



Enhanced Integrated Framework

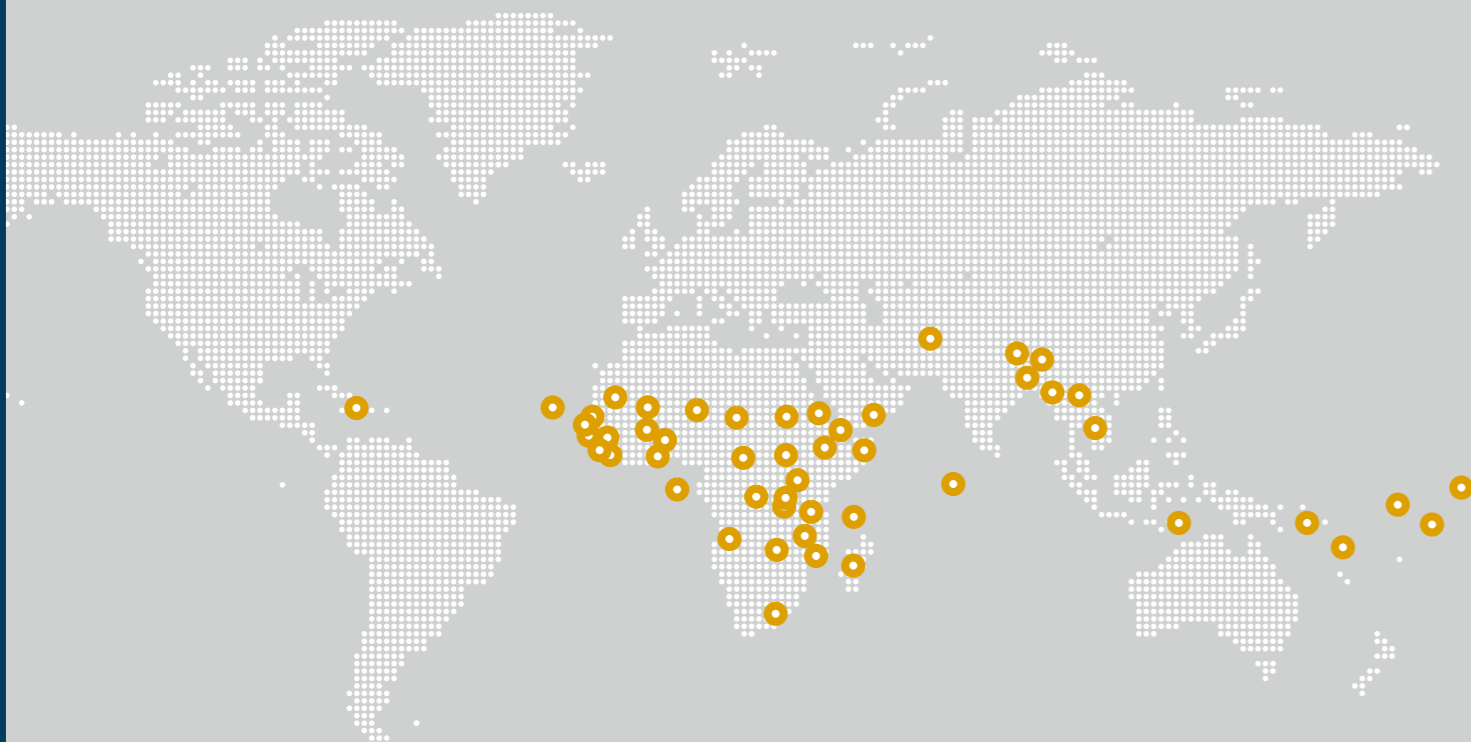
Trade for LDC development

Annual Report 2019

INCLUSIVE TRADE FOR BETTER LIVES



Where we work



Americas

Haiti

Africa

Angola
 Benin
 Burkina Faso
 Burundi
 Cabo Verde
 Central African Republic
 Chad
 Comoros
 Democratic Republic of the Congo
 Djibouti
 Equatorial Guinea
 Eritrea
 Ethiopia
 The Gambia
 Guinea
 Guinea-Bissau
 Lesotho

Asia

Liberia
 Madagascar
 Malawi
 Mali
 Mauritania
 Mozambique
 Niger
 Rwanda
 São Tomé and Príncipe
 Senegal
 Sierra Leone
 Somalia
 South Sudan
 Sudan
 Tanzania
 Togo
 Uganda
 Zambia

Middle East

Yemen

Pacific

Afghanistan
 Bangladesh
 Bhutan
 Cambodia
 Lao PDR
 Maldives
 Myanmar
 Nepal
 Timor-Leste

Kiribati
 Samoa
 Solomon Islands
 Tuvalu
 Vanuatu

How we work

INCLUSIVE TRADE FOR BETTER LIVES

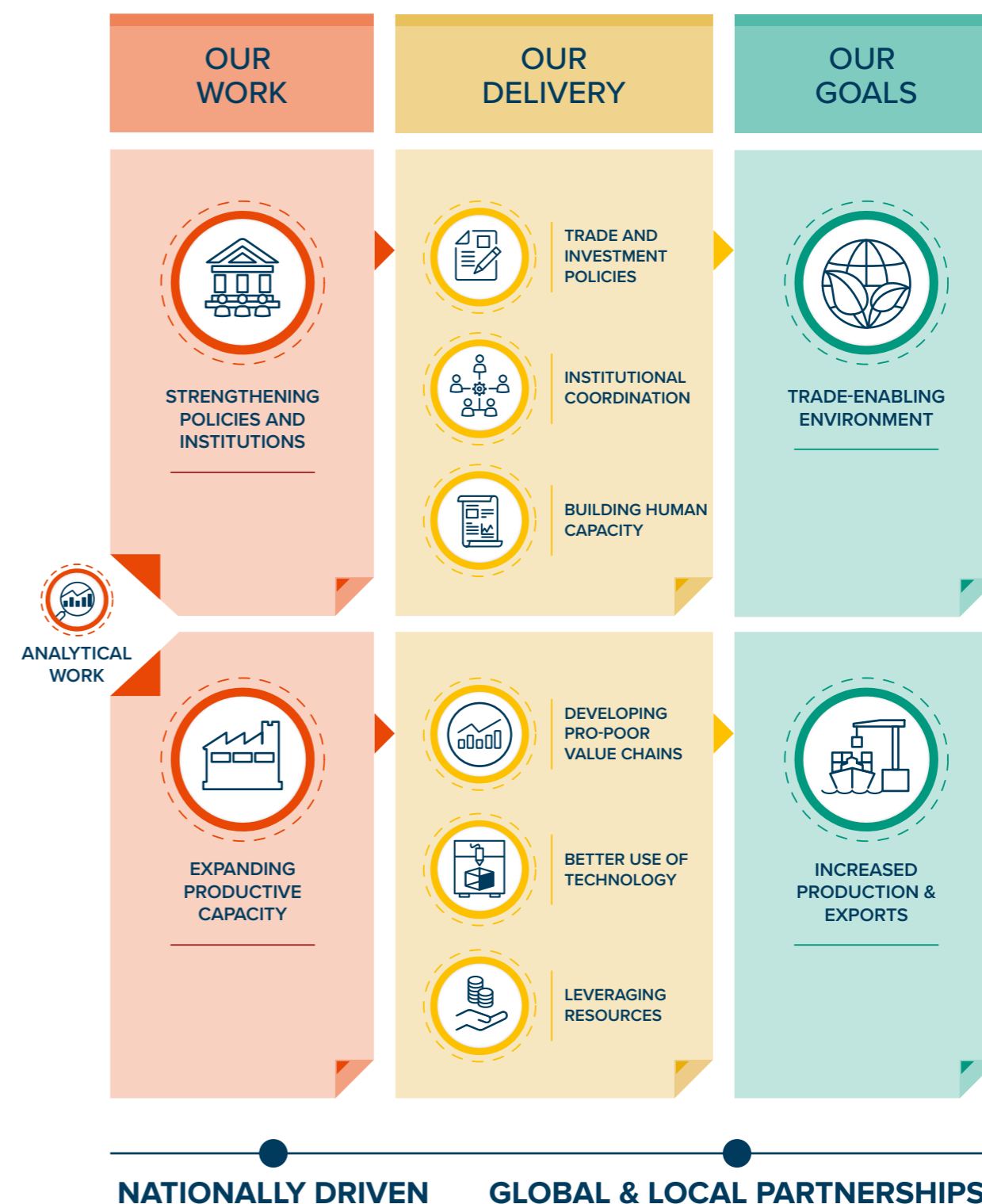


Table of Contents



2 Where we work

3 How we work

6 Foreword

8 Results highlights

10 The EIF's contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals

96 Abbreviations

13 Empowering the LDCs to use trade and investment for sustainable development and poverty reduction

- 14 **Goal 1** – Improving trade environments for inclusive and sustainable growth
- 16 Developing evidence-based policy and regulatory frameworks for trade and investment
- 18 Strengthening institutional coordination for trade development and investment
- 20 Enhancing capacities for policy formulation and implementation
- 22 **Goal 2** – Increasing exports and access to international markets for the LDCs
- 24 Integrating the LDCs into strategic value chains
- 26 Promoting better technologies
- 28 Leveraging investments to build productive capacity

31 Cross-cutting priorities targeting inclusive trade

- 32 Women's economic empowerment
- 34 E-commerce
- 36 Environmental sustainability
- 38 Investment
- 40 LDC graduation
- 42 Fragile and conflict-affected countries

45 Programme-level highlights

- 46 Monitoring, evaluation and learning
- 51 Resource mobilization, partnerships and communicating for impact in 2019
- 57 Fiduciary update

65 Annexes

- 66 Results by indicator
- 77 Tier 1 – Institutional capacity building projects
- 87 Tier 2 – Productive capacity support projects



Foreword

A warm welcome to this 2019 edition of the Annual Report of the Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF).



The year 2019 was an eventful year for the least developed countries (LDCs) and indeed for global trade. As I write, preliminary data show that global exports fell in 2019, with LDC goods and services exports being particularly hard hit and falling by 1.6% over the year. Despite this situation, the commitment of many LDCs to the developmental power of trade remains clear, as demonstrated by the operationalization of the African Continental Free Trade Area and the ratifications of the

Trade Facilitation Agreement by 27 LDCs. There is still a long way to go to meet the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) target of doubling the LDC share of global exports and the support of the international community to this group of countries remains as critical now as it has ever been.

The EIF is a key mechanism to facilitate inclusive trade in the LDCs and to leverage the support of the international community. The EIF's Strategic Plan 2019-2022 guides our support to policymaking and strengthening trade-related institutions, as well as our focus on expanding productive capacity, increasing exports and leveraging additional investment. An important milestone in 2019 was the launch of our "Empower Women, Power Trade" initiative, which aims to create catalytic change for at least 50,000 women in the LDCs.

Investments from the EIF have contributed to more than USD 1 billion in new exports from the LDCs to date. These gains from trade are inclusive, with more than half of EIF productive capacity beneficiaries being women. Furthermore, our estimate shows that the EIF has contributed towards the creation of more than 30,000 jobs.

The total resources committed to the EIF Trust Fund (EIFTF) currently stand at USD 136.7 million. As always, we are grateful to the generous contributors, past and present. In 2019, nearly USD 14 million was pledged to the EIF from six countries, namely Australia, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Japan and Sweden.

Since 2016, the EIF has launched 114 projects worth USD 67 million (with USD 35 million in new projects submitted for approval in 2019) to build LDC capacity to trade and has mobilized a further USD 37.5 million in co-funding. Towards the end of the year 2019, the EIF Board extended the implementation period of EIF projects through to June 2023, ensuring that those countries that most require support can harness the resources of the EIF.

I would like to thank the LDCs, the EIF Partner Agencies, the EIF Donors and all our other partners for each individual and collective contribution this past year to achieve our common goals. In particular, I would like to thank Mr Roberto Azevêdo, Director-General of the WTO; H.E. Mr Morten Jespersen, Chair of the EIF Steering Committee; H.E. Mr Eloi Laourou and H.E. Mr Mani Prasad Bhattarai, the outgoing and incoming Chairs of the EIF Board, respectively, together with all the EIF

Board Members for their direction and commitment to inclusive trade in the LDCs. Finally, I would also like to thank my colleagues both at the Executive Secretariat for the EIF (ES) and the EIF Trust Fund Manager (TFM) for their continued dedication, support and collaborative spirit to contribute towards our shared vision.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'R. Adhikari'. The signature is fluid and cursive, written on a white background.

Ratnakar Adhikari
Executive Director
Executive Secretariat for the EIF at the WTO

Results Highlights*



44 EIF Countries have integrated trade into their current National Development Plan (NDP)

These plans form the basis for the mainstreaming of trade into sector strategies and for engaging with development partners.



Over 12,000 women participants in EIF institutional support training sessions

This includes public officials and women from the private sector who have improved their trade-related knowledge and skills over the course of the programme.



35 EIF Countries have integrated specialized trade teams into the government systems

These National Implementation Units (NIUs) coordinate Aid for Trade (AfT) and other EIF objectives, and their integration into the governments is crucial for the sustainability of results.



44 trade and investment policies

As of 2019, 44 trade and investment-related policies have been formulated or updated in the EIF Countries.



45 Diagnostic Trade Integration Studies (DTISs) prepared

These analytical studies developed with EIF support identify key trade priorities for the LDCs.



44 EIF Countries have public-private coordination mechanisms

These mechanisms bring governments and the private sector together around trade issues.



Over USD 1.5 billion of exports supported through EIF interventions

USD 400 million of exports have been facilitated through direct EIF project contributions, such as trade fair orders and project exports, while EIF support to specific sectors has contributed to over USD 1 billion of national level exports.



54% women beneficiaries

With a focus on inclusive trade, 54% of EIF beneficiaries from productive capacity projects since 2016 have been women.



Over USD 1.9 billion targeting DTIS priorities

Development partners, governments and private sector actors have financed USD 1.9 billion worth of projects responding to priorities identified in the DTISs.



43 e-commerce initiatives

The EIF Countries have undertaken 43 e-commerce initiatives, ranging from online potato auctions in Bhutan to facilitating electronic payments in Rwanda and preparing eTrade Readiness Assessments for countries like Kiribati, Lesotho and Tuvalu in 2019.



Over 10,000 micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) supported

MSMEs form the backbone of many EIF Countries and are a vital generator of employment. We estimate that over 2,200 of these businesses are women-owned or -led.



122 new markets

The EIF has facilitated LDC business linkages to 122 new markets to date, leading to increased exports and growth in businesses.

* These results are cumulative up to 2019.

The EIF's contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals

The SDGs highlight the importance of trade for development and the roles of AfT and the EIF in this process. The EIF's work cuts across almost all the SDGs, including the following:



The EIF supports the LDCs to adopt pro-poor trade agendas and mobilize resources for implementation.



To date, over 100,000 people have participated in EIF trainings to more effectively contribute to the economy, and the majority of participants are small-scale farmers. EIF projects have also contributed towards the creation of more than 30,000 jobs and the retention of thousands more.



The EIF works with the LDCs to increase agriculture productivity and improve cross-sectoral linkages.



EIF funding in Togo has supported more than 24,000 soybean farmers to produce over 6,000 metric tonnes (MT) of soybeans annually. Soya is part of the national nutrition programme and an important contributor to food security in the country and region.



The EIF's "Empower Women, Power Trade" initiative was launched in 2019 and is working towards empowering 50,000 women by 2022.



The shea project in Benin is working to improve the performance of actors across the value chain and to empower women producers. In 2019, over 27,000 women shea nut harvesters received support from the EIF to implement improved production practices.



The EIF is specifically mentioned in target 8.A, which calls on the international community to "increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework".



The EIF has contributed to the effective targeting of over USD 1.9 billion of AfT resources from development partners to LDC priorities as identified in the DTISs.



The EIF works with the LDCs to identify infrastructure and industrialization bottlenecks and supports the use of technology in production and services.



Over 1,600 Bhutanese farmers (61% women) now have access to an EIF-funded machine grading system and an online potato auction platform, which has led to higher prices for farmers and increased value of potato exports.



USD 136.7 million has been committed to the EIF for Phase Two investments in developing trade for the world's poorest countries. The EIF follows an inclusive development approach to help ensure that the gains from trade flow to those who need it most.



The EIF project on Promotion of Export Competitiveness in Northern Lao PDR is providing support to three of the poorest and most remote provinces in the country to increase the value and exports of handicrafts, tea, rice and maize, which are key commercial products in the region.



Environmental and social sustainability is embedded into the core of every EIF project.



In Uganda, craftswomen specializing in baskets are making their products using raffia, a fibrous material originating from palm trees. The women partner with environmental officials to ensure that the wetlands where the raffia grows are properly preserved and that all production is sustainable.



46 EIF countries have received project support to strengthen ministries of trade and other trade-related institutions.



The EIF supported the development of a post-conflict trade policy in the Central African Republic and funded a study on trade and peace in South Sudan, with the goal of creating strong institutions and economies.



As a partnership between the LDCs, the EIF Donors, the EIF Agencies and regional and other partners, the EIF fully embodies the spirit of SDG 17.

In 2019, the EIF began a new partnership with the World Association of Investment Promotion Agencies (WAIPA) to promote sustainable foreign direct investment (FDI) in the LDCs that are moving towards graduation.

1 Empowering the LDCs to use trade and investment for sustainable development and poverty reduction



Improving trade environments for inclusive and sustainable growth

Trade cuts across multiple institutions, policies and areas of development partner interventions, and a coherent approach is required to maximize gains. To do this, the EIF strengthens trade-related institutions and ensures that trade is anchored in NDPs and that effective trade policies and strategies are in place to guide policy and investments. Increasingly, our work is focused on the incorporation of trade into sector strategies, such as those for agriculture, e-commerce, fisheries, industrial development and tourism. Through long-term engagements, capacity is gradually built to better integrate the LDCs into global and regional trading systems. In all this, the EIF works to ensure an ongoing dialogue between officials, the private sector, civil society and development partners.



44 EIF Countries have integrated trade into their NDPs

Almost all EIF Countries with project support have now integrated trade into their NDPs. These plans form the basis for mainstreaming trade into sector strategies and for engaging with development partners.



44 EIF Countries have integrated trade into sector strategies

Integrating trade into a wide variety of sector strategies helps ensure coordination between ministries and the anchoring of trade priorities.



44 EIF Countries have established trade coordination mechanisms

Given the breadth of stakeholders involved in trade, a dedicated forum bringing institutions together is critical for the formulation and implementation of trade policies and regulations, as well as for effective trade negotiations.



Integrating trade into NDPs

Cambodia's 2019 DTIS (Cambodia Trade Integration Strategy – CTIS) follows past practice with an update in line with the five-year NDP cycle, helping ensure the effective integration of updated trade priorities into the NDP and better implementation of monitoring tools associated with the NDP. **Lesotho** and **Sierra Leone** also adopted new NDPs in 2019 that integrate trade.



