

Trade for Poverty Reduction

The Role of Trade Policy
in
Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers



Trade for Poverty Reduction:

The Role of Trade Policy in Poverty
Reduction Strategy Papers

by
Stephen Kosack

Watson Institute for International Studies,
Brown University, USA

November 2008

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report was prepared as part of the work programme of the UNDP Bureau for Development Policy, Poverty Group, Inclusive Globalization Cluster, under the overall supervision of Paul Ladd, Financial Flows and Debt Relief Adviser. The author would like to thank Paul Ladd, David Luke, Kamal Malhotra, Luca Monge Roffarello (UNDP), Emily Jones (Oxfam) and Samuel Gayi (UNCTAD) for their comments on earlier versions of the paper.

The views expressed in this publication are those of the author and do not necessarily represent those of the United Nations, including UNDP, or their Member States.

CONTENTS

Executive Summary	1
Report	5
References	19
Appendix A: <i>Notes on Methodology</i>	21
Appendix B: <i>Table of Survey Results for the Full 72 PRSPs</i>	23
Appendix C: <i>Bias Check of the Within-Country Analysis</i>	29
Appendix D: <i>Surveys of 55 PRSPs (excluding the 17 surveyed by Hewitt and Gillson)</i>	31

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report was commissioned by the United Nations Development Programme to assess how well trade policy and poverty reduction are integrated in Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers. The report follows up on an earlier study by Hewitt and Gillson (Overseas Development Institute, 2003), commissioned by Christian Aid, which used a 21-question survey to assess the trade content of the early round of PRSPs. This report applies the same survey to the much larger sample now available: 72 PRSPs completed by 54 countries between 2000 and early 2008. It then examines these 72 both as a group—to determine how well PRSPs as a group deal with trade-poverty linkages—and dynamically—to uncover whether there has been an evolution in developing countries' understanding of trade-poverty linkages.

In several respects the results of this report are optimistic about the increasing role that trade is playing in poverty reduction strategies. But in other respects they demonstrate that there is much room for improvement.

Trade is clearly figuring prominently in PRSPs. Only one of the four PRSPs completed in 2000 had an identifiable section relating to trade; in 2007 and the first part of 2008, only one of the eight completed PRSPs did not have a section dealing with trade. In total, of this study's 72 PRSPs, 50 include a section devoted exclusively to trade. PRSPs as a group are also increasingly likely to discuss trade policies explicitly and to tailor these policies to individual sectors; to consider national and international factors, both demand- and supply-side, that might affect trade; and to be fully consistent with the World Bank's Sourcebook chapter on trade. Fifty-two of the 72 PRSPs relate their trade policies in some way to their analysis of their nation's poverty profile, and later PRSPs were more likely to integrate poverty with their trade discussions. Perhaps most encouraging, in the countries that have completed two PRSPs—18 of the 54—in most cases the second PRSP received a higher score on the survey, and the biggest measured difference between the two was that the second was far more likely to include non-income poverty, a trend that suggests that at least some countries are developing a deeper sense of the subtler linkages between trade and poverty reduction.

Yet there are important caveats to these trends. The thresholds for meeting the criteria on the survey are relatively low: it is possible to meet them without demonstrating a deep or comprehensive understanding of how trade and poverty-reduction interact. In reality many of the PRSPs that scored well on the survey seem to view poverty reduction at some remove from trade, rather than fully integrated with it. Most PRSPs exhibit some understanding that trade can grow the economy and a belief that this growth will in turn reduce poverty. But there is far less understanding of the direct connections between trade and poverty: either of how the benefits of trade might be spread, or of the virtuous circle that might be created when poverty reductions also spur trade. Most of the PRSPs seem to view trade like a pill—medication that must be swallowed whole, and that will eventually strengthen the economy, but the side-effects of which must simply be accepted.

This is not to underplay the very real improvements in the trade content of PRSPs uncovered in this report, nor to suggest that there are not a few PRSPs that do develop deep and comprehensive strategies for trade that link trade directly with poverty-reduction and that view aspects of poverty-reduction as ingredients in successful trade. Trade policy clearly is increasingly a part of poverty-reduction strategies. But there is a long way to go before PRSPs fully exploit the poverty-reducing possibilities of trade.

ABBREVIATIONS

ATC	Agreement on Textiles and Clothing
AGOA	Africa Growth and Opportunity Act
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CAEMC	Central African Economic and Monetary Community
COMECON	Council for Mutual Economic Assistance
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
DTIS	Diagnostic Trade Integration Study
EAC	East African community
EBA	Everything but Arms
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
IF	Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries
IFIs	International Financial Institutions
IMF	International Monetary Fund
ITC	International Trade Centre
MFA	Multi-fiber Arrangement
NDS	National Development Strategies
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
LDC	Least Developed Country
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PRS	Poverty Reduction Strategies
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
WAEMU	West Africa Economic and Monetary Union
WB	World Bank
WTO	World Trade Organization

REPORT: TRADE FOR POVERTY REDUCTION

Trade has the potential to be a powerful force for broad-based economic growth and poverty reduction. But to realize these benefits, trade must be linked to sustainable human development. One way of achieving this symbiosis is for trade policy to develop hand-in-hand with efforts to provide the physical, institutional and human capital necessary for a country to realize its competitive advantages, as well as develop new advantages.¹

This report is a review of the connections between trade policy and poverty reduction in Poverty Reduction Strategies (PRS) or National Development Strategies (NDS)—one of the main vehicles used in national planning in developing countries. These national-strategy papers, known collectively as Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs), are intended to be home-grown plans for economic development and poverty reduction, including detailed and comprehensive policy objectives to be taken in the immediate future.² Since 2000, developing countries have completed more than 70 such papers. In 2003, Christian Aid developed a set of questions to assess the linkages between trade policies and poverty reduction, and commissioned Adrian Hewitt and Ian Gillson of the Overseas Development Institute to survey the early round of PRSPs for their trade-poverty content (Hewitt and Gillson 2003). This report follows up on their study, applying the same survey to the much larger sample of PRSPs now available, and examining the results both as a group—to determine how well PRSPs in general deal with trade-poverty linkages—and dynamically—to uncover whether there has been an evolution in developing countries' understanding of trade-poverty linkages.

Hewitt and Gillson analyzed the PRSPs of 17 countries, and concluded that those 17 generally did not integrate trade policy with poverty reduction. This study examines 72 PRSPs, and reaches a related but more optimistic assessment. There has clearly been an evolution in the trade content of PRSPs: current PRSPs are far more likely than earlier ones to deal with trade policy explicitly and to link it to poverty reduction. Yet while a few PRSPs conceptualize trade as both a cause and a beneficiary of poverty reduction, the vast majority seem to see the connections between trade and poverty with narrow and vague focus. PRSPs perceive trade as spurring economic growth, with the hope that, thereby, it will reduce poverty by creating jobs. But the direct connections between trade and poverty reduction, including efforts to spread the benefits of trade widely, are considered in passing if at all, as are the investments in human development that might complement a liberal trade policy.

The report has four sections. Section 1 briefly introduces the study. Section 2 begins the analysis by considering how the 72 PRSPs performed, as a group, on the 21 criteria set down by the survey. Section 3 then adds time to the picture, considering whether the ways in which the trade content of PRSPs has evolved. Section 4 concludes.

1. Study Background and Design

This report was commissioned by the United Nations Development Programme to assess how well trade policy and poverty reduction are integrated in Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers, using a twenty-one question survey developed for this purpose by Christian Aid. The complete survey is in Box 1. Adrian Hewitt and Ian Gillson first used the survey in 2003 to assess 17 of the PRSPs completed at the time (Hewitt and Gillson 2003). This report follows up on their study, applying the same survey to the fifty-five additional PRSPs now available. (See Appendix A for details on the methodology of these surveys.) This allows for an analysis of the trade content of a total of 72 PRSPs.³

The report analyzes these 72 PRSPs in two ways. The simpler way is to consider all 72 as a group. Section 2 does this: it examines, for example, what proportion of the 72 have a separate section devoted to trade, or what proportion make use of the PRSP's poverty analysis to inform the trade discussions.

¹ This is not to say that trade so configured is guaranteed to fuel poverty reduction and broad-based growth; only that such a trade policy offers at least a much greater possibility of these benefits. The connection between trade and poverty is, of course, hotly contested. On the one hand the "Washington Consensus" tradition (e.g., Williamson 1990) emphasizes trade liberalization as part of a larger focus on market liberalization without corresponding measures to link it with poverty reduction. On the other, there is a growing literature emphasizing the importance of poverty reduction and human development to realizing competitive advantages from free trade, and of designing trade policies so as to link them explicitly to poverty reduction and human development (e.g., Ranis et al. 2000; UNDP 2003).

² Whether Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers are in fact home-grown is an additional source of controversy (e.g., Stewart and Wang 2005; Whitfield 2005)

³ The full survey results for the 72-PRSP sample are in Appendix B.

A second way of examining these 72 is dynamically. How has their trade content evolved? The PRSP process is itself evolving, and the international community is increasingly urging developing countries to integrate trade into their development strategies. So there are reasons to expect that trade may be more fully integrated into later PRSPs. This report examines the evolution of the trade content of PRSPs in Section 3. The analysis is in two phases. The first phase simply groups the 72 by the year they were completed and examined their trends over time. This method provides a first-glance at how all available PRSPs have evolved. A second method is to examine the evolution of PRSPs in countries that have written more than one: among the 72 PRSPs, 36, or exactly half, are from 18 countries that have each written two PRSPs.⁴ Comparing the earlier to the later PRSP in these 18 countries allows us to control for the large number of idiosyncratic effects that factors specific to a country—for example, geography, wealth, war or political instability—can have on a single event, such as writing a PRSP; by looking only at countries that have written more than one PRSP, we are better able to isolate whether there has been an evolution in their trade content.

Altogether, the analyses provide a picture both of whether PRSPs exhibit a basic understanding of the linkages between trade and poverty, and of whether this understanding is evolving. In general the analysis below provides several reasons for optimism: trade, and its linkages with poverty, do seem to be playing an increasing role in PRSPs. Yet it is important also to note that the understanding of trade-poverty linkages tested by the survey is not necessarily deep. For example, to receive a “yes” to the question “Is any trade discussion related back to and informed by the description and analysis of poverty at the beginning of the PRSP?” the PRSP might simply identify a lack of rural employment opportunities as a cause of poverty and then seek an expansion of agricultural exports in order to provide that employment. A quick glance through Appendix D, which contains evidence backing up the surveys of the 55 PRSPs considered in this study, will turn up many examples of trade policies that are related to poverty reduction, but in which the linkages are treated only cursorily. Thus any optimism that developing countries as a group are beginning to understand trade-poverty linkages, and to incorporate them into their poverty-reduction plans, must be tempered. Even in PRSPs that score well on the survey, the understanding of trade-poverty linkages is often not very deep.

2. Trade and Poverty in the 72 PRSPs

As a group, the 72 completed PRSPs reveal important patterns in how trade figures in national poverty-reduction plans. This section reviews the main characteristics of the 72 PRSPs, as measured by the Christian Aid survey (see Box 1). The section draws from the 55 PRSPs analyzed as part of this study—the full survey results of which are available in Appendix D—as well as the seventeen in Hewitt and Gillson (2003). A table of the survey responses for all 72 PRSPs is in Appendix B.

The analysis reveals two interesting patterns. First, most PRSPs consider trade, but they do so vaguely and as part of the general strategy for economic growth, without considering specific effects on or interactions with poverty reduction. Second, and related, most PRSPs have a well-developed understanding of the institutional and macroeconomic barriers to trade, but not of the human barriers, which are related to poverty. That is, most PRSPs deal with trade but do not motivate trade as a factor in poverty reduction or poverty reduction as a factor in trade.

Following the design of the Christian Aid survey, this section analyzes the trade content of PRSPs in five areas. The most basic is whether the PRSPs consider trade in its own, identifiable section. The analysis then considers whether any trade discussion is informed by the PRSP’s analysis of poverty, including non-income poverty; whether trade policy options are explicitly considered; and whether the PRSP also includes a discussion of domestic and international factors affecting trade. Finally, the section examines how the PRSPs were formed, and whether their trade content is consistent with the advice on trade policy from the World Bank’s PRSP Sourcebook.

⁴As already noted, Senegal is the exception: it has written three, the second of which was dropped from this analysis.

Box 1 - The Christian Aid Survey

In their original (2003) analysis, Adrian Hewitt and Ian Gillson relied on a survey developed by Christian Aid; this survey uses twenty-one major and subsidiary questions to assess how well PRSPs incorporated the linkages between trade and poverty reduction. The survey questions are the following:

1. Is there an identifiable section in the PRSP relating to trade?
2. Is any of the trade discussion related back to and informed by the description and analysis of poverty at the beginning of the PRSP?
3. In particular, where the poverty analysis section of the PRSP discusses non-income aspects of poverty, does this inform the trade content of the document?
 - Risk
 - Access to service
 - Voice
4. Does the PRSP discuss trade policy options explicitly?
 - Is there an understanding of how they might differ from sector to sector?
 - Is there an understanding of how they might differ in their impact on vulnerable groups?
 - Is there an explicit discussion of trade and gender linkages?
 - Does the discussion differentiate between consumers, producers and employees, in both urban and rural environments?
5. Does the PRSP cover other national and international factors affecting trade?
 - Does any discussion take into account supply-side constraints on trade including infrastructure, education, information, marketing?
 - Does any discussion cover issues of trade not solely at the international level, but also within local, national and regional markets?
 - Does the discussion cover demand side constraints such as market access in other countries, regional and/or industrialized?
 - Are ongoing discussions at the WTO referred to and analyzed?
 - Is there any analysis of how domestic formulation of poverty-sensitive trade policy may be at odds with ongoing negotiation processes in the WTO?
6. Is there any discussion of how the content of any trade policy in the PRSP was formed?
 - If so, who participated in, or was consulted, in drafting the text?
 - Who was responsible for the final draft text?
 - To what extent does it reflect the content and direction of the World Bank Sourcebook chapter on trade?

Note: This question list differs in minor ways from the original Christian Aid survey, and excludes one feature of the latter, which, in addition to the PRSPs, also asked about the content of the creditors' and donors' lending instruments.

A. Do PRSPs contain identifiable sections relating to trade?

In general the answer is “yes”: 50 of the 72 PRSPs include one or more sections devoted to trade. At this most basic level, countries appear to accord trade a place in their plans for poverty reduction. Yet the vast majority of these sections are short and vague; they deal in general terms with particular trade issues, but they rarely deal with trade completely or with much specificity. Unlike topics such as education or health—which generally command large, well-developed chapters full of specific proposals—trade is usually considered in only a few paragraphs as part of the discussion of expanding growth, and dealing only vaguely with a circumscribed conception of trade: mostly export promotion and diversification. Indeed, both in the PRSPs with and without distinct sections on trade, trade often figures more prominently in other sections, such as those dealing with key sectors (manufacturing, tourism), with infrastructure, and with the macroeconomy. (There are exceptions: Bangladesh (2005), Bosnia (2004), and Rwanda (2008) are three examples of countries that deal in detail with trade.)

B. Are trade discussions related back to and informed by the description and analysis of poverty—both income and non-income—at the beginning of the PRSPs?

The lack of depth to the trade discussions is partly apparent in their integration with the PRSPs' analyses of poverty. While the vast majority (52) of the 72 PRSPs do relate trade to poverty, it is mostly income poverty that

they see trade affecting, and with the same narrow vagueness that characterizes the trade discussions generally. The general formula is that promoting exports will reduce poverty by creating jobs, and most PRSPs do not go much deeper than that.

Yet trade interacts not only with income poverty, but also with various types of non-income poverty: risk, access to services, and voice. A liberalized trade policy may, for example, expose formerly protected producers to fluctuations in world market prices or conditions; a PRSP may compensate for that increased risk by providing for new insurance mechanisms or an efficient social safety net. A PRSP may also consider how to complement a liberal trade policy with new access to key services, like skills or financing, and with measures to increase the voice of those affected in the development of policy, by, for example, creating new participatory structures. Nearly all the PRSPs contain extensive, well-informed, and well-developed analyses of non-income poverty—including risk, access to service, and voice. Yet this analysis informs the trade discussions in only 31 of the 72 PRSPs, and even in those 31 the trade discussions usually include only a sentence or two dealing with only one of the three categories of non-income poverty. Sixteen of the PRSPs had trade discussions that mentioned risk; 18 mentioned access to service; and in just two of the 72⁵ did the trade discussion deal in any way with voice. (There are again exceptions: Rwanda (2008) is a PRSP that fully integrates its trade discussions with both income and non-income poverty, but even Rwanda's trade discussions deal only with access to service and voice, not risk. Not a single PRSP had a trade discussion informed by risk, access to service, and voice.)

C. Do the PRSPs consider trade policy options explicitly?

Sixty-five of the 72 PRSPs do consider trade policy options explicitly. But the pattern is similar: the discussions deal optimistically with the potentials of trade liberalization as an economic growth strategy, and either ignore or deal vaguely with the possibility of trade's negative consequences for parts of the population. Thus while 60 of the PRSPs envision differences in policy across sectors—mostly in the form of tailored policies to expand tourism or agricultural or manufacturing exports—only 21 consider the impact of these policies on vulnerable groups, and only 10 look explicitly at interactions between gender and trade—even though gender is almost universally analyzed in great detail elsewhere in the PRSP. Consideration of differential effects on consumers and producers is more frequent: 33, or slightly more than half of the PRSPs that discuss trade policy explicitly, differentiate between consumers and producers. Most of these also deal with the urban-rural divide, albeit usually superficially; almost no PRSPs differentiate the effects of trade policies on employees.

D. Do the PRSPs cover other national and international factors affecting trade?

Again the vast majority of PRSPs—all but one⁶—cover other national and international factors affecting trade; but again this coverage reflects the tendency to view trade as part of an economic growth strategy once-removed from poverty reduction. Every PRSP that considers national and international factors affecting trade takes into account structural—most often infrastructural—supply-side constraints to trade. Quite a few also envision improvements in information and marketing, generally to improve exports. Far fewer deal with educational constraints, and those that do often propose educating portions of the civil service in particular trade-relevant skills, such as promoting exports abroad or negotiating trade agreements.⁷ In the same vein, most of the PRSPs deal with regional, national, and/or local markets (63 of the 72) and with demand-side constraints to trade (49), and 34 reflected on their country's engagement in the WTO; yet only three of the 72 PRSPs⁸ conceive of a tension between WTO agreements and poverty-sensitive trade policy.

E. How was the trade content formed and is it consistent with the World Bank's Sourcebook's chapter on trade?

Almost without exception the PRSPs describe the process behind and participants in their formation, but these descriptions are mostly of the PRSP as a whole; with only a few exceptions, they do not describe the formulation of specific subject areas like trade. In general the Ministry of Finance (or equivalent) or a dedicated technocratic working group (often reporting to the Ministry of Finance) was responsible for the final text.

⁵ Sri Lanka (2002) and Rwanda (2008).

⁶ Armenia (2003).

⁷ There are exceptions: e.g., Ghana (2003) and Uganda (2005).

⁸ Cambodia (2002), Pakistan (2003), and Moldova (2004).

Box 2 – Two Stand-outs: Cambodia and Moldova

Among the 72 PRSPs there are several that do an exceptional job of linking trade with poverty reduction. The two top performers on the survey are Cambodia (2002) and Moldova (2004). Both received 19 “yes” responses of the 21 possible.

Cambodia (2002) Cambodia’s PRSP comprehensively incorporates pro-poor trade policy. Its lengthy section on “Trade Development”—a part of the broader section on “Expanding Job Opportunities”—draws on the Cambodian government’s “Pro-Poor Trade Development Strategy,” which was adopted by the government the year prior to the PRSP’s completion. In addition, expanding trade—mostly expanding exports and facilitating internal trade—is treated extensively in most of the discussions of economic growth, and these discussions are fully informed of the pros and cons of trade for the poor.

Cambodia’s PRSP is a stand-out on survey questions 1, 2, 4, and 5. The PRSP calls for increasing the international competitiveness of the Cambodian economy, particularly its thriving export trade in garments, by investing in physical infrastructure, especially in new industrial and export processing zones, as well as basic services, including low-cost water and power, and quality control. The investments are specifically geared toward increasing the opportunities in agriculture and labor-intensive industries, particularly for female workers from rural areas. The discussions are clear-eyed about important implications for vulnerable groups, including: the need for protecting workers’ rights and spreading the benefits across urban and rural areas, not simply focusing on export processing zones; the integration of the pro-poor trade strategy with WTO accession and regional trade agreements; and possible risks to the strategy from dependence on preferential access to US and European markets. There is also a well-developed sense of differences between and linkages among different sectors: in addition to considering measures to promote trade generally, garments, services, and tourism are considered separately, as are plans to develop new internationally competitive agricultural exports: cotton, jute, sugar, palm oil, cashew nuts, rubber, cassava, and fruits.

One question on which Cambodia does less well is question 3—the linkages between trade and non-income poverty. In the discussion of efforts to expand export opportunities and improve international competitiveness, there is only a mention of giving the poor appropriate skills and vocational training, as well as a passing reference to improved health. In this sense, the Cambodian PRSP’s otherwise exceptional performance on the survey underscores one of the messages of this report: where PRSPs do incorporate trade, they tend to do so in order to provide jobs and reduce income poverty, but do not dig much deeper into the links between trade and non-income poverty, not to mention the reinforcing nature those linkages.

Moldova (2004) Like Cambodia’s, Moldova’s 2004 PRSP is exceptional on survey questions 1, 2, 4, and 5. The PRSP includes a well-developed section on “The Promotion of External Trade,” which deals with many of the legal, administrative, and infrastructural barriers to trade, and envisions a strategy to aggressively promote exports in the region and to the developed world. The Moldovan PRSP identifies the agricultural sector and rural areas as the most important focus of poverty-reduction efforts; thus much of the poverty-relevant trade discussion is in the sections on agriculture and rural development. These sections comprehensively discuss efforts to expand agricultural trade with improved quality and efficiency and integrated marketing, and reducing barriers to trade and increasing market access regionally and to developed countries. Unlike Cambodia’s PRSP, the discussion does not incorporate gender, but in the remainder of the agricultural discussions there is a clear sense of the effects of trade policy on the vulnerable groups and on poverty reduction generally.

Also unlike Cambodia’s, and unlike most of the PRSPs surveyed, the Moldovan PRSP is also a stand-out on question 3—linkages with non-income poverty. There is no discussion of voice (no PRSP among the 72 in this report incorporated all three subsets of non-income poverty), but the PRSP does incorporate risk and access to services. Like the remainder of the poverty-sensitive discussions of trade, risk and access to service play a role in the discussions of trade linkages with agriculture and rural development: the PRSP recognizes that the skill set of much of the agricultural workforce is ill-suited to more internationally-competitive specialized agriculture and agro-businesses, and therefore emphasizes access to social services and skill upgrading, as well as social protection to alleviate the costs to losers from upgrading the agricultural sector. Yet while the PRSP discusses the “consequences” for workers of making the agriculture sector more internationally competitive, it does not discuss possible benefits for an open agriculture sector of a workforce with greater skills and social protection. In this sense Moldova’s PRSP underscores another of this report’s central messages: even in a PRSP that does incorporate the implications of trade policy on non-income poverty, the reverse is not true.

The trade content in this text was overwhelmingly consistent with the World Bank's Sourcebook's chapter on trade—only eight of the 72 PRSPs were inconsistent. This consistency—despite widespread skepticism in the developing world about the benefits of trade liberalization—may explain, in part, why trade and poverty reduction are not well-integrated in the PRSPs. It is possible that developing countries have accepted that trade will spur growth, but not the subtler channels by which trade can both help and hurt the fight against poverty, or the role that poverty reduction can play in expanding trade. But a second possibility is that developing countries generally believe that presenting a certain view of trade policy is more likely to gain them approval, and, hence, funding, from the IFIs and other donors; if countries include prevailing ideas about trade policy for that reason, they may believe it is sufficient to state support for liberal trade policies, and not dig deeper into complementary policies that might link liberalized trade and poverty reduction.⁹ Whatever the reason, trade seems to figure prominently in many countries' growth strategies, while the Sourcebook's recommendations about timing or measures to alleviate trade's negative effects generally receive lip-service at best.

3. The Evolution of Trade Policy in PRSPs

The previous section considered PRSPs from the last eight years as a single group. But on first glance at the data in Appendix B, in which PRSPs are presented chronologically, the trade content of PRSPs appears to have evolved: trade and the factors behind it are discussed more often. How widespread is this evolution? And do later PRSPs do a better job than earlier ones of incorporating poverty into the trade discussions? This section will try to answer these questions with a dynamic analysis of the 72 PRSPs.

The dynamic analysis is in two parts: Section A groups all 72 PRSPs by the year they were completed and considers the evolution of their trade content year-by-year. Section B looks at the 18 countries that have completed more than one PRSP, and compares the trade content of the second¹⁰ PRSP to the first.¹¹ Both these sections show some improvement in the trade content of PRSPs. Section C concludes by speculating on whether this improvement is related to international assistance—specifically the Integrated Framework for Trade Related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries.

A. Year-by-Year Evolution

There has clearly been an evolution in the trade content of PRSPs: only one of the four PRSPs completed in 2000 had an identifiable section relating to trade; in 2007 and the first part of 2008,¹² only one of the eight completed PRSPs did *not* have a section dealing with trade. Table 1 shows the survey responses to the PRSPs, grouped by year. The table suggests that trade content became a requisite part of PRSPs around 2004: before 2004, the proportion of PRSPs with explicit trade sections rose steadily year-by-year, until in 2004 all eight completed PRSPs included a trade section; in the following years only one or at most two PRSPs did not have a trade section. Figure 1 graphs the proportion of PRSPs with “yes” responses to the first three survey questions: Is there an identifiable section dealing with trade? Does the discussion relate to poverty?; and Does the discussion relate to non-income poverty? The solid black line clearly shows the division before and after 2004.

The last row of Table 1 also shows a clear evolution in the overall number of “yes” responses to the surveys. In 2000 the average PRSP received 9.5 “yes” responses (out of 21 possible), a figure that rises to a peak of 14.3 in 2004 before dropping off slightly to 14 in 2005, 12.9 in 2006, and 13 in 2007-8.

A few other trends are apparent, though less pronounced, in the table and figure. Prior to 2004, only a slight majority of PRSPs related trade and their poverty analysis (the exception is 2001, when four of the five PRSPs related trade and poverty), while in 2004 and after, an overwhelming majority related trade and poverty (though most with only the generality noted in the previous section). Most PRSPs discuss trade policy options explicitly, but there is also a clear trend to 2004, after which every PRSP discusses them. With some variation, the trade policy options discussed were more likely in later years to differentiate among

⁹ Approval of a PRSP was also a prerequisite for many countries to start receiving debt relief under HIPC, a factor that would make countries eager to write a PRSP that would gain IFI approval.

¹⁰ Or third, in the case of Senegal, the only country to have completed three PRSPs.

¹¹ The simple grouping of PRSPs together by year is meant only to show over-time trends, not to suggest the reasons behind or durability of these trends, which, in such an “unbalanced panel,” are likely to be biased.

¹² There is only one PRSP, Rwanda's, in 2008; thus this analysis groups 2007 and 2008 together.

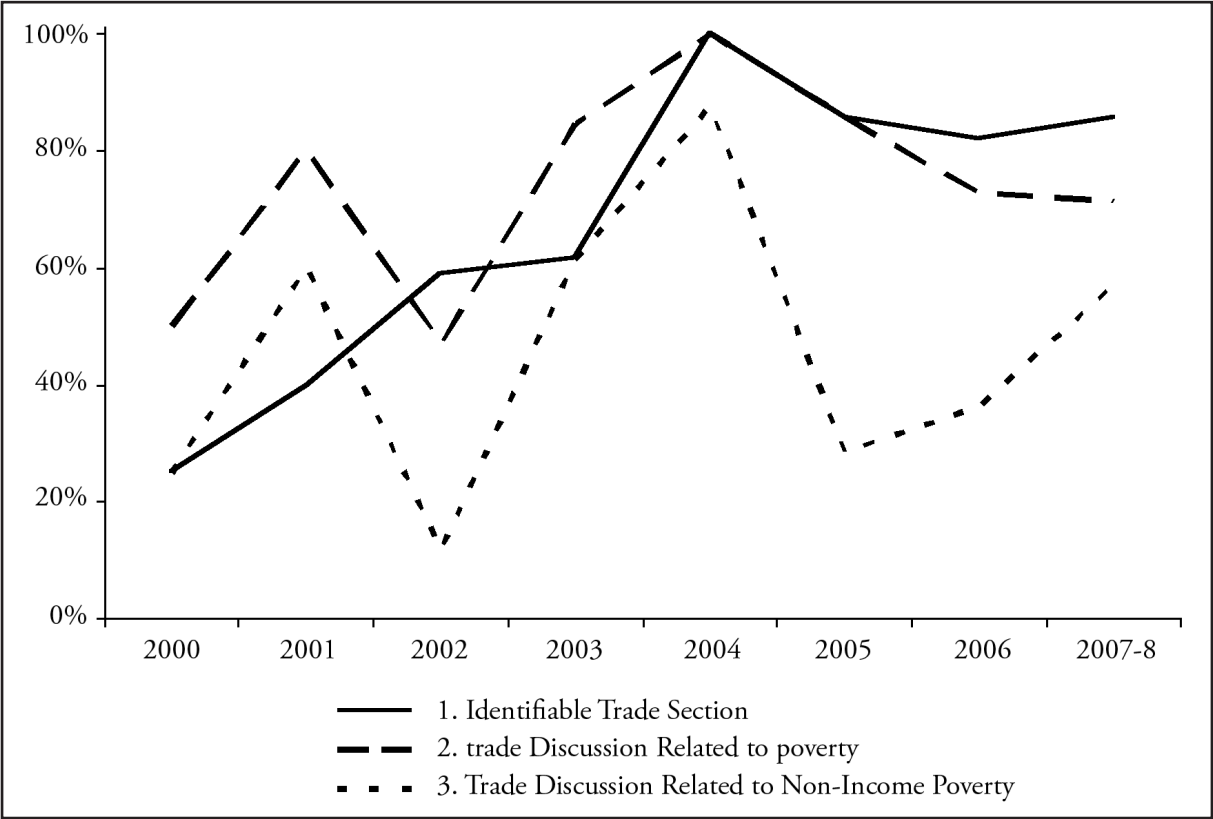
sectors, to consider the impact on vulnerable groups, to deal with gender-trade linkages, and to differentiate among consumers, producers, and employees. While the treatment of these options was often less than complete (see Section 2), later PRSPs clearly do a better job than earlier ones in dealing with the nuances of trade policy. Likewise the treatment of demand-side constraints to trade figures more prominently in later PRSPs. On these dimensions, a dynamic look at PRSPs offers more cause for optimism than a simple static treatment of all PRSPs together.

