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Q1 Respondent

VANUATU

Q2 About you

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

Q3 Does your national development strategy include trade priorities ? (i.e. Aid-for-Trade priorities) **Yes**

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Q4 If yes, please indicate your Aid-for-Trade priorities:Below are listed the most common priority areas grouped according to broad Aid-for-Trade categories. Please rank the top 5 priority areas among the ones listed below.(1 being the most important)

Connecting to value chains	5
Export diversification	4
Services development	2
Trade facilitation	3
Transport infrastructure (airport, roads, rail, port)	1

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

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

New national development strategy	1
Trade Facilitation Agreement Implementation	2
Youth economic empowerment objectives	3

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

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

Vanuatu National Sustainable Development Plan

Vanuatu Trade Policy Framework

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

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

- High input costs
- High trade costs
- Inadequate network infrastructure (power, water, telecommunications)
- Limited access to trade finance
- Limited agricultural production capacity
- Limited e-trade readiness,
- Limited industrial or manufacturing capacity
- Limited network and/or transport infrastructure of a cross border nature
- Low levels of training and skills
- Poor international competitiveness,
- Small domestic market
- Transport infrastructure (airport, roads, rail, port)
- Unaffordable and/or unreliable electricity access

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)

- Regional trade agreements (RTAs)
- Transport and storage infrastructure
- Agriculture

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)?

Unsure,

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):

In the services sector for example, support for the tourism via AfT has remained constant. The export of unskilled labour into Australia and New Zealand is increasing and AfT to that sector can be improved with a refocus towards skilled labour need to increase with the building blocks first before exporting labour e.g. training, certification and accreditation of qualifications which is now limited to few sectors. Domestic value chain improvements should be further supported as there is currently limited supported - particularly those arising from the agriculture sector where most Ni-Vanuatu are engaged in.

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?:

There is additional trade infrastructure being developed but the investment needs are extremely large with very limited resources. The training and development of human resources to consider the next level of economic progress and diversification needs can be improved from current levels.

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

Export diversification ,

Unsure

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

Agriculture,

Industry,

Services

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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 administrative management ,
- Trade education/training,
- Transport and storage infrastructure ,
- Communications infrastructure,
- Energy supply and generation infrastructure ,
- Business support services,
- Banking and financial services ,
- Agriculture,
- Travel and tourism ,
- Unsure

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

- Alignment of aid-for-trade support with national/regional priorities ,
- Capacity to draft funding applications ,
- Coordination among donors ,
- Country ownership,
- Donor interest in specific projects/programmes ,
- Good trade-related infrastructure ,
- National/regional coordination,
- Sufficient funding and appropriate implementation timelines

Q18 What factors may limit the success of the aid-for-trade support you receive for economic diversification? (You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your answer to the top five factors.)

- Diverging priorities between partner and donor**
- Inadequate infrastructure,**
- Failure to mobilize domestic private investment**
- Inability to leverage foreign direct investment**
- Lack of country ownership**
- Lack of donor interest in specific projects/programmes**
- Limited financing for the private sector**
- Limited services capacity,**
- Poor alignment of aid-for-trade received with national/regional priorities**
- Poor national/regional coordination,**
- Weak institutional capacity**

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Q19 Does the Aid for Trade you receive help mobilize other forms of development finance for economic diversification (i.e. non-concessional financing, foreign direct investment, remittances, trade finance, etc.). **Yes**

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)

Australia,
 European Union,
 Germany,
 Japan,
 Korea,
 New Zealand ,
 United States,
 Kuwait (KFAED) ,
 Asian Development Bank (AsDB) ,
 Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF),
 Food and Agricultural Organization of the UN (FAO) ,
 Global Environment Facility (GEF) ,
 International Monetary Fund (IMF) ,
 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,
 Kuwait,
 South Korea*,
 Thailand,
 Turkey,
 Brazil,
 India,
 Singapore

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Q22 Looking ahead, in which sector(s) will future support for economic diversification be most required? (You may tick more than 1 box)

Agriculture,
 Industry,
 Services,
 Fisheries

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 administrative management ,
 Trade facilitation,
 Multilateral trade negotiations ,
 Trade education/training,
 Communications infrastructure,
 Energy supply and generation infrastructure ,
 Business support services,
 Banking and financial services ,
 Building productive capacity ,
 Agriculture,
 Forestry,
 Fishing,
 Industry,
 Travel and tourism ,
 Other trade related needs

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Q24 Is there any Aid-for-Trade project or programme for economic diversification that you would like to showcase as an example of best practice? (Please provide additional information and include weblinks as relevant)

The construction of road facilities on the island of Tanna island which is in it's final phase. This should see increased economic activity, production of agriculture as well as tourism services to increase substantially. The possible link to have direct international flights to Tanna should see major renovations to the airport services.

Another good example is the construction of an additional wharf in Port Vila where because of increased cruise ship arrivals, a separate wharf was constructed for cargo handling. The consequential developments to the seafront and accompanying urban infrastructure roads are ongoing and will add complete new additional services. The coordinated donor support is well noted.

