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Q1 Respondent

CHAD

Q2 About you

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Page 7 : SECTION 1: AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES (YOUR GOVERNMENT'S AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES)

Q3 Does your national development strategy include trade priorities ? (i.e. Aid-for-Trade priorities) **Yes**

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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)

Connecting to value chains	4
Export diversification	1
Network infrastructure (power, water, telecommunications)	5
Trade finance access	3
Transport infrastructure (airport, roads, rail, port)	2
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.	The National Development Programme (NDP) 2017-2021

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Q5 Have your Aid-for-Trade priorities changed since 2016?

No,
Please specify further the priorities that you selected above, as well as the main problems/obstacles encountered in furthering them. Please include a weblink to the relevant strategy.

to the relevant strategy. :

A. CONNECTION TO VALUE CHANNELS: Leather, gum arabic, sesame, onion, garlic, wheat, sugar cane, rice, spirulina, textile, natron, dates, groundnuts and shea will be promoted by setting up real economic competitiveness clusters in the regions where they are produced. The structuring of these sectors will lead to sufficient economies of scale to integrate Chad's economy into regional and international value chains. Strategic Axis 3 of the Priority Action Plan of the Second Diagnostic Study on Trade Integration in Chad (PAP/EDIC II) is entitled "Sector-specific support to initiate economic diversification and integration into global value chains". B. DIVERSIFICATION OF EXPORTS To diversify its economy, the country will rely on the promising agro-sylvo-pastoral sectors identified in the Diagnostic Study on Trade Integration in Chad (EDIC II - 2016). The Chadian economy, essentially based on cash crops (notably cotton) and extractive industries (mainly oil), is exposed to climatic hazards and fluctuations in raw material prices. The economic growth recorded at nearly 7.4% between 2003 and 2015 is mainly due to the exploitation of oil resources. This is symptomatic of the vulnerability of the national economy to exogenous shocks, including falling commodity prices. However, the country has potential and opportunities in terms of its comparative advantages. These potentialities and opportunities mainly concern the agriculture, livestock, water, environment, mining and renewable energy sectors. Exploiting them will help to restructure and diversify the Chadian economy. The overall objective of Axis 3 of the 2017-2021 NDP is to diversify the sources of economic growth and boost sectors that generate growth and create decent jobs C. NETWORK INFRASTRUCTURES (electricity, water, telecommunications) Outcome 3.3.3 of the 2017-2021 NDP is: Self-sufficiency of the production and accessibility to electrical energy are ensured. Chad intends to improve the energy coverage rate through two sub-axes: (i) increase production capacity; and (ii) build more economical and reliable power generation infrastructure. Outcome 3.3.2 of the NDP 2017-2021 is: ICT policy is implemented. The development of ICTs could accelerate the growth and increase the competitiveness of Chadian products. To do this, it will be: (i) develop an ICT policy; (ii) strengthen the institutional, technical and human capacities of the ICT sector; (iii) establish ICT infrastructure throughout the country; and (iv) strengthen and revitalize the management structures of the Chadian Post and Savings Corporation (STPE). D. TRADE FINANCING Financing the economy mainly through domestic savings, credits to the economy and foreign private capital (Sub-axis 3.2 of the NDP 2017-2021) Result 3.2.1: The supply of financial services is better adapted to the needs of economic agents: The adaptation of the supply of financial services to the needs of economic agents will take place through the following actions: (i)

implement the national strategy for inclusive finance; (ii) create banking structures specialising in the financing of specific sectors (agriculture, crafts) and certain categories of population; (iii) increase the volume of financing of the economy from local resources; (iv) increase the volume of foreign private capital for the financing of productive investments; and (v) develop alternative financing solutions to bank credits. Outcome 3.2.2.2: The emergence of new national private shareholders is promoted. New national companies will help to boost the private sector. Achieving this result will be based on the development and implementation of a shareholder development strategy. E. TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE (airports, roads, paths, etc.) Infrastructure as a lever for sustainable development (Sub-axis 3.3 of the 2017-2021 NDP) To open up rural production areas, this will involve (i) building, rehabilitating and maintaining urban, interurban and rural roads; (ii) building, rehabilitating and operating bus stations; (iii) developing river connections; (iv) build, rehabilitate and upgrade airports; (v) strengthen the capacity of the administration in charge of the design, execution and control of infrastructure projects; and (vi) organize the transport sector and ensure security.

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Q6 If yes, please rank the top 3 drivers of these changes :(Please choose no more than 3 options)

Le participant a ignoré la question

Q7 Have these changes been reflected in your dialogue with development partners?

Le participant a ignoré la question

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Q8 Please provide names, titles, references or weblinks to policy documents relevant to Aid for Trade in your country.

The Second Diagnostic Study on Trade Integration in Chad (EDIC II/2013); The National Development Plan 2017-2021 (PND 2017-2021) ;
DTIS II Priority Action Plan 2016-2020; National Trade Strategy ;
Sectoral Development Strategies, etc.

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Q9 Is economic diversification a priority in your national or regional development strategy?