But on other dimensions there is less of an evolution. One aspect of trade—the possible disconnects between WTO agreements and poverty-sensitive trade policies—is rarely considered by PRSPs either in early or later years. And inclusion of any mention of the WTO seems to rise through 2003 and fall off thereafter.¹³ Other aspects of trade have been part of PRSPs from the beginning: almost all PRSPs in every year deal with national and international factors affecting trade. Supply-side constraints are the factors most-often considered, but, with the exception of the first year, 2000, most PRSPs also cover trade issues within local, national, and regional markets. Likewise the vast majority of PRSPs in most years describe their formulation, including who participated or was consulted, and the trade content in the vast majority is fully consistent with the World Bank’s PRSP Sourcebook.

Finally, there are a few dimensions on which there is no clear pattern. The proportion of PRSPs whose trade content is informed by the PRSP’s analysis of non-income poverty is erratic—varying between 12 percent and 88 percent and showing no clear year-by-year evolution. The treatment of specific types of non-income poverty—risk, access to service, and voice—is also highly variable with no obvious over-time patterns.

Ultimately the first part of the dynamic analysis supports one clear conclusion: trade and trade policies are increasingly a part of PRSPs. There is also some evidence, though less well-supported, that the integration of trade and poverty in PRSPs is increasing. Yet this latter conclusion is subject to two important provisos. First, PRSPs have begun to link only income poverty and trade; far fewer link non-income poverty and trade, though the proportions are increasing. And second, as noted in Section 3 above, even in later PRSPs that do a more complete job of including trade-poverty linkages, the linkages are still poorly-developed, even bordering on lip-service.

Figure 1 - Evolution of PRSPs for Selected Questions, 2000-2008



¹³ These trends may reflect the stalling of the Doha Round.

Table 1 - Evolution of the Trade Content of PRSPs, 2000-2008

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007-8*	Average
Number of countries	4	5	17	13	8	7	11	7	
Percentage of PRSPs that:									
1. Include an identifiable section relating to trade?	25	40	58	61	100	85	81	85	67
2. Relate trade discussions to poverty analysis?	50	80	47	84	100	85	72	71	73
3. Including non-income poverty?	25	60	11	61	87	28	36	57	46
• Risk	0	60	0	46	37	28	18	0	23
• Access to service	25	0	5	23	62	28	18	57	28
• Voice	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	14	2
4. Discuss trade policy options explicitly?	75	40	88	92	100	100	100	100	86
• Exhibit understanding of sectoral differences?	75	20	70	92	100	85	100	100	80
• Consider impact on vulnerable groups?	25	0	23	23	25	57	36	42	29
• Discuss trade and gender?	25	0	17	7	0	28	9	28	14
• Differentiate between consumers, producers and employees, both urban and rural?	0	20	41	69	37	57	36	71	41
5. Include National and International Factors?	100	100	100	92	100	100	100	100	99
• Supply-side constraints?	100	100	100	92	100	100	100	100	99
• Within local, national and regional markets?	25	100	88	76	100	100	100	85	84
• Demand-side constraints?	25	60	47	69	75	100	90	71	67
• WTO?	0	40	47	69	62	57	36	28	42
• WTO tension with poverty-sensitive trade policy?	0	0	5	7	12	0	0	0	3
6. Discuss formation of any trade policy?	100	100	88	100	87	100	90	57	90
• Include participants?	100	100	88	100	87	100	90	57	90
• Include who was responsible for final text?	75	60	64	92	62	57	72	71	69
• Consistent with World Bank?	100	100	82	92	100	100	90	100	95
Number of yes's for the average country	9.5	10.8	10.8	13.5	14.3	14.0	12.9	13.0	12.4

Note: * There is only one PRSP, Rwanda's, in 2008; thus this analysis groups 2007 and 2008 together.

B. Evolution Within Countries

The second part of the dynamic analysis considers the evolution of the trade content of PRSPs in countries that have written more than one PRSP. There are 18 such countries: 17 that have completed two, and one, Senegal, which has completed three. This analysis only includes Senegal's first and third PRSPs. The resulting 36 PRSPs represent exactly half of the 72 PRSPs in this report, so analyzing them for trends should give a somewhat generalizable, if rough, sense of how trade figures into the evolution of Poverty Reduction Strategy within developing countries generally.

The results of this second dynamic analysis are in Table 2,¹⁴ which shows, for each of the survey questions, three things: first, the number of "yes" responses for the first and second PRSP; second, the number of countries that "improved" (went from a "no" in their first PRSP to a "yes" in their second) and "declined" (went from a "yes" in their first PRSP to a "no" in their second); and, third, the number of countries whose response stayed the same.

The first thing to notice about Table 2 is that there is more inertia than dynamism. For only two questions—did the PRSP's trade content include non-income factors? and specifically access to service?—did the number of countries whose response changed outnumber the number whose response stayed the same. (For an additional three questions, the number of countries whose response changed equaled the number whose response stayed the same.) However, the fact that the questions for which there was the most change dealt with non-income poverty is itself an important finding, and lends further weight to the conclusion that the PRSPs' trade content is increasingly being informed by their poverty analysis. Relating trade policy to non-income poverty requires a subtler understanding of the linkages between trade policy and poverty, so it is not at all surprising to see that much of the improvement in the integration of non-income poverty and trade policy that we saw in Section A comes from countries that have completed more than one PRSP. On the other hand, as noted in Section 3, the inclusion of "access to service" which is driving this result often is itself still very cursory: mostly the PRSP includes just a sentence or two on the need for access to skills or education.

The second thing to notice about Table 2, and the second reason for optimism, is that the vast majority of changes are improvements. On 12 of the 21 questions, more countries improved than declined; on only six of the questions does the number that declined outnumber those that improved (on three questions, the number that improved equals the number that declined).

Furthermore, of the six questions on which more countries declined than improved, only one, dealing with gender, is central to the poverty content of the trade discussions: three countries considered gender-trade linkages in their second PRSP but not their first, but four considered them in their first but not their second. The remaining questions on which there was decline deal with issues of less importance to poverty-trade linkages. Three of the six questions are process questions dealing with the formation of the PRSP, not specifically with trade content: a few countries that included details of the PRSP's formation in their first PRSP did not do so in their second. And the remaining two deal with the WTO, which, as noted earlier, may have become less of an issue for developing countries since the stalling of the Doha Round: five countries included mention of the WTO in their first PRSP but not their second, and one considered possible tension between WTO agreements and poverty-sensitive trade policy in its first but not its second. For all the remaining questions, the number of countries that improved either exceeded or equaled the number of countries that declined.

This second dynamic analysis thus provides greater cause for optimism than the first: countries seem to do a better job of incorporating poverty-trade linkages in their second PRSP. It is important not to overstate the magnitude of this improvement: the caveat that these linkages are still poorly-developed applies here as in the previous sections, as the threshold for receiving a "yes" to most of the survey questions is relatively low. But the improvement is there nonetheless.

¹⁴ These results incorporate ten countries from the Hewitt-Gillson surveys, for which I analyzed the second PRSP, and eight additional countries, for which I analyzed both PRSPs. To provide a rough test of any bias between the evolution of the countries in the two sets, I constructed Table 2 separately for the two. The two show substantially the same trends: in only 10 of the 126 cells of Table 2 is there a difference of more than 33 percentage points in the proportion of countries meeting the cell's criterion. The full tables are in Appendix C.

Table 2 - Evolution of Trade Content Within 18 Countries

	First PRSP	Second PRSP*	Changed		Static	
			Improved (from “No” to “Yes”)	Declined (from “Yes” to “No”)	Stayed “Yes”	Stayed “No”
1. Identifiable section relating to trade?	9	16	7	0	9	2
2. Trade discussion related to poverty analysis?	11	13	4	2	9	3
3. Including non-income poverty?	5	8	7	4	1	6
• Risk	2	2	1	1	1	15
• Access to service	3	7	7	3	0	8
• Voice	0	1	1	0	0	17
4. Discusses trade policy options explicitly?	16	18	2	0	16	0
• Understanding of sectoral differences?	13	17	5	1	12	0
• Considers impact on vulnerable groups?	5	7	5	3	2	8
• Discussion of trade and gender?	4	3	3	4	0	11
• Differentiation between consumers, producers and employees, both urban and rural?	7	10	6	3	4	5
5. Includes National and International Factors?	18	18	0	0	18	0
• Supply-side constraints?	18	18	0	0	18	0
• Within local, national and regional markets?	14	18	4	0	14	0
• Demand-side constraints?	6	15	9	0	6	3
• Including WTO?	7	6	4	5	2	7
• WTO tension with poverty-sensitive trade policy?	1	0	0	1	0	17
6. Discussion of formation of any trade policy?	17	15	0	2	15	1
• Who participated or was consulted?	17	15	0	2	15	1
• Who was responsible for final text?	13	9	2	6	7	3
• Consistent with World Bank?	15	17	2	0	15	1

Note: Senegal has completed three PRSPs; for the purposes of this analysis, Senegal’s “Second PRSP” is its third (from September 2007).

C. Diagnostic Trade Integration Studies as a Cause of the Improvement?

What is causing this improvement? Partly governments may simply be learning, through the experience of writing and implementing their first PRSP, of the importance of trade to poverty reduction. But another possibility is international assistance or pressure. In recent years international donors, in particular the IFIs, have placed increasing importance on trade as a tool for development, and since 1997, six multilateral institutions—the IMF, the International Trade Centre, the UN Conference on Trade and Development, the UN Development Programme, the World Bank, and the WTO—have collaborated in the “Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries,” which supports developing countries with building their capacity for trade and with integrating trade with their national development plans. The Integrated Framework’s primary tool is a Diagnostic Trade Integration Study (DTIS), which, among other goals, seeks to identify ways a country can improve the linkages between its trade and poverty-

reduction strategies. In commissioning this report, the UNDP was particularly interested in whether some of the improvements we see in the trade content of many countries' second PRSPs are in part related to these DTISs.¹⁵

It is difficult to conclusively weigh a DTIS against the many other possible factors behind a country's incorporation of trade into its poverty-reduction strategy, in part because many of these factors are unmeasurable. But we can look for circumstantial evidence of the DTISs' influence. Thirteen of the 18 countries that we examined in Section B undertook a DTIS between their first and second PRSP. Table 3 shows, for the 13 countries, the years of the first and second PRSP; the year any DTIS was undertaken; and whether there was any improvement in the trade content of the second PRSP relative to the first, measured by the change in the number of "yes" survey responses received by each country's first and second PRSP and excluding the four process questions that deal with the PRSPs' formulation.

Of the 13 countries that undertook DTISs, nine, or slightly more than two-thirds, showed an improvement in their trade content, as measured by both the survey and the DTIS. In some cases the magnitude of the improvement was quite substantial: for example, Rwanda's second PRSP received eight more "yes" responses to the survey than its first PRSP; Uganda's second PRSP received 13 more "yes" responses. At a first glance, this result suggests some role for DTISs in the improvements uncovered in our dynamic analysis of PRSPs.

Yet the table also provides several reasons to question the role of DTISs. In the first place, in four of the 13 countries that undertook a DTIS, the trade content of the second PRSP actually declined relative to the first (in another, Mozambique, there was no change between the first and the second PRSP). Completing a DTIS clearly does not guarantee improvement in the trade content of later PRSPs. Nor, however, does the absence of a DTIS seem to inhibit improvement in the trade content of later PRSPs. Below the 13 countries that did complete a DTIS (out of the original 18 that have completed more than one PRSP), Table 3 also shows the five countries that did not complete a DTIS. Three of these five countries, or 60 percent, showed improved trade content in their second PRSP—which is roughly the same proportion as in the sample of countries that did complete a DTIS.

Any conclusions based on the evidence in Table 3 can only be speculative: without being able to weigh a DTIS against other factors underlying the PRSP-writing process, it is difficult to state categorically that undergoing a DTIS either improves or weakens the trade content of a country's subsequent PRSPs. But Table 3 does provide circumstantial evidence on several points. First, undertaking a DTIS is likely neither a necessary nor a sufficient condition for improvements in the trade content of PRSPs. But second, as the countries that improved the most—Uganda and Rwanda—did so following DTISs, it is also likely that DTISs help in countries that already want to improve the trade content of their PRSPs, and therefore in which the DTIS provides added assistance toward realizing a goal the government already has.

¹⁵ Of course, even among the channels by which the international community may be influencing this improvement, DTISs are only one possibility. Another is that developing countries may simply be responding to expectations by the World Bank and other donors that PRSPs include large sections on trade. There has certainly been an increased rhetorical emphasis among donors on "aid for trade" since the 2005 WTO Hong Kong Ministerial. And though there are no data yet available on aid trends since 2005, the OECD and the WTO calculate that an average of 34 percent of donor aid commitments between 2002 and 2005 were in categories "more closely associated with aid for trade"—economic infrastructure, productive capacities development, and increasing understanding and implementation of trade policies and regulations (OECD and WTO 2007). (Yet it is also notable that, as a share of total aid, aid in these categories declined from 35 to 32 percent over the period, and only an average of US\$2.6 billion of the average US\$21 billion in these categories was in categories directly related to trade: US\$2 billion for trade development and US\$0.6 billion for increasing the understanding and implementation of trade policy and regulations.)

Table 3 – Does a Diagnostic Trade Integration Study (DTIS) Improve the Trade Content of PRSPs?

Country	First PRSP	Second PRSP	DTIS	Measured Change in Trade Content (net change in “yes” responses, excluding process questions)
Countries that undertook a DTIS				
Benin	2002	2007	2006	Improved (+5)
Burkina Faso	2000	2004	2007	Improved (+3)
Cambodia	2002	2005	2001 (updated 2007)	Declined (-7)
Madagascar	2003	2007	2003	Declined (-3)
Malawi	2002	2006	2003	Improved (+2)
Mali	2002	2006	2004	Improved (+1)
Mauritania	2000	2006	2001	Declined (-3)
Mozambique	2001	2006	2004	No Change (0)
Rwanda	2002	2008	2004	Improved (+8)
Senegal	2002	2006	2002 (updated 2005)	Improved (+1)
Tanzania	2000	2005	2005	Improved (+1)
Uganda	2000	2005	2006	Improved (+13)
Zambia	2002	2006	2006	Improved (+3)
Proportion that Improved: 9/13 (69%)				
Countries that did not undertake a DTIS				
Guinea	2002	2007		Improved (+3)
Nicaragua	2001	2005		Improved (+5)
Vietnam	2003	2006		Declined (-1)
The Gambia	2002	2006		Improved (+6)
Ghana	2003	2005		Declined (-5)
Proportion that Improved: 3/5 (60%)				

Notes: * “Process questions” are Questions 6 and its three subsidiary questions: “Is there any discussion of how the content of any trade policy in the PRSP was formed?”; “If so, who participated in, or was consulted, in drafting the text?”; “Who was responsible for the final draft text?”; and “To what extent does it reflect the content and direction of the World Bank Sourcebook chapter on trade?” ** The impacts of DTISs on PRSPs were provided to me by the UNDP.

4. Conclusion

In several respects the results of this report are optimistic about the increasing role that trade is playing in poverty reduction strategies. In other respects they demonstrate that there is much room for improvement.

Trade is clearly figuring with increasing prominence in PRSPs. In Hewitt and Gillson's (2003) original analysis, only eight, or less than half, of the 17 PRSPs surveyed include a section devoted exclusively to trade; of this study's 72 PRSPs, 50 include such a section. PRSPs as a group are also very likely to discuss trade policies explicitly and to tailor these policies to individual sectors; to consider national and international factors, both demand- and supply-side, that might affect trade; and to be fully consistent with the World Bank's Sourcebook chapter on trade.

Furthermore, 52 of the 72 PRSPs related their trade policies in some way to their analysis of their nation's poverty profile, and many showed substantial improvement in integrating poverty with the trade discussions. Among countries that have completed two PRSPs, in most cases the second received a higher score on the survey, and the biggest measured difference between the two was that the second was far more likely to include non-income poverty, a trend that suggests that at least some countries are developing a deeper sense of the subtler linkages between trade and poverty reduction.

Yet there are important caveats to these optimistic trends. The thresholds for meeting the criteria on the survey are relatively low: it is possible to meet them without demonstrating a deep or comprehensive understanding of how trade and poverty-reduction interact. In reality many of the PRSPs that scored well on the survey seem to view poverty reduction at some remove from trade, rather than fully integrated with it. In most PRSPs there is some understanding that trade can grow the economy, which in turn will reduce poverty. There is far less understanding of the direct connections between trade and poverty: either of how the benefits of trade might be spread, or of the virtuous circle that may be created when reducing poverty also spurs trade.

The narrowness of the understanding of trade-poverty linkages appears to stem not from a narrow understanding of poverty—almost without exception, the PRSPs include analyses of both income and non-income poverty of great breadth and detail—but from a narrow understanding of trade—its role, its benefits, and its risks. More often than not the trade discussions dealt mostly, or only, with export promotion and diversification, and did not dig deeper into specific ways to develop competitive advantages—the kind of analysis that would have led to more obvious overlaps with poverty reduction.

Indeed there is a kind of hesitation about trade in the PRSPs as a group. While most are fully consistent with the World Bank's Sourcebook, they are consistent more with the Sourcebook's thrust toward liberalization, not with its corollary advice about timing, the distribution of benefits, or complementary strategies to minimize the losses and maximize the gains from trade. Perhaps this narrow understanding of trade is in fact a lack of understanding; but it might also intimate a skepticism about broader trade strategies. Most of the PRSPs accept that trade can grow the economy, but they seem to view trade like a pill—medicine that must be swallowed whole, and that will eventually strengthen the economy, but the side-effects of which must simply be accepted. (In more than a few of these countries, it may also be that the side-effects are simply acceptable, if they happen to fall on those who are not politically important.) At the very least, there seems little confidence that the downsides of trade can be minimized or that it is possible for a more fully-developed trade policy to create a virtuous circle where trade and poverty reduction feed from one another.

This is not to underplay the very real improvements in the trade content of PRSPs uncovered in this report, nor to suggest that there are not a few PRSPs that do develop deep and comprehensive strategies for trade that link trade directly with poverty-reduction and that view aspects of poverty-reduction as ingredients in successful trade. Trade policy clearly is increasingly a part of poverty-reduction strategies. But there is a long way to go before PRSPs fully exploit the poverty-reducing possibilities of trade.

REFERENCES

- Hewitt, Adrian, and Ian Gillson. 2003. "A Review of the Trade and Poverty Content in PRSPs and Loan-Related Documents." Overseas Development Institute.
- OECD, and WTO. 2007. *Aid for Trade at a Glance 2007: 1st Global Review*: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and World Trade Organization.
- Ranis, Gustav, Frances Stewart, and Alejandro Ramirez. 2000. "Economic Growth and Human Development." *World Development* 28 (2):197-219.
- Stewart, Frances, and Michael Wang. 2005. "Do PRSPs empower poor countries and disempower the World Bank, or is it the other way around?" In *Globalization and the nation state: the impact of the IMF and the World Bank*, ed. G. Ranis, J. R. Vreeland and S. Kosack. New York: Routledge.
- UNDP. 2003. *Making Global Trade Work for People*. New York: United Nations Development Programme.
- Whitfield, Lindsay. 2005. "Trustees of development from conditionality to governance: poverty reduction strategy papers in Ghana." *Journal of Modern African Studies* 43 (4):641-64.
- Williamson, John. 1990. *Latin American adjustment : how much has happened*. Washington, D.C.: Institute for International Economics.

APPENDIX A: NOTES ON METHODOLOGY

I applied the Christian Aid survey to every PRSP completed and available on the World Bank's website (www.worldbank.org/prsp) as of April 21, 2008. In total, 55 PRSPs were available; combined with the 17 already analyzed by Hewitt and Gillson (2003), this yielded a total sample of 72 PRSPs.¹⁶

In order to ensure that my responses to the survey questions were roughly in line with Hewitt and Gillson's, I "trained" myself by completing, blind to the Hewitt-Gillson responses, four randomly chosen PRSPs (Burkina Faso 2000, Guinea 2002, Malawi 2002, and Vietnam 2003). After satisfying myself that my responses did not differ much from Hewitt and Gillson's, and making minor adjustments to my coding criteria, I proceeded to code the 55 remaining PRSPs.

The survey results for the full 72-PRSP sample are in Appendix B.

¹⁶ One country, Senegal, has written three PRSPs, the second of which was excluded from this study. In addition, several PRSPs that appear to be available on the World Bank's website are in fact not: the document listed as the Central African Republic's "Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper" is in fact a "preparation status report," and the files for the Lao PDR and Serbia & Montenegro are corrupted.

APPENDIX B: SURVEY RESULTS FOR THE 72 PRSPs

	2000				2001				2002				Page Totals			
	Burkina Faso	Mauritania	Tanzania	Uganda	Albania	Bolivia	Honduras	Mozambique	Nicaragua	Benin	Cambodia	East Timor	Ethiopia	Guinea	Guyana	Kyrgyz Republic
1. Identifiable section?	⊗	✓	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	✓	✓	⊗	⊗	✓	✓	⊗	⊗	⊗	✓
2. Trade discussion related to poverty analysis?	⊗	✓	✓	⊗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	⊗	✓	✓	⊗	⊗	⊗	✓
3. Including non-income poverty?	⊗	✓	⊗	⊗	⊗	✓	⊗	✓	✓	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗
• Risk	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	✓	⊗	✓	✓	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗
• Access to service	⊗	✓	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	✓	✓	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗
• Voice	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗
4. Discusses trade policy options?	✓	✓	✓	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	⊗	⊗	✓
• Sectoral differences?	✓	✓	✓	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	✓	⊗	✓	✓	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	✓
• Considers impact on vulnerable groups?	⊗	✓	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	✓	✓	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗
• Discussion of trade and gender?	⊗	✓	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	✓	✓	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗
• Differentiation between consumers, producers and employees, both urban and rural?	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	⊗	⊗	✓
5. Includes National and International Factors?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
• Supply-side constraints?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
• Within local, national and regional markets?	✓	⊗	⊗	⊗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	⊗	⊗	✓
• Demand-side constraints?	⊗	✓	⊗	⊗	✓	✓	✓	⊗	⊗	✓	✓	✓	⊗	⊗	⊗	✓
• Including WTO?	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	✓	⊗	✓	⊗	⊗	✓	✓	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	✓
• WTO tension with poverty-sensitive trade policy?	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	✓	✓	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗
6. Discussion of formation?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	⊗	⊗	⊗	✓
• Who participated or was consulted?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	⊗	⊗	⊗	✓
• Who responsible for final text?	✓	✓	✓	⊗	✓	⊗	✓	⊗	✓	✓	✓	✓	⊗	⊗	⊗	✓
• Consistent with World Bank?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	⊗	⊗	⊗	✓

	2002 (cont.)										2003					Page Totals	
	Malawi	Mali	Niger	Rwanda	Senegal	Sri Lanka	Tajikistan	The Gambia	Yemen	Zambia	Armenia	Azerbaijan	Cameroon	Chad	Congo	Georgia	
1. Identifiable section?	✓	✓	⊗	⊗	⊗	✓	✓	⊗	✓	✓	⊗	⊗	✓	⊗	⊗	✓	8
2. Trade discussion related to poverty analysis?	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	✓	✓	⊗	✓	⊗	✓	⊗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	9
3. Including non-income poverty?	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	✓	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	✓	✓	⊗	⊗	✓	5
• Risk	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	✓	✓	⊗	⊗	✓	3
• Access to service	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	✓	⊗	⊗	⊗	1
• Voice	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	✓	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	1
4. Discusses trade policy options?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	⊗	✓	⊗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	14
• Sectoral differences?	⊗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	⊗	⊗	✓	⊗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	12
• Considers impact on vulnerable groups?	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	✓	⊗	⊗	⊗	✓	⊗	✓	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	3
• Discussion of trade and gender?	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	✓	⊗	⊗	⊗	✓	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	2
• Differentiation between consumers, producers and employees, both urban and rural?	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	✓	⊗	⊗	⊗	✓	⊗	✓	⊗	⊗	✓	✓	5
5. Includes National and International Factors?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	⊗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	15
• Supply-side constraints?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	⊗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	15
• Within local, national and regional markets?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	⊗	✓	✓	✓	⊗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	13
• Demand-side constraints?	⊗	⊗	✓	⊗	✓	✓	✓	⊗	⊗	⊗	✓	✓	✓	⊗	⊗	⊗	6
• Including WTO?	⊗	✓	⊗	✓	⊗	✓	⊗	✓	✓	⊗	✓	✓	✓	⊗	⊗	✓	7
• WTO tension with poverty-sensitive trade policy?	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	0
6. Discussion of formation?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	16
• Who participated or was consulted?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	16
• Who responsible for final text?	✓	✓	✓	⊗	✓	⊗	✓	✓	⊗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	13
• Consistent with World Bank?	✓	✓	✓	⊗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	⊗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	14

	2003 (cont.)								2004								Page Totals
	Ghana	Madagascar	Mongolia	Nepal	Pakistan	Sao Tome & Principe	Vietnam	Bhutan	Bosnia	Burkina Faso	Cape Verde	Djibouti	Kenya	Moldova	Nigeria		
1. Identifiable section?	✓	✓	✓	⊗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	14	
2. Trade discussion related to poverty analysis?	✓	✓	✓	⊗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	14	
3. Including non-income poverty?	✓	⊗	✓	⊗	✓	✓	⊗	✓	⊗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	11	
• Risk	⊗	⊗	✓	⊗	✓	✓	⊗	✓	⊗	⊗	⊗	✓	✓	✓	⊗	6	
• Access to service	✓	⊗	✓	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	✓	✓	✓	⊗	✓	✓	✓	7	
• Voice	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	0	
4. Discusses trade policy options?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	15	
• Sectoral differences?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	15	
• Considers impact on vulnerable groups?	⊗	✓	⊗	⊗	✓	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	✓	✓	⊗	4	
• Discussion of trade and gender?	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	✓	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	1	
• Differentiation between consumers, producers and employees, both urban and rural?	✓	✓	✓	⊗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	⊗	⊗	⊗	✓	✓	⊗	9	
5. Includes National and International Factors?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	15	
• Supply-side constraints?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	15	
• Within local, national and regional markets?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	⊗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	14	
• Demand-side constraints?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	⊗	⊗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	13	
• Including WTO?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	⊗	✓	✓	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	✓	✓	✓	11	
• WTO tension with poverty-sensitive trade policy?	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	✓	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	✓	✓	⊗	2	
6. Discussion of formation?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	⊗	14	
• Who participated or was consulted?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	⊗	14	
• Who responsible for final text?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	⊗	✓	⊗	✓	⊗	⊗	✓	✓	✓	11	
• Consistent with World Bank?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	⊗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	14	

	2005												2006							Page Totals
	Bangladesh	Cambodia	Ghana	Nicaragua	Sierra Leone	Tanzania	Uganda	Burundi	Dominica	Lesotho	Malawi	Mali	Mauritania	Mozambique	Senegal	The Gambia				
1. Identifiable section?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	⊗	✓	✓	⊗	⊗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	13			
2. Trade discussion related to poverty analysis?	✓	✓	⊗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	⊗	✓	✓	⊗	✓	✓	12			
3. Including non-income poverty?	⊗	⊗	⊗	✓	⊗	⊗	✓	✓	✓	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	✓	✓	5			
• Risk	⊗	⊗	⊗	✓	⊗	⊗	✓	✓	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	4			
• Access to service	⊗	⊗	⊗	✓	⊗	⊗	✓	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	3			
• Voice	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	0			
4. Discusses trade policy options?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	16			
• Sectoral differences?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	⊗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	15			
• Considers impact on vulnerable groups?	✓	⊗	⊗	✓	✓	⊗	✓	⊗	✓	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	✓	✓	6			
• Discussion of trade and gender?	✓	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	✓	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	✓	⊗	⊗	3			
• Differentiation between consumers, producers and employees, both urban and rural?	✓	⊗	⊗	✓	⊗	✓	✓	⊗	✓	✓	✓	⊗	✓	✓	⊗	⊗	7			
5. Includes National and International Factors?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	16			
• Supply-side constraints?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	16			
• Within local, national and regional markets?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	16			
• Demand-side constraints?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	⊗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	15			
• Including WTO?	✓	✓	⊗	⊗	✓	⊗	✓	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	✓	✓	⊗	✓	✓	6			
• WTO tension with poverty-sensitive trade policy?	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	0			
6. Discussion of formation?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	16			
• Who participated or was consulted?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	16			
• Who responsible for final text?	✓	⊗	✓	✓	✓	⊗	⊗	✓	✓	✓	✓	⊗	✓	⊗	✓	✓	11			
• Consistent with World Bank?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	16			

	2006 (cont.)		2007							2008		
	Vietnam	Zambia	Benin	Guinea	Haiti	Madagascar	Maldives	Uzbekistan	Rwanda	Page Totals	Grand Totals	Percentage with "yes"
1. Identifiable section?	✓	✓	✓	⊗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	8	50	69.4%
2. Trade discussion related to poverty analysis?	✓	✓	✓	⊗	⊗	✓	✓	✓	✓	7	52	72.2%
3. Including non-income poverty?	⊗	✓	✓	⊗	⊗	✓	✓	⊗	✓	5	31	43.1%
• Risk	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	0	16	22.2%
• Access to service	⊗	✓	✓	⊗	⊗	✓	✓	⊗	✓	5	18	25.0%
• Voice	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	✓	1	2	2.8%
4. Discusses trade policy options?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	9	65	90.3%
• Sectoral differences?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	9	60	83.3%
• Considers impact on vulnerable groups?	✓	✓	✓	⊗	⊗	⊗	✓	⊗	✓	5	21	29.2%
• Discussion of trade and gender?	⊗	⊗	✓	⊗	⊗	⊗	✓	⊗	⊗	2	10	13.9%
• Differentiation between consumers, producers and employees, both urban and rural?	✓	⊗	✓	✓	⊗	✓	⊗	✓	✓	6	33	45.8%
5. Includes National and International Factors?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	9	71	98.6%
• Supply-side constraints?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	9	71	98.6%
• Within local, national and regional markets?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	⊗	✓	✓	8	63	87.5%
• Demand-side constraints?	✓	✓	✓	⊗	✓	✓	✓	✓	⊗	7	49	68.1%
• Including WTO?	✓	✓	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	✓	✓	⊗	4	34	47.2%
• WTO tension with poverty-sensitive trade policy?	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	0	3	4.2%
6. Discussion of formation?	⊗	✓	✓	⊗	✓	⊗	⊗	✓	✓	5	65	90.3%
• Who participated or was consulted?	⊗	✓	✓	⊗	✓	⊗	⊗	✓	✓	5	65	90.3%
• Who responsible for final text?	⊗	✓	✓	⊗	✓	⊗	✓	✓	✓	6	51	70.8%
• Consistent with World Bank?	⊗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	8	67	93.1%

APPENDIX C: BIAS CHECK OF THE WITHIN-COUNTRY ANALYSIS

The dynamic, within-country analysis in Section 3, Part B, incorporates ten countries from (Hewitt and Gillson 2003), for which I analyzed the second PRSP, and eight additional countries, for which I analyzed both PRSPs. This Appendix provides a rough test for any bias between the evolution of the countries in the two sets by presenting Table 2 separately for the two.

