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Q1 Respondent

ZAMBIA

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)

Industrialization	1
Network and/or transport infrastructure of a cross border nature	4
Network infrastructure (power, water, telecommunications)	3
Trade facilitation	2
Trade policy analysis, negotiations and implementation	5
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.	-Lack of financial resources -Inadequate Trade Policy analysis and negotiation skills -Poor road and support infrastructure -Low levels of industrialization These are highlighted in the Seventh National Development Plan (7NDP)

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

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

Respondent skipped this question

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

Respondent skipped this question

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

- Seventh National Development Plan (7NDP)
 - National Trade Policy
 - National Export Strategy
 - Zambia African Growth Opportunity Act Strategy (AGOA)
 - Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Policy
 - National Industrialization Policy
 - Vision 2030
 - Local Content Strategy
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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).: 7NDP identifies economic diversification as a mechanism that will create opportunities to realize additional jobs, benefits from natural and human resources, strong manufacturing base and value addition through forward linkages to manufacturing and agro-processing thereby increasing production and exportation of non-traditional exports to domestic and international markets.

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 industrial or manufacturing capacity ,

Limited standards compliance ,

Low levels of training and skills ,

Transport infrastructure (airport, roads, rail, port) ,

Additional information on the main constraints to economic diversification as identified in your national or regional development strategy.:

The 7NDP has prioritized the implementation of strategies to address the socio-economic and structural challenges identified in order to promote economic diversification.

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 administrative management ,
 Trade facilitation,
 Regional trade agreements (RTAs) ,
 Multilateral trade negotiations ,
 Trade education/training,
 Transport and storage infrastructure ,
 Business support services,
 Building productive capacity ,
 Agriculture,
 Industry,
 Mineral resources and mining ,
 Trade related adjustment (Including supporting developing countries to put in place accompanying measures that assist them to benefit from liberalized trade)

,

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

-Implementation of support programs such as irrigation, rural road development, trainings e.t.c to improve productive capacity in the agriculture sector. -Formalization of small scale miners to engage in the mineral value chain.

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,

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).:

The 7NDP has outlined the implementation of strategies in the sectors we receive aid for trade support to drive the economic diversification agenda forward. Further, economic empowerment of citizens to participate in value chains of the priority sectors will be promoted.

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?:

-Non copper merchandise exports have grown briskly alongside copper exports. -The number of exporting firms and exported products has grown.

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

Export diversification ,

Structural transformation,

Industrialization, including manufacturing value added ,

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

Share of Non-Traditional Exports NTE to total exports grew from 19.8% to 25.6% (2006-2015) as highlighted in the 7NDP

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

Agriculture,

Industry,

Fisheries,

Additional information on the sector(s) where progress in economic diversification has been made.:

-Establishment of Multi Facility Economic Zones to promote industrialization and economic diversification. - Improving the productive capacity of bee keepers in the apiculture sector.

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Q16 In which category(ies) of Aid for Trade is the support you receive impactful for economic diversification?(You may tick more than 1 box and/or leave boxes unticked if you do not receive support)

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

,

Trade facilitation,

Regional trade agreements (RTAs) ,

Multilateral trade negotiations ,

Trade education/training,

Business support services,

Building productive capacity ,

Agriculture,

Fishing,

Industry,

Mineral resources and mining ,

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

,

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.:

Aid for trade in sectors such as Agriculture and Manufacturing has assisted in diversifying the country's export portfolio (away from copper dependence) i.e Share of Non-Traditional Exports NTE to total exports grew from 19.8% to 25.6% (2006-2015) as highlighted in the 7NDP

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 ,

Institutional capacity to implement projects ,

National/regional coordination,

Additional information on the factors that contribute to the success of the aid-for-trade support you receive for economic diversification. :

-The Government convenes Donor platform meetings as a way of coordinating donor aid-for-trade support. -Aid for Trade Projects focus on areas prioritized in National Development Plans/Strategies.

