



DONOR QUESTIONNAIRE ON AID FOR TRADE

This questionnaire is intended to solicit information about the progress made since the 2008 self assessment. It focuses in particular on the outcomes of aid-for-trade strategies and programmes to further knowledge sharing among stakeholders.

For further details or additional forms please visit <u>www.oecd.org/dac/aft/questionnaire</u> or contact the secretariats of the OECD (<u>aft.monitoring@oecd.org</u>) or the WTO (<u>aft.monitoring@wto.org</u>).

COUNTRY: Belgium

A. YOUR AID-FOR-TRADE STRATEGY

1. HAS YOUR AID-F	. HAS YOUR AID-FOR-TRADE STRATEGY CHANGED SINCE 2008?								
YES	NO 🖂		NOT SURE			BLE			
1.1 If YES, please rate	1 If YES, please rate the importance of each of the following changes?								
Greater focus on: MOST IMPORTANT IMPORTANT LESS NOT IMPORTANT NOT SURE									
Economic growth									
Poverty reduction									
Climate change and g	reen growth								
Gender equality									
Regional integration									
Monitoring and evaluation	ating results								
Different geographic focu	5								
Please specify:									
Different thematic focus									
Please specify:									
Phasing out of aid for trad	e								
Other									
Please specify:									
1.2 If YES, please rate	the importance	e of the follow	ving driving fo	orces behind t	hese changes:				
	MOST IMPORTANT LESS NOT NOT IMPORTANT IMPORTANT IMPORTANT SUR								
The economic crisis									

Changed priorities in the development strategies of partner countries						
Changed priorities in the development strategies of regional bodies						
Change of national government						
Changes in bilateral trade and investment relations						
Changed priorities in your development cooperation						
New research, approaches, or aid instruments						
More focus on triangular co-operation						
Other						
Please specify:						

2. LOOKING AHEAD TO 2013, IS YOUR GOVERNMENT PLANNING ANY CHANGES TO ITS AID-FOR-TRADE STRATEGY?

2.1 If YES, please rate the importance of the changes your government is planning:									
Greater focus on: MOST IMPORTANT IMPORTANT LESS IMPORTANT NOT IMPORTANT									
Economic growth									
Poverty reduction									
Climate change and green	growth								
Gender equality									
Regional integration									
Monitoring and evaluating	g results								
Different geographic focu	S								
Please specify:									
Different thematic focus									
Please specify:									
Phasing out of aid for trac									
Other									
Please specify:									

B. YOUR AID-FOR-TRADE FINANCING

DEMAND

3.	HAS THE DEMAND FC SINCE 2008?	HAS THE DEMAND FOR AID FOR TRADE FROM YOUR PARTNER COUNTRIES CHANGED SINCE 2008?								
SIGN	IIFICANTLY INCREASED	INCREASED 🔀	LITTLE/NO CHANGE		NOT SURE					
3.1	If the demand increase aid for trade:	ed, please describe	e from which countries an	d for which type	e of					
3.2	•									
3.3	This increase in demand is especially clear at the regional level, where partner countries with little prior experience of negotiating at this level, requested support for negotiation and implementation capacity, in addition to support to productive capacities.									
3.4	implementation capacity, in addition to support to productive capacities. In December 2010 Belgium organized a 9-day joint BTC (Development Agency)/DGD (Ministry) Aid for Trade Mission to Burundi and Rwanda. The mission objectives were (1) to establish an overview of actors within Aid for Trade, exploring potential partnerships; (2) to hold an exchange of views on possible projects. In follow-up of this mission possible project funding for up to 1,1 mio EUR/annum over a 3 year periode may be allocated. During this mission Aid for Trade actors in both countries underlined their increased demand for aid for trade, notably in the following sectors: institutional capacity (capcity-building in public sector), support to the private sector (agriculture) and support to the transport sector.									
4.			E FOR REGIONAL INTEGI							

CHANGED SINCE 2008?

