

DONOR QUESTIONNAIRE ON AID FOR TRADE

1 WHAT IS YOUR AID FOR TRADE STRATEGY?

Q1.1 Do you have an operational Aid for Trade strategy? Does it have a “pro-poor” focus? What are its key objectives and delivery/implementation modes? (Please break down by types of aid: "multilateral contributions" / "trust funds" / "budget support" / "other bilateral")

Please describe and exemplify. If applicable, feel free to refer to your 2007 response.

The objectives of the World Bank’s aid for trade strategy are to make developing countries more integrated into the world economy to spur their economic growth and reduce poverty and to make the world trading system more supportive of development.

The Bank’s Aid for Trade work is organized around the key areas of the trade strategy announced by President Zoellick at the WTO Global Aid for Trade Review in Geneva in November 2007. The operationalization of these areas has led to a 5 point program that encompasses:

- Support to country programs on trade and competitiveness, including policy analysis, lending and technical assistance for helping governments to set develop a comprehensive trade policy strategy, design proactive policies to support exports, ensure ancillary service inputs and diversifying exports.
- Assistance and resources for trade facilitation (policy, institutions, finance)
- Investment in trade-related infrastructure (transport, ports, and telecoms)
- Promoting open regionalism through analysis, policy advice and lending
- Promoting multilateralism and global public goods, including analysis of Doha Round issues , the provision of new data and aid for trade.

The World Bank—already one of the largest providers of assistance to low-income countries—has launched this multi-pronged trade strategy to further scale-up its Aid for Trade work. This strategy includes support to country and region wide programs on trade and competitiveness, trade-related infrastructure, trade finance, trade facilitation, training and capacity building, and knowledge and research.

Q1.2 If your Aid for Trade Strategy has evolved since 2007, please describe the changes and/or new focuses.

Please describe and exemplify.

The Bank’s strategy has evolved in greater complexity since 2007, following the progressive trends in the renewed attention to trade within the Bank dating back to 2001. As described in the previous OECD questionnaire, additional refinements to the Bank’s work on trade were introduced in 2006 to reflect the recommendations in the report of the Independent Evaluation Group - the internal auditor of the Bank - on the Bank’s work on trade over the past 17 years. The report recommended that the Bank give greater attention to addressing poverty and distributional outcomes from trade reforms, and to addressing factors and complementary reforms to improve export supply response, thereby fostering a closer integration of trade-focused support activities with those that target the private sector; the World Bank has acted on these.

Moreover, the Bank’s Aid for Trade work has been operationalized around 5 areas (see question 1) of the trade strategy announced by President Zoellick at the WTO Global Aid for Trade Review in November 2007

Q1.3 Have you articulated a set of best practices in the design and/or delivery of Aid for Trade? Yes No Not sure/Not applicable**If yes, what form does this best practice guidance take?**

Please describe and exemplify.

As for all projects, including Aid for Trade projects, the World Bank has established a set of mechanisms and a set of procedure that guides each phase of the project. The World Bank regularly reviews and applies the established guidelines. Guidelines are drawn from different sources, including the General Completion and Results Report, the Evaluation carried by the IEG and by the Quality Insurance Group (see answer 4.2). The set of guidelines ensures that activities are in line with national strategy and priorities, that more and better aid is delivered in support of strong national strategy, that results are constantly tracked and reviewed to achieve the objective set by the national government

2 HOW MUCH AID FOR TRADE DO YOU PROVIDE?***For CRS Reporting Donors*****Q2.1 Does the attached CRS profile accurately reflect the volume of your Aid for Trade?** Yes No**If no, please provide further details of your Aid for Trade activities for 2006 and 2007.**

Please add any data that are missing in their appropriate CRS categories, including those activities that should be considered as Aid for Trade under the category of "Other Trade-related Needs" and describe, if applicable, the method used to identify trade-related activities in the relevant CRS categories. Please also provide any activities that may fall under the new category of "Trade-related Adjustment" for 2006.

