

# 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.*

### Aid for Trade Initiative

The Aid for Trade Initiative was launched at the Hong Kong Ministerial Conference in December 2005. In February 2006 the WTO established a Task Force, with the aim of “operationalizing” Aid for Trade. The Task Force reported in July 2006. The WTO works in cooperation with an Advisory Group that the Director-General established in 2007 to pursue the recommendations of the Task Force. The Group is comprised of key multilateral implementing partners. Its main objective is to consolidate agencies' respective contributions to Aid for Trade and to take forward the Task Force and Global Reviews' recommendations.

In 2007, the WTO together with the World Bank and regional development banks to launch the first regional reviews of Aid for Trade, with the aim of encouraging recipients, donors and the private sector in each region to work together and to focus on specific challenges, to prioritize needs and to design deliverable business plans.

The regional reviews took place in autumn 2007:

- in Lima, Peru, for the Latin America and Caribbean region
- in Manila, the Philippines, for the Asia/Pacific region
- and in Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania, for the Africa region.

In November 2007 the first Global Review and Annual Debate on Aid for Trade by the WTO's General Council took place. The Global Review established a system of monitoring Aid for Trade at three levels:

- global monitoring of overall Aid for Trade flows, based on work carried out by the OECD
- monitoring the commitment of individual donors to provide additional Aid for Trade
- monitoring how the needs of developing countries for additional Aid for Trade are being presented to, and met by, the international donor community, including the development banks.

On 6-7 July, a Second Global Review of Aid for Trade will be held. Further information on the Aft Initiative and WTO's role in it is available on the WTO website.

### Integrated Framework

The Integrated Framework (IF) for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to least-developed countries (LDCs) is a process that supports LDC governments in trade capacity building and integrating trade issues into overall national development strategies. It is a concrete example of Aid for Trade in action in LDCs.. The WTO was one of six multilateral organizations which established the IF in 1997. A separate questionnaire reply has been completed by the IF Executive Secretariat.

### WTO and Aid for Trade Delivery

The WTO Secretariat provides trade-related technical assistance (TRTA) in the area of trade policy and

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regulation . It has a dedicated institute, the Institute for Training and Technical Cooperation (ITTC), which has as its main mission the design, coordination and delivery of TRTA activities. The ITTC's mission statement reads as follows:

- TRTA is the WTO contribution to the operationalization of the Aid for Trade Initiative.
- With the view to empowering developing, least-developed countries and other low-income transition economies, to mainstream trade into their national economic development plans and strategies, the ITTC, as the implementing arm of the WTO's trade capacity building programme designs, coordinates, and implements trade related technical assistance activities.
- To achieve this goal, ITTC enables, with Secretariat-wide support, the delivery of specific technical assistance products as mandated by Members in the periodic Technical Assistance and Training Plans. The programmes and products contained in the Plan focus on strengthening the knowledge base, capacity and ability of beneficiaries to understand their rights and obligations of the multilateral trading system, on taking full advantage of the rules based system, on effectively participating in trade negotiations, and on building, on a long term basis, their capacity to adjust to WTO rules and disciplines.

In addition, the WTO Secretariat operates other specific programmes, including the Standards and Trade Development Facilitation (STDF) and WTO Trade Facilitation Trust Fund.

The STDF is a co-ordination and resource mobilization mechanism. It acts as a forum for information sharing on SPS-related technical co-operation activities and it aims to mobilize resources to address SPS issues which limit the trading possibilities of developing countries and so better protect human, animal and plant health from SPS risks.

Central to the STDF's co-ordination role is reporting on technical co-operation provided or planned, the sharing of project and programme implementation experience, and the dissemination of good practice in relation to both the provision and receipt of SPS-related technical co-operation.

A core function of the STDF is to mobilize funds to implement SPS-related projects and programmes. Project preparation grants are a key mechanism in the development of the STDF programme and aim to bridge the gap between the identification of needs and their articulation into good (i.e. "bankable") projects which will mostly be funded outside the STDF. Limited grant financing is also available for projects which address underlying issues of SPS capacity building in beneficiary countries, which aim to address gaps in SPS information, training materials or to improve co-ordination among SPS technical co-operation providers.

