Enhanced Integrated Framework

Trade for LDC development

Phase Three of the Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF)

Guidelines for Country Programme Document (CPD) development

1. Background

The Enhanced Integrated Framework's (EIF) Phase Three builds upon over a decade of global experience in supporting the least developed countries (LDCs) to integrate trade into their development strategies and leverage trade as a driver for poverty reduction, economic diversification and sustainable growth. In this new Phase, the programme places stronger emphasis on results-based management, national ownership and strategic leveraging of resources to deliver measurable and lasting impact.

This Country Programme Document (CPD) is the central programming tool for each LDC under EIF Phase Three. It serves as an up to five-year strategic roadmap – aligned with national priorities and informed by up-to-date diagnostics and analysis – that enables access to the EIF Trust Fund (EIFTF) through two complementary Funding Facilities. The CPD is co-created with the EIF partnership as a national priority trade programme, serving first as a platform to engage all partners and mobilize resources, and only secondarily as a vehicle for accessing EIF funding. It should be clearly anchored in the national Prioritized Action Matrix (PAM) on trade- and investment-related technical assistance, which provides the baseline tool for partner alignment, sequencing and measuring of progress, while also acting as a lever to mobilize broader Aid for Trade resources.

Therefore, the CPD is more than just a requirement for funding requests; it is also a strategic articulation of the country's trade and investment agenda within the EIF framework. It integrates lessons learned from earlier phases of EIF support, addresses institutional and policy gaps and aligns national considerations and priorities with both global commitments (such as the Sustainable Development Goals and the Doha Programme of Action, WTO disciplines and regional economic integration priorities. Moreover, the CPD aligns with and captures other relevant ongoing and planned trade- and investment-related initiatives in the broader Aid for Trade context to ensure complementarity and avoid duplication. It simultaneously preserves an agile and flexible approach to programming, enabling it to evolve over time and to allow for emerging national, regional and global priorities and shifts. The two complementary Funding Facilities are:

i. **Funding Facility 1** for institutional development support, focusing on strengthening trade- and investment-related governance, policy frameworks and institutional and human capacities.
ii. **Funding Facility 2** for catalytic interventions that translate institutional capacity-building into tangible trade and investment competitiveness gains and expanded market opportunities, in line with national development priorities.

Box 1. How the CPD and the PAM work together

- **The PAM is the "what"** → a living, evidence-based list of national trade and investment priorities, sequenced and updated over time.
- **CPD is the "how"** → a strategic, multi-year programme that translates the PAM into an operational roadmap, drawing on actions for which resources are being committed by the EIF as well as by other sources.
- **Together** → The PAM grounds the CPD in national priorities, while the CPD elevates the PAM into a nationally owned, resource-backed programme under EIF Phase Three.

2. Country engagement and CDP design

Under EIF Phase Three, all LDCs are encouraged to adopt a programme-based approach to trade- and investment-related assistance, preparing a CPD that reflects their unique development context, opportunities and constraints. The CPD development process is iterative, participatory and evidence-driven, ensuring that government ministries, the private sector, civil society and development partners all contribute to the design and prioritization of interventions.

The process begins with country-level consultations led by the NIU and overseen by the EIF Focal Point and/or the Chair of the EIF National Steering Committee (NSC). This process involves building the PAM, which serves as a repository of priority actions derived from existing diagnostics, including the DTIS/DTISU, sectoral studies, value chain analyses and other national assessments. These priority areas for investment and reform are identified through this process. The PAM then serves as the baseline for aligning interventions, sequencing priorities and mobilizing resources. The PAM is a living document, which is updated regularly to reflect emerging evidence, evolving national priorities and new opportunities for partnerships and investments. This participatory process ensures that the proposed CPD is technically sound and benefits from broader political and stakeholder support.

Once strategic priorities are agreed upon, the NIU structures the CPD into modular components that can be sequenced over time, taking into account institutional readiness, absorptive capacity and opportunities for leveraging complementary resources. This modular approach provides the flexibility to adapt to changing economic circumstances, emerging market opportunities, or evolving policy priorities.

