



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: United States of America

A. YOUR AID-FOR-TRADE STRATEGY										
1. HAS YOUR AID-F	OR-TRADE STR	ATEGY CHA	ANG	GED SINCE 20	008?					
YES 🗌	YES ☐ NO ☒ NOT SURE ☐ NOT APPLICABLE ☐									
1.1 If YES, please rat	e the importance	e of each of	th	e following cl	hanges?					
Greater focus on: MOST IMPORTANT LESS NOT IMPORTANT IMPORTANT IMPORTANT						NOT SURE				
Economic growth										
 Poverty reduction 										
Climate change and g										
 Gender equality 										
• Regional integration										
Monitoring and evaluation										
Different geographic focu	IS									
Please specify:										
Different thematic focus										
Please specify:										
Phasing out of aid for tra	de									
Other										
Please specify:										
1.2 If YES, please rat	e the importance	e of the foll	ow	ing driving fo	rces behind ti	hese changes:				
		MOST IMPORTAN	т	IMPORTANT	LESS IMPORTANT	NOT IMPORTANT	NOT SURE			
The economic crisis										

	hanged priorities in the development rategies of partner countries								
Changed priorities in the de strategies of regional bodie									
Change of national governm	nent								
Changes in bilateral trade and investment relations									
Changed priorities in your development cooperation									
New research, approaches, instruments	or aid								
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?									
		JOR GOVERN	MENT PLANT	NING ANY CH	ANGES TO ITS				
			NOT SURI		NOT APPLICA	<u>_</u>			
AID-FOR-TRADE ST	RATEGY? NO □	e of the chang	NOT SURI	mment is plan	NOT APPLICA	BLE 🗌			
AID-FOR-TRADE ST	RATEGY? NO □		NOT SURI		NOT APPLICA	<u>_</u>			
AID-FOR-TRADE ST YES ⊠ 2.1 If YES, please rate t	RATEGY? NO □	e of the chang	NOT SUR	rnment is plan	NOT APPLICA	BLE NOT			
AID-FOR-TRADE ST YES 2.1 If YES, please rate to Greater focus on:	RATEGY? NO □	e of the chang MOST IMPORTANT	NOT SURI	rnment is plan LESS IMPORTANT	NOT APPLICA	BLE NOT			
AID-FOR-TRADE ST YES 2.1 If YES, please rate to Greater focus on: Economic growth	RATEGY? NO ☐	MOST IMPORTANT	NOT SURI	rnment is plan LESS IMPORTANT	NOT APPLICA	BLE NOT			
AID-FOR-TRADE ST YES 2.1 If YES, please rate to Greater focus on: Economic growth Poverty reduction	RATEGY? NO ☐	MOST IMPORTANT	NOT SURI	rnment is plan LESS IMPORTANT	NOT APPLICA	BLE NOT			
AID-FOR-TRADE ST YES 2.1 If YES, please rate to the second seco	RATEGY? NO ☐	MOST IMPORTANT	NOT SURI	rnment is plan LESS IMPORTANT	NOT APPLICA	BLE NOT			
AID-FOR-TRADE ST YES 2.1 If YES, please rate to the second sec	RATEGY? NO the importance growth	MOST IMPORTANT	NOT SURI	rnment is plan LESS IMPORTANT	NOT APPLICA	BLE NOT			
AID-FOR-TRADE ST YES 2.1 If YES, please rate to Greater focus on: Economic growth Poverty reduction Climate change and green good Gender equality Regional integration	RATEGY? NO the importance growth	MOST IMPORTANT	NOT SURI	rnment is plan LESS IMPORTANT	NOT APPLICATION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT	BLE NOT			
AID-FOR-TRADE ST YES 2.1 If YES, please rate to the second sec	RATEGY? NO the importance growth	MOST IMPORTANT	IMPORTANT IMPORTANT IMPORTANT	rnment is plan LESS IMPORTANT	NOT APPLICATION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT	BLE NOT			
AID-FOR-TRADE ST YES 2.1 If YES, please rate to the second sec	RATEGY? NO the importance growth	MOST IMPORTANT	IMPORTANT IMPORTANT IMPORTANT	rnment is plan LESS IMPORTANT	NOT APPLICATION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT	BLE NOT			
AID-FOR-TRADE ST YES 2.1 If YES, please rate to the second sec	RATEGY? NO the importance growth	MOST IMPORTANT	IMPORTANT IMPORTANT IMPORTANT	rnment is plan LESS IMPORTANT	NOT APPLICATION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT	BLE NOT			
AID-FOR-TRADE ST YES 2.1 If YES, please rate to the second seco	NO :: the importance growth results	MOST IMPORTANT	IMPORTANT IMPORTANT IMPORTANT	rnment is plan LESS IMPORTANT	NOT APPLICATION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT	BLE NOT			
AID-FOR-TRADE ST YES 2.1 If YES, please rate to the second sec	NO :: the importance growth results	MOST IMPORTANT	IMPORTANT IMPORTANT IMPORTANT	rnment is plan LESS IMPORTANT	NOT APPLICA	BLE NOT			

