

EIF Annual Report

2017

Inclusive Trade for
Sustainable Development
in the World's
Poorest Countries



Enhanced Integrated Framework

Trade for LDC development

EIF Annual Report

2017

Inclusive Trade for
Sustainable Development
in the World's
Poorest Countries



Enhanced Integrated Framework

Trade for LDC development

Where we work



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
Liberia

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

Americas

Haiti

Asia

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

Middle East

Yemen

Pacific

Kiribati
Samoa
Solomon Islands
Tuvalu
Vanuatu

The EIF programme is supported by



Australia



Belgium



Canada



Denmark



Estonia



European Union



Finland



France



Germany



Hungary



Iceland



Ireland



Japan



Luxembourg



Norway



Netherlands



Republic of Korea



Saudi Arabia



Spain



Sweden



Switzerland



Turkey



United Kingdom



United States of America

Acronyms

AfT	Aid for Trade	NDP	National Development Plan
DP	Development Partner	NIAs	EIF National Implementation Arrangements
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme	NIU	EIF National Implementation Unit
COPEFL	Coopérative des Producteurs et Exportateur de Fruits et Légumes (Togo)	PIFS	Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat
DTIS	Diagnostic Trade Integration Study	PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
DTISU	Diagnostic Trade Integration Study Update	SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
ECDPM	European Centre for Development Policy Management	SPS	Sanitary and Phytosanitary
EIF	Enhanced Integrated Framework	SSP	Sustainability Support Project
EIFTF	EIF Trust Fund	TFM	EIF Trust Fund Manager
ES	Executive Secretariat for the EIF	TOR	Terms of Reference
EU	European Union	UK	United Kingdom
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
GVC	Global Value Chain	UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
ICT	Information and Communications Technology	UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
ITA	International Trade Adviser	UNWTO	United Nations World Tourism Organization
ITC	International Trade Centre	USA	United States of America
ITFC	International Islamic Trade Finance Corporation	VFM	Value for Money
LDC	Least Developed Country	WB	World Bank
MAPS	Medicinal and Aromatic Plants	WTO	World Trade Organization
MIE	Main Implementing Entity		
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation		
MSMEs	Micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises		

Table of Contents

<i>Acronyms</i>	<i>Foreword</i>	<i>How the EIF empowers the LDCs to achieve the SDGs</i>
4	6	11
<i>Trade, competitiveness and investment</i>	<i>Sustainability, resource leveraging and the fourth industrial revolution: the new direction</i>	<i>Accountability and transparency</i>
27	37	45
<i>Annexes</i>		
61		

Foreword

This report showcases the results the Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF) achieved in 2017 toward fulfilling the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by helping the world's poorest countries harness the power of trade to raise incomes and reduce poverty.

The EIF's approach is centred on helping countries own trade agendas conducive to sustainable pro-poor growth and assisting them to increase their presence in international markets. This approach manifests itself in various ways, including Diagnostic Trade Integration Studies (DTIS), which allow countries to identify key constraints and priorities; institutional capacity-building projects, which allow trade and other related ministries to develop the skills necessary to implement a trade agenda; and productive sector projects that provide the necessary training and equipment to allow MSMEs to expand their production and break into new markets. In 2017, through EIF support, the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) were able to reach 20 new markets. Some of the export examples include soybeans from Togo to the Netherlands and Vietnam; mangoes from Guinea to Belgium and France; and hides and skins from Niger to France and Italy.

The EIF is continuing to place women's economic empowerment at the centre of all its activities. In 2017, 30% of EIF beneficiaries were women, which is a significant increase over the 20% women beneficiaries in 2016.

Last year, we began a new angle for the analytical work in partnership with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), namely Rapid eTrade Readiness Assessments, which offer insights into how countries can better engage in e-commerce. Specific recommendations arising from the assessments include policy reform, adoption of information and communications technologies (ICT) and improvement to trade logistics. These



assessments also propose mechanisms for LDC governments, the private sector and donors to address the identified priorities.

Several significant events at the funding front transpired during the past year. In July, at the Aid for Trade Global Review, H.E. Mr Neven Mimica, European Commissioner, International Cooperation and Development, European Union (EU), announced a €10 million (approx. US\$11.8 million) contribution to the EIF. The new funding from the EU brings its total financial contributions to the EIF to approximately US\$24 million. In December 2017, the Rt Hon Greg Hands MP, the United Kingdom's (UK) Minister of State for Trade Policy, announced a £16.25 million contribution (around US\$21.3 million) to the EIF at the Eleventh WTO Ministerial Conference. The UK has been an EIF Donor since 2008 and has been one of the top overall contributors to the EIF Trust Fund (EIFTF). Estonia also contributed US\$50,184 to the EIFTF for Phase Two, and Germany increased its commitment to US\$4,496,113.

The EIF is aware of its responsibility to both recipients and Donors of ensuring maximum Value for Money (VFM) in its work. Drawing on the expertise of the partnership, the EIF has undertaken reviews of its procedures and practices to determine how they can be improved. The EIF is now working to shorten the feedback loop and take better preventive actions earlier in the programme and project cycle. A VFM framework has been developed,

and an Action Matrix for its implementation will be rolled out in 2018 and progress reported to the entire partnership.

The programme is always looking to develop new partnerships in order to achieve lasting results in the LDCs. In 2017, the International Islamic Trade Finance Corporation (ITFC) and the EIF agreed to cooperate in the LDCs that are member countries of ITFC. In addition, the EIF together with the European Centre for Development Policy Management (ECDPM) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) began a project to pilot an approach to better connect the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) and EIF processes and improve the cross-sectoral linkages in four countries: Mozambique, Rwanda, Tanzania and Zambia. The EIF has also been discussing increased cooperation with the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS) and the Commonwealth Secretariat.

Towards the end of 2017, we began work on our new trade for development platform, *Trade for Development News*. This platform, published both online and quarterly in print, will allow the EIF to better share impact stories from its projects, while also providing a platform for the entire Aid for Trade (AFT) community, including the EIF partners, to share and discuss what is working in the LDCs.

Going forward, we will continue to emphasize the need to ensure the sustainability of results, which is at the heart of EIF Phase Two. One of the ways that this is being accomplished is by integrating the core EIF teams, known as EIF National Implementation Units (NIUs), into the government structures. This has already been achieved in 15 countries, which will ensure continuity once EIF support ends.

Leveraging continues to be a priority, and efforts are being made by the entire partnership to find new and innovative sources of funding. Over the

last ten years, the EIF has invested more than US\$220 million in trade for development initiatives and through this has been able to leverage approximately US\$160 million in additional funding.

The process of drafting the EIF Strategic Plan (2019-2022) began in 2017, and the Plan will be launched in 2018. It will present a revitalized statement of the partnership's vision, mission and principles, and propose key objectives and strategic priorities for the coming four years.

I would like to thank all the members of the partnership, including the LDCs, the EIF Donors and the EIF International Agencies, for everything they contributed in 2017 toward our common goal. I am confident our work to foster inclusive trade and help integrate the LDCs into the global trading system will be even more fruitful in 2018 and that this will contribute to the achievement of the LDCs' own sustainable development goals.

I would also like to extend my gratitude to Mr Roberto Azevêdo, Director-General of the WTO; H.E. Mr Daniel Blockert, Chair of the EIF Steering Committee; H.E. Mr Eloi Laourou, Chair of the EIF Board; and all the EIF Board members for their invaluable guidance, support and cooperation.

Last but not the least, I would like to thank my colleagues both at the Executive Secretariat for the EIF (ES) and the EIF Trust Fund Manager (TFM) for their hard work, commitment and dedication.



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

2017 Results Highlights

37

Countries with trade integrated into their National Development Plans (NDPs)



The number of EIF Countries with trade integrated into their Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs)/NDPs increased by two in 2017, bringing the total to **37**.



29

Quality trade policies

In 2017, eight countries produced quality trade policies with the support of the EIF, bringing the total number to **29**. These trade policies identify competitive advantages and target markets, using a pro-poor and gender-inclusive lens.

30%

Women beneficiaries

Women's economic empowerment is at the heart of the EIF, and in 2017, approximately **30%** of project beneficiaries were women.



290

MSMEs supported

In 2017 alone, **290** MSMEs were supported through EIF-funded projects, which led to increased production, more jobs, and higher incomes.



20

New markets reached



The EIF helps countries not only to increase production, but also to break into new markets. In 2017, **20** new markets were reached.



34

DTISs

34 countries have now completed DTISs through EIF support, five of which were new in 2017. The DTIS process allows countries to analyze their trade sector using a sector-by-sector approach.

1200

People trained

In 2017, an average of **1,200** people per country received various trade-related training (25% women) so that they can take advantage of the opportunities created by trade.



270

Private sector officials trained per country



On average, **270** private sector officials were trained per country in 2017 in trade-related areas, including trade facilitation, value chains, sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) measures, standards and quality, MSME development and taxation.





How the EIF empowers the LDCs to achieve the SDGs

The SDGs are a set of 17 goals centered on ending poverty, protecting the planet and ensuring prosperity for all. EIF Phase Two was designed with these goals in mind, and individual EIF projects give the international community an important avenue to help fulfill the SDGs. The EIF Results Framework has significant overlap with many individual SDG targets and indicators, and the EIF is committed to annually reporting on progress made toward achieving the SDGs.



SDG 1

END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE



Trade is a key engine to create jobs and combat poverty. With the overall goal of ending poverty and achieving SDG 1, the EIF supports LDCs to adopt pro-poor and gender-sensitive trade agendas.

NDPs are one of the key instruments EIF Countries use to combat poverty. The EIF works to ensure that trade is integrated into these plans so that the power of trade to reduce poverty is effectively harnessed, and as of 2017, 37 countries have integrated trade into their NDPs. Building on NDPs, the EIF is helping countries integrate trade into a wide variety of sector strategies, including those related to agriculture, fisheries, industry and tourism. As of 2017, 34 EIF Countries have integrated trade into at least three sector strategies. 29 countries have also developed quality trade policies with EIF support, which identify competitive advantages, necessary productivity and quality improvements and key target markets using a pro-poor and gender-inclusive lens. The EIF helps ensure effective stakeholder engagement during the trade policy development process.

SDG 1 also calls for significant resource mobilization, especially for LDCs, to ensure that they are able to implement the necessary programmes and policies to reduce poverty. The EIF is doing its part to ensure this, and 93 actions, such as meetings with Donors to share the DTIS Action Matrix or developing medium-term programmes, have been undertaken by EIF partners to leverage either finance or expertise. As of 2017, these efforts have led to 14 projects being successfully co-financed.

Women-led MSMEs are thriving in Benin



The EIF works with MSMEs to help boost their productivity and ability to export, because MSMEs that export grow at faster rates and provide the type of well-paying jobs needed to reduce poverty.



