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Q1 Respondent

MADAGASCAR

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	1
E-commerce	3
Export diversification	5
Services development	4
Trade facilitation	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.

Madagascar is currently preparing to develop and introduce an EIF Category II project that focuses on the development of green value chains. This project will be finalized in this first quarter of 2019 and scheduled to be implemented from June 2019 to 2021. Madagascar should also prepare a national strategy on the development of e-Trade. A workshop on this topic will be organized on 6-7 February 2019 with the support of WTO experts. A National Committee on Trade Facilitation (CNFE) co-led by the Ministries of Finance and Trade is being set up and is currently being implemented.

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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. :

In terms of the development of green value chains, it is necessary to put in place the entire legal framework and in particular the standardisation framework. For e-commerce, there is still a legal failure and a technical and material constraint. For the Committee on Trade Facilitation, the financial resources made available by the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Madagascar are nevertheless limited in view of the need for support, particularly in terms of a trade and customs information portal and the implementation of the Harmonized Integrated Tariff.

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

Change of government	3
E-commerce development	3
Green growth objectives	1
Industrialization objectives	1
New national development strategy	1
New regional development or integration strategy	2
New trade capacity needs	2
Trade Facilitation Agreement Implementation	2

Additional information on the top 3 drivers of changes in your Aid-for-Trade priorities since 2016.:

The transition from the stage to the category II project (removal of trade barriers and increase in supply-side capacity) involves priorities on trade facilitation, electronic commerce and regional integration.

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. :

Madagascar, through the EIF, is precisely at the point of launching work on the elaboration of a medium-term trade development plan (MTP) that will serve as a basis for negotiations with stakeholders and technical and financial partners to address this change in priorities.

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

Study on the inventory and analysis of bilateral, regional and multilateral trade agreements (ongoing) Study on the capitalisation of trade studies and research (ongoing).

Madagascar's export strategy for industry and services (under validation)

Rapid assessment of e-business readiness

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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). :

Economic diversification is a priority for the national emergence programme for the new regime that has just been launched in January 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 ,

High trade 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 ,

Poor international competitiveness,

Small domestic market ,

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

Unaffordable and/or unreliable electricity access,

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

The lack or deterioration of production, storage and transport infrastructure on the one hand and insufficient energy supply on the other hand constitute major handicaps to economic diversification. In addition, limited access to financing, particularly for MSMEs, is becoming a constraint for the development of industrialization.

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 policy and administrative management

Trade facilitation,

Regional trade agreements (RTAs)

Multilateral trade negotiations

Trade education/training,

Communications infrastructure,

Agriculture,

Fishing,

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

In fact, most of these checked themes are affected through the work plan of the Category I project (as an implementation arrangement) and subsequently Category II of the Madagascar RTC but really to a lesser and highly varied degree.

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,

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

The financing of the category II project falls exactly within the framework of economic diversification, in particular with the development of green value chains and the improvement of the added value of the product through industrialisation.

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? :

Currently, diversification is not yet felt in terms of export volume or trade balance or currency inflows as support is provided in particular in terms of policy and strategy improvement but not really in terms of production infrastructure.

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

Export diversification ,

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

Diversification of exported products has been observed, but these are mainly raw but not processed products and even less so with packaging and packaging or rebranding.

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

**Agriculture,
Services,
Fisheries,
Forestry,**

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

Madagascar exports a certain quantity of fisheries and forest products but not directly induced by aid for trade. Similarly, Madagascar is currently starting to export services in the field of IT and consulting. In the area of fisheries, workshops on fisheries subsidies and SPS measures for fisheries products were funded by the EIF.

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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,

Trade education/training,

Agriculture,

Fishing,

Industry,

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 impact of this financing is still at the level of policy and strategy, but not yet in a concrete way at the level of economic agents.

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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)

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

,

Country ownership,

Additional information on the factors that contribute to the success of the aid-for-trade support you receive for economic diversification. :

Given Madagascar's enormous need for trade development in particular and development in general, aid for trade is always in line with national priorities. However, it has to be said that there is much to be done in terms of coordination between stakeholders and the various initiatives.

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.)

Diverging priorities between partner and donor ,

Inadequate infrastructure,

Failure to mobilize domestic private investment ,

Inability to leverage foreign direct investment ,

Limited financing for the private sector ,

Limited services capacity,

Poor digital and ICT connectivity ,

Poor coordination among donors ,

Poor national/regional coordination,

Resources dedicated to the project or programme too low

,

Weak institutional capacity,

Additional information on the factors that may limit the success of the aid- for-trade support you receive for economic diversification. :

Currently, there are many coordination committees within the Ministry of Commerce and other ministries. These committees are not coordinated and sometimes the resolutions issued are contradictory. At this time, the Ministry of Commerce intends to merge these various committees into one to three major committees that will be able to coordinate trade initiatives and aid. The establishment of these main committees is in draft form.

