

Introduction

Aid for Trade seeks to enable developing economies, and in particular least-developed countries (LDCs), to use trade as a means of fostering economic growth, sustainable development and poverty reduction. It promotes the integration of developing economies, especially LDCs, into the multilateral trading system and aims to galvanize support to build supply-side capacity and trade-related infrastructure in these economies to improve trade performance.

A cornerstone of the Aid for Trade Initiative is the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) exercise, organized by the WTO and the OECD, which garners information based on responses provided by donors, recipients and others in self-assessment questionnaires¹ on:

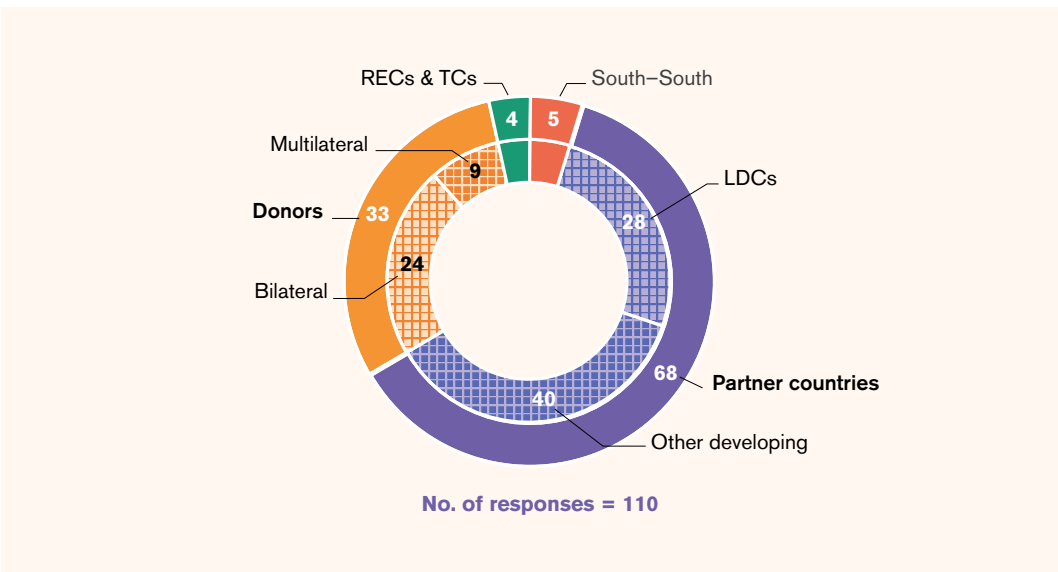
- how Aid for Trade priorities of both partner countries and donors are evolving;

- how trade is being integrated into sustainable development strategies;
- how Aid for Trade financing flows are evolving and supporting the financing priorities of partner countries;
- how trade performance results are tracked and the development indicators which are used.

The transparency created by the M&E exercise provides incentives for both donors and recipients to advance the Aid for Trade agenda. This publication draws on the responses provided by participants to the questionnaire of the 2024 joint OECD–WTO Aid for Trade M&E exercise, which underpins the 2024 Global Review of Aid for Trade on partnerships for food security, digital connectivity and mainstreaming trade.²

It analyses the information collected from the following participants (see Figure 1):

Figure 1 Responses to the questionnaire, by participant category (2024)



Source: WTO Secretariat.

- partner countries, which includes developing economies and LDCs;
- regional economic communities (RECs) and transport corridors (TCs);
- bilateral and multilateral donors;
- providers of South–South trade-related assistance (i.e. between developing economies).

A full list of the participants is provided in Table 1. Figure 2 shows the distribution of partner country responses by region.

Information on Aid for Trade financing flows is derived from the OECD Creditor Reporting System – an internationally recognized source of Official Development Assistance statistics. This publication provides Aid for Trade data up to the year 2022.

