

DONOR QUESTIONNAIRE ON AID FOR TRADE

This questionnaire is intended to solicit information about the progress made since the 2008 self assessment. It focuses in particular on the outcomes of aid-for-trade strategies and programmes to further knowledge sharing among stakeholders.

For further details or additional forms please visit www.oecd.org/dac/aft/questionnaire or contact the secretariats of the OECD (aft.monitoring@oecd.org) or the WTO (aft.monitoring@wto.org).

COUNTRY: UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

A. YOUR AID-FOR-TRADE STRATEGY

1. HAS YOUR AID-FOR-TRADE STRATEGY CHANGED SINCE 2008?

YES

NO

NOT SURE

NOT APPLICABLE

1.1 If YES, please rate the importance of each of the following changes?

Greater focus on:	MOST IMPORTANT	IMPORTANT	LESS IMPORTANT	NOT IMPORTANT	NOT SURE
• Economic growth	<input type="checkbox"/>				
• Poverty reduction	<input type="checkbox"/>				
• Climate change and green growth	<input type="checkbox"/>				
• Gender equality	<input type="checkbox"/>				
• Regional integration	<input type="checkbox"/>				
• Monitoring and evaluating results	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Different geographic focus	<input type="checkbox"/>				

Please specify: As stated in previous submissions, UNDP's contribution to the Aid for Trade initiative is guided by its corporate mandate. UNDP's Strategic Plan (2008-2013) and the Global Programme (2008-2011) provide elaboration of this mandate. Emphasis is placed on enhancing developing countries' capacities to integrate into the global economy and compete internationally, consistent with the achievement of internationally agreed development goals. Following the agreement to accelerate the achievement of the MDGs at the MDG Summit held in September 2010 in New York, UNDP is committed to rolling out the MDG Acceleration Framework (MAF) in a number of countries, and further emphasizing poverty reduction and gender equality linkages in its trade-related programmes to contribute to the acceleration of the achievement and sustainability of the MDGs.

Different thematic focus

Please specify:

Phasing out of aid for trade

Other

Please specify:

1.2 If YES, please rate the importance of the following driving forces behind these changes:

	MOST IMPORTANT	IMPORTANT	LESS IMPORTANT	NOT IMPORTANT	NOT SURE
The economic crisis	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Changed priorities in the development strategies of partner countries	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Changed priorities in the development strategies of regional bodies	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Change of national government	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Changes in bilateral trade and investment relations	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Changed priorities in your development cooperation	<input type="checkbox"/>				
New research, approaches, or aid instruments	<input type="checkbox"/>				
More focus on triangular co-operation	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>				

Please specify:

2. LOOKING AHEAD TO 2013, IS YOUR GOVERNMENT PLANNING ANY CHANGES TO ITS AID-FOR-TRADE STRATEGY?

YES

NO

NOT SURE

NOT APPLICABLE

2.1 If YES, please rate the importance of the changes your government is planning:

Greater focus on:	MOST IMPORTANT	IMPORTANT	LESS IMPORTANT	NOT IMPORTANT	NOT SURE
Economic growth	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Poverty reduction	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Climate change and green growth	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Gender equality	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Regional integration	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Monitoring and evaluating results	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Different geographic focus	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Please specify:					
Different thematic focus	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Please specify:					
Phasing out of aid for trade	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>				

Please specify: In addition to further emphasizing the contribution of trade to poverty reduction and gender equality within the context of efforts to accelerate progress to achieve the MDGs (see response to Q1.1.above), there is increased focus through UNDP regional programmes, particularly in Africa and Eastern Europe/CIS in supporting Aid for Trade strategies. Renewed engagement by UNDP in the context of the Enhanced IF - which became fully operational in July 2009- is expected, especially in Africa and the Asia Pacific regions. Further, changes are anticipated at the level of UNDP's evaluation policy. As mentioned in UNDP's submission in 2009, UNDP has generic guidelines for the monitoring and evaluation of its development programmes, which also apply to trade-related programmes. UNDP's Executive Board adopted a new evaluation policy in February 2011 following recommendations from an independent review commissioned by the Board. The new evaluation policy introduced revisions in five areas: i) national ownership; ii) national evaluation capacity; iii) the independence of the Evaluation Office; iv) decentralized evaluation; and v) the use of evaluation. The new policy has developed guidance with respect to decentralized evaluations (i.e. those commissioned by programme units at all levels of the organization) which encourage joint evaluations with government, UN or other partners. Revisions related to the use of evaluations are geared towards strengthening UNDP's capacity to internalize what is learned from evaluations; and in particular, using the evidence generated by evaluations to improve the quality of programmes and guide strategic decisions. Improvements in the use of evaluation is expected to have positive impact in the quality of UNDP's trade-related programmes.

