

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 www.oecd.org/dac/aft/questionnaire or contact the secretariats of the OECD (aft.monitoring@oecd.org) or the WTO (aft.monitoring@wto.org).

COUNTRY: United Kingdom

A. YOUR AID-FOR-TRADE STRATEGY

1. HAS YOUR AID-FOR-TRADE STRATEGY CHANGED SINCE 2008?

YES NO NOT SURE NOT APPLICABLE

1.1 If YES, please rate the importance of each of the following changes?

Greater focus on:	MOST IMPORTANT	IMPORTANT	LESS IMPORTANT	NOT IMPORTANT	NOT SURE
• Economic growth	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Poverty reduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Climate change and green growth	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Gender equality	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Regional integration	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Monitoring and evaluating results	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Different geographic focus	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please specify: In 2010 the UK enhanced its approach to aid for trade with a stronger focus on driving results - both through programme planning and improving monitoring and evaluation techniques. The new Trade White Paper, published February 2011 sets out how the UK has refined its approach to aid for trade, seeking over the next few years to prioritise progress on: trade facilitation; capacity building - including a special focus on building capacity for negotiations; and improving country competitiveness, including through stronger engagement with the private sector.

The UK has strengthened its support for regional integration, particularly across Africa but also in the Caribbean and new efforts in Asia. Other cross cutting foci include:- supporting initiatives that promote benefits for women traders and workers in export industries; building know how and support for linking aid for trade to support poverty reduction; and broader research to inform trade development and export policies and to improve aid for trade techniques.

Different thematic focus	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Please specify: The UK has refined its focus across the thematic areas noted above.

Phasing out of aid for trade	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Please specify: The UK is not phasing out aid for trade.

1.2 If YES, please rate the importance of the following driving forces behind these changes:

	MOST IMPORTANT	IMPORTANT	LESS IMPORTANT	NOT IMPORTANT	NOT SURE
The economic crisis	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Changed priorities in the development strategies of partner countries	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Changed priorities in the development strategies of regional bodies	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Change of national government	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Changes in bilateral trade and investment relations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Changed priorities in your development cooperation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
New research, approaches, or aid instruments	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
More focus on triangular co-operation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Please specify: The economic crisis and wider contextual issues such as meeting the aid for trade targets and moving closer to 2015 target date to achieve the Millenium Development Goals has driven a stronger focus on ensuring that aid for trade is as effective and efficient as possible; it must deliver real change for partner countries and regions.

The UK takes account of the latest research findings on the comparative effectiveness of different types of aid for trade support, and also informal research and feedback from country partners about emerging needs - e.g. on advocacy issues.

Some of our engagement, e.g. on aid for trade initiatives that support women owned businesses and workers and the development of research and techniques to improve a poverty reduction focus have sought to address relative gaps in aid for trade.

Our assistance also seeks to respond to opportunities that stimulate the trade environment - examples include making the most of EPA related opportunities in the Caribbean and supporting African ambition to implement the 1991 Abuja Treaty to help develop free trade blocs with a view to driving an African economic community.

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

YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NOT SURE <input type="checkbox"/>	NOT APPLICABLE <input type="checkbox"/>
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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	NOT SURE

Economic growth	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Poverty reduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Climate change and green growth	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gender equality	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Regional integration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Monitoring and evaluating results	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Different geographic focus	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Please specify: The broad direction and priorities mentioned above have been driven since 2010 and expect to remain in force over the next 4 years. The precise picture of how DFID will implement these priorities will not be available until approval processes are completed in March 2011. Adjustments will be made in the coming years based on ongoing monitoring, evaluation, research findings, the outcome of pilot initiatives and dialogue with key partners.</i>					
Different thematic focus	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Please specify:</i>					
Phasing out of aid for trade	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Please specify:</i>					