New sector strategies in 2019

In 2019, **Burkina Faso** adopted an agricultural strategy; the **Central African Republic (CAR)** adopted a forestry policy and an extractive sectors policy; the **Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)** adopted an agro-industry policy; **Djibouti** adopted a sustainable tourism strategy; and **Togo** adopted an industry strategy.



On the path toward WTO accession

South Sudan established a Coordinating Committee to support the country's accession to the WTO. Members of the Committee participated in the country's first accession working party meeting in March 2019.

“ We believe opening up to the rest of the world is critical to attracting foreign investment, which is needed to develop and realize South Sudan's potential in other sectors, including jump-starting an industrial and manufacturing sector, not only to diversify the country's export basket but also to generate high productivity employment for our people, who are mostly young.”

*Aggrey Tisa Sabuni,
Chief Negotiator and Presidential Advisor on
Economic Affairs, Government of the Republic of
South Sudan*



Developing evidence-based policy and regulatory frameworks for trade and investment

At the heart of the EIF are DTISs, which enable countries to identify trade-related constraints and then develop institutional and productive sector capacity-building projects to address them. DTISs provide the necessary evidence to develop quality policies, while also serving as a reference-point to mobilize resources from donors and the private sector.

Through an inclusive and participatory DTIS process, LDC governments, the private sector and civil society create shared ownership of the national trade agenda. New opportunities and sources of growth are identified, including for the private sector and MSMEs. All new DTISs also now include gender analysis and explore how to empower women and youth to better participate in the economy. Environmental sustainability, value chain development and LDC graduation are also topics currently covered by the DTISs.



Key results



4 DTISs validated in 2019

In 2019, DTISs were validated with EIF support in Cambodia, the DRC, Equatorial Guinea and Vanuatu. This brings the total number of DTISs completed with EIF support to 45. New DTIS Updates (DTISUs) were also started for Bangladesh, Bhutan, Lao PDR, Myanmar and South Sudan.



44 trade and investment policies

As of 2019, 44 trade and investment-related policies have been formulated or updated with EIF support. This includes a post-conflict trade policy in the CAR, which helps ensure a key role for trade in the peacebuilding process.

Gender-sensitive DTIS in Equatorial Guinea

Equatorial Guinea's DTIS was validated in 2019, providing a blueprint to harness trade and development opportunities. The DTIS was prepared in conjunction with the expertise of the World Bank (WB) and developed through a collaborative process following the country's graduation from LDC status in 2017.

Economic diversification is imperative for the development of inclusive trade, particularly for a country such as Equatorial Guinea, where oil and gas account for approximately 90% of exports. One opportunity identified in the DTIS is to transform the country's artisanal fishing sector into a commercial sector, with the greater involvement of women leading to higher productivity and household incomes. Opportunities to unlock potential in the agriculture sector were also identified. The DTIS provided recommendations to overcome the gender divide in agriculture, where women tend to be subsistence farmers, while men are more involved in more commercial crops such as coffee and cocoa.

Overall, the DTIS adopted a gender-sensitive approach throughout its analysis. The DTIS identified unique constraints faced by women, including those related to transportation, access to credit and access to international clients. It also provided recommendations to enable the greater involvement of women in the economy, such as through the strengthening of the legal framework to protect women from discrimination and violence.



Testimonial

“The DTIS identified the country's gaps related to trade mainstreaming and established a priority Action Matrix that the Government needs to implement to address these shortcomings. The DTIS also identified three sectors with strong production and export potential.”

Expedito-Genaro Osâ Nsomboro Okomo, NIU Coordinator

Strengthening institutional coordination for trade development and investment

The EIF works to strengthen institutional coordination for trade development and investment in the LDCs. This means bringing together government ministries, donors, development partners, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and MSMEs, while ensuring that women are fully participating in all coordination activities. Coordination is supported through technical units anchored in the ministries of trade. The EIF also serves as a coordination and knowledge-sharing platform for development partners who are assisting the LDCs to use trade for development.

Key results



35 EIF Countries have integrated the functions of the NIUs into the government systems

In line with the EIF's sustainability strategy, the functions of NIUs continue to be incorporated into the government systems. This gradual process solidifies skills and expertise developed through EIF support to ensure the sustainability of results. While integration may take various forms, an NIU is counted as integrated if it meets four out of five criteria, including being located on the government premises; having government officials as staff; having a formal decision regarding the integration of the NIU functions; playing a role in the coordination of trade-related technical assistance; and facilitating inter-sectoral linkages for the country.



©EIF/José Carlos Alexandre

Vanuatu's National Trade Development Committee

The NTDC meets three times per year and acts as the central body for coordinating trade policy development and decision-making in the Pacific island of Vanuatu. The NTDC monitors the implementation of the country's Trade Policy Framework, which was updated in 2019. The Committee is chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister, who is also the Minister of Trade, Commerce, Industry and Tourism, and includes representatives of other Government Ministries, the private sector, civil society and donors. The NTDC develops strategies and priorities and makes recommendations to

the Development Committee of Officials for further adoption by the Council of Ministers. Project proposals are circulated at least one week before each meeting, and every session has a fixed agenda and outcome document.

The NTDC oversees projects, including the Electronic Single Window System for trade. The Single Window aims to reduce the costs and time to trade across borders and increase the competitiveness of Vanuatu's exports. It will enable traders to submit information electronically, while discontinuing manual submissions and allow for real-time tracking of the clearance

process. These reforms are a collaborative effort between several bodies, including the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Trade, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Reserve Bank of Vanuatu. This EIF project is being co-financed by the Governments of Australia and Vanuatu and is being implemented with the technical support of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), and it links closely to further WB support.

Key results



44 EIF Countries have public-private coordination mechanisms

An effective dialogue between the government and the private sector, including women and youth representation, is critical to create shared ownership of national policies. The mechanisms range from dedicated sector or national level processes for the public-private dialogue through to EIF National Steering Committees (NSCs) bringing together governments and the private sector. In Zambia, for example, the NSC is chaired by a private sector representative.



©EIF/José Carlos Alexandre

Testimonial

“The National Trade Development Committee is essentially a trade parliament. It has been very effective.”

Eliu Luen, former Vanuatu EIF project manager

Enhancing capacities for policy formulation and implementation

A benefit of the EIF working through national systems is the possibility of equipping a large number of people with skills to maximize the gains from trade. The EIF works towards ensuring that women and MSMEs benefit from these trainings.



©Julian Sievers/National Board of Trade Sweden



©EIF/Olivier Girard

Key results



Over 14,000 public officials (43% women) have participated in EIF training events to date

This includes more than 4,800 participants in 2019.



Over 13,000 private sector and civil society representatives (41% women) have participated in EIF training events to date

This includes over 1,500 participants in 2019 alone. Participants developed stronger skills to better participate in the national trade agendas.

Trade policy courses in Zambia are preparing the next generation of trade practitioners

Over 450 students comprising of almost 50% women, have graduated from an EIF-developed trade and development course now offered by universities across Zambia. With new universities coming on board, 200 students (including 92 women) completed the course in the 2018/2019 academic year. The course focuses on equipping Zambia's new generation with valuable trade skills related to trade negotiations, competition law and policy analysis.

The Swedish National Board of Trade is a key partner, initially providing guest lecturers and now focusing on teacher training.

See more in the Trade for Development News story.



Testimonial

“People who were coming out of university and joining the workforce had a gap in their understanding... We want to be turning out trade policy experts who will join different organizations and have this knowledge about international trade policy.”

Lillian Saili Bwalya, Former Director of Foreign Trade at the Ministry of Commerce, Trade and Industry

Training in Bangladesh



More than 1,500 people have been trained in trade-related areas through EIF support in Bangladesh since 2016. This includes participants from the Government, the private sector, academia and NGOs. Amongst other areas, training has covered WTO Agreements, e-commerce and LDC graduation. In 2019, 568 participants joined 13 training programmes.



©WTO, Bell, Ministry of Commerce, Bangladesh

Increasing exports and access to international markets for the LDCs

The EIF works with the LDCs to improve their participation in selected value chains and increase their connectivity to markets. This means seeking out regional and international trade opportunities, including linking to buyers through international trade fairs; providing training to improve production practices at various levels of the value chain; and supporting MSMEs to comply with export standards. It also means getting goods to markets through improved trade facilitation. Ensuring equity, the EIF works to incorporate gender and environmental awareness trainings into projects. Many EIF interventions focus on promoting the flow of technology to the LDCs, building skills and leveraging broader public and private investment.



More than **1.5 million MT** of production has been generated with the contribution of EIF interventions

Of this, 20,000 MT have been generated directly by EIF beneficiaries and the remainder through national level support to the product.



Over **USD 1.5 billion** worth of exports have been generated with the contribution of EIF interventions

USD 400 million of exports have been facilitated through direct EIF project contributions, such as trade fair orders and project exports, while EIF support to specific sectors has contributed to over USD 1 billion of national level exports.



122 new international markets were accessed with support from the EIF

Businesses, mostly MSMEs, have been able to break into new markets for the first time.



Shea trade from Burkina Faso

Burkina Faso exported USD 44 million worth of shea nuts and products to **nine new markets** in 2019. These exports are the latest step building upon a recent production-focused project financed by the African Development Bank and implemented by the NIU. This project has generated over 148,000 MT of production and contributed to **6,000 new jobs**, 90% of which were taken up by women.



Zambian women export to new markets

In 2019, eight women entrepreneurs from **Zambia** with ITC support exported more than USD 130,000 worth of garments, honey, moringa and other products. The destinations included 10 new markets for these firms, including China, Fiji and the United Kingdom.



Trade fairs are leading to sales

USD 1.6 million in new exports have taken place in 2019 following **Ethiopian** enterprises participation in the BIOFACH Organic Food Trade Fair. EIF logistical support helped facilitate connections to buyers, particularly for MSMEs. Products exported included coffee, honey, pulses, teff and wax.


Integrating the LDCs into strategic value chains

The integration of the LDCs into global and regional value chains is a core focus area of the EIF. The first step for many countries is the generation of quality products for export, and this is where a substantial proportion of the EIF's investments are targeted.

Key results

 **Over 130,000 participants (including 80,000 women and 25,000 youth) have participated in EIF trainings to improve their participation in value chains**

This training has contributed to value addition in key export sectors, thus paving the way for market penetration in new export markets.

 **Over 10,000 MSMEs have been supported through EIF projects to date**

MSMEs are critical generators of employment and an important contributor for new exports from the LDCs.



©André Tokpon

Training Beninese shea harvesters and processors

The shea project in Benin is working to improve the performance of actors across the value chain and to empower women producers. The project is co-financed by the EIF, the Government of Benin, the Global Shea Alliance and the private sector. Fifteen cooperatives have been established by the project in six zones across the country, and each has an average membership of 1,800 people.

In 2019, 25 people were equipped with knowledge and training skills in shea production. These 25 trainers then trained 300 groups of shea nut harvesters, resulting in over 27,000 women being trained. The training covered how to operate shea associations; manage warehouses; develop good production practices; and add value through processing shea nuts into shea butter.

Together, this has contributed to over 100 MT of shea being harvested in 2019.



©GlobalSheaAlliance

Promoting better technologies

Ongoing global digital and technological transformations provide the LDCs with enormous opportunities to leapfrog traditional barriers to trade. However, as advanced economies adopt more sophisticated technologies, there is a risk of a widening digital divide if the LDCs are not properly equipped to harness the benefits offered by technology. For this reason, the EIF works with the LDCs to adopt new technologies, develop the necessary skills to use these technologies and create conducive environments to facilitate growth in e-commerce.

Investments include new machinery for producers, more efficient processing and packaging methods and accessing inputs for agricultural crop varieties demanded by key markets. Participants in EIF projects are trained in implementing these technologies, which lead to increased productivity and reduced trade costs and in certain situations, improve the environmental footprint and contribute to enhanced food safety.



©EIF/Fernando Castro

Key results



Over 60 new technologies adopted through EIF-supported projects

In Benin, bar codes have been generated for 200 products and are now being used by 69 companies for products such as pineapple and cashew. This is important for traceability and contributes to ease of entry into new markets.



Over 20,000 people (including 5,000 women) have adopted new technologies through EIF capacity-building initiatives

These include over 3,000 people now using palm oil mini mills in the DRC and 300 women in Benin who are now using online business marketing tools.

Digitizing the business support ecosystem in Bhutan

The EIF-funded project on “e-Infrastructure for Trade and Services Development” aims to build an efficient and dynamic Information and Communication Technology (ICT) ecosystem for trade development in Bhutan by accelerating access to ICT for targeted sectors (goods and services), improving data availability, facilitating information-sharing and enhancing business opportunities through improved electronic platforms. This was identified as a priority in Bhutan’s DTIS 2012.

The project is creating a Government data exchange platform to ensure seamless information-sharing between Government agencies. A gap analysis for over 150 existing e-services has been completed, and the agencies are now being integrated using application

programming interface technology. To date, 50 ICT officials (including 20 women) from both the public and the private sector have been trained on data-sharing and change management.

An online investment portal (<https://bhutan.eregulations.org/>) is facilitating increased investment, making requirements for both domestic and foreign investment easily available. An online one-stop trade information portal containing trade-related data and information for businesses, individuals and Government agencies is also under development.



Agricultural Technology (AgriTech) in East Africa

In 2019, the EIF funded an ODI-led study in conjunction with the East African Community (EAC) to better understand the potential uses of AgriTech in the region. Approximately 70% of agriculture workers in the EAC are women, and many are unable to earn a living wage from their labour. AgriTech has the potential to increase productivity, promote local value addition and contribute to regional integration, but it also has the potential to further exacerbate inequality and to limit available jobs for women and youth. The study will inform policymakers in the development of equitable policies and ensure that AgriTech is used to create more inclusive agricultural value chains.



©EIF/Simon Hess

Leveraging investments to build productive capacity

The EIF serves as a springboard for mobilizing AfT and more recently private sector investment in the LDCs. The EIF’s strategy relies on (i) evidence-based analytical work to guide public investments; (ii) strengthening the institutions to coordinate and leverage support from development partners; and (iii) investing in productive capacity projects that catalyze investments from other partners to achieve scale.

At the WTO’s Global Review of Aid for Trade in 2019, the EIF launched its Resource Mobilization Guidebook, which is designed to make it easier for LDC governments to find additional sources of funding. The Guidebook offers strategies, tips and examples from selected EIF Countries to equip the LDCs to mobilize the necessary funding to create trade agendas conducive to sustainable pro-poor growth.



©Ansoumane Berete

Key results

 **Over USD 1.9 billion has been invested by development partners into over 200 projects related to the Action Matrix of the DTIS since the start of the EIF**

Projects cut across all technical areas of AfT, including trade-related infrastructure and building productive capacity for trade.

 **USD 36.5 million in co-financing from governments and development partners has been leveraged across 65 EIF projects since 2016**

Using the DTIS to leverage additional resources in Bangladesh

The 2016 DTIS has been an important mechanism to mobilise resources in Bangladesh. As part of these efforts, two ongoing WB-financed projects are tackling key constraints related to trade facilitation and diversification of exports, critical factors in a country where ready-made garments account for over 80% of merchandise exports.

The USD 148 million Bangladesh Regional Connectivity Project is focused on improving four key land ports with India and Bhutan. In 2019, progress was made in finalizing the operational details and legal provisions for a National Single Window system for traders. The project is also working to increase skills and bring more women traders into formal trade networks.

The USD 100 million Export Competitiveness for Jobs Project supports diversification into other industries, such as leather goods, footwear, plastics and light engineering. Interventions include linking into new technology and facilitating compliance with international environmental, social and quality standards.

Testimonial

“The Government of Bangladesh communicated with the World Bank for their support to implement the recommendations of the DTIS. Accordingly, the World Bank came forward to support Bangladesh for the implementation of the DTIS Action Matrix.”

Mahbubur Rahman Patwary, Director, WTO Cell, Ministry of Commerce, Bangladesh

Leveraging private sector investment in Guinea

In Guinea, the EIF is funding a project to strengthen the National Quality Control Office with the goal of increasing food quality. This will unlock access to higher value international markets as well as benefiting the health of the local population. The project has helped facilitate a USD 4.5 million investment into a state-of-the-art laboratory to conduct biochemical analyses of food.



©WTO Cell, Ministry of Commerce, Bangladesh



2

Cross-cutting priorities targeting inclusive trade



Women's economic empowerment



Women continue to face constraints that limit their participation in trade. Consequently, the economic empowerment of women is at the heart of EIF activities. By empowering women entrepreneurs, the EIF strengthens capacities of communities and helps lay the foundation for equitable, inclusive and sustainable growth. The EIF promotes a gender-inclusive perspective in the design and implementation of trade-related legislation, policies and projects, and each DTIS includes gender analysis.

In 2019, the EIF launched the “Empower Women, Power Trade” initiative to join global and national efforts in improving the lives of women in the LDCs. The EIF is engaging with partners to deliver projects aimed at advocating for trade-related policies that benefit women and to increase trade capacity and access to international markets of women entrepreneurs. The initiative aims to reach 50,000 women beneficiaries.

In 2019, the EIF continued to engage with key international and national partners to advance women economic empowerment efforts, for example with the International Trade Centre (ITC) on the SheTrades initiative and with the South Asia Women Development Forum.

EXPANDING BUSINESSES THROUGH E-COMMERCE

A UN-ESCAP-implemented project is enhancing the capacity of **women entrepreneurs in South Asia** to use e-commerce to expand their businesses. In 2019, about 150 women entrepreneurs participated in the first round of national training and joined the public-private dialogue on e-commerce.



©EIF/Olivier Girard

FINDING NEW MARKETS FOR MALAWIAN PRODUCTS

The **Malawi** Investment and Trade Centre worked with MSMEs to find new markets for their products, including AFMAK, a company that partners with farmers to export products to South Africa, Tanzania, the United Arab Emirates and Zimbabwe. AFMAK employs 35 women who sort produce from the farm and prepare it for export.

BOOSTING EXPORT COMPETITIVENESS AND JOBS CREATION

A total of 147 women in **The Gambia** participated in an EIF-funded SheTrades training programme in 2019 focused on export competitiveness and on how to better participate in the economy. In light of the growing importance of e-commerce, several companies also participated in opportunities linked to other ITC-implemented projects, including training on online payments and social media. Through a similar SheTrades project in **Zambia**, 34 new jobs (24 jobholders are women) have been created thanks to businesses expanding through international trade.



©EIF/Olivier Girard



E-commerce

Over the past few years, the EIF has increased its work on digital technologies and on building ‘future proof skills’, which will remain useful moving forward as economies continue to change. The EIF is also committed to ensuring that MSMEs, women and youth are not left behind in this journey. This work is particularly important considering that only 1% of all AfT is allocated to ICT solutions (according to UNCTAD).

