



Page 5: ABOUT YOU

Q1

MADAGASCAR

Respondent (Country or Customs Territory)

Q2

About you

Name	RANDRIANARISON Solohery
Position	Expert in charge of Commercial Issues and Promotion of the Private Sector
Ministry	Ministry of Industrialization, Commerce and Consumer Affairs
Email Address	solohery.randrianarison@cir.mg
Phone Number	+261340564662

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

Q3

Does your national development strategy, policy or plan include trade priorities (i.e., Aid-for-Trade priorities)?

Yes,
Additional information on the trade (or Aid-for-Trade priorities) included in your national development strategy, policy or plan (or other trade-related policy document):
Integration of trade into the national development plan resulting from the Trade Development Diagnostic Study and the Medium Term Trade Development Plan. Evidence from Trade Policy Reviews also contributes to trade mainstreaming

Page 8: SECTION 1: AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES

Q4

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

MSMEs growth and development

2

Women's economic empowerment (please specify in the box below: rural women, women-owned businesses, women-led businesses, female workers, etc.)

3

Youth economic empowerment

4

Additional information and weblink(s) to the relevant strategy(ies), polic(ies) or plan(s) in which your Aid-for-Trade priorities are included.

1. - Industrialization UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION COUNTRY PROGRAM: Support for the Industrial Emergence of Madagascar 2019-2023

Page 9: SECTION 1: AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES

Q5

Have your Aid-for-Trade priorities changed since 2019?

Yes,

Additional information: please specify which of the priorities you selected are new and provide further information. (Please provide weblinks as applicable).: Increasingly strengthening the development of national capacities for the supply of foodstuffs and basic necessities for the population. In terms of foreign trade, strengthening of regional integration in Africa (ZLECAF), Comesa and SADC.

Page 10: SECTION 1: AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES

Q6

If yes, please identify the top drivers of change in your Aid-for-Trade priorities from the list below: (Please select no more than 5 options from the areas listed below).

E-commerce development (and digital transformation)

,

Industrialization objectives,

Digital or ICT-related strategy, policy or plan,

Youth economic empowerment objectives,

Additional information on the top 5 drivers of change in your Aid-for-Trade priorities since 2019, including in relation to the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on your economy.:

Currently, the Government has given priority to the industrialization of the country by setting up industries in the districts of Madagascar. With the restriction of travel imposed by Covid-19, the country is developing e-commerce in parallel with the development of trade in services (by developing a national strategy for trade in services). One of the government's priorities is also support for the empowerment of women and young people (Fihariana project, granting of green permits).

Page 11: SECTION 1 : AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES

Q7

Has Aid for Trade become more or less important to your government since 2019?

Same,

Additional information on the reasons why Aid for Trade may have become more, less, or remained equally important to your government than in the past.:
Aid for Trade remains the same as the country's current priority is the improvement of the internal supply of basic necessities and foodstuffs (rice).

Q8

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

Yes,

Additional information on how changes in your Aid-for-Trade priorities may have been reflected in your dialogue with development partners.:
These new priorities will be taken into account within the framework of policy dialogues and formulation of economic and social development strategies, programs and projects in the country.

Q9

Do you have a specific national strategy, policy or plan for economic recovery post COVID-19 pandemic?

Yes,

Additional information on the specific national strategy, policy or plan for economic recovery post COVID-19 pandemic. (Please provide weblinks as applicable).:
Multi-sectoral emergency plan Madagascar

Page 12: SECTION 1 : AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES

Q10

If yes, please indicate whether your strategy, policy or plan for economic recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic addresses any of the following areas: (You may tick more than one box).