The CPD has a defined lifetime ending in June 2031, including all implementation and closure activities. The duration ensures that countries can plan and execute their interventions within the broader EIF Phase Three framework, while allowing sufficient time for sequencing and adaptive management.

Approval of a CPD by the EIF Executive Operational Board (EOB) represents a strategic endorsement of the country's engagement trajectory with the EIF, covering actions to be financed by the EIFTF as well as by other sources of funding. Such approval, however, does not constitute an entitlement to receive the full indicative allocation of up to USD 3.5 million from the EIFTF, in line with the overall funding envelope target of USD 200 million for EIF Phase Three. Financial commitments from the EIFTF are made and managed through the legal agreements and their annexes and depend on the availability of resources. These commitments could be made on an annual or multi-year basis, depending on programme priorities, performance and funds available. Legal agreements will include clear provisions, specifying that EIF support is contingent upon available resources. In addition, the TFM will provide regular updates on the availability of resources, enabling the LDCs to engage and plan realistically in line with confirmed funding. The CPDs are expected to demonstrate a minimum co-funding ratio of 1:4 (in cash and/or in-kind) – i.e., for every dollar of EIF financing, at least 25 cents should be contributed directly by the government, other development partners or the private sector at the time of programme design. More importantly, CPDs should also highlight the broader leveraging potential of EIF support through the implementation of the PAM, aiming for a ratio of at least 10:1 – i.e., for every dollar of EIF financing, countries are expected to leverage at least 10 dollars. This refers to the catalytic effect, whereby EIF-funded interventions can unlock or attract larger-scale investments and programmes from governments, development partners, private investors or other sources of innovative financing. The purpose of this pivot is the expectation that the EIF acts as a catalyst for transformational impact.

Throughout the inception and drafting phases, the Executive Secretariat for the EIF (ES) and the EIF Trust Fund Manager (TFM) provide tailored technical assistance to support the countries in developing high-quality CPDs:

- The ES provides guidance notes, standard templates and detailed technical inputs, ensuring that the CPD aligns LDC national priorities with EIF Phase Three objectives and cross-cutting priorities and reflects best practices on implementing Aid for Trade programmes in LDC contexts. The ES also works closely with the NIU and other national stakeholders to refine the intervention logic, clarify expected results and strengthen monitoring and evaluation (M&E) frameworks.

- As part of the CPD development, the ES actively supports the country/NIU in resource mobilization efforts in reaching out to development partners at national, regional and global levels. This aims to secure complementary funding, forge strategic partnerships and align external assistance with the priorities outlined in the CPD, thereby expanding the impact and sustainability of EIF-supported interventions.

- The TFM provides guidance and oversight on cost structuring, fiduciary standards and implementation assumptions, particularly around procurement, human resources, sub-grants and budget realism. Its role is to ensure that all proposed budgets are robust, accurate, transparent and fully aligned with the EIF's financial management policies. This includes reviewing cost assumptions, advising on resource phasing and ensuring that financial sustainability plans and value for money (VfM) principles are embedded in the programme design.

- Joint ES-TFM reviews of the draft CPD ensure coherence between the technical design, implementation approaches and the financial structuring, providing consolidated feedback that helps countries finalize a CPD that is both strategically relevant and operationally feasible and fully aligned with EIF standards.

By combining in-country stakeholders' engagement with targeted ES and TFM support, including proactive support towards resource mobilization outreach, the CPD preparation process balances national priorities with EIF quality standards, laying a strong foundation for impactful and sustainable trade- and investment-related interventions. Based on country requests, CPDs could be developed and/or implemented with support of implementing partners (IPs).

