

Views on Aid for Trade by Multilateral Organisations: World Bank, ITC and IMF

	World Bank	International Trade Centre	IMF
What is the current scope and content of your aid for trade programmes?	Broad focus on trade and development including relevant research, country initiatives include: diagnostic work through several channels (including IF), investment lending and technical assistance, budget support for trade reforms, capacity building.	Aid for trade is central to their mandate in so far that they are an organisation designed to address trade related technical assistance and trade policy. No efforts on other types of aid for trade.	TIM, floating tranches, exogenous shocks facility, diagnostic support, and technical assistance for custom and tax reform.
Are there, in your view, important outstanding trade-related needs that are not met today?	Enhanced IF, increasing cross-country and regional efforts and a strengthened framework for assessing adjustment needs.	Problem with TRTA is that donors focus on what they can do rather than what countries want.	Demand for support has been modest so the schemes should be tested more extensively before they are expanded. As with WB, increasing cross-country and regional efforts.
Has trade been adequately addressed in countries' development plans and poverty reduction strategies? If not, what are the main reasons and how could this be corrected? What are the lessons learned?	Focus on trade is correlated to focus on growth in PRSPs; however, trade strategies are not operational because of lack of capacity and intra-ministry coordination. The enhanced IF should be undertaken at the same time as the PRSP to maximise results.	No, for three reasons. Links between trade, development and poverty reduction have not been proven to national policy makers (economic vs. social goals). Lack of link between development programmes and trade expertise. Insufficient awareness of trade opportunities for SMEs.	Focus on trade is correlated to focus on growth in PRSPs; however, trade strategies are not operational. DTIS can have a positive impact on the quality of the trade information included.
How, in your view, should trade related needs and priorities be identified?	Trade should be discussed in the context of a growth strategy. The IF is useful for formulating a trade strategy.	Process: participation of business, government and civil society and draw on IF and other studies to formulate policy. Substance: should address human capacity, institution building, enterprise development, etc.	The IF can play an important role.
Is the existing system of delivery mechanisms for aid for trade adequate? If not, where are the gaps, and what options might exist to address these gaps?	There is a lack of ownership at country level and a lack of accountability in management structures.	Needs to be enhanced by increased ownership in countries and local capability to absorb goals.	Largely adequate, though IF needs to be extended.
Is there a need for strengthening monitoring and evaluation? If yes, how can this be done?	Can be improved on: more information on trade-related infrastructure, disbursements, and extension of data collection outside OECD. Evaluation needs more work because of methodological problems.	Monitoring: data problematic, monitoring capacity needs to be built at national level. Evaluation: difficult to prove casual links, requires better cooperation amongst TRTA providers	OECD / DAC data should be reviewed based on recent A4T efforts. Evaluation is likely to be carried out by each individual organisation involved.
What should be the role of the private sector in identifying needs and implementing responses?	Wide: trade negotiations, investigations and legal actions, research and extension, compliance with norms and standards, local market regulation, export-oriented investment promotion, export market linkages. Can also help to monitor progress.	Should have an equal if not pre-eminent role in the process of trade related development.	Should play a central role but so far has been a token input – much rhetoric, little impact. Assessments by business on what sorts of services and supported are needed would be welcome.
How should aid for trade reinforce the principles of aid effectiveness and coherence, as agreed in the Paris declaration and as embodied in individual poverty reduction strategies?	Should not become a substitute to DDA reforms. The additionality of aid for trade is questionable.	It should strengthen national development strategies, be consistent with the development needs of the country in question, be fully accountable, be coordinated amongst donors, should allow for best practice capacity building and should be transparent.	Needs to be firmly rooted in these principles. They were the point of departure for the revamped IF.
Are there other important gaps in the delivery of aid for trade?	There is a lack of information on barriers to non-goods trade and non-tariff barriers.	Need to: improve outreach to SMEs, support the incorporation of indigenous SMEs into value chain, help upgrade and trade facilitation, transfer quality standards	No Answer.

