



Page 5 : ABOUT YOU

Q1 Respondent

SENEGAL

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**

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

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	2
Trade facilitation	4
Trade policy analysis, negotiations and implementation	5

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. www.sec.gouv.sn www.atlc.sn

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

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

No,

Please specify further the priorities that you selected above, as well as the main problems/obstacles encountered in furthering them. Please include a weblink to the relevant strategy. :

In terms of aid for trade, the priorities are broken down into 14 projects identified in the Medium-Term Plan, which linked the revised 2013 DTIS and the PES. These flagship projects revolve around 4 strategic axes: o Axis 1: Improving the trade and investment environment; o Axis 2: Deepening regional integration and the multilateral trading system; o Axis 3: Private sector development; o Axis 4: Development of enabling sectors and value chains. Links: www.sec.gouv.sn www.atlc.sn The main obstacles encountered are: - The sometimes difficult collaboration with other sectoral Ministries which consider that the Ministry in charge of Trade would encroach on their respective missions; - The limited capacities of the Focal Point and UNMOCIR to develop and implement a fundraising strategy at the level of other donors

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

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

Le participant a ignoré la question

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

Le participant a ignoré la question

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

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

Guidance documents related to Aid for Trade in our country include:

- The Emerging Senegal Plan (PSE), which is the reference framework for economic and social policies
- the Diagnostic Trade Integration Study (revised DTIS 2013) which diagnosed the trade sector and identified direct and indirect links with other sectors of production of goods and services. The DTIS has made key recommendations in the areas of agriculture, tourism, fisheries and trade facilitation;
- Medium-Term Plan: The MTP formulated an action plan based on the revised DTIS, the Emerging Senegal Plan (ESP), the trade sector policy letter and the Aid for Trade resource mobilization strategy.

Links:

www.sec.gouv.sn www.atlc.sn www.atlc.sn

Page 13 : SECTION 2: AID FOR TRADE IN SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION

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 Emerging Senegal Plan (PSE) is Senegal's economic and social policy reference framework. The PES, through the Priority Action Plan (PAP), makes economic diversification a priority. Indeed, the PES in its first report identified three strategic axes: - growth and structural transformation of the economy; - the promotion of human capital; - good governance and the rule of law. Thus, the first axis takes into account economic diversification through flagship projects in the field of trade: - Project for the construction of commercial platforms for agricultural products in rural areas - Construction of a commercial infrastructure complex in DIAOBE - Creation of areas dedicated to ready-to-use export services, public and PPP components - the formalization of internal trade through the creation of wholesale markets for cereals and fruit and vegetables; - the creation of local product labelling houses in tourist areas Trade being a transversal sector, the PES has identified and implemented other sectoral projects linked to trade, in particular in the fields of agriculture, fisheries and tourism, as well as logistics and industry. - Agriculture: various projects have been initiated such as PRACAS, DACs, among others. This has made it possible to increase the production of certain speculations: o Increased groundnut production (1,400,000 tonnes in 2017) o increase in the horticultural production: - tourism: To revive this sector, various projects and measures have been taken such as: o abolition of VISAS for entry into Senegal : o Construction of a new airport in Diamniadio o Establishment of hotel credits for the financing of tourist accommodation with an initial amount of 5 billion; o Casamance as a special tourist area of national interest (special tax status for tourist operators of casamance, upgrading of certain accommodation, integrated tourist areas, installation of the kerosene tank at Cap Skirring airport, among others) for activities in this area with high tourist potential. o Erection of an integrated industrial pole in Diamniadio o Start-up of the agropole in the south of the country

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

Inadequate network infrastructure (power, water, telecommunications)

,

Limited access to trade finance ,

Limited 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 standards compliance ,

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 main barriers to economic diversification identified in the PES are: - the slowdown of traditional engines (construction, telecommunications, financial services), - the weak dynamism of the private sector, - the delay in implementing reforms in the energy and business environment sectors, - the insufficient level of productivity, - the insufficient level of infrastructure to support production, - the difficulties of access to production factors (water, quality inputs), - the vulnerability of agriculture to climate hazards, - the weak structuring of agro-pastoral value chains, - problems of access to land and adequate financing, and governance issues.