SIGNIFICANTLY INCREASED INCREASED LITTLE/NO CHANGE DECLINED NOT SURE

4.1 If the demand increased, please describe from which regions and for which type of aid for trade:

TMEA is a not for profit agency, funded by a.o. UK, DK, BE, SE en CA, which aims to promote regional trade and economic integration in East Africa by working closely with the East African Community institutions, national governments, business and civil society organisations. TMEA seeks to support East African integration by unlocking economic potential through:

- Lowering barriers to trade by increasing the efficency of transport corridors and reducing administrative costs by cutting red tape
- Improving efficiency and effectiveness of East African Community institutions to manage regional integration programmes
- Strengthening national capacities for policy making and implementation
- Increasing participation by private sector and civil society in East African integration
- Improving systems to monitor progress and impacts of East African Community integration in order to support effective policy formulation
- Focusing on cross cutting issues

RESOURCES

See answer to question 3. An example of good practice could be the Trade Mark East Africa (TMEA) programme.

5.	HAVE YOUR AID-FOR-TRADE RESOURCES INCREASED SINCE 2008?						
YES 🔀		NO 🗌	NOT SURE				

6.	DOES YOUR AGENCY HAVE INDICATIVE FORWARD SPENDING PLANS?						
	YES 🛛 NO 🗌 NOT SURE 🗌						
6.1 .	If YES, do these forward spending plans include estimates for aid for trade?						
	YES	NO 🗌	NOT SURE				
6.2	If YES, please specify these estimates:						

C. IMPLEMENTING YOUR AID-FOR-TRADE STRATEGY

7. IN HOW MANY OF YOUR POLICY DIALOGUES IS TRADE NOW A REGULAR TOPIC OF DISCUSSION?							
	> 75%	75% - 50%	50% - 25%	< 25%	NOT SURE	NOT APPLICABLE	
With partner countries				\boxtimes			
With regional communities						\boxtimes	

8. IS THIS AN IMPROVEMENT COMPARED TO 2008?							
	SIGNIFICANT	MODERATE	LITTLE	/NONE	NOT SURE	Ξ	NOT APPLICABLE
With partner countries		\boxtimes					
With regional communities							\boxtimes
9. IS THE PRIVATE SECT	OR INVOLVED		OGUE?				
	ALWAYS	SOMETI	MES	RARE	LY/NEVER		NOT SURE
With partner countries		\square					
With regional communities					\boxtimes		

9.1 Please describe and provide examples of your experience in dialogues that involve the private sector:

Linked to its Aid for Trade Strategy, Belgium recognizes the role of the private sector as a key player for poverty alleviation. Although not specifically inscribed as a priority sector in its 1999 Development Cooperation Law, a policy plan was presented by the Minister for Development Co-operation entitled 'Businesses against Poverty and for Development' which was approved by the Council of Ministers on 19 March 2004. This paper sets out the basic principles of Belgium's commitment in the area of private sector development, which correspond with the fundamental criteria of Belgian co-operation, i.e. (i) relevance for development; (ii) transparency; (iii) untied aid; (iv) complementarity with the market; (v) sustainability; and (vi) complementarity and synergy between the players and with the various channels of Belgian co-operation'.

The Belgian Investment Company for Developing Countries (BIO), the Belgian development finance institution which aims at promoting a strong private sector in developing and/or emerging countries, plays a key role in furthering the Belgium Government's efforts in supporting trade finance projects as well as its supply capacity programmes, particularly in the agricultural and agro-processing sector. A major part of Belgian Aid for Trade goes through BIO (+-55%) and is intended for small and medium sized enterprises. At the end of 2009, projects in the agribusiness sector accounted for nearly 50 percent of BIO's total commitments to SMEs and it is anticipated that this will rise in the future. BIO is consulted in the preparation of the Indicative Cooperation Programs, which regulate the bilateral cooperation between Belgium and its individual partner countries.

The DGD guidelines for the preparation of the Mixed Commissions (meetings of Belgium with the individual partner countries in preparation of the Indicative Cooperation programs) provide for the possibility of involvement of the local private sector. This happens sometimes, providing that there are representative local private sector organisations to dialogue with.

