

DONOR QUESTIONNAIRE



PAGE 4: B.1) ABOUT YOU

Q1: COUNTRY / CUSTOMS TERRITORY	UNITED KINGDOM
Q2: INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION	<i>Respondent skipped this question</i>
Q3: YOUR CONTACT DETAILS	
Name:	R Shah
Position	Policy Adviser
Ministry/Organization	Department for International Development
Email Address:	r-shah@dfid.gov.uk
Q4: CONSULTATION (Other ministries/agencies consulted in preparing this questionnaire reply):	Joint Trade Policy Unit (also includes Department for Business, Innovations and Skills (BIS), Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO))

PAGE 6: C.2) YOUR AID-FOR-TRADE STRATEGY

Q5: Do you have an Aid- for-Trade strategy?	No
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PAGE 7: C.2) YOUR AID-FOR-TRADE STRATEGY

Q6: Has your strategy changed since 2012?	<i>Respondent skipped this question</i>
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PAGE 8: C.2) YOUR AID-FOR-TRADE STRATEGY

Q7: Why has your strategy changed ?(Please choose no more than 5 options)	<i>Respondent skipped this question</i>
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Q8: Additional information.

Respondent skipped this question

PAGE 9: C.2) YOUR AID-FOR-TRADE STRATEGY

Q9: How has your Aid-for-Trade spending changed since 2012?

More than 10% increase

Q10: Additional information.

Aid for trade is a top priority for the UK. We provide over £1 billion a year directly to developing countries and through organisations such as the World Bank and African Development Bank. This is over 50% more than the UK spent in 2006-08, the baseline for the 2010 G20 Seoul commitment. Specifically our bilateral Trade Policy and Regulations and Trade-Related Adjustment spend has increased from £45million in 2012 to £62million in 2013, a significant increase of over 10%. A substantial part of our aid for trade support is spent on trade facilitation projects which help developing countries implement reforms relevant to the implementation of the TFA.

Our last Aid for Trade Strategy covered the period 2008-2013. We do not have a specific Aid for Trade strategy under the current government. However the UK published its Economic Development Strategic Framework in January 2014 (<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/economic-development-for-shared-prosperity-and-poverty-reduction-a-strategic-framework>), with private sector development as a key pillar.

Q11: How do you expect your Aid-for-Trade spending to change in the next 5 years?

Unsure

Q12: Additional information.

The UK has a national election in May 2015 - and therefore spending priorities are dependent on new government objectives.

Q13: Can you provide detailed information on past or planned future Aid-for-Trade spending?(You may tick more than 1 box)

Past support disaggregated by country ,
Past support disaggregated by sector

Q14: Additional information.

All UK Official Development Assistance spend data is submitted to the OECD and published on their online Creditor Reporting System (CRS). Aid for Trade Spend is detailed in line with OECD sector categories.

Q15: What information about other donors' Aid-for-Trade would you find helpful in planning your own assistance?(You may tick more than 1 box)

Disaggregated information,
Point of contact for each region/country/sector

PAGE 10: C.2) YOUR AID-FOR-TRADE STRATEGY

Q16: How has your Aid for Trade facilitation spending changed since 2012?

Significant increase (10%+>)

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Q17: Additional information.

The UK spends around £1 billion annually on Aid for Trade and currently around £165 million worth of projects are working to support trade facilitation in developing countries.

Specifically our bilateral 'Trade Facilitation' spend according to OECD sector classifications, has increased from £20million in 2012 to £33million in 2013, a significant increase of over 10%. (These figures do not include our multilateral spend.)

Q18: How do you expect your Aid for Trade facilitation spending to change in the next 5 years?

Unsure

Q19: Additional information.

The UK is planning to invest £10million over the next 4 years to support the implementation of the WTO trade facilitation agreement. The UK has a national election in May 2015 - and therefore spending priorities are dependent on new government objectives.

PAGE 11: C.2) YOUR AID-FOR-TRADE STRATEGY

Q20: Looking ahead, what changes do you expect to your Aid-for-Trade strategy in the next 5 years? (You may tick more than 1 box)

More focus on private sector development,

More focus on poverty reduction,

Alignment with the post-2015 development agenda

Q21: Additional information.