To lay the base for effective solutions, the EIF has been working with UNCTAD to facilitate eTrade Readiness Assessments in the LDCs. These diagnostic studies provide the groundwork for LDCs to become the authors of their own technological revolutions and outline how to develop policy frameworks that align digital policies with development policies.

The eTrade Readiness Assessments, implemented through UNCTAD expertise, identify gaps in existing regulations and raise awareness of how e-commerce can contribute to sustainable development. The assessments make recommendations for LDC governments, the private sector and donors in areas relevant to digital trade, including policy reform, ICT technology and trade logistics. To date, the EIF has funded **nine** eTrade Readiness Assessments, including three that were finalized in 2019 (Kiribati, Lesotho and Tuvalu).

The eTrade Readiness Assessment in **Lesotho** identifies two key areas that need to be addressed for the country to benefit from digital trade: affordable access to connectivity and improved legislation. Only 37% of people in Lesotho have an active mobile broadband subscription, as costs are prohibitive for much of the population. The Assessment also outlines a lack of trust in e-commerce among the population, which could be improved in part by better e-commerce legislation.



In **Tuvalu**, the eTrade Readiness Assessment recommends placing a greater emphasis on the digital economy in the country’s development agenda. To date, e-commerce in Tuvalu has been limited in large part due to its geographic location spread across nine islands and atolls. Current high costs mean that less than 50% of people have access to the internet, and building skills will be key to benefit from digital trade.

USING THE EIF’S ANALYTICAL WORK FOR E-COMMERCE DEVELOPMENT IN CAMBODIA

Cambodia’s CTIS 2019-2023 is an entirely nationally led DTIS linking into policy and trade programming. The CTIS includes dedicated chapters on trade facilitation, trade logistics development, e-commerce and industry 4.0, which builds on the analysis of Cambodia’s 2017 eTrade Readiness Assessment, which was carried out by UNCTAD. The CTIS also provides solid evidence for the Government to develop an e-commerce strategy.



Accelerating trade through e-commerce

Ongoing EIF support aimed at boosting e-commerce and trade in the digital economy includes projects in Bhutan, Cambodia (two), Myanmar, Rwanda and Senegal, based on priorities identified through eTrade Readiness Assessments and DTISs. A regional project, approved in 2019, is also under way supporting women-led MSMEs in South Asia. Nepal also launched an e-commerce strategy following the EIF-funded eTrade Readiness Assessment.

RWANDA E-COMMERCE

In May 2019, the EIF launched a project in Rwanda to improve the conditions for e-commerce to contribute to increased trade competitiveness in international markets. The project supports improvements in the regulatory framework to both serve the local market and to allow MSMEs to reach international markets via e-commerce. It also works to improve access to international e-payment solutions and platforms and to build the capacities of MSMEs to benefit from an improved regulatory framework. The project will also make a concerted effort to reach out to MSMEs in all regions of the country.



Environmental sustainability



The LDCs are especially vulnerable to the effects of climate change and natural disasters, which is why environmental sustainability is a priority for the entire partnership.

During the design and appraisal stages of project development, prospective projects are required to indicate the environmental sustainability of proposed interventions. The EIF encourages countries to include environmental considerations in trade related strategies and adopt more efficient technologies. Many EIF projects also have an environmentally beneficial focus.

BOOSTING SMALL-SCALE BEEKEEPER PRODUCTIVITY IN ETHIOPIA

This project, implemented through the International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology, works with small-scale beekeepers to increase their productivity and competitiveness and to raise their incomes while creating additional employment in the honey sector. The objectives are being accomplished by introducing innovative technologies, meeting market requirements and providing organic certification.

One of the key goals of the project is to improve forest conservation. The project involves sectoral coordination, which will be more responsive to the

long-term needs of forest conservation, promoting more bee pollination services and their integration with crop production and smallholder animal husbandry. The bee forage plants used by the project produce for up to 70 years, which will help ensure long-term natural nutrition for the bees and a sustainable use of the land. The increased bee floral resources and diversity also contribute to enriching the ecosystem.

In 2019, 315,000 plants comprising 31 different species of bee forage plants were planted by project beneficiaries, with 89% surviving by the end of the year. Two thousand six hundred (2,600) youth (30% women) were trained in beekeeping and general entrepreneurship. An additional 150 people

were trained in hive products and post-harvest handling. Project beneficiaries are now able to manage their honeybee colonies, produce more honeybee queens, multiply colonies and lay the basis for generating additional income.

In its first year of operation, project beneficiaries in 2019 produced a total of 10.6 MT of honey valued at USD 55,000 and 1.3 MT of beeswax valued at USD 11,500. An additional USD 69,000 has been generated from side-line business activities (including crop production, animal fattening, animal forage production and processing and preparing of refined beeswax).



©EIF/Fernando Castro



©EIF/Fernando Castro



Investment



Trade and investment flows are interconnected. The EIF is working not only to expand trade, but also to increase sustainable investment in the LDCs to achieve sustainable development. This means working with the LDCs to adopt the necessary investment policies and regulations to create a business climate attractive to local, regional and international investors.

FDI is important for the LDCs not only because it provides much-needed capital, but also because it introduces new technologies, managerial skills and intra-firm finance. According to UNCTAD's World Investment Report, USD 21bn was channeled to the LDCs in 2019, representing 1.4% of the global total. The EIF's Strategic Plan 2019-2022 places an increased focus on attracting private investment and blended finance. This means working with the countries to increasingly ensure a focus on investment for trade. For example, the LDC graduation support project in Vanuatu includes a component on investment.

Investment Promotion Agencies (IPAs) play a key role in this process. IPAs work to attract foreign investors and manage those relationships, including by facilitating their entry and providing after-care services. IPAs can also be useful in negotiating investment treaties and contracts.

However, in the LDCs, IPAs face numerous challenges, including a lack of institutional anchoring, insufficient funding and limited trained staff. The EIF has been collaborating with WAIPA to strengthen the capabilities of, and the coordination between, IPAs, NIUs and government officials to attract additional sustainable investment. This partnership forms part of a global effort (which also includes the United Nations Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States (UN-OHRLS), UNCTAD, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the International Labour Organization) to achieve SDG 17.5, which calls for the adoption and implementation of investment promotion regimes for the LDCs.

“I am pleased that EIF and WAIPA are launching this effort to attract investment to the world's poorest countries, in an economic climate when they need it most. This work targets the LDCs that are 'graduating' from that status, and therefore facing a reduction in concessional financing, with the aim to assist them mobilize capital, leverage investments in priority trade and productive sectors and spur growth.”

*Ratnakar Adhikari,
Executive Director of the ES*

COLLABORATING WITH INVESTMENT PROMOTION AGENCIES

An EIF-funded and WAIPA-implemented project was approved in late 2019, and substantive activities will begin in 2020. In addition to assisting the IPAs to improve the quality of their services and meet international standards, WAIPA will also serve as a platform to exchange information between the LDCs on how to best attract investment promotion. The project will also build the capacity of NIUs to coordinate with IPAs and build partnerships to mobilize investment for trade priority sectors.



LDC graduation



Three areas are considered when assessing the readiness of an LDC to graduate: Gross national income (GNI) per capita, human assets and economic vulnerability. Normally, countries that meet the criteria in two out of the three areas or that have a sufficiently high GNI per capita during two consecutive triennial reviews of the United Nations Committee for Development Policy are recommended for graduation.

Since its inception, the EIF has been working with the LDCs to support their progress on the path to LDC graduation. This includes working with several countries that have recently graduated: Cabo Verde (2007), Maldives (2011), Samoa (2014) and Equatorial Guinea (2017).

The last triennial review was held in 2018, and both Vanuatu (2020) and Angola (2021) were recommended for graduation. Other countries that are scheduled to graduate soon include Bhutan (2023), São Tomé and Príncipe (2024) and Solomon Islands (2024).

Countries transitioning out of LDC status lose certain international support measures attached to LDC membership, including preferential market access, development cooperation and support to participate in the processes of the United Nations and other international organizations. To help mitigate these losses, the EIF continues to support graduated LDCs for five years after graduation. This is important, because the economies of graduating LDCs remain vulnerable, and high degrees of inequality persist. In addition, the EIF

is supporting graduating LDCs to prepare LDC graduation strategies to help ensure a smooth and sustainable graduation. The EIF is also working with WAIPA to help the LDCs strengthen their capacity to attract FDI, which will be a critical source for economic development when official development assistance and other foreign aid are phased out upon graduation.

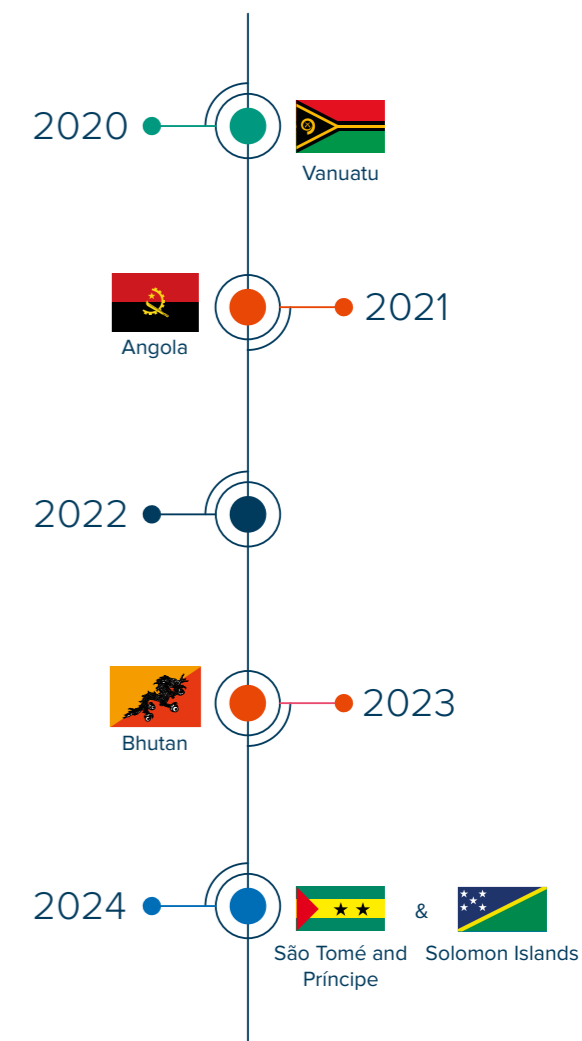
ASSESSING THE TRADE-RELATED IMPLICATIONS OF LDC GRADUATION

In 2019, the EIF launched a WTO-implemented project to support the smooth graduation of the LDCs by limiting uncertainty and maximizing preparedness for the trade-related implications of graduation. The main report will include chapters dedicated to WTO Agreements, market access, the impacts on development cooperation and options for graduating LDCs. Country reports are also being prepared for 12 countries, which look at the specific implications for each country. One of the key activities undertaken in 2019 was a regional workshop in Vanuatu for Pacific LDCs, co-organized by the WTO in collaboration with UN-OHRLLS, the United Nations Committee for Development Policy and PIFS with EIF support. The workshop provided an opportunity to discuss the unique constraints faced by Pacific LDCs, including their geographic isolation, high transport costs and vulnerability to climate change.

SUPPORTING A SMOOTH TRANSITION FOR VANUATU

Vanuatu is the next LDC scheduled to graduate (in December 2020). To facilitate a smooth transition, the EIF launched a project in 2019 to identify the sectors that will be most affected by graduation and to propose strategies to counter negative impacts.

Upcoming LDC graduation milestones



Source: UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs



©EIF/José Carlos Alexandre



Fragile and conflict-affected countries



The EIF works with many countries categorized as fragile and conflict-affected. The benefits of trade for fragile countries are well known. However, these countries are often highly dependent on specific natural resources for the bulk of their revenues. For example, in South Sudan, oil accounts for over forty percent of gross domestic product. Drastic swings in commodity prices and limited social linkages to commodity or extraction industries, such as oil, means that export diversification is critical for sustainable development in fragile countries. Some countries that have suffered from protracted conflicts face challenges attracting the necessary foreign investment, which would help bring them out of isolation. Other EIF Countries, like Nepal and Vanuatu, are at high risk of natural disasters, which lead to increased imports and lower exports. For example, after Cyclone Pam hit Vanuatu in 2015, agricultural exports fell by 37%.

In the spirit of “leave no LDC behind”, the EIF is committed to working in fragile LDCs, operating under the assumption that trade can speed the process of recovery while creating more resilient economies and incentives for peace. The EIF’s policy when working in these countries is focused on adaptability, leveraging key partners on the ground, such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and where necessary, focusing on achieving short-term goals while simultaneously highlighting longer-term goals that can be achieved in a future, more stable context. The EIF’s work in fragile countries is also centered on empowering women and youth. Research has shown that when women are included in peace processes, there is a stronger chance for lasting peace.



Trade for peace in South Sudan

As part of the EIF’s support to South Sudan, a policy paper was prepared in 2019 through in-country partner UNDP. The paper identifies how trade can contribute to resilience and prosperity, including through increased regional integration with the EAC, WTO accession and economic diversification, which is crucial, because South Sudan is overly dependent on oil exports. The paper also notes that although trade opens economic opportunities, attention needs to be paid towards the inclusivity of women, youth and other vulnerable groups. The paper also argues that agriculture should become the focus of trade development, as 70-80% of the land is suitable for agriculture.

WORKING IN A FRAGILE SITUATION: THE DRC

While enormously wealthy in natural resources, the DRC has been beset by continued fragility and conflict. Despite this situation, the EIF has been able to continue to invest in securing livelihoods and incentives for peace. The EIF’s institutional and policy support is now in its sustainability phase, and a new DTIS was validated in 2019. The DTISU was developed by a team of national and international consultants and implemented through the EIF Partner Agency UNCTAD. The DTISU covers a wide variety of topics essential to improving the trade environment in the DRC, including trade facilitation, customs, transit and logistics. The analysis also looked at specific key sectors, including forestry, mining and tourism.

The NIU has been actively working to highlight the importance of trade within Government policies and strategies and to strengthen the DRC’s participation in regional and global trade. The NIU has helped ensure that trade was integrated into the NDP, and it participates in the meetings of the Inter-ministerial Committee on Regional Integration. Trade has been integrated into the agro-industrial strategy and into a specific strategy to relaunch the coffee industry.

Another step to build lasting peace is to promote economic interdependencies between communities, often through cross-border trade. On the other side

of the border, the EIF working together with other partners has assisted in establishing a series of cross-border markets in Rwanda to promote more efficient and safer cross-border trade. Over 70% of these traders tend to be women, and most of the trade is with the DRC. In the past, due to conflicts and weak infrastructure, there has been limited trust between these communities, but through EIF support, there are now safer markets with improved infrastructure, which provide reliable spaces for Rwandan and Congolese women to do business together.





3

Programme-level highlights



Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL)



The EIF is focused on delivering an effective and adaptive MEL system to clearly articulate results, incorporate learning and ensure confidence in the monitoring systems at each level of the results chain. The year 2019 focused on building in-country MEL capacity and the continued strengthening of the programme systems in areas such as evaluation, risk management and ensuring value for money (VfM).

BUILDING IN-COUNTRY CAPACITY

On the basis of the Rapid Assessment of our MEL system in 2018, the programme established a focused training programme targeted at the NIUs and the Main Implementing Entities (MIEs) for EIF-implemented projects. This programme consisted of training and engagement through three regional capacity-building workshops; the development and rolling-out of revised reporting templates supported by MEL data collection tools; and the strengthening of project monitoring and reporting by introducing a dedicated monitoring and evaluation (M&E) planning template.



©EIF/Smith Hess

Testimonial

“Working with the colleagues in the Executive Secretariat was an excellent opportunity to build my M&E and broader project management skills. This increases the contribution I can make in implementing solutions to development challenges.”

Brenda Kabasinguzi, Commercial Officer, Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives of Uganda



©Brenda Kabasinguzi

Country strengthening highlights



Over 100 participants from 45 countries at the EIF’s regional workshops improved their skills in EIF-related technical areas, such as VfM principles; assessment and management of risk; the EIF’s new strategic plan; strengthened fiduciary management; and communication of results. The MEL sessions were rated highly useful and identified as the main priority for future trainings.



Improved results-focused reporting following the introduction of revised narrative reporting templates for the EIF projects. The new format includes greater scope for the inclusion of learning from projects; tracking the implementation of past evaluations; more qualitative data in areas such as outcomes from participation in trade fairs to monitoring results of trainings and workshops; and a more dynamic assessment of project risks.



The launch of a new webinar series aimed at piloting virtual training. With the first two webinars having taken place in late 2019, this is intended to **promote ongoing learning around MEL** and support operations in the EIF Countries.



Development of an in-house capacity-building programme focused on the mentorship of NIU MEL staff. In 2019, one NIU staff member was seconded to the ES for a six-month period under the WTO Netherlands Trainee Programme. With the learning from Ms. Kabasinguzi’s experience, together with input and quality assurance by the M&E Working Group, **an expanded programme** is ready to be rolled out in 2020.



WORKING TOGETHER FOR STRONGER MEL SYSTEMS

In 2019, the EIF programme focused on strengthening its MEL systems. This process has been complemented through the establishment by the EIF Board of the M&E Working Group to provide oversight. In dedicated monthly meetings, the M&E Working Group was instrumental in reviewing and assuring the quality of new tools and templates and for providing advice in key areas, including the mentoring programme for NIUs, the evaluation process and ongoing engagement. This Working Group ensures the deep engagement of the EIF partnership in the M&E strengthening process. The Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency has continued to support the EIF with additional expertise in the implementation of recommendations from the 2018 Rapid Assessment of the EIF’s M&E systems.

We have improved results monitoring at the programme level, including through increased monitoring of risks and results. Work continues on the EIF’s Management Information System (MIS) to make it a key tool for ensuring efficient processes and for results-based management.



In 2019, the EIF monitored over **100 projects** across **47 countries** with the support of five ES Coordinators and three TFM Regional Portfolio Managers (RPMs).

Testimonial

“Strong monitoring, evaluation and learning systems are critical for complex programmes such as the EIF. 2019 has been an important year in harnessing the partnership to facilitate effective learning and results-based management in the programme.”

*Édouard Jay (Switzerland),
Chair of the EIF M&E Working Group*



©Édouard Jay



FOCUSING ON “LEARNING” IN MEL

As part of the EIF Strategic Plan for 2019-2022, the EIF made a commitment to improve our MEL approach and in particular, our learning and feedback loops in order to strengthen the EIF’s effectiveness.

Project evaluation has always been an integral component of the EIF project cycle, generating learnings along the project path and for future projects. All projects valued over USD 500,000 undertake independent external mid-term and final evaluations.

