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Q1 **TOGO**

Respondent (Country or Customs Territory)

Q2

About you

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

Q3 **Yes**

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

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Q4

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

Building productive capacity	1
Connecting to value chains	2
E-commerce	5
MSMEs growth and development	4
Regional integration	3
Additional information and weblink(s) to the relevant strategy(ies), polic(ies) or plan(s) in which your Aid- for-Trade priorities are included.	https://www.republiquetogolaise.com/pnd

Q5

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

Yes,

Additional information: please specify which of the priorities you selected are new and provide further information. (Please provide weblinks as applicable).:

“Togo at peace: a modern nation with inclusive and sustainable economic growth ” is Togo's new national strategic approach, which is reflected in a government roadmap (2020-2025), with three strategic areas covering the country's main challenges. These are: strategic area 1: strengthening social inclusion and harmony and guaranteeing peace; strategic area 2: boosting job creation by building on the economy's strengths; and strategic area 3: modernizing the country and strengthening its structures. The government roadmap (2020-2025) is based on the National Development Plan (2018-2022). The new priorities thus include: 1. strengthening productive capacities: Togo has enormous potential in terms of supplies of agricultural products and is developing new sectors with high growth potential, both in the agri-food sector (soya, cashew nuts, shea butter, pineapple, manioc, fruit and vegetables, etc.) and in manufacturing and mining (phosphates, clinker, etc.), in addition to traditional export sectors (coffee, cocoa, cotton, etc.).

In order to develop its supply potential, Togo is working with its main technical and financial partners to remove any obstacles that still undermine the development of these sectors, with a view to making local raw, and especially processed, products more competitive on regional and international markets in order to considerably improve the balance of trade. (Strategic area 2 of the National Development Plan: developing agricultural, manufacturing and extractive processing hubs).

2. Connection to value chains: Togo is convinced that its economic momentum depends on trade liberalization and making agriculture, industry and commerce, etc., real engines of growth through better connections to regional and global value chains. This requires the creation of real extractive and processing industries for local raw materials so that healthy local consumption can be promoted and exports of processed products can be diversified. The agricultural growth poles in Lomé and Kara, or even the Plateforme industrielle d'Adétikopé (PIA), are concrete examples.

3. Regional integration: Togo wishes to become an excellent logistics hub and a first-class business centre in the sub-region (strategic area 1 of the National Development Plan), thanks to its strategic position and its ability to serve landlocked countries from the Lomé port authority. Moreover, the AfCFTA, which will come into force on 1 January 2021, is conducive to this endeavour and an opportunity for continental integration that Togo does not want to miss.

4. Growth and development of MSMEs: The private sector and civil society are real actors in the socio-economic development of the least developed countries. In Togo, micro, small and medium-sized enterprises make a significant contribution to development and growth, thanks to men, women and youth in rural and urban areas, and need more support. This is a priority for Aid for Trade in Togo, and the National Development Plan rightly aims to "structurally transform the economy for strong, sustainable, resilient and inclusive growth, creating decent jobs and improving social welfare".

5. E-commerce: The government roadmap (2020-2025) seeks to make Togo a regional benchmark for digital technology and to make the country more attractive to investors. The country is therefore undertaking reforms concerning, *inter alia*, the digitalization of the main public services, the operationalization of laws and implementing regulations on the information society and electronic transactions, and the establishment of a strategic infrastructure for sensitive data. Following the recommendations of UNCTAD's rapid assessment of its eTrade readiness, Togo has just developed a national strategic plan for the development of e-commerce for the period 2022-2026 and a capacity-building project for the development of e-commerce in Togo (PRoCET). Multilateral support for the successful implementation of this plan, PRoCET and parallel actions under way would not only be beneficial for Aid for Trade, but also for Togo and for the thousands of new start-ups and e-commerce entrepreneurs in various areas of goods and services.

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Q6

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

Economic diversification,
E-commerce development (and digital transformation) ,
Industrialization objectives,
New national development strategy, policy or plan,
MSMEs growth and development objectives

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Q7

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

More,

Additional information on the reasons why Aid for Trade may have become more, less, or remained equally important to your government than in the past.:
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. With support from partners, resources have been mobilized to finance development through trade in recent years, but many needs and priorities are not yet covered. The gains made with specific support and sustainability programmes must be further secured in order to further mobilize sufficient resources, through trade, to finance Togo's development. Aid for Trade is therefore still a priority for the country.