Box 2. Key areas of support under Funding Facility 1 include:

- Development and implementation of national trade and investment policies and regulatory frameworks, ensuring alignment with global standards and national priorities, as well as mainstreaming cross-cutting priorities.
- Strengthening of EIF National Implementation Arrangements, including sustained support to EIF National Implementation Units (NIUs) to coordinate and implement trade- and investment-related initiatives.
- Training and capacity development for government officials, investment promotion agencies and private sector actors – particularly micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs).
- Integration of trade and investment objectives into national development plans and sectoral strategies, ensuring policy coherence across the government.
- Enhancement of national coordination mechanisms, fostering greater inter-ministerial and stakeholder collaboration on trade and investment matters.
- Learning and peer exchange opportunities, enabling countries to share experiences on trade policy, investment facilitation and innovative financing approaches.
- Supporting the LDCs' engagement in regional and multi-lateral trade negotiations and implementation of trade and investment frameworks, including WTO accession.
- Supporting the LDCs in conducting trade and investment diagnostics, digital trade and technology assessments and other analytical studies to inform evidence-based policymaking.
- Supporting the LDCs in developing prioritized action matrices, drawing on existing capabilities, strategic studies and assessments (including the EIF Diagnostic Trade Integration Study (DTIS) and other sectoral or issues-based studies), which serve as the basis for assessing and prioritizing trade- and investment-related interventions.
- Supporting LDC graduation strategies.
- Supporting the preparation of the CPD when necessary.

3. General guiding principles

All components and activities under the CPD must demonstrate their catalytic nature (scalability, additionality, transformational impact and leveraging) while being coherent, inclusive and sustainable. The following guiding principles underpin CPD formulation and implementation:

National ownership and context-specific priorities

Interventions must be firmly rooted in national development, trade and investment strategies and demonstrate clear leadership and endorsement from the government and support from other relevant national/local authorities and stakeholder groups. The CPD should reflect the country's reform agenda, institutional realities and socio-economic context, based on priorities identified through evidence-based analysis and validated by inclusive consultations. This ensures that the CPD is country-led, politically supported and institutionally feasible, thereby strengthening legitimacy, promoting accountability and increasing the likelihood of sustained results.

Evidence-based design

The CPD must be grounded in reliable, recent and relevant evidence. This includes Action Matrices from the DTIS/DTISU, sectoral competitiveness assessments, value chain analyses, investment climate studies, trade performance diagnostics and other technical research. Evidence should directly justify the choice of interventions, link them to outputs and anticipated outcomes and demonstrate how they address identified constraints or opportunities. This approach enhances relevance and ensures that interventions are targeted and impactful.

Alignment with EIF Phase Three priorities

Every CPD must contribute to at least one of the dual objectives of EIF Phase Three:

- Strengthen institutional and policy frameworks for trade and investment, including improving the coordination of trade-related institutions, enhancing regulatory environments and fostering trade and investment policy coherence.
- Enhance trade competitiveness and expand market opportunities through catalytic interventions that improve business environments, strengthen productive capacities, facilitate value chain integration and open new market opportunities.

CPDs addressing both objectives are strongly encouraged, as they tend to generate broader systemic change. However, CPD interventions may be sequenced in their implementation – starting with institutional and policy foundations, then expanding towards competitiveness and market opportunities, as capacity and conditions evolve.

Modular approach

Activities should be structured into clearly defined components, each of which should have measurable outputs, outcomes and performance indicators. The modular structure allows countries to adopt a phased and flexible approach to CPD formulation and implementation, sequencing interventions according to institutional readiness, funding availability and emerging priorities. This design ensures that the CPD can be tailored to global, regional and national evolving contexts while maintaining strategic coherence.

In practical terms, the modular approach can be structured as follows:

- Module 1: CPD Preparation *(supported under Funding Facility 1),* which provides dedicated, time-bound assistance to support CPD development, including stakeholder consultation, initial scoping of complementary resource mobilization, priority-setting exercises through the PAM, costing and results framework development. This assistance can be accessed through either a CPD Preparation Grant or via the global budget of the EIF, depending on the country's specific needs and context. However, countries may use the current EIF Interim Facility framework and resources to support CPD development.

- Module 2: Component One of the CPD *(supported under Funding Facility 1 – see Box 2)*, which focuses on supporting interventions that strengthen institutional and policy frameworks for trade and investment.