Please specify: The United States has a new strategy for development. The approach to global development addresses the new strategic context faced by the United States through three pillars: 1) A policy focused on sustainable development outcomes that places a premium on broad based economic growth, democratic governance, game changing innovations, and sustainable systems for meeting basic human needs; 2) A new operational model that positions the United States to be a more effective partner and to leverage our leadership; and 3) a modern architecture that elevates development and harnesses development capabilities spread across government in support of comment objectives - including a deliberate effort to leverage the engagement of, and collaboration with, other donors, foundations, the private sector and NGO's - not just at the project level, but systemically.

В.	YOUR AID-FOR-TRADE FINANCING							
DEM	AND							
3.	HAS THE DEMAND FOR AID FOR TRADE FROM YOUR PARTNER COUNTRIES CHANGED SINCE 2008?							
SIGNI	FICANTLY INCREASED	INCREASED	LITTLE/NO CHANGE	DECLINED	NOT SURE			
3.1	If the demand increase aid for trade:	d, please describe	e from which countries a	nd for which type	e of			
4.	4. HAS THE DEMAND FOR AID FOR TRADE FOR REGIONAL INTEGRATION PROGRAMMES CHANGED SINCE 2008?							
SIGNI	SIGNIFICANTLY INCREASED ☐ INCREASED ☐ LITTLE/NO CHANGE ☒ DECLINED ☐ NOT SURE ☐							
4.1	If the demand increase for trade:	d, please describe	e from which regions and	d for which type o	of aid			
RESC	OURCES							
5.	HAVE YOUR AID-FOR-	TRADE RESOURC	CES INCREASED SINCE 2	008?				
	YES 🗌		NO 🖂	NOT SUF	RE 🗌			
		'	<u>'</u>					
6.	5. DOES YOUR AGENCY HAVE INDICATIVE FORWARD SPENDING PLANS?							
	YES 🖂		NO 🗌	NOT SUF	RE 🗌			
<i>6.1</i> .	If YES, do these forwar	d spending plans	include estimates for aid	for trade?				
	YES 🔀		NO 🗌	NOT SUF	RE 🗌			

6.2 If YES, please specify these estimates: The United States uses a mix of funding and planning vehicles for foreign assistance, as directed by the U.S. Congress. Planning and spending are intended to be responsive to partner country needs. During the annual budget process agencies begin to allocate resources to specific sector programs, such as Aid for Trade. Final allocations are not made until the Congress acts on the President's Budget and appropriations levels are known and enacted in law.

MCC and its partner country agree on budgets for the full MCA program of up to five years in their "compact" (grant agreement), which lays out objectives, program elements and targets for program success. MCC funds this multi-year program in its entirety from the outset so that there is no question of funding availability. For threshold programs which are normally two years in length, the threshold agreement contains program details and funding plans for the entire length of the program. Again, MCC funds are set aside up front to ensure aid predictability. In both cases, MCC calculates overall program funding of Aid for Trade as the agreements enter into force which triggers fund obligation. MCC's Aid for Trade activities are embedded within the various activities that make up an MCA program and MCC partner countries provide rolling estimates of annual forward spending but do not break out Aid for Trade on an annual basis.

