

DONOR QUESTIONNAIRE



PAGE 4: B.1) ABOUT YOU

Q1: COUNTRY / CUSTOMS TERRITORY	<i>Respondent skipped this question</i>
Q2: INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Q3: YOUR CONTACT DETAILS	
Name:	Nik Sekhran
Position	Director, Chief of Profession-Sustainable Development
Ministry/Organization	Bureau for Policy and Programme Support (BPPS)
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Q4: CONSULTATION (Other ministries/agencies consulted in preparing this questionnaire reply):	Various UNDP units, including regional bureaus and regional centres.

PAGE 6: C.2) YOUR AID-FOR-TRADE STRATEGY

Q5: Do you have an Aid- for-Trade strategy?	No
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PAGE 7: C.2) YOUR AID-FOR-TRADE STRATEGY

Q6: Has your strategy changed since 2012?	<i>Respondent skipped this question</i>
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PAGE 8: C.2) YOUR AID-FOR-TRADE STRATEGY

Q7: Why has your strategy changed ?(Please choose no more than 5 options)	<i>Respondent skipped this question</i>
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DONOR QUESTIONNAIRE

Q8: Additional information.

Respondent skipped this question

PAGE 9: C.2) YOUR AID-FOR-TRADE STRATEGY

Q9: How has your Aid-for-Trade spending changed since 2012?

Between 0-10% increase

Q10: Additional information.

On August 2013, UNDP Executive Board adopted a new Strategic Plan (SP) to guide action by UNDP over the period 2014-2017. The SP's overarching vision is to position UNDP to help countries achieve the simultaneous eradication of poverty and significant reduction of inequalities and exclusion. UNDP proposes to articulate its contribution around seven outcomes including the following three under which most of UNDP's Aid for Trade support would fall: a) Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded; b) Faster progress is achieved in reducing gender inequality and promoting women's empowerment; and c) Development debates and actions at all levels prioritize poverty, inequality and exclusion, consistent with our engagement principles. In addition, UNDP's Global Programme 2014-2017 provides the framework for articulating UNDP's policy advice and programme support services across the organization, including by supporting efforts within UNDP to enhance development effectiveness, raising programming quality across the organization. Among the five priority areas defined by the Global Programme, the following are linked to support by UNDP on Aid for Trade: i) Post-2015 development agenda and sustainable development goals; ii) inclusive and sustainable development pathways; iii) inclusive and effective governance; and v) gender equality and women's empowerment.

Q11: How do you expect your Aid-for-Trade spending to change in the next 5 years?

Between 0-10% increase

Q12: Additional information.

Respondent skipped this question

Q13: Can you provide detailed information on past or planned future Aid-for-Trade spending?(You may tick more than 1 box)

Respondent skipped this question

Q14: Additional information.

UNDP financial management system tracks support by UNDP, including Aid for Trade assistance at the country, regional and global levels, as part of monitoring of UNDP's Strategic Plan outcomes. Aid for Trade information regarding specific trade-related regional projects such as the "Wider-Europe Initiative – Aid for Trade" and the "Aid for Trade Initiative for Arab States", EIF-related support and assistance provided through UNDP's Global Programme are readily available, disaggregated by region, country and sector.

DONOR QUESTIONNAIRE

Q15: What information about other donors' Aid-for-Trade would you find helpful in planning your own assistance?(You may tick more than 1 box)

Disaggregated information,
Point of contact for each region/country/sector,
Links to current global strategy ,
Links to current regional strategy ,
Links to current national strategy ,
Links to current sectoral strategy

PAGE 10: C.2) YOUR AID-FOR-TRADE STRATEGY

Q16: How has your Aid for Trade facilitation spending changed since 2012?

Unsure

Q17: Additional information.

UNDP financial management system tracks support by UNDP, including Aid for Trade assistance at the country, regional and global levels, as part of monitoring of UNDP's Strategic Plan outcomes. The system does not include specific markers to allow tracking expenditures broken down by Aid for Trade categories or themes such as trade facilitation.

Q18: How do you expect your Aid for Trade facilitation spending to change in the next 5 years?

Unsure

Q19: Additional information.