- Module 3: Component Two of the CPD *(supported under Funding Facility 2 – see Box 3)*, which focuses on supporting catalytic interventions that attract investment, enhance trade competitiveness and expand market opportunities.

Progression through the three Modules in strict sequence is not mandatory. Countries may skip Module 1 if they already have the institutional capacity and evidence base to develop a fully-fledged CPD covering both components or only one component.

The results-based approach embedded in each Module enables systematic tracking of progress against defined indicators, promotes real-time learning and supports adaptive management in response to changing circumstances. The flexibility also enables the CPD to be updated as additional resources are mobilized, ensuring that it continues to be a dynamic framework for building partnerships and aligning interventions. This combination of modular flexibility, targeted funding arrangements and performance orientation fosters accountability, transparency and continuous improvement, while ensuring that EIF investments remain relevant and impactful.

Scalability of interventions and results

Interventions should be designed with the potential to replicate or scale up successful models and impactful results at a national or regional level. From the outset, it is necessary to identify how the initiative will be expanded, deepened or adapted to reach a larger number of beneficiaries or cover a broader geographical area. Scalability must be supported by robust monitoring data, transparent cost structures and strategies for mobilizing additional resources and leveraging relevant non-EIF interventions. Adhering to this principle maximizes the long-term impact of EIF investments, ensuring that pilot successes evolve into transformational change.

Leveraging and catalytic finance

The CPD must demonstrate how EIF resources will be used catalytically to attract and mobilize additional financing for trade and investment priorities. This includes strengthening government and NIU capacity to leverage support through proof-of-concept pilots, feasibility studies, de-risking mechanisms, blended and green finance structures and targeted resource mobilization efforts. Interventions should be designed not as stand-alone initiatives, but as enablers that unlock larger investments from government budgets, development partners and the private sector. By embedding leveraging strategies in the CPD, countries ensure that EIF funds serve as a trigger for transformational impact well beyond the scope of the programme itself.

Sustainability

The CPD must set out clear strategies to sustain results beyond the end of EIF funding. These include embedding institutional and technical capacities within government systems – including the NIU, integrating activities into government and sectoral plans and/or budgets and establishing sustainable financing mechanisms. The CPD should also highlight opportunities for replication and scaling up of successful interventions, ensuring that results can be multiplied and adapted to other contexts. Partnerships with the private sector and other development partners should be pursued to leverage complementary resources, extend reach and enhance the durability and impact of results.

Inclusivity and cross-cutting priorities

The CPD should mainstream EIF Phase Three cross-cutting priorities: gender equality, youth employment, climate resilience and evolving digital transformation. This ensures that trade-led growth is socially inclusive, environmentally sustainable and future-oriented. Inclusivity also means actively engaging marginalized groups, promoting equitable access to opportunities and addressing barriers that prevent full participation in trade and investment arena.

Adhering to these principles ensures that the CPD serves as a credible and strategic instrument for guiding EIF investments, fostering national ownership and engaging a broader range of development partners and investors.

Box 3. Key areas of support under Funding Facility 2 include:

- Value chain development and export diversification pilots to identify and scale high-potential products and services.
- Productivity enhancements and resilience-building in key sectors, such as agriculture, manufacturing, services and digital trade, enabling businesses to compete more effectively in regional and global markets.
- MSME development, including formalization, productivity improvements and export preparedness, ensuring their integration into national and global markets.
- Upgrading of trade logistics, quality standards and certification systems, reducing barriers to market entry and improving compliance with international requirements.
- Feasibility studies and project preparation, particularly for public-private partnerships, enabling countries to structure viable and investment-ready projects with transformative potential.
- De-risking of blended and green finance structuring, enabling the LDCs to leverage public and private capital for sustainable development investments.
- Targeted investment promotion and facilitation initiatives, designed to strengthen national capabilities in attracting and retaining high-quality investment.
- Supporting the introduction, promotion, piloting and adoption of innovative technologies and innovative business and financing models.

4. Approval process

The approval process for the CPD consists of three key phases: national endorsement, technical and fiduciary/financial assessment and formal approval by the EOB.