_	TO ADD TO ACCUSE A	OVOLID AID FO	D TO A DE CEDATEON
	IMPLEMENTING	G VOILIK AUDEEN	R-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 SU	IRE	NOT APPLICABLE		
With partner countries	\boxtimes		[
With regional communities	\boxtimes		[
8. IS THIS AN IMPROVE	MENT COMI	PARED TO	2008?							
	SIGNIFICANT	МОГ	MODERATE LITTLE/NONE		E/NONE	NOT SUR	E	NOT APPLICABLE		
With partner countries			\boxtimes	[
With regional communities			\boxtimes							
9. IS THE PRIVATE SECT	OR INVOLVE	D IN YO	JR DIAL	OGUE?						
	ALWAYS	5	SOMETI	MES	RAREL	Y/NEVER		NOT SURE		
With partner countries	\boxtimes									
With regional communities	\boxtimes									
9.1 Please describe and provide examples of your experience in dialogues that involve the private sector: U.S. economic growth assistance programs, including aid for trade, are largely focussed on empowering the private sector to generate sustainable economic activity. As an example, in Sub-saharan Africa, the four USAID Trade Hubs established to support the African Growth and Opportunity Act are focussed on helping private sector actors take advantage of AGOA opportunities. More information on the U.S. experience here can be found in the case story on the trade hubs. In each of our bilateral and regional trade dialogues in the AGOA region, the Trade Hubs and their										

10. IS CIVIL SOCIETY INVOLVED IN YOUR DIALOGUE?

private sector clients are a key component of our discussions.

	ALWA	YS	SOM	ETIMES	R	RARELY/NE	VER	N	IOT SURE	
With partner countries										
With regional communities	\boxtimes									
10.1 Please describe and provide examples of your experience in dialogues that involve civil society: AID Economic Growth activities involve civil society group. AID and implementors consult with SMEs, Women's groups, firms, and banks. For example, the BizCLIR (Business Climate Legal & Institutional Reform) diagnostics include several roundtables with civil society stakeholders.										
11. ARE YOU HARMONISING YOUR STRATEGY WITH OTHER DONORS BETTER NOW THAN YOU WERE BEFORE 2008?										
SIGNIFICANTLY MOD	DERATELY 🛛	RAREL	Y/NEVEF	R	NOT	SURE	N	IOT AP	PLICABLE	
11.1 If you are harmonisi	ng better, ho	w often a	do you	use the fo	llowi	ng appro	aches?			
	ALWA	YS	SOM	ETIMES	R	RARELY/NE	VER	N	IOT SURE	
Joint needs assessment										
Co-financing										
Sector-wide approaches										
Joint implementation										
Common monitoring										
Joint evaluation										
Other			Ш							
Please specify:										
12. HAS ALIGNMENT O	E VOLID AID-	E∩P_TP∧	DE DE	OGRAMN	1E IN/	IDPOVE	SINCE	2009	27	
12. TIAS ALIGINIVILITY O	r TOOK AID-		ICANT	MODERA		LITTLE/	NOT		NOT	
		SIGNIF	-ICANT		NIE	NONE	SURE		APPLICABLE	
With partner country prioriti			<u></u>							
With the Enhanced integrate	ed Framework	L								
With regional priorities		L				<u> </u>	<u> Ц</u>			
Please elaborate with examples: U.S. economic growth assistance has always been aligned to bilateral and regional priorities. Indeed, the the increasing prioritization of trade and economic growth needs by partner countries is one of the successes of the Aid for Trade initiative.										
12.1. How many of your a	id-for-trade p	programn	nes are	aligned a	iroun	nd trade	prioritie	es of?		
	> 75%	75% - 50)% 5	0% - 25%	<	25%	NOT S	URE	NOT APPLICABLE	
Partner countries' development strategies]		
The DTIS Action Matrix (for LDCs)]		
Regional organisations]		