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) ,

Trade education/training,

Transport and storage infrastructure ,

Agriculture,

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

Under Aid for Trade, Senegal has received relative funding: - the implementation of an institutional support project for the implementation of the Enhanced Integrated Framework Programme, which made it possible: o to carry out the revised DTIS; o to implement national implementation arrangements (CDN, Focal Point, UNMOCIR); o to better integrate trade into national development strategies; o to support the preparation of the Ministry of Trade's Sectoral Development Policy Letter (LPSD); o to train Ministry of Trade staff and private sector agents. - the implementation of a project to support the competitiveness of the Senegalese mango sector (PACMS). This project has enabled producers to build their capacities on good agricultural practices, processing techniques, among others; - the implementation of a project on metrology; - the elaboration of a strategy for the development of trade in services and a strategy for the development of electronic commerce.

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 support received under Aid for Trade for economic diversification is well aligned with the priorities established in our country. Indeed, as already indicated, the various projects financed under the EIF are relevant and consistent with the PES, in particular through its first axis. Indeed, agriculture, industry, services and human capital are priority sectors for which projects have been identified and implemented in the first phase of the PES. In the second phase of the PES (2019-2023) projects were identified in the above-mentioned sectors as well as in others such as tourism, energy, etc.

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? :

Senegal recorded annual growth rates of less than 5% over the period 2006-2012. But with the implementation of the PES, the growth rate averaged 6.6% per year over the period 2014-2018 with inflation under control (less than 3% in 2017) and a reduction in the budget deficit from 5.4% in 2011 to 3.0% in 2017 (ANSD). Economic growth has been driven by agriculture, consumption, investment and exports. Indeed, the implementation of the Programme to Accelerate the Pace of Senegalese Agriculture (PRACAS) has made it possible to diversify agricultural production and achieve high production levels. Thus, thanks to a proactive policy, Senegal achieved satisfactory levels of agricultural production in 2017, particularly in the rice sector with 1,011,269 tonnes, onions with 400,000 tonnes, groundnuts, etc. with 1,405,223 tonnes and fruit and vegetables with 100 445,762 tonnes of exports On the export side, there was an average annual increase of 9% over the period 2014-2018 (DPEE).

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

Export diversification

Structural transformation,

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

More information on your government's progress in economic diversification since the launch of the Aid for Trade initiative in 2006...: With the implementation of the PES, Senegal has achieved significant growth rates of 6.6%, 6.4%, 6.2%, 7.2% respectively in 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, representing an average growth rate of 6.6% (ANSD). This growth is based on consumption, exports and investment in economic and social infrastructure (energy, education, construction and public works) and on a revitalization of agriculture. On the supply side, growth is characterised by a predominance of services, whose activity still accounts for nearly 61% of total value added over the period 2014-2018, compared with 62.1% between 2009 and 2013. The secondary sector accounts for 22.6% of total value added over the period 2014-2018 compared to 21.8% in the previous period. Its contribution to growth improved over the PES implementation period compared to the 2009-2013 period, from 0.9% to 1.4%. The improvement in the energy situation has contributed significantly to the resurgence of activity in the secondary sector. The primary sector, with very volatile growth due to climatic hazards, accounts for only 17% of GDP over the 2014-2018 period, compared with 16.1% of GDP between 2009 and 2013. On the external trade side, even if the trade balance remains in deficit, there is a continuous increase in exports, which have an average growth rate of 9.1% between 2010 and 2017 (DPEE). It should be noted that in recent years there has been a beginning of diversification of the exportable base with new sectors that drive Senegal's exports. For example, in 2017, exports of horticultural products reached 106,000 tonnes. Export diversification has also been well taken into account in the implementation of the category project on improving the competitiveness of Senegalese mango (PACMS). Thus, a number of activities have been implemented, including: - organisation by ASEPEX of training sessions on export standards and quality; - Assistance to producers/exporters until they obtain Global Gap certification; - Conduct of a study of market opportunities in the target countries of the Maghreb (Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia and Mauritania) with an action plan on fresh and processed mango; - Update of a study on the European market (Germany, England and others) and the action plan; - launch of the "Mango from Senegal" label; - Support for mango exporting companies that participated in the Fruit Logistica exhibition (2016 and 2017 edition);