There is increased demand for assistance on trade facilitation by partner countries and interest by donors to provide support in this area which could have repercussion for UNDP's programming on Aid for Trade.

PAGE 11: C.2) YOUR AID-FOR-TRADE STRATEGY

DONOR QUESTIONNAIRE

Q20: Looking ahead, what changes do you expect to your Aid-for-Trade strategy in the next 5 years? (You may tick more than 1 box)

Budgetary increases, More focus on LDCs,
 More focus on private sector development,
 More focus on trade facilitation,
 Specific focus on implementation of the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement
 ,
 Alignment with the post-2015 development agenda
 ,
 More focus on climate change and green growth,
 More focus on regional integration

Q21: Additional information.

As indicated above, UNDP does not have an Aid for Trade Strategy. Trade-related support is guided by its corporate mandate as currently defined by UNDP Strategic Plan 2014-2017. The items highlighted under question 20 above represent trends we expect will influence UNDP's programming of trade-related support in the next five years.

PAGE 13: D.1) TRADE COSTS

Q22: How important are trade costs for the economic integration and development of developing countries and LDCs?

Important

Q23: Additional information.

Respondent skipped this question

Q24: For MERCHANDISE GOODS: What are the most important sources of trade costs for the export of merchandise goods from developing countries? (You may tick more than one box)

Border procedures (trade facilitation),
 Non-tariff Measures (including standards),
 Transport infrastructure,
 Network infrastructure (ICT, power, telecoms)

Q25: Additional information.

The incidence of particular trade costs may vary across countries and regions since policy measures do have implications for trade costs. Nevertheless, the impact of NTM in trade costs is wide spread across the developing world while the lack or poor state of transport and power infrastructure is particularly acute in LDCs and many African countries. Moreover, using as a reference the World Bank Doing Business "trading across border" indicators, it must be noted that transaction costs in Sub-Sahara Africa are disproportionately high by international standards. LLDCs on the other hand, are particularly affected by inland transport costs, especially in Africa. For countries specialized on extractive industries, physical distance to markets have an important impact on trade costs.

DONOR QUESTIONNAIRE

Q26: For SERVICES: What are the most important sources of trade costs for the export of services from developing countries? (You may tick more than 1 box)

Network infrastructure (ICT, power, telecoms),
Non-recognition of professional qualifications,
Restrictions on movement of natural persons,
Poor regulatory environment for services,
Tariffs on product inputs (e.g. on computers for ICT services)
,
Low skills levels in service sectors

Q27: Additional information.

Respondent skipped this question

Q28: Does your Aid-for-Trade strategy specifically address the issue of trade costs?

No

PAGE 14: D.1) TRADE COSTS

Q29: Where in your Aid-for-Trade strategy is the issue of trade costs addressed? (You may tick more than 1 box)

Respondent skipped this question

Q30: Additional information.

Respondent skipped this question

PAGE 15: D.1) TRADE COSTS

Q31: How is the issue of trade costs reflected in your Aid for Trade programming? (You may tick more than 1 box)

Research programmes,
In-country projects and programmes,
Regional projects and programmes

Q32: Additional information.

Respondent skipped this question

PAGE 16: D.1) TRADE COSTS

DONOR QUESTIONNAIRE

<p>Q33: In which regions do you provide Aid-for-Trade support to reduce trade costs? (You may tick more than 1 box)</p>	<p>Central Asia, North Africa and the Middle East, West Africa, Central Africa, East Africa, Southern Africa, Other (please specify) UNDP provides Aid for Trade support as per the priorities of its Strategic Plan 2014-2017. Trade-related programming by UNDP in the above mentioned regions may contribute to reduce trade costs.</p>
<p>Q34: Provide web links to programmes you wish to showcase:</p>	<p><i>Respondent skipped this question</i></p>