B. YOUR AID-FOR-TRADE FINANCING

DEMAND

3. HAS THE DEMAND FOR AID FOR TRADE FROM YOUR PARTNER COUNTRIES CHANGED SINCE 2008?

SIGNIFICANTLY INCREASED INCREASED LITTLE/NO CHANGE DECLINED NOT SURE

3.1 *If the demand increased, please describe from which countries and for which type of aid for trade: Demand for Aid for Trade support has increased from countries in Africa and the Asia Pacific region. Regarding the Aid for Trade categories for which there is increased demand, these include: trade policy and regulations and productive capacity building, including trade development. There is also increasing demand for WTO accession support and compliance from Arab States (e.g. Saudi Arabia, UAE)*

4. HAS THE DEMAND FOR AID FOR TRADE FOR REGIONAL INTEGRATION PROGRAMMES CHANGED SINCE 2008?

SIGNIFICANTLY INCREASED INCREASED LITTLE/NO CHANGE DECLINED NOT SURE

4.1 *If the demand increased, please describe from which regions and for which type of aid for trade: Demand for UNDP trade related support at the regional level increased in Africa and Eastern Europe and CIS regions. In Africa, support is focused on the strengthening of institutional capacities of Regional Economic Communities and Pan-African institutions, including to respond to trade negotiations capacities. In Eastern Europe and CIS, support is provided for trade needs assessments, trade facilitation, engagement of the private sector and facilitating a bottom-up approach to the adoption of WTO and EU legislation and practices.*

RESOURCES

5. HAVE YOUR AID-FOR-TRADE RESOURCES INCREASED SINCE 2008?

YES NO NOT SURE

6. DOES YOUR AGENCY HAVE INDICATIVE FORWARD SPENDING PLANS?

YES NO NOT SURE

6.1. If YES, do these forward spending plans include estimates for aid for trade?

YES NO NOT SURE

6.2. If YES, please specify these estimates: Over the period of the current Strategic Plan's programming cycle (2008-2013) the relative contribution of UNDP to trade-related programmes is expected to remain constant.

C. IMPLEMENTING YOUR AID-FOR-TRADE STRATEGY

7. IN HOW MANY OF YOUR POLICY DIALOGUES IS TRADE NOW A REGULAR TOPIC OF DISCUSSION?

	> 75%	75% - 50%	50% - 25%	< 25%	NOT SURE	NOT APPLICABLE
With partner countries	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
With regional communities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

8. IS THIS AN IMPROVEMENT COMPARED TO 2008?

	SIGNIFICANT	MODERATE	LITTLE/NONE	NOT SURE	NOT APPLICABLE
With partner countries	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
With regional communities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

9. IS THE PRIVATE SECTOR INVOLVED IN YOUR DIALOGUE?

	ALWAYS	SOMETIMES	RARELY/NEVER	NOT SURE
With partner countries	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
With regional communities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

9.1 Please describe and provide examples of your experience in dialogues that involve the private sector: UNDP supports trade diagnostic and needs assessments in a number of countries, especially in the context of the Enhanced Integrated Framework for LDCs. The active participation of the private sector is strongly promoted. Equally, UNDP is supporting the development of Aid for Trade needs assessments in Central Asia in the context of a larger programme which will in subsequent phases support economic development along trade corridors. The private sector is involved in the diagnostic phase and subsequent phases will specifically focus on enhancing private sector capacities to increase exports and to gain from transport infrastructure projects. Further, UNDP's private sector portfolio is targeted at the private sector itself with a view to supporting efforts to building inclusive markets and promoting an enabling environment for the development of the private sector.