B. YOUR AID-FOR-TRADE FINANCING

DEMAND

3. HAS THE DEMAND FOR AID FOR TRADE FROM YOUR PARTNER COUNTRIES CHANGED SINCE 2008?

SIGNIFICANTLY INCREASED INCREASED LITTLE/NO CHANGE DECLINED NOT SURE

If the demand increased, please describe from which countries and for which type of aid for trade: The overall demand for aid for trade appears to have increased and there is clearer articulation of needs from and differences between partners. Caribbean partners have discussed and agreed new UK supported programmes, particularly in the light of the EPA signed in 2008. With India, we have agreed not to extend our programme to support India's trade capacity development - but are considering ways to support India's plans to provide aid for trade to LDCs. A wide number of LDCs and LICs have demanded more flexible support to build capacity for negotiations. A wide range of countries are also accessing assistance through multilateral programmes that we support. This includes the EIF, the World Bank's Trade Facilitation Facility and the World Bank run Multi Donor Trust Fund - which provides targeted policy and technical support in response to country and regional demands.

4. HAS THE DEMAND FOR AID FOR TRADE FOR REGIONAL INTEGRATION PROGRAMMES CHANGED SINCE 2008?

SIGNIFICANTLY INCREASED <input type="checkbox"/>	INCREASED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LITTLE/NO CHANGE <input type="checkbox"/>	DECLINED <input type="checkbox"/>	NOT SURE <input type="checkbox"/>
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4.1 *If the demand increased, please describe from which regions and for which type of aid for trade: We have scaled up our support for African regional integration with the development of the UK's African Free Trade initiative - which encompasses political support, investment and technical assistance in support of African ambition in this area. In terms of aid for trade this involves the development of a flexible programme to support west African regional integration efforts and flagship Trademark programmes in southern and eastern Africa focused on support at the country and REC level. Significant investments are being made to reduce transit times of goods and people across three African trade corridors by investing in trade facilitation initiatives such as one stop border posts. Technical assistance is also being provided to the COMESA-EAC-SADC Tripartite Initiative for establishing an inter-REC Grand free trade agreement, improved trade facilitation and upgraded trade-related infrastructure..*

Assistance in the Caribbean responds to the Caribbean's efforts to develop a CARICOM Single Market Economy and to fully implement and make the most out of trade opportunities afforded by the CARIFORUM - EU EPA. Assistance covers trade facilitation, trade policy implementation and programmes to support competitiveness

New efforts in South Asia are designed to support private sector demand and efforts to identify and promote opportunities for regional trade across the region, including by helping to leverage wider donor resources for these purposes . Assistance currently facilitates dialogue designed to identify, analyse and propose solutions for unblocking regional trade constraints and capitalising on regional trade opportunities.

RESOURCES

5. HAVE YOUR AID-FOR-TRADE RESOURCES INCREASED SINCE 2008?

YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>	NOT SURE <input type="checkbox"/>
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6. DOES YOUR AGENCY HAVE INDICATIVE FORWARD SPENDING PLANS?

YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>	NOT SURE <input type="checkbox"/>
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6.1. If YES, do these forward spending plans include estimates for aid for trade?

YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>	NOT SURE <input type="checkbox"/>
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6.2 *If YES, please specify these estimates: The UK's forward spending plans will not be available until March/April 2011. However, we are committed to spending at least £672m annually as part of our G-20 commitment on aid for trade and expect to exceed this by at least £100m/ year.*

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	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
With regional communities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

8. IS THIS AN IMPROVEMENT COMPARED TO 2008?

	SIGNIFICANT	MODERATE	LITTLE/NONE	NOT SURE	NOT APPLICABLE
With partner countries	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
With regional communities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

9. IS THE PRIVATE SECTOR INVOLVED IN YOUR DIALOGUE?

	ALWAYS	SOMETIMES	RARELY/NEVER	NOT SURE
With partner countries	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
With regional communities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

The UK has supported engagement with the private sector on aid for trade issues through a variety of different channels -from dedicated programme components to support for private sector advocacy, to consultation during programme planning, monitoring and evaluation. A few current examples are noted below. However, going forward, we aim to become more strategic in the way we engage private sector partners in both identifying and helping to solve trade development challenges. The creation of DFID's new Private Sector Department will contribute to this aim as well as a specific aid for trade workstream dedicated to enhancing our engagement with the private sector.

