



## **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 <a href="www.oecd.org/dac/aft/questionnaire">www.oecd.org/dac/aft/questionnaire</a> or contact the secretariats of the OECD (<a href="mailto:aft.monitoring@oecd.org">aft.monitoring@oecd.org</a>) or the WTO (<a href="mailto:aft.monitoring@wto.org">aft.monitoring@wto.org</a>).

**COUNTRY: UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA (UNECA)** 

A. YOUR AID-FOR-TRADE STRATEGY										
1. HAS YOUR AID-FOR-TRADE STRATEGY CHANGED SINCE 2008?										
YES 🗌	NO ⊠			NOT SURE		NOT APPLICA	BLE			
1.1 If YES, please rate the importance of each of the following changes?										
Greater focus on:		MOST IMPORTAN	ΙΤ	IMPORTANT	LESS IMPORTANT	NOT IMPORTANT	NOT SURE			
Economic growth										
Poverty reduction										
Climate change and g	reen growth									
Gender equality										
Regional integration										
Monitoring and evaluation										
Different geographic focu										
Please specify:										
Different thematic focus										
Please specify:										
Phasing out of aid for trac										
Other										
Please specify:										
1.2 If YES, please rate	e the importance	e of the fol	low	ing driving fo	rces behind t	hese changes:				
		MOST IMPORTAN	ΙΤ	IMPORTANT	LESS IMPORTANT	NOT IMPORTANT	NOT SURE			
The economic crisis										

Changed priorities in the development strategies of partner countries								
Changed priorities in the development strategies of regional bodies								
Change of national government								
Changes in bilateral trade and investment relations								
Changed priorities in your development cooperation								
New research, approaches, or aid instruments								
More focus on triangular co-operation								
Other								
Please specify:								
2. LOOKING AHEAD TO 2013, IS YOUR GOVERNMENT PLANNING ANY CHANGES TO ITS AID-FOR-TRADE STRATEGY?								
YES NO		NOT SURE		NOT APPLICA	BLE 🖂			
2.1 If YES, please rate the importance	e of the chang				BLE 🔀			
	MOST IMPORTANT				NOT SURE			
2.1 If YES, please rate the importance	MOST	es your gover	nment is plan	ning:	NOT			
2.1 If YES, please rate the importance Greater focus on:	MOST	es your gover	nment is plan	ning:	NOT			
2.1 If YES, please rate the importance Greater focus on: Economic growth	MOST	es your gover	nment is plan	ning:	NOT			
2.1 If YES, please rate the importance Greater focus on: Economic growth Poverty reduction	MOST	es your gover	nment is plan	ning:	NOT			
2.1 If YES, please rate the importance Greater focus on: Economic growth Poverty reduction Climate change and green growth	MOST	es your gover	nment is plan	ning:	NOT			
2.1 If YES, please rate the importance Greater focus on: Economic growth Poverty reduction Climate change and green growth Gender equality	MOST	es your gover	nment is plan	ning:	NOT			
2.1 If YES, please rate the importance Greater focus on: Economic growth Poverty reduction Climate change and green growth Gender equality Regional integration	MOST	es your gover	nment is plan	ning:	NOT			
2.1 If YES, please rate the importance Greater focus on:  Economic growth  Poverty reduction  Climate change and green growth  Gender equality  Regional integration  Monitoring and evaluating results	MOST IMPORTANT	es your gover	LESS IMPORTANT	NOT IMPORTANT	NOT SURE			
2.1 If YES, please rate the importance Greater focus on:  Economic growth  Poverty reduction  Climate change and green growth  Gender equality  Regional integration  Monitoring and evaluating results  Different geographic focus	MOST IMPORTANT	es your gover	LESS IMPORTANT	NOT IMPORTANT	NOT SURE			
2.1 If YES, please rate the importance Greater focus on:  Economic growth  Poverty reduction  Climate change and green growth  Gender equality  Regional integration  Monitoring and evaluating results  Different geographic focus  Please specify:	MOST IMPORTANT	IMPORTANT  IMPORTANT  IMPORTANT  IMPORTANT	LESS IMPORTANT	NOT IMPORTANT	NOT SURE			
2.1 If YES, please rate the importance Greater focus on:  Economic growth  Poverty reduction  Climate change and green growth  Gender equality  Regional integration  Monitoring and evaluating results  Different geographic focus  Please specify:  Different thematic focus	MOST IMPORTANT	IMPORTANT  IMPORTANT  IMPORTANT  IMPORTANT	LESS IMPORTANT	NOT IMPORTANT	NOT SURE			
2.1 If YES, please rate the importance Greater focus on:  Economic growth  Poverty reduction  Climate change and green growth  Gender equality  Regional integration  Monitoring and evaluating results  Different geographic focus  Please specify:  Different thematic focus  Please specify:	MOST IMPORTANT	IMPORTANT  IMPORTANT  IMPORTANT  IMPORTANT	LESS IMPORTANT	NOT IMPORTANT	NOT SURE			