Yes,

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

The overall objective of Axis 3 of the 2017-2021 NDP is to diversify sources of economic growth and boost sectors that generate growth and create decent jobs. Economic diversification will be based on Chad's comparative advantages and in particular the development of sectors in agriculture, livestock, fisheries and mining. The development of the agriculture, livestock, water, environment, mining and renewable energy sectors will initiate the structural transformation of the national economy and ensure food sovereignty. Three sub-axes have been identified: (i) a diversified and rapidly growing economy; (ii) a financing of the economy mainly through domestic savings, credits to the economy and foreign private capital; and (iii) infrastructure as a lever for sustainable development.

Q10 What are the main constraints to economic diversification identified in your national or regional development strategy?(You may tick more than 1 box)

Inadequate network infrastructure (power, water, telecommunications)

,

Limited access to trade finance ,

Limited agricultural production capacity ,

Limited e-trade readiness,

Limited inward foreign direct investment ,

Limited industrial or manufacturing capacity ,

Low levels of training and skills ,

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

Unaffordable and/or unreliable electricity access

Q11 Please indicate in which of category(ies) of aid-for-trade financing you receive 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 facilitation

Q12 Does the aid-for-trade support you receive for economic diversification align with the priorities established in your national or regional trade and development strategy(ies)? **Yes**

Q13 Has your government recorded progress in economic diversification since the launch of the Aid-for-Trade initiative in 2006? **Unsure**

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Q14 If yes, please specify in which area(s):(You may tick more than 1 box) **Le participant a ignoré la question**

Q15 If yes, please also indicate in which sector(s): (You may tick more than 1 box) **Le participant a ignoré la question**

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Q16 In which category(ies) of Aid for Trade is the support you receive impactful 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 facilitation,

Unsure

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Q17 What factors contribute to the success of the aid-for-trade support you receive for economic diversification?(You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your answer to the top five factors)

Institutional capacity to implement projects ,

National/regional coordination

Q18 What factors may limit the success of the aid-for-trade support you receive for economic diversification? (You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your answer to the top five factors.)

Lack of donor interest in specific projects/programmes

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

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Resources dedicated to the project or programme too low

,

Time horizon too short

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Q19 Does the Aid for Trade you receive help mobilize other forms of development finance for economic diversification (i.e. non-concessional financing, foreign direct investment, remittances, trade finance, etc.).

Unsure

Q20 Which development partner(s) are the most important source of aid-for-trade financing for economic diversification?(You may tick more than 1 box)

European Union,
 France,
 Germany,
 Switzerland,
 United States,
 OTHER BILATERAL,
 United Arab Emirates ,
 MULTILATERAL/REGIONAL,
 African Development Bank (AfDB) ,
 Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF),
 Food and Agricultural Organization of the UN (FAO) ,
 International Monetary Fund (IMF) ,
 International Trade Centre (ITC) ,
 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) ,
 UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) ,
 World Bank ,
 World Trade Organization (WTO)

Q21 Which South-South partner(s) are the most important source of financing for your economic diversification?(You may tick more than 1 box)

China,
 Cuba,
 India,
 Kingdom of Saudi Arabia ,
 Qatar,
 United Arab Emirates

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Q22 Looking ahead, in which sector(s) will future support for economic diversification be most required? (You may tick more than 1 box)

Agriculture,
 Industry,
 Services

Q23 Looking ahead, in which category of aid-for-trade financing do you think that your government will require 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 facilitation,

Regional trade agreements (RTAs) ,

Trade education/training,

Transport and storage infrastructure ,

Communications infrastructure,

Energy supply and generation infrastructure ,

Business support services,

Banking and financial services ,

Building productive capacity ,

Agriculture,

Industry,

Mineral resources and mining ,

Travel and tourism ,

Trade related adjustment (Including supporting developing countries to put in place accompanying measures that assist them to benefit from liberalized trade)

Q24 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)

The Programme for the Restructuring and Upgrading of Industries (PRMN) and the Central African Quality Infrastructure Programme (PIQAC), which are derived from the Programme to Support Trade and Economic Integration (PACIE) of the 10th European Development Fund (EDF).

The PRMN aims to contribute to the strengthening of Central Africa's productive capacities, so that the sub-region can face, in a sustained manner, the dual challenge of regional and global integration. The upgrading has resulted in a triple ambition for the Central African sub-region and its companies:

- become competitive in terms of price, quality, innovation;
- be able to follow and control the evolution of techniques and markets;
- create cross-border value chains.

PIQAC aims to strengthen the competitiveness and diversification of productive sectors through support for regional and national quality infrastructure institutions and their networking at the regional level. The program creates a favourable business environment while ensuring compliance with international trade and technical regulations. PIQAC's approach allows for:

- Develop and adopt policies at the regional and national levels that enable and promote intra-regional trade and exports;
- Establish and strengthen quality infrastructure institutions that provide effective services to the private sector and consumers for priority regional products, leading to improved intra-regional and international trade;
- Engage the private sector and consumers in applying quality principles and practices in their behaviour and operations/productions.

WEBSITE: PIQAC.ORG and PRMN-AC.ORG

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Q25 Is economic empowerment a priority in your national or regional development strategy?