13. HAS THE MONITO	RING OF YOU	JR AID-FC	OR-TRADE	PROGRAMIN	IES IMF	PROVED	SINCE 2008?	
SIGNIFICANTLY	ICANTLY ☐ MODERATELY ☒ RARELY/NEVER ☐ NOT SURE ☐							
13.1 If there have been	improvemen	ts, how of	ften do you	:				
			ALWAYS	SOMETIMES	RAF	RELY/NEVE	R NOT SURE	
Use your own monitoring			\boxtimes					
Rely on partner countries'	monitoring pro	ocesses						
Use joint monitoring arran								
13.2 Please provide examples and describe your experience with monitoring your aid-for-trade programmes: USAID has launched a new policy on evaluation. The policy can be found at http://www.usaid.gov/evaluation/. The policy sets out an ambitious recommitment to learn as the agency executes its mission. AID has updated its standards and practices to address contemporary needs. In an increasingly complex operating environment, the discipline of development demands a strong practice and use of evaluation as a crucial tool to inform our global development efforts, and to enable us to make hard choices based on the best available evidence. With respect to Aid-for-Trade programs, USAID has undertaken an evaluation of monitoring of these programs with a view to determining the most effective and efficient way to monitor and evaluate these programs. Most detail on this evaluation is contained in the case story submitted by the United States.								
D. IS YOUR AID FOR	TRADE WOR	(ING?						
14. DOES YOUR AID-FOR-TRADE STRATEGY DEFINE CLEAR OBJECTIVES?								
14. DOFS YOUR AID-F	OR-TRADE ST	TRATFGY	DEFINE CL	FAR OBJECT	IVFS?			
14. DOES YOUR AID-F	OR-TRADE ST	TRATEGY □		IOT SURE	IVES?	NOT AI	PPLICABLE	
	NO		l l	NOT SURE	IVES?	NOT AI	PPLICABLE	
YES 🖂	NO		l-for-trade s	NOT SURE	LES?	SS	PPLICABLE NOT IMPORTANT	
YES 🖂	NO e objectives o	f your aid	l-for-trade s	NOT SURE strategy?	LES	SS	NOT	
YES 14.1 If YES, what are the Enhanced understanding of role of trade in economic de	no e objectives of the evelopment	f your aid MOS IMPORT	l-for-trade s	NOT SURE strategy?	LES	SS	NOT	
YES 14.1 If YES, what are the Enhanced understanding of role of trade in economic de (awareness)	no e objectives of the evelopment	f your aid MOS IMPORT	l-for-trade s	strategy? MPORTANT	LES	SS RTANT	NOT	
PES 14.1 If YES, what are the Enhanced understanding of role of trade in economic de (awareness) Increased trade profile (main	no e objectives of the evelopment	f your aid MOS IMPORT	l-for-trade s	strategy? MPORTANT	LES IMPOR	SS RTANT	NOT	
YES 14.1 If YES, what are the Enhanced understanding of role of trade in economic de (awareness) Increased trade profile (main Larger aid-for-trade flows	no e objectives of the evelopment	f your aid MOS IMPORT	l-for-trade s	strategy? MPORTANT	LES IMPOR	SS RTANT	NOT	
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YES 14.1 If YES, what are the Enhanced understanding of role of trade in economic de (awareness) Increased trade profile (main Larger aid-for-trade flows Increased exports Increased trade	the evelopment evelopment	f your aid MOS IMPORT	l-for-trade s	Strategy? MPORTANT	LES IMPOR	SS RTANT	NOT	
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YES 14.1 If YES, what are the Enhanced understanding of role of trade in economic de (awareness) Increased trade profile (main Larger aid-for-trade flows Increased exports Increased trade Export diversification Increased economic growth	the evelopment enstreaming)	f your aid MOS IMPORT	l-for-trade s	Strategy? MPORTANT	LES IMPOR	SS RTANT	NOT	