A further example is the tourism services on the island of Malekula where small island bungalows are being established. Small investment with donor support to have those small businesses to be marketed on line and the resulting business generated is making the local community realise that setting up tourism business is a worthwhile business. Also as the Govt is making certain standards in tourism services, new knowledge passed on to local communities e.g. production and provision of local foods to tourists, had benefited the communities.

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Q25 Is economic empowerment a priority in your national or regional development strategy? **Yes**

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

Women's economic empowerment ,
Micro, Small and Medium Sized Enterprises

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.:
 As set out in the VNSDP.

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-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 administrative management ,
Trade education/training,
Business support services,
Banking and financial services ,
Industry,
Travel and tourism ,
Other trade related needs

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**

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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)

- 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 education/training,
- Transport and storage infrastructure,
- Communications infrastructure,
- Energy supply and generation infrastructure,
- Business support services,
- Banking and financial services,
- Agriculture,
- Industry,
- Travel and tourism,
- Other trade related needs

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,
- Coordination among donors,
- Country ownership,
- Donor interest in specific projects/programmes,
- Good digital and ICT connectivity,
- Good trade-related infrastructure,
- Leveraging of foreign direct investment,
- Mobilization of domestic private investment,
- Institutional capacity to implement projects,
- National/regional coordination,
- Other (please specify):

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

Improving the flow of goods at borders (Trade Facilitation)

,

Providing access to finance

Supporting the growth and economic development of women

,

Supporting rural trade

Supporting the elaboration of gender-sensitive policies

,

Supporting the growth and economic development of Youth

,

Upgrading business skills,

Upgrading ICT skills

Upgrading the energy infrastructure

Upgrading the transport infrastructure,

Improving access to information

Improving access to foreign markets

Improving access to global value chains

Improving digital connectivity

Improving the provision of services

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

An example is the production of virgin coconut oil in Vanuatu. There are coconuts in all islands but production of virgin coconut oil, which is a higher value product, and which can be produced by MSMEs and women is badly coordinated and production potential is largely ignored. If there was a strategy of increased production and selling of coconut oil, there is a 100% chance that MSMEs and women will pick this up very quickly. There is current discussion of poor copra prices when in fact the conversation should be directed towards virgin coconut oil production and other coconut based products.

Q35 What forms of aid-for-trade financing, in your view, best support the economic empowerment of MSMEs? (You may tick more than 1 box and/or leave all boxes unticked if you do not receive support)

- Business support services,**
- Banking and financial services**
- Agriculture,**
- Trade policy and administrative management**
- Regional trade agreements (RTAs)**
- Trade education/training,**
- Transport and storage infrastructure**
- Communications infrastructure,**
- Energy supply and generation infrastructure**
- Industry,**
- Travel and tourism**

Q36 What factors contribute to the success of Aid for Trade in promoting the economic empowerment of MSMEs? (You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your answer to the top five factors)

- Alignment of aid-for-trade support with national/regional priorities**
- Capacity to draft funding applications**
- Coordination among donors**
- Country ownership,**
- Donor interest in specific projects/programmes**
- Good trade-related infrastructure**
- Leveraging of foreign direct investment**
- Mobilization of domestic private investment**
- Institutional capacity to implement projects**
- National/regional coordination,**
- Services capacity,**
- 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)

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

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 administrative management ,

Trade facilitation,

Regional trade agreements (RTAs) ,

Multilateral trade negotiations ,

Trade education/training,

Transport and storage infrastructure ,

Communications infrastructure,

Energy supply and generation infrastructure ,

Forestry,

Fishing,

Industry,

Travel and tourism ,

Other trade related needs

Q39 What factors contribute to the success of Aid for Trade in promoting to Youth economic empowerment? (You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your answer to the top five factors)

- Alignment of aid-for-trade support with national/regional priorities**
- Capacity to draft funding applications**
- Coordination among donors**
- Country ownership,**
- Donor interest in specific projects/programmes**
- Good digital and ICT connectivity**
- Good trade-related infrastructure**
- Leveraging of foreign direct investment**
- Mobilization of domestic private investment**
- Institutional capacity to implement projects**
- National/regional coordination,**
- Services capacity,**
- Sufficient funding and appropriate implementation timelines**

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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 ,
2. Zero hunger,
3. Good health and well-being ,
4. Quality education,
5. Gender equality ,
6. Clean water and sanitation ,
7. Affordable and clean energy ,
8. Decent work and economic growth ,
9. Industry, innovation and infrastructure ,
10. Reduce inequalities ,
11. Sustainable cities and communities ,
12. Responsible consumption and production ,
13. Climate action ,
14. Life below water ,
15. Life on land ,
16. Peace, justice and strong institutions ,
17. Partnership for the goals

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)

Australia,
European Union,
Japan,
Korea,
New Zealand,
United States,
Asian Development Bank (AsDB),
Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF),
Global Environment Facility (GEF),
International Monetary Fund (IMF),
Silk Road Fund,
UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP),
UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO),
World Bank,
World Trade Organization (WTO)

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,
Indonesia,
South Korea*,
India,
Singapore

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,

Trade education/training,

Transport and storage infrastructure

Communications infrastructure,

Energy supply and generation infrastructure

Forestry,

Fishing,

Industry,

Travel and tourism

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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.)

Respondent skipped this 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)

Respondent skipped this question

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

Respondent skipped this question