The UK has a national election in May 2015 - and therefore future strategies are dependent on new government objectives. We are broadly expecting priorities to be along current lines and to align with the post-2015 development agenda, and with the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement.

PAGE 13: D.1) TRADE COSTS

Q22: How important are trade costs for the economic integration and development of developing countries and LDCs?

Very important

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Q23: Additional information.

The UK Coalition Government is committed to an African Free Trade Area and progressive regional integration. Regional integration and trade expansion is critical to sustained investment and spreading the benefits of the resulting economic growth widely. Regional co-operation is also the most efficient way to manage scarce shared resources and factors of production such as water, energy and forests. Regional co-operation and analysis are also necessary to cost effectively deal with health, climate change and education challenges, tackle food insecurity, promote better governance, facilitate Africa's potential to benefit from natural resource endowments, negotiate deals on global issues, and arbitrate and police costly disputes and conflict within the region. This vision is outlined in our Africa Regional operational plan (https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/67340/afr-reg-2011.pdf)

Q24: For MERCHANDISE GOODS: What are the most important sources of trade costs for the export of merchandise goods from developing countries? (You may tick more than one box)

Border procedures (trade facilitation),
Non-tariff Measures (including standards),
Transport infrastructure

Q25: Additional information.

The UK Department for International Development's (DFID) Africa Regional Department's operational plan focuses on reducing the costs of trade and production through:

- 1) Trade policy and regulatory reform (including at crucial border crossing points)
- 2) Leveraging investment in regional transport and energy infrastructure
- 3) Improvements in agricultural markets, financial services and cross border trade

Q26: For SERVICES: What are the most important sources of trade costs for the export of services from developing countries? (You may tick more than 1 box)

Non-recognition of professional qualifications,
Restrictions on commercial presence,
Restrictions on movement of natural persons,
Poor regulatory environment for services,
Low skills levels in service sectors

Q27: Additional information.

Since November 2013, we have funded the Trade Advocacy Fund (TAF) to support the LDC Group in the operationalization of the WTO LDC Services Waiver. The waiver allows WTO members to grant more favourable treatment to services and service suppliers from LDCs, thus making an exception to the basic non-discrimination principle of the multilateral trading system. The objective of the waiver is to help these countries to secure a bigger share in the growth in global services trade.

The UK's Trade Policy Unit (TPU) has been leading the analysis and policy development behind a proposed EU offer to operationalise the LDC services waiver, and has recently circulated a paper to Member States outlining handling options. The TPU is seeking to ensure that the waiver offer is feasible for EU Member States whilst also tailored to ensure that it has a real development impact for LDCs.

Q28: Does your Aid-for-Trade strategy specifically address the issue of trade costs?

Yes

DONOR QUESTIONNAIRE

Q29: Where in your Aid-for-Trade strategy is the issue of trade costs addressed? (You may tick more than 1 box)

Your national or institutional development policy

Q30: Additional information.

Our last Aid for Trade Strategy covered the period 2008-2013. We do not have a specific Aid for Trade strategy under the current government. However the UK published its Economic Development Strategic Framework in January 2014, explaining our trade policy aims for reforms that reduce the costs incurred by business and increase the added value of exports. DFID provides support to trade ministries and agencies to strengthen the technical knowledge and capacity of partner countries to implement reforms. The Africa Free Trade Initiative, for example, brings together regional trade initiatives from across DFID, BIS and the FCO to improve trading conditions in Africa, and is taking concrete steps to streamline cross-border bureaucracy and modernise customs and revenue procedures.

PAGE 15: D.1) TRADE COSTS

Q31: How is the issue of trade costs reflected in your Aid for Trade programming? (You may tick more than 1 box)

Research programmes,
Multi-year country strategies,
In-country projects and programmes,
Multi-year regional strategies,
Regional projects and programmes,
Specific thematic global programming

Q32: Additional information.

