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

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? **No**

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Q4 If yes, please indicate your Aid-for-Trade priorities: Below are listed the most common priority areas grouped according to broad Aid-for-Trade categories. Please rank the top 5 priority areas among the ones listed below. (1 being the most important)

Respondent skipped this question

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

Yes,
Additional information on whether your development policy includes trade priorities.:
DFID's 2017 Economic Development Strategy focuses on "trade as an engine for poverty reduction." The Strategy commits the UK to build the potential for developing countries to trade more with the UK and the rest of the world and integrate into global value chains. Using our voice in the World Trade Organization, we will argue for better and fairer trading rules for developing countries and strengthen our approach to 'aid for trade'.

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Q6 If yes, please indicate the trade priorities in your development policy. Below are listed the most common priority areas grouped according to broad Aid-for-Trade categories. Please rank the top 5 priority areas among the ones listed below. (1 being the most important)

Connecting to value chains	1
Network and/or transport infrastructure of a cross border nature	1
Trade facilitation	1
Trade policy analysis, negotiations and implementation	1
Transport infrastructure (airport, roads, rail, port)	1
Please specify further the priorities that you selected above as well as the main problems/obstacles encountered in furthering them and provide a weblink to the relevant strategy.:	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/dfids-economic-development-strategy-2017

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Q7 Has your Aid-for-Trade strategy, or trade priorities in your development policy, changed since 2016?

Yes,

Please specify further and include a weblink to the relevant development strategy.:

The UK has updated its economic development strategy which includes a focus on trade as an engine for poverty reduction. Trade priorities remain focused on building the potential for developing countries to trade more with the UK and the rest of the world and integrate into global value chains.

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

New investment strategy	1
New national development strategy	1
Women empowerment objectives	1
Additional information on the top 3 drivers of changes in your Aid-for-Trade priorities since 2016.:	The UK is committed to ensuring our Aid for Trade approach is aligned with our commitment to the SDGs, our UK Aid Strategy and Economic Development Strategic Framework and the Trade Facilitation Agreement. As we leave the European Union, we remain committed to poverty reduction and gender empowerment objectives.

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

Respondent skipped this question

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

The UK Aid Strategy and DIT White Paper: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/dfids-economic-development-strategy-2017>

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/uk-aid-tackling-global-challenges-in-the-national-interest>

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/preparing-for-our-future-uk-trade-policy>

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?

Yes,

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

The Economic Development Strategy prioritises interventions in sectors that can support economic diversification such as manufacturing, commercial agriculture and financial services.

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

High input costs ,

High tariffs in target markets/products ,

High trade costs ,

Inadequate network infrastructure (power, water, telecommunications)

Limited inward foreign direct investment ,

Limited industrial or manufacturing capacity ,

Limited network and/or transport infrastructure of a cross border nature

Limited standards compliance ,

Poor international competitiveness,

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

Unaffordable and/or unreliable electricity access

Q13 Please indicate in which category(ies) of aid-for-trade financing you provide aid- for- trade support for economic diversification.(You may tick more than 1 box and/or leave boxes unticked if you do receive support)

Trade policy and regulations (Including training of trade officials, analysis of proposals and positions and their impact, support for national stakeholders to articulate commercial interest and identify trade-offs, dispute issues, institutional and technical support to facilitate implementation of trade agreements and to adapt to and comply with rules and standards)

Trade 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)

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

Yes,

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

DFID works with partners to ensure support is provided in line with national trade and development strategies. Much of our Aid for Trade support is provided on a demand driven basis, responding to requests for support from partner governments.

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,

Additional information on whether the aid-for-trade support for economic diversification you provide recorded progress.:

All UK Aid for Trade projects are reviewed on project completion to determine progress. Project completion reports can be found publicly at <https://devtracker.dfid.gov.uk/>

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

Unsure,

Additional information on the progress that your government has recorded in economic diversification since the launch of the Aid-for-Trade initiative in 2006.:

The UK funds a wide range of Aid for Trade (AfT) initiatives with varying impacts which have not yet been aggregated across all AfT programmes. The results of individual projects can be found at <https://devtracker.dfid.gov.uk/>

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

Agriculture,

Industry,

Fisheries,

Additional information on the sector(s) where progress in economic diversification has been made.:

