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Q1 Respondent MALI

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	3
Export diversification	2
Network infrastructure (power, water, telecommunications)	5
Trade facilitation	1
Transport infrastructure (airport, roads, rail, port)	4

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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. :

1. Trade Facilitation: The ongoing creation of the Trade Facilitation Committee and its animation, the strengthening of the capacities of the Single Window in the sense of dematerialization and the interconnection of this Window with the structures involved (Customs, Taxes, Insurance, Banks, National Directorate of Veterinary Services, National Directorate of Agriculture, National Directorate of Industry), the treatment of essential products within the framework of the Trade Portal Platform, support to the MERCATOR programme at Customs level; 2. Export diversification: support for the implementation of the activities of the Mali Export Promotion Agency (APEX Mali); support for the implementation of the Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF) Mali (gum arabic, shea butter, mango, sesame, cashew nuts, potato, shallot/onion, hides and skins, red meat, agri-food products, etc.)Connecting to value chains: supporting agricultural sectors to integrate them into global value chains: cotton, gold, hides and skins, mango, etc. 4. Transport infrastructure: renewal of the vehicle fleet, revitalisation of the railway company, support for the Transport Facilitation Committee, construction of car parks along road corridors; construction of rest areas for drivers; support for improving territorial coverage and interconnection of transport and equipment infrastructures. Network infrastructure (electricity, water, telecommunications): support for the development of renewable energies and increase access to electricity at lower cost for the population; support for the promotion of the extension and use of information and communication technologies for all sectors and stakeholders: support for the extension of the Internet and voice network (fixed and mobile telephony)

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

2030 Sustainable Development Goals

1

New national development strategy

3

Trade Facilitation Agreement Implementation

2

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

-The Sustainable Development Goals (SDOs) are integrated into the Document on the Framework for Economic Recovery and Sustainable Development (CREDD 2016- 2018). The CREDD is currently being revised for the period 2019-2023. - The CREDD Priority Action Plan is being implemented - The implementation of the Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA); - The implementation of the Agreement on the Continental Free Trade Area in Africa (ZLECAF)

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. :

-The Common Country Assistance Strategy (SCAP) is developed by some Technical and Financial Partners (TFPs) to support the implementation of the CREDD Priority Action Plan; - The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) developed by the United Nations agencies in Mali to support certain priority government actions. - The African Forum of National Trade Facilitation Committees organized by UNCTAD and ITC with financial support from the European Union, the World Bank, the Global Alliance on Trade Facilitation.

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

- The National Trade Development Policy (NTDP) Document and its Action Plan 2018-2023
- Report of the Review of Mali's Trade Policy Review prepared in 2017
- Mali's report on the Trade Surveillance of the West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA);
- Diagnostic Study on Trade Integration (DTIS) and its action matrix updated in 2015 developed as part of the implementation of the Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF) in Mali.

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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 objectives of the CREDD are, inter alia, to promote diversified and sustainable agriculture that ensures food self-sufficiency and competitiveness on subregional and international markets, and to promote internal and external trade. - The objectives of the National Trade Development Policy (NTDP) are to improve trade governance to create an enabling environment for trade activities, organize and strengthen the capacities of actors to participate in national, subregional, regional and international trade activities and develop value chains with competitive potential

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 e-trade readiness,

Limited inward foreign direct investment ,

Limited industrial or manufacturing capacity ,

Limited network and/or transport infrastructure of a cross border nature

,

Limited services capacity,

Limited standards compliance ,

Low levels of training and skills ,

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 low level of support to authorities and TFPs for capacity building - The lack of financial, qualified human and material resources The lack of certain equipment and modern control laboratories to ensure phytosanitary inspection and the quality of agricultural, food and non-food goods - The lack of means to promote quality and facilitate access to external markets - The lack of logistical means to allow coverage of the national territory by the main TSIs - The difficulties in transporting products due in particular to the state of transport infrastructure - The low level of assistance to exporters in obtaining phytosanitary certificates, inspection bulletins, inspection certificates, or seizure certificates within the deadlines.