Agricultural sector, food production and supply chain support

,

E-commerce,

Industrial sector support,

Services sector support (e.g., tourism),

Trade in health products (PPE, vaccines, etc.),

Women's economic empowerment and gender equality

,

Additional information on your strategy, policy or plan for economic recovery post COVID-19 pandemic.:

Development of agriculture, tourism, transport and the private sector according to the multisectoral emergency plan of Madagascar

Page 13: SECTION 1: AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES

Q11

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

- The Reinforced Integrated Framework Project, Phase 2 entitled: "Strengthening national implementation arrangements to support trade and investment in Madagascar.
 - Trade Corridor Development and Facilitation Project (PACFC)
 - Export Development and Regional Integration Support Program (PADEIR)
 - Trade related Facility (TRF) project
 - COMESA Adjustment Facility Project to the Regional Integration Support Mechanism (FACMAIR Project)
 - Agricultural Growth and Land Security Project (CASEF Project)
 - Integrated Growth Pole (PIC2 Project)
 - Regional Food and Nutritional Safety Program (PRESAN)
 - Industrialization and Financial Sector Support Project (PAISF)
 - Project for the development of the agro-industrial processing zone in the South-West region of Madagascar (PTASO)
-

Page 15: SECTION 2: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND TRADE

Q12

Is the environmental dimension of sustainable development reflected in your national policy document(s), plan(s) or strategy(ies)?

Yes,

Additional information on how sustainable development is reflected in your national policy document(s), plan(s) or strategy(ies). (Please provide weblinks as applicable).: Madagascar has adopted the Malagasy Environmental Charter according to Law No. 2015-003 of February 19, 2015. This law provides for the adoption of Decree No. 99-954 of December 15, 1999 amended by Decree No. 2004-167 of February 3, 2004 relating to the Compatibility of Investments with the Environment. The previous National Development Plan (the final version of Madagascar's current emergence plan has not yet been released) prioritized inclusive and sustainable development for future generations by promoting environmentally friendly investments. This approach is relayed by the Madagascar Export Strategy for Industry and Services (SEMIS).

Page 16: SECTION 2: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND TRADE

Q13

If yes, please indicate in which of your national strategy(ies), policy(ies) or plan(s) sustainable development is reflected:(You may tick more than one box).

National development strategy, policy or plan,

National export strategy, policy or plan,

Other (please specify),

Additional information on the national strategy(ies), policy(ies) or plan(s) in which sustainable development is reflected.:

National strategy, policy or plan for women's economic empowerment, National Aid for Trade strategy, policy or plan Madagascar has adopted Law 2020 003 of July 3, 2020 on organic agriculture to promote sustainable development. Madagascar has also drafted its National Green Export Review document aimed at supporting sustainable production and export in the coffee and pulse value chains.

Page 17: SECTION 2: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND TRADE

Q14

Does your national development strategy, policy or plan explicitly target any of the following environment-specific goals? (You may tick more than one box).

Affordable and Clean Energy (SDG 7),

Sustainable Production and Consumption (SDG 12),

Climate Action (SDG 13),

Life Below Water (SDG 14),

Life on Land (SDG 15),

Additional information on the environment-specific goals and approaches such as financing, sharing of know-how, technology transfer (including sharing of know-how), promotion of value chain integration targeted by your national development strategy, policy or plan.:

Madagascar is very active in the implementation of agroclimatic techniques and it is gradually integrating into the dynamics of practices that reduce greenhouse gases.

Q15

Does your national sustainable development strategy, policy, or plan include trade objectives?

Yes,

Additional information on the trade objectives found in your national development strategy policy, or plan that includes sustainable development. (Please provide weblinks as applicable).:

Compared to the value chains targeted by ENEV (coffee and legumes) but the other sectors and value chains are gradually following the same approach.

Page 18: SECTION 2: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND TRADE

Q16

If yes, do the trade objectives address the environmental dimension of sustainable development?

Yes,

Additional information on how sustainable development is reflected in your national policy document(s), plan(s) or strategy(ies). (Please provide weblinks as applicable).: Apart from the application of the MECIE decree, the environmental issue becomes a reflex as a major concern as a cross-cutting dimension in the design of development projects/programs, including trade.

Page 19: SECTION 2: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND TRADE

Q17

Does your government have a national committee (or has coordination or dialogues across ministries and agencies) on sustainable development that includes the Ministry of Trade?