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

Agriculture,

Industry,

Services,

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

In the field of agriculture, thanks to a proactive policy, notably through the PRACAS, Senegal achieved satisfactory levels of agricultural production in 2017, particularly in the rice sector with 1,011,269 tons, onion with 400,000 tons, groundnut with 1,405,223 tons and fruits and vegetables with 100,445,762 tons of exports. In addition, other trade-specific projects have been implemented. Among them, we can mention: - the Project for the construction of commercial platforms for agricultural products in rural areas; - the construction of a commercial infrastructure complex in DIAOBE; - the creation of areas dedicated to ready-to-use export services, public and PPP components; - the creation of a market of national interest in Diamniadio; - the creation of a station for large carriers in Diamniadio. Finally, as trade is a transversal sector, the PES has identified and implemented other sectoral but trade-related projects, notably in the fields of agriculture, fisheries, tourism, logistics and industry. - Agriculture: various projects have been initiated such as PRACAS, DACs, among others. - tourism: To revive this sector, various projects and measures have been taken such as: o abolition of VISAS for entry into Senegal: o Construction of a new airport in Diamniadio o Establishment of hotel credits for the financing of tourist accommodation with an initial amount of CFAF 5 billion; o Casamance as a special tourist area of national interest (special tax status for tourist operators of casamance, upgrading of certain accommodation, integrated tourist areas, installation of the kerosene tank at Cap Skirring airport, among others) for activities in this area with high tourist potential. o Erection of an integrated industrial centre in Diamniadio o Start-up of the agropole in the south of the country

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,

Regional trade agreements (RTAs)

Multilateral trade negotiations

Agriculture,

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. :

Various activities have been carried out under the Enhanced Integrated Framework Programme (EIFP): - As part of the implementation of the category 1 project, the National Implementation Unit of the Enhanced Integrated Framework (UNMOCIR) organized training sessions where more than 100 public and private sector officials were trained in the areas of public procurement, quality control for food safety, results-based management, etc. - Development of 2 strategies on trade in services and electronic commerce (in progress) with funding from the PCIR; - - - Support for ADEPME in setting up the "Senegal SME network", which brings together all financial and non-financial support structures for SMEs; - Implementation of category 2 projects on mango and metrology. Finally, the Enhanced Integrated Framework Programme has placed skills development at the heart of its priorities in order to ensure sufficient human and institutional capacity for the formulation and implementation of public development policies in general and those related to trade in particular. As a result, more than 100 public and private officials were trained in the second phase in the areas of public procurement, quality control and results-based management.

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

Country ownership,

Donor interest in specific projects/programmes

Institutional capacity to implement projects

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.)

Failure to mobilize domestic private investment

Inability to leverage foreign direct investment

Lack of donor interest in specific projects/programmes

Limited financing for the private sector

Resources dedicated to the project or programme too low

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

The main problem encountered is related to the insufficient resources allocated to projects and even a problem of resource mobilization. Indeed, out of 14 sectoral projects identified in the MTP, only 2 have been funded by the Enhanced Integrated Framework Programme.

Page 17 : SECTION 2: AID FOR TRADE IN SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION

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.).

No,

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

Since the implementation of the Integrated Framework Programme, the only funding received has come from EIF funds. So far, there has been no non-concessional financing, foreign direct investment.

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)

Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF),

World Trade Organization (WTO) ,

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

The funding received for the implementation of the Category 1 Project and the 2 Category 2 Projects (PACMS and Metrology Project) comes entirely from the CIR.