A better approach to agriculture will deliver stronger economic growth and contribute more effectively to ending poverty, hunger and malnutrition. The right policies and investments could unlock an extra US\$2 trillion in rural growth by 2030. We are providing the infrastructure and capital investments that agriculture needs including through PIDG and InfraCo Asia. The results of individual projects can be found at <https://devtracker.dfid.gov.uk/>

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Q18 In which category(ies) of Aid for Trade is the support you provide impactful for economic diversification?(You may tick more than 1 box and/or leave boxes unticked if you do not receive support)

Unsure,

Additional information on which category(ies) of Aid for Trade the support you provide is impactful for economic diversification, including information on which your answer is based.:

The UK funds a wide range of Aid for Trade (AfT) initiatives across several sectors with varying impacts which have not yet been aggregated across all AfT programmes. The results of individual projects can be found at <https://devtracker.dfid.gov.uk/>

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Q19 What factors contribute to the success of the aid-for-trade support you provide for economic diversification?(You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your answer to the top five factors)

Alignment of aid-for-trade support with national/regional priorities

Country ownership,

Good trade-related infrastructure

Institutional capacity to implement projects

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.)

Diverging priorities between partner and donor

Lack of country ownership

Poor alignment of aid-for-trade received with national/regional priorities

Time horizon too short

Weak institutional capacity

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

Yes,

Additional information on how Aid for Trade helps mobilize other forms of development finance for economic diversification.:

The UK funds the Private Infrastructure Development Group (PIDG), which mobilises private sector investment to assist developing countries in providing infrastructure vital to boosting their economic growth and combating poverty. A new investment up to £500mn will build essential infrastructure such as power, roads and water, that will lay the foundations for new trading and business opportunities, in places businesses previously would not have been able to operate. CDC aims to invest up to £3.5 billion in Africa over 2018-21. This is a combination of initial capital provided by the UK and returns made from CDC's existing investment portfolio. The UK will aim to mobilise a further £4 billion of private investment for African countries, particularly from the City of London. (Source: <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-launches-ambition-to-generate-billions-more-investment-in-africa-to-trigger-transformational-growth>)

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)

Algeria,

Bangladesh,

Brazil,

Burkina Faso,
Cambodia,
Cameroon,
China,
Colombia,
Congo,
Costa Rica ,
Côte d'Ivoire,
Egypt,
Ethiopia,
Gabon,
Ghana,
India,
Indonesia,
Kazakhstan,
Kenya,
Liberia,
Madagascar,
Malawi,
Malaysia,
Mali,
Mauritius,
Mexico,
Morocco,
Mozambique,
Myanmar,
Niger,
Nigeria,
Pakistan,
Peru,
Philippines,
Rwanda,
Senegal,
Sierra Leone ,
South Africa,
Tanzania,
Thailand,
Tunisia,

Uganda,
Viet Nam,
Zambia,
Zimbabwe

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,

Please provide further details on the channels through which you provide aid-for-trade financing for economic diversification.:

CDC development finance institution

Q24 With which South-South partner(s) do you partner to offer financing for economic diversification?(You may tick more than 1 box or leave all boxes unticked if you do not partner with any)

Respondent skipped this question

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Q25 Looking ahead, in which sectors do you anticipate future support for economic diversification to be required? (You may tick more than 1 box)

Agriculture,
Industry,
Services,
Fisheries

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,

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)

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)

CDC is core to DFID's wider Economic Development Strategy and is DFID's principal mechanism to mobilise private sector investment into poor countries to create jobs and support the structural transformation of economies in Africa and South Asia.

In 2017 CDC was invested in a total of 715 businesses in Africa and 338 in South Asia. CDC's portfolio in these regions directly employed nearly three-quarters of a million people (734,000), of which 63,000 were newly created jobs. Those businesses paid \$3.5 billion in taxes to their local governments.

The total value of new commitments made by CDC in 2017 was over £1 billion. Over the last 6 years, CDC has achieved an average Annual Portfolio Return (APR) of 10.4%.

CDC has also made strategic commitments to women's economic empowerment and tackling climate change and will increase its accountability by leading the way among its Development Finance Institution peers on transparency and tax.