PAGE 18: E.1) SUPPORTING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT

<p>Q35: What difficulties, if any, do you expect partner countries to face in securing support to implement the Trade Facilitation Agreement, when adopted? (You may tick more than 1 box)</p>	<p>Lack of information on funding opportunities , Accessing the necessary expertise, Ensuring Trade Facilitation Agreement implementation is a priority in national development planning documents , National coordination and demonstration of political will for Trade Facilitation Agreement reform , Problems in formulating requests</p>
<p>Q36: Additional information.</p>	<p><i>Respondent skipped this question</i></p>
<p>Q37: How do you envisage programming Trade Facilitation Agreement implementation support, when adopted ?(You may tick more than 1 box)</p>	<p>As part of national aid programming dialogues, As part of regional aid programming dialogues</p>
<p>Q38: Additional information.</p>	<p><i>Respondent skipped this question</i></p>

PAGE 19: E.1) SUPPORTING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT

DONOR QUESTIONNAIRE

Q39: What difficulties, if any, do you expect to face in programming support for Trade Facilitation Agreement implementation, when adopted, as part of your Aid-for-Trade activities? (You may tick more than 1 box)	Differing priorities of partner countries, Lack of prioritization of Trade Facilitation Agreement implementation in national development planning documents , National coordination and demonstration of political will for Trade Facilitation Agreement reform , Programming cycles
Q40: Additional information.	<i>Respondent skipped this question</i>
Q41: Which disciplines of the Trade Facilitation Agreement do you think will prove the hardest for developing countries to implement and where Aid-for-Trade support should be focused?(You may tick more than 1 box)	The Agreement as a whole, Commitment before entry into force, Advance rulings, Appeal and review procedures, Other measures to enhance impartiality, non-discrimination and transparency , Border agency cooperation, Formalities connected with importation, exportation and transit , Customs cooperation
Q42: Additional information.	<i>Respondent skipped this question</i>
Q43: Will the Trade Facilitation Agreement, when adopted, benefit other development programmes that you operate?	Yes

DONOR QUESTIONNAIRE

Q44: Please specify the other programmes that Trade Facilitation Agreement implementation would benefit when adopted: (You may tick more than 1 box)

Reducing costs and delays associated with procurement by in-country programmes

,

Reducing delays in disaster and humanitarian relief operations

,

Positive spin-offs on governance programmes

Q45: Additional information.

Potentially, the implementation of the Trade Facilitation Agreement could have positive implications for the implementation of other programmes by UNDP by facilitating and reducing delays and costs associated with disaster and relief operations, as well as procurement of in-country programmes (e.g. health). Equally, improvements in transparency, due process, Institutional strengthening of customs, etc. could have broader positive repercussions on governance reforms supported by UNDP. UNDP would like to emphasize in this context, however, the importance of technical assistance for developing countries, especially LDCs, to support the implementation of the Trade Facilitation Agreement.

PAGE 22: F.1) REDUCING TRADE COSTS

Q46: Do you track trade costs as part of your Aid-for-Trade programmes?

No

PAGE 23: F.1) REDUCING TRADE COSTS

Q47: How do you track trade costs?(You may tick more than 1 box)

Respondent skipped this question

Q48: Additional information.

Respondent skipped this question

Q49: What data sources do you use?(You may tick more than 1 box)

Respondent skipped this question

Q50: Additional information.

Respondent skipped this question

Q51: How do you validate the results?(You may tick more than 1 box)

Respondent skipped this question

Q52: Additional information.

Respondent skipped this question

PAGE 24: F.1) REDUCING TRADE COSTS

DONOR QUESTIONNAIRE

Q53: What immediate outputs have you observed from actions taken to reduce trade costs? (You may tick more than 1 box.)	Updated customs legislation, Greater transparency, Updated customs working practices, Certification and testing capacity (e.g. laboratory facilities) , Creation of trade facilitation committees, Creation of dialogue with private sector
Q54: Additional information.	<i>Respondent skipped this question</i>
Q55: What outcomes have you observed from actions taken to reduce trade costs? (Please choose no more than 5 options)	Other (please specify) none
Q56: Additional information.	<i>Respondent skipped this question</i>

PAGE 25: F.1) REDUCING TRADE COSTS

Q57: What impacts have you observed from actions taken to reduce trade costs? (Please choose no more than 5 options)	Other (please specify) none
Q58: Additional information.	<i>Respondent skipped this question</i>
Q59: Which types of actions have achieved the most positive results in reducing trade costs for goods and services?(Please choose no more than 7 options)	Other (please specify) none
Q60: Additional information.	<i>Respondent skipped this question</i>
Q61: What have been the key success factors in reducing trade costs?(Please choose no more than 5 options)	Other (please specify) none
Q62: Additional information.	<i>Respondent skipped this question</i>