Q8

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

Yes,

Additional information on how changes in your Aid-for-Trade priorities may have been reflected in your dialogue with development partners.:
- In the very inclusive and participatory process of drafting the National Development Plan (2018-2022) and at the high-level seminars and colloquiums for the appropriation of the new government roadmap (2020-2025) by technical and financial partners and the private sector.
- During bilateral and multilateral meetings between the State and donors.
- During various official missions of Togo abroad.

Q9

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

Yes,

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

- With the support of the United Nations, a Socio-Economic Recovery and Resilience Programme Framework for Togo is being developed for 2020-2021, with a view to cushioning the multi-dimensional shocks of COVID-19 in Togo. This document needs to be updated.
- The National Employers' Council of Togo (CNP-TOGO) has conducted a national study on the impact of the health emergency on formal enterprises. The study is available at:
<https://www.cnp-togo.org/index.php/2021/12/28/impact-de-letat-durgence-sanitaire-sur-les-entreprises-formelles-du-togo-le-cnp-togo-presente-les-resultats-de-son-etude/>

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Q10

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

Agricultural sector, food production and supply chain support

,

Building productive capacity,

Digital connectivity and transformation,

E-commerce,

Environmentally sustainable (or green) growth, including circular economy

,

Job creation,

Industrial sector support,

MSME support,

Poverty reduction objectives,

Preparedness, recovery and resilience,

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

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

Trade facilitation,

Trade finance,

Trade policy modernization and upgrading,

Women's economic empowerment and gender equality

,

Youth economic empowerment

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Q11

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

1. Diagnostic study for trade integration and its operational action plan (EDIC, 2017-2022)
 2. National Development Plan (PND, 2018-2022)
 3. National strategy for the use of AGOA (2018)
 4. Government roadmap (2020-2025)
 5. National strategy for export promotion on the AfCFTA market
 6. National strategic plan for the development of e-commerce (2022-2026)
 7. Capacity-building project for the development of e-commerce in Togo (PRoCET, 2022-2026)
 8. Joint programming document/European cooperation in Togo (2021-2027)
-

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Q12

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

Yes,

Additional information on how sustainable development is reflected in your national policy document(s), plan(s) or strategy(ies). (Please provide weblinks as applicable):
The government roadmap (2020-2025) is a portfolio of 42 priority projects and reforms for the Government, aimed at supporting the country's new vision and new strategic directions. These actions include a reform of environmental legislation, a green mobility programme and even a response to major climate risks.

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Q13

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

National development strategy, policy or plan,

National trade development strategy, policy or plan,

National environmentally sustainable growth strategy, policy or plan

,

National strategy, policy or plan for COVID-19 recovery

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Q14

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

Affordable and Clean Energy (SDG 7),

Sustainable Production and Consumption (SDG 12),

Climate Action (SDG 13),

Life on Land (SDG 15)

Q15

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

Yes,

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

- Objective 1: Create an attractive framework for both local and foreign investments, for example, by facilitating procedures and adapting legislation (manufacturing industry's target share of GDP: 5.5%).
- Objective 2: Support the growth of the most promising manufacturing industries by creating a framework conducive to development (industrial exports' target share of goods exports: 40%).
- Objective 3: Encourage and promote the country's exports, especially of industrial products (processing rate of agricultural products: 30%).

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Q16

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

Yes

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Q17

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

Yes,

Additional information on how the Ministry of Trade is represented in your national committee on sustainable development.:

There is a national state-donor committee, chaired by the Prime Minister, on sustainable development issues. The Minister of Trade is a member of the committee and actively participates in the various sessions.

