2019 Aid for Trade Partner Country Questionnaire



WTO OMC

Page 5: ABOUT YOU	
Q1 Respondent	TANZANIA
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 **Yes** trade priorities ? (i.e. Aid-for-Trade priorities)

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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)

Industrialization	1
Network and/or transport infrastructure of a cross border nature	2
Network infrastructure (power, water, telecommunications)	4
Trade facilitation	5
Transport infrastructure (airport, roads, rail, port)	3
Please specify further the priorities that you selected above as	Kindly find the relevant information through the
well as the main problems/obstacles encountered in furthering	following link:
them and provide a weblink to the relevant strategy.	www.mof.go.tz/mofdocs/msemaji/Five%202016_17_202
	0_21.pdf

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Q5 Have your Aid-for-Trade priorities changed since	No
2016?	

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

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

Respondent skipped this question

Respondent skipped this question

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

Tanzania Diagnostic Trade Integration Strategy (DTIS) 2017 http://mit.go.tz/dtis/pages/dits-final-validated

National Five Year Development Plan 2016/17-2020/21

Regional Development Strategy 2016/17-2020/21 https://www.eac.int/documents/category/strategy

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Q9 Is economic diversification a priority in your national **Yes** or regional development strategy?

Q10 What are the main constraints to economic **High input** diversification identified in your national or regional costs development strategy?(You may tick more than 1 box) Inadequate network infrastructure (power, water, telecommunications) Limited access to trade finance Limited agricultural production capacity Limited e-trade readiness. Limited industrial or manufacturing capacity Limited services capacity, Limited standards compliance

Q11 Please indicate in which of category(ies) of aidfor-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, 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, publicprivate sector networking, e-commerce, trade finance, trade promotion, market analysis and development) Agriculture, Industry, **Travel and** tourism Additional information on which category(ies) of aid-fortrade financing you receive aid-for- trade support for economic diversification .: National Five Year Development Plan 2016/17-2020/21 Q12 Does the aid-for-trade support you receive for Yes economic diversification align with the priorities established in your national or regional trade and development strategy(ies)? Q13 Has your government recorded progress in Yes, economic diversification since the launch of the Aid-for-Additional information on whether your government has Trade initiative in 2006? recorded progress in economic diversification since the launch of the Aid-for-Trade initiative in 2006?: The remarkable viability of aid for trade support has been enunciated in the Nationa Development Plan 2016/17-2020/21

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

Export , diversification Industrialization, including manufacturing value added **Q15** If yes, please also indicate in which sector(s): (You may tick more than 1 box)

Agriculture,

Industry

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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 development (Including investment promotion, analysis and institutional support for trade in services, business support services and institutions, publicprivate sector networking, e-commerce, trade finance, trade promotion, market analysis and development)

Agriculture,

Industry,

Travel and

tourism

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Q17 What factors contribute to the success of the aidfor-trade support you receive for economic diversification?(You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your answer to the top five factors) Alignment of aid-for-trade support with national/regional priorities

Country ownership,

Donor interest in specific projects/programmes

National/regional coordination

Q18 What factors may limit the success of the aid-for-Diverging priorities between partner and trade support you receive for economic diversification? donor (You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your Inadequate infrastructure, answer to the top five factors.) Failure to mobilize domestic private investment Lack of donor interest in specific projects/programmes Limited financing for the private sector Limited services capacity, **Poor digital and ICT** connectivity 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 .: N/A

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Yes

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.).

Q20 Which development partner(s) are the most important source of aid-for-trade financing for economic diversification?(Yo box)

economic diversification?(You may tick more than 1	European Union,
box)	Finland,
	Germany,
	Japan,
	Korea,
	Norway,
	Sweden,
	Switzerland,
	United Kingdom,
	United States,
	African Development Bank , (AfDB)
	Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF),
	Food and Agricultural Organization of the UN , (FAO)
	International Fund for Agricultural Development , (IFAD)
	International Trade Centre , (ITC)
	United Nations Development Programme , (UNDP)
	UN Industrial Development Organization , (UNIDO)
	World , Bank
	World Trade Organization , (WTO)
	Additional information on the development partners that are important sources of aid-for-trade financing for economic diversification.: UNCTAD
Q21 Which South-South partner(s) are the most	China,
important source of financing for your economic diversification?(You may tick more than 1 box)	Turkey,
	India,