Ms Memounatou Z. Kora is the Director of Zikora, a shea nut processing company located in the north of Benin. The company specializes in transforming shea nuts into shea butter and other products, such as soaps and ointments. In addition to Ms Kora, the company has four full-time employees (including three women) and also employs 50 other women on an occasional basis. The company has received some equipment from the EIF and support to promote its products at trade fairs. Employees have also received training covering a variety of topics, including product traceability, export marketing and financing. In 2017, the company processed 7.25 tonnes of shea nuts, up from 5.75 tonnes in 2016. The company exports its products in the West African regional market and to France, Spain and the United States of America (USA).



SDG 2

END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND IMPROVED NUTRITION AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE



Despite agriculture being the backbone of the economy for many LDCs, agricultural policy and trade-related strategies are all too often framed as two separate processes. Weak linkages between trade and agriculture policy-making processes can result in less than comprehensive strategies and diverging views on the national priorities for agricultural trade development.

In order to mobilize the power of trade for the agricultural sector in LDCs, the EIF helps improve the cross-sectoral linkages and the coherence of agriculture and trade-related policies, strategies and investment plans. At the invitation of the FAO, the EIF has been working with the organization in an effort to mainstream trade into agriculture strategies (and vice versa). This follows a strategic initiative from the FAO to increasingly use its Country Programming Frameworks to mainstream trade into national agriculture planning processes and provide the relevant technical assistance to countries to ensure that policies, strategies and agreements are more supportive of agricultural development and food security objectives.

The EIF also helps LDCs increase agricultural productivity for both local consumption and for export. Approximately 60% of the EIF's support for productive capacity-building goes to sustainable agriculture and agro-business projects, including fisheries and animal husbandry.

One of the ways the EIF helps countries achieve food security is by promoting more efficient technologies that lead to production increases. The LDCs are currently missing out on many of the benefits offered by new technologies, and this is particularly true in the agricultural sector. As of 2017, 22 new technologies, many of them in the agricultural sector, have been adopted through EIF support.

LDC exports, like all other exports around the world, face non-tariff measures in their destination markets. The presence of SPS measures is particularly large in the agricultural sector, and they add significant trading costs for the LDCs, as compliance with many of these measures is hampered by lack of technical know-how, outdated production facilities and low-quality infrastructure. The EIF is supporting the LDCs to comply with standards, especially SPS measures, by creating the necessary policies and institutional environments and by supporting various standards-oriented initiatives and trainings. In 2017, 75 producers/associations were trained in value chain practices, and the knowledge acquired in these trainings has allowed agricultural workers to adopt sustainable practices and meet SPS requirements.

Soybean MSMEs in Togo are increasing production and breaking into new markets

An EIF supported project in Togo is strengthening the skills of soybean producers and introducing them to new international buyers. Soybean production is an important part of the agricultural sector in Togo, and because it

is highly nutritious, it is a major contributor to food security. In 2017, the project facilitated the export of 21,066 tonnes of soybeans (up from 16,620 tonnes in 2016), as well as 492 tonnes of soy-based products (up from 432 tonnes in 2016). Destination markets included Vietnam and the Netherlands, which were both new in 2017.

One of the groups supported by the EIF is Scoops Edef Agro-Horeb, a nine-member women's cooperative in the Kara region specializing in soybean production and processing. Its products include both cosmetics (shampoos and soaps) and food products (soy milk powder, soy tea, biscuits and enriched flour). In 2017, the cooperative participated in a national soybean fair in Dapaong and in the *Foire internationale de Lomé*, where they secured 677,800 CFA francs (approx. US\$1,200) worth of sales. Overall, the cooperative totaled 32 million CFA francs (approx. US\$57,000) in revenues in 2017, almost doubling their 2015 sales of 17 million CFA francs (approx. US\$30,000). These revenues have allowed the women to become financially independent, increase production, save money and send their children to school.

Another company supported by the project is Bio Natura Prod, which operates in the maritime region of Togo and which specializes in the production and marketing of organic agricultural products. Bio Natura Prod is a young company, and with support from the EIF project, it was able for the first time to participate in BIOFACH, the world's leading trade fair for organic food, in Nuremberg, Germany. The company was one of five Togolese companies participating in the fair, where they were successful in securing a contract with a Dutch company.



In total, Bio Natura Prod exported **754** tonnes of organic soya in 2017, with revenues totaling **225** million CFA francs (approx **US\$400,000**).

Of these revenues, **150.8** million CFA francs (approx **US\$267,000**) went directly to **1,270** small organic soybean producers.



SDG 5

ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

In 2017, approximately **30%** of EIF project beneficiaries were women.

This is a significant increase over the 2016 figure of 20%, and the EIF will continue to target an even higher percentage of women beneficiaries going forward.



Central to the work of the EIF is the need to address gender-specific constraints and increase trading opportunities for women. By empowering women entrepreneurs to export, the EIF strengthens communities and builds the foundations for equitable, inclusive and sustainable growth. Many industries, such as agriculture and tourism, have a high level of female participation, making it crucial that women in these sectors are granted conditions equal to the ones enjoyed by men.

The EIF promotes a gender-inclusive perspective in the design and implementation of trade-related programmes, legislation and policies, and each DTIS analyzes gender issues, in order to achieve fairer and beneficial outcomes for all. In 2017, 40 awareness-raising activities were held on gender, covering issues such as gender equality, women's economic empowerment and equal access to project resources.

Most EIF projects include various trade-related trainings, and projects are designed to ensure a high level of female participation and to support the participation of women in the national trade agenda. For example, of the 270 (average per country) private sector officials trained in 2017, 35% were women, and of the 484 (average per country) public officials trained, 23% were women.

In Lesotho, an EIF-funded project provided greenhouses to 115 farmer (33% women), with the goal of strengthening the capacity of smallholder farmers to use greenhouse technology to produce and commercialize high-quality fresh fruits and vegetables in an increasingly competitive manner for domestic and export markets. One of the recipients was Ms Trish Kabi, owner of Alosang Enterprise. Through EIF support, Ms Kabi has been able to grow her business, going from four permanent staff members in 2013 to now having 30 permanent staff and 20 part-time staff. Her company has been producing tomatoes and sweet peppers, which it sells to local supermarket chains, as well as hotels and restaurants.

Unlocking the potential of the Senegalese mango sector



The EIF identified untapped potential in Senegal's mango sector, which was producing 150,000 tonnes of mangoes per year, but which did not have the certifications required to export to international markets. As a result, a project began in 2015 to provide technical training to farmers to improve their practices and ability to meet the standards imposed by international markets.

Women represent 45% of the actors in the Senegalese mango sector, and project implementation is following an inclusive approach that looks at female participation at every step of the product value chain: from production, to harvest, to export.

In total, 1,211 producers, companies, harvesters and transporters have been trained in harvesting methods, quality norms and techniques to combat mango pests. Youth were also organized into six associations to increase their participation in training schemes.

One of the project beneficiaries is Ms Aminata Dominique Diouf, CEO of Domaine Agricole de Nema. With 35 full-time employees (and 150 in total, including part-time seasonal employees), 20,000 mango trees and partners in five countries, Domaine Agricole de Nema has become one of Senegal's largest agricultural estates and is notable for having a woman CEO.

By applying what she learnt about pest reduction and making extensive use of irrigation and modern equipment, Ms Diouf has been able to supply certified fresh mangoes to the local market before the official opening of the season, giving her business a leg up on other producers.

She has also managed to obtain international certification with Tesco Nurture and GLOBAL G.A.P. and was given an opportunity to attend trade talks in Morocco. Introductions to importers, port managers and Government officials were incredibly helpful for her company's future in this new market.

Ms Diouf's story illustrates Senegal's success in strengthening mango supply chains. By situating her business at the centre of the deepening mango value chain, Ms Diouf has been able to offer benefits to the wider society, including by hiring young people and offering on-site housing for worker families and a health centre for the surrounding villages.

Ms Diouf's participation in the project has also allowed her to be trusted by financial institutions in order to obtain bank loans, which in turn has allowed her to open her first food-processing facility, which is particularly significant as women represent 83% of the labour force at the processing level in the mango industry. Through the processing facility, the company will now export a variety of products, including dried mangoes, mango juice, vinegar, jam, chutney, syrup, compote and baby food.



SDG 8

PROMOTE INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL



Productivity increases along with well-paying and stable jobs are required to achieve sustainable economic growth that benefits everyone. The EIF helps LDCs to improve their export-oriented sectors and to increase their ability to trade and to create new jobs. The EIF is committed not only to creating new jobs, but to ensuring that these jobs are distributed equally, including to women and youth, who across the world are disproportionately more likely to be unemployed.

Tourism is one of the key growth sectors for LDCs, and the EIF is implementing several sustainable tourism projects that are leading to job creation, such as the rebuilding of Vanuatu's storm-damaged seafront.

The specific role of the EIF in achieving SDG 8 is enshrined in SDG Target 8.A, which calls on countries to “Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the EIF.”

Promoting sustainable tourism development and job creation for women in Vanuatu



Over the last decade, Vanuatu has become an increasingly popular tourist destination, with its number of international visitors growing by 42% and its tourism sector employing 55% of Vanuatu's total labour force.

Vanuatu's tourism-dependent economy was devastated when Cyclone Pam struck in March 2015, damaging 90% of the buildings on Vanuatu's main island, including market infrastructure and ports.

Rebuilding the storm-damaged seafront was a priority for the Vanuatu Government, as it was for Rosalie Vatu and other so-called 'market mamas' – arts and crafts traders who sell assorted items ranging from t-shirts and baskets to carvings and colourful dresses.

With the help of the New Zealand Government in partnership with the EIF, in September 2017, Vanuatu completed and launched its new seafront development, now an enticing and attractive area for locals and visitors alike.

The mamas' handicrafts market was rebuilt with added electricity and internet access, and the women are back in the centre of town selling creative artisanal work, such as woven bags and baskets from the outer islands. In the process, they are generating stronger linkages between tourists and Vanuatu-made products and services, in addition to creating jobs for the local craftspeople.

As tourist arrivals increase by a projected 36% and the mamas pivot towards local producers, a supply chain is developing that links the country's many artisans to eager buyers at the new seafront, with the promise of improving the lives of people way beyond seaside kiosks.





SDG 9

BUILD RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE, PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALIZATION AND FOSTER INNOVATION



The DTIS process allows EIF Countries to use a sector-by-sector approach in identifying key bottlenecks and needs related to infrastructure and industrialization. The DTIS Action Matrix also allows countries to prioritize their needs, such as those related to diversification and moving up value chains, and to leverage the finance to address them. As of 2017, 41 DTISs/DTISUs have been undertaken with EIF support.

The EIF also fosters innovation by training producers in a variety of value chain practices and by supporting MSMEs to adopt new types of technology. The EIF also encourages countries to adopt new technologies, as technological change can be key trigger for increased productivity, improved standards of living and long-term economic growth. New technologies can also allow companies to reduce their environmental footprints. As of 2017, 22 new technologies have been adopted through EIF support.

Sustainable gum arabic production in Chad through new equipment and harvesting techniques

Over 500,000 people in Chad benefit from gum arabic production and harvesting. However, many of the producers and harvesters work in difficult conditions, with old and precarious equipment. Many producers have also been working independently, making it difficult for them to receive good prices for their product.

