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Q1 Respondent

YEMEN

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)

Unsure

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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
Industrialization	3
Network infrastructure (power, water, telecommunications)	1
Transport infrastructure (airport, roads, rail, port)	2
Please specify further the priorities that you selected above as well as the main problems/obstacles encountered in furthering them and provide a weblink to the relevant strategy.	The above referenced Aid-for-Trade related priorities are some of the most relevant and immediate needs of Yemen, after 4 years of destruction caused by a militia-led coup on 21 September 2014.

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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.:

Yemen has gone, and still going- through a very difficult time, since a militia-led coup took place on 21 September 2014. Most trade-related infrastructures were destroyed and normal trade had been negatively effected since then. Yemen has been suffering from political instability and armed conflict for several years.This has set back previous development programmes and strategies defined before.These difficulties are additional to the difficulties experienced by the Yemeni population prior to the conflict, as a Least Developed country. In this troubled period the focus of aid has been on humanitarian assistance. This is likely to be necessary for some time until the country has stabilized. Post-conflict, aid for trade will be necessary to rebuild the country's infrastructure, build productive capacities and support the populations, particularly the most fragile groups (women and youth).

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

Change of government	1
Poverty reduction objectives	2
Other (please specify)	3

Additional information on the top 3 drivers of changes in your Aid-for-Trade priorities since 2016.:

As mentioned before, the militia-led coup of 21 September 2014 has disrupted life in Yemen after capturing the capital Sana'a. The legitimate internationally-recognized government had to move to Yemen second city of Aden in order to operate under extreme difficult conditions. Therefore, there is a basic need to reinstate security and stability and meet emergency humanitarian aid, as well as starting reconstruction of the country's infrastructure and productive capacities.

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.:

Yemen legitimate government takes every opportunity to consult and explain the situation in the country. Development partners are made fully aware on the immediate needs.

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

Please Consult the UNDP in Yemen website to see example of programmes taking place, <http://www.ye.undp.org>.

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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).: As reported in the 2017 AfT questionnaire the decline in crude oil and petrol commodity prices meant that the country has to look for ways to diversify its economy, (See Yemen DTIS). Yemen's agriculture is a main employment and source of income for the country and contributed to feeding the population. There is a need to support this field to guarantee food supplies for the increasing population. Agriculture will, thereafter, also contribute to the export production of the country.

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

Inadequate network infrastructure (power, water, telecommunications)

,

Limited access to trade finance ,

Limited agricultural production capacity ,

Limited customs and other border agency capacity ,

Limited e-trade readiness,

Limited inward foreign direct investment ,

Limited industrial or manufacturing capacity ,

Limited network and/or transport infrastructure of a cross border nature

,

Limited services capacity,

Low levels of training and skills ,

Poor international competitiveness,

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)

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

As an LDC in-conflict, Yemen needs for support are very important. The bulk of Aid for Trade received since inception of the initiative has been concentrated in the oil sector, other sectors of the economy can benefit from Aid for Trade for economic recovery and diversification in areas such as agriculture, business support, e-commerce, transport and trade facilitation.

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

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

Unsure

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

Respondent skipped this question

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

Respondent skipped this question

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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)

Additional information on the category(ies) of Aid for Trade in which the support you receive is impactful for economic diversification, including information on which your answer is based.:

Crude oil and petroleum products accounts for nearly half of Yemen's exports. Another large sector is minerals. Support to the agricultural sector had benefited the production of the reputed honey and few other agricultural products.

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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

Country ownership,

Donor interest in specific projects/programmes

Good trade-related infrastructure

Leveraging of foreign direct investment

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.)

Inadequate infrastructure,

Inability to leverage foreign direct investment

Limited financing for the private sector

Poor digital and ICT connectivity

Resources dedicated to the project or programme too low

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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.).

Unsure

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)

The Netherlands

United Arab Emirates

Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF),

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Other (please specify)

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

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is also an important development partner, among the countries provide relief and reconstruction aid.

Q21 Which South-South partner(s) are the most important source of financing for your economic diversification?(You may tick more than 1 box)

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia ,
United Arab Emirates

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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 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,

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,

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)

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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)

Respondent skipped this question

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

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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) **Unsure**

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

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

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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) **Unsure**

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)? **Unsure**

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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 digital connectivity ,
 - Improving the provision of services ,
 - Providing access to finance ,
 - Supporting the growth and economic development of women ,
 - Supporting rural trade ,
 - Upgrading business skills,
 - Upgrading ICT skills ,
 - Upgrading the energy infrastructure ,
 - Upgrading the transport infrastructure
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Q32 What forms of aid-for-trade financing, in your view, best support women's economic empowerment? (You may tick more than 1 box and/or leave all boxes unticked if you do not receive support)

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

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Trade policy and administrative management

Trade education/training,

Trade-related infrastructure (Including physical infrastructure)

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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.)

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,

Donor interest in specific projects/programmes ,

Good digital and ICT connectivity ,

Good trade-related infrastructure ,

Leveraging of foreign direct investment ,

Institutional capacity to implement projects ,

Services capacity,

Sufficient funding and appropriate implementation timelines

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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 ,

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**
- 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.)**

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)

- Capacity to draft funding applications**
- Donor interest in specific projects/programmes**
- Good digital and ICT connectivity**
- Good trade-related infrastructure**
- Mobilization of domestic private investment**
- Institutional capacity to implement projects**
- 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)

Providing access to finance ,

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 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 ,

Building productive capacity ,

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

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Trade 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.) ,

Fishing,

Industry,

Travel and tourism

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)

- Capacity to draft funding applications** ,
- Country ownership,**
- Donor interest in specific projects/programmes** ,
- Good digital and ICT connectivity** ,
- Good trade-related infrastructure** ,
- Mobilization of domestic private investment** ,
- Services capacity**

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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** ,
- 6. Clean water and sanitation** ,
- 7. Affordable and clean energy** ,
- 8. Decent work and economic growth** ,
- 14. Life below water** ,
- 15. Life on land** ,
- 16. Peace, justice and strong institutions** ,
- 17. Partnership for the goals**

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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)

Other (please specify)

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.:

UN Women

Q43 Which South-South partner(s) are the most important source of financing for your economic empowerment?(You may tick more than 1 box)

Respondent skipped this question

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

Building productive capacity

Trade facilitation,

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.)

Fishing

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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