10. IS CIVIL SOCIETY INVOLVED IN YOUR DIALOGUE?							
	ALWAYS	SOMETIMES	RARELY/NEVER	NOT SURE			
With partner countries		\boxtimes					
With regional communities		\bowtie					
10.1 Please describe and pa civil society: Civil Society is also involved NGO's focus on agricultural Oxfam Solidarité,). In the attention is being given to M trade policy and consultation (Development Cooperation) Havelaar, Oxfam Wereldwin access for small scale produc raising of Belgian consumers	through the activit development, micro rse programs (finan IDG's, capacity buil ns with local autho also finances NGO- kels, Oxfam Magas cers in the South, co	ies of Belgian NGO ofinancing (for ex. loced by the Belgian Iding, consequence rities in the south. programs whithin sins Du Monde and apacity building, tro	's in the South. Seve TRIAS, VECO, Broed Public Authorities, s of regional trade On the other hand the Fair Trade fram Miel Maya target	eral of these lerlijk Delen, (government) agreements, Belgium nework. Max better market			

11. ARE YOU HARMONISING YOUR STRATEGY WITH OTHER DONORS BETTER NOW THAN YOU WERE BEFORE 2008?							
SIGNIFICANTLY D MODERATELY RARELY/NEVER NOT SURE NOT APPLICABLE					NOT APPLICABLE		
11.1 If you are harmonising better, how often do you use the following approaches?							
	ALWAY	YS SOM	ETIMES	RARELY/NEVER	NOT SURE		

Joint needs assessment		\square	
Co-financing	\bowtie		
Sector-wide approaches		\square	
Joint implementation	\bowtie		
Common monitoring		\square	
Joint evaluation		\square	
Other			

Please specify:

Belgium continued to actively participate in international fora on Aid for Trade: officials participated in expert meetings a.o. in the WTO and OECD frameworks, as well as in informal donor meetings.

As rotating President of the Council of the EU during the second semester of 2010, Belgium paid ample attention to developments in the international Aid for Trade agenda, for example as agenda-setter of the ACP Council Working Group and in the preparations of the 3rd EU-Africa Summit, in particular with regards to the Joint EU-Africa Partnership on Trade, Regional Integration and Infrastructure.

In November 2009 the Belgian Minister for Development Cooperation approved a voluntary contribution of € 2 million annually in the period 2009-2013 to the 'Trademark East Africa (TMEA) Burundi Programme' of the UK's Department for International Development (DfID). This example of delegated cooperation complements earlier contributions to the EAC integration project such as the € 300.000 given to EAC's Partnership Fund and € 1 million to TMEA's Burundi Programme earlier in 2009.

Belgium actively participated in the elaboration of the EU's response to the 'Programme APE pour le Développement' (PAPED) for West-Africa, the EU's first 'regional Aid for Trade package' within the framework of the Regional Preparatory Task Force (RPTF).

12. HAS ALIGNMENT OF YOUR AID-FOR-TRADE PROGRAMME IMPROVED SINCE 2008? SIGNIFICANT MODERATE LITTLE/ NOT NOT APPLICABLE NONE SURE With partner country priorities \boxtimes \Box \boxtimes With the Enhanced integrated Framework \boxtimes With regional priorities Please elaborate with examples: 12.1. How many of your aid-for-trade programmes are aligned around trade priorities of? NOT SURE > 75% 75% - 50% 50% - 25% < 25% NOT APPLICABLE Partner countries' \boxtimes development strategies The DTIS Action Matrix \square \boxtimes (for LDCs) **Regional organisations** \boxtimes

13. HAS THE MONITORING OF YOUR AID-FOR-TRADE PROGRAMMES IMPROVED SINCE 2008?						
	SIGNIFICANTLY	MODERATELY	RARELY/NEVER	NOT SURE		

13.1 If there have been improvements, how often do you:

development strategies

	ALWAYS	SOMETIMES	RARELY/NEVER	NOT SURE
Use your own monitoring	\boxtimes			
Rely on partner countries' monitoring processes		\boxtimes		
Use joint monitoring arrangements		\square		

- **13.2** *Please provide examples and describe your experience with monitoring your aid-for-trade programmes:*
- 13.3 In 2007 a positive evaluation of BIO was carried out by the evaluation service of the Belgian Federal Public Service Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation.The Evaluation confirmed BIO's strategic role in the support of private sector growth and provided some recommendations to improve its effectiveness. Those recommendations have since then been gradually implemented.

13.4 Finexpo is the Belgian financing organisation for companies which export equipment and services. It's action focuses on financing conditions for credits granted for the supply of equiment and services: it makes it possible to either reduce or stabilise the cost of financing that is provided by the banks. In 2010 an evaluation of Finexpo's instruments was carried out by the evaluation service of the Belgian Federal Public Service Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation. The final report will be presented in february 2011 by the evaluation service.