Other								
based on the ability of e works to identify barrie a climate for sustained e enterprises at all levels, macroeconomic reform Enhance Acces disadvantaged groups b credit and other financi- income. It also provides productivity and ability Strengthen the international research t that increase crop outp and practices such as in increase efficiency, and government spending a Specifically, USAID supp growth and competitive financial systems; supposervices for micro and s promote economic grow upgrading of energy, te	chieve rapid, sustained libering over time. Functioning Market enterprises, of all tyrs to enterprise groexpansion. Emphase from street vendors, or reforms that a set to Productive Active nefit from econoral services needed is micro and small enterprises to enterprise to compete in the general from the contributes to enterprise to compete in the general from econoral services needed in the general from the compete in the general from the compete in the general from the compete in the general from the contributes to enterprise these approachess; strengthen enterprises; and with include: agriculture agriculture in the contributes of the contributes of the contributes and reduce chances of the contributes approaches; strengthen enterprises; and with include: agriculture in the contributes agriculture.	ned and broad-ba . For example, US . S: USAID program res and sizes, to with and to promis is placed on mi rs to family farms iffect a country's ivities: USAID wo mic growth. It sup to start small bus neterprises with bus plobal marketplace nework of Policies economic growth omes. USAID help is for customs and anagement syster for corruption. thes through effo conomic policy and genvironments; and build trade cap tural developments.	sed economic gradall's Economic on Seconomic	economic graductive. For gulatory reforms, or reforms, or reforms, or a more at the poor, with the poor, with the poor and the can improve adopt internals that can less t	rowth needed to egy focusses on rowth is ultimately or this reason, USAID on that will ensure that affect also supports il limited basis. From and other or households obtain activities that create ove their ds: USAID supports new seed varieties national standards ower costs and ersight of the ent for enterprise well-governed ms and business SAID works to out, including the			
education; and health.								
15. WHAT IS THE S QUANTIFIABLE	HARE OF YOUR A OBJECTIVES?	AID FOR TRADE	PROGRAMMES	THAT CON	TAIN			
> 75% 🔀 75% -	50% 🗌 50% - 2	5% 🗌 < 25	%	SURE 🗵	NOT APPLICABLE			
16. HAS YOUR GOVERNMENT EVALUATED ITS AID-FOR-TRADE STRATEGY, PROGRAMMES OR PROJECTS?								
		YES	1	10	NOT SURE			
Overall strategy] [
Programmes and project	cts							
Both								
16.1 If YES, please pr	rovide a copy of th	ne(se) evaluation	n(s) when subm	itting this qu	iestionnaire.			
16.2 If NO, is your go	overnment plannir	ng an evaluatior	of its:					
		YES	1	10	NOT SURE			
Overall strategy								
Programmes and projects								

Both							
16.3 If YES, for which year is the evalu	ation planned?						
	2010	2011	2012	2013			
Overall strategy							
Programmes and projects							
Both							
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		\boxtimes					
 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: THE UNITED STATES HAS SUBMITTED FOUR CASE STORIES WHICH HIGHLIGHT PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS THAT HAVE OBTAINED GOOD RESULTS. 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: AID FOR TRADE IS NOT A DEVELOPMENT SECTOR BUT AN UMBRELLA THAT COVERS MANY SECTORS, EQUALLY IMPORTANT, AID FOR TRADE PROJECTS ARE NOT ONE-SIZE-FITS ALL, BUT VERY SPECIFIC TO COUNTRIES AND REGIONS. FINALLY, BECAUSE SUCCESS IN TRADE CAN INVOLVE SO MANY VARIABLES, FROM ADEQUATE INFRASTRUCTURE, TO A GOOD REGULATORY SYSTEM AND RELATED GOVERNMENT DECISIONS, AND SIMILAR ISSUES IN NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES, IT IS VERY DIFFICULT TO MONITOR RESULTS IN THIS AREA AND ATTRIBUTE RESULTS TO SPECIFIC PROGRAMS. OUR DISCUSSIONS HAVE FOCUSSED ON SHARING LESSONS LEARNED AND BEST PRACTICES, WHICH WE THINK IS THE MOST PRODUCTIVE APPROACH.