В.	YOUR AID-FOR-TRAD	E FINANCIN	G						
DEM	IAND								
3.	. HAS THE DEMAND FOR AID FOR TRADE FROM YOUR PARTNER COUNTRIES CHANGED SINCE 2008?								
SIGNI	FICANTLY INCREASED	INCREASED	LITT	LE/NO CHANG	E DEC	CLINED	NOT SURE		
3.1 of su									
4.	HAS THE DEMAND FO		TRADE FOR	REGIONAL I	NTEGRATIO	ON PROGRA	AMMES		
SIGNI	FICANTLY INCREASED	INCREASED	ПППП	E/NO CHANGE	DEC	LINED 🗌	NOT SURE		
4.1 If the demand increased, please describe from which regions and for which type of aid for trade: From the regional economic communities especially in Western, Eastern and Southern Africa. Like in the case of partner states, the increase has mainly been in the soft side trade policy, trade negotiations, and trade facilitation.									
RESOURCES									
5. HAVE YOUR AID-FOR-TRADE RESOURCES INCREASED SINCE 2008?									
	YES ⊠ NO □ NOT SURE □								
6.	6. DOES YOUR AGENCY HAVE INDICATIVE FORWARD SPENDING PLANS?								
	YES 🖂		NO [			NOT SURE	: 🗌		
6.1.									
	YES 🖂		NO [			NOT SURE	: 🗌		
6.2 If YES, please specify these estimates: At least 20 per cent of the spending plans directed towards aid for trade areas.									
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	$\boxtimes$							
With	regional communities	$\boxtimes$							
				,					
8.	IS THIS AN IMPROVE	MENT COMI	PARED TO 2	2008?					
	SIGNIFICANT MODERATE LITTLE/NONE NOT SURE NOT								

APPLICABLE

With partner countrie	:S						i   🗆		
With regional commu	nities								
9. IS THE PRIVA	TE SECT	OR INVOLVED	) IN Y	OUR DIAL	OGUE?				
		ALWAYS		SOMETIMES		RARE	RARELY/NEVER		NOT SURE
With partner countrie	!S								
With regional commu	nities								
9.1 Please describe and provide examples of your experience in dialogues that involve the private sector: One example has been in the area of trade facilitation. Our aid for trade support involved sharing of best practices between public and private sectors in ports and corridors management in Africa. Another example where the private sector has been involved in the dialogue is still on trade facilitation, but in this case, the private sector took the lead in establishing the African Alliance on E-Commerce, which involves the creation and promotion os single-windows in Africa. Still another example was the inclusion of the private sector in the monitoring and evaluation forums where an assessment of the aid for trade impacts was undertaken.									
10. IS CIVIL SOCIE	ETV INIV	OLVED IN VOI	ID D	INIOGUES					
To. 13 CIVIE 30CII		ALWAYS		SOMETII	MES	RARE	LY/NEVER		NOT SURE
With partner countrie	:S						П		
With regional commu				$oxed{\boxtimes}$					
<ul> <li>10.1 Please describe and provide examples of your experience in dialogues that involve civil society: The civil society is always involved when the dialogues with partner countries and regional communities relates to trade policy and trade negotiations. This has been the case in the ECA support to RECs in the bilateral, regional and international trade negotiations.</li> <li>11. ARE YOU HARMONISING YOUR STRATEGY WITH OTHER DONORS BETTER NOW THAN YOU</li> </ul>									
WERE BEFOR  SIGNIFICANTLY		RATELY	RARI	ELY/NEVER	7	NOT SUR	FΠ	NOT	APPLICABLE
11.1 If you are hard				_					
3,700.00		ALWAYS	,	SOMETII		_	LY/NEVER		NOT SURE
Joint needs assessmer	nt								
Co-financing									
Sector-wide approach	ies								
Joint implementation									
Common monitoring									
Joint evaluation									
Other									
Please specify: Also, and trade negotiation World Trade Organisa	s issues,	we always wor	k wit	h our partne	rs such i	us the Af	frican Devel		

