afghan Ministry of Commerce and Industry, it was instrumental in abolishing a 2% export tax and cutting down the time to obtain an export licence from 1 week to 2 days. Due to the systematic involvement of the private sector in AfT measures in partner countries, business perspectives are effectively reflected in the government-to-government negotiations between political partners and the German government, that determine the focus of new German AfT engagements.

In the cooperation programme between the German government and the Secretariat of the East African Community (EAC), Germany supports the institutionalisation of special interest groups (private sector/ civil society) at the EAC Secretariat.

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:

Preliminary remark: Generally there is no civil society involvement in the negotiations/consultations between the German government and the government of the respective partner country. However, civil society involvement is part of many German cooperation programmes with AfT relevance.

Civil society, usually represented by civil society organisations (CSOs), is a common actor in German AfT measures, e.g in programmes promoting agricultural value chains, especially those establishing and implementing social and environmental standards. Germany further works with international CSOs (such as ILEAP, CUTS, ICTSD and others) acting as intermediaries in AfT activities. As in the case of the German-funded Building an Inclusive East African Community (BIEAC) programme implemented by CUTS International (Consumer Unity & Trust Society), civil society can also be the main beneficiary of German AfT measures. BIEAC supports East African CSOs including farmers' groups, small-scale producer groups, community-based organisations and women's organisations in analysing the implications of the EAC integration agenda and of external trade policies for the welfare and livelihoods of mostly poor people, and provide a better understanding of both challenges and opportunities of trade integration to segments of society that otherwise are not or not adequately informed on these issues. In the cooperation programme between the German government and the Secretariat of the East African Community (EAC), Germany supports the institutionalisation of special interest groups (private sector/ civil society) at the EAC Secretariat.

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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Joint implementation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Common monitoring	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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: Already in the past, Germany undertook the necessary efforts to harmonise its AfT strategy with other donors. As to further improve these harmonisation efforts, Germany is currently preparing a comprehensive AfT strategy that constitutes the logical translation of the principles and objectives contained in the joint EU AfT Strategy to the German national context. Since the end of 2007, the joint EU AfT Strategy has served as the baseline for Germany's AfT approach, priorities and delivery mechanisms. In its new AfT strategy, and in line with the EU Code of Conduct on Complementarity and Division of Labour in Development Policy, Germany will concentrate in future on the revealed comparative advantages of German AfT and attaches a great deal of importance to embedding AfT measures in trade-related joint programmes such as the Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF). Germany serves as the donor facilitator in Afghanistan and, since recently, also in Nepal. Respective AfT measures in ongoing and planned programmes in Afghanistan, Laos and Nepal will be part and parcel of the emerging EIF implementation frameworks. Germany is an active member of trade-related donor groups (e.g. PSD, SME) in partner countries where it shares results, lessons-learned and good practices with other development partners.

12. HAS ALIGNMENT OF YOUR AID-FOR-TRADE PROGRAMME IMPROVED SINCE 2008?

	SIGNIFICANT	MODERATE	LITTLE/ NONE	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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
With regional priorities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please elaborate with examples:

- Alignment with partner priorities is, and has also been in the past, a pivotal criterion of German AfT, especially in the area of trade capacity building at macro-level, since it is Germany's key aim to support partners in implementing their national and/or regional development agendas. Supportiveness of German AfT with partner priorities and strategies is ensured by government-to-government negotiations and joint design and programming of AfT measures with the partner. Due to the systematic results-based management approach in the implementation of individual AfT measures, German aid can be very flexible and responsive also to ad hoc partner needs.

- Germany is a supporter of the EIF process both at international and country level. The German AfT strategy that is currently under preparation aims to base German bilateral AfT squarely on the prioritised needs identified in partners' DTISes. However, EIF structures in many LDCs are still weak and do not function effectively. Often there is little awareness of partners and donors alike of the EIF process. These bottlenecks make it difficult to align effectively with the EIF, even if Germany as donor would be most willing.

- When regional AfT needs are incorporated into national trade-related development agendas, alignment of German bilateral AfT with regional needs is ensured. German regional AfT targeting Regional Economic Communities serves to support them in implementing the regional integration agendas as agreed by their member states.

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 checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Regional organisations development strategies	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input 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:

German AfT usually capitalises on partner-owned monitoring processes and joint monitoring arrangements - where these exist. For example, a new German AfT cooperation with the Lao PDR government in the context of EIF implementation, will build an integral part of the national EIF implementation framework with its respective monitoring systems.