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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.).

Yes,

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

It is anticipated that the financing of the EIF Category I project will provide the basis for resource mobilization. This is precisely the case with the preparation of the Medium-Term Trade Development Plan (MTDP), which will constitute a shopping list for technical and financial partners.

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,
Switzerland,
United States,
African Development Bank (AfDB),
Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF),
Food and Agricultural Organization of the UN (FAO),
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD),
International Labour Office (ILO),
International Monetary Fund (IMF),
International Trade Centre (ITC),
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP),
UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO),
World Bank,
World Trade Organization (WTO)

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

The EIF (with all members of the Special Trust Fund), WTO, ITC, European Union (PROCOM, PADEIR), AFD (France), United States (Agoa) and China are essentially the institutions that support trade in Madagascar.

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,
South Korea*,
South Africa

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,

Fisheries,

Additional information on the sector(s) that will require most support for economic diversification. :

These 4 sectors need enormous support in terms of economic diversification: - Agriculture: production, processing, compliance with standards and quality - Industry: rural industrialisation and promotion of small industries with a high need for infrastructure (logistics and energy) - Services: compliance with the schedules of commitments - Fisheries: compliance with fisheries product standards and improvement of fisheries infrastructure (including fleets)

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,

Transport and storage infrastructure

Energy supply and generation infrastructure

Business support services,

Banking and financial services

Agriculture,

Fishing,

Industry,

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

This includes the EIF Category II project, which will develop around the development of green value chains (especially legumes / dry grains, and a strong presumption for honey).

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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 integration of the gender dimension (women and youth) into development strategies is a priority. Women's entrepreneurial groups are becoming more and more dynamic in Madagascar. In addition, the promotion of MSMEs and the development of rural industrialization are relevant economic empowerment strategies.

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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. :

The integration of the gender dimension (women and youth) into development strategies is a priority. Women's entrepreneurial groups are becoming more and more dynamic in Madagascar. In addition, the promotion of MSMEs and the development of rural industrialization are relevant economic empowerment strategies.

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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,

If yes, please provide additional information on the indicators, or targets, on economic empowerment that are included in your national or regional development strategy. :
One of the challenges of the National Emergence Plan (76. Facilitating access to low-interest financing for youth and women entrepreneurs) is a key indicator for youth and women materialized by the creation of youth and women's businesses and the rate of funding received by these beneficiaries.

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. :
Many companies run by women in groups are already exporting internationally.

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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)

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,

Agriculture,

Fishing,

Additional information on the categories of aid-for-trade financing in which you receive aid-for-trade support for economic empowerment. :

The funding categories for economic diversification are common to economic empowerment needs.

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)?

Yes,

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). :

Yes, indeed, the objectives and results of the EIF project specifically target the vulnerable population, particularly women and youth. By way of illustration, one of the objectives of the CIR programme is as follows: "the programme helps to create jobs and lift people out of poverty, especially women and young people".

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 access to foreign markets ,

Improving access to global value chains ,

Improving the provision of services ,

Providing access to finance ,

Supporting the growth and economic development of women

,

Supporting rural trade ,

Supporting the elaboration of gender-sensitive policies ,

Supporting the growth and economic development of Youth

,

Upgrading business skills,

Upgrading ICT skills ,

Upgrading the energy infrastructure ,

Upgrading the transport infrastructure,

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

Two major groups of women entrepreneurs (GEFM[Groupement des Femmes Entrepreneurs de Madagascar] and EFOI[Entreprendre au Féminin de l'Océan Indien]) development of business projects in favour of women.

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,
Multilateral trade negotiations ,
Trade education/training,
Transport and storage infrastructure ,
Energy supply and generation infrastructure ,
Business support services,
Banking and financial services ,
Agriculture,
Industry,

Additional information on the factors that contribute to the success of Aid for Trade in promoting women's economic empowerment. :

Emphasis is placed on women entrepreneurs' access to finance, at attractive rates and less rigid conditions (requirement for guarantees and sureties).

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 ,
Country ownership,
Good digital and ICT connectivity ,
Good trade-related infrastructure ,
Mobilization of domestic private investment ,
Institutional capacity to implement projects ,
National/regional coordination,
Services capacity,
Sufficient funding and appropriate implementation timelines

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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

Supporting the growth and economic development of women

,

Supporting rural trade

Supporting the growth and economic development of Youth

,

Upgrading business skills,

Upgrading ICT skills

Upgrading the energy infrastructure

Upgrading the transport infrastructure,

Improving access to information

Improving access to foreign markets

Improving access to global value chains

Improving digital connectivity

Improving the provision of services

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

As well as promoting the economic empowerment of women, MSMEs (sometimes managed by women and/or young people) have strong needs across the board, including financing, energy access, skills, industrial protection, standards compliance and action research.