In line with DFID's Economic Development Strategic Framework, the Trade Policy Unit's operational plan vision highlights delivering programmes that reduce the costs of trade; reducing cross-border red tape and complex regulations that prevent businesses from trading; partnering with business on supply chain upgrading. For example, our regional Trade Facilitation Facility project helps developing countries reduce the transaction costs associated with trading across borders by funding reform projects focused on removing unnecessary regulations and procedures that prevent low income countries from trading. Our support to the regional TradeMark East Africa programme (TMEA) has already resulted in reduced transit times in East Africa. We also provide multilateral funding to support the Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF) which will support LDC's to build capacity to trade, including addressing critical supply-side constraints.

PAGE 16: D.1) TRADE COSTS

Q33: In which regions do you provide Aid-for-Trade support to reduce trade costs? (You may tick more than 1 box)

Central Asia, East Asia, South Asia,
East Africa, Southern Africa

DONOR QUESTIONNAIRE

Q34: Provide web links to programmes you wish to showcase:

TradeMark East Africa - <http://www.trademarkea.com/>

PAGE 18: E.1) SUPPORTING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT

Q35: What difficulties, if any, do you expect partner countries to face in securing support to implement the Trade Facilitation Agreement, when adopted? (You may tick more than 1 box)

Lack of information on funding opportunities,
Differing priorities of donors,
Ensuring Trade Facilitation Agreement implementation is a priority in national development planning documents
,
National coordination and demonstration of political will for Trade Facilitation Agreement reform
,
Problems in formulating requests,
Integrating Trade Facilitation Agreement implementation into on-going programmes

Q36: Additional information.

There are many channels of support available to developing countries through a variety of institutions and donors organisations to implement the trade facilitation agreement. The challenge will be to ensure effective coordination of the funding streams at all levels. Demand driven requests from domestic Trade Facilitation Committees will be crucial.

Q37: How do you envisage programming Trade Facilitation Agreement implementation support, when adopted ?(You may tick more than 1 box)

Trade Facilitation Agreement Implementation support is already being programmed.
,
As part of on-going national programmes offering support for Trade Facilitation Agreement implementation
,
As part of on-going regional programmes offering support for Trade Facilitation Agreement implementation
,
As part of national aid programming dialogues,
As part of regional aid programming dialogues,
As part of dedicated global thematic programmes

DONOR QUESTIONNAIRE

Q38: Additional information.

A substantial part of our aid for trade support is spent on trade facilitation projects which help developing countries implement reforms relevant to the implementation of the TFA. The objective is to help developing countries, in particular the least developed ones, reduce barriers to trade and to use it as an instrument for growth, job creation and thus poverty alleviation. Currently around £165 million worth of projects are working to support trade facilitation in these countries.

PAGE 19: E.1) SUPPORTING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT

Q39: What difficulties, if any, do you expect to face in programming support for Trade Facilitation Agreement implementation, when adopted, as part of your Aid-for-Trade activities? (You may tick more than 1 box)

Programming of Trade Facilitation Agreement implementation support is already being undertaken as part of your Aid-for-Trade strategy

Q40: Additional information.

Respondent skipped this question

Q41: Which disciplines of the Trade Facilitation Agreement do you think will prove the hardest for developing countries to implement and where Aid-for-Trade support should be focused?(You may tick more than 1 box)

The Agreement as a whole

Q42: Additional information.

Developing countries are at different stages along the line of implementation. Some will need more support than others. Support should be focused according to the individual needs of the developing country in line with their needs assessments and Category C commitments.

Q43: Will the Trade Facilitation Agreement, when adopted, benefit other development programmes that you operate?

Yes

PAGE 20: E.1) SUPPORTING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT

Q44: Please specify the other programmes that Trade Facilitation Agreement implementation would benefit when adopted: (You may tick more than 1 box)

Reducing costs and delays associated with procurement by in-country programmes

Positive spin-offs on governance programmes

DONOR QUESTIONNAIRE

Q45: Additional information.