Importantly, key areas for the strengthening of EIF project evaluations were identified through a meta-evaluation of EIF projects and will form the basis for revisions to the EIF guidelines for project evaluations in 2020. The meta-evaluation was carried out to assess the quality and use of project evaluations for continuous learning and to draw lessons about the overall performance of EIF projects. The overall quality of evaluations was assessed as average, however, the meta-evaluation noted that the overall quality has improved over time, which is an encouraging sign that ongoing reforms have already achieved some success.



RISK MANAGEMENT

Risk management systems are a key factor in the predictability of the programme’s ability to deliver results and ensure VfM. Risk management takes place at both the programme and the project levels.

Risk management at the programme level

The governing body of the EIF, the EIF Board, monitors risks at the programme level through checkpoints at its biannual meetings which are supported by regular reporting from the ES and the TFM based on operational risk monitoring

and management tools and procedures. Risk management efforts are guided by the Programme Risk Matrix, which outlines various risks categorized by reputational, political, fiduciary and financial; policy; operational; and global risks. Reporting to the EIF Board consists of a heat register and a threat matrix. The heat register categorizes the risk level for each risk in the EIF’s Programme Risk Matrix, and the threat matrix categorizes the relative risk levels for operations of the EIF in each EIF Country into high, medium and low risk. Mitigation action is taken on a case-by-case basis for these countries in real time through the ES’s and TFM’s regular interactions with the countries.

In 2019, the overall risk of the programme was considered low. However, four countries (Afghanistan, Somalia, South Sudan and Yemen) faced high levels of risk in 2019 due to conflict and political instability, which has hindered the EIF’s ability to implement projects. In response, the EIF has worked through EIF Partner Agencies with continued presence in these countries, while also placing projects on hold where it has not been possible to continue them.

The EIF has been working with key partners to establish processes to increase the use of risk management as a strategic tool for the EIF. This process will continue into 2020.



©EIF/Olivier Girard



Risk management at the project level

Risk management at the project level takes place both through country and project teams and through portfolio oversight by the ES Coordinators and the TFM RPMs.

The National Implementation Arrangements and the MIEs of EIF projects are responsible for the monitoring and management of risk in each country. The NSCs and Project Steering Committees monitor project implementation in the EIF Countries and offer opportunities for escalation of high and recurring risks, where further intervention is deemed necessary for effective mitigation of the risks.

Narrative reports for all projects are submitted by the MIEs every six months and include a section on reporting on any new risks and mitigating actions, as well as an update to the risk matrix for the project. This aims to increase the dynamic treatment of risk through encouraging fresh thoughts on emerging project risks and linking this to active mitigation measures.

A training programme has been developed on addressing risk at both the project development and the implementation stages and will be rolled out in 2020.



©EIF/Apurva Mudliar

VALUE FOR MONEY (VfM)

The implementation of the EIF's VfM Action Matrix (adopted by the EIF Board in June 2018) gathered pace in 2019. VfM training was provided at the regional workshops, and reporting on VfM measures is now required by the revised project reporting templates. The VfM Action Matrix measures progress across four indicators: 1) Economy; 2) Efficiency; 3) Effectiveness; and 4) Equity.

VfM highlights



250% reduction in time to appraise and submit projects to the EIF Board over the last two years. The average time for the ES and the TFM to appraise and submit Tier 2 projects to the EIF Board following the final submission has been reduced from an average of 2.5 months in 2017 to 26 days at the end of 2019.



100% of projects approved since June 2019 now apply activity-based budgeting. This allows for real-time tracking of activity costs and contributes to greater efficiency and transparency.

Resource mobilization, partnerships and communicating for impact in 2019



In 2019, the EIF celebrated 10 years of fostering trade and changing lives in the LDCs. The continued trust and confidence of EIF Donors resulted in a significant growth in the programme's funding. Australia, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Japan and Sweden contributed nearly USD 14 million in new support in 2019, bringing total commitments to USD 136 million for the EIF's current phase of work (2016-2024).

The achievement of the EIF's vision and mission is made possible through the continuous, long-term investments of its partners. In 2019, the EIF strengthened its partnerships with the LDCs, the EIF Donors, the EIF Partner Agencies and strategic partners, including the ITFC, the Commonwealth Secretariat and the PIFS.

From Addis Ababa (Ethiopia) to Luang Prabang (Lao PDR), EIF communications in 2019 brought people together – to tell their stories, to share experiences and to learn more about what was happening with trade in the LDCs. Both face to face and digitally, people from all walks of life joined forces and collaborated to raise the profile of the LDCs and to advocate for more inclusive trade development. This includes LDC governments, the EIF's partners, trade experts, EIF Donor country representatives and the individuals in countries across the world who engage in trade.

EIF communications in 2019 focused on creating conversations grounded in solid data through the Trade for Development News platform via digital outreach, including social media, and at select global events.

2019 highlights



USD 14 million pledged to the EIF from Australia, Denmark, Germany, Finland, Japan and Sweden.



1 Resource Mobilization Guidebook distributed to all the EIF's partners and available to the public.



5 op-eds published in major media outlets, reaching over **5 million potential readers**.



47 expert contributors to Trade for Development News.



32,777 new users on the EIF's website, up **26%** from 2018.



7 newsletters and **16 news releases** sent to a subscriber list of **more than 2,400**.



493 photos from **7 countries** shared online.





ENGAGING WITH THE EIF DONORS AND RESOURCE MOBILIZATION AT NATIONAL LEVELS

The EIF strengthened its engagement with the EIF Donors by helping shape dialogues on AfT and investments in LDC trade through major fora. The EIF raised awareness and increased its engagement on AfT in Australia through the Aid for Inclusive Trade Workshop organized by Australia's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade in February 2019. The EIF strengthened its engagement with the European Union (EU) by having the first-ever EIF intervention with the European Parliament, specifically with the Committee on International Trade and the

Committee on Development. There was strong interest from Parliamentarians, who sought to understand how the EIF contributed to the EU's Aid for Trade Strategy and the EIF's role in assisting with donor coordination in the LDCs, where many EU delegations are active.

Every EIF dollar invested in LDC productive capacity since 2016 has resulted in USD 0.56 of additional resources from LDC governments, development partners and the private sector through parallel funding. Between 2016 and 2019, the EIF committed USD 67 million in new project funding and leveraged an additional USD 37.6 million from governments, development partners, bilateral donors and the private sector. To support these efforts, the EIF produced its Resource Mobilization

Guidebook to assist ministries of trade and national partners in their resource mobilization. The Guidebook was released at the WTO's Global Review of Aid for Trade in July 2019 and rolled out in the EIF Countries throughout the year.

PARTNERING FOR THE LDCS

EIF partners continue to provide significant support for global and regional initiatives and for country-driven projects. The EIF has forged strategic partnerships with the Government of Luxembourg and the ITFC. These partnerships have led to USD 3.6 million in co-financing of EIF activities in Burkina Faso, Comoros, Guinea and The Gambia. The EIF also joined forces with the PIFS to host the first Regional Quality Infrastructure Workshop in the Pacific in Nadi, Fiji, from 2 to 6 September 2019. The Workshop brought together over 80 key stakeholders from governments, the private sector, international and regional organizations and funding partners to build regional consensus and a road map for future priorities.

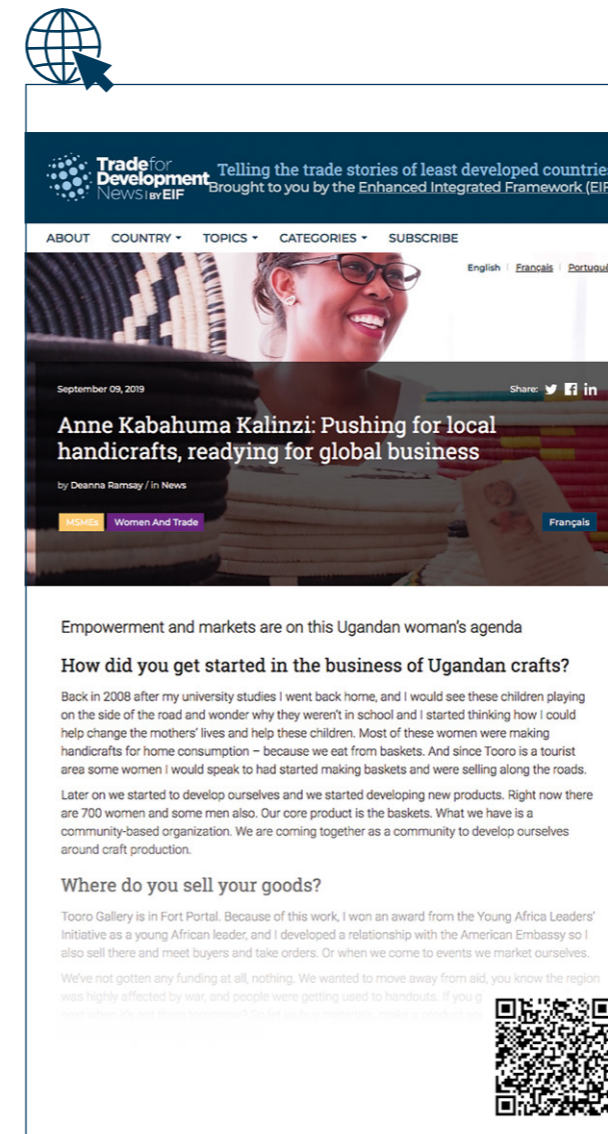


©EIF/Simon Hess

TRADE FOR DEVELOPMENT NEWS

The EIF's Trade for Development News, now in its second year, has published 80 articles on topics ranging from the current status of the African Continental Free Trade Area to ways to work with fragile states to the fisheries subsidy negotiations at the WTO.

Filling a gap in the trade conversation by highlighting LDC experiences, stories in 2019 covered tourism in the Solomon Islands, soy production in Togo, potato auctions in Bhutan and cross-border trade in Rwanda.



Telling trade stories



80 articles published.



Most popular in 2019: **"Economic Diversification: Why Trade Matters"** by the WB's Paul Brenton, Ian Gillson and Pierre Sauvé.



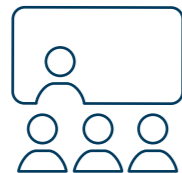
1 photo essay, 12 Q&As, 18 stories of trade impacts in the LDCs, 30 news items and more.



Between July and December, more than **28,000 visits** to Trade for Development News.



Events



©EIF/Deanna Ramsay

Regional workshops: From Kampala (Uganda) to Cotonou (Benin) to Luang Prabang (Lao PDR)



At the EIF's three regional workshops, more than 100 participants from 45 countries attended plenaries on communicating for impact, sharing their communications work and telling the trade stories that matter. Thirty-eight (38) participants from 28 countries engaged in hands-on breakout sessions on messaging, leveraging communications channels, interview techniques, communications planning for EIF projects and more.



©Global Alliance for Trade Facilitation

Global Review of Aid for Trade



See more in our [Trade for Development News story](#)

The EIF's participation in the 2019 Global Review of Aid for Trade underscored the programme's successes in enhancing trade and supporting livelihoods in the LDCs. Ahead of the principal AfT event of the year, Trade for Development News published 21 articles from experts in the field that delved into AfT in all its complexity.

The EIF's main event, "Seeing Impact and Looking Forward", hosted over 200 participants and showcased high level political commitments with funding pledges from six countries. The side event "Diversifying Exports in Fragile LDCs" fostered an important discussion on the trade challenges for the LDCs in fragile and conflict-affected contexts.



©EIF/Fernando Castro

World Export Development Forum (WEDF)



The WEDF was held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 21 to 22 November 2019, organized alongside the Africa Industrialization Week and co-hosted by the ITC, the Government of Ethiopia and the African Union Commission.

The EIF participated in a series of parallel and side events, including a workshop for media from throughout Africa, business-to-business meetings and a Youth Media Zone created as a space for dialogue by and for African youth. The EIF sponsored five journalists and two entrepreneurs from select LDCs to attend the WEDF; Trade for Development News published a suite of stories focused on the event's themes; and a social media campaign highlighted those pieces and the voices of attendees.



2019 event highlights



Over 100 participants from 45 countries joined sessions on communicating for impact at the EIF's regional workshops.

Over **200 participants** at the EIF's main event at the Global Review of Aid for Trade.



21 articles on AfT published ahead of, during and after the Global Review of Aid for Trade.

2 op-eds and **2 articles** in major media published in conjunction with the Global Review of Aid for Trade reached over **3.5 million potential readers**.

5 journalists and **2 business owners from LDCs** sponsored by the EIF joined the WEDF in Addis Ababa as part of workshops and business-to-business meetings. **More than 25 journalist participants** discussed LDC issues and made connections around trade coverage.



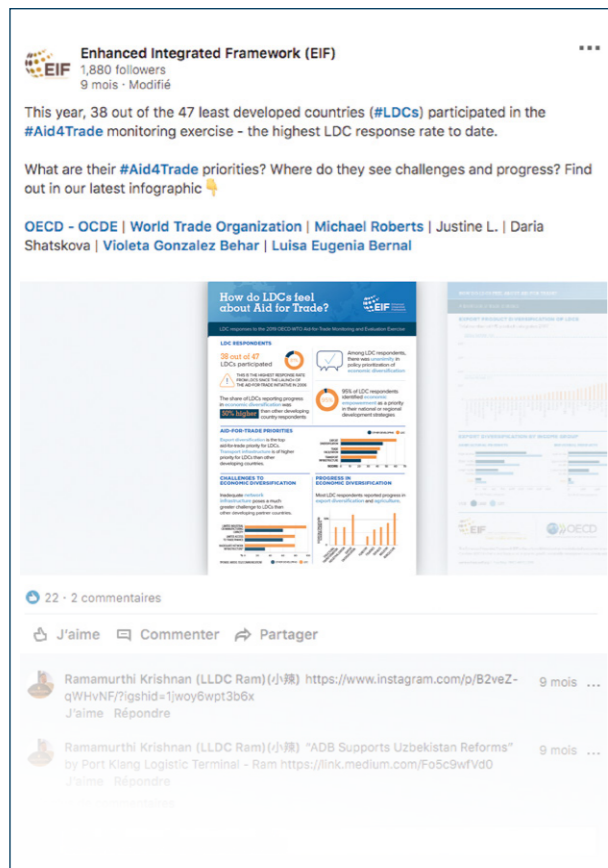


Social media



A new social media strategy was put into place in 2019 and includes a focus on sharing facts and figures on LDC trade and on the expertise of Trade for Development News writers. A range of social media content was produced that includes short videos, infographics, GIFs and image cards – all which aim to inform and educate and which helped foster a high level of engagement and garner new followers.

The EIF's main social media platforms of Twitter, Facebook and LinkedIn saw an increase in followers and a steady high level of engagement. The number of followers on Twitter grew by 28% and on Facebook by 49%.



Social media spotlight



LinkedIn followers almost tripled.



1,000,000 Twitter impressions.

Fiduciary update



LEGAL FRAMEWORK

The guiding legal documents for the EIF remain (i) the Standard Provisions for EIF Phase Two; and (ii) the EIF Programme Framework, which were both approved by the EIF Board in 2016. The Standard Provisions set the conditions applicable to all Contribution Agreements signed with the EIF Donors and the obligations of the TFM related to accountability and reporting. The EIF Programme Framework outlines the key expected outcomes of EIF Phase Two.

In December 2019, the EIF Board approved an extension of EIF Phase Two from its initial deadline of December 2022 to December 2024. All projects will, however, need to be completed by June 2023 with the remaining time for the effective closure of the phase.

FINANCIAL AND FIDUCIARY MANAGEMENT

EIF Donor commitments and contributions received for EIF Phase Two

From the EIF Pledging Conference held in November 2015 until 31 December 2019, the indicative amount of commitments for EIF Phase Two by EIF Donors is USD 136.74 million (including interest and the balance from EIF Phase One), of which USD 108.59 million has been received so far. Table 1 details the commitments and receipts from the EIF Donors for both EIF Phases One and Two. Table 2 details the commitments and receipts for EIF Phase Two. The total funds deposited in the EITF up to end of 2019 represent 79.42% of the total committed amount as per the signed Contribution Agreements.

TABLE 1. EIF DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS

	Reporting Period (2019) in million USD		
	EIF Phase One	EIF Phase Two	Sub-Total
IF - UNDP Co-mingled and Holding Account	33.47	-	33.47
EIF Donor contributions	165.77	96.49	262.26
EIF Phase One balance	(10.07)	10.07	-
Sub-Total	189.17	106.56	295.73
Interest earned	6.70	2.03	8.73
Grand Total	195.87	108.59	304.46

TABLE 2. EIF DONOR CONTRIBUTION DETAILS FOR EIF PHASE TWO
(as of 31 December 2019, in USD)

EIF Donor	Commitments	Receipts
Australia	3,948,121	2,934,056
Denmark	12,009,574	12,009,574
Estonia	83,911	83,911
European Commission	11,510,099	10,341,882
Finland	9,975,851	9,975,851
France	4,025,047	3,429,378
Germany	7,395,024	5,961,727
Japan	116,071	116,071
Korea, Republic of	1,000,000	1,000,000
Luxembourg	5,106,785	5,106,785
Netherlands	472,255	472,255
Norway	17,591,861	14,073,488
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	4,000,000	1,500,000
Sweden	16,148,221	10,765,480
Switzerland	2,000,000	2,000,000
United Kingdom	29,256,188	16,722,131
Total from EIF Donors	124,639,008	96,492,589
Interest EIF Income - Allocated by UNOPS	2,026,697	2,026,697
Interest EIF Income - Refund by MIEs	632	632
EIF Phase One balance transfer to EIF Phase Two	10,069,197	10,069,197
Total interest and EIF Phase One transfer	12,096,526	12,096,526
Grand Total	136,735,531	108,589,115

Allocations for EIF Phase Two and projects approved

As of 31 December 2019, allocations made for EIF Phase Two activities totaled USD 93.71 million, including USD 67 million for projects and USD 25.92 million for EIF Global Activities, the ES and the TFM. The total allocation for LDC project implementation up to 31 December 2019 is USD 55.68 million (59.41% of total project allocation), while the EIF Agencies' share of implementation is USD 7.09 million (17.57%). The balance of USD 5.01 million (5.35%) represented allocations implemented by various other entities, such as

NGOs and international organizations. During 2019, 35 projects amounting to USD 17.07 million were approved, representing a 17% increase in the number of approved projects as compared to 2018. The approved projects by type and MIE are detailed in Table 3.