Step 1 – National review and endorsement

Once the CPD draft has incorporated all joint comments and feedback from the ES and the TFM, it is submitted for review to the NSC. The NSC's endorsement is critical, as it reflects the broad-based national consensus around the priorities, design and sequencing of the CPD. This step ensures that all relevant ministries, agencies, private sector representatives and civil society actors have had the opportunity to contribute to and validate the proposed interventions. In case there is no active NSC in place, the CPD can be endorsed by an ad hoc CPD appraisal committee at the national level.

If the NIU or the trade ministry would like to have guidance on the strategic orientation of its CPD development, it may prepare a short concept note and share it with the ES for review and guidance. The concept note aims to provide a clear, high-level overview of the rationale, strategic fit, main objectives and scope of the intervention, without going into technical or operational detail. This step helps ensure that the proposed approach is well aligned with the objectives of EIF Phase Three before the country invests significant time and resources in preparing the full CPD.

Step 2 – Formal submission to the ES

Following endorsement by the NSC or the ad hoc CPD appraisal committee, the final version of the CPD – accompanied by the official minutes of the NSC or ad hoc CPD appraisal committee meeting confirming its approval – is formally submitted to the ES for consideration. At this point, the ES initiates the Quality at Entry (Q@E) process in close coordination with the TFM. This process involves a detailed review of the CPD's technical robustness, coherence with EIF Phase Three objectives, financial viability and compliance with fiduciary and procurement standards. The Q@E is finalized following a peer review process led by the ES Coordinator responsible for the submitting country, prior to the preparation of the CPD appraisal report.

Step 3 – Preparation of the CPD appraisal report

Based on the Q@E assessment covering the programmatic and fiduciary areas, the ES and the TFM jointly prepare a CPD appraisal report. This report consolidates their findings on the CPD's alignment with the EIF principles, evidence base, results framework, risk management strategy and cross-cutting priorities, while also providing a rigorous assessment of budget realism, fiduciary soundness, cost structures and compliance with the EIF's financial management standards. This report serves as the primary reference document for the EOB's review and includes specific recommendations, where needed, for further strengthening the CPD prior to approval.

Step 4 – EOB review and decision

The Executive Director of the ES submits the CPD, along with the CPD appraisal report, to the EOB for formal review and decision. EOB Members assess whether the CPD meets the required strategic, technical and fiduciary/financial requirements for EIF funding. If substantive comments are raised that cannot be addressed through recommendations, the ES and the TFM work closely with the LDC to revise the CPD accordingly.

Step 5 – Resubmission (if required)

If major changes are needed, the revised CPD is resubmitted to the EOB for a subsequent approval round. This iterative process ensures that the final version reflects both national priorities and the highest quality standards of the EIF framework.

Step 6 – Formalization through a legal agreement

Once approved, the EOB instructs the TFM to enter into a legal agreement with the LDC government or the IP. The legal agreement formalizes the agreed-upon framework for EIF support, outlines funding commitments (which may be annual or multi-year, subject to the availability of funds in the EIFTF) and defines the mutual obligations of the EIF and the LDC government or the IP. The legal agreement, together with its annexed work plan and budget, remains the only binding document governing EIF financial support. This staged approach to approval guarantees that the CPD is fully owned by the country, aligned with EIF objectives and ready for successful implementation, while providing transparency and predictability for all parties involved.

APPENDIX: CPD template [35 pages maximum, including annexes]

Cover page

- Country name
- Title: Country programme document for EIF Phase Three
- Version and date: Draft/Final, date
- EIF logo; name and logo of other funding partners