10. IS CIVIL SOCIETY INVOLVED IN YOUR DIALOGUE?

	ALWAYS	SOMETIMES	RARELY/NEVER	NOT SURE
With partner countries	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
With regional communities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

10.1 Please describe and provide examples of your experience in dialogues that involve civil society: UNDP supports trade diagnostic and needs assessments in a number of countries, especially in the context of the Enhanced Integrated Framework for LDCs. The participation of civil society is actively promoted. Specific efforts have been undertaken in Africa to support capacities of women entrepreneurs including those engaged in cross-border trade. Experience indicates that capacity limitations of civil society organisations themselves may constrain their effective engagement with government counterparts and development partners.

11. ARE YOU HARMONISING YOUR STRATEGY WITH OTHER DONORS BETTER NOW THAN YOU WERE BEFORE 2008?

SIGNIFICANTLY MODERATELY RARELY/NEVER NOT SURE NOT APPLICABLE

11.1 If you are harmonising better, how often do you use the following approaches?

	ALWAYS	SOMETIMES	RARELY/NEVER	NOT SURE
Joint needs assessment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Co-financing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sector-wide approaches	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Joint implementation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Common monitoring	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Joint evaluation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please specify: Joint needs assessments and diagnostics are undertaken in the context of the Enhanced Integrated Framework for the LDCs. UNDP supports and participates in the activities of the CEB Inter-agency Cluster on Trade and Productive Capacity coordinated by UNCTAD. The Cluster contributes to awareness raising of the importance of trade for poverty reduction and development at country level, engaging with UN Country Teams in trade mainstreaming in the UN response to local development challenges reflected in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). UNDAFs are developed on the basis of a joint assessment of needs by the UN system, aligned to national development priorities. Since its establishment in 2007, the Inter-agency cluster is gradually expanding coordinated support by the UN in this area to a larger group of countries. In addition to the One UN pilots, a number of self-starter countries have demanded such a common approach by the UN (e.g. Afghanistan, Bhutan, Lao PDR, Haiti, Ecuador, Panama, Egypt, Iraq, Syria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Serbia, Ukraine, Comoros, Lesotho and Madagascar). To date, joint programmes designed through the CEB Inter-agency cluster were being implemented in four of the One UN pilot countries: Cape Verde, Mozambique, Rwanda and Viet Nam. In Albania, Tanzania and Uruguay the cluster is currently involved in the formulation of joint programmes.

12. HAS ALIGNMENT OF YOUR AID-FOR-TRADE PROGRAMME IMPROVED SINCE 2008?

	SIGNIFICANT	MODERATE	LITTLE/ NONE	NOT SURE	NOT APPLICABLE
With partner country priorities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
With the Enhanced integrated Framework	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
With regional priorities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please elaborate with examples: As mentioned in UNDP's previous submission, national ownership and alignment of support to nationally defined priorities, are key principles guiding UNDP's operations. Improvements in this area are regularly sought by the organization. UNDP is a core agency of the Integrated Framework and actively supports the implementation of the programme at country level. The programme is guided by the Paris Declaration principles of alignment and harmonisation. The full operationalisation of the Enhanced IF in July 2009 provides new opportunities for further improving alignment and harmonisation. An example of strong alignment of UNDP support to national development plans is provided by UNDP's current Country Programme in Syria which was drafted to contribute to the objectives of the country's Tenth Five-Year Plan. UNDP's role as custodian of the UN Resident Coordination system and its support to the One UN process in country are also relevant to the improvement of alignment and coordination of trade-related programming. Common efforts by UN agencies through the CEB Inter-Agency cluster on Trade and Productive Capacities in Central Asian countries -trade needs assessments and preparation of national and regional Aid for Trade strategies- also promote alignment and harmonisation.