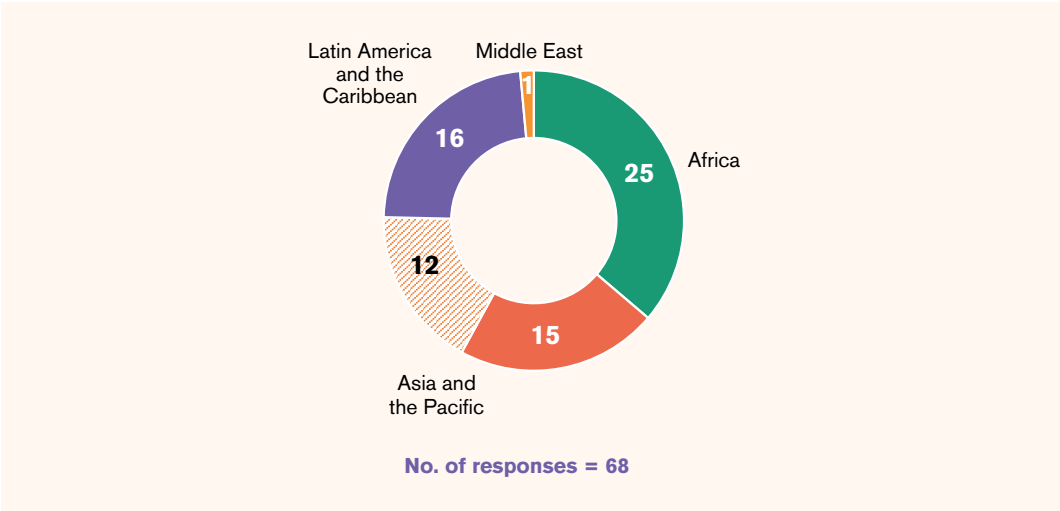
This is the ninth M&E exercise since the launch of Aid for Trade in 2006 (see Figure 3 for a breakdown of responses since 2011).

Table 1 Summary of respondents to the questionnaire

Category	Participants
Partner countries	
Africa (25)	<i>Angola, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, The Gambia, Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe</i>
Asia and the Pacific (26)	<i>Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Federated States of Micronesia, Myanmar, Nauru, Nepal, Niue, New Caledonia, Pakistan, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Viet Nam</i>
Latin America and the Caribbean (16)	<i>Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Grenada, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Saint Lucia, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines</i>
Middle East (1)	<i>Jordan</i>
Donors	
Bilateral (24)	<i>Australia, Austria, Canada, Czech Republic, European Union, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Japan, Republic of Korea, Lithuania, Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal, Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Chinese Taipei, United Kingdom, United States of America</i>
Multilateral (9)	<i>African Development Bank (AfDB), Asian Development Bank (ADB), Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF), European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), United Nations Trade and Development (UNCTAD), World Bank Group</i>
Regional economic communities and transport corridors (4)	<i>Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation (CAREC), Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), Pacific Islands Forum (PIF); TradeMark Africa</i>
South–South partners (5)	<i>Chile, Colombia, India, State of Kuwait, Türkiye</i>

Note: The 28 LDCs are in italics. Colombia submitted two separate questionnaires to reflect its status as a recipient of Aid for Trade and also as a provider of South–South assistance.

