



Page 5 : ABOUT YOU

Q1 Respondent

TOGO

Q2 About you

Name	AMENKEY K.
Position	Monitoring, Evaluation and Communication Expert
Ministry	Trade and Promotion of the Private Sector
Email Address	jules.amenkey@gmail.com

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	3
Export diversification	1
Trade facilitation	2
Trade finance access	4
Other priority areas including: MSMEs, Women's economic empowerment, Youth, etc. (please specify)	5

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

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. Diversification of exports: As part of export diversification, Togo is introducing new sectors with high growth potential both in the agricultural sector (cashew nuts, soya, shea, shea butter, pineapple, manioc, etc.) and in manufacturing and mining (phosphates, clinker, etc.) beyond the traditional export sectors (coffee, cocoa, cotton, etc.). The challenge is to promote it, to remove the obstacles that undermine the development of these sectors and to strengthen the competitiveness of raw and especially processed local products on regional and international markets in order to considerably improve the trade balance. (Strategic axis 2 of the National Development Plan: developing agricultural, manufacturing and extractive processing centres). 2. Trade facilitation: Togo aims to become a logistics hub of excellence and a first-class business centre in the sub-region (Strategic Axis 1 of the National Development Plan), based on its strategic positioning and in serving landlocked countries from the autonomous port of Lomé. 3. Connecting to value chains: One of the priorities of Aft is to support the development of promising sectors (from production to export, by enhancing processing and consumption) but also their integration into global value chains as a result of globalization to take greater advantage of the multiple opportunities available. 4. Trade finance: trade is cross-cutting and affects almost all sectors of activity. However, its financing has often not been a priority in strategic development orientations. In view of the many issues and challenges raised by the revised Diagnostic Study for Trade Integration in Togo in 2017, it is more than imperative that trade finance be included among the priorities for Aid for Trade. This would better help the country to mobilize the necessary and sufficient resources, through trade, to finance its development. 5. Other priority areas, including MSME, economic empowerment of women, youth, etc.: The real actors in the socio-economic development of our least developed countries are micro, small and medium-sized enterprises through men, women and youth in the rural and urban areas on which they are based and without which the previous priorities could not be effective. This is a priority area for Aid for Trade in Togo and the National Development Plan, which aims to "structurally transform the economy for strong, sustainable, resilient, inclusive growth that creates decent jobs and improves social well-being", pays primary attention to this.

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)

Economic diversification	1
New national development strategy	2
Trade finance access	3

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. :

- In the process of highly inclusive and participatory preparation of the National Development Plan (2018-2022) and in high-level seminars on ownership of the Development Plan by technical and financial partners - During bilateral meetings between States and donors or during Government presentations on Togo's experience at the United Nations in taking into account and aligning national priorities with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDO).

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.

1. National Trade Development Policy (2011)
 2. Diagnostic Study for Trade Integration and its Operational Action Plan (DTIS, 2017-2022)
 3. National Development Plan (NDP, 2018-2022)
 4. National AGOA Utilization Strategy (2018)
-

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 National Development Plan (NDP) aims at structural transformation of the economy through increasing the contribution of key sectors (trade, agriculture and fisheries, industry, tourism) to economic growth (GDP).

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 tariffs in target markets/products ,
 High trade costs ,
 Limited access to trade finance ,
 Limited agricultural production capacity ,
 Limited e-trade readiness,
 Limited industrial or manufacturing capacity ,
 Limited services capacity,
 Limited standards compliance ,
 Low levels of training and skills ,
 Poor international competitiveness,
 Small domestic market

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,
 Trade-related infrastructure (Including physical infrastructure)
 ,
 Transport and storage infrastructure ,
 Building productive capacity ,
 Agriculture,
 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**

Q13 Has your government recorded progress in economic diversification since the launch of the Aid-for-Trade initiative in 2006? **Yes**

Page 14 : SECTION 2: AID FOR TRADE IN SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION

Q14 If yes, please specify in which area(s):(You may tick more than 1 box) **Export diversification**, **Structural transformation**, **Other, (please specify)**

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

- Transport and road infrastructure - Trade development and business climate improvement

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

Page 15 : SECTION 2: AID FOR TRADE IN SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION

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,

Trade-related infrastructure (Including physical infrastructure)

,

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)

,

Business support services,

Banking and financial services ,

Building productive capacity ,

Agriculture,

Fishing,

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

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
- National/regional coordination

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
- 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
- Poor digital and ICT connectivity
- Resources dedicated to the project or programme too low

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.).