DFID's Invest Africa (IA) will work with African governments and international investors, including from the UK, to kickstart the African manufacturing sector by building a pipeline of investments, and overcoming any associated binding constraints. Over the next decade, the programme will help create an estimated 90,000 jobs, and generate at least £400 million to £1 billion of additional foreign direct investment, opening frontier markets in Africa.

Initially running in Ethiopia, Uganda, Rwanda, Kenya, Mozambique, and Zambia, Invest Africa aims to increase foreign direct investment (FDI) into African manufacturing sectors such as light engineering, agricultural processing, textiles, and garments, supporting productivity spill-overs to the local economy, and sustaining it over the long-term through strengthening domestic capacity to attract FDI.

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

Yes,

If yes, please provide additional information on how economic empowerment is prioritized in your aid-for-trade and development strategy.:

The Economic Development Strategy prioritises economic empowerment. The key message is: Focusing on the poorest and most marginalised people, the majority of whom work in the informal sector. We will place the economic empowerment of girls and women at the heart of our approach and help marginalised groups, including people with disabilities, to access productive employment.

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

Women's economic empowerment ,

Micro, Small and Medium Sized Enterprises ,

Youth economic empowerment ,

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

Focusing on the poorest and most marginalised people, the majority of whom work in the informal sector. We will place the economic empowerment of girls and women at the heart of our approach and help marginalised groups, including people with disabilities, to access productive employment.

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

Yes,

If yes, please provide additional information the indicators or targets on economic empowerment included in your aid-for-trade strategy.:

There are indicators to track the number of Women owned Business (at least 30% women owned, managed and controlled) though exact value of sales currently challenging to measure. The SheTrades Programme will also focus wider benefits e.g. jobs and percentage of creation (32% of these jobs to be held by women). The programme also tracks the value of business and investment transacted in international value chains. The DFID Economic Development Strategy has emphasised on the following as indicators and targets: job creation, increasing income, better use of technology, and increased productivity. More information here:

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/587374/DFID-Economic-Development-Strategy-2017.pdf

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

Unsure,

If yes, please provide additional information on how your aid-for-trade or development strategy links economic empowerment to participation in international trade.:

Not specifically, however DFID's Economic Development Strategy links economic empowerment with productive employment.

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 facilitation,

Multilateral trade negotiations

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)

Business support services,

Building productive capacity

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?

Yes,

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

The UK is committed to increasing women's role in trade, recognising the importance of trade as a lever for equality. At the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in April 2018, UK Secretary of State for International Trade announced that the UK would ensure a gender-responsive approach to trade and a future trade policy that upholds equality. The UK Prime Minister announced the "SheTrades Commonwealth" programme, a vital part of that ambition. SheTrades Commonwealth aims to increase economic growth and job creation by enabling the increased participation of women-owned businesses in international trade. All our economic development work will tackle gender discrimination and work to deliver safer, more secure and higher-return work for women.

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 ,

Improving access to foreign markets ,

Improving the flow of goods at borders (Trade Facilitation)

,

Providing access to finance ,

Supporting the elaboration of gender-sensitive policies

,

Additional information or examples of projects and programmes on how Aid for Trade can make a contribution to women's economic empowerment.:

The SheTrades Commonwealth programmes aims to: Provide direct support to 3,000 women-owned businesses through intensive training, mentoring. Deliver an innovative data gathering tool - 'SheTrades Outlook' - on trade and gender to help governments access data required to understand the barriers women face to trading freely and equally (promoting better policymaking for the benefit of women entrepreneurs across the Commonwealth).

Q36 What forms of aid-for-trade financing, in your view, best support women's economic empowerment?(You may tick more than 1 box and/or leave all boxes unticked if you do not receive support)

- Trade facilitation,**
- Transport and storage infrastructure**
- Trade development (Including investment promotion, analysis and institutional support for trade in services, business support services and institutions, public-private sector networking, e-commerce, trade finance, trade promotion, market analysis and development.)**
- Business support services,**
- Banking and financial services**
- Agriculture,**
- Industry,**

Additional information on the aid-for-trade financing that, in your view, best supports women's economic empowerment.:

We fund the International Trade Centre (ITC) women and trade programme, which helps women entrepreneurs to access market and join international supply chains. All our programmes, including our trade programmes, must demonstrate that they have meaningfully considered gender issues in line with the Gender Quality Act, which came into force in May 2014. The act ensures that all programmes can demonstrate and have considered the impact of the intervention on gender issues before funding decisions are taken.