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Q18

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

Yes

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Q19

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

Agriculture,
Fisheries,
Forestry,
Mining,
Industry,
Services

Q20

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

Agriculture,
Mining,
Industry,
Services

Q21

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

Access to finance,
Business climate,
Existing energy and power generation infrastructure,
Existing transport infrastructure,
Gender inequality,
High concentration of economic activity in the informal sector
 ,
High trade costs,
Lack of data to support decision-making,
Limited agricultural processing capacity,
Limited economic and export diversification,
Low productive capacity in manufacturing,
Low productivity of agricultural sector,
Slow, expensive or insufficient digital connectivity,
Lack of technology and innovation enabling environment
 ,
Lack of technology transfer (including know-how)

Q22

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

Access to finance,
 Business climate,
 Economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic,
 Existing energy and power generation infrastructure,
 Existing transport infrastructure,
 Gender inequality,
 High concentration of economic activity in the informal sector
 ,
 High trade costs,
 Limited agricultural processing capacity,
 Limited economic and export diversification,
 Low productive capacity in manufacturing,
 Low productivity of agricultural sector,
 Slow, expensive or insufficient digital connectivity,
 Lack of technology and innovation enabling environment
 ,
 Lack of technology transfer (including sharing of know-how)

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Q23**Yes**

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

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Q24

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

Agriculture,
 Fisheries,
 Industry,
 Services

Q25**Yes**

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

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Q26**Yes**

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

Q27**Yes**

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

Q28

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

Agriculture,**Industry,****Services,****Other (please specify),**

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

Agri-food clusters, agribusiness and agro-processing

Q29

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

Digital contents,**E-civil service,****E-commerce,****E-government,****E-healthcare,****E-learning,****E-logistics,****Home energy management systems,****Innovation and technology for gender equality,****Real-time navigation,****Smart energy grids,****Smart work,****Telepresence,****Transport information systems**

Q30

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

Yes,

Additional information on Aid-for-Trade projects for digital connectivity towards sustainable development, environmentally sustainable growth or circular economy that you want to showcase as an example of best practice. (Please provide weblinks as applicable):
There is a new capacity-building project for the development of e-commerce in Togo (PRoCET, 2022-2026), which is due to be launched in the coming months. This project is underpinned by the national diagnosis of the e-commerce situation and ongoing reforms on digitalization. Its implementation will have a significant impact on Togo's digital infrastructure and global connectivity, with a view to sure sustainable development and a sure digital transition.

Q31

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

Yes**Q32**

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

Digital payments issues,**Inadequate network infrastructure including broadband capacity**

,

Insufficient or uneven internet coverage,**Lack of access to trade finance,****National digital connectivity strategy needs to be developed/updated**

,

Poor access to internet services,**Poor digital skills and IT literacy,****Rules relating to e-commerce need updating,****Trade facilitation and logistics issues**

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Q33

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

Agriculture,**Fisheries,****Mining,****Industry,****Services**

Q34

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

- Trade policy and administrative management,
- Trade facilitation,
- Regional trade agreements (RTAs),
- Multilateral trade negotiations,
- Trade education/training,
- (b) Trade development (Including investment promotion, analysis and institutional support for trade in services, business support services and institutions, public-private sector networking, e-commerce, trade finance, trade promotion, market analysis and development)
- ,
- (d) Building productive capacity,
- (a) Trade policy and regulations (Including training of trade officials, analysis of proposals and positions and their impact, support for national stakeholders to articulate commercial interest and identify trade-offs, dispute issues, institutional and technical support to facilitate implementation of trade agreements and to adapt to and comply with rules and standards)
- ,
- (c) Trade-related infrastructure (Including physical infrastructure)
- ,
- Transport and storage infrastructure,
- Communications infrastructure,
- Energy supply and generation infrastructure,
- Business and other services,
- Banking and financial services,
- Building productive capacity,
- Agriculture,
- Forestry,
- Fishing,
- Industry,
- Mineral resources and mining,
- Travel and tourism,
- (e) Trade related adjustment (Including supporting developing countries to put in place accompanying measures that assist them to benefit from liberalized trade)
- ,
- (f) Other trade related needs

Q35

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

European Union,
 France,
 Germany,
 Japan,
 United States,
 Turkey,
 African Development Bank (AfDB),
 Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF),
 EU Institutions,
 Food and Agricultural Organization of the UN (FAO),
 Global Environment Facility (GEF),
 International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD),
 ,
 International Monetary Fund (IMF),
 Islamic Development Bank (IsDB),
 International Trade Centre (ITC),
 New Development Bank,
 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP),
 World Bank,
 World Trade Organization (WTO)

Q36

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

China,
 Egypt,
 Turkey,
 India

Q37

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

Yes

Q38

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

Respondent skipped this question

Q39**Yes**

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

Q40**Yes**

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

Q41

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

Togo has had a national gender equity and equality policy, with a national action plan, since 2011.