12.1. How many of your aid-for-trade programmes are aligned around trade priorities of?

	> 75%	75% - 50%	50% - 25%	< 25%	NOT SURE	NOT APPLICABLE
Partner countries' development strategies	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The DTIS Action Matrix (for LDCs)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Regional organisations development strategies	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

13. HAS THE MONITORING OF YOUR AID-FOR-TRADE PROGRAMMES IMPROVED SINCE 2008?

SIGNIFICANTLY MODERATELY RARELY/NEVER NOT SURE

13.1 If there have been improvements, how often do you:

	ALWAYS	SOMETIMES	RARELY/NEVER	NOT SURE
Use your own monitoring	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rely on partner countries' monitoring processes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Use joint monitoring arrangements	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

13.2 Please provide examples and describe your experience with monitoring your aid-for-trade programmes: UNDP provides corporate guidance for the monitoring and evaluation of its development programmes which are not specific to Aid for Trade. In 2009, UNDP published a Handbook on Planning, Monitoring and Evaluating for Development Results. This publication is one of the key corporate initiatives to strengthen a culture of results-orientation in UNDP programming. Recognizing the importance of integrating results management at the design stage, it includes guidance on results-based planning. The Handbook is intended to strengthen the organization as a global partner for development by providing 'how to' on results-based planning, monitoring and evaluation. The monitoring of results is done through a results based management platform known as Enhanced Resource Based Management system (financial) and Results Oriented Assessment Reports (qualitative reporting). Also, Assessment of Development Results (ADR) and evaluations serve as useful monitoring mechanisms. UNDP is also investing in training staff on results based management: since 2009, nine workshops have been held at headquarters, regional and country level, training 400 staff from 67 country offices on the Handbook's approaches. An on-line learning platform on managing for development results is expected to be launched in 2011.

D. IS YOUR AID FOR TRADE WORKING?

14. DOES YOUR AID-FOR-TRADE STRATEGY DEFINE CLEAR OBJECTIVES?

YES

NO

NOT SURE

NOT APPLICABLE

14.1 If YES, what are the objectives of your aid-for-trade strategy?

	MOST IMPORTANT	IMPORTANT	LESS IMPORTANT	NOT IMPORTANT
Enhanced understanding of the role of trade in economic development (awareness)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Increased trade profile (mainstreaming)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Larger aid-for-trade flows	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Increased exports	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Increased trade	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Export diversification	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Increased economic growth	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Reduced poverty	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Greater environmental sustainability	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Greater gender equality	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please specify: UNDP takes a human development-based approach to programming in programme countries in the area of Aid for Trade. This means that all UNDP policy advice, technical support, advocacy, and contributions to strengthening coherence in global development is aimed at one end result: real improvements in people's lives and in the choices and opportunities available to them. UNDP supports national processes to accelerate the progress of human development with a view to the eradication of poverty through development, equitable, inclusive and sustained economic growth, and capacity development.

15. WHAT IS THE SHARE OF YOUR AID FOR TRADE PROGRAMMES THAT CONTAIN QUANTIFIABLE OBJECTIVES?

> 75%

75% - 50%

50% - 25%

< 25%

NOT SURE

NOT APPLICABLE

16. HAS YOUR GOVERNMENT EVALUATED ITS AID-FOR-TRADE STRATEGY, PROGRAMMES OR PROJECTS?

	YES	NO	NOT SURE
Overall strategy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Programmes and projects	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Both

16.1 If YES, please provide a copy of the(se) evaluation(s) when submitting this questionnaire.

16.2 If NO, is your government planning an evaluation of its:

	YES	NO	NOT SURE
Overall strategy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Programmes and projects	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Both	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

16.3 If YES, for which year is the evaluation planned?

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Overall strategy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Programmes and projects	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Both	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

17. PLEASE RATE THE IMPORTANCE OF THE FOLLOWING CHALLENGES IN EVALUATING YOUR AID-FOR-TRADE STRATEGY, PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS:

	MOST IMPORTANT	IMPORTANT	LESS IMPORTANT	NOT IMPORTANT
Difficulty in identifying quantifiable objectives	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Difficulty in obtaining in-country data	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Absence of suitable indicators	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Budgetary constraints	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ability of in-country staff to collect and report data	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ability of project partners to collect and report data	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Difficulty of assigning trade outcomes to the programme	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Difficulty in identifying quantifiable objectives	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

18. 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?

Please list and describe: SEE ATTACHMENT

19. DOES YOUR GOVERNMENT CONSIDER IT USEFUL TO MONITOR AID FOR TRADE AT THE GLOBAL LEVEL?

VERY USEFUL USEFUL NOT USEFUL NOT SURE

20. WHAT DO YOU SEE AS MAJOR CHALLENGES OR AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT IN MONITORING AID FOR TRADE AT THE GLOBAL LEVEL?