Germany is an active member of the Donor Committee on Enterprise Development (DCED) that developed a monitoring standard for private sector development (PSD) programmes and projects as an important driver of harmonising the monitoring approaches of key AfT donors. The DCED Standard for Results Measurement provides a common methodology for quantifying, measuring and attributing results in private sector development (PSD) programmes in ways that are comparable. This also encompasses the definition of three universal impact indicators (income, jobs, scale) to be used for determining and benchmarking the level of achievements of programmes. German development cooperation currently is in the process of implementing this Standard in its PSD and selected macroeconomic reform measures. The implementation of the Standard is currently piloted in PSD programmes in three countries.

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input 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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Reduced poverty	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Greater environmental sustainability	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Greater gender equality	<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: *The current strategic approach aims to anchor trade aspects in sector policies of priority areas implementing Aid for Trade especially Sustainable Economic Development (including private sector development, economic policy, financial services and vocational training), Rural Development and Food Security (including agribusiness and value chains), Good Governance/Institutional Capacity Building, Environment and Fisheries.*

So far German AfT interventions showed too little specific trade objectives (and respective indicators) as well as AfT objectives (and respective indicators). Thus, Germany is currently working on standard AfT objectives and indicators for its development cooperation programmes and is also actively engaged in the international debate (OECD/ WTO) on the development of standard indicators for AfT.

Additionally, the financial objective of providing 220 Mio € AfT per annum is explicitly defined. Within the new strategic approach a number of objectives, especially increased trade, economic growth and reduced poverty, will be formulated more precisely.

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 type="checkbox"/>	< 25% <input checked="" 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.*

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 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 type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Programmes and projects	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input 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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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:

German AfT is very diverse. A good overview of German AfT measures across the different AfT Categories, their approaches and results achieved, is provided by the larger set of evaluation reports posted by Germany on the OECD AfT Community Space (<https://community.oecd.org/community/aidfortrade>). As a contribution to the 2011 AfT at a Glance Report, Germany is preparing a number of case stories looking specifically at outcomes and impacts, highlighting approaches, tools and instruments servicing as good practice. Please refer to these evaluation reports, also as a reference for question 16.1, and case stories submitted by Germany.

Key drivers of success in German AfT measures include a multi- (macro, meso and micro) level approach that is usually applied, the value chain approach, the focus on capacity development for formulating, coordinating and implementing AfT policies, also at a regional level, flexibility and responsiveness of trade-related assistance, the well-staffed field structure of German implementing organisations, and Germany's ability to enter into long-term relationships with partners.

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:

It is well-known that on programme/project level there is a lack of well-defined trade and AfT indicators. Reasons include the cross-cutting nature of trade and the holistic approach of the AfT concept but also the difficulty to link activities of a specific intervention with concrete outcomes and impacts on the aggregated level.

We define AfT interventions as follows: AfT interventions aim at improving a) trade capacities and b) infrastructure and other hardware in order to enhance the trade performance of a country (or region) in an effective and sustainable way that contributes to poverty reduction. The main objective of monitoring AfT is thus to ensure traceability of concrete interventions to outcomes and impacts.

The main challenge regarding AfT is thus two-fold:

1.) What to measure: Aggregation level

The lower the level within an existing intervention (e.g. short-term output), the easier it is to show results but the harder it gets to link these results with shifts in trade performance or with regard to broader development objectives.

--> The selected indicators must thus be on an aggregation level that allows for significant conclusions between the actual intervention and the trade capacity on the one hand and the trade performance and development impact on the other.

2.) How to measure: Selecting the relevant indicators

AfT is characterised by its broad and holistic approach. It includes very diverse activities reflecting various linkages of trade issues with productive sectors (e.g. private sector, agriculture, transport, environment, etc.).

--> We need to select an appropriate number of indicators that i) meet the AfT diversity and ii) ensure comparability between different AfT interventions.

Having said this and given the AfT definition above, we suggest the following structure, for which indicators must be identified:

FOR THE FIVE AFT CATEGORIES IDENTIFY A CERTAIN NUMBER OF IDENTICAL INDICATORS:

a) Medium-/long-term outcome indicators to measure trade performance

b) Impact indicators to assess developmental impact (economic, social, and environmental) of trade outcomes.

IN ORDER TO MEASURE TRADE CAPACITY (AFT CATEGORY 1 AND 2) IDENTIFY A CERTAIN NUMBER OF SPECIFIC AND INDIVIDUAL INDICATORS:

c) Short-term outcome to measure progress in trade capacity (institutional, human resource, regulatory, technical capacity).

For a) and b) already exist a set range of indicator systems (e.g. UNDP; World Bank, ITC). For c) a set of general indicators needs to be developed.

3.) Partner involvement:

It is pivotal to ensure fully adequate participation and engagement of partners in the development of possible common indicators. Actors must agree on the number and aggregation level of specific AfT and trade indicators.