The updated document will be in line with the new guidance gender and will be a key reference for future development actions. It will therefore have effective tools that provide concrete responses to the challenges of gender promotion and enable Togo to promote the empowerment of women and increase their participation at all levels of development, in accordance with the objectives contained in the PND, particularly those in area 3.

Togo also supports promoting women and youth's increased participation in the management of local public affairs through the Decentralization and Local Governance Programme (ProDeGoL).

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Q42**Yes**

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

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Q43

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

National development strategy, policy or plan,

National export strategy, policy or plan,

National gender equality strategy, policy or plan,

National trade development strategy, policy or plan,

Women's economic empowerment's strategy, policy or plan

,

Aid-for-Trade strategy, policy or plan,

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

Under the National Development Plan (NDP), several programmes take into account women's economic empowerment, such as the National Fund for Inclusive Finance (FNFI) and the multifunctional platforms. The NDP also endeavours to strengthen public-private dialogue in order to mobilize more resources to support these gender-based initiatives, which themselves have a monitoring and evaluation mechanism with specific indicators.

Q44

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

Yes

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Q45

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

Yes

Q46

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

Difficulties accessing financial services,

Discriminatory practices,

High trade barriers,

Lack of access to digital services,

Informal employment,

Poor access to professional bodies (e.g., chambers of commerce)

,

Seasonal employment,

Smaller sized business

Q47**Yes**

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

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Q48**Yes**

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

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Q49

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

Number of total projects implemented in the period 2015-2020	UNDP, Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF), GIZ, etc.
Duration in years (1, 2 or more than 3)	More than three years
Percentage of projects that included women's economic empowerment as their sole/main objective (please include the % sign in your response)	30-40%
Percentage of projects that also included other objectives (please specify which in the box below and include the % sign in your response)	70-80%
Additional information on the donors, South-South and triangular cooperation partners that have supported your Aid-for-Trade programmes on women's economic empowerment. You may list other objectives of the projects where women's economic empowerment was not the sole/main focus and provide additional information on the partners with which you have worked. (Please include weblinks as applicable).	EIF, UNDP, GIZ, etc.

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Q50

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

Developing training programmes,
 Developing Access to trade related infrastructure,
 Capacity-strengthening initiatives,
 Increasing women's participation in services sectors,
 Facilitating access to digital technologies and e-commerce platforms
 ,
 Facilitating access to trade finance,
 Facilitating access to trade-related information,
 Facilitating women's traders' inclusion in Global Value Chains (GVC)
 ,
 Facilitating women traders' inclusion in regional trade.
 ,
 Gender sensitive awareness initiatives for trade stakeholders (e.g., border officials regarding safety issues);
 ,
 Supporting women's entrepreneurship,
 Supporting women-owned/led MSMEs to export,
 Supporting women's representation in trade policy and design of trade/Aid-for-Trade initiatives

Q51

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

Yes

Q52

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

Yes

Q53

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

Yes

Q54

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

Yes

Q55**Yes**

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

Q56

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

High usage costs,**Inadequate electricity infrastructure,****Inadequate network infrastructure,****Lack of awareness of opportunities offered by digital technologies**

,

Limited internet connectivity

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Q57

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

Agriculture,**Fisheries,****Industry,****Services**

Q58

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

Trade policy and administrative management,

Trade education/training,

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

,

(d) Building productive capacity,

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

,

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

,

Transport and storage infrastructure,

Communications infrastructure,

Energy supply and generation infrastructure,

Business and other services,

Banking and financial services,

Building productive capacity,

Agriculture,

Fishing,

Industry,

Travel and tourism,

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

,

(f) Other trade related needs

Q59

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

Respondent skipped this question

Q60

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

Ministries in charge of planning, agriculture, the economy, investment, tourism, as well as the Chamber of Commerce and industry, employers, *Association des femmes chefs d'entreprises*, AFCET (Association of Women Entrepreneurs), civil society organizations (FONGTO, UONGTO, etc.).