		Hewitt-Gillson Set (10 Countries)						Additional 8 Countries					
		Changed			Static			Changed			Static		
		1st PRSP	2nd PRSP	From "No" to "Yes"	From "Yes" to "No"	Stayed "Yes"	Stayed "No"	1st PRSP	2nd PRSP	From "No" to "Yes"	From "Yes" to "No"	Stayed "Yes"	Stayed "No"
1.		40%	80%	40%	0%	40%	20%	63%	100%	38%	0%	63%	0%
2.		50%	70%	30%	10%	40%	20%	75%	75%	13%	13%	63%	13%
3.		20%	50%	40%	10%	10%	40%	38%	38%	38%	38%	0%	25%
(a)		20%	20%	10%	10%	10%	70%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
(b)		0%	50%	50%	0%	0%	50%	38%	25%	25%	38%	0%	38%
(c)		0%	10%	10%	0%	0%	90%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
4.		80%	100%	20%	0%	80%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%
(a)		60%	90%	40%	10%	50%	0%	88%	100%	13%	0%	88%	0%
(b)		10%	50%	40%	0%	10%	50%	50%	25%	13%	38%	13%	38%
(c)		20%	10%	10%	20%	0%	70%	25%	25%	25%	25%	0%	50%
(d)		30%	70%	50%	10%	20%	20%	50%	38%	13%	25%	25%	38%
5.		100%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%
(a)		100%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%
(b)		70%	100%	30%	0%	70%	0%	88%	100%	13%	0%	88%	0%
(c)		10%	70%	60%	0%	10%	30%	63%	100%	38%	0%	63%	0%
(d)		20%	30%	20%	10%	10%	60%	63%	38%	25%	50%	13%	13%
(e)		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	13%	0%	0%	13%	0%	88%
6.		90%	80%	0%	10%	80%	10%	100%	88%	0%	13%	88%	0%
(a)		90%	80%	0%	10%	80%	10%	100%	88%	0%	13%	88%	0%
(b)		50%	50%	20%	20%	30%	30%	100%	50%	0%	50%	50%	0%
(c)		70%	90%	20%	0%	70%	10%	100%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%

APPENDIX D:

Surveys of the 55 PRSPs

(The survey results for the remaining 17 PRSPs are in Hewitt, A., and I. Gillson. 2003. A Review of the Trade and Poverty Content in PRSPs and Loan-Related Documents: Overseas Development Institute.)

1. **Is there an identifiable section in the PRSP relating to trade?** No. The paper considers export promotion but does not include any specifics (it notes that these specifics will be included in the “Strategy for Sustainable Economic Development in Armenia,” which it says “should be approved by the government by the end of 2003” (pg. 58). Trade in general plays a role in the section on “Improvement of the Business and Investment Environment” (pgs. 52-59), where the paper compares Armenia’s performance on trade indicators (among others) to EU candidate countries, and notes increasing exports (pg. 58). There are additional brief mentions of trade: trade liberalization as part of “economic growth and poverty” (pg. 17); the export/import situation in the macroeconomic projections (pg. 39) and expanding exports as part of accelerating growth (pg. 41); reducing international transportation costs (pg. 52)
2. **Is any of the trade discussion related back to and informed by the description and analysis of poverty at the beginning of the PRSP?** No.
3. **In particular, where the poverty analysis section of the PRSP discusses non-income aspects of poverty, does this inform the trade content of the document?** No.
 - **Risk** No.
 - **Access to service** No.
 - **Voice** No.
4. **Does the PRSP discuss trade policy options explicitly?** No. There is only some general support for liberalization (e.g., pg. 17).
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ from sector to sector?** No. Some of the discussion of improving rural agricultural efficiency (pgs. 42-45) may be implicitly related to trade, but the connections aren’t made explicit.
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ in their impact on vulnerable groups?** No.
 - **Is there an explicit discussion of trade and gender linkages?** No.
 - **Does the discussion differentiate between consumers, producers and employees, in both urban and rural environments?** No.
5. **Does the PRSP cover other national and international factors affecting trade?** No.
 - **Does any discussion take into account supply-side constraints on trade including infrastructure, education, information, marketing?** No.
 - **Does any discussion cover issues of trade not solely at the international level, but also within local, national and regional markets?** No.
 - **Does the discussion cover demand side constraints such as market access in other countries, regional and / or industrialized?** No.
 - **Are ongoing discussions at the WTO referred to and analyzed?** No.
 - **Is there any analysis of how domestic formulation of poverty-sensitive trade policy may be at odds with ongoing negotiation processes in the WTO?** No.
6. **Is there any discussion of how the content of any trade policy in the PRSP was formed?** Yes but for the whole PRSP.
 - **If so, who participated in, or was consulted, in drafting the text?** Wide-ranging consultations, described in detail on pgs. 8-13. “Throughout April-November 2002, these agencies organized and implemented (i) public discussions with the participation of representatives of society, deputies of the National Assembly, local governments and the press; (ii) seminars in all regions of the country with the participation of society, the private sector, central, regional, and local governments; (iii) preparation, publication and dissemination of information and analytical materials for the public, including through the Internet²; (iv) TV and radio programs; (v) articles in the provincial and national press; (vi) public opinion surveys; and (vii) public awareness campaigns in communities, various representative groups of the population, educational institutions, etc.” (pg. 9).

- **Who was responsible for the final draft text?** A Steering Committee and Working Group, under the direction of the Ministry of Finance and Economy (pg. 8).
- **To what extent does it reflect the content and direction of the World Bank sourcebook chapter on trade?** Consistent (what there is)

1. **Is there an identifiable section in the PRSP relating to trade?** No, but trade appears at some points in the document: trade's role in historic economic performance (pg. 48); past trade liberalization (pg. 50); the macroeconomic effects of the new oil sector (pgs. 80-81); tariffs and export promotion (pg. 88); transportation infrastructure for trade (pg. 91); market access for agricultural products (pg. 95); promotion of tourism (pgs. 100-101).
2. **Is any of the trade discussion related back to and informed by the description and analysis of poverty at the beginning of the PRSP?** Yes: there is a sense of the limits of the oil sector for creating jobs (pg. 80) and several efforts to mitigate the impact of oil investment and price fluctuations on the poor (pg. 81).
3. **In particular, where the poverty analysis section of the PRSP discusses non-income aspects of poverty, does this inform the trade content of the document?** Yes, but limited to effect of the new oil sector.
 - **Risk** Yes. The discussion of the oil sector includes a discussion of minimizing the resulting price fluctuations (pg. 81).
 - **Access to service** No.
 - **Voice** No.
4. **Does the PRSP discuss trade policy options explicitly?** Yes.
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ from sector to sector?** Yes, the oil sector gets special mention (pg. 80-81), and a vague discussion of market access for agricultural products (pg. 95). Tourism is discussed on pgs. 100-101). Otherwise the trade portions do not distinguish among sectors.
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ in their impact on vulnerable groups?** Yes. The discussion of the oil sector includes a discussion of minimizing the resulting price fluctuations (pg. 81).
 - **Is there an explicit discussion of trade and gender linkages?** No. There is only a brief mention that the jobs created by the oil sector are held mostly by men (pg. 80).
 - **Does the discussion differentiate between consumers, producers and employees, in both urban and rural environments?** Yes, there is a vague discussion of increasing market access for rural agricultural producers (pg. 95), and tourism expansion seems toward rural areas (pg. 100).
5. **Does the PRSP cover other national and international factors affecting trade?** Yes.
 - **Does any discussion take into account supply-side constraints on trade including infrastructure, education, information, marketing?** Yes, but very limited: marketing (pg. 88); transportation infrastructure (pg. 91); tourism infrastructure (pgs. 100-101).
 - **Does any discussion cover issues of trade not solely at the international level, but also within local, national and regional markets?** No.
 - **Does the discussion cover demand side constraints such as market access in other countries, regional and / or industrialized?** Yes, WTO membership is motivated in part by a desire to increase market access for agricultural products (pg. 95).
 - **Are ongoing discussions at the WTO referred to and analyzed?** Yes (pgs. 50, 89, 95).
 - **Is there any analysis of how domestic formulation of poverty-sensitive trade policy may be at odds with ongoing negotiation processes in the WTO?** No.
6. **Is there any discussion of how the content of any trade policy in the PRSP was formed?** Yes but for the whole PRSP.
 - **If so, who participated in, or was consulted, in drafting the text?** “[G]overnment officials and a broad spectrum from the civil society into direct, working contact, both in Baku and in five regions of the country” supported by international donors and relying on interviews and...regional consultation

and workshops process cover[ing] 63 villages and cities, with around 120 Focus Groups sessions conducted (i.e. about 2,000 participants), plus about 1000 individual interviews and questionnaires” (pg. 17). Process described in depth on pgs. 106-113.

- **Who was responsible for the final draft text?** SPPRED Secretariat at the Ministry of Economic Development (pg. 106).
- **To what extent does it reflect the content and direction of the World Bank sourcebook chapter on trade?** Consistent.

1. **Is there an identifiable section in the PRSP relating to trade?** Yes: “External Sector Policy” (pgs. 69-70), “Promoting Trade” (pgs. 81-87), and “External Sector” (pg. 191). Trade also appears in other sections: “critical infrastructures” is motivated partly by trade (pg. 57); international product standards (pg. 64); attracting foreign investment for export manufacturing (pg. 66); and in the sectoral strategies (pgs. 87-95).
2. **Is any of the trade discussion related back to and informed by the description and analysis of poverty at the beginning of the PRSP?** Yes, there is a section explicitly linking the two: “Trade Policy and Poverty” (pg. 83). The focus is on employment opportunities.
3. **In particular, where the poverty analysis section of the PRSP discusses non-income aspects of poverty, does this inform the trade content of the document?** No.
 - **Risk** No.
 - **Access to service** No.
 - **Voice** No.
4. **Does the PRSP discuss trade policy options explicitly?** Yes.
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ from sector to sector?** Yes: textiles (pgs. 69-70, 82, 84); specific consideration of other exports (pg. 82); and efforts to diversify exports into other sectors (pgs. 85-86). The sectoral strategies also refer to trade (pgs. 87-95).
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ in their impact on vulnerable groups?** Yes, there is a Displaced Workers Rehabilitation Programme (DWRP) to help with retraining workers laid off in the RWG sector (pgs. 84-85).
 - **Is there an explicit discussion of trade and gender linkages?** Yes, the Displaced Workers Rehabilitation Programme is specifically targeted and women workers laid off from the RWG program (pgs. 84-85).
 - **Does the discussion differentiate between consumers, producers and employees, in both urban and rural environments?** Yes, in the RMG sector there’s a separate discussion of employees and small producers, and efforts to help the Sericulture and Silk Sector, which is heavily rural (pg. 85)
5. **Does the PRSP cover other national and international factors affecting trade?** Yes.
 - **Does any discussion take into account supply-side constraints on trade including infrastructure, education, information, marketing?** Yes, infrastructure (pgs. 57, 66, 83-86), information (pg. 84), brief mention of education (pg. 83), marketing (pgs. 85-86).
 - **Does any discussion cover issues of trade not solely at the international level, but also within local, national and regional markets?** Yes: regional trade (pgs. 86-87).
 - **Does the discussion cover demand side constraints such as market access in other countries, regional and / or industrialized?** Yes: the phase-out of the MFA (pgs. 69-70), and US and EU import restrictions (pgs. 83-84)
 - **Are ongoing discussions at the WTO referred to and analyzed?** Yes, pgs. 86-87.
 - **Is there any analysis of how domestic formulation of poverty-sensitive trade policy may be at odds with ongoing negotiation processes in the WTO?** No, though the PRSP pays a lot of attention to making sure that Bangladesh is able to make its interests known at the WTO (pg. 87).
6. **Is there any discussion of how the content of any trade policy in the PRSP was formed?** Yes but for the whole PRSP.
 - **If so, who participated in, or was consulted, in drafting the text?** “Well-designed and outcome-based participatory consultation meetings took place in six Divisional Headquarters

as well as in Dhaka. Participating in these meetings were a broad section of stakeholders in the regions as well as in Dhaka and well-structured consultations took place on pre-designed topics directly relevant to poverty reduction strategies. The participants representing all walks of lives in a region evinced keen interest in the contextual issues of the assigned subject.” Also: “Participatory consultation meetings were held directly with different categories of the poor people,” members of government, and members of civil society, academia, NGOs, Development Partners, media, eminent persons, women spokespersons, and adivasi/ethnic minority people.” (pgs. 6-7) The process is described in great detail on pgs. 24-43.

- **Who was responsible for the final draft text?** The byline is General Economics Division of the Planning Commission.
- **To what extent does it reflect the content and direction of the World Bank sourcebook chapter on trade?** Consistent.

1. **Is there an identifiable section in the PRSP relating to trade?** No, but several sections refer to trade: regional trade (pg. 9, 34, 37-38); export diversification (pg. 10); trade openness (pgs. 22-24).
2. **Is any of the trade discussion related back to and informed by the description and analysis of poverty at the beginning of the PRSP?** No.
3. **In particular, where the poverty analysis section of the PRSP discusses non-income aspects of poverty, does this inform the trade content of the document?** No.
 - **Risk** No.
 - **Access to service** No.
 - **Voice** No.
4. **Does the PRSP discuss trade policy options explicitly?** Yes.
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ from sector to sector?** Yes. Focus is on agriculture (pgs. 23-25). The PRSP also envisions using Benin's regional position to help foster industrialization (pg. 34).
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ in their impact on vulnerable groups?** Yes. Recognition that economic openness has been hard on farmers, and support for technical and financial assistance for them (pg. 23).
 - **Is there an explicit discussion of trade and gender linkages?** No.
 - **Does the discussion differentiate between consumers, producers and employees, in both urban and rural environments?** Yes, the discussion of the consequences of openness singles out rural producers for assistance (pg. 23). There is a rural strategy, motivated in part by trade openness, outlined on pg. 26.
5. **Does the PRSP cover other national and international factors affecting trade?** Yes.
 - **Does any discussion take into account supply-side constraints on trade including infrastructure, education, information, marketing?** Infrastructure constraints to realizing Benin's potential as a center of regional trade are considered on pgs. 34 and 37-38. Also, support for investments in basic economic infrastructure are coupled with trade openness, though the two are not explicitly linked (pg. 22).
 - **Does any discussion cover issues of trade not solely at the international level, but also within local, national and regional markets?** Yes. Benin's geographic position is identified as a strength that could help promote regional trade (pg. 9, 34-35), and WAEMU rules are considered (pg. 34).
 - **Does the discussion cover demand side constraints such as market access in other countries, regional and / or industrialized?** No.
 - **Are ongoing discussions at the WTO referred to and analyzed?** Yes, but only briefly: the PRSP expresses support for adherence to WTO trade rules (pg. 22).
 - **Is there any analysis of how domestic formulation of poverty-sensitive trade policy may be at odds with ongoing negotiation processes in the WTO?** No.
6. **Is there any discussion of how the content of any trade policy in the PRSP was formed?** Yes, but for the PRSP generally.
 - **If so, who participated in, or was consulted, in drafting the text?** "Broad range of consultations" with "civil society, local Governments, NGOs, the private sector, members of Parliament, and development partners" (pg. 3). The process is described in detail on pgs. 5-8.
 - **Who was responsible for the final draft text?** A "National Commission for Development and the Fight Against Poverty (CNDLP)," which included "representatives of the

Government, as well as specialized structures and civil society, including NGOs. The development partners are also included” (pgs. 5-6).

- **To what extent does it reflect the content and direction of the World Bank sourcebook chapter on trade?** Consistent.

1. **Is there an identifiable section in the PRSP relating to trade?** Yes. “Diversification of the Economy” is essentially about diversification of exports (pgs. 39-45). Also “Promotion of Regional Integration” (pg. 45). Trade is also discussed elsewhere: regional integration (pg. 36); and efforts to make Benin a center of regional trade (scattered throughout; e.g., pg. 46).
2. **Is any of the trade discussion related back to and informed by the description and analysis of poverty at the beginning of the PRSP?** Yes, though not in great depth. There is some mention of a lack of human capital at various points in discussions of the diversification of exports (pg. 39-45) and of HIV in “promotion of regional integration” (pg. 45).
3. **In particular, where the poverty analysis section of the PRSP discusses non-income aspects of poverty, does this inform the trade content of the document?** Yes, but cursory.
 - **Risk** No.
 - **Access to service** Access to education (scattered through the section on diversification of exports, pgs. 39-45) and HIV (pg. 45).
 - **Voice** No.
4. **Does the PRSP discuss trade policy options explicitly?** Yes.
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ from sector to sector?** Yes. Efforts to diversify exports away from cotton and toward other products: palm oil, cashew nuts, rice, market garden produce, pineapple, shea, cassava, and fisheries products (shrimp) (pgs. 39-40). Cotton exports are considered on pg. 42.
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ in their impact on vulnerable groups?** Yes, but not extensive. In considering cotton exports, there is a discussion of how 120,000 farmers were hurt by international price decreases and uneven liberalization (pg. 42).
 - **Is there an explicit discussion of trade and gender linkages?** Yes. In diversifying exports, there is a specific mention of encouraging processing of “shea nuts and some subsistence crops,” which “are activities predominantly performed by women” (pg. 43).
 - **Does the discussion differentiate between consumers, producers and employees, in both urban and rural environments?** Yes, the strategy for diversifying agricultural exports includes specific measures for rural producers (pg. 41).
5. **Does the PRSP cover other national and international factors affecting trade?** Yes.
 - **Does any discussion take into account supply-side constraints on trade including infrastructure, education, information, marketing?** Yes, there is an analysis of objectives necessary to diversifying agricultural exports on pg. 41, including human capital and infrastructure. Also discussion of improving infrastructure for and marketing of tourism (pg. 43). Infrastructure needs are mentioned throughout the discussions of making Benin a center of regional trade (scattered throughout; e.g., pg. 46).
 - **Does any discussion cover issues of trade not solely at the international level, but also within local, national and regional markets?** Yes. There is a section on “regional integration” on pg. 45. There is also a discussion of the WAEMU convergence criteria, difficulties in realizing them, and measures to take to realize them in the future (pg. 36). Also, diversification of agricultural exports is envisioned for regional markets, rather than world markets in which Benin may face more competition (pg. 40).
 - **Does the discussion cover demand side constraints such as market access in other countries, regional and / or industrialized?** Yes: the closing of the Nigerian border for transit trade (pg. 37). Also in the section on “promotion of regional integration,” the PRSP discusses strengthening bilateral cooperation and lifting non-tariff barriers to trade with Nigeria (pg. 45).

- **Are ongoing discussions at the WTO referred to and analyzed?** No.
 - **Is there any analysis of how domestic formulation of poverty-sensitive trade policy may be at odds with ongoing negotiation processes in the WTO?** No.
6. **Is there any discussion of how the content of any trade policy in the PRSP was formed?**
Yes, but for the PRSP generally.
- **If so, who participated in, or was consulted, in drafting the text?** Consultations with representatives of “the ministerial departments and their main technical units, civil society in its broadest sense, the private sector, and the majority of TFPs” (pg. 11). Ten working groups developed the major proposals, but none of these dealt specifically with trade issues.
 - **Who was responsible for the final draft text?** “A group responsible for drafting the SCRP... made up of senior officials from the administration, university professors, and national experts” (pg. 12).
 - **To what extent does it reflect the content and direction of the World Bank sourcebook chapter on trade?** Consistent.

Note: This PRSP is both a “cover note,” which is what is available on the World Bank website as Bhutan’s PRSP, and the Ninth Five-Year Plan, which is available from the website of the Ministry of Finance (http://www.pc.gov.bt/fyp_details.asp?ID=9&DzoID=1).

1. **Is there an identifiable section in the PRSP relating to trade?** Yes, a few: In the Five-Year Plan, there is a chapter on “Trade and Commerce” (pgs. 107-110), and additional short sections on “Foreign Trade and the Balance of Payments” (pgs. 11-13), dealing mostly with import and export trends; “Integration in Regional and Global Markets” (pg. 46); “Trade and Commerce” (pg. 57); and “Foreign Trade and the Balance of Payments” (pgs. 59-60). Trade is mentioned in the “cover note”: trends in imports and exports on pgs. 11-12; in connection with food insecurity (pg. 40); and local agricultural markets (pg. 37).
2. **Is any of the trade discussion related back to and informed by the description and analysis of poverty at the beginning of the PRSP?** Yes, but brief. In the Five-Year Plan: employment opportunities from tourism, particularly rural, in the chapter on tourism (pg. 105). In the “cover note”: Mention of food imports in connection with alleviating food insecurity (pg. 40).
3. **In particular, where the poverty analysis section of the PRSP discusses non-income aspects of poverty, does this inform the trade content of the document?** Yes, but in only one narrow respect:
 - **Risk** Yes. In the “cover note”: Mention of food imports in connection with alleviating food insecurity (pg. 40).
 - **Access to service** No.
 - **Voice** No.
4. **Does the PRSP discuss trade policy options explicitly?** Yes.
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ from sector to sector?** Yes, but limited: In the Five-Year Plan: tourism (as part of Trade and Commerce, pg. 57), and some discussion about manufacturing (pg. 112) and agricultural market access (pg. 121). Tourism is treated in more detail in its own chapter (pgs. 104-109). In the “cover note”: agriculture (but focus on local markets) (pg. 37).
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ in their impact on vulnerable groups?** No.
 - **Is there an explicit discussion of trade and gender linkages?** No.
 - **Does the discussion differentiate between consumers, producers and employees, in both urban and rural environments?** In the Five-Year Plan, the chapter on trade deals with pricing policies to benefit consumers (pg. 107) and other consumer protections (pg. 109).
5. **Does the PRSP cover other national and international factors affecting trade?** Yes.
 - **Does any discussion take into account supply-side constraints on trade including infrastructure, education, information, marketing?** Yes. In the Five-Year Plan: marketing (pgs. 46, 110, 121); infrastructure (pg. 110) and infrastructure specifically for tourism under Trade and Commerce (pg. 57). In the “cover note”: infrastructure for local trade (pg. 37).
 - **Does any discussion cover issues of trade not solely at the international level, but also within local, national and regional markets?** Yes. The Five-Year Plan expresses some support for regional integration (pg. 46), and deals with local and regional trade (pg. 107-110). In the “cover note”: some discussion of regional and local market access for agricultural products (pg. 37)
 - **Does the discussion cover demand side constraints such as market access in other**

countries, regional and / or industrialized? Yes. In the Five-Year Plan: market access to WTO countries (pg. 109). In the “cover note”: market access in the context of regional integration (pgs. 13-14).

- **Are ongoing discussions at the WTO referred to and analyzed?** Yes, in the Five-Year Plan (pgs. 46, 109, 121).
- **Is there any analysis of how domestic formulation of poverty-sensitive trade policy may be at odds with ongoing negotiation processes in the WTO?** No.

6. Is there any discussion of how the content of any trade policy in the PRSP was formed?
Yes but for the whole PRSP.

- **If so, who participated in, or was consulted, in drafting the text?** For the Five-Year Plan: Drafts from inter-ministerial consultations (plus a “Core Group,” that apparently included donors) were then presented to national and local government representatives for comment (pg. 55). For the PRSP portion, the process was not as consultative: it was drafted by key ministries and the Planning Commission (pg. 56).
- **Who was responsible for the final draft text?** The byline is the Department of Planning of the Ministry of Finance
- **To what extent does it reflect the content and direction of the World Bank sourcebook chapter on trade?** Consistent in its expressed interest for trade liberalization, but the trading markets seem highly controlled by licensing and there is no specific discussion of removing these restrictions (pg. 107).

1. **Is there an identifiable section in the PRSP relating to trade?** Yes. There is a major section on “Foreign Trade Policy, Membership in World Trade Organization, and Support to Export” (pgs. 105-122), and smaller sections: “Foreign trade and export promotion” (pg. 4); “Decrease the Current Accounts Deficit and Trade Deficit and Increase Exports” (pg. 30). In addition, export promotion is a major goal of the plan (pg. 12) and EU integration is discussed throughout and is a prime motivator of the plan (e.g., pg. 11).
2. **Is any of the trade discussion related back to and informed by the description and analysis of poverty at the beginning of the PRSP?** Yes, partly: the discussion of employment deals with export-oriented production (pg. 88).
3. **In particular, where the poverty analysis section of the PRSP discusses non-income aspects of poverty, does this inform the trade content of the document?** No.
 - **Risk** No.
 - **Access to service** No.
 - **Voice** No.
4. **Does the PRSP discuss trade policy options explicitly?** Yes.
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ from sector to sector?** Yes, there is a sectoral analysis of trade (pgs. 110-111) and identification of competitive sectors for increased exports (pg. 115).
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ in their impact on vulnerable groups?** Yes, but brief: there is an assertion that liberalizing trade will help the poor by lowering food prices. But the document also specifically discounts critiques of free trade (pg. 112).
 - **Is there an explicit discussion of trade and gender linkages?** No.
 - **Does the discussion differentiate between consumers, producers and employees, in both urban and rural environments?** Yes, although the document is explicit in prioritizing the positive assessment of employers for free trade over the negative assessments of much of the rest of the population (pg. 112), there is a discussion of protecting consumers (pg. 117).
5. **Does the PRSP cover other national and international factors affecting trade?** Yes.
 - **Does any discussion take into account supply-side constraints on trade including infrastructure, education, information, marketing?** Yes. There is a vague reference to improving infrastructure for trade (pg. 113) and more detail on pgs. 120-121. Also a discussion of marketing and information (pg. 122). There is also a discussion of quality standards of exports not being high enough (pg. 112).
 - **Does any discussion cover issues of trade not solely at the international level, but also within local, national and regional markets?** Yes: integration with the EU and regional trade (pg. 105-116).
 - **Does the discussion cover demand side constraints such as market access in other countries, regional and / or industrialized?** Yes, conformity with international quality standards (pg. 106) and tariffs and external policies (pgs. 114-116), and problems of non-tariff barriers in the region (pg. 117).
 - **Are ongoing discussions at the WTO referred to and analyzed?** Yes, at several points (e.g., pgs. 106, 113, 116)
 - **Is there any analysis of how domestic formulation of poverty-sensitive trade policy may be at odds with ongoing negotiation processes in the WTO?** No. There is instead a contention that the doubters who say that trade does not reduce poverty are wrong (pg. 105).

6. **Is there any discussion of how the content of any trade policy in the PRSP was formed?**

Yes.

- **If so, who participated in, or was consulted, in drafting the text?** There was a working group on the “foreign trade regime” (pg. 3). The working groups were “composed of the representatives of the Council of Ministers and of the entity governments, as well as of the lower levels of government (Brcko District, cantons, municipalities). The general process for the PRSP is described in depth on pgs. 3-4.
- **Who was responsible for the final draft text?** A “Team of Experts”: membership is listed on pg. 9.
- **To what extent does it reflect the content and direction of the World Bank sourcebook chapter on trade?** Mostly consistent – except that the Council of Ministers has been given the power to introduce trade restrictions in order to protect national interests (pg. 106) and the document advocates protection for domestic agricultural production in order to reduce the trade deficit (pg. 117).

1. **Is there an identifiable section in the PRSP relating to trade?** Yes: discussion of competitiveness in context of WAEMU; allowing new entrants to hydrocarbon market; easing of restrictions on starting a business (pgs. 36-37); discussion of economic competitiveness (pgs. 66-78); specific discussion of trade policies (pgs. 78). Also scattered references throughout (e.g., pgs. 4, 55—about improving competitiveness of traded products).
2. **Is any of the trade discussion related back to and informed by the description and analysis of poverty at the beginning of the PRSP?** Yes, though general—there is a general acknowledgement that improving education and health will help improve productivity and encourage foreign investment (pgs. 67-68).
3. **In particular, where the poverty analysis section of the PRSP discusses non-income aspects of poverty, does this inform the trade content of the document?** Yes
 - **Risk** No
 - **Access to service.** Yes, though vague – access to education (pg. 78)
 - **Voice** No
4. **Does the PRSP discuss trade policy options explicitly?** Yes, on pg. 78 and generally on pgs. 67-79. Also pg. 37 under “competitiveness of the national economy.”
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ from sector to sectors?** Yes, pgs. 67-79. There is also minimal discussion of hydrocarbons (pg. 37) and mining (pgs. 61-62)
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ in their impact on vulnerable groups?** No.
 - **Is there an explicit discussion of trade and gender linkages?** No.
 - **Does the discussion differentiate between consumers, producers and employees, in both urban and rural environments?** No, but does focus on efforts to previous efforts to improve the competitiveness specifically of producers (pg. 37). Also some emphasis on raising rural incomes (pgs. 43 and 52).
5. **Does the PRSP cover other national and international factors affecting trade?** Yes.
 - **Does any discussion take into account supply-side constraints on trade including infrastructure, education, information, marketing?** Yes. Discussion of education (pgs. 67-68); market information (pg. 78).
 - **Does any discussion cover issues of trade not solely at the international level, but also within local, national and regional markets?** Yes: discussion of trade policies broken down by region (pg. 78). Discussion throughout of WAEMU, though not detailed (pg. 65).
 - **Does the discussion cover demand side constraints such as market access in other countries, regional and / or industrialized?** No.
 - **Are ongoing discussions at the WTO referred to and analysed?** No.
 - **Is there any analysis of how domestic formulation of poverty-sensitive trade policy may be at odds with ongoing negotiation processes in the WTO?** No.
6. **Is there any discussion of how the content of any trade policy in the PRSP was formed?** Yes, but only for the PRSP as a whole.
 - **If so, who participated in, or was consulted, in drafting the text?** 7-stage participation:
 1. regional consultations
 2. Meetings on the consistency of sectoral policies with the PRSP
 3. Stocktaking workshops
 4. Information sessions with technical and financial partners

5. Civil society forum on rereading the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
 6. National conference on the PRSP
 7. Consultation with the institutions of the republic (pg. 7).
- **Who was responsible for the final draft text?** Unclear.
 - **To what extent does it reflect the content and direction of the World Bank sourcebook chapter on trade?** Consistent.

1. **Is there an identifiable section in the PRSP relating to trade?** Yes, there is a brief section on “Lack of competitiveness of the economy and a low level of integration into regional economies” (pg. 27); a section on expanding exports (pgs. 50-54); “Develop Trade and Industry” (pg. 54); “Regional Integration” (pg. 62-63); trends in “Foreign Trade” (pg. 75-76); “Liberalize the External Sector” (pg. 79-80). Trade openness is also a main goal of the poverty reduction strategy (pg. 34) and trade plays a role in the discussion of private sector development (pg. 60).
2. **Is any of the trade discussion related back to and informed by the description and analysis of poverty at the beginning of the PRSP?** Yes: low income (pg. 53), price fluctuations (pg. 51), and employment and income (pg. 55).
3. **In particular, where the poverty analysis section of the PRSP discusses non-income aspects of poverty, does this inform the trade content of the document?** Yes, but brief:
 - **Risk** Yes: fluctuations in income of coffee growers because of fluctuations in world coffee prices (pg. 51).
 - **Access to service** No.
 - **Voice** No.
4. **Does the PRSP discuss trade policy options explicitly?** Yes.
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ from sector to sector?** Yes: in agriculture: coffee, tea, cotton (pgs. 50-52); non-traditional exports (horticultural and fruit products and essential oils) (pgs. 52-53); livestock (pg. 53); fisheries (pgs. 54-55)
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ in their impact on vulnerable groups?** No.
 - **Is there an explicit discussion of trade and gender linkages?** No.
 - **Does the discussion differentiate between consumers, producers and employees, in both urban and rural environments?** No. There is only a suggestion that expansion of the livestock sector might particularly help rural populations (pg. 53), but this is not developed or linked to expansion of livestock exports.
5. **Does the PRSP cover other national and international factors affecting trade?** Yes.
 - **Does any discussion take into account supply-side constraints on trade including infrastructure, education, information, marketing?** Yes: brief mention of declining export capacity in coffee (pg. 7), supply problems (pg. 26), lack of infrastructure (pgs. 27, 51-52), marketing (pgs. 51-52) and generally of constraints to all export trade (basically low quality and low volume) (pgs. 26 and 27).
 - **Does any discussion cover issues of trade not solely at the international level, but also within local, national and regional markets?** Yes, local agricultural trade is discussed on pgs. 49-50, and there is a very brief mention that Burundi products are usually geared toward the local market because their quality is too poor to allow them to compete on international markets (pg. 26). Also, regional transportation networks (pgs. 61-62); and “regional integration” (pgs. 62-63).
 - **Does the discussion cover demand side constraints such as market access in other countries, regional and / or industrialized?** No.
 - **Are ongoing discussions at the WTO referred to and analyzed?** No.
 - **Is there any analysis of how domestic formulation of poverty-sensitive trade policy may be at odds with ongoing negotiation processes in the WTO?** No.
6. **Is there any discussion of how the content of any trade policy in the PRSP was formed?** Yes but for the whole PRSP.

