

PARTNER COUNTRY QUESTIONNAIRE ON AID FOR TRADE

- We advise you to read the Explanatory Notes starting on page 10 before answering the questionnaire.
- When completed, this form should be returned by 20 February 2009 via e-mail to aft.monitoring@oecd.org and aft.monitoring@wto.org.
- The questionnaire can be downloaded from the OECD website at <http://www.oecd.org/dac/trade/aft> or from the WTO Members' website at <http://members.wto.org/members/>.
- All the boxes in this form are expandable.

1 IS YOUR TRADE STRATEGY MAINSTREAMED?

Q1.1 Does your country have a national development plan or strategy?

Yes

No

If YES, does this development plan include trade as a lever for growth and poverty reduction? (*please tick the most accurate description below*)

Trade is a key priority and the plan includes well developed trade-related priorities and implementation actions (*please attach*).

Trade is mentioned but the plan does not include operational objectives and action plans.

No.

Other, please describe:

If your Government does NOT have an articulated national development plan or strategy, or if trade is not strongly present in it, are there other separate strategies/plans addressing trade-related objectives? (*feel free to tick more than one box*)

Government priority areas are not systematically subject to a documented strategy.

In the annual government budget.

In various sectoral strategies (e.g. one per relevant ministry, or per sector). Please describe and attach:

- In one single trade development/competitiveness strategy document encompassing all trade-related priorities across different government departments (*please attach*).
- Other, please describe:

For Least-Developed Countries participating in the Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF), former Integrated Framework (IF):

Do the Diagnostic Trade Integration Study (DTIS) and Action Matrix reflect your Government trade strategy? (please tick the most accurate description below)

- The DTIS and accompanying action matrix reflect well my country's trade-related needs and my Government's priorities.
- The DTIS and accompanying action matrix partly reflect my Government's analysis of trade needs and priority areas.
- The DTIS and accompanying action matrix are not (or are no longer) a good indication of my country's trade-related needs and priorities.
- The DTIS and accompanying action matrix are not currently a good indication of my country's trade-related needs/priorities, but they are in the process of being updated.
- Other, please describe:

Q1.2 What are your Government's priority areas of intervention to improve your country's capacity to benefit from trade expansion and integration into the world economy?

(Below are listed the most common areas grouped according to broad aid category – please rank the top 3 priority areas among the 12 listed)

Trade Policy and Regulations	Trade Policy Analysis, Negotiation and Implementation	Economic Infrastructure	1 Network infrastructure (power, water, telecom)
	WTO Accession costs		Other transport
	Trade Facilitation		2 Cross-border Infrastructure
Building Productive Capacity	Competitiveness	Other	Adjustment costs
	Value Chains		Regional Integration
	3 Export Diversification		Other, please describe:

Q1.3 Does your Government have an operational strategy (with action plans, timelines and budgets) for its priority areas?

Priority 1: Yes Being formulated No

If Yes or Being formulated, please describe

Government has prioritised infrastructure development in the Fifth National Development Plan. Network infrastructure features prominently hereunder. Government has prioritised development and upgrading of hydro-electric power stations and infrastructure including Itezhi Tezhi, Kariba North Bank, Kafue Lower and the Zambia-Tanzania-Kenya inter-connector. These are earmarked for development within the national framework of the North-South Corridor. Government is also investing optic fibre infrastructure to upgrade telecommunication services. In addition, Government has subscribed to regional initiatives that are meant to improve telecommunication services.

Priority 2: Yes Being formulated No

If Yes or Being formulated, please describe Borders have been prioritised for development in order to reduce the number of days and time it takes to transit the border and thus reduce the cost of crossing the border and doing business. Some of the key borders that have been earmarked for infrastructure development in the national context as well as the North-South Corridor include Chirundu-Zimbabwe, Kasumbalesa-Congo DR and the Nakonde-Tanzania. Others include Katima Mulilo-Namibia and the Kazungula-Botswana.