TABLE 3. ALLOCATIONS FOR EIF ACTIVITIES
(as of 31 December 2019, in USD)

Report Category	Sub-Type	EIF Phase One	EIF Phase Two	Grand Total
LDC implementation	Tier 1	45,261,950	19,190,823	64,452,773
	Tier 2	51,372,358	28,988,618	80,360,976
	Combined	-	7,498,900	7,498,900
LDC implementation Total		96,634,308	55,678,341	152,312,649
Other implementation	Tier 1	160,000	-	160,000
	Tier 2	11,163,879	1,630,402	12,794,281
	Regional	-	3,384,766	3,384,766
Other implementation Total		11,323,879	5,015,168	16,339,047
Agency implementation	Tier 1	15,176,863	4,359,457	19,536,320
	Tier 2	18,806,525	1,480,988	20,287,513
	Regional	-	1,252,014	1,252,014
Agency implementation Total		33,983,388	7,092,459	41,075,847
EIF Global Activities	Global	5,323,367	3,068,031	8,391,398
EIF Global Activities Total		5,323,367	3,068,031	8,391,398
ES	Administrative and substantive technical cooperation/programme support	26,500,110	16,240,863	42,740,973
ES Total		26,500,110	16,240,863	42,740,973
TFM	Administrative	20,532,398	6,618,174	27,150,572
TFM Total		20,532,398	6,618,174	27,150,572
Grand Total		194,297,450	93,713,036	288,010,486

The sector distribution of EIF assistance in 2019 covers institutional capacity-building, mainly through Tier 1, DTIS and DTISU projects; trade mainstreaming; and Tier 2 projects through agribusiness and textile, tourism, industrial crop and export promotion; trade facilitation and policy, standards and plant protection, analytical and feasibility studies and business support services and communication.

Disbursements

During 2019, based on the respective signed legal agreements and payment schedules with the MIEs, a total of USD 22.03 million was disbursed for the projects from the EIFTF for EIF Phase Two, while USD 0.34 million was refunded to the EIFTF by projects closed under EIF Phase One – totaling a net outflow from the EIFTF of USD 21.69 million. As shown in Table 4, the total disbursements of EIF Phases One and Two since inception was USD 244.64 million as of 31 December 2019.

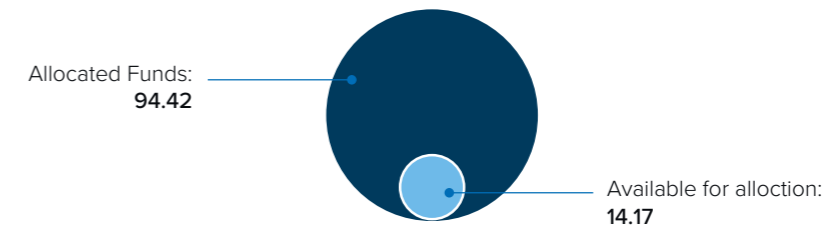
Available funds

At the completion of EIF Phase One on 31 December 2017, the EIF Board decided, in 2018, to transfer the balance of unspent resources from EIF Phase One to EIF Phase Two. A total of USD 10.07 million was therefore transferred to EIF Phase Two. As a result, from January 2019, the total amount made available for programming under EIF Phase Two increased to become USD 108.59 million. As shown in Figure 1 below, by the end of 2019 and after deducting the allocations/commitments made during 2019, a balance of USD 14.17 million was available for new allocations, while USD 94.42 million was committed.

EIF Phase	Annual Report Category	2008-18	2019	Grand Total
EIF Phase One	LDC implementation	96.73	(0.11)	96.62
	Agency implementation	34.23	(0.24)	33.99
	Other implementing entity	11.32	-	11.32
	EIF Global Activities	5.44	(0.11)	5.33
	ES	26.39	0.11	26.50
	TFM	20.52	-	20.52
	EIFTF management transaction fee 0.75%	1.46	-	1.46
EIF Phase One Total		196.09	(0.35)	195.74
EIF Phase Two	LDC implementation	13.87	11.90	25.77
	Agency implementation	1.83	1.75	3.58
	Other implementing entity	0.56	1.44	2.00
	EIF Global Activities	0.67	0.40	1.07
	ES	7.59	4.29	11.88
	TFM	2.14	2.09	4.23
	EIFTF management transaction fee 0.75%	0.20	0.16	0.36
EIF Phase Two Total		26.86	22.03	48.89
Grand Total (EIF Phases One and Two)		222.95	21.68	244.63

NB: Figures in parentheses represent refunds from completed projects from EIF Phase One.

FIGURE 1.
EIF Phase Two funds available for allocation
(as of 31 December 2019, in million USD)



Transparency and accountability

TFM FIDUCIARY SAFEGUARDS

In line with its mandate and its terms of reference for EIF Phase Two, over the reporting period, the TFM continued to provide fiduciary oversight and ensured the safeguard of EIF funds. The results of monitoring the use of EIF resources are shared with the ES as part of the regular ES/TFM coordination; with the EIF Donors individually as part of ad hoc reporting; and with the EIF Board as required during the EIF Board meetings.

In 2019, the TFM continued to implement its safeguard and oversight tools, which include: (i) three fiduciary capacity assessments of new MIEs; (ii) the review of 36 new proposals by the TFM Project Review Committee (PRC); (iii) two start-up facilitation missions; (iv) the review of 221 quarterly financial reports; (v) the review of projects' human resources recruitment processes carried out at the national and international levels by the MIEs; (vi) the review of procurement processes carried out by the MIEs; (vii) the review of 55 audits reports; and (viii) the identification and alerting of the MIEs for reporting delays. During the field supervision missions, the TFM further undertook 30 Fiduciary Maturity Assessment (FMA) of the MIEs to assess the level of fiduciary maturity and identify the required capacity strengthening for the MIEs. The

FMA has assisted in the design of the regional training topics in 2019 for the regional workshops in Benin, Lao PDR and Uganda.

Moreover, as part of his oversight functions, the TFM Executive Officer (EO) performs field missions to oversee the implementation of the TFM's full fiduciary responsibility by its RPMs. In 2019, the EO carried out two oversight missions.

PROJECT PRE-APPROVAL AND APPROVAL PROCESS

In 2019, the ES and the TFM submitted 36 project proposals to the EIF Board (or to its delegated authority) for approval. These proposals are broken down as follows: (i) 16 Tier 1 projects; (ii) 12 Tier 2 projects; (iii) 6 regional projects; and (iv) 2 combined projects.

OVERALL ACCOUNTABILITY PERFORMANCE

The TFM has developed a set of tools to address the accountability requirements towards the EIF principles (country ownership, partnership and demand-driven and participatory approaches) using



international financial and fiduciary principles to ensure accountability, transparency, efficiency and effectiveness.

Below is a description of the achievements during 2019 to ensure compliance to the exigencies of these two normative building blocks.

TFM REPORTING MECHANISM

The TFM reporting for 2019 responded to the EIF constituencies' requests. The EIF Board, the EIF Donors, the LDCs and the ES counterparts have received and accessed different types of reports prepared by the TFM.

- **3 Capacity Assessment Reports and 36 PRC¹ minutes:** The capacity assessment missions (or in the case of EIF Partner Agency implementation, a desk review) were carried out to review the institutional, operational and fiduciary implementation capacities of the proposed MIEs that have never worked with the EIF. Topics covered include human resources and administrative management capacity, financial management, procurement, internal control systems and the work plan/M&E systems. Thereafter, the TFM PRC reviews the proposals, and its report summarizes the TFM conclusions and recommendations for submission or not to the EIF Board for consideration.
- **5 financial reports:** In 2019, the TFM issued four quarterly financial reports and one annual audited financial statement of the previous year on the EIFTF financial situation.
- **1 narrative EIF annual progress report:** Jointly with the ES, the TFM submitted to the EIF Board and its constituencies as well as to the general public the EIF Annual Report for 2018. This report included EIF global results and operational progress as well as the financial and fiduciary status of the EIFTF.

- **8 ad hoc reports:** In 2019, the EIF Donors and the ES requested specific reports on the fiduciary and operational situation of the EIFTF, the utilization of donor contributions, VFM for the use of EIF resources and EIF pipeline projections. These ad hoc reports were prepared following the format requested by each EIF Donor.

NATIONAL MIES² REPORTING STATUS

Overall, the reporting process by the national MIEs was in line with the reporting calendars and the EIF reporting formats in the Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs). In 2019, the national MIEs submitted 221 quarterly financial reports, 53 semi-annual and 63 annual narrative/technical reports to the TFM and the ES, in addition to 23 final reports as applicable.

The quality of the financial reports has seen continuous improvement because of the regional workshops and on-the-job capacity strengthening undertaken by the TFM. Furthermore, the TFM has improved its monitoring of reports by the MIEs as per the MOUs and the EIF Board guidelines on reporting delays. Narrative reports have mostly been received in a timely manner (at least for the draft version), though there were quality issues and delays in submitting the final reports. The TFM reports the delays to the EIF Board on an annual basis. The last report from the TFM was provided during the EIF Board meeting of November 2019 in Bhutan.

EIF AGENCY AND OTHER MIE REPORTING STATUS

In respect of the EIF Agencies and other MIEs' reporting status, the reports are submitted as per the reporting obligations noted in the corresponding legal agreements. The TFM continues to encounter delays and quality issues in both financial and

narrative reports from the EIF Agencies. However, due to repeated reminders and regular portfolio reviews instituted by the ES and the TFM, the EIF Agencies improved on their submissions during 2019, particularly regarding refunds of balances from completed projects as required.

AUDITING PRACTICES

All the MIEs for EIF projects, government entities or others³ must submit annual audited accounts as stated in the respective agreements signed with the TFM. Audit mechanisms have been activated in all the LDCs implementing Tier 1 or Tier 2 projects, as per the MOUs, and internal or external audit reports are undertaken after one full year of project implementation. In 2019, the TFM revisited and updated the audit guidelines to assist the MIEs to be in conformity with the EIF Board-approved guidelines on negative audit findings and escalation. As per Table 5 below, since the inception of EIF Phase One, 371 audit reports have been completed, including 39 in 2019. Nine reports were under preparation as of 31 December 2019. The TFM, in collaboration with the ES, is implementing the EIF Board-approved escalation criteria for negative audit findings. A special report on audit findings was presented by the TFM to the EIF Board in November 2019.

Database and information system

Throughout 2019, the EIF Knowledge Hub continued to be operational and served as an invaluable source of information to the EIF in general and the TFM in particular. The Knowledge Hub feeds information to the MIS and the EIF website. As a living tool, the Knowledge Hub is continuously improved and adapted to the EIF's needs. In 2019, the Knowledge Hub was adjusted to the EIF's new modalities by creating relevant new categories to facilitate the monitoring of the EIF programme data.

Status of audit reports	2008-18	2019	Total
Completed	332	39	371
In progress (audit due and started)	5	4	9
Rescheduled	1	5	6
Pending (audit due but not started)		7	7
Total	338	55	393

1 The TFM PRC reviews and assesses each project proposal from the operational and fiduciary perspectives before its submission to the EIF Board for approval.
 2 National MIEs are the MIEs from the LDCs' beneficiary of EIF funds.

3 The EIF Agencies are audited following their internal mechanisms of audit, as per the EIF partnership agreements and the UN single audit principle.



4 Annexes



Results by indicator



Over the course of 2019, as a part of the ongoing M&E strengthening initiative, the EIF has implemented a series of measures to strengthen the collection and reporting of results. This included the improvement of reporting templates to better capture current and historical data, and data mining exercise to extract data from previous narrative and evaluation reports. The work is ongoing, particularly in relation to the collection of historical data for new indicators. All indicators in this Annual Report are now reported on a cumulative basis across the duration of the programme, while highlighting the specific contribution of the most recent year (2019). The cumulative figures include the relevant baseline figures. This ensures that the reported data align with the specific wording of the indicator. In the past, indicators had been reported through a mix of cumulative, per-year or per-country numbers. In

February 2019, the EIF Board endorsed an update of the EIF programme logframe, including new indicators, as well as revisions of existing indicators. As part of the data collection process for this year's Annual Report, efforts have been made to capture historical results for these new indicators. However, these data may under-represent the results from previous years, as no monitoring system had then been put in place to track these data. Additionally, the new indicators have not yet been assigned official targets or milestones, and consequently, these reference figures are not shown in the graphs. Likewise, where indicators had previously been reported on a per-year or per-country basis and are now reported on a programme-wide basis, the baselines, milestones and targets are not shown in the charts due to the difference in scale. A descriptive note is included in each instance.

The targets and milestones for each of these indicators will be revised in 2020, particularly when the targets have already been exceeded.

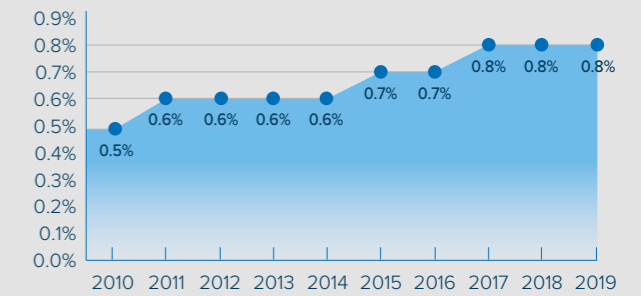


©EIF/Simon Hess

A – LDCs' share in non-oil exports (%)

At 0.8%, the LDCs' share in non-oil merchandise exports has remained static for three years after trending upward between 2010 and 2017. The data for 2019 are provisional.

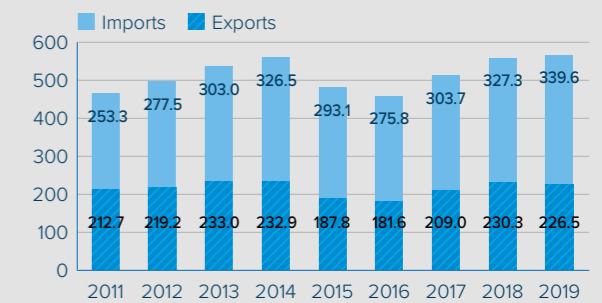
Source: WTO Secretariat.



B – Value of trade from the LDCs (USD Billion)

Preliminary estimates for 2019 indicate that overall trade values for the LDCs (goods and services) increased by 1.5% between 2018 and 2019. This growth was only driven by imports, with exports falling by -1.6% over the year.

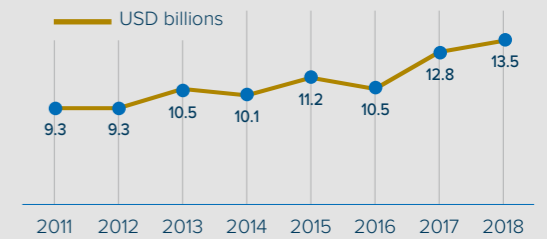
Source: WTO Secretariat.



C – Aid for Trade (AfT) flows to the LDCs

AfT flows to the LDCs increased from USD 12.8 bn in 2017 to USD 13.5 billion in 2018 (the latest year for which data are available).

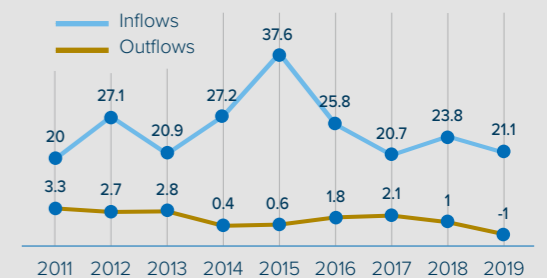
Source: WTO Secretariat/OECD.



D – Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the LDCs (USD billion)

FDI inflows to the LDCs fell marginally to USD 21.1 bn, with FDI outflows likewise falling to USD -1 bn.

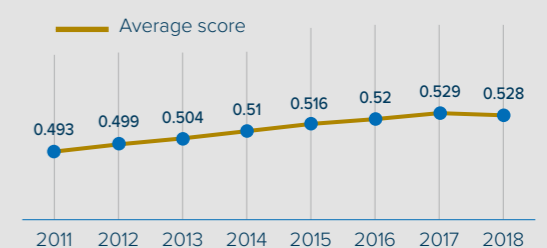
Source: World Investment Report 2020, UNCTAD.



E – Human Development Index (HDI) in the LDCs

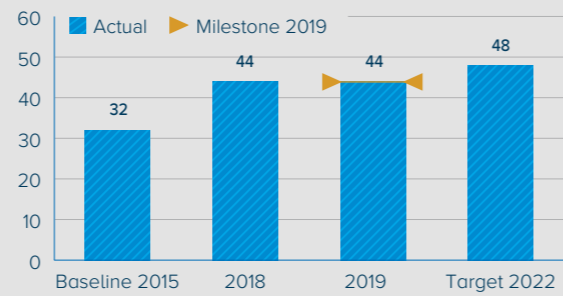
After rising for 6 years, the average score for the LDCs fell marginally in 2018 (the latest year for which data are available).

Source: Human Development Report 2019, UNDP.



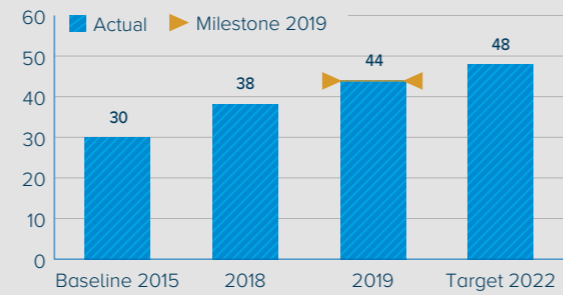
1a – Number of EIF Countries with trade integrated into their National Development Plan (NDP)

Almost all EIF Countries have integrated trade into their NDP. The 2018 figure has been revised upwards.



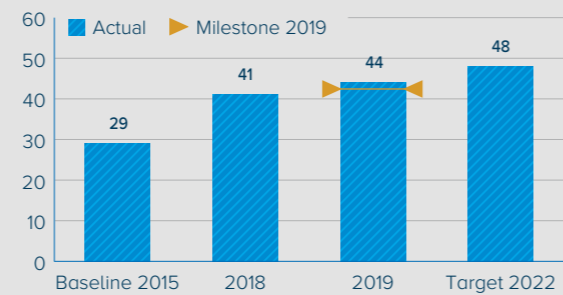
1b – Number of EIF Countries with effective trade coordination mechanisms

Trade coordination mechanisms bring together key stakeholder groups to discuss trade issues.



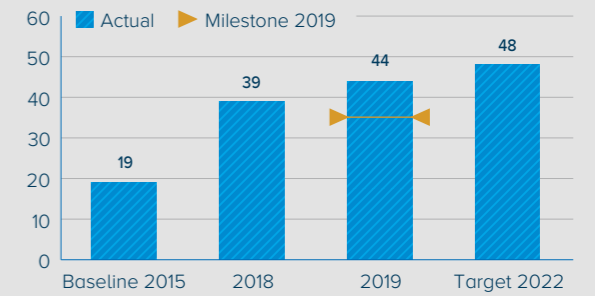
1c – Number of EIF Countries with sector-specific strategies integrating trade

44 EIF countries report having sector strategies incorporating trade, and, as a whole, have developed over 200 sector strategies integrating trade.