- **If so, who participated in, or was consulted, in drafting the text?** “The PRSP was prepared on the basis of the conclusions and recommendations agreed by consensus in participatory consultations with various target groups, namely: rural communities, government agencies, the private sector, civil society, certain vulnerable groups, Parliament, and development partners” (pg. x). Described on pgs. 2-5.
- **Who was responsible for the final draft text?** The Interministerial Committee for the Monitoring of Economic and Social Policies (CI/SPES) is responsible for preparing the PRSP and defining its broad outlines. It has 15 members and is chaired by the Second Vice President of Burundi, with the Minister of Finance as Vice Chairman. The Committee is supported by the Permanent Secretariat for the Monitoring of Economic and Social Reforms (SP/REFES), which coordinates the activities” (pg. 2).
- **To what extent does it reflect the content and direction of the World Bank sourcebook chapter on trade?** Consistent.

1. **Is there an identifiable section in the PRSP relating to trade?** Yes, there are several sections: the “economic growth” section (pgs. 43-46) deals extensively with trade; and “trade development” (pgs. 71-75). Trade is also considered throughout (e.g., pg. 51 on customs reform and modernization; pg. 54-56 on promoting agricultural development)
2. **Is any of the trade discussion related back to and informed by the description and analysis of poverty at the beginning of the PRSP?** Yes, expansion of trade is explicitly related to the “lack of opportunity” factor in poverty (Table 4.1, pg. 41 and pgs. 71-75).
3. **In particular, where the poverty analysis section of the PRSP discusses non-income aspects of poverty, does this inform the trade content of the document?** Yes, the trade sections are explicit in considering what the poor would need in order to take advantage of the opportunities brought by increasing exports.
 - **Risk** No.
 - **Access to service** Access to skills, and brief mention of health (pgs. 45-46).
 - **Voice** No.
4. **Does the PRSP discuss trade policy options explicitly?** Yes.
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ from sector to sector?** Yes. Particular mention of garments, services, tourism (pgs. 43-44), and of agriculture and garments (pgs. 71-75), and tourism (pgs. 75-77).
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ in their impact on vulnerable groups?** Yes, connection between the elimination of quotas in the garment industry and employment of unskilled labor and women workers (pg. 44). Also the government promises to monitor the effect of its trade policies on vulnerable groups (pg. 74).
 - **Is there an explicit discussion of trade and gender linkages?** Yes. The expansion of the garment industry has “absorbed a large number of skilled and semi-skilled labour, especially poor female workers who would have otherwise been unemployed or underemployed” (pg. 44).
 - **Does the discussion differentiate between consumers, producers and employees, in both urban and rural environments?** Yes, mention of expanding export opportunities for rice and other agricultural products, as part of reducing rural poverty (pg. 55-56). And the garment industry is a particularly good source of employment for rural female workers (pg. 73).
5. **Does the PRSP cover other national and international factors affecting trade?** Yes.
 - **Does any discussion take into account supply-side constraints on trade including infrastructure, education, information, marketing?** Yes, again concentrated on the garment industry: infrastructure (the high cost of electricity, transportation, and port fees; and efforts to address these), skill and labor mobility (pgs. 44-46). Export diversification and other barriers to trade are also considered (pgs. 45-46). Other constraints to trade are considered on pg. 72.
 - **Does any discussion cover issues of trade not solely at the international level, but also within local, national and regional markets?** Yes, mention of the impact of reducing quotas on the domestic market for Cambodian garments, if India and China are allowed to enter (pgs. 44-46).
 - **Does the discussion cover demand side constraints such as market access in other countries, regional and / or industrialized?** Yes: the PRSP notes the effect on garment exports of the U.S. granting preferential trading status to more countries, including Vietnam, and the phasing out of the WTO ACT (pg. 44). Also, restrictions in the U.S. and EU markets (pg. 73).

- **Are ongoing discussions at the WTO referred to and analyzed?** Yes: the phasing out of the WTO ACT (pg. 44), and the difficulties complying with Cambodia's WTO accession agreement (pgs. 71-75).
 - **Is there any analysis of how domestic formulation of poverty-sensitive trade policy may be at odds with ongoing negotiation processes in the WTO?** Yes, the PRSP argues that Cambodia needs to maintain its sovereignty, and must be able to take advantage of WTO concessions for LDCs, to allow its trade policy to be pro-poor.
6. **Is there any discussion of how the content of any trade policy in the PRSP was formed?**
Yes, but for the PRSP generally.
- **If so, who participated in, or was consulted, in drafting the text?** Process run by an inter-ministerial committee chaired by the Ministry of Planning, and involving a series of national workshops with NGOs, ministries, civil society, local governments, development partners, and "the poor." The process is described in great detail on pgs. 8-14.
 - **Who was responsible for the final draft text?** Council for Social Development—an inter-ministerial committee chaired by the Ministry of Planning (pg. 9).
 - **To what extent does it reflect the content and direction of the World Bank sourcebook chapter on trade?** Consistent.

1. **Is there an identifiable section in the PRSP relating to trade?** Yes, there are a few short sections: “Integration of Cambodia into the region and the world” (pgs. 39), and “Trade” (pgs. 55-57). Trade also plays a role in some discussions of economic growth: e.g., pg. 12, open markets (pg. 39), transportation infrastructure (pg. 51).
2. **Is any of the trade discussion related back to and informed by the description and analysis of poverty at the beginning of the PRSP?** Yes, but vague. There is a general statement that integration with the rest of the world should “pay due attention to benefiting the poor” and “attract investment, instill and upgrade skills, create employment and accelerate economic progress that will have a pro-poor bias” (pg. 39), and improved transportation, by facilitating trade, is expected to lower poverty (pg. 51).
3. **In particular, where the poverty analysis section of the PRSP discusses non-income aspects of poverty, does this inform the trade content of the document?** No.
 - **Risk** No.
 - **Access to service** No.
 - **Voice** No.
4. **Does the PRSP discuss trade policy options explicitly?** Yes.
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ from sector to sector?** Yes: efforts to develop markets for niche agricultural products (pg. 46), and generally to develop agriculture and agro-industry, labor-intensive industries, and tourism because of their potential for export growth (pg. 55). Specific discussion of tourism and efforts to promote it on pgs. 56-57. Also an assertion that the garment industry was not as affected by the ending of the quota system as the first PRSP feared (pg. 43)
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ in their impact on vulnerable groups?** No. There are general discussions of improving labor laws and workers’ rights (e.g., pgs. 58-59), but these are not linked to trade.
 - **Is there an explicit discussion of trade and gender linkages?** No. There is a discussion of the predominance of female workers in the garment industry (e.g., pgs. 58 and 64), but, unlike the 1st PRSP, this PRSP does not link these opportunities to trade.
 - **Does the discussion differentiate between consumers, producers and employees, in both urban and rural environments?** No.
5. **Does the PRSP cover other national and international factors affecting trade?** Yes.
 - **Does any discussion take into account supply-side constraints on trade including infrastructure, education, information, marketing?** Yes, there is a discussion of expanding transportation infrastructure (pg. 51), and expanding energy, transportation and telecommunications infrastructure, and human resources, because of their importance to pro-poor export growth (pg. 55).
 - **Does any discussion cover issues of trade not solely at the international level, but also within local, national and regional markets?** Yes, the government commits to pursuing regional free-trade agreements (ASEAN, Mekong Sub-region Program) (pg. 39).
 - **Does the discussion cover demand side constraints such as market access in other countries, regional and / or industrialized?** Yes. Pgs. 55-56 discuss barriers to market access and a “policy framework” for expanding trade opportunities, and the government commits to action to further open markets to Cambodian exports (pg. 39), and to expanding market opportunities for niche agricultural products (pg. 46).
 - **Are ongoing discussions at the WTO referred to and analyzed?** Yes—accession to the WTO in 2004 is referred to (pg. 12) and pg. 39 talks about adhering to the obligations and commitments of WTO accession.
 - **Is there any analysis of how domestic formulation of poverty-sensitive trade policy may be at odds with ongoing negotiation processes in the WTO?** No, but the government promises to “assess the impact WTO accession on poverty reduction targeting especially the

agriculture sector, including impact on vulnerable groups, particularly women who are a predominant part of the informal sector” (pg. 39).

6. Is there any discussion of how the content of any trade policy in the PRSP was formed?

Yes, but for the PRSP as a whole.

- **If so, who participated in, or was consulted, in drafting the text?** The PRSP was developed “through extensive consultations were also held among all stakeholders” (pg. ii). The process is described on pgs. 2-3.
- **Who was responsible for the final draft text?** NA
- **To what extent does it reflect the content and direction of the World Bank sourcebook chapter on trade?** Consistent.

1. **Is there an identifiable section in the PRSP relating to trade?** Yes. There is a large section on “Accelerating Regional Integration Within CAEMC” (pgs. 66-69). Also there are smaller sections: “Traditional Export Crops” (pgs. 40-41); “Trade” (pgs. 53-54); “Impact of adverse shocks on the terms of trade” (124-125). And trade plays a role in some other sections: “Industrialization to Enhance and Stabilize Growth” (pgs. 46-49); “The medium-term growth outlook by branch of activity” (pgs. 101-103).
2. **Is any of the trade discussion related back to and informed by the description and analysis of poverty at the beginning of the PRSP?** Yes: agricultural-export producer income (pg. 41); impact of world price fluctuations on household income and poverty (pg. 125).
3. **In particular, where the poverty analysis section of the PRSP discusses non-income aspects of poverty, does this inform the trade content of the document?** Yes:
 - **Risk** Yes: impact of world price fluctuations on household income and poverty (pg. 125).
 - **Access to service** No.
 - **Voice** No.
4. **Does the PRSP discuss trade policy options explicitly?** Yes.
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ from sector to sector?** Yes: agriculture and “other promising sectors” (pgs. 40-41); expand aquaculture to reduce imports (pg. 43); trade in specific industrial products—agroindustry, textiles, and wood processing (pgs. 47, 49); in sectoral strategies (pgs. 101-103).
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ in their impact on vulnerable groups?** No.
 - **Is there an explicit discussion of trade and gender linkages?** No.
 - **Does the discussion differentiate between consumers, producers and employees, in both urban and rural environments?** Yes. The rural development strategy aims to “integrate global and subregional markets” (pg. 36), and considers rural producer constraints in traditional agricultural export sectors (pgs. 40-41). Mention of improving consumer protection in domestic trade (pg. 53).
5. **Does the PRSP cover other national and international factors affecting trade?** Yes.
 - **Does any discussion take into account supply-side constraints on trade including infrastructure, education, information, marketing?** Yes: marketing (pg. 40); infrastructure (pgs. 47-48, 53-54, 67-68); brief mention of education (pg. 48).
 - **Does any discussion cover issues of trade not solely at the international level, but also within local, national and regional markets?** Yes. Regional trade opportunities for industrial exports (pg. 46); local trade (pg. 53); regional trade (pgs. 53, 66-68).
 - **Does the discussion cover demand side constraints such as market access in other countries, regional and / or industrialized?** Yes: market access regionally and to the US (AGOA) (pg. 53); and regional tariff harmonization (pg. 67).
 - **Are ongoing discussions at the WTO referred to and analyzed?** Yes (pg. 53).
 - **Is there any analysis of how domestic formulation of poverty-sensitive trade policy may be at odds with ongoing negotiation processes in the WTO?** No.
6. **Is there any discussion of how the content of any trade policy in the PRSP was formed?** Yes but for the whole PRSP.
 - **If so, who participated in, or was consulted, in drafting the text?** “The government organized participatory consultations throughout the country in order to enlist the public and civil society in identifying economic and social problems and in formulating the strategy” (pg. 7). Process is described on pgs. 161-162.

- **Who was responsible for the final draft text?** There were several drafting sessions; the first and seemingly most important included “Multidisciplinary teams made up of national and international experts working in the public sector, and civil society experts” (pg. 162).
- **To what extent does it reflect the content and direction of the World Bank sourcebook chapter on trade?** Consistent.

1. **Is there an identifiable section in the PRSP relating to trade?** Yes: “integrating Cape Verde in the world economy” (pgs. 15-16). Trade also appears elsewhere in the document: import vulnerability (pg. 16); trade infrastructure and growth of trade in services (pgs. 45-46); “Policy of support to the productive sectors with greater multiplier effect on employment and with greater comparative advantages” (pg. 54); “Pillar 2: Promote competitiveness to favor economic growth and employment creation” (pgs. 60-61 and occasionally in the remainder of the section to pg. 65); infrastructure for trade (pgs. 71-73)
2. **Is any of the trade discussion related back to and informed by the description and analysis of poverty at the beginning of the PRSP?** Yes: development of trade in order to increase employment (pgs. 45, 54, 60-61).
3. **In particular, where the poverty analysis section of the PRSP discusses non-income aspects of poverty, does this inform the trade content of the document?** Yes, but vague:
 - **Risk** No.
 - **Access to service** Yes, but vague: There is a vague association of improving competitiveness with protecting the “health and safety of the citizens” (pg. 60).
 - **Voice** No.
4. **Does the PRSP discuss trade policy options explicitly?** Yes.
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ from sector to sector?** Yes, there is a focus on key sectors: fish, tourism, light manufacturing, and services (pg. 45); also: tourism, services and international transportation (pg. 54); also necessary investments to support sectors to facilitate trade (pgs. 71-73).
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ in their impact on vulnerable groups?** No.
 - **Is there an explicit discussion of trade and gender linkages?** No.
 - **Does the discussion differentiate between consumers, producers and employees, in both urban and rural environments?** No.
5. **Does the PRSP cover other national and international factors affecting trade?** Yes.
 - **Does any discussion take into account supply-side constraints on trade including infrastructure, education, information, marketing?** Yes: infrastructure (pgs. 45-46, 71-73); marketing (pg. 46); education (pg. 54).
 - **Does any discussion cover issues of trade not solely at the international level, but also within local, national and regional markets?** Yes. Local market integration (pgs. 71-72).
 - **Does the discussion cover demand side constraints such as market access in other countries, regional and / or industrialized?** No.
 - **Are ongoing discussions at the WTO referred to and analyzed?** Yes (pg. 15).
 - **Is there any analysis of how domestic formulation of poverty-sensitive trade policy may be at odds with ongoing negotiation processes in the WTO?** No.
6. **Is there any discussion of how the content of any trade policy in the PRSP was formed?** Yes.
 - **If so, who participated in, or was consulted, in drafting the text?** Three “levels of dialogue: i) overall, involving the administration, civil society and the private sector; ii) at thematic level by taking stock of participative processes related to reference documents that support the GPRS; iii) and with the development partners” (pg. 86). Process described on pgs. 86-88.
 - **Who was responsible for the final draft text?** The byline is the Ministry of Finance and Planning.
 - **To what extent does it reflect the content and direction of the World Bank sourcebook chapter on trade?** Consistent.

1. **Is there an identifiable section in the PRSP relating to trade?** No. There are only a few, underdeveloped references to trade: Exports related to the new oil sector (pg. 73); imports and exports in the context of oil-sector growth (pg. 77); South-South cooperation to boost private sector development (pg. 62); trends in traditional export sectors (pg. 77); regional integration (pg. 78). There is a great deal of discussion of expanding the oil sector, but this discussion is only rarely and peripherally related to trade (e.g., pg. 54).
2. **Is any of the trade discussion related back to and informed by the description and analysis of poverty at the beginning of the PRSP?** Yes: in the context of the oil sector: few direct effects on poverty reduction because few jobs created, but the increased revenue will enable increased spending on education and health and indirectly provide more employment (pgs. 73-74); efforts to minimize Dutch Disease (pg. 79-83). There is also an off-handed reference to increasing economic opportunities by “expanding markets and strengthening skills,” but nothing more specific (pg. 69).
3. **In particular, where the poverty analysis section of the PRSP discusses non-income aspects of poverty, does this inform the trade content of the document?** Yes, in the limited context of the oil sector:
 - **Risk** No.
 - **Access to service** Yes: oil exports are expected to allow increased spending on education and health.
 - **Voice** No. There is a mention that the private sector must have a voice in decisions about trade, but this is not related to poverty (pg. 60).
4. **Does the PRSP discuss trade policy options explicitly?** Yes, but only in the oil sector.
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ from sector to sector?** Yes, but the only discussion of trade in the context of a specific sector is oil (pgs. 73-74 and 79-83); the discussion of policy options for the other sectors ignores trade.
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ in their impact on vulnerable groups?** No.
 - **Is there an explicit discussion of trade and gender linkages?** No.
 - **Does the discussion differentiate between consumers, producers and employees, in both urban and rural environments?** No.
5. **Does the PRSP cover other national and international factors affecting trade?** Yes, but limited.
 - **Does any discussion take into account supply-side constraints on trade including infrastructure, education, information, marketing?** Yes, but very brief: education for the oil sector (pg. 54), and infrastructure mentioned in passing in other sections on oil.
 - **Does any discussion cover issues of trade not solely at the international level, but also within local, national and regional markets?** Yes: vague references to regional cooperation and CAEMC (pgs. 63 and 78).
 - **Does the discussion cover demand side constraints such as market access in other countries, regional and / or industrialized?** No.
 - **Are ongoing discussions at the WTO referred to and analyzed?** No.
 - **Is there any analysis of how domestic formulation of poverty-sensitive trade policy may be at odds with ongoing negotiation processes in the WTO?** No.
6. **Is there any discussion of how the content of any trade policy in the PRSP was formed?** Yes but for the whole PRSP.
 - **If so, who participated in, or was consulted, in drafting the text?** A series of consultations

with “public administration, the private sector, local government, religious communities, and civil society organizations (NGOs, women’s associations, young people’s associations, the government-owned and private media, etc.)” as well as a “countrywide participatory consultation process” involving almost 8,000 people, and consultations with development partners. The process is described on pgs. 15-17.

- **Who was responsible for the final draft text?** The byline is the PRSP Steering Committee of the Ministry of Planning, Development, and Cooperation. Includes: “15 representatives of the public sector, 16 representatives of civil society organizations and the private sector, and 2 members of parliament” (pg. 15).
- **To what extent does it reflect the content and direction of the World Bank sourcebook chapter on trade?** Consistent.

1. **Is there an identifiable section in the PRSP relating to trade?** No, but there are isolated references to trade—mostly exports: One of the goals of the paper is “An industrialized economy that is competitive and fully integrated into the dynamics of regional and global trade” (pg. 48); customs (pgs. 54-55); mention of “trade and transportation” in the context of increasing economic growth (pg. 67); “diversification of agricultural export sectors” (pgs. 70 and 72); national trade of electricity (pg. 76).
2. **Is any of the trade discussion related back to and informed by the description and analysis of poverty at the beginning of the PRSP?** Yes, brief mention of using forestry trade to increase employment (pg. 71).
3. **In particular, where the poverty analysis section of the PRSP discusses non-income aspects of poverty, does this inform the trade content of the document?** No.
 - **Risk** No.
 - **Access to service** No.
 - **Voice** No.
4. **Does the PRSP discuss trade policy options explicitly?** Yes, but very limited.
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ from sector to sector?** Yes: agriculture (pg. 70); forests (pg. 71).
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ in their impact on vulnerable groups?** No.
 - **Is there an explicit discussion of trade and gender linkages?** No.
 - **Does the discussion differentiate between consumers, producers and employees, in both urban and rural environments?** No.
5. **Does the PRSP cover other national and international factors affecting trade?** Yes, but not well-developed.
 - **Does any discussion take into account supply-side constraints on trade including infrastructure, education, information, marketing?** Infrastructure (pgs. 34 and 76)
 - **Does any discussion cover issues of trade not solely at the international level, but also within local, national and regional markets?** Yes – subregional trade of electricity (pg. 76)
 - **Does the discussion cover demand side constraints such as market access in other countries, regional and / or industrialized?** No.
 - **Are ongoing discussions at the WTO referred to and analyzed?** No.
 - **Is there any analysis of how domestic formulation of poverty-sensitive trade policy may be at odds with ongoing negotiation processes in the WTO?** No.
6. **Is there any discussion of how the content of any trade policy in the PRSP was formed?** Yes but for the whole PRSP.
 - **If so, who participated in, or was consulted, in drafting the text?** “Participation took the following forms: (i) the organization of sectoral and theme-based consultations and focused studies; (ii) the systematic involvement of civil society organizations in the process, in particular in the organization of participatory consultations with grassroots communities; (iii) the organization of qualitative and quantitative surveys; (iv) the involvement of national experts and the sectoral ministries; (v) the organization of capacity building workshops at the central and provincial levels; and (vi) the participation of the development partners” (pg. 10). Process is described in detail on pgs. 13-15.
 - **Who was responsible for the final draft text?** An inter-ministerial technical committee under the Vice President responsible for the Economic and Financial Commission (pg. 14).
 - **To what extent does it reflect the content and direction of the World Bank sourcebook chapter on trade?** Consistent—though it is unclear if the government is intending to rely increasingly on customs revenue (pgs. 54-55).

1. **Is there an identifiable section in the PRSP relating to trade?** Yes: “Positioning Djibouti as a commercial, financial, and economic center in the region” (pgs. 52-61). Trade also mentioned elsewhere: competitiveness in trade, esp. transportation (pg. 47); international competitiveness (pg. 51); tourism (pgs. 61-62); trade in livestock (pgs. 62 and 86); trade in fisheries (pgs. 63 and 86-87); mining trade (pg. 64).
2. **Is any of the trade discussion related back to and informed by the description and analysis of poverty at the beginning of the PRSP?** Yes. Employment is one reason for developing regional transportation (pg. 53) and expansion of tourism (pg. 62) and fisheries (pg. 63). Also the brief discussion of increasing international competitiveness motivates it as pro-poor (pg. 51).
3. **In particular, where the poverty analysis section of the PRSP discusses non-income aspects of poverty, does this inform the trade content of the document?** Yes.
 - **Risk** No.
 - **Access to service** Access to telecommunications (pgs. 56-57) and energy (pg. 57-58).
 - **Voice** No.
4. **Does the PRSP discuss trade policy options explicitly?** Yes.
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ from sector to sector?** Yes: transportation (pgs. 52-56); telecommunications (pgs. 56-57); energy (pgs. 57-61); tourism (pgs. 61-62); livestock (pgs. 62 and 86); fishing (pg. 63); mining (pg. 64).
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ in their impact on vulnerable groups?** No.
 - **Is there an explicit discussion of trade and gender linkages?** No.
 - **Does the discussion differentiate between consumers, producers and employees, in both urban and rural environments?** No.
5. **Does the PRSP cover other national and international factors affecting trade?** Yes.
 - **Does any discussion take into account supply-side constraints on trade including infrastructure, education, information, marketing?** Infrastructure and education (pg. 47); infrastructure (pgs. 52-61, 62); marketing (pgs. 54 and 87); electricity (pg. 57-61); information (pg. 63)
 - **Does any discussion cover issues of trade not solely at the international level, but also within local, national and regional markets?** Yes: regional trade and cooperation (pgs. 52-61).
 - **Does the discussion cover demand side constraints such as market access in other countries, regional and / or industrialized?** Yes: limits of an existing free trade zone around Djibouti’s port and possibilities for developing a more effective zone (pgs. 53-54).
 - **Are ongoing discussions at the WTO referred to and analyzed?** No.
 - **Is there any analysis of how domestic formulation of poverty-sensitive trade policy may be at odds with ongoing negotiation processes in the WTO?** No.
6. **Is there any discussion of how the content of any trade policy in the PRSP was formed?** Yes but for the whole PRSP.
 - **If so, who participated in, or was consulted, in drafting the text?** “all concerned parties (administration, civil society, private sector, donors)” (pg. 41). Process is described on pgs. 40-42.
 - **Who was responsible for the final draft text?** Unclear – seems to have been a national committee overseen by an inter-ministerial committee (pg. 41).
 - **To what extent does it reflect the content and direction of the World Bank sourcebook chapter on trade?** Consistent.

1. **Is there an identifiable section in the PRSP relating to trade?** No, but the sectoral discussion focuses on sectors which can fuel export-led growth (pgs. 46-73), and there is an analysis of the “trade performance scenario,” which examines the likelihood of the export-led growth strategy (pg. 95). Trade also appears elsewhere: discussion of Caribs (pg. 33); discussion of trade shocks from liberalization (pg. 34); trade as part of the growth strategy (pgs. 38-39); BITs and other investment agreements (pg. 45).
2. **Is any of the trade discussion related back to and informed by the description and analysis of poverty at the beginning of the PRSP?** Yes: trade liberalization had a devastating effect on the banana industry which regional and sub-regional integration have not alleviated (pgs. 34, 40, 65); also a sense of job opportunities from trade in tourism (pgs. 48 and 50) and agro-industries (pg. 71)
3. **In particular, where the poverty analysis section of the PRSP discusses non-income aspects of poverty, does this inform the trade content of the document?** Yes, though not well-developed.
 - **Risk** Yes, there seems to be a sense that trade openness, particularly to tourism and bananas, has created vulnerabilities in people’s incomes as well as for the macro-economy (pg. 40).
 - **Access to service** Yes: access to skills (pg. 58).
 - **Voice** No.w
4. **Does the PRSP discuss trade policy options explicitly?** Yes.
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ from sector to sector?** Yes: Carib tourism (pg. 33); tourism, agriculture, fisheries, manufacturing, IT (pgs. 46-73).
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ in their impact on vulnerable groups?** Yes: promotion of tourism as a way to help Caribs, indigenous people who are the most disadvantaged in Dominica (pg. 33).
 - **Is there an explicit discussion of trade and gender linkages?** No.
 - **Does the discussion differentiate between consumers, producers and employees, in both urban and rural environments?** No.
5. **Does the PRSP cover other national and international factors affecting trade?** Yes.
 - **Does any discussion take into account supply-side constraints on trade including infrastructure, education, information, marketing?** Marketing (pgs. 49, 51, 62, 71); infrastructure (pgs. 55-56, 62, 68, 70, 71, 76-77); education (pg. 58); information (pgs. 63, 71).
 - **Does any discussion cover issues of trade not solely at the international level, but also within local, national and regional markets?** Yes. Regional integration (pgs. 5, 68); regional trade in water (pg. 72).
 - **Does the discussion cover demand side constraints such as market access in other countries, regional and / or industrialized?** Yes: market access for agro-manufacturing (pg. 71) and for water (pg. 72).
 - **Are ongoing discussions at the WTO referred to and analyzed?** No.
 - **Is there any analysis of how domestic formulation of poverty-sensitive trade policy may be at odds with ongoing negotiation processes in the WTO?** No.
6. **Is there any discussion of how the content of any trade policy in the PRSP was formed?** Yes but for the whole PRSP.
 - **If so, who participated in, or was consulted, in drafting the text?** Three “consultative processes”: “The first was the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) consultative process and report. The second was the Country Poverty Assessment (CPA) process and report. Both

reports were consulted heavily in the formulation of the GSPS. The third was the GSPS's own consultative process that involved four main focus groups: 1) internal-governmental, 2) internal-regional, 3) national, and 4) international and regional" (pg. 1). Process is described on pgs. 1-3.

- **Who was responsible for the final draft text?** Technical staff of the Ministry of Finance and Planning.
- **To what extent does it reflect the content and direction of the World Bank sourcebook chapter on trade?** Consistent, but the country clearly also has a very negative impression of the effects of trade liberalization (e.g., pgs. 34 and 65).

1. **Is there an identifiable section in the PRSP relating to trade?** Yes, there is a long chapter on “Industry, Trade, and the Private Sector” (pgs. 224-262). Trade is also referenced throughout the document: e.g. [not an inclusive list], pgs. 3, 10-11, 31, 37, goals for the external sector (pgs. 66-67); oil and gas (pgs. 78-79); balance of payments (pgs. 87-88). To a lesser extent, trade is a part of several of the other working-group chapters: Chapter 10 on “Poverty Reduction, Rural and Regional Development” (pgs. 121-142); Chapter 12 on “Agriculture, Fisheries, and Forestry” (pgs. 171-204); Chapter 14 on “Infrastructure” (pgs. 263-312).
2. **Is any of the trade discussion related back to and informed by the description and analysis of poverty at the beginning of the PRSP?** Yes, there are several instances: there is a vague reference to “Implement[ing] open trade and investment policies to promote growth to benefit the poor” (pg. 63); agricultural trade and incomes, esp. rural (pg. 174); there is a concern that increasing imports too quickly will destabilize the economy and lower employment opportunities (pgs. 225-226); tourism and employment (pg. 249)
3. **In particular, where the poverty analysis section of the PRSP discusses non-income aspects of poverty, does this inform the trade content of the document?** No.
 - **Risk** No.
 - **Access to service** No.
 - **Voice** No.
4. **Does the PRSP discuss trade policy options explicitly?** Yes.
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ from sector to sector?** Yes: oil and gas (pgs. 78-79); “Agriculture, Fisheries, and Forestry” (Chapter 11; pgs. 171-204); key sectors for trade (pg. 225-227); export diversification, away from coffee (pgs. 227, 228); small firms in trade in agri-business and tourism (pg. 236, 240); tourism (pgs. 249-254)
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ in their impact on vulnerable groups?** No.
 - **Is there an explicit discussion of trade and gender linkages?** No.
 - **Does the discussion differentiate between consumers, producers and employees, in both urban and rural environments?** Chapter 10 on rural development has some mention of improving (local) market access for rural producers (pgs. 135-136); Chapter 12 on agriculture seems to implicitly link export growth and rural incomes (pg. 174); rural areas and trade (pg. 226)
5. **Does the PRSP cover other national and international factors affecting trade?** Yes.
 - **Does any discussion take into account supply-side constraints on trade including infrastructure, education, information, marketing?** Yes: infrastructure (pgs. 37, 135-136, 177, 179-180, 185-186, throughout Chapter 13 and all of Chapter 14); marketing (pgs. 37, 177, throughout Chapter 13); education (pgs. 234, 237-238, 240, 260)
 - **Does any discussion cover issues of trade not solely at the international level, but also within local, national and regional markets?** Yes: local markets and trade (pgs. 37, 136, 183, 255); regional trade (pg. 184)
 - **Does the discussion cover demand side constraints such as market access in other countries, regional and / or industrialized?** Yes: market access and trade cooperation with developed countries (pg. 66, 230, 235-7); free trade agreements (pg. 239); weakness of the dollar (pg. 255)
 - **Are ongoing discussions at the WTO referred to and analyzed?** Yes (pg. 66)—though very little analysis.
 - **Is there any analysis of how domestic formulation of poverty-sensitive trade policy may be at odds with ongoing negotiation processes in the WTO?** No.