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,**
- Good trade-related infrastructure**
- Mobilization of domestic private investment**
- Institutional capacity to implement projects**

Q38 In your view, how best can Aid for Trade make a contribution to the economic empowerment of MSMEs. (You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your answer to the top five factors)

- Providing access to finance ,
- Upgrading business skills,
- Improving access to information ,
- Improving access to global value chains ,
- Improving the provision of services

Q39 What forms of aid-for-trade financing, in your view, best support the economic empowerment of MSMEs? (You may tick more than 1 box and/or leave all boxes unticked if you do not receive support)

- Business support services,
- Banking and financial services ,
- Building productive capacity

Q40 What factors contribute to the success of Aid for Trade in promoting the economic empowerment of MSMEs? (You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your answer to the top five factors)

- Alignment of aid-for-trade support with national/regional priorities ,
- Good digital and ICT connectivity ,
- Institutional capacity to implement projects ,
- Services capacity,
- Sufficient funding and appropriate implementation timelines

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

- Providing access to finance ,
- Supporting the growth and economic development of Youth ,
- Upgrading business skills,
- Improving access to information ,
- Improving access to global value chains

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

- Business support services,**
- Banking and financial services**
- Building productive capacity**

Q43 What factors contribute to the success of Aid for Trade in promoting Youth economic empowerment? (You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your answer to the top five factors)

- Alignment of aid-for-trade support with national/regional priorities**
- Coordination among donors**
- Institutional capacity to implement projects**
- Sufficient funding and appropriate implementation timelines**

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

Yes,
 Please provide a weblink to the relevant national strategy or policy document in which SDGs are referred to.:
 1. No poverty , 2. Zero hunger,3. Good health and well-being, 8. Decent work and economic growth, 9. Industry, innovation and infrastructure,10. Reduce inequalities, 12. Responsible consumption and production, 14. Life below water, 15. Life on land, 17. Partnership for the goals, We remain committed to achieving the UN's Global Goals and ending extreme poverty by 2030 and believe that trade can be an effective way of growing economies and reducing poverty internationally
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/587374/DFID-Economic-Development-Strategy-2017.pdf

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**
- 10. Reduce inequalities**
- 17. Partnership for the goals**

Q46 Which partner country(ies) or custom territory(ies) are the main recipients of the aid-for-trade financing you provide for economic empowerment?(You may tick more than 1 box)

Afghanistan,
 Angola,
 Bangladesh,
 Benin,
 Burkina Faso,
 Cambodia,
 Comoros,
 Côte d'Ivoire,
 Democratic Republic of the Congo ,
 Djibouti,
 Ethiopia,
 The Gambia,
 Ghana,
 Guinea,
 Haiti,
 Kenya,
 Kiribati,
 Lao People's Democratic Republic ,
 Lesotho,
 Liberia,
 Madagascar,
 Mali,
 Mozambique,
 Myanmar,
 Nepal,
 Nigeria,
 Papua New Guinea,
 Saint Kitts and Nevis ,
 Saint Lucia ,
 Senegal,
 Sao Tome and Principe ,
 Sierra Leone ,
 Solomon Islands ,
 South Sudan,

Tanzania,
Timor-Leste,
Togo,
Uganda,
Vanuatu,
Zambia

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

Q48 With which South-South partner(s) do you partner with to provide aid-for-trade financing for economic empowerment?(You may tick more than 1 box or leave all boxes unticked if you do not partner with any))

Respondent skipped this question

Q49 Looking ahead, in which category(ies) of aid-for-trade financing do you anticipate that you will continue to provide aid-for-trade support for economic empowerment.(You may tick more than 1 box and/or leave boxes unticked if you do not receive support)

Business support services,
Banking and financial services ,
Building productive capacity

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Q50 Is there any Aid for Trade project or programme for economic empowerment you would like to showcase as particularly important or as an example of best practice?(Please provide any relevant additional information and include weblinks as relevant)

Respondent skipped this question

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

Respondent skipped this question

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

Respondent skipped this question