Through our funding to the World Bank Trade Facilitation Multi-Donor Trust Fund several toolkits have been developed. The corruption risk toolkit has been piloted in Afghanistan and Cameroon. A new corrective strategy has led the Afghan government to clarify customs agency roles and strengthen customs responsibilities at the border. Lack of clarity in the definition of responsibilities was found to be a major problem in the effectiveness of customs in Afghanistan. In Cameroon the Bank worked with the World Customs Organisation (WCO) to introduce a contract system in customs administration to strengthen the chain of command and increase accountability.

PAGE 22: F.1) REDUCING TRADE COSTS

Q46: Do you track trade costs as part of your Aid-for-Trade programmes? Yes

PAGE 23: F.1) REDUCING TRADE COSTS

Q47: How do you track trade costs?(You may tick more than 1 box)

As part of a research agenda,
As part of project/programme theory of change/logframes/results-based management approaches
,
In ex post evaluations,
In ex post evaluations using impact assessment techniques

Q48: Additional information.

Trade flows are monitored at the impact level in Regional Infrastructure Programme for Africa. We also monitor reductions in transit times.

Q49: What data sources do you use?(You may tick more than 1 box)

Own data collection,
World Bank Doing Business Index,
World Bank Logistic Performance Index

Q50: Additional information.

The TradeMark East Africa project collects its own data.

Q51: How do you validate the results?(You may tick more than 1 box)

Dialogue with private sector,
Dialogue with government

DONOR QUESTIONNAIRE

Q52: Additional information.

As well as plans for an independent external evaluation, we task consultants to validate the TradeMark East Africa project results mechanism.

PAGE 24: F.1) REDUCING TRADE COSTS

Q53: What immediate outputs have you observed from actions taken to reduce trade costs? (You may tick more than 1 box.)

Updated customs legislation,
New rules on transit, Greater transparency,
Updated customs working practices,
Improved cooperation between border agencies,
New or updated transport infrastructure (roads, bridges, etc.)
,
Tariff reforms,
Certification and testing capacity (e.g. laboratory facilities)
,
Creation of one stop border posts,
Creation of electronic single windows,
Creation of trade facilitation committees,
Creation of dialogue with private sector,
Improved border infrastructure

Q54: Additional information.

Within DFID's Africa Regional Department, the primary programme working to reduce trade costs is Trade Mark East Africa (TMEA). This is a special-purpose institution supporting essential cross-border reforms and development activities between different national stakeholders. TMEA also has a network of country offices in each member state, which undertake a suite of national-level interventions responding to specific demands of each country.

From 2010-2012, TMEA designed and launched a multi-faceted six-year programme to help the East African Community and national institutions in member states to respond to the above challenges.

Q55: What outcomes have you observed from actions taken to reduce trade costs? (Please choose no more than 5 options)

Reduction in border clearance times

DONOR QUESTIONNAIRE

Q56: Additional information.

It is still too early to draw conclusions on outcomes from TradeMark East Africa, but improvements in border clearance times have been achieved through work on improving border post efficiency. One-Stop Border Posts and Integrated Border Management projects target a 30% reduction in time taken to cross at selected borders.

PAGE 25: F.1) REDUCING TRADE COSTS

Q57: What impacts have you observed from actions taken to reduce trade costs? (Please choose no more than 5 options) Unsure

Q58: Additional information.

It is still too early to draw conclusions on the impacts of TradeMark East Africa.

Q59: Which types of actions have achieved the most positive results in reducing trade costs for goods and services?(Please choose no more than 7 options) *Respondent skipped this question*

Q60: Additional information.

It is still too early to draw conclusions on the impacts of TradeMark East Africa.

Q61: What have been the key success factors in reducing trade costs?(Please choose no more than 5 options)

- Private sector engagement and commitment,
- Sustained engagement of development partners,
- Sustained political engagement and commitment by national authorities
- ,
- Use of regional approaches

Q62: Additional information.

Supporting economic development is central to the UK's development work, which has included stepping up engagement with the private sector. One example of success is the reduction in transit times for container transiting the north and central corridors in East Africa, through the TradeMark East Africa programme.