DONOR QUESTIONNAIRE

PAGE 27: G.1) PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT AND YOUR AID FOR TRADE STRATEGY

Q63: Is private sector development an Aid-for-Trade priority of your agency?	Yes
Q64: Additional information.	<i>Respondent skipped this question</i>

PAGE 28: G.1) PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT AND YOUR AID FOR TRADE STRATEGY

Q65: What approaches do you use to promote private sector development?(You may tick more than 1 box)	Concessional loans and grants, Technical assistance, Business engagement, Public-private partnerships
Q66: Additional information.	<i>Respondent skipped this question</i>
Q67: What is the focus of your private sector development programme?You may tick more than 1 box.	Business or trade support institutions, Business environment, Improving access to credit, Support for SMEs, Private sector development in least developed countries , Other (please specify) In addition to the above, UNDP promotes inclusive business approaches that include the poor on the demand side as clients and customers and on the supply side as employees, producers and business owners at various points along value chains.
Q68: Additional information.	

UNDP's 2007 Private Sector Strategy was updated in July 2012 to take into account important changes in the internal and external environment framing its implementation. According to the updated Strategy, UNDP will seek to: i) enhance its engagement with the private sector by building relationships, partnerships and new alliances and coalitions at country, regional and global levels; ii) advocate with other development actors in support of private sector partnerships for sustainable human development and inclusive market development; iii) in close collaboration with other UN organizations and development actors, provide policy advice and capacity development support at country and regional levels for inclusive market development; and iv) implement a select number of strategic partnership initiatives and programmes at country/regional level.

PAGE 29: G.1) PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT AND YOUR AID FOR TRADE STRATEGY

DONOR QUESTIONNAIRE

Q69: Is the private sector in your own country/customs territory involved in your programme?	Yes
Q70: Additional information.	<i>Respondent skipped this question</i>

PAGE 30: G.1) PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT AND YOUR AID FOR TRADE STRATEGY

Q71: How is your national private sector engaged? (You may tick more than 1 box)	Other (please specify) See below
Q72: Additional information.	
<p>UNDP's Private sector strategy defines the framework, tools and instruments for engaging with and supporting the development of the private sector. These include for example: i) facilitating and brokering national, regional and sub-national level public-private policy dialogue and cooperation mechanisms; ii) partnering directly with one or more companies or coalitions in the context of specific UNDP areas of work with the aim of leveraging resources; iii) advocacy and awareness raising to influence and encourage the private sector to take action through more sustainable and responsible approaches and by developing inclusive business models for base of pyramid markets; iv) innovating finance and use of grants for stimulating more sustainable private investments in pro-poor enterprise development and in creation of resilient economies; v) facilitating through its programmes in partner countries and at the regional level, the integration of poor producers/other market actors in key value chains and economic sectors; improving the policy and institutional infrastructure for enterprise and inclusive market development and more broadly, supporting entrepreneurship development.</p>	
Q73: Do you offer support to your own private sector to invest in developing countries?	Unsure
Q74: Additional information.	
<p>See responses to questions 68 and 72 above which provide an overview of UNDP's Private Sector strategy and how UNDP engages with the private sector at the country, regional and global levels.</p>	

PAGE 31: G.1) PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT AND YOUR AID FOR TRADE STRATEGY

Q75: How do you offer support?(You may tick more than 1 box)	<i>Respondent skipped this question</i>
Q76: Additional information.	<i>Respondent skipped this question</i>

PAGE 32: G.1) PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT AND YOUR AID FOR TRADE STRATEGY

DONOR QUESTIONNAIRE

Q77: How do you measure the results of your private sector's involvement?(You may tick more than 1 box)

Regular project/programme evaluation,
Indicators on business environment,
Social and economic indicators

Q78: Additional information.

Respondent skipped this question

PAGE 33: G.1) PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT AND YOUR AID FOR TRADE STRATEGY

Q79: Are there examples of private sector development that you would like to showcase?