Respondent skipped this question

Page 20: SECTION 2: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND TRADE

Q18

If yes, does that national committee address the environmental dimension of sustainable development?

Yes

Page 21: SECTION 2: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND TRADE

Q19

Please identify the economic sector(s) that would gain the most in terms of economic and export diversification as a result of the move to sustainable development? (You may tick more than 1 box).

Agriculture,

Fisheries,

Forestry,

Mining,

Industry,

Additional information on the economic sector(s) that would gain the most in terms of economic and export diversification as a result of the move to sustainable development.:

agroecology, the concern for the reduction of marine pollution, the recovery of agricultural waste and in particular the recovery of agricultural and forestry by-products in the crafts and tourism sector are all initiatives developed by Madagascar in the field of the transition to sustainable development.

Q20

Please identify the sector(s) of your economy that may face the biggest challenge from the move to sustainable development. (You may tick more than 1 box).

Agriculture,
Fisheries,
Forestry,
Mining,
Industry

Q21

In your view, what challenges constitute the main obstacles to the transition towards sustainable development in your country?(You may tick more than 1 box).

Access to finance,
Economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic,
Existing energy and power generation infrastructure,
High concentration of economic activity in the informal sector

High trade costs,

Lack of political will,

Limited economic and export diversification,

Slow, expensive or insufficient digital connectivity,

Additional information on the challenges most likely to constitute obstacles towards sustainable trade, sustainable consumption and production patterns (i.e., circular economy) in your country. (Please provide examples as applicable):

Generally speaking, setting up renewable energy infrastructures is an investment that is very expensive and sometimes beyond the reach of small and medium-sized businesses.

Q22

Please highlight the main challenges that Aid for Trade should address to support a transition to sustainable development in your country? (You may tick more than 1 box)

- Access to finance,**
- Economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic,**
- Existing energy and power generation infrastructure,**
- Existing transport infrastructure,**
- Limited economic and export diversification,**
- Slow, expensive or insufficient digital connectivity,**
- Lack of technology and innovation enabling environment**
- ,
- Lack of technology transfer (including sharing of know-how)**
- ,

Additional information on the main challenges that Aid for Trade should address to support a transition to sustainable development. (Please provide examples as applicable):

Particular emphasis is placed on the supply of affordable and environmentally friendly energy, the improvement of transport and storage logistics as well as the connection to international value chains. Strengthening diversification and export capacities is also among the priorities that Aid for Trade should address.

Page 22: SECTION 2: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND TRADE

Q23

No

Do you have a circular economy strategy, policy, plan?

Page 23: SECTION 2: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND TRADE

Q24

Respondent skipped this question

If yes, which economic sectors does the circular economy strategy, policy, or plan cover?(You may tick more than 1 box).

Q25

Respondent skipped this question

If yes, does the circular economy strategy, policy, plan include trade objectives?

Page 24: SECTION 2: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND TRADE

Q26

Is digital connectivity reflected as a priority in your national sustainable development strategy(ies), policy(ies), or plan(s)?

Yes,

Additional information on how digital connectivity is reflected in your national sustainable development strategy(ies), policy(ies) or plan(s).:

Madagascar's e-commerce sector is beginning to be structured. Although the texts are not yet complete, most of the laws protecting users already exist. It remains mainly to promulgate the law on the accreditation of certification centers for electronic signatures, the implementing decrees establishing the CMIL (Malagasy Computing and Freedoms Commission) for the protection of personal data, and the CIRT for digital security. The strategy for the development of this sector is also to be launched, and the human capacities for its development to be strengthened.

Q27

Do you have a national strategy, policy or plan for digital connectivity (including digital economy, e-commerce, etc.)?