Summary page

Subtitle	Specific title of the programme.
Grant recipient entity	Specify name of lead institution (e.g., Ministry of Trade).
IP	Specify name of IP (e.g., NIU).
Sub-IP(s)	Specify name of sub-IP(s), where relevant.
Duration	e.g., 5 years – January 2026 to December 2030.
Total cost and sources of funding	Indicate the total cost of the CPD in U.S. dollars (USD).
● EIFTF	Indicate the funding sought from the EIF, providing a clear breakdown between: - Funding Facility 1 - Funding Facility 2
● Government financial counterpart contribution	Indicate the expected government budgetary allocation.
● Government in-kind counterpart contribution	Provide a financial estimation of the expected government in-kind contribution in terms of office space, staff time or seconded personnel, equipment, vehicles, utilities, services, etc.
● Co-funding from xxxxxx	Indicate co-funding secured from other sources. Add as many lines as necessary.
Endorsement	Indicate the name of the endorsement body and the date of endorsement (e.g., Endorsed by the NSC on 12/01/2026).
Submission	Indicate the name of the submitting entity and the date of submission (e.g., Submitted by the NIU on 15/01/2026).
Contact person	Indicate the name, function and contact details of the lead manager responsible for coordinating the CPD implementation.

Executive summary ***(2 pages max.)***

Provide a short overview summarizing the CPD's purpose, duration and expected outcomes.

1. **Country context and strategic rationale** ***(2 pages max.)***

Present a factual overview of the economic context (including and trade and investment), key challenges and opportunities, including socio-economic trends (GDP, employment and poverty), trade performance (export/import trends and trade balance), investment performance, summary of diagnostic findings (DTIS/DTISU and sectoral studies), regional and global trade integration status, lessons learnt from past EIF interventions, ongoing national and regional initiatives calling for synergies, etc.

2. Prioritized Action Matrix *(1.5 page max.)*

Explain how the PAM brings priorities together in a structured, sequenced framework that grounds the CPD in evidence and national strategies. How it provides the basis for aligning interventions, sequencing reforms and mobilizing resources from government, development partners and the private sector. Highlight that the PAM (annexed to the CPD) is a living tool, to be updated regularly in line with evolving national priorities, institutional capacity and market opportunities.

3. Theory of change and results framework *(1 page max.)*

Present a clear explanation of how CPD interventions financed both by the EIF and by other partners will lead to the intended results, based on evidence and logical assumptions. Show the pathway from inputs to long-term impact and explain how the CPD goal and outcomes align with national strategies, EIF Phase Three goals and the Sustainable Development Goals.

4. Programme components *(3 pages max.)*

Describe the modular approach and the sequencing of programme interventions, based on the resource availability versus the expected resources, including interventions financed both by the EIF and by other partners.

Describe, for Component One, interventions in key areas of support under Funding Facility 1, including policy development, NIU strengthening, training and coordination.

Describe, for Component Two, interventions in key areas of support under Funding Facility 2, including private sector competitiveness improvement, export diversification and market opportunity expansion.

5. Cross-cutting priorities *(1 page max.)*

Explain how gender, youth, climate and digital issues are being considered.

6. Implementation arrangements *(2 pages max.)*

Describe the institutional and operational arrangements for implementation, coordination and oversight and explain how these fit within the national system. This includes capacity assessment and identification of technical assistance requirements, as well as the role and responsibilities of the IP and sub-IP(s). Highlight how human resources will be sufficient to ensure timely and effective implementation and closure of the CPD. Please also include an organigramme of the implementation arrangements, including the reporting lines.

7. Fiduciary and financial management *(1.5 page max.)*

Describe the legal status of the IP, its registration and institutional placement, confirming authority and capacity to manage EIF funding (to be completed by the TFM Capacity Assessment, as relevant). Outline financial management personnel, oversight and systems that ensure efficient transactions, quality control, reporting and segregation of EIF funds. Demonstrate how procurement principles and systems will safeguard timeliness, quality and VfM in delivering CPD outputs. Indicate how human resource/recruitment systems will cover engagement of consultants and the use of government staff (shared or dedicated), in line with the organization chart. Present systems for timely annual audits of financial statements and compliance with rules and procedures, in line with EIF standards.

8. Monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL) *(1.5 page max.)*

Present a clear MEL plan showing how progress will be tracked, lessons captured and results reported. This includes defining clear and measurable indicators at the output and outcome levels for each programme component; specifying data collection methods and sources; assigning roles and responsibilities for MEL at the NIU and partner levels; and describing learning processes.