Unsure

PAGE 34: G.1) PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT AND YOUR AID FOR TRADE STRATEGY

Q80: Please provide details of relevant programme/project evaluations you would like to showcase (include weblinks where appropriate). You may also wish to elaborate by submitting information in a case story format. Details on how to submit a case story can be found at the end of this questionnaire.

Respondent skipped this question

PAGE 36: H.1) CONTRIBUTION OF AID FOR TRADE TO INCLUSIVE, SUSTAINABLE GROWTH

Q81: What contribution can reducing trade costs make to inclusive, sustainable growth?(Please choose no more than 7 options)

Increase in exports,
Entry into new value chains,
Diversification in export markets,
Diversification in export products,
Foreign direct investment, Increase in imports,
Consumer welfare effects

Q82: Additional information.

Respondent skipped this question

DONOR QUESTIONNAIRE

Q83: What impact has the Aid-for-Trade Initiative had since its launch in 2005? (You may tick more than 1 box)

Increase in resources available for trade development

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More attention to trade issues in development,

More priority given by national authorities to trade issues in national development planning

,

More priority given by regional authorities to trade issues in development planning

,

More priority given by donors to trade issues in national development planning

Q84: Additional information.

Respondent skipped this question

Q85: What potential future contribution could the Aid-for-Trade Initiative make to the post-2015 development agenda? (You may tick more than 1 box)

Contribution of financing for development,

Contribution to improving the business and regulatory environment

,

Ensuring continued attention to trade issues in development

,

Making a contribution to economic growth and poverty eradication

,

Helping to create the conditions for employment,

Positive impacts on women's economic empowerment

,

Contribution to green growth through the creation of green value chains

Q86: Additional information.

Respondent skipped this question

DONOR QUESTIONNAIRE

Q87: What potential future contribution could the Enhanced Integrated Framework for LDCs make to the post-2015 development agenda?(Please choose no more than 5 options)

Mainstreaming of trade issues in national policy ,
Engaging the private sector in national trade and development policy planning
,
Coherence in trade and development policy,
Financing of catalytic actions,
Contribution to green growth through support to green value chains

Q88: Additional information.

Respondent skipped this question

Q89: How could the Aid-for-Trade Initiative be improved?

- Promoting closer connections between trade policy makers with officials responsible for development planning and finance at country level, in order to anchor Aid for Trade monitoring in national systems. One of the challenges of the Aid for Trade initiative is for partner countries, making the connection between the monitoring of flows and results at the global level, and the country-specific flows and results.
- Identifying mechanisms to enhance support to other low income countries in a way similar to the assistance made available to LDCs by the EIF programme, to support national institutional structures to coordinate traderelated support and mainstreaming trade in national development strategies.
- Promoting better understanding of the conditions under which Aid for Trade and other concessional flows can leverage private sector investments to build trade capacities, promote green growth, increase decent jobs, empower women, etc. in line with sustainable development aspirations.
- In light of the increasing linkages between trade and foreign direct investment -amid the spread of global production networks-, the initiative could explore capacity gaps by developing countries and LDCs in the formulation and implementation of regulatory frameworks and standards for investment necessary to ensure these contribute to positive domestic sustainable outcomes and do not undermine international human rights standards.
- Promoting enhanced predictability of Aid for Trade resources to developing countries.

DONOR QUESTIONNAIRE

Q90: Additional information on "Reducing trade costs and inclusive, sustainable growth". If there is anything you would like to add on the topic of "Reducing trade costs for inclusive, sustainable growth", which you feel has not been covered in this questionnaire, please use this box.

- Reducing trade costs is particularly challenging for Land-locked developing countries (LLDC)-many of which are also LDCs- given the additional costs imposed by transit through third countries for import and export of merchandise mostly out of control of the country concerned. Further emphasis on the special needs of these countries, including through Aid for Trade geared towards the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014-2024 which defines the priorities for these countries over a 10 year period.

- Assistance to LDCs and LLDCs require an integrated approach to allow these countries to benefit from further integration in the world economy. The following areas would benefit from increased focus through Aid for Trade: support to the development of human capital and promoting scientific cooperation; and support to efforts towards fostering new industrial activities and the diversification of the economic and export structure, including through regional approaches.