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 ,

Agriculture,

Trade facilitation,

Communications infrastructure,

Energy supply and generation infrastructure ,

Industry,

Additional information on the factors that contribute to the success of Aid for Trade in promoting the economic empowerment of MSMEs. :

MSMEs need support and coaching. In this sense, it is necessary to review the contractualization with large companies as part of the outsourcing of services.

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,

Donor interest in specific projects/programmes

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Good trade-related infrastructure

,

Mobilization of domestic private investment

,

Institutional capacity to implement projects

,

National/regional coordination,

Services capacity,

Sufficient funding and appropriate implementation timelines

,

Additional information on the factors that contribute to the success of Aid for Trade in promoting the economic empowerment of MSMEs. :

In short, there is a need for better coordination of support for MSMEs.

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 ,

Supporting the growth and economic development of women

,

Supporting rural trade ,

Upgrading business skills,

Upgrading ICT skills ,

Upgrading the energy infrastructure ,

Upgrading the transport infrastructure,

Improving access to information ,

Improving access to foreign markets ,

Improving access to global value chains ,

Improving digital connectivity ,

Improving the provision of services ,

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

In 2015, Madagascar updated the law governing National Youth Policy (<http://www.mjs.gov.mg/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/Politique-Nationale-de-la-Jeunesse.pdf>). This law highlights that young people are the first victims of the employment crisis. In addition, according to this law, the strategies to be implemented for the socio-economic integration of young people include the promotion of entrepreneurship for young people.

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 ,

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 policy and administrative management ,

Trade facilitation,

Regional trade agreements (RTAs) ,

Multilateral trade negotiations ,

Trade education/training,

Communications infrastructure,

Energy supply and generation infrastructure ,

Fishing,

Industry,

Additional information on the factors that contribute to the success of Aid for Trade in promoting to Youth economic empowerment? :

Young people do not yet have any experience or start-up funds. They will therefore need more support and guidance.

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

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Capacity to draft funding applications

,

Coordination among donors

,

Country ownership,

Donor interest in specific projects/programmes

,

Good digital and ICT connectivity

,

Good trade-related infrastructure

,

Mobilization of domestic private investment

,

Institutional capacity to implement projects

,

National/regional coordination,

Services capacity,

Sufficient funding and appropriate implementation timelines

,

Additional information on the factors that contribute to the success of Aid for Trade in promoting Youth economic empowerment. :

Same observation as above.

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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. :

Aid for Trade is indeed contributing to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Agenda by 2030. The medium-term trade development plan (Madagascar) takes into account many of the MDGs to a large extent.

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
- 8. Decent work and economic growth
- 9. Industry, innovation and infrastructure
- 10. Reduce inequalities
- 12. Responsible consumption and production
- 13. Climate action
- 14. Life below water
- 15. Life on land
- 17. Partnership for the goals

Additional information on the Sustainable Development Goal(s) Aid for Trade can help to achieve. :

SDGs Nos. 13, 14, 15 concern in particular the environmentally friendly production system and the application of SPS measures that will be taken into account in the Category II project.

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,
Finland,
France,
Germany,
Japan,
Norway,
Sweden,
United Kingdom,
United States,
Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF),
Food and Agricultural Organization of the UN (FAO) ,
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) ,
UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) ,
World Bank ,
World Trade Organization (WTO) ,
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) ,

Additional information on the donor(s) are the most important source of aid-for-trade financing for your economic empowerment. :

For the moment, the EIF, the European Union (PADEIR, PROCOM), AFD (France), the United States are more dynamic as donors.

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,
India,
South Africa

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,

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).

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Trade policy and administrative management ,

Trade facilitation,

Regional trade agreements (RTAs) ,

Multilateral trade negotiations ,

Trade education/training,

Transport and storage 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

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

The current projects are as follows:

- EIF Category I project,
- FAC MAIR Project 5th and 7th Call. These are one-year projects per call. The 5th Project was closed last year,
- The project to implement the Interim Economic Partnership Agreement (IEPA),
- The Programme of Support for Employment and Regional Integration (PROCOM);
- Other projects are under appraisal

We do not yet have any evaluation documents available for this project.

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)

This is the CIR project (category I and category II). However, it has only been 2 years since the Category I project was implemented. We don't have enough results yet.

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

Le participant a ignoré la question