Examples:

In Southern and Eastern Africa, DFID's TradeMark programmes are working with the private sector in different ways: e.g. to deliver trade-related infrastructure through publicprivate partnerships; and to monitor traffic along the transport corridors and through border posts through cooperation with the Federation of Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Truckers Association and freight forwarders.

We are working with the Asian Development Bank in South Asia to engage with regional business lobbies, representative groups and SMEs to identify improvements needed in the business environment for improving regional trade, dissemination of knowledge necessary to pursue regional business opportunities.

We have recently launched an initiative with the IFC to support public-private sector dialogue to promote regional trade in South Asia. The project seeks to support a series of meetings in Bangladesh, India and Nepal where private, public and civil society representatives (at least 30% female) meet to identify quick wins in the area of trade promotion and identification of specific investment opportunities.)

We support the £10m CARTfund programme through the Caribbean Development Bank, a Trust Fund designed to provide public, private and civil society organisations in implementing the CARIFORUM-EU EPA and the CARICOM Single Market Economy and in capitalising on the emerging trade opportunities. Nearly half (8/18) of approved grants to date are in support of private sector entities, so the development and implementation of this initiative has involved engagement with private sector partners (mainly private sector umbrella organisations) to ensure it meets their needs.

10. IS CIVIL SOCIETY INVOLVED IN YOUR DIALOGUE?

	ALWAYS	SOMETIMES	RARELY/NEVER	NOT SURE
With partner countries	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
With regional communities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

10.1 Please describe and provide examples of your experience in dialogues that involve civil society: As with the private sector above, the UK engages with civil society groups through a variety of channels, including programme design, implementation and monitoring/ evaluation (see IFC project above). We have supported a range of non government actors to provide information, analysis and updates on trade issues and negotiations for public, private and civil society actors. These partners have also organised and facilitated a range of dialogues with civil society groups, designed to build understanding of trade issues and inform national and regional trade policies.

11. ARE YOU HARMONISING YOUR STRATEGY WITH OTHER DONORS BETTER NOW THAN YOU WERE BEFORE 2008?

SIGNIFICANTLY MODERATELY RARELY/NEVER NOT SURE NOT APPLICABLE

11.1 If you are harmonising better, how often do you use the following approaches?

	ALWAYS	SOMETIMES	RARELY/NEVER	NOT SURE
Joint needs assessment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Co-financing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sector-wide approaches	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Joint implementation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Common monitoring	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Joint evaluation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please specify: A major plank of our approach to aid for trade is to work through and with other partners. Support for major aid for trade programmes through the World Bank, ITC, EIF ensure that our support is harmonised with cofinancing partners - in terms of needs assessments, programme implementation and monitoring and evaluation. Delivery of aid for trade programmes through regional development banks (e.g. CDB, IDB, AsDB) can also help streamline processes for recipient countries. A range of DFID sponsored programmes have also been developed with or become open to cofinancing with other partners. A key example is the TradeMark East Africa Programme - launched February 2011 and jointly financed with 3 other bilateral partners. In other cases, the UK takes proactive steps to enhance coordination at the policy and programme level. For example, we are taking forward dialogue to determine how DFID's established TradeMark Southern Africa programme can optimise coordination with EIF efforts in the southern African region. We also participate in donor- country or REC trade groups that meet to discuss trade needs.

12. HAS ALIGNMENT OF YOUR AID-FOR-TRADE PROGRAMME IMPROVED SINCE 2008?

	SIGNIFICANT	MODERATE	LITTLE/ NONE	NOT SURE	NOT APPLICABLE
With partner country priorities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
With the Enhanced integrated Framework	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
With regional priorities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please elaborate with examples: The UK has provided significant support to the EIF itself since 2009 - both financial and technical support that should enable the EIF to help LDC partners develop the institutional infrastructure to coordinate wider aid for trade initiatives in country. Where we have aid for trade programmes in LDC countries we aim to align these initiatives around trade priorities identified in DTIS Action Matrices.

The expansion of the UK's regional aid for trade support is in direct response to evolving demand by regional partners. The UK's African Free Trade initiative responds to African efforts to implement the 1991 Abuja Treaty and specifically supports policy initiatives and programmes of the Tripartite Task Force. Our programme in the Caribbean directly responds to the Caribbean's efforts to implement the CARICOM Single Market Economy and to implement and capitalise on the EPA.