PAGE 27: G.1) PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT AND YOUR AID FOR TRADE STRATEGY

Q63: Is private sector development an Aid-for-Trade priority of your agency? Yes

DONOR QUESTIONNAIRE

Q64: Additional information.

Supporting the Private Sector is increasingly important to the UK's development work; supporting economic growth and helping poor people improve their livelihoods. DFID has set out its approach in an Economic Development Strategic Framework. This sets out five pillars of work: international rules, the enabling environment, leveraging finance, promoting responsible business and support for women's economic empowerment. We work with the private sector across all these pillars. DFID engages with the private sector in much of its Aid for Trade work. This includes working with the private sector to improve property rights and the investment climate, supporting private enterprise to increase productivity and competitiveness of goods and services in domestic and international markets. DFID has doubled the number of private sector development advisers over the past two years, bringing new skills and ways of working to all parts of the organisation.

PAGE 28: G.1) PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT AND YOUR AID FOR TRADE STRATEGY

Q65: What approaches do you use to promote private sector development?(You may tick more than 1 box)

Concessional loans and grants,
Non-concessional lending,
Lending to non-sovereigns, Equity investment,
Technical assistance, Business engagement,
Incentives to promote business,
Public-private partnerships,
Other (please specify)
Support to investment Climate e.g. regulatory reforms and government capacity building,
Information about countries' investment potential as a global public good e.g. Climatescope, research grants, challenge funds and prizes.

DONOR QUESTIONNAIRE

Q66: Additional information.

DFID is working closely with the private sector, making more use of loans and equity investments as well as grants to support private sector development in our target countries. CDC, the UK's Development Finance Institution (DFI), and the Private Infrastructure Development Group (PIDG) are important instruments, for these types of support. We also have a range of challenge and innovation funds and engage in dialogue with all sizes of companies around the challenges they face.

DFID is helping to accelerate economic development by working with partner countries to become better places in which to do business, for both domestic and international companies, large and small. Some examples of our work are:

a) Stable macroeconomic environments conducive to growth – working with finance ministries and institutions in priority countries, and with HMT and other institutions, to help build capacity and support policy reform, including in areas such as debt management. For example, policy dialogue in Sierra Leone and support to reform programmes have helped to improve public debt management that has contributed to lower inflation and is increasing space for the private sector to access affordable finance. It has also increased revenue collection, and strengthened policies to ensure a sustainable fiscal position.

b) Open and inclusive economic institutions – supporting reforms to simplify red tape, promote competition, strengthen security of land and other property rights, improve access to commercial justice and strengthen the functioning of institutions charged with regulating markets and maintaining professional standards. Central to this is improved governance of economic development. For example, through support to improving the investment climate in Bangladesh, DFID has helped to reduce the number of days it takes to register a business from 57 to three.

c) Better conditions for infrastructure investment – supporting improved power and transport sector policies in partner countries to address constraints that deter much needed investment in infrastructure.

d) Tax policy and tax administration reforms – tax laws need to be clear, and consistently and equitably applied. Strong tax authorities are needed to raise much needed domestic revenue. DFID will, with Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs (HMRC) and others, continue to provide technical assistance to revenue authorities to help improve their tax administration. For example, a new unit established within HMRC is providing technical expertise to support capacity building of tax administration in partner countries. The unit will initially deliver tax programmes in Southern Africa, Tanzania, Ethiopia and Pakistan.

e) Trade policy – and related reforms that reduce the costs incurred by business and increase the added value of exports. DFID provides support to trade ministries and agencies to strengthen the technical knowledge and capacity of partner countries to implement reforms. The Africa Free Trade Initiative, for example, brings together regional trade initiatives from across DFID, BIS and the FCO to improve trading conditions in Africa, and is taking concrete steps to streamline cross-border bureaucracy and modernise customs and revenue procedures.

f) Financial sector reforms – that improve access to and the efficiency of financial service markets, including savings, loans, money transfer and insurance services. For example, we will provide technical assistance to developing country governments and regulators through the multi-donor Financial Sector Reform and Strengthening Initiative to improve financial sector stability, efficiency and inclusiveness.

g) Integration of the effects of climate change and the value of natural capital into economic decision-making, which will allow countries to plan for sustainable growth. We will encourage the development of national accounts which include the value of natural resources, including ecosystems. We will focus on the opportunities of less resource intensive growth – especially where there are market opportunities that companies and developing countries can exploit, including in renewable energy.