The project has provided training to over 2,200 producers in the use of new and improved equipment, which has allowed them to improve the quality of their production and increase their incomes.

The harvesting kits in particular allow producers to improve their harvest, protect the quality of their product and package it in good conditions. For example, unlike when the harvest was done uniquely by hand, there is no longer any gum arabic left on the trees, and the gum runs through funnels attached to the trees and into specialized collecting containers rather than onto the ground, which preserves its cleanliness and quality. The distribution of equipment has also been supplemented by trainings covering a variety of topics, including bleeding techniques, conservation and the types of gum arabic-derived products.

Through the project, the producers have organized themselves into 77 groups, 10 unions, two cooperatives, three regional associations, and one national association – the latter being in the process of receiving legal recognition. The producers have also increasingly understood the importance of selling their product as a cooperative to receive higher prices. Close to 50% of the project beneficiaries are women, and they have been more and more integrated into activities across the entire gum arabic sector.

The project has also had important environmental results. Previously, many villagers did not know about the environmental importance of the trees and attempted to harvest as much gum arabic without any concern for potential resource loss. The project has trained actors in the value chain on the importance of sustainable harvesting practices and on the importance of regeneration for increasingly aging plants and nurseries in certain regions.



12 RESPONSIBLE
CONSUMPTION
AND PRODUCTION



SDG 12

**ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND
PRODUCTION PATTERNS**



Sustainability is embedded into the core of every EIF project. The EIF ensures that trade-related sector strategies address sustainability concerns, such as tourism strategies that look at the environmental and cultural impacts of increased tourism and agricultural sector strategies that address soil degradation and deforestation.

Most EIF projects also include various trade-related trainings that address sustainability concerns. These trainings raise awareness among beneficiaries about the environmental impacts of EIF interventions and provide strategies on how to mitigate any potential negative outcomes. In 2017, 19 types of awareness-raising activities were held in EIF Countries on topics related to the environment and sustainable production.

Sustainable harvesting of medicinal and aromatic plants in Nepal

The project supports the planting of selected Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (MAPs) using indigenous knowledge and promotes their sustainable commercial cultivation. In 2017, 299 MAPs producers (60% women) participated in trainings on good agricultural and collection practices. The farmers/collectors learned about sustainable harvesting processes, how to select appropriate species for cultivation, post-harvest handling and primary processing. To further ensure that collectors are aware about the importance of sustainable harvesting methods and to discourage over-harvesting, sustainable harvesting manuals for five selected MAPs species have been developed and are being used at trainings at field level.

As of 2017, 1,700 farmers are now involved in MAPs cultivation (29% women). Of these, 573 farmers are cultivating mentha (*Mentha arvensis*), and in 2017, they produced 5,505 kg, which sold at NPR 1,350 (US\$12.30) per kg. As a result, the average income per farmer totaled NPR 12,969 (US\$119), a 57% increase over the baseline.

The project also supported seven MAPs companies to participate in international trade fairs and five companies to participate in a study tour in Germany. As a result, 453 contacts were made and 43 of them have turned into business deals.



**As of 2017,
1,700 farmers
are now involved in
MAPs cultivation
(29%
women).**
**Of these, 573
farmers are
cultivating mentha
(*Mentha arvensis*),
and in 2017, they
produced 5,505 kg
which sold at NPR
1,350 (US\$12.30) per
kg.**
**As a result, the
average income per
farmer totaled NPR
12,969 (US\$119), a
57%
increase
over the baseline.**



SDG 17

REVITALIZE THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

**SDG
Target 17.11:
Significantly increase
the exports of
developing countries,
in particular with
a view to doubling
the Least Developed
Countries' share of
global exports by
2020.**

SDG 17 calls for a revitalization of the global partnership, and Target 17.11 calls for a doubling of the LDCs' share of global exports by 2020. As an equal trilateral partnership between the LDCs, the EIF Donors and the EIF International Agencies, few organizations embody the spirit of SDG 17 more than the EIF. Everything that the EIF does, including the contribution to doubling the share of LDCs exports, is premised on bringing all stakeholders to the table and aligning their work toward a common goal.

The partnership approach has always been critical to the EIF's success, and any contributions the EIF makes toward achieving the SDGs will continue to hinge on all members of the partnership working hand in hand. Efforts are being made to strengthen the partnership between the LDCs, the EIF Donors and the EIF International Agencies, with an increased emphasis on leveraging resources to ensure the sustainability of results.

In 2017, ITFC and the EIF agreed to cooperate in the LDCs that are member countries of ITFC in the following three areas of engagement: capitalizing on the EIF analytical framework to help LDCs undertake policy reforms; jointly funding priority projects; and strengthening trade-related institutions through LDC capacity-building.

The EIF also increased its cooperation with the FAO in 2017. Together with the ECDPM, the EIF and FAO have begun a project to pilot an approach to better connect the CAADP and EIF processes and improve the cross-sectoral linkages in four countries: Mozambique, Rwanda, Tanzania and Zambia.

The EIF has also been discussing increased cooperation with PIFS and the Commonwealth, and memoranda of understanding are expected to be signed in 2018.

LDCs need to be able to access new markets in order to increase exports. Through EIF support, LDCs have been able to reach 20 new markets as of 2017. This includes the export of Togolese soybeans to the Netherlands and Vietnam and the export of Guinean mangoes to Belgium and France.

Finding new markets for Guinean mangoes

In Guinea, the EIF supports a partnership of 16 agricultural cooperatives composed of 294 fruit and vegetable growers, including 104 women. This important partnership aims to fight poverty in the sub-region through sustainable food production, and the project has been improving the competitiveness of the mango sector and small producers in particular, by strengthening the capacity of all actors involved in the mango value chain.

One of the beneficiaries is the *Coopérative des Producteurs et Exportateur de Fruits et Légumes* (COPEFL). Through the project, the COPEFL received a mango packaging unit, and in 2017, 25 members of the cooperative (including 23 women) were trained on how to use the packaging unit.

One member of the COPEFL participated at Fruit Logistica in Berlin in 2017, which resulted in the signing of a contract for six tonnes of mangoes for the Belgian and French. The mangoes were delivered by plane in four shipments, which is particularly significant because it was the first time in 12 years that mangoes from Guinea were sent to international markets by plane. COPEFL has also been negotiating with two other companies about potential orders totaling 100 tonnes.







Trade, competitiveness and investment

Before the global financial crisis, economic growth in LDCs was driven by high demand for their exports from both advanced economies and emerging markets. The legacy of the crisis—a slowdown in global growth, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and trade—is lasting longer than expected and having spillovers on the growth potential of LDCs. More recently, LDC commodity exporters have also been hit hard by a downturn in commodity prices and rising protectionism from many countries.

LDCs now face a dual challenge. First, they must increase productivity in low-tech labour-intensive industries to improve their international competitiveness and provide employment to their citizens. Second, they have to diversify their production structures towards higher value-added products. These challenges require LDCs to adopt a mixture of policies related to the following areas:

1. Trade and investment

Given the growing interconnectedness between trade and investment flows, efforts to expand trade in LDCs are increasingly linked to expanding investment. Global value chains (GVCs) have spread production across borders to the most cost-efficient or skills-rich locations. Some GVCs focus on consumer products, others on capital goods, services, agriculture or natural resources, but they all rely on trade and investment networks to deliver "just-in-time" production. These realities make it increasingly important for governments and business communities to work together to design forward looking investment reforms aimed at maximizing the positive effects of investment for trade.

By promoting inclusive trade and investment across LDCs and helping MSMEs meet the demands and opportunities of international markets, the EIF plays a key role in building understanding between businesses and governments, particularly in relation to trade policies and regulations and on how to create the business climate that is essential for improving the LDCs' chance of attracting investment. The EIF works to champion evidence-based policies to shape the multilateral trade and investment agenda as a driver of economic growth, job creation and sustainable development in LDCs.

Promoting investment and sustainable development in Kiribati

With support from the EIF and with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) acting as the Main Implementing Entity (MIE), the Government of Kiribati has produced the Kiribati Development Plan (KDP 2016-2019), which highlights the importance of trade and both domestic and foreign direct investment as enablers of Kiribati's sustainable economic growth. The KDP notes the development of a trade policy framework and an investment policy framework (both endorsed by Acts of Parliament), which integrated DTIS priorities. The KDP also covers other issues affecting trade, including infrastructure, market access and regional trade. An associated Action Plan to the KDP has been produced with a special Government budgetary allocation for its implementation.

To help in the implementation of the Action Plan, the Government has set up the National Trade Advisory Committee (NTAC), a Government-private sector consultation mechanism, which meets monthly to discuss the trade policy and trade-related strategies. The Kiribati Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the Women's Association Group and the Kiribati Association of NGOs all are represented on the NTAC.

A national team is currently developing a 20 year development blueprint (KV20), and the NIU is helping to ensure that this plan devotes sufficient attention to trade and private sector development. Trade has already been incorporated into the sector strategies of agriculture, industry, fisheries, tourism and labour and industry, which will feed into the KV20. The NIU also coordinates with donors through the Kiribati Development Forum to help harmonize donor interventions in the country.

2. Incentives to attract foreign investment

Although LDCs account for more than 13% of the world's population, their share of world GDP is less than 1%. Private investment – both local and foreign – is the most important contributor to economic growth. FDI is of particular importance in this respect, as it can bring not only much-needed additional capital, but also access to managerial and technical skills, intra-firm finance and new technology. In turn, this can contribute to the upgrading of the MSMEs, job creation and higher living standards.

Although a number of businesses have recognized the investment opportunities that exist in the LDCs, FDI flows to the LDCs declined in 2016, contracting by 13% to US\$38 billion, after reaching a high of US\$44 billion in 2015. Aggregate FDI flows to African LDCs and Haiti fell by 12% to US\$31 billion. Following a record high in 2015, FDI into LDCs in Asia and the Pacific also retreated, by 14% to US\$7 billion. This overall slowing in FDI may be connected to commodity prices and underlines the importance of extra effort by the LDCs themselves as well as by the EIF and the rest of the international community, to help further increase FDI flows.

Attracting FDI in Malawi

In Malawi, the Government has introduced a series of fiscal incentives, including tax breaks, to attract foreign investors and empower the private sector to drive economic growth. With support from the EIF, the Malawi Investment and Trade Centre put together an investment portfolio spanning 20 companies in the country's six major economic growth sectors: agriculture, manufacturing, energy (bio-energy and mobile electricity), tourism (ecolodges), infrastructure (wastewater services and fibre optic cables) and mining. Meanwhile, the Malawi Innovation Challenge Fund provides businesses in the agricultural and manufacturing sectors with competitive grant funding for innovative projects that have a potentially strong social impact and could help the country to diversify its narrow range of exports.