For its internal work, the World Bank uses a much narrower definition of Aid for Trade, more closely corresponding to trade promotion, than the OECD's all-encompassing definition. Moreover, the World Bank includes IBRD and IFC lending not included in the CRS database. We have been speaking with OECD staff to reconcile the mapping between the World Bank and the OECD CRS database. The process is still ongoing.

For non-CRS Reporting Donors**Q2.1 How much Aid for Trade did you provide in each of 2006 and 2007?
Please also indicate the volume as percentage share of your total ODA.**

Please use the WTO Task Force definition and include estimates of the value of in-kind Aid for Trade such as technical cooperation programmes.

For All Donor Agencies**Q2.2 Do you have indicative forward spending plans that include estimates on Aid for Trade?**

Yes

 No

 Not sure/Not applicable

If yes, please provide details of your indicative forward Aid for Trade spending plan.

Please delineate the plan per Aid for Trade category.

As discussed in Q.2.1, the World Bank and the OECD methodologies differ in their definition of aid for trade.

For Donors who had made Aid for Trade pledges

Q2.3 Please describe how you are meeting your pledges? And how much progress in delivering your final pledges do you expect to have made in 2008 and 2009?

Please provide details and evidence in accordance with your accountability mechanism.

For Multilateral Donors

Q2.4 Please describe how funding for your Aid for Trade activities is evolving [e.g. share of activities funded from your agency's core (regular budget) vs. non-core (earmarked) resources, including multi-donor funds; likely trends in these categories].

Please describe.

We do not keep our internal budget in a way that would allow us to calculate this accurately.

Our sense is that the staff budgets are rising slightly within an overall flat administrative budget.

Please feel free to provide any other relevant information in relation to the volume of your Aid for Trade.

3 IMPLEMENTATION: HOW ARE YOU DELIVERING AID FOR TRADE?

Mainstreaming and Ownership

Q3.1 What measures have you undertaken to mainstream Aid for Trade in your overall assistance strategy?

Please describe and exemplify.

Aid for Trade is integrated into the overall assistance through a multi-pronged trade strategy, which includes support to country programs on trade and competitiveness, trade facilitation, trade-related infrastructure, open regionalism and the multilateral agenda. We do this through, among other things, IDA lending, economic and sector work and through the participation in the Enhanced Integrated Framework, whose aim is to mainstream trade in national development strategy of least developed countries, by activities sponsored by the Multi-donor Trust Fund, whose aim is to help developing countries integrate trade into their economic growth and poverty reduction strategies. Moreover, the World Bank is in the process of establishing the Trade

Facilitation Facility (TFF), a new demand-driven programmatic trust fund to provide technical assistance and rapid-response implementation of trade facilitation projects.

Q3.2 In how many of the partner countries you support, are Aid for Trade concerns an important part of your policy dialogue with them (based on your best estimate)?

- | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> less than 25% | <input type="checkbox"/> 25% to 50% | <input type="checkbox"/> 50% to 75% | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> above 75% | <input type="checkbox"/> Not sure / Not applicable |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|--|

Q3.3 How many of your country assistance strategies contain trade or Aid for Trade elements (based on your best estimate)?

- | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> less than 25% | <input type="checkbox"/> 25% to 50% | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 50% to 75% | <input type="checkbox"/> above 75% | <input type="checkbox"/> Not sure / Not applicable |
|--|-------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|--|

Q3.4 Has demand for Aid for Trade increased from partner countries since 2005?

- | | | | | |
|--|---|---|-----------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Significantly increased | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Increased | <input type="checkbox"/> Little / no change | <input type="checkbox"/> Declined | <input type="checkbox"/> Not sure / Not applicable |
|--|---|---|-----------------------------------|--|

If increased, from which countries / regions, and for which Aid for Trade categories / sectors?

Please describe and exemplify.

According to the OECD CRS database, the bulk of aid for trade went to the South of Africa. Specifically, in 2007, about 55% went to the South of Africa, followed by East and South Asia with 25% of the total Aid for Trade. In 2007, about 70% of aid for trade was devoted to economic infrastructure, particularly to transport and energy related infrastructure.