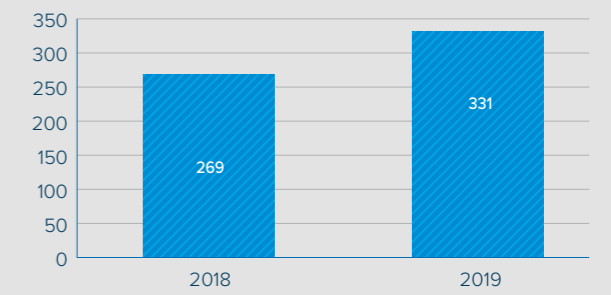
1.1a – Number of quality trade and investment policies formulated and updated with support from the EIF

44 trade and investment policies have been formulated or updated across the programme with support from the EIF.



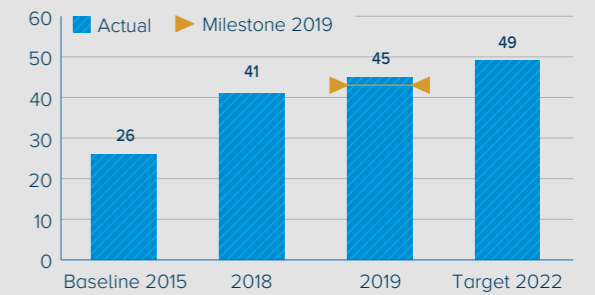
1.1b – Number of actions in support of improved legislation and participation in fora (including WTO accession, regional integration, etc.)

With 331 actions by 2019 this indicator reports the cumulative number of actions across the programme. Previously, the number of actions per country was reported, with a milestone of 8 per country.



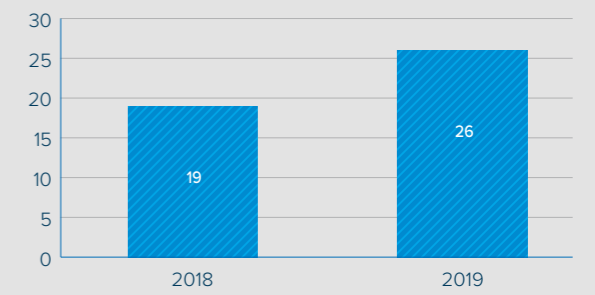
1.1c – Number of Diagnostic Trade Integration Studies (DTIS) developed with support from the EIF

45 DTISs have now been completed with support from the EIF. The total number of completed DTISs for the entire programme is reported. The 2018 figure has been revised upwards.



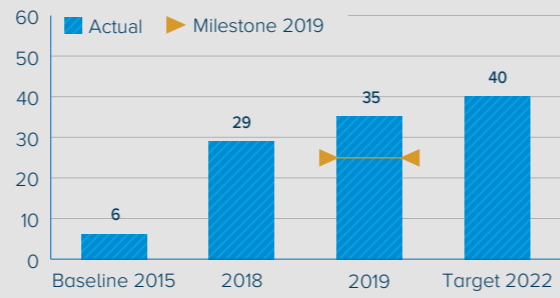
1.1d – Number of trade and investment-related regulations adopted

26 trade and investment-related regulations have been adopted, including seven in 2019 (new indicator).



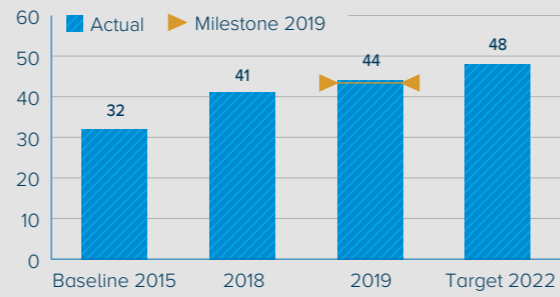
1.2a – Number of EIF Countries with EIF National Implementation Units integrated into the Government system

EIF Countries continue to integrate AfT coordination and trade mainstreaming into Government structures.



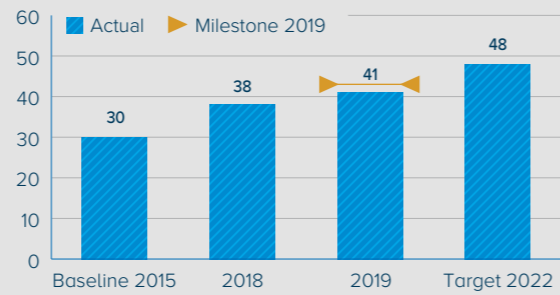
1.2b – Number of EIF Countries with quality functioning public-private coordination mechanisms

44 EIF Countries have mechanisms supporting dialogue between governments and the private sector.



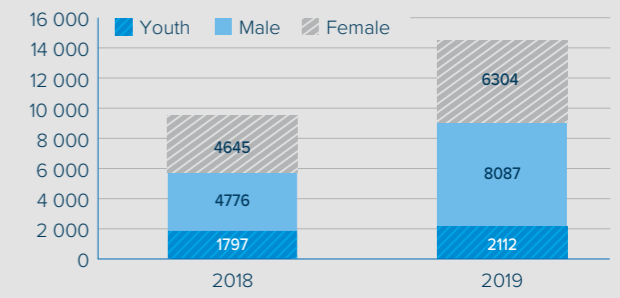
1.2c – Number of EIF Countries with quality government-donor dialogue mechanisms on trade and investment related matters

41 EIF Countries report having mechanisms in place to facilitate ongoing dialogue on Aid for Trade.



1.3a – Number of public officials (disaggregated by gender and age) trained in investment and trade-related areas

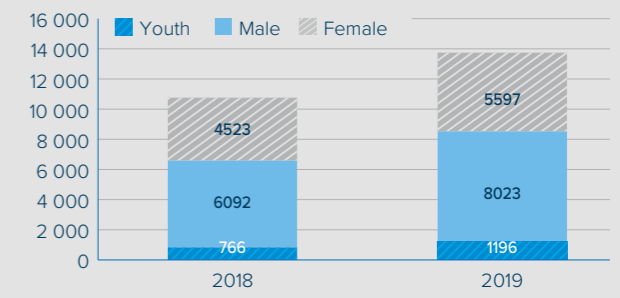
Over 14,000 public officials (43% women) have attended EIF training sessions. The target (2,640) and milestones (1,120 for 2019) will be revised.



Note: The chart shows the cumulative total of male and female participants. Youth are included for illustrative purposes and do not contribute to the cumulative total.

1.3b – Number of private sector and civil society representatives (disaggregated by gender and age) trained in investment and trade-related areas to participate in the national trade agenda

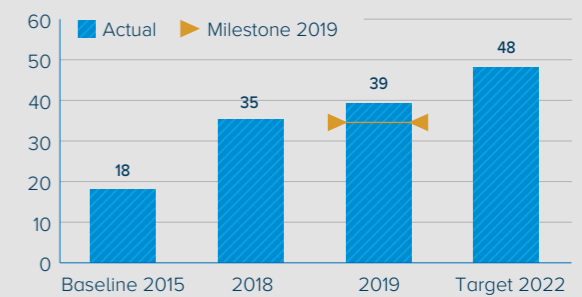
Over 13,600 people (41% women) from the private sector and civil society have participated in EIF training sessions. The target (430) and milestones (175 for 2019) had been set on a per-country basis and will be revised.



Note: The chart shows the cumulative total of male and female participants. Youth are included for illustrative purposes through do not contribute to the cumulative total.

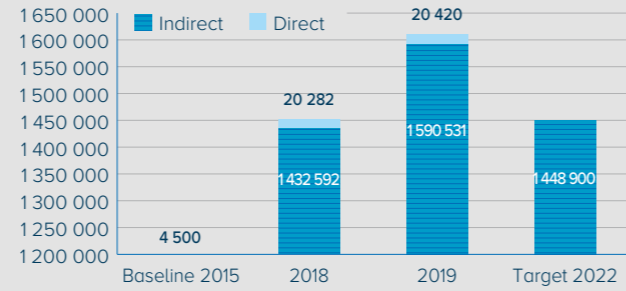
1.3c – Number of EIF Countries with investment and trade-related information dissemination tools for different stakeholders

39 EIF Countries have investment and trade-related information dissemination tools. The 2018 figure has been revised upward.



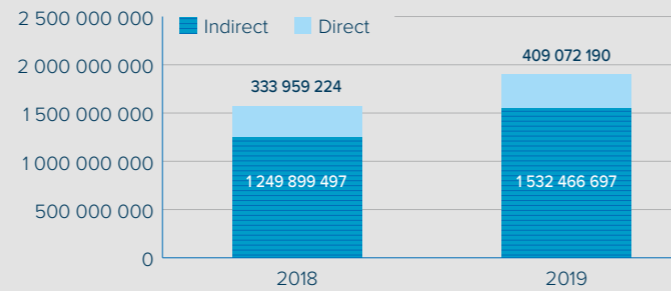
2a – Volume of production generated through EIF interventions (metric tonnes)

More than 1.6 million metric tonnes of production have been generated in EIF Countries with support from the EIF. Sector-wide or national level support is captured as indirect support, and production from specific EIF beneficiary groups as direct support. Data for 2018 are updated, and the target (1,489,000) and milestones (375,850 for 2019) will be revised.



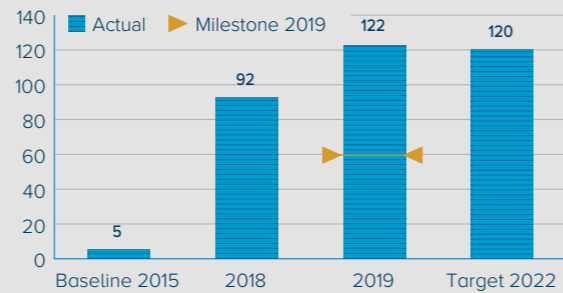
2b – Value of exports generated through EIF interventions (in USD)

More than USD 1.9 billion of exports have been generated with the support of EIF interventions. Indirect exports refer to results from projects where the EIF provided sector-wide or national level support, and direct exports are exports generated from specific beneficiaries that had received support from the EIF (targets to be set).



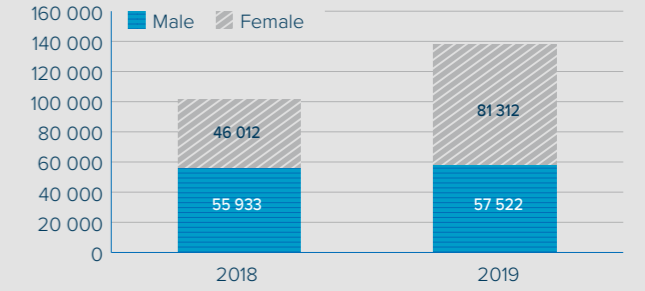
2c – Number of new international markets accessed with support from the EIF

122 new market linkages have been established. A market is considered as being "new" for either the country as a whole or a specific enterprise receiving EIF support. The 2018 figure has been revised upwards.



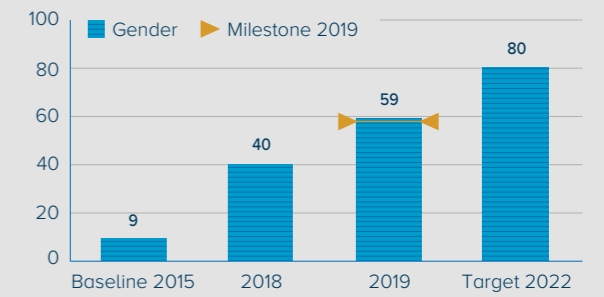
2.1.a – Total number of people trained in value chain practices (disaggregated by gender and age) through participation in EIF capacity-building initiatives

Women account for 59% of the 138,000 people who participated in value chain trainings, and youth account for 17%. Within 2019, 92% of participants were women, and 30% were youth. The target (5,300) and milestones (3,800 for 2019) will be revised.



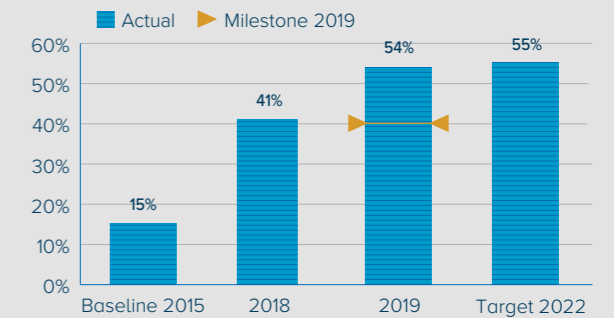
2.1.b – Number of awareness-raising activities conducted on gender and the environment

59 awareness-raising activities on gender have been conducted, including 19 in 2019. 30 actions with environmental awareness benefits have been undertaken. The 2018 figures have been revised upwards.



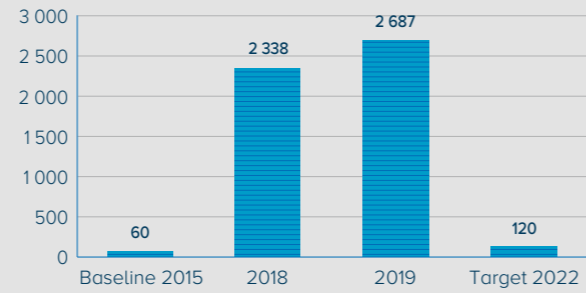
2.1.c – Percentage of women directly benefitting from EIF-funded productive sector projects

54% of beneficiaries in productive sector projects are women. The 2018 figure has been revised upwards.



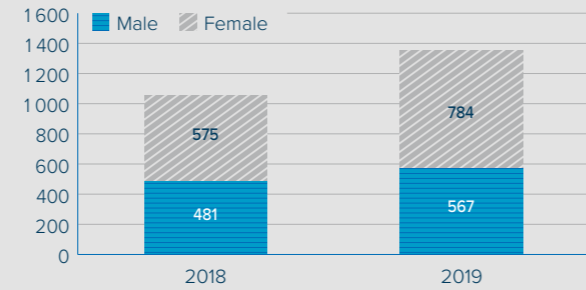
2.1d – Number of producer associations trained in value chain practices

Over 2,600 producer associations have been supported through EIF interventions. The 2018 figure has been revised upwards.



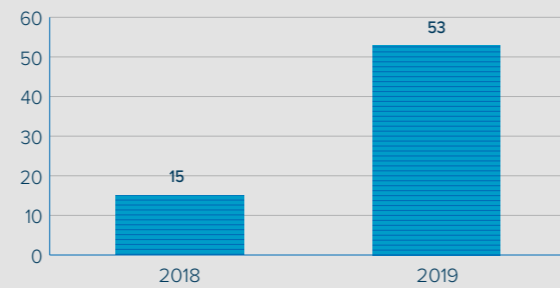
2.1.e – Number of people (disaggregated by gender) participating in trade fairs related to market connectivity

Over 1,300 people (58% women) have participated in trade fairs through EIF support (new indicator).



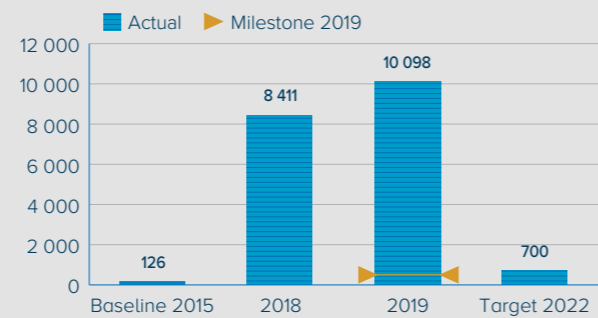
2.1.f – Number of trade facilitation initiatives undertaken with support from the EIF

At least 53 distinct actions related to trade facilitation have been undertaken, including 38 in 2019. Since this is a new indicator, contributions from prior years may be underestimated (new indicator).



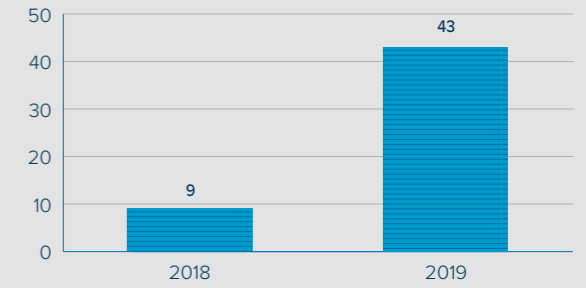
2.1.g – Number of MSMEs supported by EIF projects

Over 10,000 MSMEs are estimated to have received support from the EIF, including over 1,600 in 2019. The 2018 figure has been revised upwards, and the target (700) and milestones (510 in 2019) will likewise be revised.



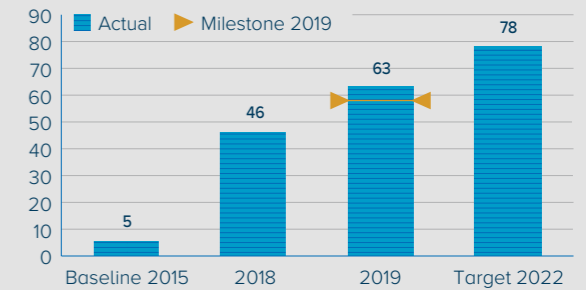
2.2.a – Number of e-commerce initiatives undertaken

43 actions to support e-commerce development have been undertaken, including 34 in 2019. Since this a new indicator, contributions from prior years may be underestimated (new indicator).



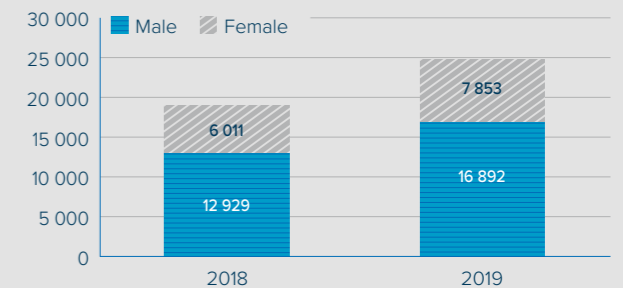
2.2.b – Number of new technologies adopted through EIF-supported projects

63 new technologies have been adopted through EIF-supported projects, including sixteen in 2019. The 2018 figure has been revised upwards.



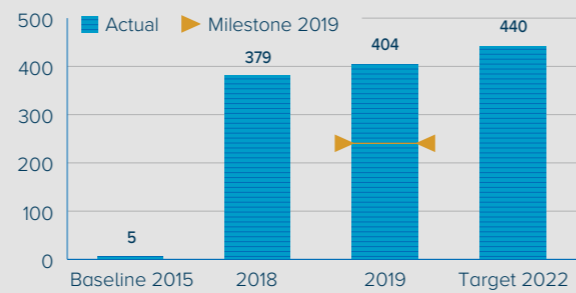
2.2.c – Number of people (disaggregated by gender) adopting new technology through EIF capacity-building initiatives

Over 20,000 people have adopted new technologies through EIF interventions, 32% of whom were women in 2019 (new indicator).