Yes,

If yes, please provide additional information on how economic empowerment is prioritized in your national or regional strategy. :

Economic empowerment is reflected in Axis 4 of the 2017-2021 NDP entitled "Improving the quality of life of the Chadian population" as well as in its Axis 3 "Development of a diversified and competitive economy".

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Q26 For which groups does your national or regional development 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

Q27 Does the national or regional development strategy propose any indicators to track economic empowerment or include any targets to achieve?

Yes

Q28 Does the national or regional development strategy link economic empowerment to participation in international trade? **Yes**

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Q29 Please indicate in which category(ies) of aid-for-trade financing you receive aid-for-trade support for economic empowerment.(You may tick more than 1 box and/or leave all boxes unticked if you do not receive support) **Unsure**

Q30 Does the aid-for-trade support you receive for economic empowerment align with the empowerment priorities established in your national or regional trade and development strategy(ies)? **Unsure**

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Q31 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 global value chains** ,
- Improving the flow of goods at borders (Trade Facilitation)**
- ,
- Providing access to finance** ,
- Supporting the growth and economic development of women**
- ,
- Supporting rural trade**

Q32 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 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,

Trade education/training,

Transport and storage infrastructure ,

Energy supply and generation infrastructure ,

Business support services,

Building productive capacity ,

Agriculture,

Travel and tourism

Q33 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

,

Capacity to draft funding applications ,

Coordination among donors ,

Leveraging of foreign direct investment ,

Institutional capacity to implement projects

Q34 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)

- Improving the flow of goods at borders (Trade Facilitation)
- Providing access to finance
- Upgrading ICT skills
- Improving access to information
- Improving access to global value chains

Q35 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
- Agriculture,
- Trade education/training,
- Trade-related infrastructure (Including physical infrastructure)
- Transport and storage infrastructure
- Communications infrastructure,
- Energy supply and generation infrastructure
- Travel and tourism

Q36 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
- Capacity to draft funding applications
- Leveraging of foreign direct investment
- Institutional capacity to implement projects
- Sufficient funding and appropriate implementation timelines

Q37 How best can Aid for Trade make a contribution to Youth economic empowerment?(You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your answer to the top five factors)

Providing access to finance ,
 Upgrading business skills,
 Upgrading ICT skills ,
 Improving access to information ,
 Improving digital connectivity

Q38 What forms of aid-for-trade financing, in your view, best support to 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 ,
 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 education/training,
 Communications 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.)

Q39 What factors contribute to the success of Aid for Trade in promoting to Youth economic empowerment? (You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your answer to the top five factors)

Capacity to draft funding applications ,
 Good digital and ICT connectivity ,
 Good trade-related infrastructure ,
 Institutional capacity to implement projects ,
 Sufficient funding and appropriate implementation timelines

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Q40 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. :
Head of State's Vision 2030; National Development Plan 2017-2021; National Trade Strategy.

Q41 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 ,
2. Zero hunger,
3. Good health and well-being ,
4. Quality education,
5. Gender equality ,
6. Clean water and sanitation ,
7. Affordable and clean energy ,
8. Decent work and economic growth ,
9. Industry, innovation and infrastructure ,
10. Reduce inequalities ,
11. Sustainable cities and communities ,
12. Responsible consumption and production ,
13. Climate action ,
14. Life below water ,
15. Life on land ,
16. Peace, justice and strong institutions ,
17. Partnership for the goals

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Q42 Which donor(s) are now the most important source aid-for-trade financing for your economic empowerment.(You may tick more than 1 box)

European Union,
France,
Germany,
Switzerland,
United States,
OTHER BILATERAL,
MULTILATERAL/REGIONAL,
African Development Bank (AfDB) ,
Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF),
International Monetary Fund (IMF) ,
Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) ,
International Trade Centre (ITC) ,
UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) ,
World Bank ,
World Trade Organization (WTO) ,
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Q43 Which South-South partner(s) are the most important source of financing for your economic empowerment?(You may tick more than 1 box)

China,
Cuba,
India,
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia ,
Qatar,
United Arab Emirates

Q44 Looking ahead, in which category(ies) of aid-for-trade financing do you think that further support for economic empowerment will be required. (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 ,
 Agriculture,
 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 education/training,
 Transport and storage infrastructure ,
 Communications infrastructure,
 Energy supply and generation 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.)
 ,
 Fishing,
 Industry,
 Mineral resources and mining ,
 Travel and tourism ,
 Trade related adjustment (Including supporting developing countries to put in place accompanying measures that assist them to benefit from liberalized trade.)

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Q45 Please provide any additional information that you think may be relevant. (Please references in the form of weblinks, document symbols etc.)

Le participant a ignoré la question

Q46 Is there any Aid for Trade project or programme for economic empowerment you would like to showcase as particularly important for your country or as an example of best practice?(Please provide any relevant additional information and include weblinks as relevant) **Le participant a ignoré la question**

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Q47 CONSULTATION (Other ministries/agencies consulted in preparing this questionnaire reply): **Le participant a ignoré la question**