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,

Lack of country ownership ,

Lack of donor interest in specific projects/programmes ,

Limited financing for the private sector ,

Poor alignment of aid-for-trade received with national/regional priorities ,

Resources dedicated to the project or programme too low ,

Weak institutional capacity

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,

Additional information on how Aid for Trade received helps mobilize other forms of development finance for economic diversification.:

Development finance for border infrastructure under the Great Lakes Trade Facilitation Project which is a loan from the World Bank.

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,

Finland,

Germany,

Japan,

Sweden,

United States,

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 Trade Centre (ITC) ,

UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) ,

World Bank ,

World Trade Organization (WTO) ,

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

-USAID is providing funds to develop the Zambia E-Trade Portal (Trade Facilitation Agreement implementation). - EIF supported the Trade and Investment Project for Enhanced Competitiveness of the Zambia Apiculture Sector (TIPEC-ZAS) project.

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,

India,

Additional information on the South-South partner(s) that are important sources of financing for your economic diversification.:

-India offers capacity building trainings to government officials on trade related issues. -China offers development finance for infrastructure development.

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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,

Additional information on the sector(s) that will require most support for economic diversification.:

Because these sectors have a high potential in enhancing economic diversification which will ultimately increase job creation and GDP growth

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,

Transport and storage infrastructure

Communications infrastructure,

Energy supply and generation infrastructure

Business support services,

Banking and financial services

Building productive capacity

Agriculture,

Fishing,

Industry,

Mineral resources and mining

Travel and tourism

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

The categories selected are priority sectors outlined in the 7NDP

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)

Zambia implemented the Trade and Investment Project for Enhanced Competitiveness of Zambia's Apiculture Sector (TIPEC-ZAS) from 2012-2015. The project strengthened the relationships between producer groups and processors and supported the construction of bulking centres to provide easy access to markets for honey and honey products.

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

Yes,

If yes, please provide additional information on how economic empowerment is prioritized in your national or regional strategy.:

The 7NDP recognizes that in order to attain a diversified and resilient economy as well as meet the aspirations of the Vision 2030, improvement in human development through economic empowerment initiatives is important

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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

Youth economic empowerment

Additional information on the groups for which your national or regional developing strategy is seeking to promote economic empowerment.:

These groups are actively involved in economic activities that have potential to create positive impacts such as, income generation, jobs and livelihood improvements. However, these groups also encounter demand and supply side constraints.

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.:

-mainstreaming youth employment in priority sectors - enhancing skills development -improving labor market inter-mediation

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 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Policy states that government shall through designated agencies and in collaboration with stakeholders facilitate SME access to local and international markets.

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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 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,

Regional trade agreements (RTAs) ,

Multilateral trade negotiations ,

Trade education/training,

Business support services,

Building productive capacity ,

Agriculture,

Fishing,

Industry,

Mineral resources and mining ,

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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Additional information on the categories of aid-for-trade financing in which you receive aid-for-trade support for economic empowerment.:

Facilitating market access for small scale cross border traders through initiatives such as the Simplified Trade Regime (Trade Facilitation Agreement implementation)

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,

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):

-The aid for trade categories for economic empowerment are falling in sectors that have been prioritized in national strategies

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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,

Additional information or examples of projects and programmes on how Aid for Trade can make a contribution to women's economic empowerment:

-Agricultural Development and Value Chain Enhancement (ADVANCE) Project which seeks to improve livelihoods women and youth through increasing agricultural production and enhance value chain for agro-products. - Zambia implemented the Trade and Investment Project for Enhanced Competitiveness of Zambia's Apiculture Sector (TIPEC-ZAS) from 2012-2015. The project strengthened the relationships between producer groups and processors and supported the construction of bulking centres to provide easy access to markets for honey and honey products. TIPEC-ZAS project also integrated gender-inclusive elements by providing equipment which attracted women participation in the sector

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 facilitation,

Multilateral trade negotiations ,

Trade education/training,

Transport and storage infrastructure ,

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.)

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

Government has set policies/interventions to promote women's economic empowerment as highlighted in the National Trade Policy

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

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Capacity to draft funding applications

,

Country ownership,

Donor interest in specific projects/programmes

,

Good trade-related infrastructure

,

Institutional capacity to implement projects

,

Sufficient funding and appropriate implementation timelines

,

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

Government and Donor community recognition of the importance of women's economic empowerment in improving the living standards of communities.