Views on Aid for Trade by Multilateral Organisations: UNIDO, UNCTAD, UNDP

	UNIDO	UNCTAD	UNDP
What is the current scope and content of your aid for trade programmes?	Help to develop competitive manufacturing capability, develop and promote conformity with market requirements, enhance connectivity to markets. Largest provided of TRTA and has cooperation agreements to do these three things.	Trade policy formulation and coordination, impact and needs assessments, help with trade negotiations, supporting adjustment to trade reform, supply capacity and competitiveness, trade-related infrastructure building	Capacity building across a range of sectors, including trade. Three initiatives: capacity to deal with supply side constraints, to negotiate and implement trade agreements, and to mainstream trade policy into development policy.
Are there, in your view, important outstanding trade-related needs that are not met today?	Countries are not enjoying the expected gains from the liberalised trade regime nor from A4T schemes such as IF. Supply side remains a major constraint. More attention also needed on technical barriers to trade arising from standards.	Institutional and physical infrastructure, strengthening productive capacity, trade policy and negotiation, trade adjustment support	The fiscal costs of adjustment have not been adequately addressed. Cross-national and regional needs have not been adequately addressed.
Has trade been adequately addressed in countries' development plans and poverty reduction strategies? If not, what are the main reasons and how could this be corrected? What are the lessons learned?	Have not incorporated trade sufficiently, in part because donor agencies have a hard time justifying aid for private sector development.	Needs to be better integrated into development strategies. Lack of capacity to articulate in country trade policy formulation. IF should be linked to national development strategy.	Shortcoming with the analytical approach – there are projections but no follow through with trade strategies. These are more short term than long term strategies.
How, in your view, should trade related needs and priorities be identified?	A national / regional standards body, metrology system, a certification assessment system, an accreditation system	Demand-driven – national needs assessments which can be supported by outside agencies.	Has to be a comprehensive diagnostic – A modified IF could provide a good example, but country ownership is essential.
Is the existing system of delivery mechanisms for aid for trade adequate? If not, where are the gaps, and what options might exist to address these gaps?	Not enough attention has been paid to capacity to produce and ability to comply with quality standards.	Fragmentation is a major problem as is a lack of agreed principles. Lack of knowledge about what resources are available, lack of predictability of funds, timing of delivery is problematic, mechanisms of monitoring are weak. A clear division of labour between agencies is necessary.	There is disconnect between trade related programmes and between trade related and other development programmes. The Paris declaration has to be more carefully applied.
Is there a need for strengthening monitoring and evaluation? If yes, how can this be done?	Overall the individual agencies systems are sufficient. Impact though could be more effectively measured.	Annual reporting to the WTO is necessary (CTD). Needs to be consensus on what the benchmarks are before starting programmes.	No systematic way to track effectiveness. In depth country case studies are needed.
What should be the role of the private sector in identifying needs and implementing responses?	Have to be involved as they are the primary exporters – should define the best way of allocating and running services. Clusters should be encouraged to get SME participation.	Major constraints for SMEs in LDCs to participate but should participate in design, delivery and planning of A4T. Should also make financial contributions.	Should participate fully, but the role and capacity of the state in regulating will be key to success. PPP useful when state retains autonomy.
How should aid for trade reinforce the principles of aid effectiveness and coherence, as agreed in the Paris declaration and as embodied in individual poverty reduction strategies?	Coherence is addressed through the IF. Support of other inter-agency programmes would help further.	Critical.	Has to be fully aligned with national planning and poverty reduction as a platform for policy coherence, coordination and delivery through direct budget support.
Are there other important gaps in the delivery of aid for trade?	While lots of attention has been placed on costs of adjustment, less work on supply side.	Additionality and adequacy of A4T needs to be reinforced.	Enhanced role for regional development banks in providing trade capacity support and regional efforts should be prioritised.

Views on Aid for Trade by Regional Organisations : IADB, Asian Development Bank, African Development Bank

	IADB	Asian Development Bank	African Development Bank
What is the current scope and content of your aid for trade programmes?	Trade is embedded in the four priority activity areas of the Bank. Regional integration is key to IADB mission and much related to trade. TRTA and trade capacity building are undertaken and trade is incorporated into other development discussions. Dedicated loans for trade.	\$730.2 million for trade projects between 1987 and 2005. Also \$14 million TRTA.	Direct support for private sector development, help for African trade negotiators, capacity building in other forms, regional efforts, funding of trade-related research.
Are there, in your view, important outstanding trade-related needs that are not met today?	Supply side capacity and adjustment to future liberalisation continue to be neglected.	Series infrastructure gaps in the Asia and Pacific region, including linked to trade. Have also looked at beyond the borders barriers to trade.	Regional infrastructure constraints, behind the border issues, trade related institutional reforms, adjustment costs of implementation of WTO agreements.
Has trade been adequately addressed in countries' development plans and poverty reduction strategies? If not, what are the main reasons and how could this be corrected? What are the lessons learned?	Not sufficiently mainstreamed into governments' development programmes. This is partially because of lack of capacity and lack of dialogue.	Not in a position to judge.	
How, in your view, should trade related needs and priorities be identified?	Comprehensive and broad based technical analysis. Constraints are capacity to undertake such work.	Not answered.	Should be demand driven and country led. WTO can facilitate and advocate.
Is the existing system of delivery mechanisms for aid for trade adequate? If not, where are the gaps, and what options might exist to address these gaps?	There should be more predictable, long-term grant based money available given developing countries fiscal constraints. A multi-sector approach is critical. There should also be a flexible rapid response facility.	Not in position to judge, but looking for more flexible delivery mechanisms under their own initiatives.	Should be headed up and located within the ADB as most of beneficiaries of a scheme are African. Should be grant based
Is there a need for strengthening monitoring and evaluation? If yes, how can this be done?	Needs much improvement as measuring impact is very difficult. A results based framework should be jointly established.	ADB has a fully independent evaluation department and has tried to improve project monitoring.	An independent monitoring body needs to be established consisting of NGOs, WTO and multilateral development banks.
What should be the role of the private sector in identifying needs and implementing responses?	Should be one of several types of stakeholders involved in the process of identifying needs.	Private sector involvement and PPP are likely to be critical to success.	Critical, should be encouraged to participate more.
How should aid for trade reinforce the principles of aid effectiveness and coherence, as agreed in the Paris declaration and as embodied in individual poverty reduction strategies?	Coordination is a major challenge and needs to be enhanced to minimise duplication.	All efforts should be country led and donor behaviour has to conform to these principles.	Must have additionality involving substantial increases in resources. Also needs to be predictable, transparent, well coordinated and monitored.
Are there other important gaps in the delivery of aid for trade?	None.	Infrastructure.	Not Answered