Priority 3: [.....] Yes Being formulated No

If Yes or Being formulated, please describe A Priority Export Sector Assessment Study was conducted in 2005 to guide Zambia's export diversification efforts. Two sector strategies for honey and horticulture/floriculture have since been developed, based on the Export-led Poverty Reduction Programme Opportunity Assessment Study and the Priority Sector assessment Study. Other sector specific strategies are earmarked for formulation. A more comprehensive National Export Strategy is currently being formulated. In addition, Services sector assessments are currently being conducted with the view to having a base for services negotiations and for developing a Services Export Strategy. A more comprehensive National Export Strategy is currently being formulated.

Q1.4 Are the financing needs of these trade-related priorities included in your national dialogue with donors?

Yes No Not sure

If YES, which structures do you use to discuss the financing needs of your trade-related priorities with your donors? (feel free to tick more than one box)

PRSP/CAS Bilateral dialogues Regional-wide dialogues Other, please describe:

Please describe the type of dialogue or alternative method, its level, its frequency, and its specificity to trade matters:

Zambia has put in place a comprehensive Private Sector Development Reform Programme (PSDRP). The PSDRP is an integral part of Zambia's Fifth National Development Plan and has six core reform areas one of which is Trade Expansion. In this regard, a Trade Expansion Working Group (TEWG) was constituted to champion and oversee the implementation of all trade expansion activities. The Working Group, which also serves as the Steering Committee for the EIF, has representation from the

Private Sector, Public sector, Civil Society, selected programme management units for trade-related technical assistance, the IF Fund Manager (UNDP) and the Donor Facilitator. Representation in the working group is at senior level. The TEWG meets once every two months to plan and review progress of implementation of trade expansion activities including the IF /EIF activities.

If NO, do you have plans to include trade-related priorities in your dialogue with donors in the next two to three years?

Yes No Not sure

- End of Section 1 -

Please feel free to provide additional information about your trade strategy

2 HOW IS YOUR TRADE STRATEGY FINANCED?

Q2.1 Does the attached CRS¹ profile accurately quantify the Aid for Trade you received in 2006 and 2007?

Yes No Not sure/ NA

If NO, please provide details of the Aid for Trade you received in 2006 and 2007.

[Please describe with figures, and include any activities that may fall under 'other trade-related needs']

- End of Section 2 -

Please feel free to provide any additional information on aid-for-trade flows

Aid flows Data base available at the Ministry of Finance and National Planning has not been segmented into the different categories of aid for trade. It is therefore, difficult to ascertain whether the attached CRS accurately describes how much Zambia has received under the different categories. There may be need therefore, to build capacities to assist in ensuring that aid going to the area of trade is segmented in accordance with the aid for trade categories. This will assist greatly in monitoring the flows and usage.

¹ The CRS profile summarises the commitments and disbursements reported by donors to the OECD Creditor Reporting System on the aid categories most closely associated with Aid for Trade as defined by the WTO Task Force, specifically support for trade policy and regulations, trade development, trade-related infrastructure, building productive capacity and trade-related adjustment (available from 2008 only).

3 HOW DO YOU IMPLEMENT YOUR TRADE STRATEGY?

Ownership

Q3.1 Who is responsible for overseeing and coordinating the implementation of your trade strategies including activities funded by ODA?