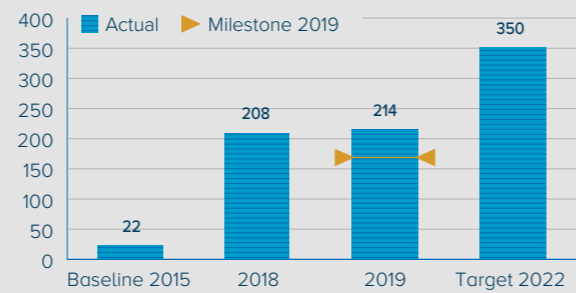
2.3.a – Number of actions undertaken by EIF partners (EIF Agencies/Main Implementing Entities) in support of leveraging finance and expertise

404 actions to generate further resources for AFT have been undertaken in EIF Countries. The 2018 figure has been revised upwards.



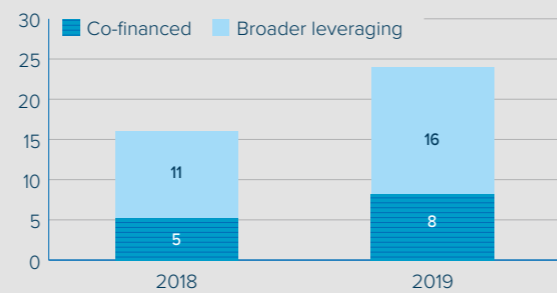
2.3.b – Number of projects funded by EIF development partners (EIF Donors/EIF Agencies/development banks) related to the DTIS Action Matrix

214 projects with a combined value of over USD 1.9 billion are targeting priorities in EIF Countries.



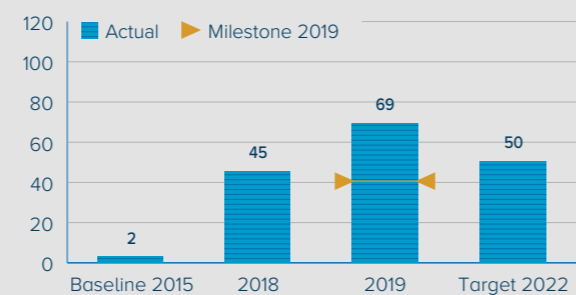
2.3c – Number of EIF projects leveraging private sector resources

24 EIF projects have leveraged private sector resources during EIF Phase Two, including eight projects with private sector co-financing (new indicator).



2.3d – Number of EIF projects receiving additional funding from governments and development partners

69 EIF projects include additional contributions from governments and development partners (either cash or in-kind contributions). Following the change in the indicator description in the revised logframe the figure for 2018 has been revised upwards.



Tier 1 – Institutional capacity building projects



As of 31 December 2019, in USD

COUNTRY NAME	TITLE	MIE	INITIAL APPROVAL DATE	EIF PHASE ONE	EIF PHASE TWO	GRAND TOTAL
Afghanistan	Pre-Diagnostic Trade Integration Study (DTIS)	Government	22-Sep-10	50,000		50,000
	DTIS	World Bank (WB)	8-Oct-08	400,000		400,000
	EIF National Implementation Arrangements (NIA) Support (Tier 1 Phase 1)	Government	22-Dec-16		899,540	899,540
Afghanistan Total				450,000	899,540	1,349,540
Bangladesh	Pre-DTIS	Government	22-Sep-10	50,000		50,000
	DTIS	WB	25-Mar-11	460,000		460,000
	NIA Support (Tier 1 Phase 1)	Government	28-Aug-15	300,000		300,000
	NIA Support (Tier 1 Phase 1 - Years 2 and 3)	Government	27-Jun-18		600,000	600,000
	DTIS Update (DTISU)	Government	28-Mar-19		199,230	199,230
Bangladesh Total				810,000	799,230	1,609,230
Benin	DTISU	WB	11-Aug-11	196,353		196,353
	NIA Support (Tier 1 Phases 1 and 2)	Government	11-Aug-11	1,499,991		1,499,991
	Sustainability Support	Government	21-Dec-18		300,000	300,000
Benin Total				1,696,344	300,000	1,996,344
Bhutan	Pre-DTIS	Government	15-Jan-10	50,000		50,000
	DTIS	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	24-Mar-11	400,000		400,000
	DTISU	UNDP	11-Sep-19		200,000	200,000
	NIA Support (Tier 1 Phase 1)	Government	14-Jun-13	900,000		900,000
	NIA Support (Tier 1 Phase 2)	Government	7-Dec-17		600,000	600,000
Bhutan Total				1,350,000	800,000	2,150,000

COUNTRY NAME	TITLE	MIE	INITIAL APPROVAL DATE	EIF PHASE ONE	EIF PHASE TWO	GRAND TOTAL
Burkina Faso	DTISU	WB	6-Feb-13	191,322		191,322
	Mainstreaming	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)	15-Dec-15	70,621		70,621
	NIA Support (Tier 1 Phases 1 and 2)	Government	22-Nov-10	1,465,002		1,465,002
	Sustainability Support	Government	22-Dec-16		300,000	300,000
Burkina Faso Total				1,726,945	300,000	2,026,945
Burundi	DTISU	WB	12-Feb-10	198,268		198,268
	NIA Support (Tier 1 Phases 1 and 2)	Government	12-Feb-10	1,499,476		1,499,476
	Sustainability Support	Government	1-May-18		300,000	300,000
Burundi Total				1,697,745	300,000	1,997,745
Cabo Verde	DTISU	Government	19-Sep-12	200,000		200,000
	NIA Support (Tier 1 Phase 1)	Government	23-Nov-11	900,000		900,000
	NIA Support (Tier 1 Phase 2)	Government	4-May-16		600,000	600,000
Cabo Verde Total				1,100,000	600,000	1,700,000
Cambodia	DTISU 2013	UNDP	29-Sep-09	194,355		194,355
	DTISU 2018	Government	23-Apr-18		186,430	186,430
	NIA Support (Tier 1 Phases 1 and 2)	Government	29-Sep-09	1,288,392		1,288,392
	Sustainability Support	Government	22-Dec-16		235,450	235,450
	E-Commerce Strategy Formulation	Government	12-Feb-19		126,600	126,600
Cambodia Total				1,482,747	548,480	2,031,227
Central African Republic	DTISU	UNDP	12-May-10	29,455		29,455
	NIA Support (Tier 1 Phase 1)	Government	12-May-10	900,000		900,000
	NIA Support (Tier 1 Phase 2)	Government	26-Mar-18		590,858	590,858
Central African Republic Total				929,455	590,858	1,520,313

COUNTRY NAME	TITLE	MIE	INITIAL APPROVAL DATE	EIF PHASE ONE	EIF PHASE TWO	GRAND TOTAL
Chad	DTISU	UNDP	9-Jun-11	367,000		367,000
	NIA Support (Tier 1 Phases 1 and 2)	Government	9-Jun-11	1,500,000		1,500,000
	NIA Support through International Trade Advisors (ITAs)	United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)	9-Jun-11	735,012		735,012
	Sustainability Support	Government	18-Dec-17		300,000	300,000
Chad Total				2,602,012	300,000	2,902,012
Comoros	DTISU	UNDP	25-Jan-11	256,791		256,791
	NIA Support (Tier 1 Phase 1)	UNDP	25-Jan-11	900,000		900,000
	NIA Support (Tier 1 Phase 2)	Government	2-Jun-14	600,000		600,000
	Sustainability Support	Government	21-Apr-17		300,000	300,000
	Mainstreaming Support	Government	31-Aug-17		200,000	200,000
Comoros Total				1,756,791	500,000	2,256,791
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	Pre-DTIS	Government	15-Jan-10	49,841		49,841
	DTIS	WB	8-Oct-08	400,000		400,000
	DTISU	UNCTAD	15-May-18		200,000	200,000
	NIA Support (Tier 1 Phases 1 and 2)	Government	31-May-11	1,500,159		1,500,159
	NIA Support through ITA - Tier 1 Phase 1	UNDP	31-May-11	252,520		252,520
	NIA Support through ITA - Tier 1 Phase 2	UNDP	9-Dec-15	75,193		75,193
Sustainability Support	Government	31-May-18		300,000	300,000	
Congo, Democratic Republic of the Total				2,277,713	500,000	2,777,713



COUNTRY NAME	TITLE	MIE	INITIAL APPROVAL DATE	EIF PHASE ONE	EIF PHASE TWO	GRAND TOTAL
Djibouti	DTISU	UNCTAD	1-Jun-11	196,529		196,529
	NIA Support (Tier 1 Phases 1 and 2)	Government	1-Jun-11	1,384,590		1,384,590
	NIA Support through ITA	UNOPS	1-Jun-11	646,406		646,406
	Sustainability Support	Government	12-Mar-18		300,000	300,000
Djibouti Total				2,227,525	300,000	2,527,525
Equatorial Guinea	Pre-DTIS	Government	1-Feb-17		50,000	50,000
	DTIS	WB	29-Jun-17		285,000	285,000
	NIA Support (Tier 1 Phase 1)	UNDP	11-Oct-18		898,560	898,560
Equatorial Guinea Total					1,233,560	1,233,560
Ethiopia	DTISU	UNCTAD	9-Sep-14	390,058		390,058
	NIA Support through ITA	World Trade Organization	16-Sep-14	49,963		49,963
	NIA Support - Phase 1 (Years 1 and 2) - EIF Phase One	Government	26-Mar-14	625,000		625,000
	NIA Support (Tier 1 Phase 2 - Year 3 Balance from EIF Phase One; and Tier 1 Phase 2)	Government	21-Nov-18		575,000	575,000
Ethiopia Total				1,065,021	575,000	1,640,021
Gambia, The	DTISU	UNCTAD	15-Dec-09	193,559		193,559
	Mainstreaming	UNCTAD	4-Nov-15	89,409		89,409
	NIA Support (Tier 1 Phases 1 and 2)	Government	15-Dec-09	1,500,000		1,500,000
	Sustainability Support	Government	2-Jun-17		300,000	300,000
	Aflatoxin Mitigation Programme (Pilot Project)	Government	31-May-18		50,000	50,000
Gambia, The Total				1,782,969	350,000	2,132,969

COUNTRY NAME	TITLE	MIE	INITIAL APPROVAL DATE	EIF PHASE ONE	EIF PHASE TWO	GRAND TOTAL
Guinea	DTISU	WB	23-Nov-11	278,476		278,476
	NIA Support (Tier 1 Phases 1 and 2)	Government	23-Nov-11	1,500,000		1,500,000
	Sustainability Support	Government	12-Jun-18		300,000	300,000
Guinea Total				1,778,476	300,000	2,078,476
Guinea-Bissau	DTISU	UNDP	22-Nov-10	199,435		199,435
	NIA Support (Tier 1 Phases 1 and 2)	Government	22-Nov-10	1,500,000		1,500,000
	NIA Support through ITA	UNDP	10-Sep-14	205,610		205,610
	Sustainability Support	Government	14-Feb-18		300,000	300,000
Guinea-Bissau Total				1,905,045	300,000	2,205,045
Haiti	Pre-DTIS	Government	15-Oct-10	50,000		50,000
	DTIS	WB	11-Aug-11	294,953		294,953
	NIA Support (Tier 1 Phase 1)	Government	17-Dec-12	900,000		900,000
	NIA Support (Tier 1 Phase 2)	Government	28-Jul-17		600,000	600,000
	Feasibility Study - Agriculture Sector	International Trade Centre (ITC)	20-Dec-19		196,013	196,013
Haiti Total				1,244,953	796,013	2,040,966
Kiribati	NIA Support (Tier 1 Phase 1 - Years 1 and 2)	UNDP	18-Jun-15	600,000		600,000
	NIA Support (Tier 1 Phase 1 - Year 3)	UNDP	28-May-18		299,925	299,925
Kiribati Total				600,000	299,925	899,925
Lao PDR	DTISU	Government	29-Oct-10	390,484		390,484
	Second DTISU	Government	20-Dec-19		200,000	200,000
	NIA Support (Tier 1 Phases 1 and 2)	Government	26-Jan-10	1,446,260		1,446,260
	Mainstreaming	Government	28-Oct-14	198,496		198,496
Lao PDR Total				2,035,240	200,000	2,235,240

COUNTRY NAME	TITLE	MIE	INITIAL APPROVAL DATE	EIF PHASE ONE	EIF PHASE TWO	GRAND TOTAL
Lesotho	DTISU	USAID	26-Jan-10	160,000		160,000
	NIA Support (Tier 1 Phases 1 and 2)	Government	26-Jan-10	1,296,857		1,296,857
	Sustainability Support	UNDP	13-Sep-19		299,754	299,754
	Trade Mainstreaming - National Trade Policy	ITC	28-Mar-19		177,138	177,138
Lesotho Total				1,456,857	476,892	1,933,749
Liberia	DTISU	WB	22-Oct-09	199,640		199,640
	NIA Support (Tier 1 Phases 1 and 2)	Government	22-Oct-09	1,499,900		1,499,900
	Sustainability Support	Government	11-Dec-18		300,000	300,000
Liberia Total				1,699,540	300,000	1,999,540
Madagascar	Pre-DTIS	Government	17-Jun-14	49,677		49,677
	DTISU	WB	23-Jul-13	223,840		223,840
	NIA Support (Tier 1 Phase 1)	Government	7-Nov-16		900,000	900,000
Madagascar Total				273,517	900,000	1,173,517
Malawi	DTISU	WB	23-Sep-09	199,080		199,080
	NIA Support (Tier 1 Phase 1)	Government	23-Sep-09	899,250		899,250
	NIA Support (Tier 1 Phase 2)	Government	11-Jul-16		600,000	600,000
	Sustainability Support	Government	28-Jun-19		300,000	300,000
Malawi Total				1,098,330	900,000	1,998,330
Maldives	NIA Support (Tier 1 Phases 1 and 2)	Government	22-Dec-10	1,500,000		1,500,000
Maldives Total				1,500,000		1,500,000
Mali	DTISU	UNCTAD	14-Jul-10	200,000		200,000
	NIA Support (Tier 1 Phases 1 and 2)	Government	14-Jul-10	1,449,378		1,449,378
	Sustainability Support	Government	19-Nov-19		300,000	300,000
Mali Total				1,649,378	300,000	1,949,378

COUNTRY NAME	TITLE	MIE	INITIAL APPROVAL DATE	EIF PHASE ONE	EIF PHASE TWO	GRAND TOTAL
Mauritania	DTISU	WB	8-Sep-14	400,000		400,000
	NIA Support (Tier 1 Phase 1)	Government	23-Nov-17		899,875	899,875
Mauritania Total				400,000	899,875	1,299,875
Mozambique	DTISU	UNCTAD	26-Oct-12	195,755		195,755
	NIA Support (Tier 1 Phase 1)	Government	12-Mar-12	600,000		600,000
	NIA Support through ITA	UNDP	12-Mar-12	184,150		184,150
	NIA Support (Tier 1 Phase 2)	Government	7-Dec-18		600,000	600,000
Mozambique Total				979,905	600,000	1,579,905
Myanmar	Pre-DTIS	Government	11-Dec-13	50,000		50,000
	DTIS	WB	18-Jun-14	340,050		340,050
	NIA Support (Tier 1 Phase 1 - Years 1 and 2)	Government	9-Jun-15	600,000		600,000
	NIA Support (Tier 1 Phase 1 - Year 3)	Government	6-Apr-18		300,000	300,000
Myanmar Total				990,050	300,000	1,290,050
Nepal	DTISU	Government	19-Jun-14	182,000		182,000
	NIA Support (Tier 1 Phases 1 and 2)	Government	15-Mar-10	858,000		858,000
	NIA Support - Repackaged	Government	29-Mar-19		382,980	382,980
Nepal Total				1,040,000	382,980	1,422,980
Niger	DTISU	UNCTAD	26-Jan-11	193,144		193,144
	NIA Support (Tier 1 Phases 1 and 2)	Government	26-Jan-11	1,500,000		1,500,000
	Sustainability Support	Government	31-May-18		300,000	300,000
Niger Total				1,693,144	300,000	1,993,144
Rwanda	NIA Support (Tier 1 Phases 1 and 2)	Government	23-Sep-09	1,634,400		1,634,400
	Sustainability Support	Government	12-Jun-18		300,000	300,000
Rwanda Total				1,634,400	300,000	1,934,400

COUNTRY NAME	TITLE	MIE	INITIAL APPROVAL DATE	EIF PHASE ONE	EIF PHASE TWO	GRAND TOTAL
Samoa	DTISU	Government	8-Oct-12	156,469		156,469
	NIA Support (Tier 1 Phase 1)	Government	8-Oct-12	898,682		898,682
Samoa Total				1,055,151		1,055,151
São Tomé and Príncipe	DTISU	WB	26-Apr-12	173,705		173,705
	NIA Support (Tier 1 Phase 1)	Government	24-Jun-19		900,000	900,000
São Tomé and Príncipe Total				173,705	900,000	1,073,705
Senegal	DTISU	UNCTAD	24-Nov-11	195,734		195,734
	Trade Mainstreaming	Government	11-Jun-18		200,000	200,000
	NIA Support (Tier 1 Phase 1)	Government	24-Nov-11	900,000		900,000
	NIA Support (Tier 1 Phase 2)	Government	23-Jun-16		600,000	600,000
	Sustainability Support	Government	23-May-19		300,000	300,000
Senegal Total				1,095,734	1,100,000	2,195,734
Sierra Leone	DTISU	WB	1-Jul-09	199,873		199,873
	NIA Support (Tier 1 Phases 1 and 2)	Government	2-Jul-09	1,408,859		1,408,859
	Sustainability Support	Government	27-May-19		298,500	298,500
Sierra Leone Total				1,608,732	298,500	1,907,232
Solomon Islands	DTISU	Government	11-Oct-17		200,000	200,000
	NIA Support (Tier 1 Phases 1 and 2 - Years 1 to 4)	Government	21-Dec-10	1,200,000		1,200,000
	NIA Support (Tier 1 Phase 2 - Year 5)	Government	11-Oct-17		300,000	300,000
Solomon Islands Total				1,200,000	500,000	1,700,000
Somalia	Pre-DTIS	Government	15-Jul-15	50,875		50,875
Somalia Total				50,875		50,875