Country based programmes are prepared in consultation with national authorities and wider programmes of assistance in development, for example - on advocacy, are being developed following active consultation with national interlocutors.

12.1. How many of your aid-for-trade programmes are aligned around trade priorities of?

	> 75%	75% - 50%	50% - 25%	< 25%	NOT SURE	NOT APPLICABLE
Partner countries' development strategies	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The DTIS Action Matrix (for LDCs)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Regional organisations development strategies	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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:

	ALWAYS	SOMETIMES	RARELY/NEVER	NOT SURE
Use your own monitoring	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rely on partner countries' monitoring processes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Use joint monitoring arrangements	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

13.2 Please provide examples and describe your experience with monitoring your aid-for-trade programmes: We use different monitoring arrangements depending on the structure of the programme - e.g. whether it is solely DFID sponsored or cofinanced with others. We are developing better monitoring systems in order to provide clearer information on both the results we're targeting and the contribution of each of our initiatives to these results. This involves building and applying skills and know-how – e.g. on assessing the gender or poverty impact of programmes and using creative mechanisms to track progress - such as surveying truckers' experiences along key transport routes. On evaluation, we have previously contracted independent evaluations for programmes sponsored in countries and with multilateral partners and going forward are committed to independently evaluating UK aid programmes under the recently established Independent Commission for Aid Impact. We expect our monitoring and evaluation capacity to increase significantly over the next few years.

D. IS YOUR AID FOR TRADE WORKING?

14. DOES YOUR AID-FOR-TRADE STRATEGY DEFINE CLEAR OBJECTIVES?

YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>	NOT SURE <input type="checkbox"/>	NOT APPLICABLE <input type="checkbox"/>
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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)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Increased trade profile (mainstreaming)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Larger aid-for-trade flows	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Increased exports	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Increased trade	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Export diversification	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Increased economic growth	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Reduced poverty	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Greater environmental sustainability	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Greater gender equality	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please specify: The UK's aid for trade is necessarily tailored towards the specific needs of country and regional partners so is not tightly controlled by a rigid strategy although the over-arching priorities of supporting trade facilitation, regional integration, trade capacity development (including negotiating capacity) and building competitiveness have been established. The stronger results focus within these areas supports delivery against some of the quantifiable objectives noted above - e.g. increase in exports and diversification. However, given the different capacity needs of many countries and regions and the value of investing in research on more detailed and emerging trade issues, the UK continues to support efforts in building knowledge on the role of trade and capacity in how to develop and articulate trade policies and trade development and negotiating strategies.

15. WHAT IS THE SHARE OF YOUR AID FOR TRADE PROGRAMMES THAT CONTAIN QUANTIFIABLE OBJECTIVES?

> 75% <input type="checkbox"/>	75% - 50% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	50% - 25% <input type="checkbox"/>	< 25% <input type="checkbox"/>	NOT SURE <input type="checkbox"/>	NOT APPLICABLE <input type="checkbox"/>
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16. HAS YOUR GOVERNMENT EVALUATED ITS AID-FOR-TRADE STRATEGY, PROGRAMMES OR PROJECTS?

	YES	NO	NOT SURE
Overall strategy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Programmes and projects	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Both	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

16.1 If YES, please provide a copy of the(se) evaluation(s) when submitting this questionnaire.

16.2 If NO, is your government planning an evaluation of its:

	YES	NO	NOT SURE
Overall strategy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Programmes and projects	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Both	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

16.3 If YES, for which year is the evaluation planned?

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Overall strategy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Programmes and projects	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Both	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

	MOST IMPORTANT	IMPORTANT	LESS IMPORTANT	NOT IMPORTANT
Difficulty in identifying quantifiable objectives	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Difficulty in obtaining in-country data	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Absence of suitable indicators	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Budgetary constraints	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Ability of in-country staff to collect and report data	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Ability of project partners to collect and report data	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Difficulty of assigning trade outcomes to the programme	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Difficulty in identifying quantifiable objectives	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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:

SUPPORT TO THE LDC SECRETARIAT

A RANGE OF INITIATIVES TO SUPPORT REGIONAL INTEGRATION THROUGH TRADE FACILITATION, INCLUDING THROUGH DFID'S TRADEMARK'S PROGRAMMES. TRADEMARK SOUTHERN AFRICA HAS SUPPORTED THE COMESA-EAC-SADC TRIPARTITE TO DEVELOP A COMPREHENSIVE TRADE FACILITATION PROGRAMME WHICH WILL BE PILOTED ALONG THE TRIPARTITE AID-FOR-TRADE PILOT PROGRAMME, THE NORTH-SOUTH CORRIDOR. SPECIFIC SUPPORT IS PROVIDED TO IMPROVE BORDER CROSSING EFFICIENCY AT 10 BORDER POSTS IN EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA.

SUPPORT TO FAIR TRADE

SUPPORT TO THE CARIBBEAN REGIONAL NEGOTIATING MACHINERY TO ENGAGE IN EPA NEGOTIATIONS

DEVELOPMENT OF A RESPONSIVE, DEMAND-LED AND REGIONALLY-OWNED PROGRAMME (CARTFUND) TO SUPPORT CARIBBEAN IMPLEMENTATION OF REGIONAL INTEGRATION AND THE ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT WITH THE EU.

SUPPORT (THROUGH UNCTAD) TO ASSIST THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDIA'S TRADE POLICY CAPACITY

WE OR OUR PARTNERS ARE PROVIDING FURTHER DETAILS ON A RANGE OF THESE PROGRAMMES IN RESPONSE TO THE WTO/OECD'S CALL FOR 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

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: **AT THE MOST BASIC LEVEL - DRIVING A STRONGER RESULTS ORIENTED FOCUS. IT WOULD BE HELPFUL TO HAVE MORE PROGRAMMES MORE CONSISTENTLY DESIGNED TO DELIVER SPECIFIC, QUANTIFIABLE OUTPUTS (EG. REDUCING TRANSIT TIMES, STREAMLINING CUSTOMS PROCEDURES) AND OUTCOMES (E.G. INCREASE IN TRADE VOLUME FLOWS ETC..) - AND EXPLICIT MONITORING AND EVALUATION AGAINST THESE TARGETS. PROCESS ORIENTED PROGRAMMES MAY STILL BE JUSTIFIABLE - BUT WITH EXPLICIT, QUANTIFIABLE AND SOME QUALITATIVE TARGETS - E.G. CLARIFYING EXACTLY WHAT ENHANCED TRADE POLICY CAPACITY OR STRENGTHENED INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS WILL MEAN IN PRACTICE FOR THE RECIPIENTS.**

THERE IS A WIDER QUESTION ABOUT HOW ROBUST ANY SYSTEM TO MONITOR AID FOR TRADE REALLY IS GIVEN THE NUMBERS OF EXTERNAL VARIABLES INVOLVED THAT AFFECT, E.G. TRADE CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT. THERE IS ALSO A PAUCITY OF EVIDENCE ABOUT WHETHER AND HOW AID FOR TRADE HAS MUCH IMPACT ON POVERTY REDUCTION - PARTLY BECAUSE THERE IS INSUFFICIENT EFFORT TO LINK AID FOR TRADE PROGRAMMES TO REDUCING POVERTY OR BENEFITTING MARGINALISED GROUPS - AND ALSO PROBABLY BECAUSE IT WOULD FURTHER COMPLICATE AN ALREADY DIFFICULT MONITORING CHALLENGE.

FINALLY, GLOBAL MONITORING RELIES MAINLY ON SUBJECTIVE ASSESSMENTS. IT MIGHT BE USEFUL TO COMPLEMENT THESE WITH TARGETED, OBJECTIVE REVIEWS ON SPECIFIC ISSUES THAT PRACTITIONERS TALK ABOUT BUT HAVE TROUBLE COLLECTIVELY DEALING WITH - E.G. EXCESS OF POORLY COORDINATED SUPPORT IN CERTAIN BORDER POSTS. - EVEN IF THESE ARE ONE-OFF CASE STUDIES.