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,

Turkey,

India,

Iran,

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

Since 2000, Senegal has developed its economic relations with southern countries such as China, Iran, India, Turkey, among others. Economic cooperation with these countries focuses on construction, roads, industry and agriculture.

Page 18 : SECTION 2: AID FOR TRADE IN SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION

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. :

Agriculture, industry, services and fisheries are priority sectors for which major flagship projects have been identified and implemented in the first phase of the Senegal Emerging Plan (PSE). Between 2014-2018, investments were mainly directed towards agriculture, housing, roads, the renewal or development of certain industrial equipment (textiles, agro-food industries). These are also identified as priorities in the 2nd phase of the PES (2019-2023)

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)

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Trade facilitation,

Regional trade agreements (RTAs) ,

Multilateral trade negotiations ,

Trade education/training,

Transport and storage 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)

,

Agriculture,

Fishing,

Industry,

Travel and tourism ,

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

These are key sectors identified in PAP 2 of the PES.

Page 19 : SECTION 2: AID FOR TRADE IN SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION

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 EIF category 1 project to strengthen Senegal's institutional capacity for integration into national and sectoral development strategies. Thus, this project has made it possible to better integrate trade into the PES.

This project has also strengthened the capacities of many private and public agents in Senegal.

In addition, the Senegalese Mango Competitiveness Improvement Project (PACMS), which has contributed to building the capacity of producers and processors. In addition, the PACMS has contributed to the increase in mango exports, which rose from 15,800 tonnes to 2,430 tonnes between 2016 and 2018, an increase of 35.6%.

Page 21 : SECTION 3 : AID FOR TRADE IN SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

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. :

In the first phase of the PES, youth and women's employment and social inclusion were at the heart of the emergence strategy through the promotion of labour-intensive public investment (HIMO), the development of productive projects with high employment potential, the development of services, the promotion of youth self-employment. These projects and programmes identified and implemented under the PES also concern the promotion of SMEs and SMIs. Among these projects and programmes, we can highlight: o agricultural projects (agricultural sectors with high added value), fisheries and livestock; o the relaunch of mining projects (iron, zircon, etc.); o the air recovery plan; o the integrated electricity recovery plan; o the integrated industrial platforms; o the integrated logistics hub; o the areas dedicated to export services "ready for use"; o the integrated tourist areas o the pilot sectoral plan Artisanat d'art; o the micro-tourism sectoral plan In addition, for the success of all these projects and programmes as well as the promotion of SMEs, a financial support mechanism composed, among others: - a Priority Investment Guarantee Fund (FONGIP) - a Sovereign Wealth Fund for Strategic Investments (FONSIS); - a National Bank for Economic Development (BNDE).

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. :

Several projects have been initiated in favour of young people and women, including: - the creation of community agricultural domains; - the creation of agropoles to promote the processing of agricultural products; - the programme to support the promotion of youth and women's employment; - the Delegation for Rapid Entrepreneurship for Youth and Women. In addition, for the success of all these projects and programmes and the promotion of SMEs, a financial support mechanism consisting of, inter alia: - a Priority Investment Guarantee Fund (FONGIP) - a Sovereign Wealth Fund for Strategic Investments (FONSIS); - a National Bank for Economic Development (BNDE).

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

Yes

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

Yes,

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

According to the PES, one of the challenges facing Senegal is to improve the quality of goods and services, the productivity of the agricultural sector and to take full advantage of global trade expansion. Increased productivity will also help to revitalize cross-sectoral linkages between agriculture and industry, increase consumer purchasing power gains, create jobs and increase tax revenues to strengthen the government's investment capacity, particularly in infrastructure. Thus, the economic model adopted by the PES is based on both export driven projects and factors of job creation, social inclusion and FDI attraction. Thus, the trade policy strategy adopted aims to take better advantage of the opportunities expected from instruments such as AGOA, the partnership agreements with the European Union and Senegal's membership of regional economic organizations. The development and diversification of production requires the implementation of a vigorous export promotion policy consistent with growth objectives, with a view to accelerated and sustainable integration into the world economy. Thus, for the trade component, 10.5 billion was mobilized for the implementation of the projects below: - Project to build commercial platforms for agricultural products in rural areas; - Construction of a commercial infrastructure complex in DIAOBE; - Creation of areas dedicated to ready-to-use export services, public and PPP components; - Formalization of internal trade by creating wholesale markets for cereals and fruit and vegetables; -

