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Q1 Respondent

HAITI

Q2 About you

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

Yes

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 five priority areas among the ones listed below. (1 being the most important)

Connecting to value chains	4
Network infrastructure (power, water, telecommunications)	2
Trade facilitation	5
Trade policy analysis, negotiations and implementation	3
Transport infrastructure (airport, roads, rail, port)	
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.	1

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See "**VERSION INTERMÉDIAIRE DE LA REVUE DIAGNOSTIQUE ÉVOLUTIVE ET INTÉGRÉE DU COMMERCE ET DE L'INVESTISSEMENT À HAITI (MAI 2019)**" (INTERMEDIATE VERSION OF THE ONGOING AND INTEGRATED DIAGNOSTIC REVIEW ON TRADE AND INVESTMENT IN HAITI (MAY 2019)):

http://cir.ht/documents/CNUCED_Rapport_Projet_d_etude_politique_commerciale_final_24_oct_2018.pdf

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

Yes

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.

- The first two priorities relating to infrastructure and networks remain the same: 1. "Transport infrastructure (airport, roads, rail, port)"; 2. "Network infrastructure (power, water, telecommunications)".

– However, "trade policy analysis, negotiations and implementation" has now been identified as the third priority instead of "international competitiveness". "International competitiveness" remains a key general objective, but the building of administrative capacities to resolve issues related to the design, scheduling, budget planning and implementation of trade policy and foreign direct investment (FDI) is vital for the effective mobilization of resources to meet this objective.

– "Connecting to value chains" was moved from fifth to fourth position to replace "export diversification", following the same logic. "Connecting to value chains", particularly in the agri-food, tourism, creative industries and handicrafts, and services sectors, has been considered a practical priority for the achievement of the objective concerning diversification of goods other than textiles and clothing. Similarly, but more specifically, "trade facilitation" has been maintained as the fifth priority.

Q6 If yes, please rank the top three drivers of these changes:

(Please choose no more than three options)

Economic diversification **1**

External factors (e.g. changes in key trading partners policies) **2**

New trade capacity needs **3**

Additional information on the top three drivers of changes in your Aid-for-Trade priorities since 2016.

- Economic diversification is the top priority for ensuring greater economic stability and sustained growth in order to significantly reduce poverty.

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

Yes

Additional information on how changes in your Aid-for-Trade priorities have been reflected in your dialogue with development partners.

There is consensus on diversification and this priority has been promoted. However, the difficulties encountered in terms of capacity to develop and implement sectoral strategies, and the prioritization of actions to improve the legal and regulatory framework for trade and investment have resulted in excessive leeway for technical and financial partners who lack coordination among themselves. The mobilization of Aid-for-Trade resources has been significantly reduced in recent years, more so than total official development assistance (ODA), according to the information compiled for the Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF)- Ministry of Commerce and Industry (MCI) Diagnostic Review 2019.

Nevertheless, the MCI has taken steps to find a solution, using the Diagnostic Review on Trade and Investment as a tool for dialogue, with the first forum on trade and investment, in the form of sectoral round table, held on an extraordinary basis in April 2019.

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

Same as supplementary answer to question 4. See

<http://cir.ht>

See INTERMEDIATE VERSION OF THE ONGOING AND INTEGRATED DIAGNOSTIC REVIEW ON TRADE AND INVESTMENT IN HAITI (MAY 2019): SECTION 8 ON AID FOR TRADE

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).

To date, economic diversification has not been clearly defined or measured using recognized indicators. As envisaged by the MCI, it is necessary to develop a (clear) strategy to promote exports and FDI, with a comprehensive vision (in accordance with a key recommendation contained in the UNCTAD report published in October 2018). The MCI considers that it is essential, at this level, to build institutional capacity for the development and implementation of a strategy, with a view to sustainability. See section 4 on the results of the intensive and extensive concentration and diversification of exports and margins, and section 5 on main trading partners: concentration and development, of the Ongoing and Integrated Diagnostic Review on Trade and Investment of the MCI (April 2019).

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

High input costs

Inadequate network infrastructure (power, water, telecommunications)

Limited access to trade finance

Limited agricultural production capacity

Limited inward foreign direct investment

Limited industrial or manufacturing capacity

Limited services capacity

Limited standards compliance

Low levels of training and skills

Transport infrastructure (airport, roads, rail, port)

Additional information on the main constraints to economic diversification as identified in your national or regional development strategy.