Yes

Q20 Which development partner(s) are the most important source of aid-for-trade financing for economic diversification?(You may tick more than 1 box)

European Union,
 France,
 Germany,
 Japan,
 United States,
 African Development Bank (AfDB) ,
 Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF),
 International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) ,
 Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) ,
 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) ,
 World Bank ,
 World Trade Organization (WTO)

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,
 India

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

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,

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)

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)

Enhanced Integrated Framework Programme for Enhanced Growth and Poverty Reduction:

institutional support, capacity building for trade support institutions and the private sector, strengthening the productive and trade capacities of MSMEs and grassroots professional and peasant organizations, integration of trade into sectoral policies and the national development strategy, implementation of the diagnostic study for trade integration and research/mobilization of resources to finance development....

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 National Development Plan (NDP), several programmes take into account economic empowerment, including the National Fund for Inclusive Finance (FNFI), multifunctional platforms, but NDP also aims to strengthen public-private dialogue to mobilize more resources to support these initiatives, which in themselves provide a monitoring and evaluation mechanism with specific indicators.

Page 22 : SECTION 3 : AID FOR TRADE IN SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

Q26 For which groups does your national or regional development strategy seek to promote economic empowerment?(You may tick more than 1 box)

Women's economic empowerment

Micro, Small and Medium Sized Enterprises

Youth economic empowerment

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

Yes,

If yes, please provide additional information on the indicators, or targets, on economic empowerment that are included in your national or regional development strategy. :

- The youth unemployment rate must increase from 3.2% (2015) to 2.5% (2022)
- The proportion of women with access to credit must increase from 44.4% (2015) to 60% (2022)

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. :
The national development strategy includes capacity-building for youth and women to better participate in national, regional and international trade value chains (Example: proportions of women and young exporters in promising sectors

Page 23 : SECTION 3: AID FOR TRADE IN SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

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

Business support services,

Building productive capacity

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)?

No,

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). :
This support should be directed more towards promoting access to finance and strengthening the country's productive and trade capacities.

Page 24 : SECTION 3: AID FOR TRADE IN SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

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

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 facilitation,

Trade education/training,

Trade-related infrastructure (Including physical 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,

Building productive capacity ,

Agriculture,

Fishing,

Industry,

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

Q33 What factors contribute to the success of Aid for Trade in promoting women's economic empowerment? (You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your answer to the top five factors)

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

,

Capacity to draft funding applications

,

Country ownership,

Good trade-related infrastructure

,

Leveraging of foreign direct investment

,

Mobilization of domestic private investment

,

Services capacity,

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)

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

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 ,

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,

Multilateral trade negotiations ,

Trade education/training,

Trade-related infrastructure (Including physical infrastructure)

,

Transport and storage infrastructure ,

Energy supply and generation infrastructure ,

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

,

Industry,

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

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

,

Good trade-related infrastructure

Mobilization of domestic private investment

Institutional capacity to implement projects

Sufficient funding and appropriate implementation timelines

Page 26 : SECTION 3: AID FOR TRADE IN SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

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 ICT skills

Improving access to information

Improving access to foreign markets

Improving access to global value chains

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** ,
- 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 education/training,**
- 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.)**
- ,
- Industry**

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

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. :
Trade is a tool for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The Sustainable Development Programme to 2030 is an essential pillar in the country's development vision, which is now based on the National Development Plan (NDP, 2018-2022). And almost all the MDGs are included in the NDP including MDGs 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 9, 10, 14 and 17 on trade, Aid for Trade.

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 ,
- 5. Gender equality ,
- 8. Decent work and economic growth ,
- 9. Industry, innovation and infrastructure ,
- 10. Reduce inequalities ,
- 14. Life below water ,
- 17. Partnership for the goals

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,
Germany,
African Development Bank (AfDB) ,
Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF),
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) ,
Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) ,
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)

Israel*,
South Korea*

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 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,
Trade-related infrastructure (Including physical infrastructure)
 ,
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.)
 ,
Fishing,
Industry,
Trade related adjustment (Including supporting developing countries to put in place accompanying measures that assist them to benefit from liberalized trade.)

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 of 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)

- Enhanced Integrated Framework Programme (EIF).

Page 30 : END OF SURVEY

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

Ministries in charge of planning, industry, agriculture, economy, tourism, as well as the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Employers, the Association of Women Entrepreneurs (AFCET), civil society organizations (FONGTO, UONGTO).