The strategy adopted has resulted in a fairly significant increase in exports with an annual average rate of 9% over the period 2014-2018, compared with 7% growth over the period 2009-2013. These exports represent 27% of GDP but are still low compared to the reference countries. Over the PES implementation period, exports per capita increased from CFAF 111,749.91 to CFAF 142,888.6. They have thus been multiplied by 1.27, for a target of 3 in 2023. However, the trade balance still remains in deficit (2050.1 billion in 2017), hence the need to maintain efforts to promote exports.

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)

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Trade facilitation,

Trade education/training,

Transport and storage infrastructure

,

Agriculture

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

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) :

The support received under Aid for Trade has enabled the implementation of the following projects: - Project to support the implementation of the Enhanced Integrated Framework Programme (EIFP); - Project to improve the competitiveness of Senegalese mango (PACMS); - Project on metrology; - Project to develop a strategy for the development of trade in services and a strategy for the development of electronic commerce. These projects are in line with the Ministry of Trade's sectoral policy and development letter (LPSD) and five (5) strategic axes that structure the Ministry's sectoral policy, namely: - Strategic axis 1: Security and consumer protection and market regulation; - Strategic axis 2: Effective integration of Senegal into the Sub-regional, regional and international trade; - Strategic axis 3: Private entrepreneurship, SMEs and the informal sector; - Strategic axis 4: Promotion of local products; - Strategic axis 5: Legal and institutional framework and governance of the Ministry.

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 the provision of services ,

Improving the flow of goods at borders (Trade Facilitation)

,

Providing access to finance ,

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

The PES has always made the empowerment of women a priority. Thus, in the Priority Action Plan of the 2nd phase of the PES, the following actions are planned: - implement an incentive framework; - strengthen women's empowerment; - integrate the gender approach in promising sectors. Thus, the financing of the Medium-Term Plan (MTP) projects should contribute to the economic empowerment of women. Specifically, the financing of the projects identified in axes 3 and 4, respectively "Private sector development" and "Development of growth sectors and value chains", will enable women to achieve real economic empowerment.

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).

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Trade facilitation,

Trade education/training,

Transport and storage infrastructure ,

Agriculture,

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)

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

Coordination among donors

Donor interest in specific projects/programmes

Mobilization of domestic private investment

Sufficient funding and appropriate implementation timelines

Q34 How best can Aid for Trade make a contribution to the economic empowerment of MSMEs?(You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your answer to the top five factors)

Providing access to finance ,

Supporting the growth and economic development of Youth

,

Upgrading the energy infrastructure ,

Improving access to information ,

Improving access to foreign markets ,

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

SMEs represent 99.8 of the economic units in Senegal. This shows the importance that they must be given to developing Senegal. This is why Senegal has set up several youth integration programmes (ANPEJ, PAPEJF, ONFP, etc.) supported by numerous financing funds (DER, ADEPME, FONGIP, BNDE). However, there is a lack of consultation and harmonisation of actions in certain phases of the integration process such as guidance, integration through paid employment, financing for project leaders, training and integration through self-employment. This is why, with financial support from the Implementation Unit of the Enhanced Integrated Framework Programme (UNMOCIR), ADEPME has set up the "Senegal SME Network", which brings together financial and non-financial support institutions to better harmonize interventions in favour of SMEs. To ensure the economic empowerment of MSMEs, the PES indicates that the industrialisation process will have to be accelerated, focusing on the development of more efficient SMEs; the promotion of national champions; the attraction of direct investment to capitalise on innovation opportunities; the development of agricultural, tourism and mining potential; and the development of an oil ecosystem and a more innovative digital economy.