Table 1: FDI in the LDCs

		2013	2014	2015	2016
FDI (US\$ at current prices in millions)	Inflows	43611.66	41277.86	43956.36	38512.86
	Outflows	28924.98	18261.29	9247.91	11851.74
Share in the world	Inflows	3.02%	3.12%	2.48%	2.21%
	Outflows	2.07%	1.46%	0.58%	0.82%

Source: UNCTAD, 2017: World Investment Report.



In June 2017, 135 participants (18% women) from 81 companies and organizations underwent an exporters' development seminar, which, among other things, aimed to inform participants on the export opportunities available in regional and overseas markets. Of these companies, 14 have been identified to receive further support for product development and export marketing skills development, and four have already been linked with partners.

In order to promote the export of Malawi products, a consulate has been established in Tete, Mozambique, with an accredited Counsel General and Vice-Counsel. In Tete, companies have been introduced to potential buyers, and as a result, some Malawian companies have received orders for their products. For example, Food Hub Commodities Ltd. received an order for 300 tonnes/month of soya meal, while Kwithu Kitchen received an order for 1,224 kg processed whole tomatoes from Shoprite.

The Consulate is also working to promote Malawi as a tourist destination for people from central and northern Mozambique. Between November 2016 and August 2017, 244 tourist visas were issued, both for pleasure and medical tourism. There are currently plans to host a tourism fair in Tete to expand the leisure and medical tourism market.



3. Diversifying economic activities and exports to ensure growth is broad-based

Export diversification is linked with higher per capita incomes, lower output volatility and higher economic stability. LDCs have historically depended on a narrow range of primary products and a few export markets for the bulk of their export earnings, and the recent downturn in commodity prices has further reinforced the need to build more diversified and resilient economies.

Studies have shown that both the range and quality of goods produced by a country directly impact overall economic growth. Export diversification, either into new product lines or by developing a more balanced mix of existing products, is a gateway to higher growth for LDCs. Many LDCs have already made significant progress in diversifying their exports and by shifting their trade toward Asia (China in particular) and intra-Africa trade, in addition to the traditional markets of the EU and the USA.

However, the LDCs' small economic size and limited potential to exploit economies of scale may make it prohibitively expensive to move into many new product ranges, making quality upgrading of existing products a more feasible route to diversification. Ample quality upgrading opportunities exist in agriculture, which is particularly important as this sector still employs a large share of the population in LDCs. When LDCs modernize and transform their agricultural sectors, they reap substantial gains in both productivity and quality. Agricultural diversification can support entry into new markets and accelerate the transition from subsistence farming to production for the market.

Increasing dried mango exports and women's employment in Burkina Faso

In Burkina Faso, an EIF project is helping increase the production and export of both cashews and dried mangoes, with the goal of creating jobs and increasing incomes for producers.

Through the project, revenues have increased for 6,679 people in the mango sector (80% women) and 3,217 in the cashew sector (90% women). Overall, 1,436 new jobs have been created in the two sectors, thanks to increased production capacities and the creation of new mango processing units. In 2017, 1,520 tonnes of dried mangoes and 940 tonnes of cashews were exported.





Danaya, a mango-processing company led by Mr Traore Siaka, provides a good example of how the EIF project supports companies to increase production and hire more workers.

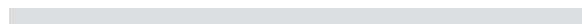
In May 2015, Danaya was struck by fire, which caused substantial damage and material loss, leaving Mr Siaka looking for solutions, many of which were offered by the EIF project. Danaya

participated in 10 EIF trainings on a variety of topics, including good hygiene practices, inventory management and fire prevention. The company also received essential equipment, including a new ventilation system, fire extinguishers and scales.

This support allowed the company not only to re-launch its activities, but also to increase production and hire new employees. Production increased from 18 tonnes in 2015 to 20 tonnes in 2017, and the company now has capacity to produce 22 tonnes annually. Exports have also increased to the Japanese and German markets, who appreciate Danaya's high-quality products. In the past two years, exports to Japan have increased from 500kg to two tonnes, and exports to Germany have increased from 300 kg to one tonne.

Danaya has also been able to steadily hire new workers, and its workforce now totals 110 employees, up from 10 employees in 2014. Its workforce is dominated by women (80%), and these jobs benefit over 100 households and 700 people in total. People in the community have also been motivated by the success of Danaya to start their own mango-processing units.

The project also facilitated several business meetings, and in 2017, Danaya was able to receive financing for its 2018 season from Coris Bank.



4. Empowering the private sector to drive economic growth in LDCs

Economic growth and development depend on a country's ability to invest and make efficient and productive use of its resources. The work of the EIF centres on supporting the private sector to maximize the potential of trade to generate broad-based increases in income and life opportunities. In most LDCs, MSMEs provide the majority of jobs, particularly for women and youth. However, MSMEs often face serious obstacles in growing their business, due to a variety of factors, including lack of access to finance, limited technical skills and onerous regulation and registration requirements.

The EIF therefore supports public-private coordination mechanisms and works to create the policy and institutional infrastructure that allows MSMEs to thrive, as well as direct support to individual MSMEs through trainings and equipment upgrading.

The EIF projects allow MSMEs to improve both their productivity and to meet the quality standards necessary to export to international markets. The EIF focuses its attention both on sectors with high levels of female participation, such as agribusiness, tourism, and textiles, and also on women-led MSMEs themselves. This leads to women's economic empowerment through higher income opportunities for women, and helps achieve SDG 5 related to gender equality.

In 2017, 270 (average per country) private sector representatives were trained through EIF projects on a variety of trade-related issues, including Good Agricultural Practices, SPS standards, value chains, MSME development, taxation, trade policies and trade facilitation. Of those trained, 35% were women.



In 2017, **290** MSMEs received support from EIF projects, which allowed these companies to increase their revenues and hire more workers. This is a significant increase over the 189 that received support in 2016, but much work still needs to be done to reach the 2022 target of over **600** MSMEs.

Cooperatives in Comoros are getting access to the necessary credit to export vanilla, cloves, and ylang-ylang

SDG 9 calls to increase the access of financial services and affordable credit to MSMEs in order to better integrate them into value chains and markets.

The EIF is helping make this a reality in Comoros. This is significant because most MSMEs lack access to the necessary credit in order to grow and expand their businesses.

Since 2014, the International Trade Centre (ITC) and UNDP, as executing agencies of the EIF-funded project, have been assisting vanilla, clove and ylang-ylang value chain stakeholders to organize themselves into 11 cooperative companies in the three Indian Ocean islands of the Comoros - Grande Comore, Anjouan and Mohéli. The advantage of cooperative companies is that they spread the risks and revenues amongst their members, making them more attractive to international buyers. Through the project, 2,113 producers (30% women) have been trained on vanilla preparation and ylang-ylang distillation and on how to harvest, dry and clean cloves.



Farmers and MSMEs in the vanilla, clove and ylang-ylang value chains have traditionally had little access to financing, due to limited collateral for borrowing. With available financing limited to internally generated funds, loans from family and friends, or high-interest credit from moneylenders, operators in the three sectors have been unable to scale up production and invest in improving the quality of their products.

To overcome these limitations and reduce the default risks perceived by banks, ITC has worked with banks, producers and processing companies to improve organization, credit profiles, risk evaluation procedures and knowledge of available financial instruments. As a result, three cooperative companies have obtained trade financing worth over US\$400,000 for vanilla and clove harvesting and export.

This was the first time that a commercial bank (the Banque pour l'Industrie et le Commerce, or BIC) has agreed to give loans to agricultural producers in Comoros, after ITC facilitated the contractual arrangements with the cooperatives. The BIC has also indicated that it is open to providing further financing if the first phase of financing goes well. The project has proven that farmers can attract the necessary investment to be able to export competitively, when they are part of cooperative companies with mutualized collateral and proper mentoring in business and financial management.



Tanzania's 2017 Diagnostic Trade Integration Study Update

In 2017, Tanzania completed its DTIS Update (DTISU), which was the first DTIS carried out in the country since 2005. The report, produced by the World Bank at the request of the Government of Tanzania, is the result of a highly consultative process, which included the Government, the private sector and donors working together to identify constraints, solutions and priorities. The process was also transparent to the public, with draft chapters published on the website of the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Investment and open for comments. The priorities identified are designed to be feasible and actionable, with clear delineations of responsibility.



The DTIS found that Tanzania suffers from high trade costs and overlapping requirements that function as barriers to trade, especially for MSMEs. The report focuses on agribusiness, extractive industries and tourism, identifying key constraints and making recommendations for each sector.

For example, the DTIS noted that tourism is Tanzania's biggest export earner and contributes nearly 12% of GDP. However, there is still much untapped potential in the tourism sector, with some of the constraints including the lack of qualified professionals (including women) in many tourism-related fields and the multiple permit requirements that make it difficult to do business.

The DTIS recommends to offer additional technical training, especially for women, at the National Tourism College, and to establish a one-stop shop for tourism registration, licensing and payments. The DTIS also recommends community outreach and training for conservation to help combat illegal elephant poaching.

This DTIS prioritized gender issues, which is significant, considering that about three quarters of small scale cross-border traders in Tanzania are women. The study recommends creating gender desks at all trade-related Government ministries, consulting with women's association and collecting data on women's participation in different sectors.



Unlike the 2005 DTIS, the 2017 DTISU also included a chapter on Zanzibar, specifically looking at how to improve agribusiness and tourism, which are the two most important industries on the island, but which suffer from overlapping requirements from the Zanzibar and national governments.



A vertical photograph on the left side of the page shows a sunset over the ocean. The sky is a mix of orange, yellow, and blue, with some clouds. Two boats are visible on the water in the distance. The right side of the page is a solid orange color with white text.

Sustainability, resource- leveraging and the fourth industrial revolution: the new direction

The EIF's Phase Two strategic priorities include increased resource-leveraging efforts and improved programme sustainability to ensure that no LDC is left behind. The EIF is therefore intensifying its engagement with the countries, including by securing improved government commitments, increasing country capacity-building and providing a deeper focus on fragile and conflict-afflicted countries.

Resource-leveraging, which has always been an integral part of the EIF programme, has become even more important in recent years, as it is crucial to ensure the sustainability of EIF interventions. The EIF is now frontloading sustainability strategies in the design and implementation of all projects and synchronizing EIF processes with national programming processes, including funding mechanisms.

Sustainability

The sustainability of the EIF programme is embedded in the structure and processes of the EIF National Implementation Arrangements (NIAs) in each LDC. The EIF will continue to review the NIAs' mandate and structure to ensure that they can coordinate in-country AfT activities and provide a consultative mechanism between the government and all relevant stakeholders involved in mainstreaming trade into national development plans, PRSPs and trade-related sector strategies.

The EIF supports a core team (NIUs) in each country charged with AfT-related coordination. To help ensure the sustainability of results after EIF support has ended, these teams are integrated into trade ministries, in structure and in function, and supported by the regular government budget, thereby fulfilling the sustainability objective of the EIF. As of 2017, the NIUs have already been integrated into the government system of 15 countries.

During 2017, LDC governments displayed increased ownership of the programme, including by contributing 38% of the resources for EIF-supported projects. Sustainability and exit strategies are also being implemented in all EIF Countries, further demonstrating the commitment of LDC governments to the sustainability of results.