The WTO Trade Facilitation Needs Assessment Project provides technical assistance to WTO Members and Observers in conducting a self-assessment of their needs and priorities in the WTO trade facilitation negotiations. The goal of this project is to assist countries to participate more effectively in all aspects of the trade facilitation negotiations including technical measures, special and differential treatment and technical assistance. It also provides a valuable basis for the eventual implementation of the results of the negotiations.

The needs assessments are normally conducted on a national level using a specially-developed Guide that is based on the trade facilitation measures being negotiated at the WTO. This Guide is completed by approximately 30-40 representatives of the country's trade-related agencies and private sector over the course of one week. The assessments are facilitated by trade and customs specialists from the WTO Secretariat as well as from other international and regional organizations and national customs administrations that have been trained in using this Guide and conducting a needs assessment. It is funded by WTO Members through a special trust fund dedicated to this purpose. The Secretariat plans to provide this technical assistance to all countries that make a request. Priority is given to LDC and African countries, however, in reality the assessments are scheduled based on the readiness and timing preference of the country.

Under a separate window of the Trade Facilitation Trust Fund the Secretariat also oversees a program to bring officials from LDC and African countries to Geneva to participate in WTO negotiation meetings. The goal of this project is to develop capacity in the capital through a better understanding of the negotiations as well as to provide technical support to the Geneva based negotiators through the participation of their customs or other trade-related officials. The Secretariat provided training for these officials so they could participate effectively in the negotiation meetings.

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Further details on the technical assistance products offered by WTO is available on the [WTO website](#)

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

*Please describe and exemplify*

Since the first Global Review in November 2007, Aid for Trade objectives have evolved. The latest Aid for Trade Road Map established the following objectives in 2009:

- Ensure that the current momentum on Aid for Trade is maintained during the economic downturn.
- Increase developing country ownership of Aid for Trade.
- Move from commitment to implementation of Aid for Trade.
- Monitor implementation - with a focus on country, regional and sectoral priorities.
- Finalize the work on the performance indicators and further strengthen the self evaluation process.

With respect to WTO's delivery of trade related technical assistance, efforts are made to continuously refine the products and tailor them to the needs of the beneficiaries. Also, in order to focus more on a medium term approach and secure predictability in funding, a biennial TA Plan was developed covering the period 2008-2009.

The STDF has adopted an Operating Plan for 2009 which envisages organization of meetings on specific thematic topics (i.e. on SPS and climate change and cost benefit analysis) , research on how to measure impact of SPS-related technical co-operation and development of indicators and continued funding or projects and project preparation grants.

With regard to Trade Facilitation, the Needs Assessment project commenced in September 2007. Since that time the materials have been updated to keep up with changes in the negotiations further improved and refined.

**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*

For the trade-related technical assistance which WTO provides various actions have been taken to articulate a set of best practices.

The WTO has developed a manual with guidelines on technical assistance, which provides the basis for the design and implementation of the WTO Secretariat's TRTA activities.

The STDF, in collaboration with the OECD and the WTO Secretariat, organized a workshop on Good Practice in SPS-Related Technical Cooperation on 6 October 2008. The workshop provided an opportunity to consider the Paris Principles on Aid Effectiveness in the context of the highly technical area of SPS-related technical co-operation.

In the field of Trade Facilitation, to ensure uniformity and achievement of best results the Secretariat provides training courses for all facilitators and negotiators that participate in a needs assessment. The Secretariat provides all the necessary materials including the needs assessment Guide and charts that are to be completed, invitation letters, Powerpoint presentations, model agenda, opening ceremony speech, etc. with

explicit instructions on how they should be used. A multimedia presentation on how to conduct a needs assessment is available (in English) on the relevant webpage as are all the needs assessment materials.

## 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 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.*

### *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.

The WTO technical assistance activities are funded partly through the regular budget for an amount close to CHF6 million, but mostly through voluntary contributions to the Doha Development Agenda Global Trust Fund (DDAGTF) established under the financial regulations and rules of WTO. This trust fund was established shortly after the launching of the Doha Development Agenda (DDA) in 2001. Members have agreed to annually pledge CHF24 million in to the DDAGTF, which corresponds to the estimated annual cost of the execution of the Plan. In addition, the WTO receives separate funding such as for its STDF and Trade Facilitation programmes.