Please describe and provide examples: CAPTURING AND PROCESSING DATA ON AID FOR TRADE AT THE GLOBAL LEVEL THAT CAN BE RELATED BACK TO PARTNER COUNTRIES SYSTEMS AT COUNTRY LEVEL. ADDRESSING THE ATTRIBUTION PROBLEM OF TRADE-RELATED PROGRAMMES TO CAPTURE THE CONTRIBUTION OF AID FOR TRADE TO POVERTY REDUCTION AND MDG ACHIEVEMENT.

UNDP RESPONSE TO THE AID FOR TRADE QUESTIONNAIRE - 2011

(ATTACHMENT)

SECTION D. IS YOUR AID FOR TRADE WORKING?

16. Has your government evaluated its Aid for Trade strategy, programmes or projects?

YES

16.1 if YES, please provide a copy of the(se) evaluation(s) when submitting this questionnaire.

As stated in UNDP's previous submission, UNDP carries out regular evaluations of its global, regional and South-south programmes. It also undertakes evaluations of UNDP's contribution to the achievement of development results at the country level (i.e. Assessment of Development Results –ADR). Evaluations are based on UNDP evaluation policy which applies to all its development interventions – no specific guidance exists for the monitoring and evaluation of Aid for Trade programmes. As indicated in question 2.1, UNDP's Executive Board approved in February 2011 a new evaluation policy. Nevertheless the types of evaluations will not change. Evaluations generate a management response outlining the organization's views on the evaluation findings and actions for follow up on the recommendations, as appropriate.

In the context of the Mid-term review of UNDP's Strategic Plan in 2010, UNDP reviewed the evaluative evidence related to its Aid for Trade portfolio projects (i.e. projects linked to Outcome 1.7 of the strategic plan on fostering inclusive globalization).

The relevant evaluative evidence includes the following: one thematic evaluation; nine ADRs, and one outcome evaluation from sixteen countries (covering five regions). See table below for more details on the specific coverage of the said evaluations. Copy of the evaluations is provided with UNDP submission to the Global Review 2011.

Evaluation Type	Regions/ Countries
Thematic	Arab Region Net Contributor Countries (5 countries)
ADR	Afghanistan, Barbados and OECS, Botswana, Cambodia, China, Georgia, Guatemala, Maldives, Uzbekistan
Outcome	Syria

18. 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 development of good practices?

UNDP is working with the Government of Syria to assist with the country's realization of the Millennium Development Goals and objectives contained in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2006 outlining the UN contribution to the development results in Syria. UNDP's Country programme Action Plan (CPAP) 2007 sets out the specific actions for delivering on the outcomes and targets stated in the UNDAF, by UNDP.

In this context, UNDP in cooperation with the Syrian Government developed a programme of eight projects under the rubric of 'Business – for – Development'- which contribute to the CPAP's outcome A.2: 'Improving structures and climate for enhancing trade, investment and competitiveness'.

The Tenth Five-Year Plan (2006-2010) reflected a change in economic policy orientation announced by Government in mid-2005 embarking in a transition from a planned economy to a 'social market economy'. UNDP' CPAP was designed to assist the government and other stakeholders to achieve the objectives outlined in the 10TH FYP. The alignment of UNDP support to a clear vision of national objectives has contributed to the relevance of UNDP' interventions and strong ownership by national partners.

Projects under the CPAP outcome A.2 have been executed by national entities such as ministries or local administrations, in partnership with UNDP. Direct execution of projects by partners enhances country ownership. UNDP's role in the partnership involves among others: identifying key partners; participating in developing projects; advocacy and facilitation of policy dialogues, administering and implementing joint programmes with other UN agencies; advisory and development services, etc.

The Business – for – Development programme in particular, placed emphasis on capacity development and institution building. Support to WTO accession and trade policy reform project, specifically, has made an impact in establishing trade-related institutions (i.e. WTO Directorate; WTO Steering Committee and an Inter-ministerial Task Force); and upgrading of awareness and knowledge within Ministries of bilateral and multilateral trade agreements and the country's trade policies beyond the WTO accession process. The institutional structure has facilitated dialogue and understanding among governmental bodies. Specific efforts made to institutionalize the workflow and codify knowledge will contribute to long-term sustainability.