D. IS YOUR AID FOR TRADE WORKING?

14. DOES YOUR AID-FOR-TRADE STRATEGY DEFINE CLEAR OBJECTIVES?						
YES 🔀	NO 🗌		NOT SURE	NOT A	NOT APPLICABLE	
14.1 If YES, what are the objectives of your aid-for-trade strategy?						
		MOST IMPORTANT	IMPORTANT	LESS IMPORTANT	NOT IMPORTANT	
Enhanced understanding of the role of trade in economic development (awareness)			\square			
Increased trade profile (mainstreaming)						
Larger aid-for-trade flows						
Increased exports				\boxtimes		
Increased trade						
Export diversification						
Increased economic growth						
Reduced poverty		\boxtimes				
Greater environmental sus	tainability					
Greater gender equality						

Other					
	_	_	_	_	

Please specify:

Both

The priority axes of the Belgian Aid for Trade Strategy are (1) institutional support and (2) support for small-scale (sustainable) agricultural producers and strengthening small and medium scaled enterprises.

15. WHAT IS THE SHARE OF YOUR AID FOR TRADE PROGRAMMES THAT CONTAIN QUANTIFIABLE OBJECTIVES?							
> 75% 🗌 75% - 50% 🗌 50% - 25		25% 🗌 < 25	5% 🗌 < 25% 🗌 N			T APPLICABLE	
				1	I		
16. HAS YOUR GOVERNMENT EVALUATED ITS AID-FOR-TRADE STRATEGY, PROGRAMMES OR PROJECTS?							
		YES		NO		NOT SURE	
Overall strategy				\boxtimes			
Programmes and	d projects						
Both							
16.1 If YES, pl	ease provide a copy of	the(se) evaluatio	n(s) wher	n submittin	g this ques	tionnaire.	
16.2 If NO, is y	your government planı	ning an evaluatio	n of its:				
		YES	NO		NOT SURE		
Overall strategy							
Programmes and projects							
Both						\boxtimes	
16.3 If YES, for which year is the evaluation planned?							
		2010	201	11	2012	2013	
Overall strategy							
Programmes and projects							

17. PLEASE RATE THE IMPORTANCE OF THE FOLLOWING CHALLENGES IN EVALUATING YOUR AID-FOR-TRADE STRATEGY, PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS:

 \Box

	MOST IMPORTANT	IMPORTANT	LESS IMPORTANT	NOT IMPORTANT
Difficulty in identifying quantifiable objectives		\boxtimes		
Difficulty in obtaining in-country data		\boxtimes		
Absence of suitable indicators		\boxtimes		
Budgetary constraints		\boxtimes		
Ability of in-country staff to collect and report data		\boxtimes		

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 \Box

Ability of project partners to collect and report data		\boxtimes	
Difficulty of assigning trade outcomes to the programme	\boxtimes		
Difficulty in identifying quantifiable objectives		\boxtimes	

18. ARE THERE ANY PARTICULAR EXAMPLES OF YOUR AID-FOR-TRADE PROCESSES, PROGRAMMES OR PROJECTS THAT HAVE OBTAINED GOOD RESULTS THAT YOU THINK COULD CONTRIBUTE TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF GOOD PRACTICES? Please list and describe: SEE OUR CASE STUDIES

19. DOES YOUR GOVERNMENT CONSIDER IT USEFUL TO MONITOR AID FOR TRADE AT THE GLOBAL LEVEL?

VERY USEFUL	USEFUL 🛛	NOT USEFUL	NOT SURE
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20. WHAT DO YOU SEE AS MAJOR CHALLENGES OR AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT IN MONITORING AID FOR TRADE AT THE GLOBAL LEVEL? Please describe and provide examples: 1) IMPROVING UNDERSTANDING OF ADD FOR TRADE:

1) IMPROVING UNDERSTANDING OF AID FOR TRADE;

- 2) MAINTAINING MOMENTUM OF THE INTERNATIONAL AID FOR TRADE INITIATIVE;
- 3) MANAGING EXPECTATIONS CONCERNING AID FOR TRADE.