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

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.:

-Skills Development and Entrepreneurship Project (SDEP) that aims at improving the capabilities and competitiveness of MSMEs in light manufacturing industries and the cassava value chain. -Zambia Aquaculture Enterprise Development Project benefiting women and youth by increasing productivity of fish.

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,

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 facilitation,

Trade education/training,

Transport and storage infrastructure

Communications infrastructure,

Energy supply and generation infrastructure

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.)

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

The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Policy which is being revised outlines strategies or policy interventions on economic empowerment of MSMEs.

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

Country ownership,

Donor interest in specific projects/programmes

Good trade-related infrastructure

Leveraging of foreign direct investment

National/regional coordination,

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

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

-Zambia Aquaculture Enterprise Development Project benefiting the youth by increasing productivity of fish thereby promoting market access for fish exports. - The Cassava value chain project which will incorporate about 38% of youth participation in the value chain.

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,

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).

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Trade policy and administrative management ,

Trade facilitation,

Trade-related infrastructure (Including physical infrastructure)

,

Transport and storage infrastructure ,

Communications infrastructure,

Energy supply and generation infrastructure ,

Fishing,

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.)

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

The government has put in place the Youth empowerment and employment strategy with policy interventions addressing challenges on youth empowerment.

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

,

Country ownership,

Good digital and ICT connectivity

,

Good trade-related infrastructure

,

Institutional capacity to implement projects

,

National/regional coordination,

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,

Please provide a weblink to the relevant national strategy or policy document in which SDGs are referred to.:

7NDP

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
- 13. Climate action
- 17. Partnership for the goals

Additional information on the Sustainable Development Goal(s) Aid for Trade can help to achieve.:

Aid for trade programmes help to unlock existing barriers to trade. Trade as an enabler of industrial development facilitates the achievement of SDGs.

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)

Canada,
European Union,
Finland,
Germany,
Japan,
Sweden,
United States,
African Development Bank (AfDB) ,
Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF),
Food and Agricultural Organization of the UN (FAO) ,
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) ,
International Trade Centre ,
(ITC)
World Bank ,
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) ,

Additional information on the donor(s) are the most important source of aid-for-trade financing for your economic empowerment.:

-African Development Bank is offering financial support for the Cassava Value Chain Project -USAID is funding the he Agriculture Development Value Chain Enhancement (ADVANCE) Project

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,
 Additional information on the South-South partner(s) that are important sources of financing for your economic empowerment.:

The government of China has funded infrastructure development projects such as roads

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,

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).

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Trade policy and administrative management ,

Trade facilitation,

Trade education/training,

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.)

,

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

Building productive capacity in Non Traditional Exports sectors that will contribute to the economic diversification, industrialization and job creation agenda of the country.

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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.)

-Aid for Trade support on economic empowerment should target sectors that have been prioritized in the 7NDP as having high growth potential, comparative and competitive advantages (e.g agriculture, mining and tourism).

- Aid for trade support should also focus on infrastructure development such as industrial clusters that can contribute to economic empowerment.

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)

Zambia implemented the Trade and Investment Project for Enhanced Competitiveness of Zambia's Apiculture Sector (TIPEC-ZAS) from 2012-2015. The project strengthened the relationships between producer groups and processors and supported the construction of bulking centres to provide easy access to markets for honey and honey products. Honey producers were also trained to improve productivity and quality.

TIPEC-ZAS project also integrated gender-inclusive elements. The provision of modern beehives and protective clothing attracted more women participation in the sector. Women now account for 30% of bee keepers.

Building on the EIF investment, additional resources were leveraged from the African Development Bank for Sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) support in apiculture. The project resulted in improving the capacity of traders, processors and producers of honey and bee products to comply with SPS measures and allowed them to upgrade within the honey global value chain.

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

Ministry Gender, Ministry of Youth and Sport, Ministry of National Development Planning, Central Statistical Office