6. **Is there any discussion of how the content of any trade policy in the PRSP was formed?**

Yes.

- **If so, who participated in, or was consulted, in drafting the text?** There was a Working Group for Industry, Trade and the Private Sector, run out of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Development (pgs. 224-226). In general: the PRSP formulation involved “Eight Ministerial Working Groups in areas such as poverty reduction and rural and regional development, human development, agriculture and infrastructure prepared the Plan. They drew upon the results of the Countrywide Consultation, in which more than 38,000 citizens from all walks of life spread in all parts of the country were asked to express their vision for the country to the year 2020 and identify their priorities and development needs” (pg. 5).
- **Who was responsible for the final draft text?** The Planning Commission (pg. xvii).
- **To what extent does it reflect the content and direction of the World Bank sourcebook chapter on trade?** Consistent, though there is some hesitation about increasing imports too quickly (pgs. 225-226) even as the PRSP expresses support for resisting protectionism (pg. 255).

1. **Is there an identifiable section in the PRSP relating to trade?** Yes there is one short section on “Investment and Export” (pgs. 17-18). Trade also plays a role at other points: discussion of non-refunding of taxes on exports (pg. 5); tourism (pg. 9); rural agricultural trade (pg. 20); trade liberalization and “export promotion” (pgs. 40-41); transportation and communications (pg. 54); exports and integration of industry into foreign markets (pgs. 54-55); tourism (pg. 55); agriculture (pgs. 55-56).
2. **Is any of the trade discussion related back to and informed by the description and analysis of poverty at the beginning of the PRSP?** Yes, but limited to risk discussion (below).
3. **In particular, where the poverty analysis section of the PRSP discusses non-income aspects of poverty, does this inform the trade content of the document?** Yes but brief:
 - **Risk** Yes, insurance against world price fluctuations in agriculture (pg. 56)
 - **Access to service** No.
 - **Voice** No.
4. **Does the PRSP discuss trade policy options explicitly?** Yes.
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ from sector to sector?** Yes: transportation and communications (pg. 54); industry (pg. 54); tourism (pg. 55); agriculture (pgs. 55-56).
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ in their impact on vulnerable groups?** No.
 - **Is there an explicit discussion of trade and gender linkages?** No.
 - **Does the discussion differentiate between consumers, producers and employees, in both urban and rural environments?** Yes, discussion of rural producers (infrastructure, market access, world price fluctuations) (pgs. 20, 56).
5. **Does the PRSP cover other national and international factors affecting trade?** Yes.
 - **Does any discussion take into account supply-side constraints on trade including infrastructure, education, information, marketing?** Yes: information (pg. 41); marketing and infrastructure for tourism (pg. 55)
 - **Does any discussion cover issues of trade not solely at the international level, but also within local, national and regional markets?** Yes, market access for rural populations (pg. 20).
 - **Does the discussion cover demand side constraints such as market access in other countries, regional and / or industrialized?** No.
 - **Are ongoing discussions at the WTO referred to and analyzed?** Yes (pgs. 18, 41, 55).
 - **Is there any analysis of how domestic formulation of poverty-sensitive trade policy may be at odds with ongoing negotiation processes in the WTO?** No, but the government does intend to make use of all tariff and safeguard “advantages” granted it by the WTO (pg. 41, 55).
6. **Is there any discussion of how the content of any trade policy in the PRSP was formed?** Yes but for the whole PRSP.
 - **If so, who participated in, or was consulted, in drafting the text?** “During preparation, not only the efforts of government agencies and units have been combined, but also a practice of active dialogue has been established between the Government and civil society. Non-government organizations, experts and community organizations participated in the discussion of early drafts of the Document in line with the format of absolute transparency and publicity. Numerous critical and constructive comments have been received in the course of working process guided by the Editorial Group comprised of government and

nongovernment experts. The Governmental Commission chaired by the President of Georgia has discussed the Document...In the course of preparation of the Document, the Government was ably assisted by the international donors –UNDP, World Bank, IMF, EU, the Governments of Great Britain, US and Netherlands, also a lot more other organizations and Governments” (pg. 2). Process is described in more depth on pgs. 72-74.

- **Who was responsible for the final draft text?** An “Editorial Board (with equal number of the representatives from Sub-Commissions and civil society)” (pg. 74).
- **To what extent does it reflect the content and direction of the World Bank sourcebook chapter on trade?** Consistent.

1. **Is there an identifiable section in the PRSP relating to trade?** Yes: “International Trade” (pgs. 66-68) and “Non-Traditional Export Development” (pgs. 92-95). There is also a shorter discussion of “Non-Traditional Export Development” for job creation on pg. 70.
2. **Is any of the trade discussion related back to and informed by the description and analysis of poverty at the beginning of the PRSP?** Yes, but cursory: the short discussion of “Non-Traditional Export Development” envisions it as an engine of job creation (pg. 70).
3. **In particular, where the poverty analysis section of the PRSP discusses non-income aspects of poverty, does this inform the trade content of the document?** Yes, in a limited way.
 - **Risk** No. There is a discussion of the risk of price fluctuations, but it deals with the macro-economy, not poverty (pg. 32).
 - **Access to service** Yes: in discussion of expanding non-traditional exports, support for increasing access to entrepreneurial training in tertiary institutions, to help make up for the lack of employment opportunities (pg. 93), and training and financial management support for crafts villages (pg. 94).
 - **Voice** No.
4. **Does the PRSP discuss trade policy options explicitly?** Yes.
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ from sector to sector?** Yes, special mention of exploiting comparative advantage in agriculture, specifically cocoa beans, as well as data processing for external markets, starch, salt and shea-butter production for export (pg. 68).
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ in their impact on vulnerable groups?** No.
 - **Is there an explicit discussion of trade and gender linkages?** No.
 - **Does the discussion differentiate between consumers, producers and employees, in both urban and rural environments?** Yes. There is a discussion of enabling the exports of rural “crafts villages” (pg. 94).
5. **Does the PRSP cover other national and international factors affecting trade?** Yes.
 - **Does any discussion take into account supply-side constraints on trade including infrastructure, education, information, marketing?** Yes, but limited: for expanding non-traditional exports, infrastructure requirements (pgs. 93-94), and information and education (pg. 93-94).
 - **Does any discussion cover issues of trade not solely at the international level, but also within local, national and regional markets?** Yes: detailed discussion of regional trade barriers (pgs. 94-95).
 - **Does the discussion cover demand side constraints such as market access in other countries, regional and / or industrialized?** Yes, the export diversification strategy envisions taking full advantage of preferential access to foreign markets through joint ventures and local partnerships for foreign firms (pgs. 67-68).
 - **Are ongoing discussions at the WTO referred to and analyzed?** Yes: the WTO’s policies on anti-dumping measures (pg. 67).
 - **Is there any analysis of how domestic formulation of poverty-sensitive trade policy may be at odds with ongoing negotiation processes in the WTO?** No.
6. **Is there any discussion of how the content of any trade policy in the PRSP was formed?** Yes.
 - **If so, who participated in, or was consulted, in drafting the text?** “Consultations were employed within government, between government and civil society at the national level;

and between government and civil society at the local level” (pg. 5). The trade content straddles two of five thematic areas, “The Macro Economy” and “Production and Gainful Employment,” each of which had a Core Team “comprised representatives of appropriate Government Ministries (which chaired each team), Civil Society Organisations, Non-governmental Organisations, the private sector, development partners and some private individuals. The Core Teams were chaired by the lead government agency for that sector” (pgs. 5-6).

- **Who was responsible for the final draft text?** The Core Teams drafted the sections, which were then harmonized at a workshop comprising all the five teams, private sector, NGOs, Civil Society and development partners (pg. 6) and then sent through several rounds of comments before the final drafts.
- **To what extent does it reflect the content and direction of the World Bank sourcebook chapter on trade?** Consistent, though it envisions anti-dumping measures (pgs. 66-67).

1. **Is there an identifiable section in the PRSP relating to trade?** Yes, there are several sections. Trade is mentioned as a prime motivation of the new PRSP (e.g., pg. ii), and is mentioned throughout. Specific sections: “Improve Ghana’s access to global and regional markets” (pg. 30); “Promoting Trade and Industry” (pgs. 34-35); “International Trade Management” (pg. 67).
2. **Is any of the trade discussion related back to and informed by the description and analysis of poverty at the beginning of the PRSP?** No. There is a general sense that economic growth, facilitated by trade, will be important for alleviating poverty (e.g., pg. ii), but poverty is not specifically discussed in any of the trade discussions. Relative to the first PRSP, the focus of this PRSP is much more on growth than poverty alleviation.
3. **In particular, where the poverty analysis section of the PRSP discusses non-income aspects of poverty, does this inform the trade content of the document?** No.
 - **Risk** No.
 - **Access to service** No.
 - **Voice** No.
4. **Does the PRSP discuss trade policy options explicitly?** Yes.
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ from sector to sector?** Yes: in agriculture, the PRSP is focused on diversifying exports to include “cereals and other cash crops for export markets including mangoes, papaya, pineapples, cashew nuts and vegetables” (pgs. 23-24, Box 2.1 pg. 24). Also support sectors of transportation and energy (pgs. 35-37), and tourism (pgs. 38-39).
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ in their impact on vulnerable groups?** No.
 - **Is there an explicit discussion of trade and gender linkages?** No, but general support for women’s access to land as part of agriculture-led growth (pg. 25).
 - **Does the discussion differentiate between consumers, producers and employees, in both urban and rural environments?** No.
5. **Does the PRSP cover other national and international factors affecting trade?** Yes.
 - **Does any discussion take into account supply-side constraints on trade including infrastructure, education, information, marketing?** Yes, marketing and other support (pgs. 30 and 34-35); infrastructure (pgs. 34-35).
 - **Does any discussion cover issues of trade not solely at the international level, but also within local, national and regional markets?** Yes. Agricultural export diversification is for regional and international markets (pg. 23), and national market flows are considered on pg. 34.
 - **Does the discussion cover demand side constraints such as market access in other countries, regional and / or industrialized?** Yes, the government is committed to taking advantage of preferential market access in developed countries (pg. 67).
 - **Are ongoing discussions at the WTO referred to and analyzed?** No.
 - **Is there any analysis of how domestic formulation of poverty-sensitive trade policy may be at odds with ongoing negotiation processes in the WTO?** No.
6. **Is there any discussion of how the content of any trade policy in the PRSP was formed?** Yes, but for the sections involving trade, not specifically for trade.
 - **If so, who participated in, or was consulted, in drafting the text?** The two (of five) sections that involve trade, Macroeconomic Stability and Production and Gainful Employment, were written by Cross-Sectoral Planning Groups—technical working teams. “CSPGs were

composed of state and non-state actors drawn from Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), Professional Bodies, Tertiary Institutions, Research Institutions and Think Tanks, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO), Community-Based Organizations (CBO), Private Sector, Organised Groups and Associations (TUC, Federation for the Blind & Disabled etc), Specialized Institutions, outstanding individuals with expertise in relevant fields as well as Development Partners” (pg. 10). The entire process is described on pgs. 9-13.

- **Who was responsible for the final draft text?** The CSPG staff and the National Development Planning Commission (pg. 10).
- **To what extent does it reflect the content and direction of the World Bank sourcebook chapter on trade?** Consistent, though the government does commit to minimizing dumping (pgs. xxviii and 67), albeit without any specifics.

1. **Is there an identifiable section in the PRSP relating to trade?** No, but there is some mention of increasing agricultural exports to the region and the world market (pg. 88-89) and broader discussions of other sectors and regional integration (see below).
2. **Is any of the trade discussion related back to and informed by the description and analysis of poverty at the beginning of the PRSP?** No.
3. **In particular, where the poverty analysis section of the PRSP discusses non-income aspects of poverty, does this inform the trade content of the document?** No.
 - **Risk** No.
 - **Access to service** No.
 - **Voice** No.
4. **Does the PRSP discuss trade policy options explicitly?** Yes.
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ from sector to sector?** Yes, but laid out only generally: support for increasing exports of agricultural produces in which Guinea has a comparative advantage (pg. 88); other sector strategies laid out but not explicitly related to trade (pgs. 91-97).
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ in their impact on vulnerable groups?** No, only a general note that efforts to increase agricultural exports should take “into consideration the needs of vulnerable and disadvantaged groups, especially women and young people” (pg. 89).
 - **Is there an explicit discussion of trade and gender linkages?** No, only general: increasing agricultural exports involves “taking into consideration the needs of vulnerable and disadvantaged groups, especially women and young people” (pg. 89).
 - **Does the discussion differentiate between consumers, producers and employees, in both urban and rural environments?** Yes, but cursory. Focus is mostly on rural producers—providing them with the inputs and infrastructure they need (pg. 89).
5. **Does the PRSP cover other national and international factors affecting trade?** Yes.
 - **Does any discussion take into account supply-side constraints on trade including infrastructure, education, information, marketing?** Yes, but not linked to trade. Focus on improving basic infrastructure—water, energy, electricity, roads (pgs. 76-85). Energy is explicitly linked to regional integration through a number of regional cooperatives (pg. 79), and paper considers regional road links (pg. 83) and education, health, water, housing and sanitation (pgs. 105-119).
 - **Does any discussion cover issues of trade not solely at the international level, but also within local, national and regional markets?** Yes. Support for regional integration (WAEMU) (pgs. 72, 99). Also discussion of increasing agricultural exports in both the region and the world market (pg. 83).
 - **Does the discussion cover demand side constraints such as market access in other countries, regional and / or industrialized?** No.
 - **Are ongoing discussions at the WTO referred to and analyzed?** No.
 - **Is there any analysis of how domestic formulation of poverty-sensitive trade policy may be at odds with ongoing negotiation processes in the WTO?** No.
6. **Is there any discussion of how the content of any trade policy in the PRSP was formed?** No.
 - **If so, who participated in, or was consulted, in drafting the text?** No, only a general discussion of increased involvement of civil society (pgs. 50-51).
 - **Who was responsible for the final draft text?** Unclear.
 - **To what extent does it reflect the content and direction of the World Bank sourcebook chapter on trade?** Consistent.

1. **Is there an identifiable section in the PRSP relating to trade?** Yes, but restricted to regional integration: there is a short section on “regional economic integration and national economic development” (pg. 37). But trade also plays a role throughout the document; one of the four “challenges” the document outlines is “creating a modern, competitive economy with a broad territorial base in order to handle the rapid modernization of Caribbean economies, which is making it essential for Haiti to rebalance its competitiveness in a regional context” (pg. 9). Specifically trade appears in sections on: growth sectors (pgs. 31-37); export competitiveness (pg. 73); vulnerability to U.S. economic trends (pg. 80).
2. **Is any of the trade discussion related back to and informed by the description and analysis of poverty at the beginning of the PRSP?** No.
3. **In particular, where the poverty analysis section of the PRSP discusses non-income aspects of poverty, does this inform the trade content of the document?** No.
 - **Risk** No. There is a discussion of risk from external factors—especially U.S. economic trends (pg. 80)—but it is macro-economic.
 - **Access to service** No.
 - **Voice** No.
4. **Does the PRSP discuss trade policy options explicitly?** Yes.
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ from sector to sector?** Yes: agriculture (pgs. 31-34); tourism (pgs. 34-35); transportation infrastructure (pgs. 35-36); electricity (pgs. 36-37).
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ in their impact on vulnerable groups?** No.
 - **Is there an explicit discussion of trade and gender linkages?** No.
 - **Does the discussion differentiate between consumers, producers and employees, in both urban and rural environments?** No.
5. **Does the PRSP cover other national and international factors affecting trade?** Yes.
 - **Does any discussion take into account supply-side constraints on trade including infrastructure, education, information, marketing?** Infrastructure (pgs. 31-34, 36); marketing (pgs. 31, 33, 35); education (pgs. 33, 35)
 - **Does any discussion cover issues of trade not solely at the international level, but also within local, national and regional markets?** Yes: infrastructure for intranational trade and regional trade (pg. 36); section on “regional economic integration and national economic development” (pg. 37).
 - **Does the discussion cover demand side constraints such as market access in other countries, regional and / or industrialized?** Yes: declining demand in the U.S. for Haitian textile exports, which are most of Haiti’s exports, and preferential import regimes in the region (pg. 80).
 - **Are ongoing discussions at the WTO referred to and analyzed?** No, there is only a vague reference to “properly positioning” Haiti “in broader international dynamics, in particular with the WTO” (pg. 37). No analysis.
 - **Is there any analysis of how domestic formulation of poverty-sensitive trade policy may be at odds with ongoing negotiation processes in the WTO?** No.
6. **Is there any discussion of how the content of any trade policy in the PRSP was formed?** Yes but for the whole PRSP.
 - **If so, who participated in, or was consulted, in drafting the text?** Participatory process “in two phases. The first, which was called awareness-building/consultation, took place at

the departmental and sectoral levels. The consultation process included more than 2,000 persons throughout the country. Officials elected at both the local and national levels, representatives of cross-cutting or targeted thematic areas, and in particular the most vulnerable groups actively participated in this process... The second phase of the process (the participatory phase) was conducted on a thematic basis in the municipalities (communes) and departments (départements), and at the national level, with a view to building as broad a consensus as possible around this strategy paper. This phase involved more than 3,000 participants from the different sectors: NGOs, businesspersons, state actors, cooperative associations, universities, financial institutions, farmers and producers associations, and artistes” (pgs. 8-9). The process is described in detail on pgs. 14-16.

- **Who was responsible for the final draft text?** The byline is the “Technical Secretariat of the Preparatory Committee for the DSNCRP” of the Ministry of Planning and External Cooperation, but the document itself credits a Drafting Committee, made up of “The Prime Minister or his representative (Chairman); The Minister of Planning and External Cooperation or his representative (Vice Chairman); The Minister of Economy and Finance or his representative, (Vice Chairman); The President of the Haitian Medical Association, representing the socio-professional sector (Member); The President of the Haitian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, representing the commercial private sector (Member); The President of the Administrative Council of the VETERIMED Non-Governmental Organization, representing the NGO sector (Member); The rector of QUISQUEYA University, representing academia (Member); and One trade union leader, representing the trade union sector (Member)” (pg. 17).
- **To what extent does it reflect the content and direction of the World Bank sourcebook chapter on trade?** Consistent.

1. **Is there an identifiable section in the PRSP relating to trade?** Yes, but in general the discussion is very underdeveloped. There is a section on “Trade and Investment” (pgs. 49-50), though it is short and underdeveloped. Trade plays some role in other sections: export performance (pg. 8); contribution of exports and imports to future economic growth (pgs. 12 and 14); tariffs (pg. 18); infrastructure for trade (pg. 38); airports and ports (pgs. 41 and 42); agricultural imports (pg. 56).
2. **Is any of the trade discussion related back to and informed by the description and analysis of poverty at the beginning of the PRSP?** Partly—there is the brief acknowledgement of risks from agricultural price fluctuations below (pg. 56).
3. **In particular, where the poverty analysis section of the PRSP discusses non-income aspects of poverty, does this inform the trade content of the document?** Yes, partly:
 - **Risk** Yes there is an acknowledgement that fluctuations in the price of imported agricultural inputs hurts farmers (pg. 56)
 - **Access to service** No.
 - **Voice** No.
4. **Does the PRSP discuss trade policy options explicitly?** Yes.
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ from sector to sector?** Yes: tourism (pgs. 48-49); industry (pg. 50); agriculture (pg. 56)
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ in their impact on vulnerable groups?** No.
 - **Is there an explicit discussion of trade and gender linkages?** No.
 - **Does the discussion differentiate between consumers, producers and employees, in both urban and rural environments?** No.
5. **Does the PRSP cover other national and international factors affecting trade?** Yes.
 - **Does any discussion take into account supply-side constraints on trade including infrastructure, education, information, marketing?** Yes but only in general terms: tinrastructure (pgs. 38, 42, 48-50); marketing (pgs. 48, 49); information (pg. 49)
 - **Does any discussion cover issues of trade not solely at the international level, but also within local, national and regional markets?** Yes but cursory: declining tariff revenue because of regional integration (pg. 18); regional integration (pg. 49)
 - **Does the discussion cover demand side constraints such as market access in other countries, regional and / or industrialized?** Yes: mention of AGOA (pgs. 49 and 54).
 - **Are ongoing discussions at the WTO referred to and analyzed?** No.
 - **Is there any analysis of how domestic formulation of poverty-sensitive trade policy may be at odds with ongoing negotiation processes in the WTO?** No.
6. **Is there any discussion of how the content of any trade policy in the PRSP was formed?** Yes but for the whole PRSP.
 - **If so, who participated in, or was consulted, in drafting the text?** “The PRSP consultations followed a three-tier approach: national, provincial and district levels. The stakeholders in the consultations included the Private Sector, Civil Society, the Development Partners and local communities”; “The stakeholders included, parliamentarians; trade unions; professionals; financial institutions; industrialists; ASALs; Development Partners; Civil society and government” (pg. 3). Process is described on pg. 3.
 - **Who was responsible for the final draft text?** Unclear: A national steering committee that “included all the stakeholders” (pg. 3).
 - **To what extent does it reflect the content and direction of the World Bank sourcebook chapter on trade?** Consistent.

1. **Is there an identifiable section in the PRSP relating to trade?** Yes: “Foreign Economic Relations and the Development of Exports” (pgs. 98-100). Trade is also very well-integrated generally into the PRSP. E.g.: trends in imports and exports (pg. 75); “development of foreign economic relations” (pg. 77); growth of exports in services and tourism (pg. 78); in the section on “investment policy” (pgs. 92-94); agricultural export promotion (pg. 102); industry (pgs. 103-104); extractive industries (pgs. 107-109); tourism (pgs. 115-117); local and regional trade (pgs. 119-136).
2. **Is any of the trade discussion related back to and informed by the description and analysis of poverty at the beginning of the PRSP?** Yes, but limited: the discussion of industry is linked to employment growth (pg. 104).
3. **In particular, where the poverty analysis section of the PRSP discusses non-income aspects of poverty, does this inform the trade content of the document?** No.
 - **Risk** No.
 - **Access to service** No.
 - **Voice** No.
4. **Does the PRSP discuss trade policy options explicitly?** Yes.
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ from sector to sector?** Mention of sectors to target for export growth (pg. 98); also mention of promotion of agricultural exports (pg. 102); industry (pgs. 103-104); mining, coal, and oil and gas (pgs. 107-109); tourism (pgs. 115-117); also discussion of key sectors in the sections on regional development (pgs. 119-136).
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ in their impact on vulnerable groups?** No.
 - **Is there an explicit discussion of trade and gender linkages?** No.
 - **Does the discussion differentiate between consumers, producers and employees, in both urban and rural environments?** Yes: in the sections on regional development (pgs. 119-136).
5. **Does the PRSP cover other national and international factors affecting trade?** Yes.
 - **Does any discussion take into account supply-side constraints on trade including infrastructure, education, information, marketing?** Yes: infrastructure (pgs. 98-99, 115-116, throughout 119-136); marketing (pgs. 98-99, 102, 115-116); information (pg. 100); education (pg. 100). Also one-word mentions of improving infrastructure, marketing, and information for exports (pgs. 77 and 92)
 - **Does any discussion cover issues of trade not solely at the international level, but also within local, national and regional markets?** Yes: regional integration (pgs. 77, 98); local agricultural market development (pg. 103); regional tourism (pg. 116); discussion of local and regional markets in the sections on development in the regions (pgs. 119-136).
 - **Does the discussion cover demand side constraints such as market access in other countries, regional and / or industrialized?** Yes: mention of various barriers such as customs duties, tariffs, and non-tariff limitations imposed by traditional trading partners” (pg. 98); also pg. 99
 - **Are ongoing discussions at the WTO referred to and analyzed?** Yes (pgs. 77, 92, 94, 99).
 - **Is there any analysis of how domestic formulation of poverty-sensitive trade policy may be at odds with ongoing negotiation processes in the WTO?** No.
6. **Is there any discussion of how the content of any trade policy in the PRSP was formed?** Yes but for the whole PRSP.

- **If so, who participated in, or was consulted, in drafting the text?** “the President of the Kyrgyz Republic, leaders and representatives of all state agencies, various nongovernment organizations (NGOs), political parties and public associations, local communities and media” (pg. 3). Process described on pgs. 3-4.
- **Who was responsible for the final draft text?** “The National CDF Council and its executive unit, the CDF Secretariat” (pg. 3).
- **To what extent does it reflect the content and direction of the World Bank sourcebook chapter on trade?** Consistent.

1. **Is there an identifiable section in the PRSP relating to trade?** No, but trade does appear in the document: regional and international trade and tariffs (pg. 13); water trade (pg. 13); garment industry and AGOA (pg. 20); infrastructure for trade (pg. 23); trade agreements (pg. 25); the Integrated Framework (pg. 25); developing market opportunities (pg. 28); credit for exporters (pg. 31); sectors (pgs. 31-34); agricultural markets (pg. 43-44). The lengthy discussion of infrastructure seems to be at least partly motivated by trade (e.g., pg. 57).
2. **Is any of the trade discussion related back to and informed by the description and analysis of poverty at the beginning of the PRSP?** Yes: employment from the garment industry (pg. 20), tourism (pg. 31), agriculture (pgs. 43-44). There is also support expressed for the Integrated Framework linking trade and poverty reduction (pg. 25)
3. **In particular, where the poverty analysis section of the PRSP discusses non-income aspects of poverty, does this inform the trade content of the document?** No.
 - **Risk** No.
 - **Access to service** No.
 - **Voice** No.
4. **Does the PRSP discuss trade policy options explicitly?** Yes.
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ from sector to sector?** Yes: SMMEs (pgs. 31-32); tourism (pgs. 33-34), mining (pg. 34); agriculture (pgs. 43-44)
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ in their impact on vulnerable groups?** No.
 - **Is there an explicit discussion of trade and gender linkages?** No.
 - **Does the discussion differentiate between consumers, producers and employees, in both urban and rural environments?** Yes: access by rural exporters to markets (pgs. 31, 39).
5. **Does the PRSP cover other national and international factors affecting trade?** Yes.
 - **Does any discussion take into account supply-side constraints on trade including infrastructure, education, information, marketing?** Yes: infrastructure (pgs. 23, 39, 43-44); marketing (pgs. 28, 31); information (pg. 44); education (pg. 44)
 - **Does any discussion cover issues of trade not solely at the international level, but also within local, national and regional markets?** Yes: regional trade (pgs. 13, 25); local trade in agricultural products (pg. 39).
 - **Does the discussion cover demand side constraints such as market access in other countries, regional and / or industrialized?** Yes: free trade agreements with US and EU (pg. 13); AGOA (pg. 20).
 - **Are ongoing discussions at the WTO referred to and analyzed?** No, there is only a mention of Lesotho's membership in the WTO (pg. 128) and of the Integrated Framework (pg. 25).
 - **Is there any analysis of how domestic formulation of poverty-sensitive trade policy may be at odds with ongoing negotiation processes in the WTO?** No.
6. **Is there any discussion of how the content of any trade policy in the PRSP was formed?** Yes but for the whole PRSP.
 - **If so, who participated in, or was consulted, in drafting the text?** "In preparing this PRS, over 20,000 people (1 per100 inhabitants) were consulted in 200 communities covering all parts of the country. Consultations took place with groups of women, men, youth, herd boys, disabled people, the elderly, widows and orphans, retrenched mineworkers, community based organizations (CBOs), non-governmental organizations (NGOs), local authorities and

businesses. The consultation process, coordinated by the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning (MFDP), involved 300 trained facilitators who, working in teams, reached even the remotest parts of the country. They made a special effort to include vulnerable groups in the consultation process. At the end of consultations, 200 village reports were compiled, analysed and aggregated by the facilitators to arrive at community and national priorities which formed the basis for the PRS” (pg. 1). Process described on pgs. 1-2.

- **Who was responsible for the final draft text?** A Technical Working Group coordinated by the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning (pg. 1).
- **To what extent does it reflect the content and direction of the World Bank sourcebook chapter on trade?** Consistent.

1. **Is there an identifiable section in the PRSP relating to trade?** Yes, there are a few short sections: One of the five objectives of the second goal (of three) of the PRSP is “Open up Madagascar’s economy to greater competition with a view to reducing costs and improving quality” (pg. 52); “Export Promotion” (pg. 81); “Export oriented manufacturing industry” (pgs. 84-85); “Opening up to world competition” (pgs. 86-87). Several other sections mention trade: contribution to economic growth (pg. 9); relationship with duty-free export processing zones (pg. 52)
2. **Is any of the trade discussion related back to and informed by the description and analysis of poverty at the beginning of the PRSP?** Yes, but cursory. There is a recognition that employees in “Export Processing Zones” make up a new category of urban poor (e.g., pg. 12), and growth of the export oriented manufacturing industry (pg. 85) is linked to job creation. Also, expanding exports is linked with poverty reduction (pg. 55).
3. **In particular, where the poverty analysis section of the PRSP discusses non-income aspects of poverty, does this inform the trade content of the document?** No.
 - **Risk** No.
 - **Access to service** No.
 - **Voice** No.
4. **Does the PRSP discuss trade policy options explicitly?** Yes.
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ from sector to sector?** Yes: fishing (pg. 84), manufacturing (pgs. 84 and 87), and agriculture (pg. 89).
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ in their impact on vulnerable groups?** Yes, but cursory: there is only a recognition that employees in “Export Processing Zones” make up a new category of urban poor (e.g., pg. 12).
 - **Is there an explicit discussion of trade and gender linkages?** No.
 - **Does the discussion differentiate between consumers, producers and employees, in both urban and rural environments?** Yes, but brief: discussion of exports and imports in the context of rural development (pg. 89).
5. **Does the PRSP cover other national and international factors affecting trade?**
 - **Does any discussion take into account supply-side constraints on trade including infrastructure, education, information, marketing?** Yes: marketing (pgs. 52, 81, and 86), some infrastructure (pg. 87)
 - **Does any discussion cover issues of trade not solely at the international level, but also within local, national and regional markets?** Yes: the PRSP expresses a willingness to increase regional integration (pg. 47), and local and regional integration (pg. 57). More detailed policies on pg. 86.
 - **Does the discussion cover demand side constraints such as market access in other countries, regional and / or industrialized?** Yes: “recapturing” regional and international markets (pg. 52), and EU market access for fishing products (pg. 84); AGOA for manufacturing exports (pg. 84). More detailed policies on pg. 86.
 - **Are ongoing discussions at the WTO referred to and analyzed?** Yes, though there is just an expression of support for considering the WTO Integrated Framework (pg. 79).
 - **Is there any analysis of how domestic formulation of poverty-sensitive trade policy may be at odds with ongoing negotiation processes in the WTO?** No.
6. **Is there any discussion of how the content of any trade policy in the PRSP was formed?** Yes, but for the whole PRSP.
 - **If so, who participated in, or was consulted, in drafting the text?** The “participatory

process” involved “all streams of national, regional, and local opinion, whether of the public sector, private sector or civil society” (pg. 3). The process is described in great depth on pgs. 3-4.