Views on Aid for Trade by Selected WTO Members and Member Groups

	LDC Group (Zambia)	ACP Group (Mauritius)	Brazil	EU	Colombia, Ecuador and Peru
Scope and Shortcomings of Current System	Supply side constraints have not been adequately treated by IF and JITAP. Analysis of such constraints should also be conducted at regional and international level.	Scope: adjustment assistance, compliance with commitments, rules and standards of the international trading system, trade-related infrastructure, supply-side capacity building. Has not been predictable.	Scope: TRTA and capacity building, assistance to deal with supply-side constraints, and assistance with adjustment costs. May need to work at regional level.	Scope: Capacity constraints as well as compliance are problems for developing county business to participate in trade.	Latin America and Oceania have received comparably less Aid for Trade. Scope should be broad: supply-side capacity and trade-related infrastructure as well as TRTA, adjustment costs, cost of implementation of WTO agreements, support for institutions that promote trade capacity
Identification of A4T needs	Value chain analysis can help in identifying the need for intervention in supply side constraints	Should be demand driven, country specific (national level) and should be additional to other development assistance. Should involve a diagnostic study at national level undertaken with the WTO + an inter-agency review.	Should be country owned and demand driven.	Through diagnostics and value chain analysis undertaken jointly by governments and businesses.	Demand driven to enhance country ownership – no ex ante assessment of needs should be required
Mechanism for delivery	A more systematic approach must be led by careful evaluation.	Should be financed primarily by grants (e.g. \$100 million per country), but in the case of infrastructure, could be long term concessional loans. Given failures to data, should be “multilateralised.” Detailed appendix on structure of proposed mechanism.	Proposes detailed new mechanism under aegis of WTO with the participation of all relevant multilateral bodies. Should not be regarded as part of DDA negotiations nor as a bargaining tool to push other agendas, and should be provided without conditionalities.	Public-Private Partnerships. Should link to existing public private consultation mechanisms to identify needs, and create them where they do not exist.	Use the existing multiple mechanisms but include a more active role for the Director-General of the WTO and secretariat
Monitoring and Evaluation	The value chain analysis should produce a database of information useful for national governments.	Multilateral programmes should be managed under an agreed framework. Will need to be ways to replenish funds as trade constraints in LDCs and other nations will not be met by one-off commitments. Should be delivered with a time-bound schedule (e.g. three year cycles). The WTO CTD should monitor all related bilateral programmes.	There should be consistent and ongoing monitoring undertaken under the auspices of the WTO as well as evaluation within the new mechanism created.	No comment.	Reporting to the Committee on Trade and Development as well as inclusion of Aid for Trade in Trade Policy Reviews
Role of other actors (private sector, civil society)?	The private sector should help to prepare the value chain analysis as well as proposals to meet constraints.	Civil society should be involved	Civil society should be involved.	Private sector is crucial and the most important actor in participation in trade. Should therefore be heavily involved in all stages of process.	Non-governmental actors already play a role in the supply of aid for trade which should be maintained
Relevance of Paris Declaration for A4T	No comment.	Should be highly organised amongst agencies and overseen by WTO – conforming to Paris Declaration.	Should build upon the coherence agenda.	No comment.	Enhance cooperation while using multiple existing mechanisms for Aid for Trade is essential, Paris Declaration should be integral part of efforts