DONOR QUESTIONNAIRE

Q67: What is the focus of your private sector development programme? You may tick more than 1 box.

Vocational training and skills,
Business or trade support institutions,
Infrastructure, Business environment,
Improving access to credit, Support for SMEs,
Business engagement,
Private sector development in least developed countries
,
Private sector development in fragile states

Q68: Additional information.

Respondent skipped this question

PAGE 29: G.1) PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT AND YOUR AID FOR TRADE STRATEGY

Q69: Is the private sector in your own country/customs territory involved in your programme?

Yes

Q70: Additional information.

Yes, for example, last year, ministers launched the Trade and Global Value Chains Initiative (TGVC) to create partnerships with businesses to improve working conditions and job opportunities for poor workers and smallholder farmers in the developing world, and to support the long-term resilience of global supply chains. TGVC has just approved co-financing projects with major UK food and clothing retailers which are expected benefit over 700,000 workers and smallholder farmers working in horticulture and garment sectors in Kenya, South Africa and Bangladesh.

DFID is also developing partnerships with several key UK industries and professions that are important to development, including extractives, retail, financial services, infrastructure/construction and accountancy. For example, in January 2014 DFID announced a partnership with chartered accountants working for the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales and the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy through the UK's Investment Finance Facility for Utilising Specialist Expertise (IFUSE). IFUSE currently works with 14 UK government departments and public bodies to deliver short term, targeted expertise on issues identified by our partners in-country.

PAGE 30: G.1) PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT AND YOUR AID FOR TRADE STRATEGY

Q71: How is your national private sector engaged? (You may tick more than 1 box)

Identifying binding constraints,
Delivery of programmes

Q72: Additional information.

Respondent skipped this question

DONOR QUESTIONNAIRE

Q73: Do you offer support to your own private sector to invest in developing countries?

Yes

Q74: Additional information.

The UK Coalition Government wants to do more to support successful businesses to boost economic growth that leads to poverty reduction. DFID is working closely with other government departments and business to improve the accessibility of our offer and to strengthen our programme of work on economic development to help private sector businesses join in the development push.

PAGE 31: G.1) PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT AND YOUR AID FOR TRADE STRATEGY

Q75: How do you offer support?(You may tick more than 1 box)

Fiscal incentives, Guarantees,
Advisory services and information,
Embassy resources and support,
Advanced market commitments

DONOR QUESTIONNAIRE

Q76: Additional information.

We invest our funds to support work that has a large positive impact on development, but the private sector is not yet willing to undertake without our involvement. When appropriate, we use loans or equity investment instead of grants, sharing risks of but also the returns to investments and ensuring the taxpayer's money can be recycled to deliver better value for money.

In terms of fiscal incentives, DFID is co-financing with major UK food and clothing retailers (through the Trade and Global Value Chains Initiative), and is expected to support the long-term resilience of global supply chains and benefit over 700,000 workers and smallholder farmers working in Kenya, South Africa and Bangladesh. DFID's Business Innovation Facility has supported a partnership between Care International and Danone that has seen the creation of jobs for 2,800 women in rural Bangladesh through selling the products of 7 major companies, including Unilever and Danone, door to door.

Since 2002, all aid provided by the UK is untied in accordance with the International Development Act. The Coalition Government has reiterated the UK's commitment to untied aid and has stated that aid will be kept untied from commercial interests and that the Government will not give certain companies preferential status. Contracts are awarded to companies offering the best value for money for the UK taxpayer regardless of their country of origin.

We are making information about what DFID does more easily available to businesses. We have revamped our webpages and link them to all other sources of business help, including the main business support finder tool on gov.uk and to the UK Trade and Investment (UKTI) Business Opportunities page.