- **Who was responsible for the final draft text?** A “Technical Cell,” run under the Ministry of Economy, Finance, and Budget, and including “high-ranking civil servants, academics, local councilors and entrepreneurs from the private sector” (pgs. 3-4).
- **To what extent does it reflect the content and direction of the World Bank sourcebook chapter on trade?** Consistent.

1. **Is there an identifiable section in the PRSP relating to trade?** Yes: “Enhance International Trade Competitiveness” (pg. 91); and “Intensively Exploit Regional Opportunities” (pg. 94). Trade is also mentioned elsewhere: the second (of six) Breakthrough Reform Initiative deals with export-led growth (pg. 16); infrastructure linked to trade (pgs. 38, 43).
2. **Is any of the trade discussion related back to and informed by the description and analysis of poverty at the beginning of the PRSP?** Yes, there is a brief linkage of education and trade (pg. 51). But this PRSP lacks the separate section analyzing poverty that is common in other PRSPs.
3. **In particular, where the poverty analysis section of the PRSP discusses non-income aspects of poverty, does this inform the trade content of the document?** Yes, but very cursory.
 - **Risk** No.
 - **Access to service** Education is motivated in part by a desire to equip students to compete in the international economy (pg. 51).
 - **Voice** No.
4. **Does the PRSP discuss trade policy options explicitly?** Yes.
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ from sector to sector?** Yes: agriculture (pg. 69); manufacturing (pg. 91); tourism (pg. 93).
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ in their impact on vulnerable groups?** No.
 - **Is there an explicit discussion of trade and gender linkages?** No.
 - **Does the discussion differentiate between consumers, producers and employees, in both urban and rural environments?** Yes, connection of local farmers with domestic, regional, and international markets (pg. 69).
5. **Does the PRSP cover other national and international factors affecting trade?** Yes.
 - **Does any discussion take into account supply-side constraints on trade including infrastructure, education, information, marketing?** Yes: infrastructure (pgs. 16, 38, 43, 86, 91); brief linking of education and trade (pg. 51); marketing (pg. 86, 91, 94, 95)
 - **Does any discussion cover issues of trade not solely at the international level, but also within local, national and regional markets?** Yes, connection of local farmers with domestic, regional, and international markets (pg. 69), and discussion of regional trade (pg. 94).
 - **Does the discussion cover demand side constraints such as market access in other countries, regional and / or industrialized?** Yes, but general (pg. 91).
 - **Are ongoing discussions at the WTO referred to and analyzed?** No.
 - **Is there any analysis of how domestic formulation of poverty-sensitive trade policy may be at odds with ongoing negotiation processes in the WTO?** No.
6. **Is there any discussion of how the content of any trade policy in the PRSP was formed?** No.
 - **If so, who participated in, or was consulted, in drafting the text?** NA
 - **Who was responsible for the final draft text?** NA
 - **To what extent does it reflect the content and direction of the World Bank sourcebook chapter on trade?** Consistent.

1. **Is there an identifiable section in the PRSP relating to trade?** Yes, there is a section on “Export Led Growth” (pgs. 36-37). “Export Led Growth” is also one of the sub-themes of the first theme, “Sustainable Economic Growth.” Trade is also integrated with discussion of growth sectors (pgs. 32-35).
2. **Is any of the trade discussion related back to and informed by the description and analysis of poverty at the beginning of the PRSP?** No.
3. **In particular, where the poverty analysis section of the PRSP discusses non-income aspects of poverty, does this inform the trade content of the document?** No.
 - **Risk** No.
 - **Access to service** No.
 - **Voice** No.
4. **Does the PRSP discuss trade policy options explicitly?** Yes: specifically on pgs. 36-37.
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ from sector to sector?** Yes. In section on expanding growth sectors, emphasis on tourism, mining, and manufacturing, and on improving agricultural productivity. Also, plans for increasing agricultural productivity take account of international trade opportunities (pgs. 14-19)
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ in their impact on vulnerable groups?** No.
 - **Is there an explicit discussion of trade and gender linkages?** No.
 - **Does the discussion differentiate between consumers, producers and employees, in both urban and rural environments?** No.
5. **Does the PRSP cover other national and international factors affecting trade?** Yes.
 - **Does any discussion take into account supply-side constraints on trade including infrastructure, education, information, marketing?** Yes. Transportation infrastructure: pg. 20-22. Infrastructure and marketing for tourism, mining, manufacturing (pg. 33-35), and generally for “export-led growth” (pg. 36-37). Education and health discussed, but are not related to trade or export-led growth (pg. 48-51).
 - **Does any discussion cover issues of trade not solely at the international level, but also within local, national and regional markets?** Yes, but limited. Discussion of negotiating Economic Partnership Agreements with the EU (pg. 17).
 - **Does the discussion cover demand side constraints such as market access in other countries, regional and / or industrialized?** Yes: the discussion of increasing agricultural productivity proposes increasing market access to regional markets and to the EU (e.g., pg 17).
 - **Are ongoing discussions at the WTO referred to and analyzed?** No.
 - **Is there any analysis of how domestic formulation of poverty-sensitive trade policy may be at odds with ongoing negotiation processes in the WTO?** No.
6. **Is there any discussion of how the content of any trade policy in the PRSP was formed?** Yes, but generally for the whole PRSP (pgs. 6-7).
 - **If so, who participated in, or was consulted, in drafting the text?** Largely a technocratic Technical Working Group, which came up with a draft and then consulted with government, civil society, donors, and general public (pgs. 6-7).
 - **Who was responsible for the final draft text?** The Technical Working Group (pgs. 6-7).
 - **To what extent does it reflect the content and direction of the World Bank sourcebook chapter on trade?** Consistent.

1. **Is there an identifiable section in the PRSP relating to trade?** Yes: “Goal 2: Enhance trade, support businesses, and build competitive industries” (pgs. 13 and 49-71). Trade also plays a role throughout the paper: e.g., tourism and fishing (pg. 3); dependence on tourism (pg. 8); goal of expanding exports (pg. 11); the infrastructure strategies (pgs. 76-95).
2. **Is any of the trade discussion related back to and informed by the description and analysis of poverty at the beginning of the PRSP?** Yes: tourism and employment (pgs. 53-54); fisheries and employment (pg. 58); education and fisheries, agriculture, and construction (pgs. 60, 63, 65, 67).
3. **In particular, where the poverty analysis section of the PRSP discusses non-income aspects of poverty, does this inform the trade content of the document?** Yes: education is well-integrated into the plans for the trading sectors.
 - **Risk** No. There is a mention of market volatility in the demand for Maldives’ fish, but the risk is perceived as sectoral (pg. 57).
 - **Access to service** Yes: access to skills for fisheries sector (pg. 60), agricultural sector (pg. 63), and construction (pgs. 65, 67)
 - **Voice** No.
4. **Does the PRSP discuss trade policy options explicitly?** Yes.
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ from sector to sector?** Yes: tourism and fishing (pg. 13); tourism (pgs. 53-56); fisheries (pgs. 56-
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ in their impact on vulnerable groups?** Yes: effort to include youth and women in the fisheries sector (pg. 60).
 - **Is there an explicit discussion of trade and gender linkages?** Yes: effort to include women in fisheries sector (pg. 60).
 - **Does the discussion differentiate between consumers, producers and employees, in both urban and rural environments?** No.
5. **Does the PRSP cover other national and international factors affecting trade?** Yes.
 - **Does any discussion take into account supply-side constraints on trade including infrastructure, education, information, marketing?** Yes: infrastructure (pgs. 13, 54, 58-59, 64, 68); marketing (pgs. 51-52, 55, 58, 64, 70); information (pg. 59); education (pgs. 60, 63, 65, 67, 70)
 - **Does any discussion cover issues of trade not solely at the international level, but also within local, national and regional markets?** No.
 - **Does the discussion cover demand side constraints such as market access in other countries, regional and / or industrialized?** Yes: support for promoting market access (pg. 52); volatile demand for fisheries (pg. 57).
 - **Are ongoing discussions at the WTO referred to and analyzed?** Yes (pg. 50)
 - **Is there any analysis of how domestic formulation of poverty-sensitive trade policy may be at odds with ongoing negotiation processes in the WTO?** No.
6. **Is there any discussion of how the content of any trade policy in the PRSP was formed?** No.
 - **If so, who participated in, or was consulted, in drafting the text?** The foreward claims “wide-ranging consultations with the key stakeholders” (pg. ii), but these are not specified.
 - **Who was responsible for the final draft text?** The byline is the Ministry of Planning and National Development.
 - **To what extent does it reflect the content and direction of the World Bank sourcebook chapter on trade?** Consistent.

1. **Is there an identifiable section in the PRSP relating to trade?** Yes, there is a short section on “Trade” (pgs. 70-71) under “Development of the Tertiary Sector.” Also other discussions deal in some way with trade: infrastructure (pg. 29); the poor performance of services (pgs. 32-33); exports as motivation for macroeconomic stability (pg. 40); trade as creating employment opportunities rather than constraints (pg. 61); transport infrastructure for trade (pg. 64)
2. **Is any of the trade discussion related back to and informed by the description and analysis of poverty at the beginning of the PRSP?** No.
3. **In particular, where the poverty analysis section of the PRSP discusses non-income aspects of poverty, does this inform the trade content of the document?** No.
 - **Risk** No.
 - **Access to service** No.
 - **Voice** No.
4. **Does the PRSP discuss trade policy options explicitly?** Yes, but limited to export promotion.
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ from sector to sector?** Yes: agriculture, mining, and tourism (pg. 71).
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ in their impact on vulnerable groups?** No.
 - **Is there an explicit discussion of trade and gender linkages?** No.
 - **Does the discussion differentiate between consumers, producers and employees, in both urban and rural environments?** No.
5. **Does the PRSP cover other national and international factors affecting trade?** Yes, but very brief.
 - **Does any discussion take into account supply-side constraints on trade including infrastructure, education, information, marketing?** Yes, infrastructure (pgs. 29, 64, 71), information (pg. 71)
 - **Does any discussion cover issues of trade not solely at the international level, but also within local, national and regional markets?** Yes, regional integration (pgs. 32-33); WAEMU (pgs. 41-42 and 71); ECOWAS (pg. 71)
 - **Does the discussion cover demand side constraints such as market access in other countries, regional and / or industrialized?** No.
 - **Are ongoing discussions at the WTO referred to and analyzed?** Yes, pg. 32.
 - **Is there any analysis of how domestic formulation of poverty-sensitive trade policy may be at odds with ongoing negotiation processes in the WTO?** No.
6. **Is there any discussion of how the content of any trade policy in the PRSP was formed?** Yes, but for the PRSP.
 - **If so, who participated in, or was consulted, in drafting the text?** There were “eleven working groups, bringing together people from government, civil society, the private sector and external development partners...In addition, regional consultations...” (pg. 1) The process is described in detail on pgs. 7-10.
 - **Who was responsible for the final draft text?** A technical unit under the Ministry of Economy and Finance (pg. 8).
 - **To what extent does it reflect the content and direction of the World Bank sourcebook chapter on trade?** Consistent, though the PRSP implies that the government intends to keep those tariffs allowed under the WTO (pg. 32).

Mali
2006
2nd PRSP

1. **Is there an identifiable section in the PRSP relating to trade?** Yes, there is an extremely short section “Integration into the Multilateral Trade System” (pg. 55), and another short section “Trade” (pg. 59). Trade is also mentioned as a source of growth (pg. 28), and in the discussion of cotton (pg. 58).
2. **Is any of the trade discussion related back to and informed by the description and analysis of poverty at the beginning of the PRSP?** No.
3. **In particular, where the poverty analysis section of the PRSP discusses non-income aspects of poverty, does this inform the trade content of the document?** No.
 - **Risk** No.
 - **Access to service** No.
 - **Voice** No.
4. **Does the PRSP discuss trade policy options explicitly?** Yes.
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ from sector to sector?** Yes, there is a mention of increasing exports of a few key products: “gold, rice, sugar, meat, hides and skins, fruits and vegetables, shea, Arabic gum and groundnuts” (pgs. 55 and 60); special attention to cotton trade (pg. 58); tourism (pg. 60)
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ in their impact on vulnerable groups?** No.
 - **Is there an explicit discussion of trade and gender linkages?** No.
 - **Does the discussion differentiate between consumers, producers and employees, in both urban and rural environments?** Yes, but very cursory: there is a brief mention of protecting purchasing power of consumers in the “trade” section (pg. 59), and a mention that development of Arabic gum, shea, and cashew nut would increase rural incomes (pg. 60).
5. **Does the PRSP cover other national and international factors affecting trade?** Yes.
 - **Does any discussion take into account supply-side constraints on trade including infrastructure, education, information, marketing?** Yes, infrastructure and information (pg. 29); transport infrastructure (pg. 64); brief mention of “capacity building for support structures for trade promotion” (pg. 55).
 - **Does any discussion cover issues of trade not solely at the international level, but also within local, national and regional markets?** Yes: regional integration and WAEMU (pgs. 29, 33-34, 59, 69).
 - **Does the discussion cover demand side constraints such as market access in other countries, regional and / or industrialized?** Yes, cotton subsidies in US and EU (pg. 58).
 - **Are ongoing discussions at the WTO referred to and analyzed?** No.
 - **Is there any analysis of how domestic formulation of poverty-sensitive trade policy may be at odds with ongoing negotiation processes in the WTO?** No.
6. **Is there any discussion of how the content of any trade policy in the PRSP was formed?** Yes, but for the whole PRSP.
 - **If so, who participated in, or was consulted, in drafting the text?** “In all, eleven working groups, with representatives from the central administration, the civil society, the private sector and external development partners, played a key role in its preparation. The preparation process also involved regional consultations” (pg. 13).
 - **Who was responsible for the final draft text?** Ministry of Economy and Finance (pgs. 12-13).
 - **To what extent does it reflect the content and direction of the World Bank sourcebook chapter on trade?** Consistent.

1. **Is there an identifiable section in the PRSP relating to trade?** Yes, there is a section on “The Foreign Sector,” which briefly looks at imports and analyzes exports in more depth (pgs. 20-22). Also: concentration of exports is mentioned briefly as one of several reasons for low per-capita growth (pg. 9) and a source of risk to the economy (pgs. 16 and 19).
2. **Is any of the trade discussion related back to and informed by the description and analysis of poverty at the beginning of the PRSP?** Yes, but cursory: the section on the “exports sectors” discusses expanding “artisanal and coastal fishing” as particularly important for jobs and food security for the poor (pg. 21).
3. **In particular, where the poverty analysis section of the PRSP discusses non-income aspects of poverty, does this inform the trade content of the document?** Yes, very briefly.
 - **Risk** No.
 - **Access to service** Yes, the discussion of expanding “artisanal and coastal fishing” includes helping the poor acquire specific skills (pg. 21).
 - **Voice** No.
4. **Does the PRSP discuss trade policy options explicitly?** Yes.
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ from sector to sector?** Yes: the section on “the exports sectors” considers options for mining, iron, fishing, industrial fishing, artisanal and coastal fishing, tourism, and agriculture and livestock (pgs. 21-22). “Trade” is also mentioned as one of several ways to grow the services sector (pg. 19), but the PRSP doesn’t discuss any options for how to expand trade in services.
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ in their impact on vulnerable groups?** Yes, but very brief: the discussion of “artisanal and coastal fishing” includes particular measures to help the poor benefit (pg. 21).
 - **Is there an explicit discussion of trade and gender linkages?** Yes, but very brief: the discussion of expanding “artisanal and coastal fishing” mentions that training programs should be helpful particularly to women (pg. 21).
 - **Does the discussion differentiate between consumers, producers and employees, in both urban and rural environments?** No.
5. **Does the PRSP cover other national and international factors affecting trade?** Yes, but very briefly.
 - **Does any discussion take into account supply-side constraints on trade including infrastructure, education, information, marketing?** Yes, infrastructure for fishing, tourism, agriculture and livestock (pg. 21), marketing for tourism (pg. 21); infrastructure generally for exports (pg. 22).
 - **Does any discussion cover issues of trade not solely at the international level, but also within local, national and regional markets?** No.
 - **Does the discussion cover demand side constraints such as market access in other countries, regional and / or industrialized?** Yes, there is a short mention of the Japanese market for fish and general market access to the EU (pg. 16).
 - **Are ongoing discussions at the WTO referred to and analyzed?** No.
 - **Is there any analysis of how domestic formulation of poverty-sensitive trade policy may be at odds with ongoing negotiation processes in the WTO?** No.
6. **Is there any discussion of how the content of any trade policy in the PRSP was formed?** Yes, but for the whole PRSP.
 - **If so, who participated in, or was consulted, in drafting the text?** Pg. 1: “aside from the Administration, local collectivities, representatives of socioprofessional organizations (management, labor unions), organizations belonging to civil society (e.g., NGOs),

universities and many other resource persons.” Described on pg. 1 and 3.

- **Who was responsible for the final draft text?** A technical committee run under the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Development (pg. 3)
- **To what extent does it reflect the content and direction of the World Bank sourcebook chapter on trade?** Consistent, although the trade policy for fishing is to “optimize the economic rent derived from the sector” (pg. 21).

1. **Is there an identifiable section in the PRSP relating to trade?** Yes, several: “Policies in the main exporting sectors” (pg. 26-29) and “Improving competitiveness and integration” (pg. 30) evaluate the trade policies in the first PRSP; “External Sector” examines exports and imports (pg. 70). There is also a short section on “traditional export sectors” (pg. 68) and another on “Institutional support for the development of trade and commerce” (pg. 79). “Expanding the external market by harnessing all regional and international trading opportunities” is a major goal of the PRSP (pg. 57).
2. **Is any of the trade discussion related back to and informed by the description and analysis of poverty at the beginning of the PRSP?** Yes, but narrow: the discussion of integrating local markets is motivated in part by increasing the availability of basic products and helping the poor to get their export goods to market (pg. 84).
3. **In particular, where the poverty analysis section of the PRSP discusses non-income aspects of poverty, does this inform the trade content of the document?** No.
 - **Risk** No. The discussion of risks from trade deals only with the general effects on the economy (e.g., pg. 63).
 - **Access to service** No. The analysis of the 1st PRSP refers to increasing training in the fisheries sector, a key export sector (pg. 27), but nothing about this in the PRSP’s discussions of policies for the future.
 - **Voice** No.
4. **Does the PRSP discuss trade policy options explicitly?** Yes.
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ from sector to sector?** There is a great deal of specific discussion of petroleum (pgs. 72-75), and the analysis of the 1st PRSP deals extensively with the three exporting sectors that the earlier PRSP highlighted—mining, fisheries, and tourism (pgs. 26-29). But the key sectoral discussions (pgs. 81-84) mention trade only occasionally and cursorily.
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ in their impact on vulnerable groups?** No.
 - **Is there an explicit discussion of trade and gender linkages?** No.
 - **Does the discussion differentiate between consumers, producers and employees, in both urban and rural environments?** No.
5. **Does the PRSP cover other national and international factors affecting trade?** Yes.
 - **Does any discussion take into account supply-side constraints on trade including infrastructure, education, information, marketing?** Yes, infrastructure, education, and marketing (pgs. 26-29), infrastructure (pgs. 31, 68, 84-85), infrastructure and marketing (pg. 79), marketing (pg. 75).
 - **Does any discussion cover issues of trade not solely at the international level, but also within local, national and regional markets?** Yes, the section on “improving competitiveness and integration” (pg. 30); trade-facilitating regional infrastructure (pg. 31); local and national market integration (pgs. 84-85).
 - **Does the discussion cover demand side constraints such as market access in other countries, regional and / or industrialized?** Yes, some support for negotiating international and bilateral free trade agreements (pg. 79).
 - **Are ongoing discussions at the WTO referred to and analyzed?** Reference to the WTO’s Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance for Least Developed Countries (pg. 30).
 - **Is there any analysis of how domestic formulation of poverty-sensitive trade policy may be at odds with ongoing negotiation processes in the WTO?** No.

6. Is there any discussion of how the content of any trade policy in the PRSP was formed?

Yes but for the PRSP as a whole.

- **If so, who participated in, or was consulted, in drafting the text?** “This version of Mauritania’s second PRSP is the outgrowth of a length concertation process which made it possible to involve the full and diverse range of stakeholders (central and subnational governments, communes, political parties, civil society and private sector organizations, resource persons, development partners, etc.) in the various stages of preparing the paper” (pg. 115).
- **Who was responsible for the final draft text?** NA
- **To what extent does it reflect the content and direction of the World Bank sourcebook chapter on trade?** Consistent.

1. **Is there an identifiable section in the PRSP relating to trade?** Yes: “The Promotion of External Trade” (pgs. 66-69). Trade also appears elsewhere: growing imports and regional distribution of exports (pg. 20); European integration (pgs. 33, 34); expanding exports (pgs. 34-35); imports and exports in the macroeconomic situation (pgs. 38-41); in the sectoral discussions (pgs. 73-81, 83-84, 86-94, 96-97)
2. **Is any of the trade discussion related back to and informed by the description and analysis of poverty at the beginning of the PRSP?** Yes: connection between trade and income/employment (pg. 35); also the discussion of agriculture and trade (pgs. 91-92)
3. **In particular, where the poverty analysis section of the PRSP discusses non-income aspects of poverty, does this inform the trade content of the document?** Yes, the discussion of agriculture and trade (pgs. 91-92)
 - **Risk** Yes: social protection to accompany trade liberalization in agriculture (pg. 92).
 - **Access to service** Yes: in context of agriculture and trade, access to social services and human resource development (pg. 92).
 - **Voice** No.
4. **Does the PRSP discuss trade policy options explicitly?** Yes.
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ from sector to sector?** Yes, the sectoral plans incorporate trade: industry (pgs. 73-74); research and innovation (pgs. 74-77); infrastructure (pgs. 77-81); communications and IT (pgs. 83-84); agriculture (pgs. 86-94); tourism (pgs. 96-97).
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ in their impact on vulnerable groups?** Yes, discussion of trade’s impact on agricultural workers (pgs. 91-94).
 - **Is there an explicit discussion of trade and gender linkages?** No.
 - **Does the discussion differentiate between consumers, producers and employees, in both urban and rural environments?** Yes, the agricultural sector policies, in which trade plays a central role, are clearly geared to rural producers (pgs. 86-94); also there is a specific discussion of consumers and producers (pgs. 91-92)
5. **Does the PRSP cover other national and international factors affecting trade?** Yes.
 - **Does any discussion take into account supply-side constraints on trade including infrastructure, education, information, marketing?** Yes: infrastructure (pgs. 35, 67, 79-81, 83-84, 92, 96); information (pgs. 67, 90, 93-94, 96-97); marketing (pgs. 67-68, 93, 96-97); education (pgs. 69, 97).
 - **Does any discussion cover issues of trade not solely at the international level, but also within local, national and regional markets?** Yes: EU (pg. 67). Also European integration is a goal (pgs. 33, 34) and convergence with EU laws/standards is discussed throughout. Also interactions between international and local trade in agriculture (pgs. 87, 91).
 - **Does the discussion cover demand side constraints such as market access in other countries, regional and / or industrialized?** Yes: “a sustained effort to penetrate external markets” (pg. 67 and similar sentiments elsewhere); free trade agreements (pg. 89).
 - **Are ongoing discussions at the WTO referred to and analyzed?** Yes (pgs. 63, 66-67, 88, 90).
 - **Is there any analysis of how domestic formulation of poverty-sensitive trade policy may be at odds with ongoing negotiation processes in the WTO?** Yes, discussion of the impact of liberalization, including WTO, on agricultural workers (pg. 92).
6. **Is there any discussion of how the content of any trade policy in the PRSP was formed?** Yes but for the whole PRSP.

- **If so, who participated in, or was consulted, in drafting the text?** “(a) representatives of civil society, (b) poor, (c) representatives of the business community (d) central and local public authorities, and (e) international donors” (pg. 11). Process is described on pgs. 11-16.
- **Who was responsible for the final draft text?** An interministerial committee: the “Interministerial Committee for Sustainable Development and Poverty Reduction (ICSDPR).” There was sign-off from a “Participation Council,” which included representatives of the Parliament, the Presidency, Government, civil society (NGOs activating in areas relevant for the EGPRSP goals of economic growth and poverty reduction), the business and scientific communities, and international organizations that operate in the Republic of Moldova and donors” (pg. 12).
- **To what extent does it reflect the content and direction of the World Bank sourcebook chapter on trade?** Consistent.

1. **Is there an identifiable section in the PRSP relating to trade?** There is a major chapter devoted to “Improving Access to Markets” (pgs. 88-124), which deals with trade and other issues; a smaller section of the same name deals more explicitly with trade (pgs. 104-112). Trade also plays a role elsewhere: COMECON and its collapse (pgs. 2-3); strategy for accelerating growth (pgs. 30); trade balance (pgs. 57-59)
2. **Is any of the trade discussion related back to and informed by the description and analysis of poverty at the beginning of the PRSP?** Yes: income generation (pgs. 106-107, 108), as well as discussions below:
3. **In particular, where the poverty analysis section of the PRSP discusses non-income aspects of poverty, does this inform the trade content of the document?**
 - **Risk** Yes, the discussion of trade in agricultural products is linked to food security and producer price stability (pgs. 105-106).
 - **Access to service** Yes: access to skills for rural artisans (pgs. 107-108) and for tourism (pg. 110). The PRSP also discusses legal measures to ensure access to education and health, though there is no real connection between these and trade (pgs. 89-90).
 - **Voice** No.
4. **Does the PRSP discuss trade policy options explicitly?** Yes.
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ from sector to sector?** Yes: pgs. 104-113 deal individually with agro-processing and food industries, processing industries, mining, and tourism.
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ in their impact on vulnerable groups?** No.
 - **Is there an explicit discussion of trade and gender linkages?** No.
 - **Does the discussion differentiate between consumers, producers and employees, in both urban and rural environments?** Yes, the discussion covers consumers and producers, both rural and urban (pgs. 105-107); also, the discussion of rural development deals some with trade (pgs. 113-122).
5. **Does the PRSP cover other national and international factors affecting trade?** Yes.
 - **Does any discussion take into account supply-side constraints on trade including infrastructure, education, information, marketing?** Yes: infrastructure (pgs. 92-103, 105, 115); education (pgs. 89-90, 107, 110); marketing (pg. 105, 109, 115); information (pg. 106).
 - **Does any discussion cover issues of trade not solely at the international level, but also within local, national and regional markets?** Yes: local trade is well-integrated into the discussion of trade (pgs. 104-111).
 - **Does the discussion cover demand side constraints such as market access in other countries, regional and / or industrialized?** Yes: WTO, regional trade agreements, and preferential market access (pgs. 111-112); also vague mention of opening new markets for agricultural products (pg. 105)
 - **Are ongoing discussions at the WTO referred to and analyzed?** Yes (pgs. 58, 111-112).
 - **Is there any analysis of how domestic formulation of poverty-sensitive trade policy may be at odds with ongoing negotiation processes in the WTO?** No.
6. **Is there any discussion of how the content of any trade policy in the PRSP was formed?** Yes but for the whole PRSP.
 - **If so, who participated in, or was consulted, in drafting the text?** Consultations with NGOs, civil society, private sector, regional seminars, and international donors. Donors

seem to have had an unusually central role in designing the consultations. Process described on pgs. 26-28.

- **Who was responsible for the final draft text?** A “government [technical] working group” with unspecified membership (pg. 26).
- **To what extent does it reflect the content and direction of the World Bank sourcebook chapter on trade?** Consistent.

1. **Is there an identifiable section in the PRSP relating to trade?** Yes: “the external sector” (pg. 37-38) in the growth estimates, and “Improving the Integration of Mozambique into the Regional and International Economy” (pgs. 141-142). Also section on “economic development” discusses in a very general way integrating with regional and international markets (pgs. 120 and 122) and stabilizing exchange rates to promote exports (pg. 123).
2. **Is any of the trade discussion related back to and informed by the description and analysis of poverty at the beginning of the PRSP?** No.
3. **In particular, where the poverty analysis section of the PRSP discusses non-income aspects of poverty, does this inform the trade content of the document?** No.
 - **Risk** No.
 - **Access to service** No.
 - **Voice** No.
4. **Does the PRSP discuss trade policy options explicitly?** Yes.
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ from sector to sector?** Yes. Focus on exporting oilseeds and tropical fruit (pg. 141). There is also a very general discussion under “economic development” of focusing on sectors where Mozambique has a comparative advantage (pg. 120). Also some more-specific discussion of improving tourism (pgs. 137-139).
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ in their impact on vulnerable groups?** No.
 - **Is there an explicit discussion of trade and gender linkages?** No.
 - **Does the discussion differentiate between consumers, producers and employees, in both urban and rural environments?** Yes. Focus on improving the productivity of small and medium-sized exporters (pg. 37) and developing industries and tax-free zones in specific locations on the North-South axis to take advantage of Mozambique’s “favorable location.” (pgs. 134-135).
5. **Does the PRSP cover other national and international factors affecting trade?** Yes.
 - **Does any discussion take into account supply-side constraints on trade including infrastructure, education, information, marketing?** Yes, esp. pgs. 141-2). Also: VERY general discussion on pg 120 of improving infrastructure for trade and providing companies with skilled workers; education and health discussed generally (pgs. 88-95 and 102-114), and skills and infrastructure are discussed in the section on economic development (pg. 127-131); pg. 130 mentions reducing electricity tariffs to reduce factor costs (pg. 130); and discussion of capital improvements necessary to improving tourism (pg. 138).
 - **Does any discussion cover issues of trade not solely at the international level, but also within local, national and regional markets?** Yes. Support for regional and bilateral trade agreements (pg. 142). Also general support for regional integration with Southern Africa (pg. 34).
 - **Does the discussion cover demand side constraints such as market access in other countries, regional and / or industrialized?** Yes, but general: support for pursuing preferential trade agreements as a Less Developed Country (pg. 142).
 - **Are ongoing discussions at the WTO referred to and analyzed?** No.
 - **Is there any analysis of how domestic formulation of poverty-sensitive trade policy may be at odds with ongoing negotiation processes in the WTO?** No.
6. **Is there any discussion of how the content of any trade policy in the PRSP was formed?** Yes, but generally for the PRSP.

- **If so, who participated in, or was consulted, in drafting the text?** Described on pgs. 6-7. Begun with technocratic working groups, with input from government, donors, and representatives from civil society.
- **Who was responsible for the final draft text?** Technocratic working groups. It isn't clear how the final version was put together from these groups' products (pg. 7).
- **To what extent does it reflect the content and direction of the World Bank sourcebook chapter on trade?** Consistent.