Building on the results achieved to date, the programme will continue to play a crucial role in driving forward the AfT development agenda and to provide the much-needed development assistance to the LDCs. The EIF will continue to build the capacity of the LDCs to effectively advocate the importance of trade; leverage additional resources by accessing trade-related technical and financial assistance from various organizations and initiatives; deliver results on the ground; and achieve the sustainability of results.

Ensuring the sustainability of results in The Gambia

After the completion of the EIF-supported DTIS, a project was launched to strengthen the capacities in trade mainstreaming and trade policy formulation of the Ministry of Trade, Industry, Regional Integration and Employment and 21 partner institutions. The EIF also supported a Sector Competitiveness and Export Diversification Project and a Trade Facilitation project that were identified as priorities in the DTIS Action Matrix.

While the combined projects provided training for staff in both public and private sector



institutions and supported the institutions in developing strategic policy documents and implementation plans, the project evaluations indicated challenges in achieving results sustainability. As a result, the EIF funded a Sustainability Support Project (SSP). Through this SSP, the Government of The Gambia has absorbed staff of the NIU into the Government's operational system and is now covering salary and benefit payments in line with the civil service conditions.

With this renewed Government commitment and ownership, The Gambia's trade strategy is currently being developed, and several trade-related policies and strategies (Trade Policy,

Trade Medium term Plan, Fisheries Strategic Plan and cashew and sesame sector strategies), which were developed with the institutional support, are now being implemented as envisaged. The integration of trade activities in the Programme for Accelerated Growth and Employment is also ongoing. Freight costs are being reduced as a result of a new EIF-funded cargo complex at Banjul International Airport, which is now being managed through a public-private partnership.

The 21 trade and trade-related institutions that received EIF support have also been demonstrating an enhanced capacity in implementing their mandate, thus enhancing The Gambia's ownership and ability to benefit from AfT for sustainable pro-poor growth.



Leveraging

The EIF will continue to support LDCs in exploring how to use the EIF framework to mobilize resources for their DTIS priorities, including from their own budgets, donors, international agencies, philanthropies, financial institutions and the private sector. This way, the EIF will ensure that sustainability remains at the core of the EIF programme and is measured by the long-term capacity of the LDCs to lead their trade agendas and be integrated into the global economy.

Leveraging has thus become an increased priority for the EIF, with projects designed to be catalytic, allowing countries to build on the EIF investments to draw additional funding to implement their trade agendas. Competing with other national priorities and against a background of increasing austerity, most EIF Countries have mobilized some donor funding for their trade related needs. Still, there is a long way to go for LDCs to reach a satisfactory level of resource-leveraging to guarantee a concrete path to sustainability. Therefore, the EIF is helping countries secure blended funding, which means combining EIF funds with private sector resources.



Blended funding in Samoa

In **Samoa**, 23% of funding for a Tier 2 project was raised from internal sources. The Government contributed 11% of the project resources; the private sector, through the Chamber of Commerce, provided 12%; and the balance was provided by the EIFTF. The project is creating the environment for the private sector to function as an engine of growth, while enhancing the productive and value-added trade capacities of the Samoan private sector.

Women In Business Development Incorporated (WIBDI), is a community-based, non-governmental organization that works with over

700 certified organic smallholder farmers in 183 villages across Samoa, providing sustainable livelihoods and economic opportunities for rural communities.

WIBDI's organic virgin coconut oil is produced by smallholder farmers in Savaii and Upolu, allowing them an opportunity to earn a sustainable income. WIBDI is the sole supplier of virgin coconut to The Body Shop, a global franchise company. WIBDI also supplied The Body Shop of bulk quantities of fetau oil for their trials.

The fourth industrial revolution: an opportunity and challenge for LDCs

Like the industrial revolutions that preceded it, the Fourth Industrial Revolution has the potential to raise global income levels and improve the quality of life for people around the world. However, the revolution could alternatively yield greater inequality, particularly if its potential to disrupt labour markets is not well managed.

Today, technological innovation is leading to a supply-side miracle, with long-term gains in efficiency and productivity. Transportation and communication costs are dropping, logistics and global supply chains are becoming more efficient, and the cost of trade is diminishing, all of which will open new markets and drive economic growth. Overall, the unavoidable shift

from simple digitization (the Third Industrial Revolution) to innovation based on combinations of technologies (the Fourth Industrial Revolution) is forcing firms to reexamine the way they do business.

For the EIF, the bottom line is that LDCs need to understand this changing environment, challenge the assumptions underlying their policies and modes of operation and relentlessly try to use technology to innovate. Ultimately, the ability of LDC governments and the private sector to adapt will determine the extent and speed of tapping into the gains of the Fourth Industrial Revolution.



The importance of e-commerce for LDCs

E-commerce offers the possibility of levelling the playing field and reducing certain barriers faced by women, youth and small businesses to reap the benefits of the Fourth Industrial Revolution. E-commerce can also offer more transparency and contribute to reducing corruption.

Increased connectivity allows MSMEs to better participate in e-commerce, allowing them to reach global markets at lower costs. This means building up digital infrastructure, strengthening digital skills – especially for women – and reducing the cost of internet should receive the priority it deserves from all LDCs.

One positive development of the past decade has been the rapid adoption of mobile phones, which have made it easier for citizens in LDCs to start businesses and trade, which in turn has led to growth in domestic markets. In many LDCs, mobile phones are now the main communication network, facilitating business in previously unconnected regions. Mobile banking is also contributing to financial inclusion and an increase in micro-enterprises.



The EIF approach to e-commerce

For LDCs to fully benefit from the advantages offered by increased connectivity and e-commerce, they need to address their priorities.

The EIF is assisting with this prioritization through Rapid eTrade Readiness Assessments, in partnership with UNCTAD. These assessments offer insights into how countries can better engage in e-commerce. Specific recommendations are made related to policy, ICT and trade logistics. Rapid eTrade Readiness Assessments also take into account the specific challenges and opportunities faced by women, and offer recommendations on how the private sector and donors can address the identified priorities. In 2017, Rapid eTrade Readiness Assessments supported by the EIF were carried out in Nepal and Samoa.

E-commerce concerns are also addressed in the DTIS process and over 50% of DTISs have set priorities aimed at improving ICT. The EIF has supported the establishment of online trade portals in The Gambia, Lao PDR, Lesotho, Malawi and Solomon Islands (where the Visitors Bureau is marketing MSME tourism operators online).

In Bhutan, 107 Government-to-citizen services are now available, thanks to the Government's initiative to include information and communications technology as a priority for national economic development. An EIF project was also launched in 2017 to accelerate ICT access and to provide data, information and business opportunities on improved electronic platforms.







Accountability and transparency

Legal framework

In 2017, the EIF Standard Provisions for Phase Two were operational and applied to all contributions arrangements. This document lays out the conditions for the receipt and the utilization of the Donors' contributions to the EIFTF. It further sets out the obligations of the TFM as far as accountability and reporting are concerned. The Standard Provisions are common to all Contribution Arrangements signed with the EIF Donors. While the negotiations took longer than expected, ultimately, this has led to a stronger foundation for Phase Two and enabled the commitment of the EIF Donors following the conclusion of the Contribution Arrangements with each individual EIF Donor. In 2017, seven Contribution Arrangements were signed (more details are provided in Section 2a below).

Following the approval of the EIF Board or under delegated authority to the Executive Director of the ES, in 2017, the TFM signed 16 new legal agreements with MIEs for Tier 1 and Tier 2 projects. Eighteen amendments were also signed with the LDCs and the EIF Partner Agencies, reflecting budget and work plan revisions. Two Tier 1 Phase 2 and 45 No-cost Extensions were finalized, as per the delegated authority to the Executive Director of the ES and following the review and clearance by the ES and the TFM.

1. Financial and fiduciary management

Tables 2-4 below present the EIFTF financial situation as of 31 December 2017 and report on EIF Donor commitments for EIF Phase One and Two, contributions received, allocated funds, disbursements and funding availability.

a. Donor Commitments and Contributions Received

Since the EIF Pledging Conference held in November 2015 in Nairobi, Kenya, up to 31 December 2017, the indicative amount of the pledges was approximately US\$115.7 million.

A total of US\$50.95 million was committed by EIF Donors for EIF Phase Two up to end-2017, as per the detailed table below. Approximately US\$0.35 million was earned in interest by the EIFTF (both on EIF Phase One and EIF Phase Two funds) in 2017.

Table 2 – EIF Donor Contributions

	Reporting Period (2017) in US\$ million		
	Phase One	Phase Two	Sub Total
IF UNDP Co-mingled Fund	31.54	0	31.54
IF UNDP Holding Account	6.6	0	6.6
EIF Donor Contributions	161.02	50.6	211.62
Sub-Total	199.16	50.6	249.76
Interest earned	5.53	0.35	5.89
Grand Total	204.69	50.95	255.65

*Table 3 – EIF Donor Contribution Details for EIF Phase Two
(as of 31 December 2017, in US\$)*

Donor	Commitments	Funds Received
Australia	2,306,829	729,433
Denmark	9,064,499	9,064,499
Estonia	50,180	50,180
European Commission	11,764,706	5,184,254
Finland	9,960,206	7,618,948
France	2,238,042	2,238,042
Germany	4,496,113	2,881,206
Republic of Korea	1,000,000	1,000,000
Luxembourg	5,091,684	2,152,220
Netherlands	472,255	472,255
Norway	18,378,302	6,126,101
Saudi Arabia	4,000,000	500,000
Sweden	11,094,676	2,218,935
Switzerland	2,000,000	2,000,000
United Kingdom	8,366,095	8,366,095
Interest EIF Income	354,854	354,854
Sub-Total	90,638,439	50,957,022



Mr Roberto Azevêdo, Director-General of the WTO (left), Ratnakar Adhikari, Executive Director of the Executive Secretariat for the EIF (centre) and H.E. Mr Neven Mimica, European Commissioner, International Cooperation and Development (right) signing the EU's €10 million contribution to the EIF.

Total funds deposited in the EIFTF in 2017 represent 56.22% of the total committed amount, which shows a 194% increase compared to 2016. While the EIFTF has received the total commitments of some Donors, it is expected that all commitments will be actually received as scheduled in the signed Contribution Arrangements.

b. Allocations for EIF Activities

In 2017, allocations made for EIF Phase Two activities totaled US\$12.61 million, for a grand total of US\$226.04 million for both EIF Phase

One and EIF Phase Two. Annexes 1 and 2 (attached) include the total EIF portfolio of approved projects.

The total allocation with LDC implementation so far including EIF Phase Two allocations is US\$113.82 million (69.90%) while the EIF Partner Agencies' share of implementation is US\$35.72 million (21.93%). The balance of 8.17% represents allocations under EIF Phase One implemented by various other entities.