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,

Regional trade agreements (RTAs)

Trade education/training,

Transport and storage infrastructure

Business support services,

Agriculture,

Forestry,

Fishing

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). :

Implementation of the PNDC Action Plan - Implementation of the DTIS Action Matrix - Implementation of sectoral policies: national industrial policy, national quality policy; national agri-food sector strategy, - Implementation of the Private Sector Orientation Act - Implementation of the Agricultural Orientation Act (AOA); -Implementation of the Export Sector Strategy currently being finalized.

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? :

Increase in export volumes: mango, gum arabic, cotton, livestock, hides and skins, etc.

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

Export diversification ,

Industrialization, including manufacturing value added ,

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

Exports are not very diversified: cotton, gold, livestock; mango, shea, etc.

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

Agriculture,

Services,

Forestry,

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

Diversification of agricultural and agri-food sectors -
 Diversification of agroforestry exports - Development of the telecommunications sector (mobile phones) - Development of road corridors.

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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 policy and administrative management ,

Trade facilitation,

Multilateral trade negotiations ,

Trade education/training,

Transport and storage infrastructure ,

Agriculture,

Forestry

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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

,

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

,

Institutional capacity to implement projects

,

Leveraging of foreign direct investment

,

Mobilization of domestic private investment

,

National/regional coordination,

Services capacity,

Sufficient funding and appropriate implementation timelines

,

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

The inclusion of Aid for Trade in the following documents: Report on the Trade Policy Review; the document on the National Trade Development Policy, Mali's Report on UEMOA Trade Monitoring.

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 ,

Lack of country ownership ,

Lack of donor interest in specific projects/programmes

,

Limited financing for the private sector ,

Limited services capacity,

Poor digital and ICT connectivity ,

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

,

Poor coordination among donors ,

Poor national/regional coordination,

Resources dedicated to the project or programme too low

,

Time horizon too short ,

Weak institutional capacity,

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

Low interest of Technical and Financial Partners in financing the Aid for Trade programme.

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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. :

Financing of trade facilitation by WAEMU, Danish Cooperation (DANIDA).

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)

- Belgium,**
- Canada,**
- Denmark,**
- European Union,**
- Finland,**
- France,**
- Germany,**
- Iceland,**
- Ireland,**
- Italy,**
- The Netherlands,**
- Spain,**
- United States,**
- African Development Bank (AfDB),**
- Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF),**
- International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD),**
- International Monetary Fund (IMF),**
- Islamic Development Bank (IsDB),**
- International Trade Centre (ITC),**
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP),**
- United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE),**
- UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO),**
- World Trade Organization (WTO),**

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

Major donors are supporting the implementation of the EIF to finance the Trust Fund.

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,
Egypt,
Pakistan,
Malaysia,
India

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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,
Fisheries,
Forestry,
Other, (please specify) ,

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

Agricultural and agroforestry sectors, mining, water, energy, ICT, transport infrastructure.

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,

Trade-related infrastructure (Including physical infrastructure) ,

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)

Business support services,

Banking and financial services ,

Building productive capacity ,

Agriculture,

Forestry,

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)

Other trade related needs

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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 Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF)
- The Regional Trade Facilitation Programme
- The MERCATOR Programme of the World Customs Organisation (WCO)
- The UEMOA Trade Competitiveness and Regional Integration Support Project (PACCIR/ UEMOA)
- The Trade Portal platform.

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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 implementation of Mali's National Gender Policy (PNG) - The implementation of the Agri-Food Sector Development Strategy.

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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 ,

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

Capacity building for women and youth in the implementation of the National Gender Policy , the Agri-Food Sector Development Strategy, the Private Sector Orientation Act

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. :

Major actions on women's empowerment in the implementation of PNG.

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. :

Women's participation in international trade: training; support for women at trade events (fairs, exhibitions, missions); international and subregional meetings.

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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,

Trade education/training,

Transport and storage infrastructure

Communications infrastructure,

Banking and financial services

Agriculture,

Forestry,

Fishing,

Industry,

Mineral resources and mining

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

EIF funding is used, among other things, to finance activities for economic empowerment.

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). :

- Support within the framework of the CREDD's Priority Action Plan; - support within the framework of the implementation of the National Trade Development Policy, the Agri-Food Sector Development Strategy; - support within the framework of the National Gender Policy of Mali (PNG Mali); - support from the AfDB within the framework of the implementation of the Project for the Economic Empowerment of Women in the Shea Sector (PAEFFK).