1. **Is there an identifiable section in the PRSP relating to trade?** No, but trade appears at various points in the paper: early efforts at trade liberalization (pg. 9); trade in recent economic performance (pg. 11) and balance of payments (pg. 15); trade post-9/11 (pg. 42); support for trade-boosting policies (pgs. 44-47); trade, tourism, and industry (pgs. 48-49); and a few mentions of imports and exports in the macro-economic scenarios (pgs. 65-72).
2. **Is any of the trade discussion related back to and informed by the description and analysis of poverty at the beginning of the PRSP?** No, though the PRSP seeks “Broad-Based Growth” (e.g., pg. 44).
3. **In particular, where the poverty analysis section of the PRSP discusses non-income aspects of poverty, does this inform the trade content of the document?** No.
 - **Risk** No.
 - **Access to service** No.
 - **Voice** No.
4. **Does the PRSP discuss trade policy options explicitly?** Yes, but not well-developed.
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ from sector to sector?** Yes, but the discussion is very general: e.g., “trade, tourism, and industry” (pg. 48) are lumped together in the “non-agricultural sector.” In general the discussion of trade treats it as solely affecting the non-agricultural economy (e.g., pgs. 45, 47). The discussion of expanding agriculture focuses on domestic trade (pg. 45). There is also a mention of accelerating growth in a few key sectors (pg. 44), but there is no explicit connection with trade.
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ in their impact on vulnerable groups?** No.
 - **Is there an explicit discussion of trade and gender linkages?** No.
 - **Does the discussion differentiate between consumers, producers and employees, in both urban and rural environments?** No.
5. **Does the PRSP cover other national and international factors affecting trade?** Yes, but tend to be 1- or 2-line mentions.
 - **Does any discussion take into account supply-side constraints on trade including infrastructure, education, information, marketing?** Yes: infrastructure (pgs. 45, 48); marketing (pgs. 44, 48); information (pg. 48).
 - **Does any discussion cover issues of trade not solely at the international level, but also within local, national and regional markets?** Yes: local agricultural trade (pg. 45), and regional trade with India (pg. 47).
 - **Does the discussion cover demand side constraints such as market access in other countries, regional and / or industrialized?** Yes: volatile demand for Nepali goods and tourism after 9/11 (pgs. 42, 47).
 - **Are ongoing discussions at the WTO referred to and analyzed?** Yes (pgs. 45, 48).
 - **Is there any analysis of how domestic formulation of poverty-sensitive trade policy may be at odds with ongoing negotiation processes in the WTO?** No.
6. **Is there any discussion of how the content of any trade policy in the PRSP was formed?** Yes but for the whole PRSP.
 - **If so, who participated in, or was consulted, in drafting the text?** A series of consultations with “representatives from all 75 District Development Committees (DDCs), mainly their Chairpersons or Deputy Chairpersons, representatives from socially backward classes, mayors from municipalities, academia from campuses and schools, representatives from NGOs and CBOs, representatives from major political parties and the private sector,

women, and ethnic minorities, and participants from remote areas” (pg. 6). There seems to have been a special emphasis on including women’s groups. The full process is described on pgs. 5-8.

- **Who was responsible for the final draft text?** The byline is the “National Planning Commission,” whose members’ names (though not, for most, their titles) are listed on pg. iii.
- **To what extent does it reflect the content and direction of the World Bank sourcebook chapter on trade?** Consistent.

1. **Is there an identifiable section in the PRSP relating to trade?** Yes, “export promotion and attraction of investments” (pgs. 35-36). Also, increasing exports and attracting investment are 1 of 3 main objectives of the PRSP (e.g., pg. 2); free trade agreements are considered under “commercial policy” (pgs. 77-78); and increasing exports is mentioned throughout as an integral part of maintaining strong economic growth.
2. **Is any of the trade discussion related back to and informed by the description and analysis of poverty at the beginning of the PRSP?** Yes, though general. Discussion of improving competitiveness includes efforts to improve human capital—health and education (e.g., on rural development, pgs. 40-41).
3. **In particular, where the poverty analysis section of the PRSP discusses non-income aspects of poverty, does this inform the trade content of the document?** Yes. Pgs. 40-42 in discussion of rural producers.
 - **Risk** Yes. Pgs. 40-42 in discussion of rural producers.
 - **Access to service** Yes. Pgs. 40-42 in discussion of rural producers. Health, education, and capital.
 - **Voice** No.
4. **Does the PRSP discuss trade policy options explicitly?** Yes.
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ from sector to sector?** Yes. PRSP singles out growth sectors: “Standing out among these are coffee, beef and dairy products, shrimp farming, forestry, tourism, light manufacture, and other products (vegetables and fruits, oilseed, cocoa, plantains, etc.)” (pg. 31). Considered in depth on pgs. 36-39.
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ in their impact on vulnerable groups?** Yes. General mention that increasing exports is not in conflict with helping vulnerable groups (pg. 30); and specific discussion of how to increase the productivity of the poorest rural producers (pgs. 40-42).
 - **Is there an explicit discussion of trade and gender linkages?** No.
 - **Does the discussion differentiate between consumers, producers and employees, in both urban and rural environments?** Yes. Workforce issues and Corporate Social Responsibility in discussion of sector strategies on pgs. 37-39, and rural producers and consumers, esp. very poor, on pgs. 39-42. Also general mention of improving ties among consumers and producers in growth sectors (pg. 31).
5. **Does the PRSP cover other national and international factors affecting trade?** Yes.
 - **Does any discussion take into account supply-side constraints on trade including infrastructure, education, information, marketing?** Yes. Includes: efforts in growth sectors to improve the business climate in which consumers and producers interact (pg. 31); encouraging competition in schools and in an enabling legal framework (pg. 32); There is even a Center for Information on Technical Obstacles to Trade (pgs. 32-33).
 - **Does any discussion cover issues of trade not solely at the international level, but also within local, national and regional markets?** Yes. Support for regional integration, particularly the Customs Union (pg. 30). Also infrastructure requirements of increased trade brought by free trade agreements discussed on pgs. 59-60.
 - **Does the discussion cover demand side constraints such as market access in other countries, regional and / or industrialized?** Yes, but vaguely, as part of discussion of free trade agreements (pgs. 77-78).
 - **Are ongoing discussions at the WTO referred to and analyzed?** No.
 - **Is there any analysis of how domestic formulation of poverty-sensitive trade policy may be at odds with ongoing negotiation processes in the WTO?** No.

- 6. Is there any discussion of how the content of any trade policy in the PRSP was formed?** Yes, but generally for the PRSP. Some suggestion that Ministry of Industry and Commerce had a lead role in the trade portions by virtue of running the “Production and Competitiveness Forum” (pg. 15).
- **If so, who participated in, or was consulted, in drafting the text?** Described in detail on pgs. 12-16. Proposals from “all sectors of civil society, the private sector and government, both at the national and local level” (pg. 12).
 - **Who was responsible for the final draft text?** National Council for Economic and Social Planning (CONPES) (pg. 14).
 - **To what extent does it reflect the content and direction of the World Bank sourcebook chapter on trade?** Consistent.

Niger

2002

1st PRSP

1. **Is there an identifiable section in the PRSP relating to trade?** Not prospective, but there are short sections describing recent trends in “imports” (pg. 42) and “exports” (pg. 44). Trade also appears elsewhere: taxes from trade (pgs. 45-46) and balance of payments (pgs. 46-49); agricultural exports (pgs. 57-59); “private sector, tourism, and handicraft” (pgs. 64, 79); imports and exports in the macroeconomic scenarios (pgs. 71-74); management of imports and exports (pg. 85)
2. **Is any of the trade discussion related back to and informed by the description and analysis of poverty at the beginning of the PRSP?** No.
3. **In particular, where the poverty analysis section of the PRSP discusses non-income aspects of poverty, does this inform the trade content of the document?** No.
 - **Risk** No.
 - **Access to service** No.
 - **Voice** No.
4. **Does the PRSP discuss trade policy options explicitly?** Yes.
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ from sector to sector?** Yes: very specific discussion of trade in agriculture and livestock (pgs. 57-58), and a more general paragraph on “promotion of private sector, tourism, and handicraft” that deals with trade (pgs. 64, 79)
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ in their impact on vulnerable groups?** No.
 - **Is there an explicit discussion of trade and gender linkages?** No.
 - **Does the discussion differentiate between consumers, producers and employees, in both urban and rural environments?** No. There is a discussion of improving agriculture in order to reduce rural poverty, but the discussion is not related to trade (pgs. 60-61).
5. **Does the PRSP cover other national and international factors affecting trade?** Yes.
 - **Does any discussion take into account supply-side constraints on trade including infrastructure, education, information, marketing?** Yes: infrastructure (pgs. 58-59, 61, 64, 89-90); marketing (pg. 79).
 - **Does any discussion cover issues of trade not solely at the international level, but also within local, national and regional markets?** Yes: regional agricultural and livestock trade, esp. with Nigeria (pgs. 57-58); local livestock trade (pg. 57). Also WAEMU is mentioned in the context of tax revenues from trade (pgs. 45-46) and regional integration is part of the macroeconomic scenarios (pgs. 71-74).
 - **Does the discussion cover demand side constraints such as market access in other countries, regional and / or industrialized?** Yes, but only in the context of regional trade liberalization (pgs. 57-58).
 - **Are ongoing discussions at the WTO referred to and analyzed?** No.
 - **Is there any analysis of how domestic formulation of poverty-sensitive trade policy may be at odds with ongoing negotiation processes in the WTO?** No.
6. **Is there any discussion of how the content of any trade policy in the PRSP was formed?** Yes but for the whole PRSP.
 - **If so, who participated in, or was consulted, in drafting the text?** “The Poverty Reduction Strategy was prepared on the basis of a broad consensus involving all parties to the process: the government and its specialized and deconcentrated agencies; assemblies representing all elected bodies; the “Republican Institutions”; the general public, including members of different social groups and people of both genders and all ages; the poor;

rural organizations; civil society organizations, including the NGO collective, other NGOs and national and international associations that are not members of the NGO collective, grassroots community organizations (OCBs), labor unions, farmers' groups (farmers and/or herders, and fishermen), etc.; the private sector, represented essentially by private professional associations; development partners, bilateral and multilateral representation; multilaterals; political parties; the University (institutions and university resource persons); religious denominations; and traditional structures" (pg. 14). The process is described on pgs. 10-11 and 14-16.

- **Who was responsible for the final draft text?** A Permanent Secretariat within Prime Minister's office (pgs. 10, 14) and responsible to a Steering Committee chaired by the Prime Minister (pg. 14).
- **To what extent does it reflect the content and direction of the World Bank sourcebook chapter on trade?** Consistent.

1. **Is there an identifiable section in the PRSP relating to trade?** Yes, there is a chapter devoted to “Regional Integration and Trade Policies” (pgs. 80-83). Trade also appears elsewhere: oil export trends (pg. 7); general export trends (pg. 9); trade agreements and regional integration (pg. 12); imports and (oil) exports, and tariffs (pgs. 21-23); in discussion of infrastructure (pgs. 58-62).
2. **Is any of the trade discussion related back to and informed by the description and analysis of poverty at the beginning of the PRSP?** Yes: connection between employment and growth, of which some elements are trade-related (pg. 45).
3. **In particular, where the poverty analysis section of the PRSP discusses non-income aspects of poverty, does this inform the trade content of the document?** Yes, though extremely vague.
 - **Risk** No.
 - **Access to service** There is a vague reference to training and development of human resources” as part of improving competitiveness and growth (pg. 16), and connection between education, employment, and growth, of which some elements are trade-related (pg. 45).
 - **Voice** No.
4. **Does the PRSP discuss trade policy options explicitly?** Yes.
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ from sector to sector?** Yes: There is general support for diversifying exports away from oil toward value-added in agriculture and “other primary products” (pg. 22). Sectoral analyses include some discussion of trade: agriculture (pgs. 68-70); manufacturing (pgs. 70-72); tourism and film (pgs. 73-76); oil and gas (pgs. 76-77). There is also some discussion of specific sectors (industrial, food, textiles, and cultural artifacts) in the discussion of trade (pgs. 82-83).
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ in their impact on vulnerable groups?** No.
 - **Is there an explicit discussion of trade and gender linkages?** No.
 - **Does the discussion differentiate between consumers, producers and employees, in both urban and rural environments?** No.
5. **Does the PRSP cover other national and international factors affecting trade?** Yes.
 - **Does any discussion take into account supply-side constraints on trade including infrastructure, education, information, marketing?** Yes: infrastructure (pgs. 16, 53, 58-62, in sectoral discussions—pgs. 68-79, 80-83); education (pg. 16, in sectoral discussions—pgs. 68-79, 81); marketing (pgs. 82-83)
 - **Does any discussion cover issues of trade not solely at the international level, but also within local, national and regional markets?** Yes: regional integration (pgs. 12, 22, 80-83); local market access for manufactured goods (pg. 71)
 - **Does the discussion cover demand side constraints such as market access in other countries, regional and / or industrialized?** Yes: free and preferential trade agreements and AGOA (pgs. 12, 22); brief mention of “unfavorable international trade rules” (pg. 81).
 - **Are ongoing discussions at the WTO referred to and analyzed?** Yes (pgs. 69, 83).
 - **Is there any analysis of how domestic formulation of poverty-sensitive trade policy may be at odds with ongoing negotiation processes in the WTO?** No. The PRSP only envisions participating in WTO negotiations “to ensure that the WTO trade negotiations address the concerns and interests of Nigeria and Africa” (pg. 83).

6. **Is there any discussion of how the content of any trade policy in the PRSP was formed?**

No.

- **If so, who participated in, or was consulted, in drafting the text?** No. The only hint comes from a foreword by the Nigerian president: “I am particularly happy that if there is anything like a home-grown reform programme, NEEDS is it. For the first time, we embarked on an extensive consultative and participatory process, involving major stakeholders in the design of NEEDS” (pg. iii). But the PRSP provides no details.
- **Who was responsible for the final draft text?** The byline is the “Nigerian National Planning Commission.”
- **To what extent does it reflect the content and direction of the World Bank sourcebook chapter on trade?** Mostly consistent, though the PRSP explicitly states that Nigeria will continue to ban the importation of a “small” number of imports (pgs. 22, 82-83) and hints at anti-dumping measures (pg. 53).

1. **Is there an identifiable section in the PRSP relating to trade?** Yes, there is a section on “Trade Liberalization and Export Promotion” (pgs. 38-39), as well as a short section on “Trade” describing recent trends (pgs. 24-25). Trade is also mentioned elsewhere: export trends (pg. 21); brief mentions of trade and agriculture (pg. 40) and SMEs (pg. 41); in the discussions of agriculture (pgs. 47-48); WTO and employment (pg. 98); labor-intensive export growth (pgs. 99-100)
2. **Is any of the trade discussion related back to and informed by the description and analysis of poverty at the beginning of the PRSP?** Yes: agricultural incomes (pgs. 47-48); the WTO and employment (pg. 98); and promotion of labor-intensive export industries (agriculture and textiles) in order to create jobs (pgs. 99-100).
3. **In particular, where the poverty analysis section of the PRSP discusses non-income aspects of poverty, does this inform the trade content of the document?** Yes.
 - **Risk** Yes: shielding farmers from international price volatility (pg. 48).
 - **Access to service** No.
 - **Voice** No.
4. **Does the PRSP discuss trade policy options explicitly?** Yes.
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ from sector to sector?** Yes. The trade discussion focuses on textiles “and other sectors where exports already exist and measures to improve competitiveness of sectors which are not yet capable of exporting” (pg. 38). Also: agriculture (pgs. 40, 47-48); SMEs (pg. 41); oil and gas (pg. 46); fisheries (pg. 50); labor-intensive agriculture and textiles (pgs. 99-100)
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ in their impact on vulnerable groups?** Yes, but only in agriculture: shielding farmers from international price volatility (pg. 48).
 - **Is there an explicit discussion of trade and gender linkages?** No. There is a great deal of discussion of gender, and some of female-dominated economic activities, but none of it linked to trade.
 - **Does the discussion differentiate between consumers, producers and employees, in both urban and rural environments?** Yes: rural SMEs and trade (pgs. 41, 47-48).
5. **Does the PRSP cover other national and international factors affecting trade?** Yes.
 - **Does any discussion take into account supply-side constraints on trade including infrastructure, education, information, marketing?** Yes: infrastructure (pg. 38-39, 42-43, 50, 51); education (pg. 38).
 - **Does any discussion cover issues of trade not solely at the international level, but also within local, national and regional markets?** Yes, infrastructure for local trade (pg. 51). Also a general mention of a “region-specific strategy,” as one of several parts of an “export strategy” (pg. 38).
 - **Does the discussion cover demand side constraints such as market access in other countries, regional and / or industrialized?** Yes: improving fisheries to EU standards (pg. 50). Also a general mention of “increasing market access” (pg. 38)
 - **Are ongoing discussions at the WTO referred to and analyzed?** Yes (pgs. 24, 38).
 - **Is there any analysis of how domestic formulation of poverty-sensitive trade policy may be at odds with ongoing negotiation processes in the WTO?** Yes: WTO liberalization has meant loss of jobs (pg. 98).
6. **Is there any discussion of how the content of any trade policy in the PRSP was formed?** Yes but for the whole PRSP.

- **If so, who participated in, or was consulted, in drafting the text?** The PRSP was prepared “after a long consultative process involving the line ministries, provincial and district governments, civil society, various interest groups, donors, and grass-root communities across the provinces” (pg. ii). There is a detailed description of the participatory process on pgs. 7-10.
- **Who was responsible for the final draft text?** A PRSP Secretariat, headed by the Joint Secretary for Policy of the Ministry of Finance.
- **To what extent does it reflect the content and direction of the World Bank sourcebook chapter on trade?** Consistent, though the government seems adamant about continuing anti-dumping and safeguards on an unspecified scale (pgs. 24-25, 38).

1. **Is there an identifiable section in the PRSP relating to trade?** Yes: “The Growth for Jobs and Exports Flagship Programme” (pgs. 49-89) and the “Umurenge Flagship Programme” (pgs. 75-80)” are both intended in large part to increase exports. Trade is also integral to the strategy for increasing agricultural productivity (pg. 38); and is integrated throughout into the discussions of economic growth, past and future (e.g., pg. 7).
2. **Is any of the trade discussion related back to and informed by the description and analysis of poverty at the beginning of the PRSP?** Yes. Both the “Growth of Jobs and Exports Flagship Programme” and the “Umerenge Flagship Programme” see poverty and low human capital as a barrier to and a motivation for the promotion of exports.
3. **In particular, where the poverty analysis section of the PRSP discusses non-income aspects of poverty, does this inform the trade content of the document?** Yes.
 - **Risk** No.
 - **Access to service** Yes. Human capital is closely intertwined with the policy prescriptions of the first two flagships: Growth for Jobs and Exports (pgs. 49-89) and Umerenge (pgs. 75-80). Specifically pgs. 57-61 on “developing skills and capacity for productive employment” and pgs. 75-77 on “releasing productive capacities.”
 - **Voice** Yes. The “releasing productive capacities” section of the Umurenge program (pgs. 75-77) lays out specifics on “community-based participatory approaches” (pg. 75) to give the rural poor the incentives to build their communities’ assets.
4. **Does the PRSP discuss trade policy options explicitly?** Yes.
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ from sector to sector?** Yes. The paper lays out specific proposals for expanding exports in key sectors: coffee, tourism, tea, and mining (pg. 56) and discusses in depth proposals for raising productivity in agriculture, manufacturing, and services (pgs. 67-73).
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ in their impact on vulnerable groups?** Yes. Promotion of exports by very poor producers is considered separately, in the Vision 2020 Umurenge Flagship Program (pgs. 75-80).
 - **Is there an explicit discussion of trade and gender linkages?** No.
 - **Does the discussion differentiate between consumers, producers and employees, in both urban and rural environments?** Yes, the Umurenge program (pgs. 75-80) is specifically designed for improving the business and environment and productivity of poor and rural producers, in order to create jobs and spur exports.
5. **Does the PRSP cover other national and international factors affecting trade?** Yes.
 - **Does any discussion take into account supply-side constraints on trade including infrastructure, education, information, marketing?** Yes, these are dealt with specifically on pgs. 50-57, and on pgs 75-77 for the Umurenge program for the very poor.
 - **Does any discussion cover issues of trade not solely at the international level, but also within local, national and regional markets?** Yes, pgs. 55-56, discussion of EAC, COMESA, and CEPGL.
 - **Does the discussion cover demand side constraints such as market access in other countries, regional and / or industrialized?** No.
 - **Are ongoing discussions at the WTO referred to and analyzed?** No.
 - **Is there any analysis of how domestic formulation of poverty-sensitive trade policy may be at odds with ongoing negotiation processes in the WTO?** No.
6. **Is there any discussion of how the content of any trade policy in the PRSP was formed?** Yes, but for the PRSP generally (pgs. 1-3).

- **If so, who participated in, or was consulted, in drafting the text?** Interministerial along with “representatives of donors, civil society and the Private Sector” (pg. 2). Working groups constructed the various parts; each involved government, stakeholders, local governments, and donors (pg. 2).
- **Who was responsible for the final draft text?** A “Technical Steering Committee (TSC), made up of Secretaries General, Executive Secretaries from Provinces, and representatives of donors, civil society and the Private Sector.” (pg. 2).
- **To what extent does it reflect the content and direction of the World Bank sourcebook chapter on trade?** Consistent.

1. **Is there an identifiable section in the PRSP relating to trade?** Yes, there are several short sections: on “Promotion of goods and services exports” (pgs. 37-38); a short (2-paragraph) section on “Trade, international, regional, and subregional integration” (pgs. 30-31); and a short section on “Trade and Services” (pg. 39)—though the first two sections just talk about the need for a trade strategy and the third just mentions constraints. Trade also appears elsewhere: the failure of liberalization as a cause of poverty (pg. 12); cocoa and poverty (pg. 13); promotion of diversified export-oriented growth (pg. 19); regional trade (pg. 26); sectoral strategies (pgs. 27-29); export diversification (pg. 33)
2. **Is any of the trade discussion related back to and informed by the description and analysis of poverty at the beginning of the PRSP?** Yes: as causes of poverty, the failure of liberalization (pg. 12) and reliance on a single export crop (pg. 13); developing export capacity for poverty reduction (pg. 19); employment in tourism and industry (pgs. 27-29)
3. **In particular, where the poverty analysis section of the PRSP discusses non-income aspects of poverty, does this inform the trade content of the document?** Yes, though not well-developed.
 - **Risk** Yes, there seems to be an implicit recognition of the riskiness of the economy’s reliance on cocoa (pg. 13).
 - **Access to service**
 - **Voice** No.
4. **Does the PRSP discuss trade policy options explicitly?** Yes.
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ from sector to sector?** Yes: agriculture, tourism, and industry (pgs. 26-28); oil (pg. 30); also reference to sectoral plans for agriculture, infrastructure, and tourism to promote exports (pg. 31); diversification to other sectors—beer, palm oil, flowers, fish, taro, coconuts, and tropical fruit (pg. 33); discussion of specific export products in the section on industry (pg. 38).
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ in their impact on vulnerable groups?** No.
 - **Is there an explicit discussion of trade and gender linkages?** No.
 - **Does the discussion differentiate between consumers, producers and employees, in both urban and rural environments?** Yes: emphasis in agricultural trade discussion on rural producers (pgs. 26-27, 34)
5. **Does the PRSP cover other national and international factors affecting trade?**
 - **Does any discussion take into account supply-side constraints on trade including infrastructure, education, information, marketing?** Yes: infrastructure (pgs. 27, 29, 35); information (pg. 37)
 - **Does any discussion cover issues of trade not solely at the international level, but also within local, national and regional markets?** Yes: regional trade (pg. 26).
 - **Does the discussion cover demand side constraints such as market access in other countries, regional and / or industrialized?** Yes: promoting trade relations, especially regionally (pg. 26); limited market access (pg. 39)
 - **Are ongoing discussions at the WTO referred to and analyzed?** No.
 - **Is there any analysis of how domestic formulation of poverty-sensitive trade policy may be at odds with ongoing negotiation processes in the WTO?** No.
6. **Is there any discussion of how the content of any trade policy in the PRSP was formed?** Yes but for the whole PRSP.
 - **If so, who participated in, or was consulted, in drafting the text?** “The organs of

sovereignty, public administrators, autonomous institutions, political parties, labor unions, employer associations, the various religious denominations, civil society in general, bilateral and multilateral partners, at various levels—national, regional, district, etc.—were requested to give their opinions at each stage of the process, making critical assessments, offering suggestions and proposals, which were successively incorporated into the four preliminary versions of the paper, as applicable” (pg. 6). Process is described on pgs. 6-7.

- **Who was responsible for the final draft text?** A Steering and Supervisory Committee, chaired by the Prime Minister. The document was apparently written, however, by a Drafting Committee, chaired by the Minister of Planning and Finance (pg. 6).
- **To what extent does it reflect the content and direction of the World Bank sourcebook chapter on trade?** Consistent, though the PRSP mentions “no policies on restricting imports” as a constraint to the growth of trade in services (pg. 39).

1. **Is there an identifiable section in the PRSP relating to trade?** No, but there are scattered mentions of trade: the need to diversify exports and trade as a cause of economic vulnerabilities (pg. 15); market access and trade liberalization (pgs. 20-21); importance of exports in wealth creation (pg. 25); agricultural exports (pg. 26); promotion of exports (pgs. 37-38).
2. **Is any of the trade discussion related back to and informed by the description and analysis of poverty at the beginning of the PRSP?** Yes, the PRSP makes an association between wealth creation and expansion of exports (pg. 25), and a mention of expanding non-traditional agricultural exports as a way of increasing and diversifying farming incomes (pg. 28).
3. **In particular, where the poverty analysis section of the PRSP discusses non-income aspects of poverty, does this inform the trade content of the document?** No.
 - **Risk** No.
 - **Access to service** No.
 - **Voice** No.
4. **Does the PRSP discuss trade policy options explicitly?** Yes, but brief and mostly limited to export promotion.
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ from sector to sector?** Yes, but very limited: agriculture (exports) (pg. 28); tourism (pg. 35).
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ in their impact on vulnerable groups?** No.
 - **Is there an explicit discussion of trade and gender linkages?** No. Gender discrimination is mentioned as reducing labor productivity, but this discussion is distinct from the trade discussion (pg. 25).
 - **Does the discussion differentiate between consumers, producers and employees, in both urban and rural environments?** No.
5. **Does the PRSP cover other national and international factors affecting trade?** Yes.
 - **Does any discussion take into account supply-side constraints on trade including infrastructure, education, information, marketing?** Yes, infrastructure and information (pg. 25), marketing (pgs. 29 and 32), infrastructure (pg. 35), marketing and information (pg. 38).
 - **Does any discussion cover issues of trade not solely at the international level, but also within local, national and regional markets?** Yes: a mention of regional integration in the context of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (pgs. 20-21); WAEMU (pg. 37).
 - **Does the discussion cover demand side constraints such as market access in other countries, regional and / or industrialized?** Yes, there are several mentions of expanding market access, especially "access to the markets of the major industrial countries" (pgs. 20; also 25, 28, 35).
 - **Are ongoing discussions at the WTO referred to and analyzed?** No.
 - **Is there any analysis of how domestic formulation of poverty-sensitive trade policy may be at odds with ongoing negotiation processes in the WTO?** No.
6. **Is there any discussion of how the content of any trade policy in the PRSP was formed?** Only for the whole PRSP.
 - **If so, who participated in, or was consulted, in drafting the text?** "The participatory approach adopted by the government of Senegal for preparation of the PRSP called for the involvement at both the local and national levels of all public sector, private sector, and civil society players and of the country's development partners" (pg. 8). Process is detailed on pg. 8.

- **Who was responsible for the final draft text?** A “Technical Committee” of unclear origin (pg. 8).
- **To what extent does it reflect the content and direction of the World Bank sourcebook chapter on trade?** Consistent.

1. **Is there an identifiable section in the PRSP relating to trade?** Yes, but very short and narrowly focused: there is a short section on “regional integration and policy synergy” (pg. 46). There are scattered references to trade, but they are even less well-developed than in the first PRSP: Trade as part of the strategic vision for strong growth (pgs. 24 and 30); exports/imports (pg. 31); export promotion (pg. 33); developing industrial exports (pg. 38); in the section on “Commerce” (pgs. 39-40); exports as part of increasing private sector competitiveness (pg. 44).
2. **Is any of the trade discussion related back to and informed by the description and analysis of poverty at the beginning of the PRSP?** Yes, but cursory: there is a linking of growth/wealth-creation to export growth and diversification (pg. 26).
3. **In particular, where the poverty analysis section of the PRSP discusses non-income aspects of poverty, does this inform the trade content of the document?** No.
 - **Risk** No. There is a long discussion of risk (pgs. 52-56), but it is unrelated to the trade discussions.
 - **Access to service** No.
 - **Voice** No.
4. **Does the PRSP discuss trade policy options explicitly?** Yes, but very brief and limited mostly to export promotion.
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ from sector to sector?** Yes, but very cursory: The discussion of industry expresses support for increasing industrial exports (pg. 38); tourism (pg. 40).
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ in their impact on vulnerable groups?** No.
 - **Is there an explicit discussion of trade and gender linkages?** Yes, the discussion of “commerce” links export promotion and female employment (pg. 39).
 - **Does the discussion differentiate between consumers, producers and employees, in both urban and rural environments?** No.
5. **Does the PRSP cover other national and international factors affecting trade?** Yes, but brief.
 - **Does any discussion take into account supply-side constraints on trade including infrastructure, education, information, marketing?** Yes, marketing (pg. 30), infrastructure (pgs. 40 and 46)
 - **Does any discussion cover issues of trade not solely at the international level, but also within local, national and regional markets?** Yes, mention of regional integration (pg. 24), regional cooperation in fishing (pg. 37), and regional integration in expanding commerce (pg. 40); regional integration (pg. 46).
 - **Does the discussion cover demand side constraints such as market access in other countries, regional and / or industrialized?** Yes, support for regional integration (pgs. 40 and 46). There is also a vague reference to improving access to markets on pg. 40.
 - **Are ongoing discussions at the WTO referred to and analyzed?** No.
 - **Is there any analysis of how domestic formulation of poverty-sensitive trade policy may be at odds with ongoing negotiation processes in the WTO?** No.
6. **Is there any discussion of how the content of any trade policy in the PRSP was formed?** Yes but for the whole PRSP.
 - **If so, who participated in, or was consulted, in drafting the text?** There are few details; the only mention is on pg. 2: “As part of the participatory process, it set up working

commissions based on the following stakeholder categories: (i) government agencies; (ii) civil society organizations; (iii) local governments; (iv) the private sector; and (v) development partners.”

- **Who was responsible for the final draft text?** NA
- **To what extent does it reflect the content and direction of the World Bank sourcebook chapter on trade?** Consistent.