Training and awareness raising activities involved government officials but also media and parliamentarians allowing broadening the general public understanding of trade-related issues and opportunities and challenges these represent for the country, beyond the WTO accession process. The inclusiveness of project activities have contributed to more sustainable impact that would otherwise be – since rotation of government staff may have an impact on capacity retention.

Another element worth mentioning, impacting positively on programme results, is the strong relationships formed between UNDP and a large number of partners. These partners involved government entities such as the Syria Planning Commission and the Ministry of Economy and Trade, but also private business, universities and NGOs, among others which created a dynamic and cohesive partnership contributing to the programme results. UNDP was able to mobilize expertise within the UN network (UNCTAD, UNIDO, ITC, ESCWA, etc.) and coordinate technical partners more broadly, contributing to programme's results.

UNDP RESPONSE TO THE AID FOR TRADE QUESTIONNAIRE - 2011

(ATTACHMENT)

SECTION D. IS YOUR AID FOR TRADE WORKING?

16. Has your government evaluated its Aid for Trade strategy, programmes or projects?

YES

16.1 if YES, please provide a copy of the(se) evaluation(s) when submitting this questionnaire.

As stated in UNDP's previous submission, UNDP carries out regular evaluations of its global, regional and South-south programmes. It also undertakes evaluations of UNDP's contribution to the achievement of development results at the country level (i.e. Assessment of Development Results –ADR). Evaluations are based on UNDP evaluation policy which applies to all its development interventions – no specific guidance exists for the monitoring and evaluation of Aid for Trade programmes. As indicated in question 2.1, UNDP's Executive Board approved in February 2011 a new evaluation policy. Nevertheless the types of evaluations will not change. Evaluations generate a management response outlining the organization's views on the evaluation findings and actions for follow up on the recommendations, as appropriate.

In the context of the Mid-term review of UNDP's Strategic Plan in 2010, UNDP reviewed the evaluative evidence related to its Aid for Trade portfolio projects (i.e. projects linked to Outcome 1.7 of the strategic plan on fostering inclusive globalization).

The relevant evaluative evidence includes the following: one thematic evaluation; nine ADRs, and one outcome evaluation from sixteen countries (covering five regions). See table below for more details on the specific coverage of the said evaluations. Copy of the evaluations is provided with UNDP submission to the Global Review 2011.

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Thematic	Arab Region Net Contributor Countries (5 countries)
ADR	Afghanistan, Barbados and OECS, Botswana, Cambodia, China, Georgia, Guatemala, Maldives, Uzbekistan
Outcome	Syria

18. 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 development of good practices?

UNDP is working with the Government of Syria to assist with the country's realization of the Millennium Development Goals and objectives contained in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2006 outlining the UN contribution to the development results in Syria. UNDP's Country programme Action Plan (CPAP) 2007 sets out the specific actions for delivering on the outcomes and targets stated in the UNDAF, by UNDP.

In this context, UNDP in cooperation with the Syrian Government developed a programme of eight projects under the rubric of 'Business – for – Development'- which contribute to the CPAP's outcome A.2: 'Improving structures and climate for enhancing trade, investment and competitiveness'.

The Tenth Five-Year Plan (2006-2010) reflected a change in economic policy orientation announced by Government in mid-2005 embarking in a transition from a planned economy to a 'social market economy'. UNDP' CPAP was designed to assist the government and other stakeholders to achieve the objectives outlined in the 10TH FYP. The alignment of UNDP support to a clear vision of national objectives has contributed to the relevance of UNDP' interventions and strong ownership by national partners.

Projects under the CPAP outcome A.2 have been executed by national entities such as ministries or local administrations, in partnership with UNDP. Direct execution of projects by partners enhances country ownership. UNDP's role in the partnership involves among others: identifying key partners; participating in developing projects; advocacy and facilitation of policy dialogues, administering and implementing joint programmes with other UN agencies; advisory and development services, etc.