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

		SIG	NIFICANT	Т	ИODERA		TTLE/ IONE	NOT SURE	NOT APPLICABLE
With partner country priorities			$\boxtimes$						
With the Enhanced integrate	ed Framework		$\boxtimes$						
With regional priorities			$\boxtimes$						
Please elaborate with example ECA uses a programme imple communities. A meeting is hand gives them the opportur support. In most cases, the parties is happening with ECOV in the current programme. Enegotiations areas, besides the trade and gender dimension the regional integration agents.	ementation placed each year nity to indicate oriorities by the VAS, SADC and COWAS on the the monitoring and also the t	an that that bri those e RECs EAC. F e other and ev	is basedings toge projects are base or instan hand ha	d on pether whe do not be the the the the the the the the the th	the ber the ber re they their re ne EAC l en focus nda. SA	s that a nefiting would egional: nas pric sing on DC on i	re set region ike to strategritised trade part	by the regional economicsee a focus gies or on entrade facilities or on entrade facilities and trade has been pu	nal economic c communities by the ATPC nerging issues. tation issues rade riorities the
12.1. How many of your a	id-for-trade ہ	prograi	mmes a	re al	igned a	round	trade	priorities o	f?
	> 75%	75% -	50%	50%	- 25%	< 2!	5%	NOT SURE	NOT APPLICABLE
Partner countries' development strategies			ם				]		
The DTIS Action Matrix (for LDCs)			]				]		
Regional organisations development strategies									
13. HAS THE MONITOR	ING OF YOU	R AID-	FOR-TR	ADE	PROGI	RAMM	ES IM	PROVED S	NCE 2008?
SIGNIFICANTLY 🖂	MODERAT	ELY 🗌		RA	RELY/NE	VER _		NOT	SURE 🗌
13.1 If there have been i	mprovement	s, how	often d	ο γοι	ı:				
			ALWA	AYS	SOM	IETIMES	RA	RELY/NEVER	NOT SURE
Use your own monitoring			$\boxtimes$	]					
Rely on partner countries' m	onitoring prod	esses		]		$\boxtimes$			
Use joint monitoring arrang	ements			]		$\boxtimes$			
13.2 Please provide examples and describe your experience with monitoring your aid-for-trade programmes: Every year, the ECA and the beneficiary partner countries and RECs hold a meeting where all the activities and their impacts are assessed. Beyond the ATPC support, the ECA also undertakes empirical studies on the impacts of aid for trade in Africa. The results of these studies are discussed and validated in expert group meetings comprising of representatives of the partner states and also the RECs. In addition, the ECA presents updates on both the demand and supply side of aid for trade in Africa during the African Union Ministers of Trade conferences. Thus, both quantitative and qualitative monitoring of aid for trade is undertaken.									
D. IS YOUR AID FOR T	RADE WORK	ING?							
is 100K/NB FOR II									
14. DOES YOUR AID-FO	14. DOES YOUR AID-FOR-TRADE STRATEGY DEFINE CLEAR OBJECTIVES?								

YES 🖂		NO [		] NOT SUR		SURE		NOT APPLICABLE		
14.1 If YES, wh	nat are the	objectives of	your aid	-for-tra	de stro	ategy?				
			MC IMPOR		IMP	ORTANT	LESS IMPORT		NOT IMPORTANT	
Enhanced unders role of trade in ed (awareness)	_		Þ	3						
Increased trade p	orofile (main	streaming)	D	3						
Larger aid-for-tra	ide flows			3						
Increased export	S			1						
Increased trade				1						
Export diversifica	ition		D	1						
Increased econor	mic growth		Þ	1						
Reduced poverty			D	1						
Greater environn	nental susta	inability	D	1						
Greater gender equality										
Other										
Please specify:										
	THE SHAR	E OF YOUR A ECTIVES?	AID FOR	TRADE	PROG	RAMMES	тнат со	NTAIN		
> 75%	75% - 50%	50% - 2	25%		% 🗌	NOT SURE		NOT APPLICABLE		
16. HAS YOUR GOVERNMENT EVALUATED ITS AID-FOR-TRADE STRATEGY, PROGRAMMES OR PROJECTS?										
				YES		NO		NOT SURE		
Overall strategy			$\boxtimes$							
Programmes and projects										
Both										
16.1 If YES, please provide a copy of the(se) evaluation(s) when submitting this questionnaire.										
16.2 If NO, is y	our govern	ment plannii	ng an ev		of its					
				YES		_	NO		NOT SURE	
Overall strategy						L	J ¬			
Programmes and	projects					L	<u></u>			
Both				Ш						