1. **Is there an identifiable section in the PRSP relating to trade?** Yes, there are two short sections on “External Sector Policies and Poverty Reduction” (pgs. 98-99)—though the section doesn’t really mention poverty reduction; and “Export Promotion” (pg. 122). Trade also appears elsewhere: export price fluctuations in the poverty analysis (pg. 81); trends in terms of trade (pg. 87); trade liberalization and export diversification (pg. 94); agriculture and fisheries (pgs. 121-122); mining (pgs. 125-126); tourism (pg. 126).
2. **Is any of the trade discussion related back to and informed by the description and analysis of poverty at the beginning of the PRSP?** Yes: link between employment and income creation and mining (pgs. 125-126) and tourism (pg. 126).
3. **In particular, where the poverty analysis section of the PRSP discusses non-income aspects of poverty, does this inform the trade content of the document?**
 - **Risk** No, although the poverty analysis itself includes risk from export price fluctuations (pg. 81).
 - **Access to service** No.
 - **Voice** No.
4. **Does the PRSP discuss trade policy options explicitly?** Yes.
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ from sector to sector?** Yes: diamonds and bauxite (pg. 98); fisheries (pg. 121); mining (pg. 125) There is also a vague mention of “promoting growth in manufactured exports, especially in products where Sierra Leone has comparative advantage” (pg. 122).
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ in their impact on vulnerable groups?** Yes, but limited to efforts to improve incomes of the poor in the mining sector (pgs. 125-126).
 - **Is there an explicit discussion of trade and gender linkages?** No.
 - **Does the discussion differentiate between consumers, producers and employees, in both urban and rural environments?** No.
5. **Does the PRSP cover other national and international factors affecting trade?** Yes.
 - **Does any discussion take into account supply-side constraints on trade including infrastructure, education, information, marketing?** Yes: infrastructure (pgs. 121-122, 126); education and marketing for tourism (pg. 126).
 - **Does any discussion cover issues of trade not solely at the international level, but also within local, national and regional markets?** Yes: ECOWAS tariffs (pg. 96); regional integration (pgs. 97, 98-99); local trade of agriculture (pg. 121)
 - **Does the discussion cover demand side constraints such as market access in other countries, regional and / or industrialized?** Yes: AGOA, Doha Round, EU EBA, and NEPAD (pgs. 98-99, 122).
 - **Are ongoing discussions at the WTO referred to and analyzed?** Yes (pgs. 96, 98-99)
 - **Is there any analysis of how domestic formulation of poverty-sensitive trade policy may be at odds with ongoing negotiation processes in the WTO?** No.
6. **Is there any discussion of how the content of any trade policy in the PRSP was formed?** Yes but for the whole PRSP.
 - **If so, who participated in, or was consulted, in drafting the text?** “Preparation involved an open dialogue among key stakeholders: ministers, parliamentarians, local authorities, NGOs, civil society, the private sector, development partners, beneficiary groups and citizens including women, youth and children, supported by radio and television. Focus groups gave stakeholders’ perceptions about poverty determinants and gender dimensions;

identified a vision and priorities for poverty reduction. Thematic and sector working groups reviewed and designed programmes, identified gaps, and developed monitorable indicators” (pg. x). Consultations with donors are described on pg. xlii, and the preparation of the PRSP is described in detail on pgs. xlv-55 (this is a Word document, and the page-number type changes halfway through Chapter 2).

- **Who was responsible for the final draft text?** An inter-ministerial committee, chaired by the vice president.
- **To what extent does it reflect the content and direction of the World Bank sourcebook chapter on trade?** Consistent.

1. **Is there an identifiable section in the PRSP relating to trade?** Yes, but only a very short section on “Trade and Investment Policy Reform” (pg. 43). But elsewhere trade is very well-integrated into the general discussion: e.g., overview of trade measures (pgs. iv-v, 23); recent trends in the balance of payments (pgs. 33, 36); connecting the rural poor to markets (pgs. 54-58); IT trade (pgs. 60-61); agriculture (pgs. 62-64); tea (pgs. 65-66); textiles (pg. 70); tourism (pgs. 70-71). Trade also figures in the introductory section (Part I: pgs. 12, 15).
2. **Is any of the trade discussion related back to and informed by the description and analysis of poverty at the beginning of the PRSP?** Yes: connecting poor people to national and international markets (pgs. iv, 54-58); IT trade as foundation of skill-intensive employment (pg. 61); trade in textiles and employment (pg. 70); tourism and employment and rural incomes (pgs. 70-71)
3. **In particular, where the poverty analysis section of the PRSP discusses non-income aspects of poverty, does this inform the trade content of the document?** Yes: voice.
 - **Risk** No.
 - **Access to service** No.
 - **Voice** Yes: participatory involvement of the poor in tourism (pg. 70) and development of “ultra-poor communities” (pgs. 70-71)
4. **Does the PRSP discuss trade policy options explicitly?** Yes.
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ from sector to sector?** Yes: support for key export-growth sectors (non-traditional agricultural, industrial and IT) (pg. 34); tourism (pg. 38); energy and oil (pg. 46); agriculture (pgs. 54-55, 62-64); IT (pgs. 60-61); fisheries (pg. 64); tea (pgs. 65-66); textiles (pg. 70); tourism (pgs. 70-71).
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ in their impact on vulnerable groups?** Yes: discussion of tea considers small tea producers (pg. 65) and other SMEs (pg. 69).
 - **Is there an explicit discussion of trade and gender linkages?** Yes: women and textile trade (pg. 70).
 - **Does the discussion differentiate between consumers, producers and employees, in both urban and rural environments?** Yes, discussion of trade and consumer protection, though it doesn't distinguish between urban/rural (pg. 44). Separately there is a lengthy discussion of improving rural access to markets (pgs. 54-58), and rural agricultural trade (pgs. 63-64). Also a discussion of small tea producers (pg. 65) and other SMEs (pg. 69).
5. **Does the PRSP cover other national and international factors affecting trade?** Yes.
 - **Does any discussion take into account supply-side constraints on trade including infrastructure, education, information, marketing?** Yes: infrastructure (Part I: pg. 18; Part II: pgs. iv, 35, 64, 70); marketing (Part I: pg. 19; Part II: pg. 44, 65-66); education (pg. 70)
 - **Does any discussion cover issues of trade not solely at the international level, but also within local, national and regional markets?** Yes; regional trade, especially with India (pg. 44); local trade (pgs. 54, 61, 66);
 - **Does the discussion cover demand side constraints such as market access in other countries, regional and / or industrialized?** Yes: emphasis on developing new markets though free trade agreements (Part I: pgs. 12, 15; Part II: ii, 43, 44); seeking free market access for textile exports (pg. 70).
 - **Are ongoing discussions at the WTO referred to and analyzed?** Yes (pgs. Part I: 12, 15; Part II: ii)
 - **Is there any analysis of how domestic formulation of poverty-sensitive trade policy may be at odds with ongoing negotiation processes in the WTO?** No.

6. **Is there any discussion of how the content of any trade policy in the PRSP was formed?**

Yes.

- **If so, who participated in, or was consulted, in drafting the text?** There were several “policy development steering committees,” each with a “consultative process”; one of these dealt with “macroeconomics and trade.” The consultations involved a “large number of stakeholders, from government, academia, NGOs and the private sector” but there is not further detail on the membership (pg. 26). The process of preparing the full PRSP is detailed on pgs. 24-27.
- **Who was responsible for the final draft text?** Unclear (just “Government of Sri Lanka”).
- **To what extent does it reflect the content and direction of the World Bank sourcebook chapter on trade?** Consistent.

1. **Is there an identifiable section in the PRSP relating to trade?** No, but trade is mentioned in several places: under “structural and institutional reforms,” the PRSP mentions trade policies and agreements (pg. 24); the section on “sources of growth” considers both domestic and international trade (pgs. 29-30); and pg. 37 discusses promotion of external trade.
2. **Is any of the trade discussion related back to and informed by the description and analysis of poverty at the beginning of the PRSP?** Yes, but the relation is very vague: there are general references to, e.g., “implementing trade policy that maximizes the benefits and minimizes risks of globalisation while continuing to advocate for fair trade” (pg. 37).
3. **In particular, where the poverty analysis section of the PRSP discusses non-income aspects of poverty, does this inform the trade content of the document?** No, there are only the vague references to using exports to increase broad-based growth.
 - **Risk** No.
 - **Access to service** No.
 - **Voice** No.
4. **Does the PRSP discuss trade policy options explicitly?** Yes.
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ from sector to sector?** No, there is only general reference to inter-sectoral linkages in the “National Trade Policy” and elsewhere. However, much of the discussion of trade implicitly deals with agriculture (e.g., pg. 39-40).
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ in their impact on vulnerable groups?** No.
 - **Is there an explicit discussion of trade and gender linkages?** No.
 - **Does the discussion differentiate between consumers, producers and employees, in both urban and rural environments?** Yes, the discussions of domestic and international trade both include efforts to help rural producers (pg. 28-29), and the PRSP envisions efforts to improve the marketing of rural producers’ products (pg. 40).
5. **Does the PRSP cover other national and international factors affecting trade?** Yes.
 - **Does any discussion take into account supply-side constraints on trade including infrastructure, education, information, marketing?** Yes. In the agricultural sector, the major source of exports, pg. 6 lists a series of infrastructure, informational, and macroeconomic constraints to increased growth. Pg. 29 discusses infrastructural barriers to the productivity of rural producers, in the context of expanding trade.
 - **Does any discussion cover issues of trade not solely at the international level, but also within local, national and regional markets?** Yes, pg. 24 refers to increasing capacity to participate in regional markets, and pg. 29 discusses efforts to expand domestic and regional trade liberalization and competitiveness.
 - **Does the discussion cover demand side constraints such as market access in other countries, regional and / or industrialized?** Yes, pg. 29 talks about “economic diplomacy” to “market abroad Tanzania’s products, tourist attractions and other service export, attracting foreign investments and assisting Tanzania’s investors to be able to invest abroad.”
 - **Are ongoing discussions at the WTO referred to and analyzed?** No, there is only a reference to commitment to WTO agreements and international negotiating capacity” (pg. 24), but no analysis.
 - **Is there any analysis of how domestic formulation of poverty-sensitive trade policy may be at odds with ongoing negotiation processes in the WTO?** No.
6. **Is there any discussion of how the content of any trade policy in the PRSP was formed?** Yes, but for the PRSP generally.

- **If so, who participated in, or was consulted, in drafting the text?** Lengthy consultation process, involving “poor and non-poor, the civil society, communities and development partners” (pg. 17). There is an entire chapter devoted to the consultative process (pgs. 17-22).
- **Who was responsible for the final draft text?** Unclear, but the byline is the “vice president’s office.”
- **To what extent does it reflect the content and direction of the World Bank sourcebook chapter on trade?** Consistent.

1. **Is there an identifiable section in the PRSP relating to trade?** No, but trade is mentioned in several places, though the discussion is very cursory and there is little supporting analysis: a Trade Gateway Project was part of the first Strategy for Poverty Alleviation (pgs. 14-15); negative effect of price fluctuations on economic performance (pgs. 28 and 59-61); Free Economic Zones and a Trade Gateway Project (pg. 64); and discussion of transit trade and the Trade Gateway Project (pgs. 64-65).
2. **Is any of the trade discussion related back to and informed by the description and analysis of poverty at the beginning of the PRSP?** Yes. Poverty in general is related in part to the failure of efforts to diversify the export base to increase export earnings (pg. 56); the poverty of groundnut farmers is related partly to declining terms of trade (pg. 28).
3. **In particular, where the poverty analysis section of the PRSP discusses non-income aspects of poverty, does this inform the trade content of the document?** No.
 - **Risk** No,
 - **Access to service** No.
 - **Voice** No.
4. **Does the PRSP discuss trade policy options explicitly?** Yes. At several points the PRSP mentions establishing Free Economic Zones and references a "Trade Gateway Project" (pgs. 14-15 and 64-65).
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ from sector to sector?** No.
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ in their impact on vulnerable groups?** No.
 - **Is there an explicit discussion of trade and gender linkages?** No.
 - **Does the discussion differentiate between consumers, producers and employees, in both urban and rural environments?** No.
5. **Does the PRSP cover other national and international factors affecting trade?** Yes.
 - **Does any discussion take into account supply-side constraints on trade including infrastructure, education, information, marketing?** Yes, but very brief: improved marketing of non-groundnut agricultural products, artifacts, and souvenirs (pg. 63).
 - **Does any discussion cover issues of trade not solely at the international level, but also within local, national and regional markets?** Yes: possibilities for regional transit trade (pgs. 64-65).
 - **Does the discussion cover demand side constraints such as market access in other countries, regional and / or industrialized?** No.
 - **Are ongoing discussions at the WTO referred to and analyzed?** No.
 - **Is there any analysis of how domestic formulation of poverty-sensitive trade policy may be at odds with ongoing negotiation processes in the WTO?** No.
6. **Is there any discussion of how the content of any trade policy in the PRSP was formed?** Yes, but for the PRSP as a whole.
 - **If so, who participated in, or was consulted, in drafting the text?** "Consultations... involved government line ministries, parliament, civil society organizations, communities, and development partners" (pg. 7). The process is described on pgs. 7-9 and 70-78.
 - **Who was responsible for the final draft text?** The Strategy for Poverty Alleviation Coordinating Office (SPACO), coordinated by the Department of State for Finance and Economic Affairs (pg. 8).
 - **To what extent does it reflect the content and direction of the World Bank sourcebook chapter on trade?** Consistent.

1. **Is there an identifiable section in the PRSP relating to trade?** Yes: “trade” (pgs. 75-76). Trade is also mentioned throughout the sector strategies (pgs. 56-86).
2. **Is any of the trade discussion related back to and informed by the description and analysis of poverty at the beginning of the PRSP?** Yes, but limited: the discussions of groundnuts take into account that groundnut farmers are among the poorest Gambian households (e.g., pg. 60).
3. **In particular, where the poverty analysis section of the PRSP discusses non-income aspects of poverty, does this inform the trade content of the document?** Yes, but, again, limited.
 - **Risk** No. There seems to be a sense that price fluctuations are a cause of the poverty of groundnut farmers, but the link with trade is not explicit.
 - **Access to service** No. The analysis of poverty includes access to markets (and the infrastructure necessary) as a cause of poverty, but does not specify domestic or international markets (pg. 31).
 - **Voice** No.
4. **Does the PRSP discuss trade policy options explicitly?** Yes.
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ from sector to sector?** Yes, the sector strategies (pgs. 56-86) all pay some attention to trade (e.g., agriculture, pgs. 58-59, horticulture, pgs. 61-62, tourism, pgs. 65-70).
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ in their impact on vulnerable groups?** Yes: policies dealing with groundnut exports are targeted at groundnut farmers, who are among the poorest Gambians (pg. 60).
 - **Is there an explicit discussion of trade and gender linkages?** No.
 - **Does the discussion differentiate between consumers, producers and employees, in both urban and rural environments?** No.
5. **Does the PRSP cover other national and international factors affecting trade?** Yes.
 - **Does any discussion take into account supply-side constraints on trade including infrastructure, education, information, marketing?** Yes, marketing of groundnuts (major export) is identified as a serious problem (pg. 47 and 56); marketing of horticulture products (pgs. 61-62), and fisheries (pg. 71). Also discussion of infrastructure for increased tourism (pgs. 65-70), and infrastructure for increased trade (pg. 76 and 83-87).
 - **Does any discussion cover issues of trade not solely at the international level, but also within local, national and regional markets?** Yes, discussion of ECOWAS (pg. 75)
 - **Does the discussion cover demand side constraints such as market access in other countries, regional and / or industrialized?** Yes. Border closures are a threat to regional trade (pg. 48), and access to the EU markets is discussed for groundnuts and horticulture products (pgs. 58-59 and 61-62).
 - **Are ongoing discussions at the WTO referred to and analyzed?** Yes, discussion of complying with Uruguay Round agreements on sanitary and phytosanitary regulation (pg. 76).
 - **Is there any analysis of how domestic formulation of poverty-sensitive trade policy may be at odds with ongoing negotiation processes in the WTO?** No.
6. **Is there any discussion of how the content of any trade policy in the PRSP was formed?** Yes, but for the PRSP generally.
 - **If so, who participated in, or was consulted, in drafting the text?** “Stakeholders, including civil society, donors, and the private sector,” as well as local governments and the Cabinet (pgs. 21-22), and focus groups with citizens (pgs. 36-40).

- **Who was responsible for the final draft text?** The Strategy for Poverty Alleviation Coordinating Office (SPACO), coordinated by the Department of State for Finance and Economic Affairs (pg. 22).
- **To what extent does it reflect the content and direction of the World Bank sourcebook chapter on trade?** Consistent.

1. **Is there an identifiable section in the PRSP relating to trade?** Yes: “Investment and Trade Policy,” pgs. 47-50, and extensively in the section on “enhancing production, competitiveness, and incomes,” (pgs. 51-98). Trade is also integrated throughout.
2. **Is any of the trade discussion related back to and informed by the description and analysis of poverty at the beginning of the PRSP?** Yes. The analysis in “enhancing production, competitiveness, and incomes” (pgs. 51-98) is fully informed by the earlier poverty analysis.
3. **In particular, where the poverty analysis section of the PRSP discusses non-income aspects of poverty, does this inform the trade content of the document?** Yes.
 - **Risk** Yes, but general: discussion of market access and price fluctuations (pgs. 49-50).
 - **Access to service** Yes, access to agricultural advisory services (pgs. 54-55) and in “increasing competitiveness” (pgs. 86-87).
 - **Voice** No.
4. **Does the PRSP discuss trade policy options explicitly?** Yes.
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ from sector to sector?** Yes. Clear-eyed analysis that Uganda’s comparative advantages are in agriculture, not elsewhere because of high labor and transportation costs (pg. 48-49), and extensive analysis of different trade policy options for selected sectors—coffee, cotton, tea, fish, livestock, horticulture, Irish potatoes, and information and communication technology—in the “enhancing production, competitiveness, and incomes” chapter (pgs. 51-98).
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ in their impact on vulnerable groups?** Yes. The PRSP argues that the costs of protectionist trade policies fall disproportionately on the poor, b/c they raise import prices (pg. 49), and in the sectoral analysis there is particular
 - **Is there an explicit discussion of trade and gender linkages?** Yes, but cursory. Discussion of agricultural productivity includes brief mention that “Women may have a better chance of sharing in the benefits of subsistence production than marketed production” (pg. 54).
 - **Does the discussion differentiate between consumers, producers and employees, in both urban and rural environments?** Yes, focus on rural producers in discussion of increasing agricultural competitiveness (pgs. 53-55) and on linking consumers and producers in agriculture (pgs. 88-89)
5. **Does the PRSP cover other national and international factors affecting trade?** Yes.
 - **Does any discussion take into account supply-side constraints on trade including infrastructure, education, information, marketing?** Yes: discussion of barriers and comparative advantage (pgs. 48-49) and considered in the “strategic exports programme” (pgs. 56-57) and elsewhere in the section on “enhancing production, competitiveness, and incomes” (pgs. 51-98)—especially the “increasing competitiveness” section (pgs. 86-88), which considers human capital and Uganda’s regional position.
 - **Does any discussion cover issues of trade not solely at the international level, but also within local, national and regional markets?** Yes. The “strategic exports programme” tries to capture opportunities under AGOA and EBA (pg. 56), and “increasing competitiveness” (pgs. 86-88) deals with competitiveness in regional markets.
 - **Does the discussion cover demand side constraints such as market access in other countries, regional and / or industrialized?** Yes. In discussing export diversification, the PRSP notes tariff and non-tariff barriers faced by its exports, especially to Europe (pg. 50). Also discusses efforts to increase market access through regional trade agreements (pg. 87) and “access to international markets” (pgs. 88-89)
 - **Are ongoing discussions at the WTO referred to and analyzed?** Yes, ongoing compliance with WTO (pg. 90).

- **Is there any analysis of how domestic formulation of poverty-sensitive trade policy may be at odds with ongoing negotiation processes in the WTO?** No.
6. **Is there any discussion of how the content of any trade policy in the PRSP was formed?**
Yes, but only for the whole PRSP.
- **If so, who participated in, or was consulted, in drafting the text?** Extensive consultations with central and local Government, Parliament, Donors and Civil Society (pgs. xv and 3-4).
 - **Who was responsible for the final draft text?** Unclear, but byline is Ministry of Finance, Planning, and Economic Development.
 - **To what extent does it reflect the content and direction of the World Bank sourcebook chapter on trade?** Consistent.

1. **Is there an identifiable section in the PRSP relating to trade?** Yes, there is a short section on “Foreign Trade Policy” (pg. 20) and a larger and more prospective section on “Foreign Economic Policy” (pgs. 67-69). Trade also appears elsewhere: export growth and diversification (pg. 8); trade in recent economic performance (pg. 16); increasing national “competitiveness” (pg. 65)
2. **Is any of the trade discussion related back to and informed by the description and analysis of poverty at the beginning of the PRSP?** Yes, but only general references to the idea that the proposed trade policies will increase incomes and employment (pgs. 69, 72).
3. **In particular, where the poverty analysis section of the PRSP discusses non-income aspects of poverty, does this inform the trade content of the document?** No.
 - **Risk** No.
 - **Access to service** No.
 - **Voice** No. There is a discussion of efforts to overcome distrust of farmers and get them to participate in “market-based cooperation” (pg. 23), but it is not related to trade.
4. **Does the PRSP discuss trade policy options explicitly?** Yes.
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ from sector to sector?** Yes: some discussion of policy in the sections on agriculture (pgs. 22-24) and industry (pgs. 25-26); also in the sectoral plans: agriculture (pgs. 70-71); industry (pgs. 71-73); SMEs (pgs. 74-75)
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ in their impact on vulnerable groups?** No.
 - **Is there an explicit discussion of trade and gender linkages?** No.
 - **Does the discussion differentiate between consumers, producers and employees, in both urban and rural environments?** Yes, the discussion does consider domestic producers, but does not distinguish urban/rural (pg. 67). Separately the PRSP considers regional strategies which are motivated in part by trade (pgs. 73-74)
5. **Does the PRSP cover other national and international factors affecting trade?** Yes.
 - **Does any discussion take into account supply-side constraints on trade including infrastructure, education, information, marketing?** Yes: infrastructure (pg. 22, 26, 68, 72-74); marketing (pg. 68); education (pg. 75).
 - **Does any discussion cover issues of trade not solely at the international level, but also within local, national and regional markets?** Yes: regional integration (pg. 8) and regional trade (pgs. 20, 68); local trade (pg. 58).
 - **Does the discussion cover demand side constraints such as market access in other countries, regional and / or industrialized?** Yes: market access in the region (pgs. 67-68).
 - **Are ongoing discussions at the WTO referred to and analyzed?** Yes (pg. 8, 58, 67-68).
 - **Is there any analysis of how domestic formulation of poverty-sensitive trade policy may be at odds with ongoing negotiation processes in the WTO?** No.
6. **Is there any discussion of how the content of any trade policy in the PRSP was formed?** Yes but for the whole PRSP.
 - **If so, who participated in, or was consulted, in drafting the text?** There was a sectoral working group responsible for “macroeconomic policies to accelerate economic growth,” but no further details. In general the process incorporated the incorporating the “recommendations of the United Nations Development Programme, World Bank, ADB, and other international organizations” as well as “government officials, representatives of civil

society, private sector and businesses, international organizations and other stakeholders” (pg. 13). The process is described on pgs. 13-15.

- **Who was responsible for the final draft text?** An “Interagency Council for the coordination of WISP [Welfare Improvement Strategy of Uzbekistan]” (pg. 13).
- **To what extent does it reflect the content and direction of the World Bank sourcebook chapter on trade?** Consistent.

1. **Is there an identifiable section in the PRSP relating to trade?** Yes: on past performance: “International economic integration and external economic relations” (pgs. 23-28); on the future: “Import and export activities and international economic integration” (pgs. 72-75). Trade also integrated throughout with most discussions of competitiveness and growth.
2. **Is any of the trade discussion related back to and informed by the description and analysis of poverty at the beginning of the PRSP?** Yes, but general: “Develop insurance policies for agricultural production and farmers such as social insurance, natural disaster insurance, insurance against risks due to market and price fluctuation” (pg. 62); and “implement policies to ensure laborers’ interests, particularly their working and living conditions” (pg. 67).
3. **In particular, where the poverty analysis section of the PRSP discusses non-income aspects of poverty, does this inform the trade content of the document?** No.
 - **Risk** No.
 - **Access to service** No.
 - **Voice** No.
4. **Does the PRSP discuss trade policy options explicitly?** Yes.
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ from sector to sector?** Yes. Specific discussion of exports in different goods and sectors: pgs. 72-73. Also in discussing selected sector strategies for improving international economic competitiveness: pgs. 63-67.
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ in their impact on vulnerable groups?** Yes, but very general: insurance policies and help for farmers affected by industrialization (pg. 62); in discussion of expanding trade opportunities: “implement policies to ensure laborers’ interests, particularly their working and living conditions” (pg. 67).
 - **Is there an explicit discussion of trade and gender linkages?** No.
 - **Does the discussion differentiate between consumers, producers and employees, in both urban and rural environments?** Yes, but vague: discussion of rural farmers (pg. 62) and labor law (pg. 67).
5. **Does the PRSP cover other national and international factors affecting trade?** Yes.
 - **Does any discussion take into account supply-side constraints on trade including infrastructure, education, information, marketing?** Yes. There is a general discussion of infrastructure, administrative and human-capital barriers to increasing exports on pgs. 53-54, a similarly general discussion of marketing efforts on pg. 67, and the infrastructure sector strategies are motivated by trade (pgs. 69-71).
 - **Does any discussion cover issues of trade not solely at the international level, but also within local, national and regional markets?** Yes, problems of price fluctuations (pg. 27), and international agreements (pgs. 23, 52, and 75).
 - **Does the discussion cover demand side constraints such as market access in other countries, regional and / or industrialized?** Yes, but only general references: “Trade barriers which hinder our country’s export are gradually increased” (pg. 27); worry about exchange and commodity-price fluctuations and that developed countries are increasing barriers (pg. 54); support for trade promotion and expansion of market access (pg. 67). Also, labor export considered: “Develop labor export into a big, harmonious program with expanded participation of all economic sectors; improve productivity of export labor so as to penetrate into high-value labor markets, creating important resources for the country’s socio-economic development and the people’s improved living standards. Issue strong and specific measures and policies to expand labor export markets and create opportunities for laborers to participate in labor export markets” (pg. 80).
 - **Are ongoing discussions at the WTO referred to and analyzed?** Yes (pgs. b, 23, 52-53, 68)

- **Is there any analysis of how domestic formulation of poverty-sensitive trade policy may be at odds with ongoing negotiation processes in the WTO?** No, but there is a general mention that “the roadmap for the full implementation of commitments to AFTA, WTO and other international agreements has created more severe competitive pressure on enterprises” (pg. 53).
6. **Is there any discussion of how the content of any trade policy in the PRSP was formed?** No, there is no discussion of how the PRSP was developed. The only reference is in the resolution accompanying the PRSP, which was adopted “based on the reports of the Government, National Assembly’s organizations, related agencies and comments of National Assembly Deputies” (a).
- **If so, who participated in, or was consulted, in drafting the text?** NA.
 - **Who was responsible for the final draft text?** NA.
 - **To what extent does it reflect the content and direction of the World Bank sourcebook chapter on trade?** Consistent.

Zambia
2006
2nd PRSP

1. **Is there an identifiable section in the PRSP relating to trade?** Yes. There is a chapter on “commerce and trade” (pgs. 123-131), and there are several other sections: export trends are analyzed on pgs. 5-7 under “Overview of Global Economic Developments,” “The Impact of Global Developments on the Zambian Economy,” and “Domestic Economic Growth Trends”; on pgs. 9-10 under “External Sector Developments”; on pgs. 31-32 under “External Sector Policies”; and on pg. 38 under “Trade Expansion.”
2. **Is any of the trade discussion related back to and informed by the description and analysis of poverty at the beginning of the PRSP?** Yes. The chapter on “commerce and trade” explicitly links it to its poverty reduction goals (pg. 123). Also, human resource development is linked in general terms to sustainable economic development, though not explicitly to exports or trade (pg. 21).
3. **In particular, where the poverty analysis section of the PRSP discusses non-income aspects of poverty, does this inform the trade content of the document?** Yes, but the connection is not very well-developed.
 - **Risk** No.
 - **Access to service** Yes: access to credit and education (pg. 125).
 - **Voice** No.
4. **Does the PRSP discuss trade policy options explicitly?** Yes, particularly “export sector policies” (pgs. 31-32).
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ from sector to sector?** Yes, the sector plans (pgs. 44-142) involve discussions of trade (particularly the sector plans for agriculture, mining, and manufacturing). Also: trends and difficulties in export diversification are considered on pg. 10.
 - **Is there an understanding of how they might differ in their impact on vulnerable groups?** Yes, understanding that restrictive trade policies contribute to rural poverty (pg. 47)
 - **Is there an explicit discussion of trade and gender linkages?** No.
 - **Does the discussion differentiate between consumers, producers and employees, in both urban and rural environments?** No.
5. **Does the PRSP cover other national and international factors affecting trade?** Yes.
 - **Does any discussion take into account supply-side constraints on trade including infrastructure, education, information, marketing?** Yes, particularly pg. 124-125. In addition: infrastructure and other barriers to export diversification (pg. 10); infrastructure (pg. 37); and education and infrastructure (pg. 38). The general discussion of infrastructure (pgs. 80-93) also describes it as important to trade.
 - **Does any discussion cover issues of trade not solely at the international level, but also within local, national and regional markets?** Yes, the PRSP considers regional integration and reduction and simplification of tariffs, and local and regional trade (pg. 38), and regional agreements on pg. 123.
 - **Does the discussion cover demand side constraints such as market access in other countries, regional and / or industrialized?** Yes. The discussion lays out a commitment to continue opening both regional and industrialized markets to Zambian exports (pgs. 124-125).
 - **Are ongoing discussions at the WTO referred to and analyzed?** Yes, analysis of trade agreements mentions WTO, though is not specific to it (pg. 38 and 123).
 - **Is there any analysis of how domestic formulation of poverty-sensitive trade policy may be at odds with ongoing negotiation processes in the WTO?**

6. Is there any discussion of how the content of any trade policy in the PRSP was formed?

Yes, but broadly for the PRSP.

- **If so, who participated in, or was consulted, in drafting the text?** Consultative process involving “all the major stakeholders, including civil society, cooperating partners, and the private sector,” local governments, and 21 Sector Advisory Groups (pg. 2). The process is described in detail on pg. 2.
- **Who was responsible for the final draft text?** The Planning and Economic Management Department (PEMD) of the Ministry of Finance and National Planning (pg. 2).
- **To what extent does it reflect the content and direction of the World Bank sourcebook chapter on trade?** Consistent.

This report was commissioned by the United Nations Development Programme to assess how well policy and poverty reduction are integrated in Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs). In several respects the results of this report are optimistic about the increasing role that trade is playing in poverty reduction strategies. But in other respects they demonstrate that there is much room for improvement.

Most PRSPs exhibit some understanding that trade can grow the economy and a belief that this growth will in turn reduce poverty. But there is far less understanding of the direct connections between trade and poverty: either of how the benefits of trade might spread, or of the virtuous circle that might be created when poverty reductions also spur trade.

This is not to underplay the very real improvements in the trade content of PRSPs uncovered by this report, nor to suggest that there are not a few PRSPs that do develop deep and comprehensive strategies for trade that link trade directly with poverty-reduction as ingredients in successful trade. Trade policy clearly is increasingly a part of poverty-reduction strategies. But there is a long way to go before PRSPs fully exploit the poverty-reduction possibilities of trade.



United Nations Development Programme

Bureau for Development Policy

Poverty Group

Trade and Human Development Unit

UNDP Office in Geneva

Palais des Nations, CH – 1211 Genève 10

Switzerland

Tel: (4122) 917 8592

Fax: (4122) 917 8001