If increased, what steps have you taken to strengthen your capacity to respond to increasing demand for Aid for Trade from partner countries? Tick the box of all that apply:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Increased aid resources
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Strengthened in-house trade expertise
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Improved training, tool-kits and/or guidelines for Aid for Trade programming
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Increased awareness among policy-makers and practitioners at the HQ and the field
<input type="checkbox"/>	Strengthened political commitment
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Increased coordination among donors (e.g. joint assessment, joint delivery, etc.)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Please feel free to add other steps you have taken</i>

Please feel free to provide any other relevant information in relation to mainstreaming and ownership.

Working with Others: Harmonisation and Alignment

Q3.5 In how many of the partner countries you support, have you contributed to the following joint donor initiatives?

	< 10%	10-30%	> 30%
Joint needs assessment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Joint Aid for Trade strategy formulation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Joint Aid for Trade programme	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Pool funding	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Joint monitoring and evaluation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Delegated cooperation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q3.6 Do you have a specific approach to South-South and/or trilateral cooperation in Aid for Trade?

Yes

No

Not sure/Not applicable

If yes, what are its key elements or particular focuses?

Please describe and exemplify.

Q3.7 How much of your Aid for Trade is aligned with your partners' country systems (based on your best estimate)?

less than 25%

25% to 50%

50% to 75%

above 75%

Not sure / Not applicable

Please feel free to provide any other relevant information in relation to harmonisation and alignment.

4 MONITORING RESULTS, EVALUATION AND MUTUAL ACCOUNTABILITY

Q4.1 Does your Strategy include specific monitoring and evaluation guidelines for Aid for Trade programmes?

Specific to Aid for Trade

Generic guidelines

If you do have specific guidelines, please provide the details of your Aid for Trade M&E framework. How often do you review progress towards your strategy objectives? Who do you report to?

Please describe and exemplify.

Q4.2 Do you regularly monitor the potential trade impact of your aid projects / programmes?

Yes

No

Not sure/Not applicable

If yes, please describe how.

Please describe and exemplify.

As for the entire Bank portfolio, trade projects and programs are monitored first by implementing staff on regular supervision reports. At completion a final report is filed by the by the task manager in which the project outcomes and development impacts are recorded . In addition, the Bank's Quality

Assurance Group (QAG) reviews a sample of lending projects for quality at entry and quality of supervision. Programs on analytical and advisory services are assessed for relevance, quality of the analysis, and likely impact. Following a thorough review of project and program documents as part of desk reviews, and interviews (both headquarter and field based), the QAG panel assesses quality against agreed criteria on a six point scale from Highly Satisfactory to Highly Unsatisfactory.

Furthermore, after completion, projects/programs are randomly selected by the Independent Evaluation Group (IEG) for in-depth evaluation. Additionally, the Bank's entire trade program over the last 17 years has been subject to review by the IEG.

All trust funds also generally involve periodic external, independent evaluation of outcomes and performance. The Bank's operations have established monitoring and evaluation procedures with partner countries

at the macro (all Bank lending) and micro (project based) level. Also, since many aid for trade projects

are done in conjunction with donors and taking account of the activities of other development agencies, monitoring and evaluation may be undertaken jointly. In addition, for IDA and highly debt dependent countries, the Consultative Group - chaired by the Bank- offers venues for the World Bank to oversee with donors and countries the overall strategy for development of these countries.

Q4.3 Do you have plans to improve the evaluation of your Aid for Trade programmes?

Please describe and exemplify.

We always strive to make evaluation better

Q4.4 Have you carried out or do you plan to carry out an impact assessment of your Aid for Trade programmes?

Yes: please indicate when:1/2006

No

Not sure/Not applicable

Q4.5 Do you involve partner country stakeholders in developing measurable objectives/indicators to assess the quality of your Aid for Trade programmes?

Yes No Not sure/Not applicable

If yes, please describe the indicators used.

Please describe and exemplify.

Indicators vary according to the project. For example, in Northern Delta Transport Development Project, whose objective is to enhance the efficiency, environmental sustainability and safety of transport infrastructure and services through the alleviation of physical and institutional bottlenecks, the key performance indicators measure the reduction in travel time along the waterway corridors improved by the Project, the reduction in traffic accidents and fatalities associated with river crossings at ferry boat stages improved by the Project; and the reduction of environmental pollution from the operations of river ports improved by the Project.