Table 4 – Allocations for EIF activities

Report Category	Sub Type	EIF Phase One	EIF Phase Two	Grand Total
LDC Implementation	TIER 1 - DTIS Update	1,372,484	200,000	1,572,484
	TIER 1 - NIA Support	44,483,563	5,100,475	49,584,038
	TIER 1 - Pre-DTIS	550,716	50,000	600,716
	TIER 1 - Sustainability Support	-	1,170,000	1,170,000
	TIER 1 - Trade Mainstreaming	198,500	200,000	398,500
	TIER 2 - Agribusiness	31,503,596	-	31,503,596
	TIER 2 - Feasibility Study	606,274	-	606,274
	TIER 2 - Standards	-	1,500,000	1,500,000
	TIER 2 - Tourism	7,684,700	776,300	8,461,000
	TIER 2 - Trade Facilitation	7,537,908	1,100,000	8,637,908
	TIER 2 - Trade policy and administrative management	6,156,599	-	6,156,599
	TIER 2 - Industrial crops/ export crops	2,661,080	-	2,661,080
	TIER 2 - Business support services and institutions	-	967,110	967,110
LDC Implementation Total		102,755,420	11,063,885	113,819,305
Other Implementation	TIER 1 - DTIS Update	160,000	-	160,000
	TIER 2 - Agribusiness	12,188,740	-	12,188,740
	TIER 2 - Tourism	950,000	-	950,000
Other Implementation Total		13,298,740	-	13,298,740

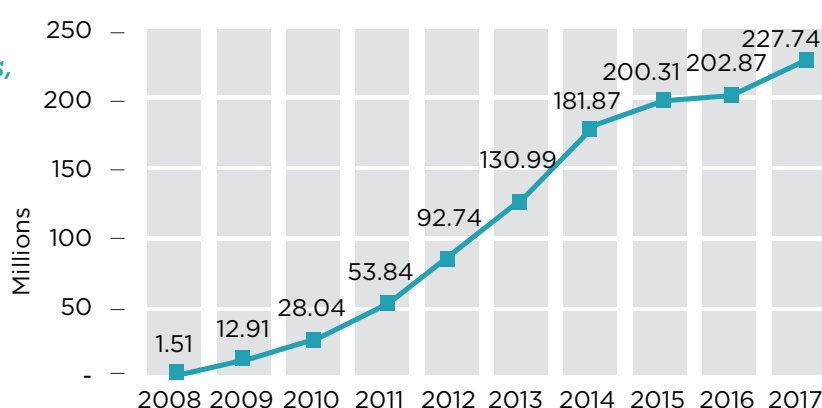
Report Category	Sub Type	EIF Phase One	EIF Phase Two	Grand Total
Agency Implementation	TIER 1 - DTIS	3,153,097	285,000	3,438,097
	TIER 1 - DTIS Update	6,518,131	-	6,518,131
	TIER 1 - NIA Support	3,300,000	900,000	4,200,000
	TIER 1 - NIA Support - ITA	2,215,244	-	2,215,244
	TIER 1 - Trade Mainstreaming	146,293	115,365	261,658
	TIER 1 - WB Trust Fund (Unallocated)	14,374	-	14,374
	TIER 2 - Agribusiness	12,717,665	-	12,717,665
	TIER 2 - Feasibility Study	584,839	-	584,839
	TIER 2 - Textile and apparel	2,836,583	-	2,836,583
	TIER 2 - Plant and post-harvest protection and pest control	700,642	-	700,642
	TIER 2 - Fishery development	988,953	-	988,953
	TIER 2 - Industrial crops/export crops	997,026	-	997,026
	TIER 2 - Business support services and institutions	-	246,421	246,421
	Agency Implementation Total		34,172,847	1,546,786
Global Activities	Global Activities	5,427,952	677,972	6,105,924
Global Activities Total		5,427,952	677,972	6,105,924
Executive Secretariat (ES)	ADMIN - ES Support	26,040,001	8,248,537	34,288,538
Executive Secretariat (ES) Total		26,040,001	8,248,537	34,288,538
Trust Fund Manager (TFM)	ADMIN - TFM Support	20,570,652	2,245,713	22,816,365
Trust Fund Manager (TFM) Total		20,570,652	2,245,713	22,816,365
Grand Total		202,265,612	23,782,893	226,048,505

Notes on allocations - Table 4:

- The Total allocation for activities under both EIF Phase One and EIF Phase Two amounted to US\$162.83 million as at 31 December 2017.
- The budgets for the ES, Global Activities and the TFM totaled respectively US\$8.24 million, US\$0.67 million and US\$2.24 million.

- Twenty-four new proposals were approved in 2017 amounting to US\$9.89 million. For projects approved before 2017, there is still a balance of US\$4.28 million to be allocated since only the first tranches have actually been allocated, in accordance with the EIF prevailing approach on the management of the EIFTF balance, as approved by the EIF Board.

Figure 1:
Cumulative allocations,
all inclusive, for EIF
activities (in US\$),
as of 31 December 2017



c. Disbursements

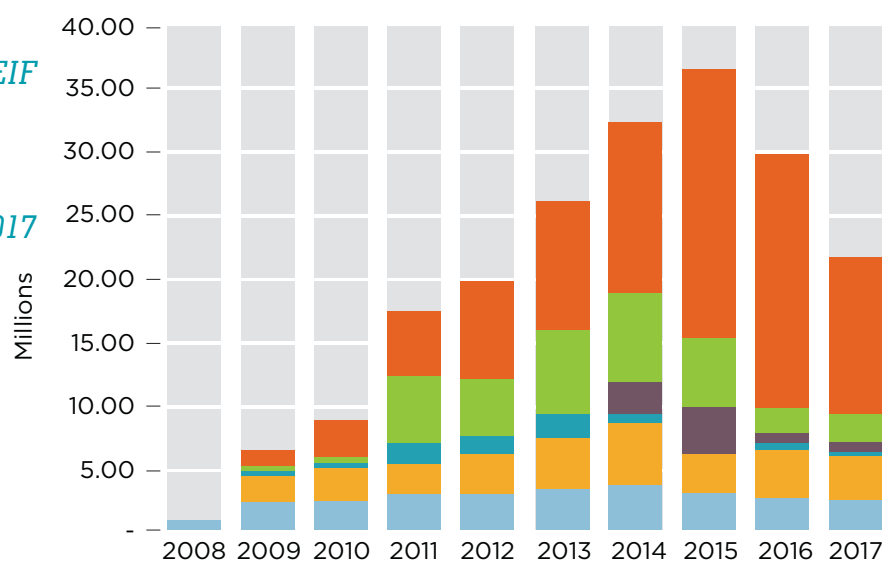
Based on the allocations detailed above, the TFM undertook disbursements as agreed in the respective legal agreements and payment calendars. This was confirmed by the ES following a review of project work plans and logframes, for a total of US\$21.44 million in 2017 (for both EIF Phase One and EIF Phase Two projects - with the breakdown as follows:

US\$14.40 million for EIF Phase One and US\$7.05 million for EIF Phase Two, detailed below). As shown in Table below, the total disbursement, by category, of EIF Phase One and EIF Phase Two since inception was US\$196.86 million as at 31 December 2017. Figure 2 below indicates the actual amount disbursed to each beneficiary - LDCs, Agencies, ES, Global Activities and TFM.

Table 5 – Disbursements for EIF Phase One and EIF Phase Two (in US\$ million)

EIF Phase	Annual Report Category	2008-2016	2017	Grand Total
Phase 1	LDC Implementation	81.44	10.19	91.63
	Agency Implementation	32.37	1.80	34.17
	Other implementing entity	8.91	0.68	9.59
	Global Activities	5.37	0.06	5.43
	Executive Secretariat (ES)	26.35	(0.31)	26.04
	Trust Fund Manager (TFM)	18.70	1.86	20.56
	Trust Fund Management Transaction Fee 0.75%	1.30	0.11	1.41
EIF Phase One Total		174.44	14.40	188.83
Phase 2	LDC Implementation	0.97	2.29	3.26
	Agency Implementation	-	0.65	0.65
	Global Activities	0	0.17	0.17
	Executive Secretariat (ES)	0	3.89	3.89
	Trust Fund Management Transaction Fee 0.75%	0.01	0.05	0.06
EIF Phase Two Total		0.98	7.05	8.03
Grand Total (EIF Phase One and EIF Phase Two)		175.42	21.44	196.86

Figure 2:
EIF Phase One and EIF Phase Two total disbursements (in US\$ million), as of 31 December 2017



	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
LDC Implementation	-	1.09	2.80	5.03	8.25	10.27	13.64	21.50	19.82	12.49
Agency Implementation	-	0.60	0.40	5.34	4.51	6.65	7.10	5.56	2.20	2.45
Other implementing entity	-	-	-	-	0.16	1.82	2.44	3.79	0.71	0.68
Global Activities	-	0.35	0.60	1.74	1.36	0.16	0.81	(0.02)	0.38	0.22
Executive Secretariat (ES)	-	1.93	2.58	2.42	3.18	4.13	5.01	3.02	4.07	3.58
Trust Fund Manager (TFM)	0.30	1.89	1.86	2.34	2.31	2.76	2.83	2.42	2.00	1.86
TFM Transaction Fee 0.75%	-	0.04	0.06	0.13	0.15	0.19	0.24	0.27	0.22	0.16

d. Available Funds

With the launch of EIF Phase Two, as of 1 January 2016, funds from EIF Phase One were fully allocated. As noted above, for EIF Phase One, the EIF Board or delegated authority approved new projects until 31 December 2015. Given delays due to various factors affecting the beneficiary countries, the utilization by MIEs of funds allocated to some projects funded under EIF Phase One resources are still to be used completely by the MIEs for approved projects.

For EIF Phase Two, the EIFTF had US\$27 million available for allocation to EIF project activities as of 31 December 2017. This is the difference between funds received from EIF Donors on the basis of signed Contribution Arrangements, including accrued interest, approximately US\$50.95 million (details found in Table 3 above) minus the funds already allocated to EIF activities through signed legal agreements, approximately US\$23.96 million (details found in Table 4 above).

Figure 3:
EIF Phase Two funds available for allocation (in US\$ million), as of 31 December 2017



2. Auditing practices

All the MIEs for EIF projects, government entities or others¹ are due to submit annual audited accounts as stated in the respective agreements signed with the TFM (United Nations Office for Project Services - UNOPS). Internal audit systems have been activated in all the LDCs implementing Tier 1 or Tier 2 projects, and internal or external audit reports are being undertaken after one full year of project implementation. In 2012, the TFM prepared audit guidelines to assist the MIEs for undertaking such annual exercise. It is also common practice for the NIUs to have the audit terms of reference (TOR) reviewed by the TFM before launching the exercise, and the TFM did develop audit TOR samples to facilitate such process for national MIEs. The TFM, in collaboration with the ES, is implementing the EIF Board-approved escalation criteria for audits.

As seen in Table 6 below for 2016 audit reports, 42 audit reports were received in 2017, while 25 are in progress and one is pending (often due to lengthy government processes and/or crisis situations). No major concerns have been noted in the audit reports of 2015 that were reported in 2016. The TFM is following up closely on the progress/pending audit reports, and the audit recommendations are reviewed by the TFM and followed up on with the countries and through supervision missions. The countries are requested to establish specific monitoring tools for the implementation of the audit recommendations.