The STDF is funded through voluntary contributions to an extra-budgetary Trust Fund established under the financial regulations and rules of WTO. Since adoption of the first STDF Business Plan in September 2004, contributions complementing the original seed funding from the World Bank and WTO have been received from a total of fifteen donors. Activities have been based on an approximate overall level of funding of US\$5 million per year and a fund raising strategy has been implemented to achieve this target. The indicative budget for 2009 total US\$ 4.74 million..

The needs assessment project is funded through a special trade facilitation trust fund. This is a multi-donor fund which received some CHF 2.5 millions in contributions for 2007-2008. The Secretariat strongly discourages earmarks but takes note of donor country's preferences, i.e. to give priority to LDC countries.

*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.*

As stated above, TRTA is considered to be the WTO Secretariat's contribution to Aid for Trade

**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 type="checkbox"/> 50% to 75% | <input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> Increased | <input checked="" 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.*

**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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Strengthened political commitment
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Increased coordination among donors (e.g. joint assessment, joint delivery, etc.)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<i>Please feel free to add other steps you have taken</i>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The Trade Facilitation needs assessment program and the program to bring capital-based officials to negotiation meetings were both developed and funded in response to requests from partner countries.

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

A key element in the delivery of TRTA is a strengthened coordination mechanism both within the Secretariat as well as with the partner institutions, beneficiaries and donors. The Secretariat endeavours as much as possible to work in partnership with other agencies with a view of developing synergies in the design and delivery of the activities, taking into account the needs of the beneficiary. The vast majority of all activities are undertaken in partnership with other agencies, as well as with regional development banks. Ownership is the key to success and the effective delivery of TRTA can only be assured, if requests for TRTA are based on needs assessments completed by the beneficiary. The Secretariat strongly encourages its Members to base their requests for national activities on needs assessment.

Strengthened coordination has always been a key element in the STDF approach to the delivery of assistance. The revised Operational Rules and Operating Plan for 2009 incorporate recommendations of an independent evaluation of the STDF completed in November 2008, and further put the emphasis on STDF's coordination function where according to the evaluator "its future probably lies, since here it has a comparative advantage and can play a unique role in assisting developing countries in the future".

### 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 checked="" 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 checked="" 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)?

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

The STDF work has been focused on local implementation systems and has been strengthened through the signature of framework agreements with the FAO, ITC the World Bank and UNIDO, which allow these organizations to provide oversight and monitoring services for STDF projects.

## 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*

The first Global Review of Aid for Trade established a monitoring framework comprising:

- global monitoring, carried out by the OECD (using the OECD DAC Creditor Reporting System (CRS));
- donor monitoring, in the form of self-evaluations; and
- in-country monitoring, also in the form of self-assessments (using the results of the responses to partner (recipient) country questionnaires)

At the level of trade related technical assistance delivered by the WTO, the Secretariat annually reports to its Membership. The WTO Secretariat's Audit unit performs the function of monitoring and evaluation of the Secretariat's TRTA programmes and reports to the Secretariat's management and its Membership. All staff are required to prepare Back to Office Reports (BTORs), following the completion of the mission, which follow a specific model and is meant to provide detailed information on the outcome and likely impact of the activity. An independent evaluation was carried out in 2006. The evaluation processes mostly lead to recommendations that are discussed by the membership and then fed into the design of the programmes. Independent evaluations can also be undertaken upon the request of a donor, but this has rarely occurred. Members do request reporting on the utilization of their funds

In the field of STDF, key actions in 2009 will include reporting on the experience gained from the implementation of STDF projects and other activities. Independent evaluations of STDF projects have been included as a basic requirement in all project terms of reference. Much greater emphasis will be placed on communicating the results of these projects and their evaluation and the results may also be issued as publications.

The Trade Facilitation Needs Assessment Project Description sets out the monitoring and evaluations responsibilities of the WTO Secretariat. The program is monitored through evaluations from participants and facilitators and reports made by the Geneva negotiators after their assessment at the negotiation meetings. In addition the WTO Secretariat reviews the results of the assessments. Written reports are prepared twice a year for donors. Oral reports are made at all the negotiations meetings and at frequent meetings for donors.