Q4.6 Have you undertaken joint evaluations of your Aid for Trade with your partner country stakeholders?

Yes No Not sure/Not applicable

If yes, please describe when and the results of the evaluation.

Please describe and exemplify.

All project completion reports, the first level of evaluation, are done in conjunction with the government.

Please feel free to provide any other relevant information in relation to monitoring, evaluation and mutual accountability.

5 REGIONAL DIMENSION

Q5.1 How important is the regional dimension in your Aid for Trade strategy?

Essential element Important element Minor element Not present Not sure / Not applicable

If essential or important, please describe how your Aid for Trade strategy addresses regional challenges.

Please describe and exemplify.

At the regional level, the Bank aims to support pro-development regional integration, including by working with partners to maximize the development impact of regional trading agreements. The World Bank Group is currently examining possible modalities to further increase its trade facilitation activities, including provision of support for regional, multi-country projects. Examples include analysis and TA activities for COMESA on expanding the free trade area and moving towards a customs union, including analysis of the revenue implications; for SADC on regional trade performance, the Trade Protocol, and rules of origin; and for EAC on trade policy harmonization.

Q5.2 Which of the following factors are important for determining whether or not to support particular regions or regional programmes? Please list in the order of importance.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Relevance to ongoing regional trade agreements / negotiations
<input type="checkbox"/>	Regional proximity / support to neighbouring regional economic integration processes
<input type="checkbox"/>	Cultural, linguistic or historical ties with the region
<input type="checkbox"/>	Existence of a viable counterpart at regional level
<input type="checkbox"/>	Request for assistance from a regional body
<input type="checkbox"/>	Availability of a clearly defined regional development strategy
<input type="checkbox"/>	Geographical concentration of donor activities
<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Other, please describe</i>

Q5.3 By how much has the volume of your regional Aid for Trade increased since 2005?

<input type="checkbox"/> Declined	<input type="checkbox"/> By less than 5%	<input type="checkbox"/> By 5 to 15%	<input type="checkbox"/> By 15 to 30%	<input type="checkbox"/> More than 30%
-----------------------------------	--	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	--

Q5.4 In which assistance categories are you particularly active at regional level?

	Frequently	Occasionally	Rarely	Not sure / Not applicable
Training (trade negotiations/WTO rules)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Trade facilitation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Development of cross-border infrastructure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Capacity building of regional organisations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Other, please describe and exemplify</i>				

Q5.5 What are the most important challenges in implementing regional Aid for Trade? Please list in the order of importance.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Lack of (or weak) articulated demands for regional Aid for Trade
<input type="checkbox"/>	Lack of coherence between national and regional priorities
<input type="checkbox"/>	Lack of credible lending authorities at regional level
<input type="checkbox"/>	Lack of effective coordination at regional level
<input type="checkbox"/>	Difficulties of monitoring and evaluating results at regional level
<input type="checkbox"/>	Lack of credible mutual accountability mechanisms at regional level
<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Other, please describe and exemplify</i>

Q5.6 Has the demand for regional Aid for Trade increased since 2005?

<input type="checkbox"/> Significantly increased	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Increased	<input type="checkbox"/> Little / no change	<input type="checkbox"/> Declined	<input type="checkbox"/> Not sure / Not applicable
--	---	---	-----------------------------------	--

If yes, in which regions and for which activities has it increased the most?

Please describe and exemplify.

At the regional and sub-regional level, demand has been driven by trade integration activities. In Sub-Saharan Africa and in the MENA regions demand concerned analysis and Technical Assistance for the Economic Regions. In Eastern Europe and Central Asia demand has mainly concerns

Activities on EU accession, WTO membership, and other regional integration initiatives.

In East Asia and Pacific the demand has been derived mainly for Trade and Transport Facilitation Project while in South Asia concerned regional integration activities that aims at addressing constraints, such as non-tariff barriers and transit restrictions, to the development of the main regional corridors, with special focus on the northeast sub-region

Please feel free to provide any other relevant information in relation to regional Aid for Trade.