Issues related to land ownership, investor protection and risk management constitute major constraints. See the analysis in section 7 on the evaluation of the relevant business environment, of the Ongoing and Integrated Diagnostic Review on Trade and Investment of the MCI (April 2019).

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)

Transport and storage infrastructure
Energy supply and generation infrastructure
Business support services
Banking and financial services
Agriculture

Additional information on which category(ies) of aid-for-trade financing you receive aid-for-trade support for economic diversification.

The two infrastructure categories and agriculture category identified above represent around 80% of confirmed aid-for-trade commitments to Haiti from 2009-2010 to 2015-2016, and 84% of payments. Banking and financial services and support for businesses and other services account for 7 to 8% of aid for trade. Other sectors, such as manufacturing industries, trade policy, tourism and fishing, receive very little aid for trade. See the data on and detailed analysis of Aid for Trade developments by OECD sector in Haiti in the Intermediate Version of the Ongoing and Integrated Diagnostic Review on Trade and Investment in Haiti (May 2019): section 8.3 on Aid for Trade (<http://cir.ht>).

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?

Yes

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

Progress has been recorded in the tourism sector, in which production capacity has increased in recent years, as well as the provision of transport services. However, the rise in the number of tourists has been severely curbed by the socio-economic disruptions that have been experienced since July 2018. Nevertheless, the sector has strong potential for growth in the medium and long term. On the whole, diversification has been significantly limited, with growth concentrated in the garment sector.

Q14 If yes, please specify in which area(s):
(You may tick more than 1 box)

Industrialization, including manufacturing value added

Q15 If yes, please also indicate in which sector(s):
(You may tick more than 1 box)

Agriculture

Services

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)

Transport and storage infrastructure

Communications infrastructure

(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)

Industry

Travel and tourism

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

The main barriers to diversification are related to the improvement of the business environment, trade facilitation, and the enhancement of administrative capacities in terms of the delivery, modernization of the legal framework, intra- and inter-institutional coordination capacities, and analytical capacities required, in light of the economic fragility of the country and the complex nature of the sector. These obstacles are often misidentified and insufficiently addressed in the context of aid for trade in Haiti. It is necessary to apply an approach based on adaptive sustainable solutions to resolve these issues. Areas in which aid for trade is inadequate and insufficient include: trade policy and regulations (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); policy and strategy for the promotion of exports and FDI, and support programmes for new, emerging and well-established exporters, in connection with value chain integration; trade policy and administration management; trade facilitation; regional trade agreements (RTAs); multilateral trade negotiations; and trade education/training.

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)

Alignment of aid-for-trade support with national/regional priorities
Donor interest in specific projects/programmes
Leveraging of foreign direct investment
Sufficient funding and appropriate implementation timelines

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.)

Inadequate infrastructure
Inability to leverage foreign direct investment
Lack of country ownership
Lack of donor interest in specific projects/programmes
Poor alignment of aid-for-trade received with national/regional priorities
Poor coordination among donors
Weak institutional capacity

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.).

Yes

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)

Canada

United States

European Union

Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)

World Bank

Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF)

Additional information on the development partners that are important sources of aid-for-trade financing for economic diversification.

See the data on and detailed analysis of developments in aid for trade by OECD sector in Haiti in the Intermediate Version of the Ongoing and Integrated Diagnostic Review on Trade and Investment in Haiti (May 2019): section 8.2 on Aid for Trade (<http://cir.ht>).

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

South Korea*

United Arab Emirates

Mexico*

Chinese Taipei

Thailand

China

India

Additional information on the South-South partner(s) that are important sources of financing for your economic diversification.

The Dominican Republic and Jamaica were also identified, on the basis of tables 21 and 22 ("Ranking of the top 20 countries importing goods from Haiti in 2017 and their position during the period 2015-2017"); Intermediate Version of the Ongoing and Integrated Diagnostic Review on Trade and Investment in Haiti (May 2019); section 5.2 on main "client" countries: concentration and ranking changes.

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

Agriculture

Services

Fisheries

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 policy and administrative management

Trade facilitation

Regional trade agreements (RTAs)

Multilateral trade negotiations

Trade education/training

(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

Agriculture

Fishing

Travel and tourism

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)

Integrated Canadian cooperation projects to promote inclusive development in agriculture (multi-component, financial and non-financial).

An information box concerning these interventions will be included in the final version of the Annual Diagnostic Review of the MCI (August 2019), prepared by Canadian Cooperation.