Yes,

Additional information on your national policy documents for digital connectivity. (Please include weblinks of the source used).:

- Law on the accreditation of electronic signature certification centers - Implementing decrees establishing the CMIL (Commission Malgache Informatique et Libertés) for the protection of personal data, and the CIRT for digital security. - Strategy for digital development (being launched)

Q28

In which sectors could digital connectivity best support the transition to sustainable development in your country?(You may tick more than 1 box).

Agriculture,

Industry,

Services,

Additional information on the sector(s) in which digital connectivity can best support a transition to sustainable trade and the circular economy. (Please include weblinks of the source used).:

We note in particular the trade in services (tourism, intellectual services) and the trade in goods in the field of agriculture and fishing.

Q29

Please identify which issues where digital connectivity would offer most promise in the move to sustainable development in your country?(You may tick more than one box).

Digital contents,

E-commerce,

E-government,

E-learning,

E-logistics,

Transport information systems,

Additional information on the issues where digital connectivity that would offer most promise in the move to sustainable development.:

Remote intellectual service in the form of subcontracting is booming in Madagascar, particularly with the involvement of young people leaving computer schools. Currently, there are projects of federations of small and medium-sized enterprises around a digital platform to help them improve their visibility, their (solidarity) marketing and their positioning on the external market.

Q30

Is there an existing Aid-for-Trade project for digital connectivity towards sustainable development and/or environmentally sustainable growth (or circular economy) that you want to showcase as an example of best practice?

No

Q31

Do you agree that the COVID-19 pandemic has acted as an accelerator for the move to digital economy in your country ?

Yes,

Additional information on the impact of the pandemic on the uptake of the digital economy.:

Indeed, the restrictions imposed by the pandemic have made it possible to develop digital solutions such as webinars, online sales, etc.

Q32

In which areas has the COVID-19 pandemic exposed shortcomings in national digital connectivity?(You may tick more than one box).

Digital payments issues,

Inadequate network infrastructure including broadband capacity

,

Insufficient or uneven internet coverage,

National digital connectivity strategy needs to be developed/updated

,

Poor access to internet services,

Rules relating to e-commerce need updating,

Slow, expensive or unreliable internet services,

Trade facilitation and logistics issues,

Additional information on the areas in which your country is facing its most significant challenges in relation to digital connectivity. (Please provide weblinks as applicable):

These include the digital divide in terms of infrastructure, broadband internet access, digital security in terms of electronic payment.

Page 25: SECTION 2: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND TRADE

Q33

Looking ahead, in which sectors do you think future Aid-for-Trade support to your country should focus so as to support sustainable development objectives? (You may tick more than 1 box).

Agriculture,

Fisheries,

Mining,

Industry,

Services,

Additional information on the sectors in which you think future Aid-for-Trade support should focus so as to support sustainable development objectives.:

For agriculture and fishing, it is necessary to develop techniques that are both productive and respectful of the environment. For extractive and industrial activities, it is really necessary to rework the environmental impact studies in large mining operations and in industrial investments. Finally, for services, it is a question in particular of digital development in e-commerce.

Q34

Looking ahead, in which categories of Aid for Trade do you think support should be focused so as to advance the environmental dimension of sustainable development?(You may tick more than 1 box).

Trade policy and administrative management,

Trade facilitation,

Regional trade agreements (RTAs),

Multilateral trade negotiations,

(b) 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)

,

(a) 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)

,

(c) Trade-related infrastructure (Including physical infrastructure)

,

Transport and storage infrastructure,

Communications infrastructure,

Energy supply and generation infrastructure,

Banking and financial services,

Building productive capacity,

Agriculture,

Fishing,

Industry,

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

,

Additional information on the categories of Aid-for-Trade in which you think support should be focused so as to advance sustainable development.:

For each of the priority and buoyant value chains, the entire chain must be considered to guarantee its connectivity with international value chains.

Q35

Which donor(s) are the most important for Aid-for-Trade financing for the environmental dimension of sustainable development in your country? (You may tick more than 1 box).