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 digital connectivity**
- Improving the provision of services**
- 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 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 :

IRC: support to SME Promoters of agro-food processing - Support programme for the empowerment of women and development - Project for the economic empowerment of women in the shea sector (PAEFFK).

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 policy and administrative management

Trade facilitation,

Multilateral trade negotiations

Business support services,

Agriculture,

Forestry,

Fishing,

Industry,

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,

Donor interest in specific projects/programmes

Good trade-related infrastructure

Leveraging of foreign direct investment

Mobilization of domestic private investment

Institutional capacity to implement projects

National/regional coordination,

Services capacity

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 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,

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. :

CIR Mali: support to promoters of SMEs processing agrifood and cosmetic products.

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,

Regional trade agreements (RTAs) ,

Multilateral trade negotiations ,

Transport and storage infrastructure ,

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.)

,

Forestry,

Fishing,

Industry,

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

-Support for the implementation of the quality management system - Support for market development - Support for certification standards - Implementation of appropriate financing instruments.

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 ,

Good trade-related infrastructure ,

Leveraging of foreign direct investment ,

Mobilization of domestic private investment ,

Institutional capacity to implement projects ,

National/regional coordination,

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

Support for SMEs processing agri-food, cosmetics and craft products.

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)

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 elaboration of gender-sensitive policies

,

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. :

- Support for the supervision of young people in the implementation of income-generating activities (IGA) - Support for young Traders/Exporters.

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 facilitation,

Regional trade agreements (RTAs) ,

Multilateral trade negotiations ,

Transport and storage infrastructure ,

Communications infrastructure,

Energy supply and generation infrastructure ,

Forestry,

Fishing,

Industry,

Mineral resources and mining ,

Travel and tourism ,

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

-Implementation of financing instruments (guarantee fund, etc.) - Training programme on trade negotiations, business plan development techniques, contract negotiations, project development, product quality.

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**
- Country ownership,**
- Donor interest in specific projects/programmes**
- Good digital and ICT connectivity**
- Good trade-related infrastructure**
- Leveraging of foreign direct investment**
- 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. :

Taking into account the needs of young people in the implementation of development projects, which are currently being implemented.

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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. :
 CREDD 2016-2018 available on the website:
<https://www.maliapd.org/documents-de-reference/>. This document is currently being revised to give the CREDD 2019-2023.

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 ,
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 ,

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

Specific objective n°18 of the CREDD is to promote internal and external trade. The implementation of this specific objective of the CREDD will make it possible to pursue more specifically ODDs 1, 2, 5, 8, 9, 10 and 12.

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)

Belgium,
Canada,
Denmark,
European Union,
France,
Germany,
Italy,
Japan,
Luxembourg,
The Netherlands,
Norway,
Spain,
United States,
Turkey,
African Development Bank (AfDB),
Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA),
Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF),
Food and Agricultural Organization of the UN (FAO),
Global Environment Facility (GEF),
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD),
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,
Egypt,
Pakistan,
Turkey,
Malaysia,
Brazil,
India,

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

Morocco

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 policy and administrative management ,

Trade facilitation,

Regional trade agreements (RTAs) ,

Multilateral trade negotiations ,

Trade education/training,

Trade-related infrastructure (Including physical infrastructure)

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.)

Forestry,

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.)

Other trade related needs

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

Crafts, Livestock, Sustainable Development and Climate Change

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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.)

- Mali's Report on the Trade Policy Review: https://www.wto.org/french/tratop_e/tp_r_e/tp_rep_e.htm
- Mali's report on UEMOA trade monitoring
- Diagnostic Study on Trade Integration (DTIS) updated in 2015: www.cirmali.org
- National Trade Development Policy (NTDP)

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)

- CIR Mali
- European Union (EU) Hub and Spokes Programme;
- National Trade Facilitation Programme
- Projects financed by the Standards Compliance Fund for Trade Development (STDF)
- OIF's Young Women's Program.

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

- Ministry of Trade and Competition/Directorate General of Trade, Consumer Affairs and Competition; Ministry of Economy and