16.3 If YES, for which year is the evaluation planned?					
	2010	2011	2012	2013	
Overall strategy				$\boxtimes$	
Programmes and projects				$\boxtimes$	
Both				$\boxtimes$	

## 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				
Difficulty in obtaining in-country data				
Absence of suitable indicators				
Budgetary constraints				
Ability of in-country staff to collect and report data				
Ability of project partners to collect and report data				
Difficulty of assigning trade outcomes to the programme				
Difficulty in identifying quantifiable objectives				

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: OFFERING THE LEADERSHIP TO THE PRIVATE SECTOR. THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE AFRICAN ALLIANCE ON E-COMMERCE IS TRULY A BEST PRACTICE. ESSENTIALLY, WHAT THE ECA THROUGH THE ATPC HAS DONE IS TO PLAY A FACILITATIVE ROLE. IT HAS LET THE AFRICAN PRIVATE SECTOR TAKE THE LEAD IN DEVELOPING THE FRAMEWORK FOR COLLABORATION BETWEEN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES. SINCE THE FIRST MEETING IN 2008, THERE HAS BEEN AN INCREASE IN THE MEMBERSHIP OF AFRICAN COUNTRIES THAT ARE PROMOTING SINGLE WINDOWS. FOR INSTANCE, KENYA ATTENDED THE AFRICAN ALLIANCE ON E-COMMERCE MEETING IN JUNE 2010. A FEW MONTHS AFTER THAT, THE KENYAN GOVERNMENT ENDORSED THROUGH THE CABINET THE ESTABLISHMENT OF KENYA'S SINGLE WINDOW PROJECT THAT IS HOUSED AT THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE. KENYA IS NOW A FULL MEMBER OF THE AFRICAN ALLIANCE ON E-COMMERCE.

ANOTHER BEST PRACTICE HAS BEEN THE EXPERIENCE SHARING BETWEEN AFRICAN PORTS AND CORRIDORS. NOT ALL AFRICAN CORRIDORS HAVE INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS FOR ADVANCING THEIR INITIATIVES. BY BRINGING TOGETHER THE PRIVATE SECTOR AND GOVERNMENT AGENCIES INVOLVED IN SEVERAL TRANSPORT CORRIDORS, THERE HAS BEEN A DEMONSTRATED AWARENESS ON THE WILLINGNESS OF ALL CORRIDORS TO HAVE FULLY FUNCTIONING INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR ADVANCING THE PORTS AND CORRIDORS INITIATIVES IN THE DIFFERENT PARTS OF AFRICA.

9. 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: THE MAIN CHALLENGE REMAINS LINKING AID FOR TRADE TO IMPROVEMENTS/CHANGES IN LIVELIHOODS. AT THE END OF THE DAY, AID FOR TRADE INTERVENTIONS ARE ABOUT REALISING THE MDGS. THE DIFFICULTY OF SHOWING THE LINK BETWEEN THE AID FOR TRADE INTERVENTIONS/RESULTS TO IMPROVEMENTS OR CHANGES IN THE MDGS INDICATORS WILL REMAIN A CHALLENGE. THE OTHER CHALLENGE WILL BE OVERCOMING THE PERCEPTION THAT AID FOR TRADE IS RECYCLED ODA. THE CHALLENGE IS TO DEMONSTRATE THAT WHILE AID FOR TRADE AND ODA ARE INSEPARABLE, THE POLITICAL SPOTLIGHTING OF AID FOR TRADE MIGHT HAVE MADE IT EASIER TO FOCUS ON INTERNAL TRADE CHALLENGES IN AFRICA THAN IF THE AID FOR TRADE WAS NOT THERE AS AN INITIATIVE.