**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.*

Monitoring and evaluation are an integral part of the design of the TA programmes themselves and are considered part of a continuous process. The outcome is fed into the programmes

All project proposals under the STDF are subject to review of the STDF Secretariat and also STDF partners, donors and developing country representatives with expertise in the technical subject area and/or expertise in the potential beneficiary country or region.

The evaluation of the STDF was discussed by the STDF Policy Committee on 16 December 2008 and led to a review of the STDF Operational Rules and the Operating Plan for 2009. All STDF annual work plans will incorporate recommendations of the different independent evaluations.

In the field of Trade Facilitation, it is intended to hold a workshop on the topic of needs assessment follow-up to learn from the participants if the needs assessments have helped them to negotiate more effectively.

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

*Please describe and exemplify.*

**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:* 11/2008       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.*

Whenever possible, and in close co-operation with the partner institutions, the Secretariat develops measurable indicators prior to the execution of the activity. In 2009, the Secretariat will work closely with the Audit Unit in the Secretariat on the development of indicators which may be used to evaluate the impact of its capacity building programmes.

**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.*

The Secretariat is occasionally called upon to provide inputs into the evaluation process undertaken by partner agencies. The outcomes are then shared between the agencies.

An independent evaluation of the STDF was completed on 14 November 2008. The review judged the overall performance of the STDF to be good, and in many important areas very good. Furthermore, the performance of the Secretariat was highly rated by virtually all stakeholders and by the evaluator.

After undertaking needs assessments for Trade Facilitation, the Secretariat asks the negotiators how the Secretariat's support can be improved, but this is done informally. The Secretariat has conducted a one-day workshop with the World Bank with the goal of having partner countries share their needs assessment results and to provide feedback on the overall experience.

*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?

- |  |   |               |                                      |  |
|--|---|---------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Essential element | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Important element | Minor element | <input type="checkbox"/> Not present | <input type="checkbox"/> Not sure / Not applicable |
|--|---|---------------|--------------------------------------|--|

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

*Please describe and exemplify*

The WTO works in cooperation with an Advisory Group that the Director-General established in 2007. Key members of the Advisory Group are Regional Development Banks (RDBs). The RDBs were instrumental in the organization of regional reviews which took place in autumn 2007. Further national and regional review activities are planned by the RDBs in 2009. Other partners in the Advisory Group also have participate actively at a regional level in the delivery of Aid for Trade.

An important component in the Secretariat approach for the delivery of TRTA is the design of regional activities, which particularly take into account the regional dimension. Also, it organizes the Regional Trade Policy Courses (RTPCs) which are specifically geared to each of the regions covered. These activities are carried out in association with regional partners, including academics, who act as resource persons. It is felt that this not only directly adds to the relevance of the activity in the region, but it enhances ownership. Also, Trade Policy Reviews of the WTO Members are frequently carried out taking into account the regional and sub regional dimensions.

The STDF particularly encourage the submission of Regional Projects. For regional projects which include at least one Least Developed Country (LDC) or Other Low Income Country (OLIC), the STDF will provide up to 90 per cent of the total project value in grant funding. For regional projects without an LDC or OLIC, the STDF will provide up to 80 per cent in grant funding.

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

<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Other, please describe</i>
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**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%
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**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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input 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 type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Capacity building of regional organisations	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

*Other, please describe and exemplify:* Many of the issues are importantly regionally but the needs assessments are held regionally only at the request of the countries. Normally our technical assistance is conducted on a national basis because all countries are negotiating with each other at this stage.

**Q5.5 What are the most important challenges in implementing regional Aid for Trade?**

Please list in the order of importance.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Lack of (or weak) articulated demands for regional Aid for Trade
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Lack of coherence between national and regional priorities
<input type="checkbox"/>	Lack of credible lending authorities at regional level
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Lack of effective coordination at regional level
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Difficulties of monitoring and evaluating results at regional level
<input type="checkbox"/>	Lack of credible mutual accountability mechanisms at regional level
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<i>Other, please describe and exemplify</i> In the area of Trade Facilitation, the Secretariat encourages participation of regional organizations in the needs assessments.

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

<input type="checkbox"/> Significantly increased	<input type="checkbox"/> Increased	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Little / no change	<input type="checkbox"/> Declined	<input type="checkbox"/> Not sure / Not applicable
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**If yes, in which regions and for which activities has it increased the most?**

*Please describe and exemplify.*

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