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.

Empowerment is a priority, as it is a means of reducing risks and the economic fragility of the country, and thus minimizing the impact on the populations that are the least integrated in terms of development and the most vulnerable populations.

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

Additional information on the groups for which your national or regional developing strategy is seeking to promote economic empowerment.

Empowerment is a priority, as it is a means of reducing risks and the economic fragility of the country, and thus minimizing the impact on the populations that are the least integrated in terms of development and the most vulnerable populations.

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

No

If yes, please provide additional information on the indicators, or targets, on economic empowerment that are included in your national or regional development strategy.

Indicators and targets to be defined, together with training/support actions and the development of monitoring and evaluation systems with well-defined roles and responsibilities regarding the collection, analysis and dissemination of information.

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

Yes

If yes please provide additional information on how your national or regional development strategy links economic empowerment to participation in international trade.

This is particularly the case for the development of sectors such as tourism, ICT, creative industries and horticulture, which can contribute more to the employment and entrepreneurship of women and young people.

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)

Transport and storage infrastructure

Communications infrastructure

Agriculture

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

Additional information on how the aid-for-trade support you receive for economic empowerment aligns with the empowerment priorities established in your national or regional trade and development strategy(ies).

Question to be addressed with a methodological note to determine to what extent and where there is alignment or gaps. Nevertheless, some technical and financial partners, such as USAID take into account these aspects relating to empowerment.

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 information
Improving digital connectivity
Providing access to finance
Supporting the elaboration of gender-sensitive policies
Upgrading ICT skills

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 facilitation
Trade education/training
Transport and storage infrastructure
Business support services
Banking and financial services
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)

Capacity to draft funding applications
Coordination among donors
Country ownership
Institutional capacity to implement projects
Sufficient funding and appropriate implementation timelines

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)

Upgrading business skills
Upgrading ICT skills
Upgrading the transport infrastructure
Improving access to foreign markets
Improving digital connectivity

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)

Trade policy and administrative management
Trade facilitation
Business support services
Banking and financial services
Agriculture
Fishing
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
Coordination among donors
Country ownership
Leveraging of foreign direct investment
National/regional coordination

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

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)

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

Trade education/training

Business support services

Banking and financial services

Agriculture

Fishing

Travel and tourism

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)

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

Q40 In your view, can Aid for Trade make a contribution to the achievement of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda?

Yes

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

5. Gender equality

7. Affordable and clean energy

8. Decent work and economic growth

9. Industry, innovation and infrastructure

10. Reduce inequalities

11. Sustainable cities and communities

13. Climate action

16. Peace, justice and strong institutions

17. Partnership for the goals

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)

Germany
Canada
Spain
United States
France
Japan
Switzerland
European Union
Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)
World Bank
Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF)
International Trade Centre (ITC)

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

Brazil
Chile*
South Korea*
Mexico*
Chinese Taipei
China

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)

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)

Business support services

Agriculture

Fishing

Travel and tourism

Additional information on which category(ies) of Aid for Trade you think your country will require further aid-for-trade support for economic empowerment.

Governance relating to information on, and the monitoring and evaluation of sectoral programming and results for micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs), women and young people.

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

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See "INTERMEDIATE VERSION OF THE ONGOING AND INTEGRATED DIAGNOSTIC REVIEW ON TRADE AND INVESTMENT IN HAITI (MAY 2019): INCLUDING A SYNTHESIS OF DIAGNOSTIC STUDIES"

http://cir.ht/documents/CNUCED_Rapport_Projet_d_etude_politique_commerciale_final_24_oct_2018.pdf

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)

National EIF-MCI-HAITI project – process to implement the Integrated Diagnostic Review on Trade and Investment and related work (diagnostic inventory of the legal and regulatory framework for trade, development of intra-institutional (MCI) and inter-institutional (MCI-Ministry of Planning and External Cooperation (MPCE) - Ministry of the Economy and Finance (MEF)) collaboration, reactivation of sectoral and thematic roundtable, development of a knowledge tool.

The EIF-MCI project has seen significant developments in terms of governance and delivery capacity for the production and dissemination of the Diagnostic Review (prototype and intermediate version) aimed at supporting a constructive public-private dialogue on public policies regarding trade and investment, including FDI, in spite of the major disturbances that have been affecting the country since July 2018.

Q47 CONSULTATION (Other ministries/agencies consulted in preparing this questionnaire reply):

Respondent skipped this question