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 policy and regulations (Including training of trade officials, analysis of proposals and positions and their impact, support for national stakeholders to articulate commercial interest and identify trade-offs, dispute issues, institutional and technical support to facilitate implementation of trade agreements and to adapt to and comply with rules and standards).**
- ,
- Trade facilitation,**
- Trade education/training,**
- Transport and storage infrastructure** ,
- Energy supply and generation infrastructure** ,
- Fishing,**
- Industry**

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**
- ,
- Country ownership,**
- Good trade-related infrastructure** ,
- Institutional capacity to implement projects** ,
- Sufficient funding and appropriate implementation timelines**

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

Providing access to finance ,

Upgrading business skills,

Upgrading the transport infrastructure,

Improving access to information ,

Improving digital connectivity ,

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

In PES PAP 2 (2019-2013), youth employment was identified as a priority across labour-intensive sectors such as agriculture. Indeed, an envelope of CFAF 986.3 billion is planned for the agriculture sector, i.e. 7%, mainly with agricultural diversification projects in the groundnut basin, cereal corridors, eco-sustainable intensification of agriculture in the Niayes, improvement of agricultural productivity, development of agricultural entrepreneurship in Senegal (PRODAC), the irrigated rice production project on the Senegal River. Concerning the industry sector, the following projects are planned: - Creation of an industrial pole for seafood processing; - infrastructure and basic services project for three agropoles; - industrial pole for seafood processing; - integrated industrial gamble project; - project to strengthen local groundnut oil production; - project for a second industrial park. There is the commercial infrastructure project. The implementation of these labour-intensive projects will make it possible to reduce the still high unemployment rate. Aid for Trade should therefore accompany PES trade-related initiatives.

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)

Banking and financial services ,

Agriculture,

Trade facilitation,

Trade education/training,

Transport and storage infrastructure ,

Communications infrastructure,

Energy supply and generation infrastructure ,

Fishing,

Industry,

Mineral resources and mining

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

,

Good digital and ICT connectivity

,

Mobilization of domestic private investment

,

Institutional capacity to implement projects

,

Sufficient funding and appropriate implementation timelines

Page 27 : SECTION 3: AID FOR TRADE IN SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

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 aims to help underdeveloped countries strengthen their supply capacities to better integrate the multilateral trading system. This objective is perfectly in line with the ODDs and the PES. Indeed, the Emerging Senegal Plan (PSE), which aims to bring about the country's emergence by 2035, is inspired by the sustainable development objectives set out in the "Paris Declaration". www.sec.gouv.sn www.atlc.sn

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:

3. Good health and well-being

,

4. Quality education,

8. Decent work and economic growth

,

9. Industry, innovation and infrastructure

,

10. Reduce inequalities

Page 28 : SECTION 3: AID FOR TRADE IN SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

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

European Union,

France,

Japan,

The ,

Netherlands

United States,

African Development Bank (AfDB) ,

Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF),

Islamic Development Bank (IsDB)

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,

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

Since the early 2000s, Senegal has diversified its partnership by opening up more to the countries of the SOUTH. Economic cooperation has become more diversified with countries such as China, India, Iran, Turkey, etc., which invest in agriculture, industry, construction, etc.

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)

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 facilitation,

Regional trade agreements (RTAs) ,

Transport and storage infrastructure ,

Communications infrastructure,

Energy supply and generation infrastructure ,

Fishing,

Industry,

Mineral resources and mining

Page 29 : SECTION 3: AID FOR TRADE IN SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

Q45 Please provide any additional information that you think may be relevant.(Please references in the form or weblinks, document symbols etc.) **Le participant a ignoré la question**

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

The Senegalese mango competitiveness improvement project (PACMS)

Page 30 : END OF SURVEY

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