- A national committee is responsible for coordination and implementation.
- The Trade Department has a coordinating role but implementation is overseen by each relevant department separately.
- The national aid agency has the main coordinating role but implementation is overseen by each relevant department separately.
- There is no central coordination department. Each relevant department is separately responsible for implementation.
- Other, please describe: The Ministry of Finance and National Planning is responsible for coordinating activities funded by ODA whereas the TEWG, mentioned above, works with the Ministry of Trade and Industry, which is responsible for coordinating the implementation of all Private sector development activities, and oversees the planning and implementation of trade strategies. The current membership to the TEWG comprises Ministry of Commerce, Trade and Industry (MCTI), Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MACO), Zambia Development Agency (ZDA), Zambia National Farmers Union (ZNFU), Zambia Export Growers Association (ZEGA), Zambia Association of Manufacturers (ZAM), Ministry of Finance and National Planning (MoFNP), Zambia Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry (ZACCI), Zambia Business Forum (ZBF), Civil Society Trade Network Zambia, (CSTNZ), Consumer Unit Trust Zambia, Zambia Revenue Authority (ZRA), Zambia Bureau of Standards (ZABS), Plant Quarantine and Phyto-sanitary Service (PQPS), Capacity Building for Private sector Development (CBPSD) Project, the PSDRP Project Management Unit, the Finnish Embassy (Donor Facilitator), and UNDP (IF Fund Manager). This composition is not static. Depending on issues under consideration, the composition may be slightly varied to bring on board the necessary expertise. As earlier stated, scheduled meetings for the TEWG are held once very two months, unless otherwise called earlier. TEWG locally through the PSDRP Project Mangement Unit, reports to the PSDRP Steering Committee, which oversees implementation of all PSDRP and activities of different working groups.

If you have (or are in the process of establishing) a national committee, please describe its main functions, its membership (e.g. ministries, private sector), frequency of its meetings and to whom the committee reports. [Please describe and exemplify below.]

Q3.2 Do you engage in dialogue with the private sector and other key domestic stakeholders about the formulation and implementation of your trade strategy?

Nearly always Regularly Rarely Not sure/ NA

If you do, please describe your main stakeholders and the focus and frequency of your dialogue.
[Please describe and exemplify below.]

Refer to the Q. 1.4 and Q 3.1 explanations

For Least-Developed Countries participating in the Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF):

Q3.3 Is your EIF focal point and committee responsible for overseeing and coordinating all your trade agenda?

Yes No Not sure/ NA

If no, please describe the different arrangements:

Working with external partners: harmonisation and alignment

Q3.4 In your Aid for Trade programs, how often do donors co-ordinate and align through:

	Regularly	Sometimes	Rarely or Never	Not Sure
Joint needs assessments	<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"/>
Joint Monitoring and Evaluation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other, please describe:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Monitoring and evaluation

Q3.5 Do you monitor or evaluate your donor supported trade-related programmes?

Nearly always
 Regularly
 Rarely or Never
 Not Sure

If you monitor and evaluate your donor supported trade-related programmes, do you use:

	Regularly	Sometimes	Rarely or Never	Not Sure
Donors' monitoring and evaluation results	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Joint monitoring and evaluation arrangements	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Own monitoring and evaluation arrangements	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Own monitoring but joint/donor evaluation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

If you use nearly always or frequently your own monitoring and/or evaluation arrangements, can you please provide examples of your methodology and results? [Please describe and exemplify below.]

Mutual Accountability

Q3.6 Have you established mechanisms/procedures to discuss with the relevant donors the outcome and impact of your trade-related programmes?

Yes
 No
 Not sure/ NA

If yes, please can you describe and exemplify them?

Trade Expansion Working Group under the PSDRP framework

Priorities for improvement

Q3.7 What are your government's priorities to improve the implementation and effectiveness of the aid for trade it receives? Please rank the top three in order of importance.

- Greater say in the design of aid for trade interventions:
- Stronger donor focus on capacity development:
- Better predictability of aid for trade funding:
- More extensive use of Budget Support (or Trade Sectoral Wide Approaches)
- More regular joint-donor implementation actions
- More harmonised reporting requirements

More frequent joint donor-partner implementation efforts

More systematic use of joint donor-partner monitoring and evaluation

Other, please describe:

1. Strong focus on capacity development in order to ensure and support greater say in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation

2. Better predictability of aid for trade funding

3. More frequent joint partner country and donor programming, implementation, monitoring and evaluation guided by more harmonised reporting requirements.