COUNTRY NAME	TITLE	MIE	INITIAL APPROVAL DATE	EIF PHASE ONE	EIF PHASE TWO	GRAND TOTAL
South Sudan	Pre-DTIS	Government	10-Dec-13	50,000		50,000
	DTIS	UNDP	24-Jan-13	398,456		398,456
	DTISU	UNDP	6-Dec-19		200,000	200,000
	Mainstreaming	UNDP	15-Aug-17		115,365	115,365
	NIA Support (Tier 1 Phase 1)	UNDP	13-Dec-17		900,000	900,000
South Sudan Total				448,456	1,215,365	1,663,821
Sudan	DTISU	WB	23-Apr-13	197,759		197,759
	NIA Support (Tier 1 Phase 1)	Government	9-May-19		900,000	900,000
Sudan Total				197,759	900,000	1,097,759
Tanzania	DTISU	WB	30-Oct-15	340,466		340,466
	NIA Support (Tier 1 Phase 1)	UNDP	13-May-13	900,000		900,000
Tanzania Total				1,240,466		1,240,466
Timor-Leste	Pre-DTIS	Government	15-Jan-10	50,000		50,000
Timor-Leste Total				50,000		50,000
Togo	Pre-DTIS	Government	15-Jan-10	50,000		50,000
	DTIS	WB	8-Oct-08	400,000		400,000
	DTISU	Government	6-Oct-15	200,000		200,000
	NIA Support (Tier 1 Phases 1 and 2)	Government	23-Nov-11	1,500,000		1,500,000
Togo Total				2,150,000		2,150,000
Tuvalu	DTISU	UNDP	14-Dec-12	200,000		200,000
	NIA Support (Tier 1 Phase 1)	UNDP	14-Dec-12	900,000		900,000
	NIA Support (Tier 1 Phase 2)	UNDP	26-Oct-18		587,702	587,702
Tuvalu Total				1,100,000	587,702	1,687,702
Uganda	DTISU	WB	28-Sep-09	192,592		192,592
	NIA Support (Tier 1 Phases 1 and 2)	Government	28-Sep-09	1,499,985		1,499,985
	Sustainability Support	Government	20-Oct-17		300,000	300,000
Uganda Total				1,692,577	300,000	1,992,577



COUNTRY NAME	TITLE	MIE	INITIAL APPROVAL DATE	EIF PHASE ONE	EIF PHASE TWO	GRAND TOTAL
Vanuatu	DTISU	Government	24-Sep-13	200,000		200,000
	NIA Support (Tier 1 Phase 1)	Government	24-Sep-13	900,000		900,000
	NIA Support (Tier 1 Phase 2)	Government	19-Dec-17		600,000	600,000
	Smooth Transition Graduation	Government	17-May-19		95,760	95,760
Vanuatu Total				1,100,000	695,760	1,795,760
Yemen	DTISU	UNDP	1-Jul-09	237,010		237,010
	NIA Support (Tier 1 Phase 1)	Government	1-Jul-09	931,000		931,000
Yemen Total				1,168,010		1,168,010
Zambia	DTISU	WB	12-Jul-12	397,570		397,570
	NIA Support (Tier 1 Phase 1)	Government	8-Feb-10	898,928		898,928
	NIA Support (Tier 1 Phase 2)	Government	11-Feb-16		600,600	600,600
Zambia Total				1,296,498	600,600	1,897,098
Grand Total				60,562,063	23,550,280	84,112,343

Tier 2 – Productive capacity support projects



As of 31 December 2019, in USD

COUNTRY NAME	TITLE	MIE	INITIAL APPROVAL DATE	EIF PHASE ONE	EIF PHASE TWO	GRAND TOTAL
Bangladesh	Export Competitiveness	Government	29-Dec-17		1,100,000	1,100,000
Bangladesh Total					1,100,000	1,100,000
Benin	Strengthening productive and trade capacities (RCPC)	Government	24-Jul-14	2,990,647		2,990,647
	Feasibility Study	Government	27-Apr-18		185,430	185,430
	Développement Chaîne de Valeur Karité	Government	13-Sep-18		1,500,000	1,500,000
Benin Total				2,990,647	1,685,430	4,676,077
Bhutan	E-Infrastructure (E4T)	Government	13-Apr-17		1,482,270	1,482,270
	Export Diversification - Brand Bhutan	Government	28-Nov-19		1,500,000	1,500,000
Bhutan Total					2,982,270	2,982,270
Burkina Faso	Sesame	Government	17-Sep-12	2,666,884		2,666,884
	Feasibility Study - Shea Butter	International Trade Centre (ITC)	22-Nov-13	196,094		196,094
	Mango and Cashew	Government	15-Apr-14	2,999,089		2,999,089
	La Filière Karité (PACFI-K)	Government	4-Dec-18		1,499,780	1,499,780
Burkina Faso Total				5,862,067	1,499,780	7,361,847
Burundi	Export support mechanisms	Government	20-Dec-12	606,274		606,274
	Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS)	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)	4-Jul-12	2,503,277		2,503,277
Burundi Total				3,109,551		3,109,551



COUNTRY NAME	TITLE	MIE	INITIAL APPROVAL DATE	EIF PHASE ONE	EIF PHASE TWO	GRAND TOTAL
Cambodia	CEDEP I - Evaluation	Government	6-Aug-12	220,661		220,661
	CEDEP I - Rice	World Bank (WB)	6-Aug-12	1,112,847		1,112,847
	CEDEP I - Silk	ITC	6-Aug-12	974,980		974,980
	CEDEP II - Academy of Culinary Arts (ACAC)	Shift 360	13-Jan-14	950,000		950,000
	CEDEP II - Cassava	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	13-Jan-14	993,955		993,955
	CEDEP II - Evaluation	Government	13-Jan-14	347,610		347,610
	CEDEP II - Marine Fishery	UNIDO	13-Jan-14	988,953		988,953
Cambodia Total				5,589,006		5,589,006
Central African Republic	Agricultural supply capacity	Government	18-Sep-12	-		-
Central African Republic Total				-		-
Chad	Gum Arabic (PRCCGA)	Government	11-Oct-13	2,492,036		2,492,036
	Gum Arabic - Support through ITA	United Nations Office for Project Services	11-Oct-13	378,428		378,428
	Feasibility Study	UNIDO	19-Feb-14	147,235		147,235
	Hides and Skins (PRCCFPCT)	Government	25-Jul-19		1,500,000	1,500,000
Chad Total				3,017,699	1,500,000	4,517,699
Comoros	Export Competitiveness	UNDP	10-Jan-14	3,503,336		3,503,336
	Eco-Tourism	Government	29-Jul-19		1,500,000	1,500,000
Comoros Total				3,503,336	1,500,000	5,003,336
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	Palm Oil	Government	15-Dec-14	2,647,745		2,647,745
Congo, Democratic Republic of the Total				2,647,745		2,647,745

COUNTRY NAME	TITLE	MIE	INITIAL APPROVAL DATE	EIF PHASE ONE	EIF PHASE TWO	GRAND TOTAL
Djibouti	Tourism Development and Promotion	Government	27-Mar-17		1,500,000	1,500,000
	Amélioration de l'économie informelle	Government	9-Jul-19		1,500,000	1,500,000
Djibouti Total					3,000,000	3,000,000
Ethiopia	Honey Quality Production	International Center of Insect Physiology and Ecology (icipe)	13-Sep-18		1,499,918	1,499,918
Ethiopia Total					1,499,918	1,499,918
Gambia, The	Sector Competitiveness and Export Diversification Project (SCEDP)	ITC	18-Jan-12	2,340,528		2,340,528
	Trade Facilitation (Airport)	Government	4-Apr-13	2,494,200		2,494,200
	SheTrades Gambia (B751)	ITC	5-Nov-18		300,012	300,012
Gambia, The Total				4,834,728	300,012	5,134,740
Guinea	Mango (PRODEFIMA)	Government	21-Nov-13	2,998,148		2,998,148
	SPS laboratory	Government	19-Dec-17		1,500,000	1,500,000
	National Trade Development Strategy	Government	22-Jul-19		200,000	200,000
	Reverse Linkage on Enhancing the Value Chain	Government	6-Dec-19		348,090	348,090
Guinea Total				2,998,148	2,048,090	5,046,238
Kiribati	eTrade Readiness Assessment	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)	26-Oct-18		60,106	60,106
Kiribati Total					60,106	60,106

COUNTRY NAME	TITLE	MIE	INITIAL APPROVAL DATE	EIF PHASE ONE	EIF PHASE TWO	GRAND TOTAL
Lao PDR	Quality and Statistics	Government	27-Nov-13	2,488,411		2,488,411
	Combined - Promotion of Export and SSP	Government	4-Dec-18		1,800,000	1,800,000
Lao PDR Total				2,488,411	1,800,000	4,288,411
Lesotho	Agricultural Productivity	ITC	21-Dec-12	2,705,214		2,705,214
	eTrade Readiness Assessment	UNCTAD	20-Aug-18		60,027	60,027
Lesotho Total				2,705,214	60,027	2,765,241
Liberia	Tourism and Furniture Feasibility Studies	ITC	13-Aug-15	199,433		199,433
	eTrade Readiness Assessment	UNCTAD	6-Oct-17		49,220	49,220
	Surf Tourism	ITC	16-Jan-19		500,000	500,000
Liberia Total				199,433	549,220	748,653
Malawi	Smallholder Linkage to Agro-Processing	National Smallholder Farmer's Association of Malawi	16-Sep-14	1,648,750		1,648,750
	Support to Agro-Processing (MITC)	Government	16-Sep-14	1,146,299		1,146,299
	eTrade Readiness Assessment	UNCTAD	20-Aug-18		60,452	60,452
	Study on Special Activity Economic Zone (MITC-SEZ)	WB	22-Feb-18	200,000		200,000
	Support to Agro-Processing (MITC) - Balance of EIF Phase One	Government	21-Nov-18		204,519	204,519
Malawi Total				2,995,049	264,971	3,260,020
Maldives	Strengthening Institutional Capacity for Trade Facilitation	Government	30-May-13	1,557,838		1,557,838
Maldives Total				1,557,838		1,557,838

COUNTRY NAME	TITLE	MIE	INITIAL APPROVAL DATE	EIF PHASE ONE	EIF PHASE TWO	GRAND TOTAL
Mali	Gum Arabic - EIF Phase 1	Government	17-Feb-12	2,825,340		2,825,340
	Gum Arabic - Balance from EIF Phase One	Government	21-Nov-18		1,543,813	1,543,813
Mali Total				2,825,340	1,543,813	4,369,153
Myanmar	Combined - Services Trade Enhancement (M-STEP) and Tier 1 Phase 2	Government	15-Apr-19		2,100,000	2,100,000
Myanmar Total					2,100,000	2,100,000
Nepal	Ginger Competitiveness	Food and Agriculture Organization	6-May-12	700,642		700,642
	Pashmina (PETS)	ITC	22-May-13	1,861,603		1,861,603
	eTrade Readiness Assessment	UNCTAD	4-Jul-17		44,274	44,274
	Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (MAPs) - EIF Phase One	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)	18-Nov-13	3,580,000		3,580,000
	Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (MAPs) - Balance from EIF Phase One	GIZ	21-Nov-18		130,484	130,484
Nepal Total				6,142,245	174,758	6,317,004
Niger	Leather (Hides and Skins)	Government	19-Aug-13	2,445,100		2,445,100
	Développement de la Filière Sésame	Government	9-Jul-19		1,500,000	1,500,000
Niger Total				2,445,100	1,500,000	3,945,100



COUNTRY NAME	TITLE	MIE	INITIAL APPROVAL DATE	EIF PHASE ONE	EIF PHASE TWO	GRAND TOTAL
Regional	Mainstreaming SPS capacity building into the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) and other national policy frameworks.	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa	29-Jun-18		207,400	207,400
	Cross-Border Paperless Trade	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN-ESCAP)	5-Sep-18		199,020	199,020
	Agricultural technology	Overseas Development Institute	11-Dec-18		195,792	195,792
	LDC Graduation Assistance	WTO	16-Jan-19		350,000	350,000
	Technology Transfer for Cotton	WTO	7-Jun-19		204,694	204,694
	e-Commerce Capacity-Building for Women-led MSMEs in South Asia	UN-ESCAP	8-Jul-19		498,300	498,300
	Quality Infrastructure in the Pacific	The Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat	17-Jul-19		97,334	97,334
	Inclusive commercial development of the shea sector (PRADCIFK)	Global Shea Alliance	2-Dec-19		2,506,240	2,506,240
	Capacity-Building Investment Promotion	World Association of Investment Promotion Agencies	18-Nov-19		378,000	378,000
Regional Total					4,636,780	4,636,780

COUNTRY NAME	TITLE	MIE	INITIAL APPROVAL DATE	EIF PHASE ONE	EIF PHASE TWO	GRAND TOTAL
Rwanda	Cross-Border Capacity Development	Government	8-Dec-14	3,324,948		3,324,948
	Export Growth Initiatives	Government	2-Dec-19		1,488,250	1,488,250
	Trade Competitiveness Through e-Commerce	Government	17-Jan-19		500,000	500,000
Rwanda Total				3,324,948	1,988,250	5,313,198
Samoa	eTrade Readiness Assessment	UNCTAD	13-Jun-17		50,611	50,611
	TSSP - EIF Phase One	Government	30-Apr-14	2,364,849		2,364,849
	TSSP - Balance of EIF Phase One	Government	21-Nov-18		579,374	579,374
Samoa Total				2,364,849	629,985	2,994,834
Senegal	Mango Competitiveness - EIF Phase One	Government	20-Aug-14	2,877,541		2,877,541
	Mango Competitiveness - Balance of EIF Phase One	Government	21-Nov-18		112,002	112,002
	Metrology	Government	20-Jun-18		1,500,000	1,500,000
Senegal Total				2,877,541	1,612,002	4,489,543
Sierra Leone	Sustainable Tourism (STDPP)	Government	27-Jan-12	1,234,543		1,234,543
	Repackaged - Sustainable Tourism (STDPP)	Government	2-Dec-19		1,499,990	1,499,990
Sierra Leone Total				1,234,543	1,499,990	2,734,533



COUNTRY NAME	TITLE	MIE	INITIAL APPROVAL DATE	EIF PHASE ONE	EIF PHASE TWO	GRAND TOTAL
Solomon Islands	eTrade Readiness Assessment	UNCTAD	12-Oct-17		46,460	46,460
	Tourism (SI-TIDE) - EIF Phase One	Government	22-Jan-14	1,500,000		1,500,000
	Tourism (SI-TIDE) - Balance of EIF Phase One	Government	21-Nov-18		44,700	44,700
	Enhancing Capacities for Agriculture Trade (ECAT)	Government	12-Jan-18		1,500,000	1,500,000
Solomon Islands Total				1,500,000	1,591,160	3,091,160
Togo	Soya	Government	20-Oct-14	2,997,992		2,997,992
	Combined - SSP - Cashew and Shea (PRODAK)	Government	25-Jun-18		1,800,000	1,800,000
Togo Total				2,997,992	1,800,000	4,797,992
Tuvalu	eTrade Readiness Assessment	UNCTAD	27-Sep-18		60,606	60,606
Tuvalu Total					60,606	60,606
Uganda	District Commercial Services (DICOSS)	Government	30-Aug-11	2,996,204		2,996,204
	Handicraft and Souvenir Development Project (HSDP)	Government	18-Jan-19		1,500,400	1,500,400
Uganda Total				2,996,204	1,500,400	4,496,604
Vanuatu	Tourism Infrastructure (VTIP)	Government	18-Dec-14	3,150,000		3,150,000
	eTrade Readiness Assessment	UNCTAD	6-Oct-17		49,220	49,220
	Electronic Single Window System (ESWS)	Government	12-Jan-18		1,500,000	1,500,000
Vanuatu Total				3,150,000	1,549,220	4,699,220

COUNTRY NAME	TITLE	MIE	INITIAL APPROVAL DATE	EIF PHASE ONE	EIF PHASE TWO	GRAND TOTAL
Yemen	Honey Productivity and Quality (IHPQ)	icipé	21-Dec-12	1,428,362		1,428,362
	Center for Bee Disease (CBDP)	icipé	31-Oct-14	1,086,837		1,086,837
Yemen Total				2,515,199		2,515,199
Zambia	Honey (TIPEC-ZAS)	SNV Netherlands Development Organization	28-Jan-13	2,469,930		2,469,930
	Phytosanitary Capacity Strengthening	Government	27-Jul-18		200,000	200,000
	SheTrades Zambia (B785)	ITC	18-Oct-18		200,000	200,000
	Combined - Cooperative Development and Sustainability Support (CDSP and SSP)	Government	15-Apr-19		1,798,900	1,798,900
Zambia Total				2,469,930	2,198,900	4,668,830
Grand Total				81,342,763	44,235,688	125,578,451



Abbreviations

AfT	Aid for Trade
AgriTech	Agricultural Technology
CAR	Central African Republic
CTIS	Cambodia Trade Integration Strategy
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
DTIS	Diagnostic Trade Integration Study
DTISU	Diagnostic Trade Integration Study Update
EAC	East African Community
EIF	Enhanced Integrated Framework
EIFTF	EIF Trust Fund
EO	TFM Executive Officer
ES	Executive Secretariat for the EIF
EU	European Union
FDI	Foreign direct investment
FMA	Fiduciary Maturity Assessment
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH
GNI	Gross national income
ICIPE	International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology
ITA	International Technical Advisor
ICT	Information and communication technology
IPA	Investment promotion agencies
ITC	International Trade Centre
ITFC	International Islamic Trade Finance Corporation
LDC	Least developed country
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning
MIE	Main Implementing Entity
MIS	EIF Management Information System
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSMEs	Micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises
MT	Metric tonnes
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NDP	National Development Plan
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NIU	EIF National Implementation Unit
NSC	EIF National Steering Committee
NTDC	National Trade Development Committee of Vanuatu
ODI	Overseas Development Institute
PIFS	Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat
PRC	Project Review Committee
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
RPM	Regional Portfolio Manager
TFM	EIF Trust Fund Manager
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UN-ESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
WAIPA	World Association of Investment Promotion Agencies
WB	The World Bank
WEDF	World Export Development Forum





enhancedif.org



@EIF4LDCs



facebook.com/eif4ldcs



youtube.com/user/EIF4LDCs



flickr.com/photos/152818923@N04/



linkedin.com/company/11161784/

Executive Secretariat for the EIF at the WTO

Rue de Lausanne 154
CH-1211 Geneva 2
Switzerland

+41 (0)22 739 6650

eif.secretariat@wto.org



trade4devnews.enhancedif.org



NEWS



OP-ED



EVENT COVERAGE



PHOTO STORIES



IMPACT STORIES



Q&A

The Enhanced Integrated Framework brings together partners and resources to support the least developed countries in using trade for poverty reduction, inclusive growth and sustainable development.



Enhanced Integrated Framework

Trade for LDC development

EIF Partner Agencies

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

International Trade Centre (ITC)

World Bank Group (WB)

World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

World Trade Organization (WTO)

EIF Trust Fund Manager

United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)

EIF Trust Fund Donors



Cover images: © Peter Green (main image) – EIF – Fernando Castro – Ollivier Girard – Nakakande Hadjiah – Simon Hess – Jay Louvion – Apurva Mudliar – Deanna Ramsay – WTO