¹ Agencies are audited following their internal mechanisms of audit, as per the EIF partnership agreements and the UN Single Audit Principle.

Table 6 – Status of Audit Reports

Report	Status	Number of Reports		
		2008-16	2017*	Total
Audit	Received	211	42	253
	In progress		25	25
	Pending		1	1
Total		211	68	279

* 2017 audits are for the 2016 reporting period, and in some cases, reports were received after 31 December 2017, hence their status as “in progress”. They have, however, all been received at the time of writing this Annual Report. Only one report is delayed for reported administrative reasons, and the TFM has taken steps with the concerned ministry to expedite its delivery.

In addition, all the TFM financial and funding management activities are subject to periodical audit exercises following the EIF Accountability Framework and the UNOPS Audit Rules. The TFM was audited in May 2016 as part of the UNOPS Geneva Office Audit, and the findings and remedial measures were reported in the 2016 Annual Report.

Based on the audit monitoring of each project by the TFM’s Regional Portfolio Managers, below is a table of audit findings based on escalation criteria guidelines approved by the EIF Board in May 2015.

**Number of countries with different audit type of findings
As per 2016 Audit Reports**

Type of Findings	Number of Countries Per Type	Action Taken by the MIE	Action Taken and Proposed Course of Action by the TFM
(1) Minor	15	Take note of the recommendations; take necessary actions to respond to the recommendations.	Monitoring during supervision mission, through communications and request for updated actions.
(2) Moderate	13	Acknowledge recommendations and prepare actions for remedy or refer it to higher instances as needed for action.	Review carefully the recommendations and request proper actions. Monitor progress through direct communications and during missions. Provide assistance if needed to clarify actions required. Written communication is sent to the relevant party to inform and follow up for action.

Type of Findings	Number of Countries Per Type	Action Taken by the MIE	Action Taken and Proposed Course of Action by the TFM
(3) Major	1	Acknowledge recommendations and requesting further clarifications from auditors for actions. Referring to higher authority within the NIAs.	Follow up with the country on the recommendations, through field visits and communications on actions being taken. Warning provided to take action and do follow-up for addressing these recommendations.

NB: This table summarizes the cases since the approval of the Audit Escalation Guidelines by the EIF Board in May 2015.

The TFM has established a monitoring tool for audit responses at the level of each TFM Regional office and on the coordination and oversight at the Geneva level, to enable better follow-up and assessment of the progress done by the countries in responding to audits recommendations.

The EIF’s culture of Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) and learning helps deliver results

Mutual accountability between all EIF partners is key to programme delivery and ensuring that all projects are efficient, effective and achieve impact on the ground. The EIF governance model includes decision-making through the EIF Board, the ES and the TFM, all of which provide programme oversight.

The EIF M&E is anchored on the EIF Results Framework with clear measureable indicators. The EIF Results Framework serves as a living management tool that fosters ownership and consensus; guides corrective actions; facilitates the coordination of trade development efforts;

charts the course for achieving the EIF objectives; and ultimately serves as the key accountability tool for M&E and learning. The scope of the EIF Results Framework specifies a results chain comprising the longer-term impact, the intermediate outcomes and the immediate outputs of EIF activities.

Each of the EIF’s institutional support projects and productive sector support projects include results frameworks that are monitored, evaluated and communicated to stakeholders. The EIF Countries are responsible for conducting in-country M&E activities. The central issue is to determine whether projects are delivered effectively and efficiently, including ensuring appropriate use of funds, while examining whether the projects are contributing to the change that they are designed to achieve. These assessments are done through demand-driven supervision missions conducted by the ES or the TFM, semi-annual and annual reports, as well as mid-term and final project evaluations, including a self-assessment project completion report.

Periodically, the programme is assessed by independent firms to determine its performance and how it contributes to the achievement of its overall objectives.

Linking the EIF Results Framework to monitor the SDGs

The monitoring requirements of the SDGs place a heavy burden on the LDCs, which have less capacity to monitor and report. However, given the new process of aligning the EIF indicators to the SDGs' indicators, tailored M&E trainings have been offered to LDCs, which has enhanced their capacity to report on their country-specific SDGs using robust monitoring tools, given the realities and different capacities of each country.

Risk management of EIF Phase Two

The EIF is conscious of its obligation to be an effective steward of EIF Donors' resources and therefore has adopted a proactive and comprehensive approach to risk management for Phase Two. The goal of this approach is to create a shared understanding of risk and to promote a consistent culture of risk management within the EIF. This will in turn contribute to more informed decision-making and conscious risk-taking, thereby increasing the likelihood of achieving the programme's objectives.

The ES and the TFM are working with LDCs to incorporate risk management into programme planning and management, including by developing a risk register at the programme level and by assessing the risk of each project at the approval stage. Work is also ongoing with partners to enhance risk management practices at the country level

The overall risk of the programme is considered low, and risks are currently being managed appropriately. However, further capacity development is required, particularly at the country level, to determine potential risks during project preparation; to monitor and mitigate risk; and to report on risk through an escalation mechanism from the country level to the EIF Board.

The most critical risks to the programme as of 31 December 2017 are: (1) Insufficient funds for the EIF; (2) structural and institutional weaknesses in four countries due to conflicts; and (3) inadequate government commitment to implement sustainability plans.

The EIF's activities have grown substantially, but the current low levels of funds pledged and disbursed to the programme make risk management even more critical. A key risk mitigation strategy being applied in EIF Phase Two is to increase resource-leveraging efforts and to improve programme sustainability through enhanced government ownership. This requires a more intensive engagement with the countries, including a focus on intensifying government commitments; greater country capacity-building (including financial capacity); and improved engagement with fragile countries and those in conflict.

Communications and outreach

The EIF works to effectively communicate its results, both together with the LDCs themselves and at the global level. These efforts are important not only for the work of the EIF to be better understood and appreciated, but also as part of a larger effort to improve conditions in LDCs. Effective communication of EIF results helps people understand that trade really can create jobs and spur inclusive growth



in LDCs, and seeing this can encourage EIF Donors, LDC governments, the private sector and EIF International Agencies to increase their cooperation to further harness the benefits offered by trade.

The EIF communicates its results and activities to its partners in multiple ways, including the EIF website; the recently launched *Trade for Development News* platform; participation at key global, regional and local events; targeted outreach to media; a recently revamped suite of social media accounts; and through the EIF Management Information System and biannual updates to the EIF Board.

EIF website - Improvements have been made to the core pages of the EIF website to make it more user-friendly and to include messages that will resonate with key audiences. The landing page has been revamped, and it now showcases our partnerships, news stories and videos. Total visitors to the EIF website increased by 8% in 2017. Work is ongoing to streamline the country pages and to include infographics, videos and stories featured in *Trade for Development News*. With a refreshed website, the EIF is ready to more clearly communicate results to its stakeholders by presenting a rich and compelling narrative, while providing information on country level work.

Social media - Social media is used to raise the profile of the EIF's brand to existing and new audiences and to draw attention to the programme's participation in global and national events and fora. Social media sites are key entry points for audiences in LDCs, who often have limited bandwidth. Social media platforms are also used to communicate EIF results to different audiences.

News outlets - We have developed successful partnerships, particularly with the LDCs, the UK, the WTO and ITC to increase the coverage of the EIF in news outlets. An Opinion piece by UK Trade Secretary Liam Fox published in The Guardian on 11 December 2017 that discusses the UK's support to the EIF since its inception in 2008 had a reach of **1 million readers**.

Increased coverage globally - The EIF was mentioned in at least 122 news stories from over 40 news sources, the vast majority of whom operate in LDCs and where LDC governments and NIUs have been instrumental in garnering media attention.



Promoting the importance of trade for LDCs at high-level events

We participated in high-profile events that can drive decision-making and provide platforms for reporting programme results and progress. We achieved a major presence in the following forum:

During the Sixth Global Review of Aid for Trade (Geneva, 11-13 July 2017):

The EIF partnered with the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) and ITC to organize an event on **Tourism for Development in Least Developed Countries**. The event launched the joint EIF/UNWTO/ITC study "**Tourism for Development in Least Developed Countries: Mobilizing and Coordinating Resources for Tourism**". The EIF has been doing its part to raise the awareness of the importance of tourism for development. The DTIS can be used as a vehicle for better understanding tourism-related issues and for triggering new and fresh thinking around tourism, and almost all DTISs include tourism as a key sector for trade development. However, increased coordination and collaboration in designing and implementing tourism export strategies is still required.

A social event was organized jointly by the UNWTO, the Mission of China to the WTO, ITC, the World Intellectual Property Organization and the EIF with the theme "**United Nations International Year of Sustainable Tourism for Development 2017**" to mark the Year of Sustainable Tourism for Development. The Gambian singer Sona Jobarteh was featured during the event to represent cultural tourism.

The EIF partnered with the International Organisation of La Francophonie and ITC to organize an event with the theme "**Structuring of Value Chains and Connectivity of the Cotton-Textile-Clothing Actors from Africa, Europe and Asia**". The event discussed how to make the cotton sector a pillar for sustainable development in African cotton-producing countries, particularly those in West Africa.

The "**Connecting Trade and Agricultural Development in the LDCs**" workshop was organized by the FAO. The event focused on facilitating increased connections between trade and agriculture development through connecting mechanisms, such as the EIF and the CAADP of the African Union.

The Government of The Gambia, the WTO, ITC and the EIF organized a workshop to discuss



"The New Gambia, New Opportunities". The session gave a unique platform for high-level government officials, donor partners and members of the private sector to discuss The Gambia's new development objectives, with a particular focus on trade.

An event with the theme **"No LDC Left Behind: The EIF Investing in Country and People"** was organized to explain what the EIF has achieved on the ground and to launch the 2016 EIF Annual Report.

On the funding front, H.E. Mr Neven Mimica, European Commissioner, International Cooperation and Development of the European Union, announced a €10 million contribution to the EIF. The new funding from the EU brings its total financial contributions to the EIF to approximately US\$24 million.

During the Eleventh WTO Ministerial Conference, Buenos Aires, Argentina, 10-13 December 2017:

In association with the International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development and UNCTAD, the EIF organized a side event on **"Rapid eTrade Readiness Assessments: A tool to help the LDCs drive economic growth, inclusive trade and job creation from e-commerce"**. The event addressed the question of how a dialogue can be fostered around e-commerce and trade in the digital economy in a way that engages MSMEs to support policy changes from the ground up.

In association with the WTO and the Cambodian Ministry of Commerce, the EIF organized a High-level press conference on **"Investing in Trade in the LDCs"**. The event brought together over 200 participants from nearly 40 countries, including 19 Ministers from LDC and Donor governments. The participants shared their reflections about the integration of the LDCs into the global trading system and discussed why the EIF's support is needed.