9. *Communications plan* *(1.5 page max.)*

Outline a plan for how the CPD will use communications as a tool to strengthen the visibility of achievements throughout the lifetime of the CPD. The communications plan should link the CPD aspects to concrete communications activities and processes, share progress and results with stakeholders and showcase achievements to ensure visibility, engagement and resource mobilization.

10. Risk management and mitigation *(1 page max.)*

Identify risks and mitigation strategies through a risk management framework that identifies key risks across political, economic, social, environmental, and operational dimensions; assesses the likelihood (low, medium, high) and potential impact (low, medium, high) of each risk; provides specific mitigation measures for each risk; and describes early warning mechanisms that will trigger response measures before risks escalate.

11. Value for Money (VfM) *(1.5 page max.)*

Explain how the CPD will ensure VfM in line with the EIF Phase Three VfM Framework approved by the EOB. In particular, indicate how the 4 "Es" will be applied consistently across the CPD:

- Economy: Describe how inputs will be procured or mobilized cost-effectively without compromising quality.
- Efficiency: Outline how resources will be managed to maximize outputs and outcomes relative to inputs.
- Effectiveness: Demonstrate how proposed interventions will achieve measurable results aligned with national priorities and EIF objectives.
- Equity: Explain how interventions will promote inclusive benefits, with attention to women, youth and MSMEs.

Also describe measures to ensure that planned interventions are realistic, financially accountable and aligned with the country's absorption capacity. Reference should be made, where possible, to the VfM monitoring indicators contained in the EIF Phase Three VfM Framework.

12. Partnerships and resource mobilization *(1.5 page max.)*

Explain how additional resources have been/will be secured and results sustained to complement EIF funding. This includes identifying and securing existing and potential sources of co-financing, including national budgets, bilateral funding partners, regional development banks, private sector partners and innovative financing mechanisms; describing how the NIU and the ministry of commerce will proactively engage partners – through resource mobilization events, bilateral outreach and project-specific pitches; explaining how EIF-funded interventions will be embedded into national institutions and policies, ensuring continuity beyond the CPD's life; and highlighting private sector engagement strategies, such as investment promotion campaigns or risk-sharing facilities.

13. Budget summary *(1 page max.)*

Present a budget summary that breaks down costs by Component (Component 1 and Component 2) and, within each, by major activity area; shows funding sources for each line item; presents an annual phasing plan matching the implementation schedule, resource availability and absorptive capacity; and includes a budget note explaining major cost drivers, assumptions and any cost-sharing arrangements.

14. Sustainability strategy *(1 page max.)*

Describe how the results, systems and capacities developed under the CPD will be sustained beyond the end of EIF support. Focus on embedding and retaining capacities, securing long-term financing and ensuring institutional sustainability and ownership.

CPD Annexes

- **Annex 1:** Theory of change diagram – *Visual representation of the intervention logic from inputs to long-term impact.*
- **Annex 2:** Full logical framework (logframe) – *Complete results matrix, including indicators, baselines, targets, sources of verification and assumptions.*
- **Annex 3:** Work plan (Excel) – *Timeline and sequencing of activities, based on the output indicators of the logframe. Closure activities should also be included.*
- **Annex 4:** Budget breakdown (Excel) – *Line-item budget by year, including EIF contribution, co-financing and any in-kind support. Budget items should be based on the activities in the work plan.*
- **Annex 5:** MEL plan – *Detailed MEL strategy, including activities, tools, reporting frequency and roles.*
- **Annex 6:** Communications plan – *Plan outlining how stakeholder engagement, information-sharing, visibility and showcasing of results will be carried out at national, regional and global levels.*
- **Annex 7:** Risk management matrix – *Matrix outlining key risks, likelihood, potential impact, mitigation measures and contingency measures.*
- **Annex 8:** Prioritized Action Matrix (PAM)
- **Annex 9:** Trade and investment mapping matrix – *Matrix outlining mapping of ongoing and planned trade and investment initiatives.*