We engage in outreach events. We are working with UKTI's Aid-Funded Business Service to help companies, especially SMEs, to understand DFID priorities and programmes and how to bid successfully for DFID contracts.

Through joint ventures with companies, we are helping to develop new products and services and deepen value chains. For example, our Food Retail Industry Challenge Fund has helped UK companies like Taylor's of Harrogate transform how Rwandan tea is produced and sold to them.

Cross-Whitehall working: We are working closely with FCO and UKTI in London and in country to deliver a more joined up approach to economic development. The joint (FCO, DFID, UKTI) High Level Partnerships for Prosperity – HLPP launched in November 2014 goes some way to demonstrate a step change in economic and trade relations with Angola, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Mozambique and Tanzania and deliver strengthened economic and trade links between the UK and Africa.. A new Whitehall Trade and Investment Committee has been set up to progress this agenda.

PAGE 32: G.1) PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT AND YOUR AID FOR TRADE STRATEGY

Q77: How do you measure the results of your private sector's involvement?(You may tick more than 1 box)

Regular project/programme evaluation,
Indicators on business environment,
Social and economic indicators

Q78: Additional information.

Respondent skipped this question

PAGE 33: G.1) PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT AND YOUR AID FOR TRADE STRATEGY

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Q79: Are there examples of private sector development that you would like to showcase?

Yes

PAGE 34: G.1) PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT AND YOUR AID FOR TRADE STRATEGY

Q80: Please provide details of relevant programme/project evaluations you would like to showcase (include weblinks where appropriate). You may also wish to elaborate by submitting information in a case story format. Details on how to submit a case story can be found at the end of this questionnaire.

Evaluation of the Responsible and Accountable Garment Sector Challenge Fund (RAGS)

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/evaluation-of-the-responsible-and-accountable-garment-sector-programme>

PAGE 36: H.1) CONTRIBUTION OF AID FOR TRADE TO INCLUSIVE, SUSTAINABLE GROWTH

Q81: What contribution can reducing trade costs make to inclusive, sustainable growth?(Please choose no more than 7 options)

Increase in exports,
Entry into new value chains,
Diversification in export markets,
Domestic private sector investment,
Increase in imports, Consumer welfare effects,
Reduction in poverty

Q82: Additional information.

Reducing costs of trading across borders can have multiple positive benefits. For example the trade facilitation deal at Bali, adopted in November 2014, makes the cross-border movement of goods easier, and provide a critical boost for developing economies. Of the \$100 billion economic gains for the global economy each year from Trade Facilitation, \$10 billion would go to Sub-Saharan Africa.

Q83: What impact has the Aid-for-Trade Initiative had since its launch in 2005? (You may tick more than 1 box)

More priority given by regional authorities to trade issues in development planning
,
More priority given by donors to trade issues in national development planning

Q84: Additional information.

Respondent skipped this question

DONOR QUESTIONNAIRE

Q85: What potential future contribution could the Aid-for-Trade Initiative make to the post-2015 development agenda? (You may tick more than 1 box)	Contribution of financing for development, Contribution to improving the business and regulatory environment , Ensuring continued attention to trade issues in development
Q86: Additional information.	<i>Respondent skipped this question</i>
Q87: What potential future contribution could the Enhanced Integrated Framework for LDCs make to the post-2015 development agenda?(Please choose no more than 5 options)	Mainstreaming of trade issues in national policy , Engaging the private sector in national trade and development policy planning , Coherence in trade and development policy
Q88: Additional information.	<i>Respondent skipped this question</i>
Q89: How could the Aid-for-Trade Initiative be improved?	<i>Respondent skipped this question</i>

PAGE 37: H.1) CONTRIBUTION OF AID FOR TRADE TO INCLUSIVE, SUSTAINABLE GROWTH

Q90: Additional information on "Reducing trade costs and inclusive, sustainable growth". If there is anything you would like to add on the topic of "Reducing trade costs for inclusive, sustainable growth", which you feel has not been covered in this questionnaire, please use this box.	<i>Respondent skipped this question</i>
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