The Business – for – Development programme in particular, placed emphasis on capacity development and institution building. Support to WTO accession and trade policy reform project, specifically, has made an impact in establishing trade-related institutions (i.e. WTO Directorate; WTO Steering Committee and an Inter-ministerial Task Force); and upgrading of awareness and knowledge within Ministries of bilateral and multilateral trade agreements and the country's trade policies beyond the WTO accession process. The institutional structure has facilitated dialogue and understanding among governmental bodies. Specific efforts made to institutionalize the workflow and codify knowledge will contribute to long-term sustainability.

Training and awareness raising activities involved government officials but also media and parliamentarians allowing broadening the general public understanding of trade-related issues and opportunities and challenges these represent for the country, beyond the WTO accession process. The inclusiveness of project activities have contributed to more sustainable impact that would otherwise be – since rotation of government staff may have an impact on capacity retention.

Another element worth mentioning, impacting positively on programme results, is the strong relationships formed between UNDP and a large number of partners. These partners involved government entities such as the Syria Planning Commission and the Ministry of Economy and Trade, but also private business, universities and NGOs, among others which created a dynamic and cohesive partnership contributing to the programme results. UNDP was able to mobilize expertise within the UN network (UNCTAD, UNIDO, ITC, ESCWA, etc.) and coordinate technical partners more broadly, contributing to programme's results.

UNDP RESPONSE TO THE AID FOR TRADE QUESTIONNAIRE - 2011

(ATTACHMENT)

SECTION D. IS YOUR AID FOR TRADE WORKING?

16. Has your government evaluated its Aid for Trade strategy, programmes or projects?

YES

16.1 if YES, please provide a copy of the(se) evaluation(s) when submitting this questionnaire.

As stated in UNDP's previous submission, UNDP carries out regular evaluations of its global, regional and South-south programmes. It also undertakes evaluations of UNDP's contribution to the achievement of development results at the country level (i.e. Assessment of Development Results –ADR). Evaluations are based on UNDP evaluation policy which applies to all its development interventions – no specific guidance exists for the monitoring and evaluation of Aid for Trade programmes. As indicated in question 2.1, UNDP's Executive Board approved in February 2011 a new evaluation policy. Nevertheless the types of evaluations will not change. Evaluations generate a management response outlining the organization's views on the evaluation findings and actions for follow up on the recommendations, as appropriate.

In the context of the Mid-term review of UNDP's Strategic Plan in 2010, UNDP reviewed the evaluative evidence related to its Aid for Trade portfolio projects (i.e. projects linked to Outcome 1.7 of the strategic plan on fostering inclusive globalization).

The relevant evaluative evidence includes the following: one thematic evaluation; nine ADRs, and one outcome evaluation from sixteen countries (covering five regions). See table below for more details on the specific coverage of the said evaluations. Copy of the evaluations is provided with UNDP submission to the Global Review 2011.

Evaluation Type	Regions/ Countries
Thematic	Arab Region Net Contributor Countries (5 countries)
ADR	Afghanistan, Barbados and OECS, Botswana, Cambodia, China, Georgia, Guatemala, Maldives, Uzbekistan
Outcome	Syria

18. 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 development of good practices?

UNDP is working with the Government of Syria to assist with the country's realization of the Millennium Development Goals and objectives contained in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2006 outlining the UN contribution to the development results in Syria. UNDP's Country programme Action Plan (CPAP) 2007 sets out the specific actions for delivering on the outcomes and targets stated in the UNDAF, by UNDP.

In this context, UNDP in cooperation with the Syrian Government developed a programme of eight projects under the rubric of 'Business – for – Development'- which contribute to the CPAP's outcome A.2: 'Improving structures and climate for enhancing trade, investment and competitiveness'.

The Tenth Five-Year Plan (2006-2010) reflected a change in economic policy orientation announced by Government in mid-2005 embarking in a transition from a planned economy to a 'social market economy'. UNDP' CPAP was designed to assist the government and other stakeholders to achieve the objectives outlined in the 10TH FYP. The alignment of UNDP support to a clear vision of national objectives has contributed to the relevance of UNDP' interventions and strong ownership by national partners.

Projects under the CPAP outcome A.2 have been executed by national entities such as ministries or local administrations, in partnership with UNDP. Direct execution of projects by partners enhances country ownership. UNDP's role in the partnership involves among others: identifying key partners; participating in developing projects; advocacy and facilitation of policy dialogues, administering and implementing joint programmes with other UN agencies; advisory and development services, etc.

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