Denmark,

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South Africa

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 aticulate 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 policy and administrative management Trade policy and administrative management Trade policy and administrative management Trade development (Including investment promotion, analysis and institutional support for trade in services, business support services, Banking and financial services Building productive capacity Muters, Fishing, Industry, Travel and fundism	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.: N/A
	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	trade officials, analysis of proposals and positions and their impact, support for national stakeholders to articulate commercial interest and identify trade-offs, dispute issues, institutional and technical support to facilitate implementation of trade agreements and to adapt to and comply with rules and standards) , Trade policy and administrative management Trade facilitation, Regional trade agreements (RTAs) Multilateral trade negotiations Trade education/training, Transport and storage infrastructure 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) , Business support services, Banking and financial services Building productive capacity Agriculture, Fishing, Industry,

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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)

Market Value Chain Related to Horticulture for Responsible Tourism through SECO UN Trade Cluster Project implementation phase (2014-2016) and exist phase (2017-2019)

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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.: Through strategic interventions for industrialization and

human development under National Five Year Development Plan 2016/17-2020/21

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Q26 For which groups does your national or regional development strategy seek to promote economic	Women's economic , empowerment	
empowerment?(You may tick more than 1 box)	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.: N/A	
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.: National Five Year Development Plan 2016/17- 2020/21	
Q28 Does the national or regional development strategy link economic empowerment to participation in international trade?	Yes	

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Q29 Please indicate in which category(ies) of aid-fortrade financing you receive aid-for-trade support for economic empowerment.(You may tick more than 1 box and/or leave all boxes unticked if you do not receive support) Trade policy and regulations (Including training of trade officials, analysis of proposals and positions and their impact, support for national stakeholders to articulate commercial interest and identify trade-offs, dispute issues, institutional and technical support to facilitate implementation of trade agreements and to adapt to and comply with rules and standards)

	Trade policy and administrative , management
	Trade facilitation,
	Regional trade agreements , (RTAs)
	Multilateral trade , negotiations
	Transport and storage , infrastructure
	Building productive , capacity
	Agriculture,
	Industry,
	Travel and tourism
e for	Yes

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)?

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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)

Э	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)
	3
	Providing access to , finance
	Supporting the growth and economic development of women
	3
	Supporting rural , trade
	Supporting the elaboration of gender-sensitive policies
	3
	Supporting the growth and economic development of Youth
	,
	Upgrading ICT , skills
	Upgrading the transport infrastructure

Improving access to

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,

Regional trade agreements (RTAs)

Multilateral trade negotiations

Trade education/training,

Transport and storage infrastructure

Communications infrastructure,

Business support services,

Banking and financial services

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

,

Country ownership,

Good digital and ICT connectivity

Good trade-related infrastructure

Institutional capacity to implement projects

National/regional coordination,

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

N/A

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Q34 How best can Aid for Trade make a contribution to the economic empowerment of MSMEs?(You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your answer to the top five factors)	Improving the flow of goods at borders (Trade Facilitation) , Providing access to , finance
	Supporting the growth and economic development of women
	,
	Supporting rural , trade
	Supporting the elaboration of gender-sensitive policies
	,
	Supporting the growth and economic development of Youth
	,
	Upgrading business skills,
	Upgrading ICT , skills
	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.: N/A

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 policy and administrative management

Trade facilitation,

,

Regional trade agreements (RTAs)

Multilateral trade negotiations

Trade education/training,

Transport and storage infrastructure

Communications infrastructure,

Fishing,

Industry,

Travel and

tourism

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

N/A

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 digital and ICT , connectivity
	Good trade-related , infrastructure
	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.: N/A
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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 lCT skills Upgrading the transport infrastructure, Improving access to information Improving access to foreign markets Improving digital connectivity 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.: N/A	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 rural trade Supporting the elaboration of gender-sensitive policies Supporting the growth and economic development of Youth Upgrading business skills, Upgrading ICT skills Upgrading ICT skills Upgrading the transport infrastructure, Improving access to information Improving access to foreign markets 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.:		
trade Supporting the elaboration of gender-sensitive policies . Supporting the growth and economic development of Youth . Upgrading business skills, Upgrading lCT , skills Upgrading lCT , skills Upgrading the transport infrastructure, Improving access to information Improving access to foreign , markets Improving access to global value , chains Improving digital connectivity 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.:		3
policies , Supporting the growth and economic development of Youth , Upgrading business skills, Upgrading business skills, 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.:		
Supporting the growth and economic development of Youth ' Upgrading business skills, Upgrading ICT , skills 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.:		
Youth , Upgrading business skills, Upgrading ICT , skills 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.:		3
Upgrading business skills,Upgrading ICT , skillsUpgrading the transport infrastructure,Improving access to , informationImproving access to foreign , marketsImproving access to global value , chainsImproving digital , connectivityImproving the provision of , servicesAdditional information or examples of projects and programmes on how Aid for Trade can make a contribution to Youth economic empowerment.:		
Upgrading ICT , skills Upgrading the transport infrastructure, Improving access to , information Improving access to foreign Improving access to foreign , markets Improving access to global value Improving digital , connectivity Improving the provision of 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.:		3
skills 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.:		Upgrading business skills,
Improving access to , information Improving access to foreign markets Improving access to global value chains Improving digital 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.:		
information Improving access to foreign , , markets Improving access to global value , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		Upgrading the transport infrastructure,
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.:		
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.:		
services Additional information or examples of projects and programmes on how Aid for Trade can make a contribution to Youth economic empowerment.:		
programmes on how Aid for Trade can make a contribution to Youth economic empowerment.:		
		programmes on how Aid for Trade can make a contribution to Youth economic empowerment.:

Q38 What forms of aid-for-trade financing, in your view, best support to Youth economic empowerment?(You may tick more than 1 box and/or leave all boxes unticked if you do not receive support)

Business support services,

Banking and financial services

Agriculture,

Trade policy and regulations (Including training of trade officials, analysis of proposals and positions and their impact, support for national stakeholders to articulate commercial interest and identify trade-offs, dispute issues, institutional and technical support to facilitate implementation of trade agreements and to adapt to and comply with rules and standards).

Trade policy and administrative management

Trade facilitation,

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Regional trade agreements (RTAs)

Multilateral trade negotiations

Trade education/training,

Transport and storage infrastructure

Communications 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?:

N/A

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 ,
	Country ownership,
	Good digital and ICT , connectivity
	Good trade-related , infrastructure
	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 Youth economic empowerment.:
	N/A

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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
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
	3. Good health and well- , being
	4. Quality education,
	5. Gender , equality
	8. Decent work and economic , growth
	9. Industry, innovation and , infrastructure
	10. Reduce , inequalities
	12. Responsible consumption and , production
	Additional information on the Sustainable Development Goal(s) Aid for Trade can help to achieve.: N/A

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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, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States, African Development Bank , (AfDB) Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF), Food and Agricultural Organization of the UN , (FAO) International Fund for Agricultural Development , (IFAD) International Trade Centre , (ITC) UN Industrial Development Organization , (UNIDO)
	World , Bank United Nations Development Programme , (UNDP) Additional information on the donor(s) are the most important source of aid-for-trade financing for your economic empowerment.: N/A
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, Turkey, India, Additional information on the South-South partner(s) that are important sources of financing for your economic empowerment.: N/A
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 Agriculture, Trade policy and administrative , management Trade facilitation, Regional trade agreements , (RTAs) Multilateral trade , negotiations
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i rade education/training,

Transport and storage infrastructure

Communications infrastructure,

Fishing,

Industry,

Travel and

tourism

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

We strongly need Aid for trade support in the following priority areas: a) Support for capacity building (Public sector): • Negotiations and implementation of the Trade Agreements • Policy Formulation • Supply-side bottlenecks 1. Negotiations trainings and implementation of the Trade Agreements includes; • Simulation skills on international trade related issues . Developing skills on application of SPS to private sector • Technical competency in Trade Policy development and negotiations (Short term internships) · Commercial Diplomacy (Trade attaché) · Capacity building on application of standards to SMEs • Capacity building on use of TRIPS and GATS flexibilities for further enhancing social welfare. • Capacity building on value chain to SMEs in global Trade 2. Policy formulation constraints (e.g. tariff reform, trade facilitation and customs reform, competition policy) includes the following; • Trainings on policy research analysis • Short term professional attachment of officers to renown policy research institutions for mentoring and coaching • To establish and maintain publication of trade policy research paper series in order to inculcate interest of researchers on trade policy research • Supply-side bottlenecks 3. Capacity building on productivity (Private sector) is required to address in the following areas:- . Enhancing the capacity for undertaking market intelligence; . Improving standards and guality infrastructure; • Enhancing the capacity of producers to meet required standards; • Build frameworks that will enhance producers access to efficient technologies; . Enhance connectivity between producers and getaway to the export market b) Integration of Trade into the Overall development Strategy The existing challenge for Tanzania is translating National Development Priorities into local economic development strategies. Therefore, Aid for Trade priority in this area should be strengthening the capacity of Local Government Authorities (LGAs) to mainstream trade into their strategies and programs. Area of particular focus should be:- • Strengthen linkage between LGAs and Central Government in the area of trade policy and trade development programs • Build the understanding of LGAs trade related officers on trade policies and the role of trade in development: and • Strengthening the capacity of LGAs

to mainstream trade into their strategic plans and annual plans • Build the capacity of trade related officers in the LGAs to be Trainer of Trainees (ToT) and mentors of SMEs.

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

N/A

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)

Capacity Building for Trade Development and Integration in Tanzania.

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

Respondent skipped this question