Please, describe in detail the improvements needed in your top priority area

1. There is a general need to strengthen capacities in running donor supported trade related technical assistance and capacity building programme. Doing so will give rise to greater say in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation

2-The donors should make projections of aid to be provided in a given period of time which should be segmented on an annual basis. This will enable recipient countries to plan accordingly

3. Strengthening recipient countries' capacities in programming, monitoring and evaluation while developing more harmonised reporting requirements

Sharing Knowledge

Q3.8 Please identify and rank three areas of interventions (see Question 1.2 for a list of examples) where aid for trade has been most effective at raising trade capacity in your country.

(Please explain your choice)

Area 1 Export Diversification: Support from the European Union under EDF 7 and EDF 8 enabled Zambia to develop significant capacities in the horticulture and floriculture sectors and become one of the major exporters in Africa.

Area 2 Trade Facilitation: Interventions by the US Government funded Threshold Project has contributed to significant reductions in the number of days required to start a business and to register a company (from 33 to 1 day) with the possibility of doing online registration, among other things

Area 3 Border Infrastructure: Support provided under the Chirundu One Stop Border Post pilot Initiative by COMESA and supporting donors has led to upgrades in infrastructure in the short term, and is expected to reduce exit and entry timeframes in the long run, thus reducing the cost of importing and exporting.

Q3.9 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?

[If so, please describe them below and attach any relevant documents.]

Domestic process: Zambia has put in place a very comprehensive PSDRP which encompasses trade, in general and the EIF as a Trade Component, in particular. Consequently, the TEWG established under the PSDRP is also responsible for overseeing the planning and implementation of EIF and other Aid for Trade activities. This is helping in ensuring achieving the objective of coordination as set out in the EIF. The PSDRP is part of Fifth National Development Plan and has thus provided an opportunity for donors to come in and support private sector development and trade expansion activities within the broader context of national development. Zambia has thus been able to use this process to obtain significant bilateral support from different donors but in complimentary and supplementary way.

- End of Section 3 -

Please feel free to provide additional information on the implementation of your donor supported trade-related programmes and projects, i.e. aid for trade.

4 ADDRESSING TRADE CAPACITY CONSTRAINTS AT THE REGIONAL LEVEL

Q4.1 Do your trade strategies specifically address regional trade capacity challenges?

Yes No Not sure/ NA

If YES, please describe them:

Zambia is currently working with different countries from the SADC, COMESA and EAC region in moving forward the implementation of the North-South Corridor Initiative. The North-South Corridor is a tripartite initiative of the SADC, COMESA and EAC meant to reduce the cost of doing business in the corridor by improving infrastructure and trade facilitation within the corridor countries. DFID through its Regional Trade Facilitation Programme (RTFP), based in Pretoria, is also playing a major role in the planning of activities, and resource mobilisation for implementation of the corridor activities.

Q4.2 Do you participate in regional dialogues, programmes or activities aimed at promoting regional integration?

Yes No Not sure/ NA

If YES, can you tell us in how many of these you participate in and describe the most important ones to you? *[Please describe below.]*

All COMESA, SADC as well as ESA-EU dialogues relating to Economic Partnership Agreement Negotiations

Q4.3 Do you know if these regional dialogues, programs, and/or institutions receive aid for trade?

Yes, they do No, they don't I don't know/ NA

If YES, are you an active participant in the regional dialogues, programs and/or institutions?

Yes No Not sure/ NA

Q4.4 Do you participate in or benefit from aid-for-trade programmes implemented at the regional level?

Yes No Not sure/ NA

If YES, please describe the main benefits. *[Please describe and quantify whenever possible.]*

Mostly capacity building and technical assistance activities. Other significant regional Aid for Trade programmes which Zambia is benefiting or has immense potential benefits for Zambia include the North-South Corridor, the Chirundu One stop Border Post and the COMESA Simplified Trade Regime

- End of Section 4 -

Please feel free to provide any additional information concerning the regional dimension of your trade strategies:

-- Thank you --