Belgium,
 Canada,
 European Union,
 Germany,
 Japan,
 The Netherlands,
 Switzerland,
 United Kingdom,
 United States,
 African Development Bank (AfDB),
 Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA),
 ,
 Climate Investment Funds (CIF),
 Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF),
 Food and Agricultural Organization of the UN (FAO),
 Global Environment Facility (GEF),
 International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD),
 ,
 International Labour Office (ILO),
 International Monetary Fund (IMF),
 International Trade Centre (ITC),
 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP),
 United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE),
 ,
 UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO),
 World Bank,
 World Trade Organization (WTO)

Q36

Which South-South partner(s) are the most important source of Aid-for-Trade financing for the environmental dimension of sustainable development?(You may tick more than 1 box).

China,
 South Korea*,
 South Africa

Q37

Have you received Aid-for-Trade financing as part of triangular co-operation projects?

No

Q38

Is there an Aid-for-Trade project or programme for sustainable trade or development, green growth or circular economy that you want to showcase as an example of best practice?

We are currently reflecting on the preparation of a project document for the development of leguminous value chains that take into consideration sustainable development, green growth and the circular economy. This process has already started for a few years but the reflection is in progress.

Page 27: SECTION 2: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND TRADE

Q39

Do you implement policies that address the environmental dimension of sustainable development while also supporting progress on gender equality and/or women's economic empowerment?

Yes,

Additional information on whether you implement policies that address the environmental dimension of sustainable development while also supporting progress on gender equality /women empowerment. You may also provide information on your intention to draft such policies in the future. (Please include weblinks as applicable).: As mentioned previously, the implementation of the compatibility of investments and the environment is effective in Madagascar. The implementation of the social survey considering gender issues is part of this process.

Q40

Do you implement Aid-for-Trade projects that combine the objectives of women's economic empowerment and environmentally sustainable development?

No,

Additional information on the Aid-for-Trade projects which combine the twin objectives of women's economic empowerment and environmental environmentally sustainable development. Please indicate the number of projects, the sector concerned (agriculture, fisheries, sustainable tourism, circular economy, etc.). (Please include weblinks as applicable).: This cross-cutting issue is addressed in our CIR phase 2 project with a reduced proportion nonetheless. On the other hand, there is not yet a full-fledged project that deals with the empowerment of women. A few years ago, Madagascar wanted to develop a project within the framework of Shetrades but it did not come to fruition.

Q41

Any other information you wish to share? (e.g., where support for sustainable trade or development is needed).

We are seeking special and reinforced support in the area of the circular economy.

Page 29: SECTION 3: NATIONAL POLICIES FOR WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

Q42

Is women's economic empowerment included as an objective in any of your national strategy(ies), policy(ies) or plan(s)?

Yes,

Additional information on how women's economic empowerment is included as an objective in your national policy documents.:

From 2004 to 2008, Madagascar had a National Gender and Development Action Plan which effectively provided for the empowerment of women in the development process. Since then, the implementation continued with successive regimes with different levels of achievement. Currently, Madagascar's emergence plan plans to strengthen the empowerment of women and the protection of women against gender-based violence.

Page 30: SECTION 3: NATIONAL POLICIES FOR WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

Q43

If yes, please indicate the strategy, policy, or plan in which women's economic empowerment is included: (You may tick more than one box).

National development strategy, policy or plan,**National export strategy, policy or plan,****National gender equality strategy, policy or plan,****Aid-for-Trade strategy, policy or plan,****Other (please specify),**

Additional information on the strategy(ies), policy(ies) or plan(s) that include women's economic empowerment. (Please include weblinks as applicable).:

Projects supported by the EIF Program always include consideration of the gender issue and support the empowerment of women and young people in the development process.

Q44

Do the strategy(ies), policy(ies) or plan(s) that you have identified seek to ensure non-discrimination with respect to conditions of employment or occupation (including through the provision of flexible work arrangements)?

Yes

Page 31: SECTION 3: NATIONAL POLICIES FOR WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

Q45

Does your government collect data on women's economic empowerment in relation to trade and development?

No

Q46

In your view, what trade and development constraints do women face in your country?(You may tick more than one box).