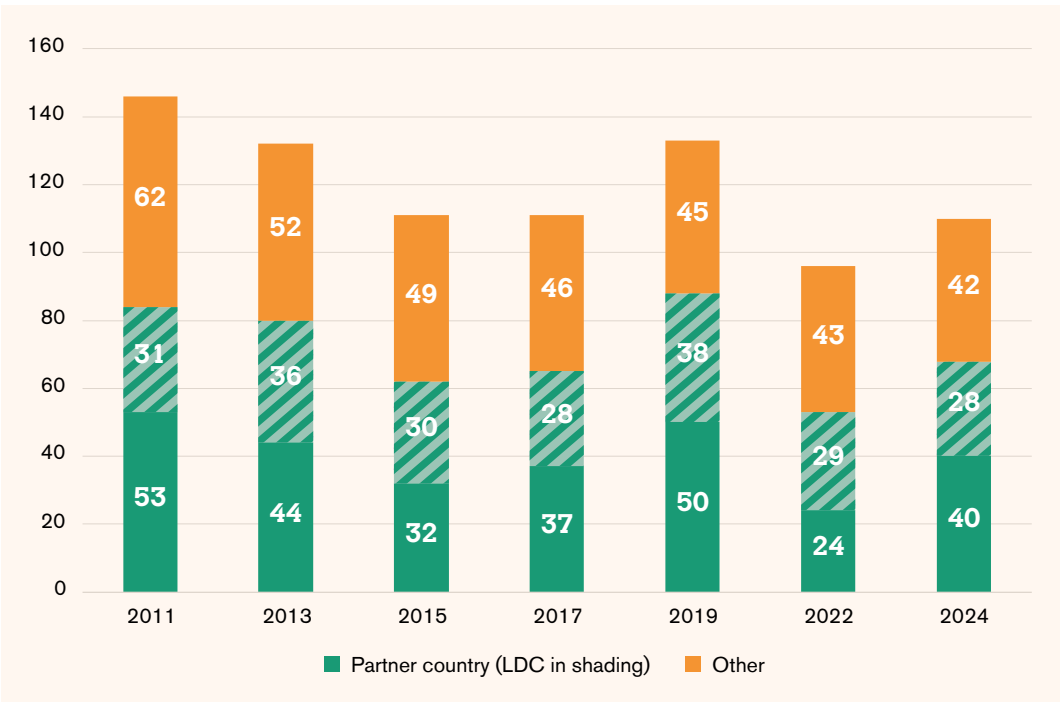
Figure 2 Partner countries responses, by region



Note: Shaded area represents responses from the Pacific region.

Source: WTO Secretariat.

Figure 3 Responses to the questionnaire, by participant categories (2011-2024)



Note: Out of the 68 partner country respondents for 2024, 15 (22 per cent) are landlocked developing economies and 10 (15 per cent) are small island developing states.

Source: WTO Secretariat.

Skilled artisans
weave nón lá hats
in Viet Nam.



Structure

This publication comprises three chapters:

- Aid for Trade priorities. Written by the WTO, this chapter explores the shifting landscape of Aid for Trade and how developing economies, along with their financing partners, are adjusting to an increasingly complex set of global challenges. It also examines how mainstreaming trade into development policy documents and strategies can help drive progress toward achieving the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.
- Financing Aid for Trade priorities. Written by the OECD, this chapter examines the allocation of Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements across different regions, income groups, economic sectors and specific Aid for Trade categories. It also assesses the various modalities of support, including the terms and conditions under which this assistance is provided.
- Impact and effectiveness of Aid for Trade. Written by the WTO and the OECD, this chapter assesses the extent to which Aid for Trade aligns with developing economies'

priorities and strategies, as well as responses from their financing partners. It also studies the effectiveness of Aid for Trade implementation and its broader impacts on development outcomes.

ENDNOTES

- 1 The self-assessment questionnaire for the 2024 joint OECD–WTO M&E exercise is available in *Aid-for-Trade Monitoring Exercise “Mainstreaming Trade: Self-assessment Questionnaires”*, WTO document WT/COMTD/AFT/W/97, 12 October 2023. The questionnaires submitted as part of the 2024 M&E exercise, along with those from previous years, can be found at <https://www.oecd.org/aidfortrade> under “Country Profiles”. A full compilation of responses received for the 2024 M&E exercise will be presented in *Aid-for-Trade Global Review 26–28 June 2024 Mainstreaming Trade*, WTO document WT/COMTD/AFT/W/100. Information provided by respondents not in the questionnaire format is also included in the analysis.
- 2 *2023–2024 Aid-for-Trade Work Programme: Partnerships for Food Security, Digital Connectivity and Mainstreaming Trade*, WTO document WT/COMTD/AFT/W/95, 10 February 2023.