Difficulties accessing financial services,
Discriminatory practices,
Gender pay gap,
Harassment, security and safety issues,
High trade barriers,
Informal employment

Q47

Can Aid for Trade play a role in addressing these constraints?

Yes,
Additional information on the role that Aid for Trade can play in addressing these constraints.:
Aid for Trade (EIF) projects make efforts to identify activities that are best suited to women and sensitize women to participate in the project identification, implementation and evaluation process.

Page 32: SECTION 3: NATIONAL POLICIES FOR WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

Q48

Have you requested Aid for Trade to finance projects for women's economic empowerment in your country during the period 2015-2020?

No,
Additional information on whether you have requested Aid for Trade to finance projects for women's economic empowerment in 2015-2020, including reasons as to why or why not.:
We really wanted to finalize the Shetrades project but this has not yet been done. On the other hand, some training sessions were held for women entrepreneurs as part of the preparation of this project.

Page 33: SECTION 3: NATIONAL POLICIES FOR WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

Q49

If yes, please provide further information on the donors, South-South or triangular cooperation partners that have supported your Aid-for-Trade programmes on women's economic empowerment.

Respondent skipped this question

Page 34: SECTION 3: NATIONAL POLICIES FOR WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

Q50

Please specify the areas that your Aid-for-Trade projects for women's economic empowerment sought to address:(You may tick more than one box).

Respondent skipped this question

Q51

Respondent skipped this question

Have public-private partnerships been used to achieve your Aid-for-Trade objectives in relation to women's economic empowerment?

Q52

Respondent skipped this question

Does Aid for Trade help to mobilize funds for women's economic empowerment?

Q53

Respondent skipped this question

Are your Aid-for-Trade projects involving women's economic empowerment underpinned by a monitoring and evaluation/ results framework?

Q54

Respondent skipped this question

Does the Aid-for-Trade support for women's economic empowerment that you receive align with your trade priorities and objectives?

Page 35: SECTION 3: NATIONAL POLICIES FOR WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

Q55

Respondent skipped this question

Do women face particular difficulties in accessing digital technologies in your country?

Q56

Respondent skipped this question

Please identify the top 5 barriers that prevent women from accessing digital technology in your country:(You may tick a maximum of 5 boxes).

Page 36: SECTION 3: NATIONAL POLICIES FOR WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

Q57

Looking ahead, in which trade sectors do you think future support for women's economic empowerment should be focussed?(You may tick more than 1 box).

Agriculture,

Fisheries,

Industry,

Services,

Additional information on the sectors in which future support for women's economic empowerment should be focussed.:

Agriculture: in particular concerning fruits and vegetables and spices. Fishing: in particular the artisanal processing of fishing products Extractive activities: for small and artisanal mines, including gold panning Industry: the promotion of small and medium-sized enterprises managed by women Services: very varied in the sector of intellectual services, e-Commerce and tourism

Q58

Looking ahead, in which Aid-for-Trade categories do you think future support for women's economic empowerment should be focussed?(You may tick more than 1 box).

Trade policy and administrative management,

Regional trade agreements (RTAs),

Multilateral trade negotiations,

Trade education/training,

(b) 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)

,

Transport and storage infrastructure,

Communications infrastructure,

Energy supply and generation infrastructure,

Business and other services,

Building productive capacity,

Agriculture,

Fishing,

Industry,

Mineral resources and mining,

Travel and tourism,

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

,

(f) Other trade related needs

Q59

You may use the box below to elaborate on how you think that Aid for Trade can advance women's economic empowerment.

Inclusive trade should consider the different actors involved in trade, including women and young people. Aid for Trade is a very excellent instrument to identify and analyze the positioning of women as actors in the trade process. Aid for trade should therefore maintain this position and attitude if we really want to have the economic and social impacts of trade in a country, in particular the LDCs.

Page 37: END OF SURVEY

Q60

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

Ministries in charge of Agriculture, Livestock and Handicrafts (through their official documents)