On the funding front, The Rt Hon Greg Hands MP, the UK's Minister of State for Trade Policy, announced a £16.25 million contribution (around US\$21.3 million) to the EIF.

Workshop on Emerging Priorities in LDCs on Trade and Development

Organized as part of the Fifth Asia-Pacific Trade and Investment Week (30 October-3 November 2017), this event brought together over 30 participants from 10 EIF Countries in Asia and the Pacific.



Gambian singer Sona Jobarteh performs at the Sixth Global Review of Aid for Trade in Geneva.





Annexes

Annex 1 - Results by indicator

Figure 4:
LDCs' share in world trade in goods and services (%)

LDCs' exports have fallen below the usual 1% level.

— Exports — Imports

Source: WTO Secretariat

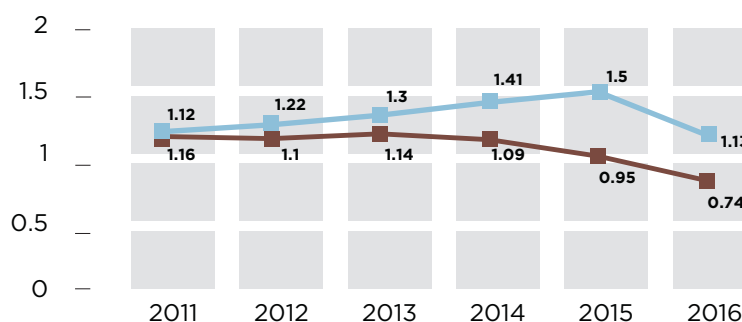


Figure 5:
LDCs' trade in commercial services (US\$ billion)

Services exports have been almost constant for the past three years.

— Exports — Imports

Source: WTO-UNCTAD-ITC estimates

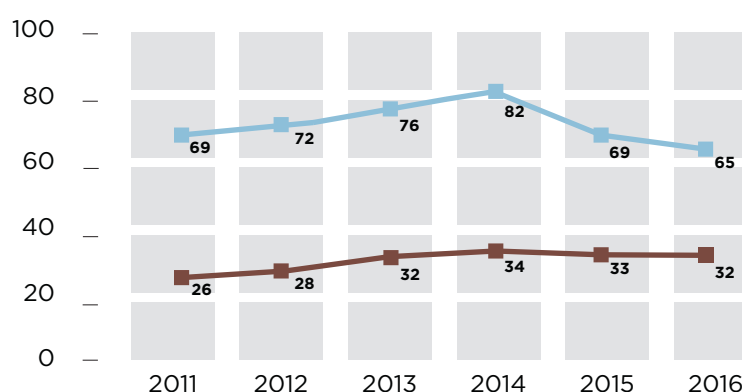


Figure 6:
Value of LDC exports by subgroupings (US\$ billion)

While LDCs total share in world trade is decreasing, their exports of agricultural products and manufactured goods are increasing.

— Agricultural products — Manufactured goods

Source: WTO Secretariat

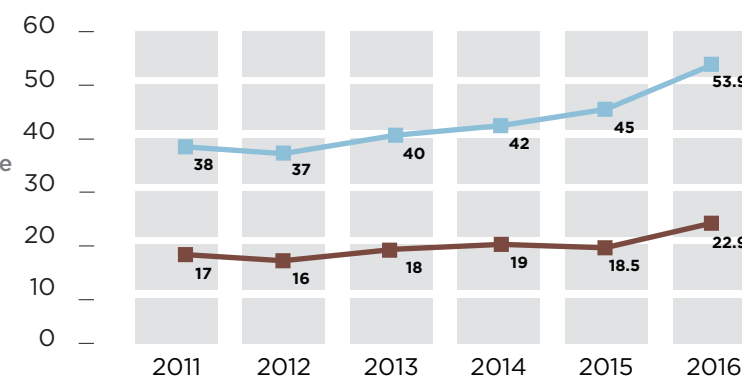


Figure 7:
FDI inflows and outflows (US\$ millions)

In LDCs, ODA has been the largest source of finance, although it has been growing more slowly than FDI.

— Outflows — Inflows

Source: UNCTAD

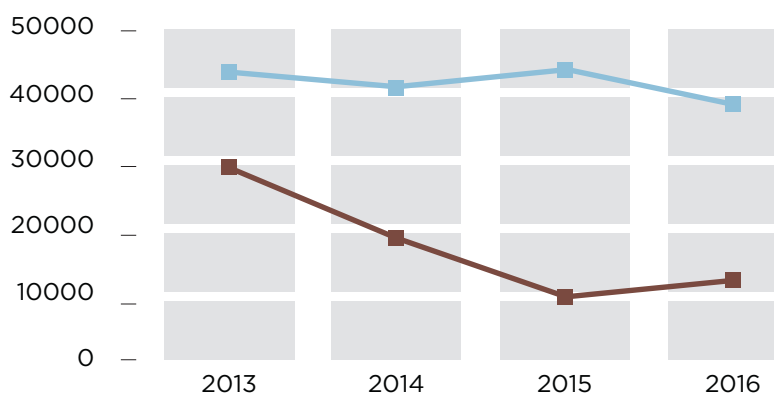


Figure 8:
Number of EIF Countries with trade integrated into their NDP

Trade is becoming a strong force in the development agendas of LDCs.

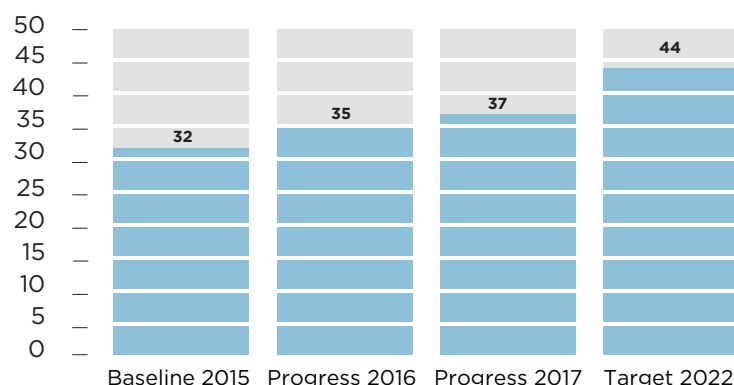


Figure 9:
Number of EIF Countries with effective trade coordination mechanisms

Trade coordination mechanisms are allowing LDCs and Development Partners (DPs) to work together and avoid duplication.

■ Série 1

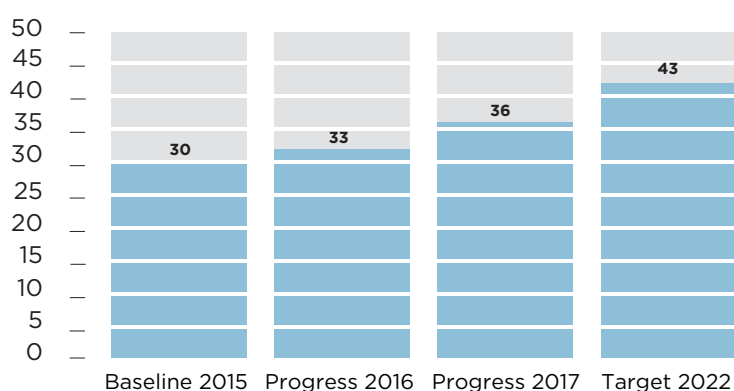


Figure 10:
Total number of EIF Countries with at least three sector-specific strategies integrating trade

As a result of strong coordination and engagement between the trade ministries and other line ministries, over half of EIF Countries have integrated trade into at least three sector strategies.

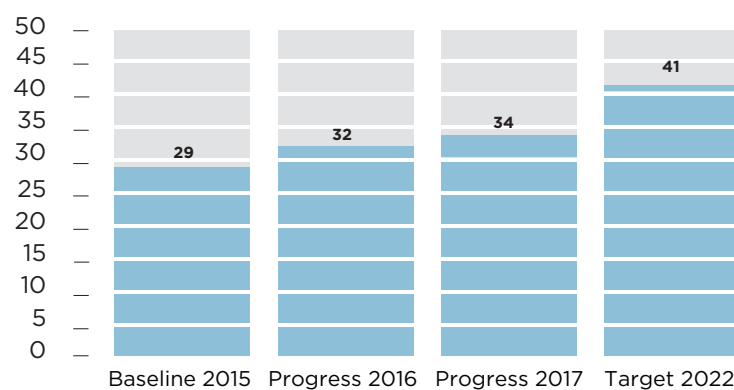


Figure 11:
Number of quality trade policies updated with support from the EIF

Increasing numbers of EIF Countries have developed quality trade strategies with EIF support, which identify competitive advantages and necessary productivity improvements.

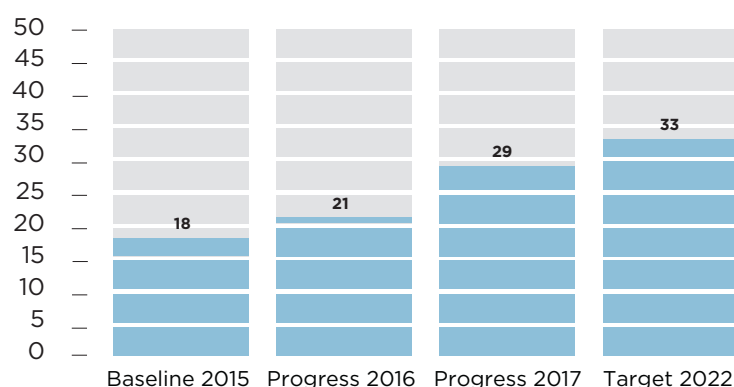


Figure 12: Number of actions per EIF Country in support of improved legislation and participation in trade-related fora

EIF Countries are increasingly participating in trade-related fora, and some are taking steps toward WTO accession. For example, the EIF has engaged in consultations with Somalia and the WTO Accessions Division. The idea is to couple EIF support with the technical assistance needed during the WTO accession process, so that Somalia can fully reap the benefits of the multilateral trading system.

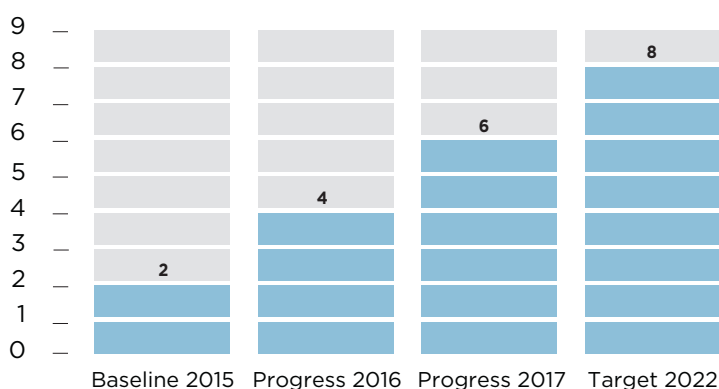


Figure 13: Number of diagnostic studies developed/ updated with support from the EIF

EIF Countries are using diagnostic studies to identify trade-related constraints and to prioritize actions to address them.

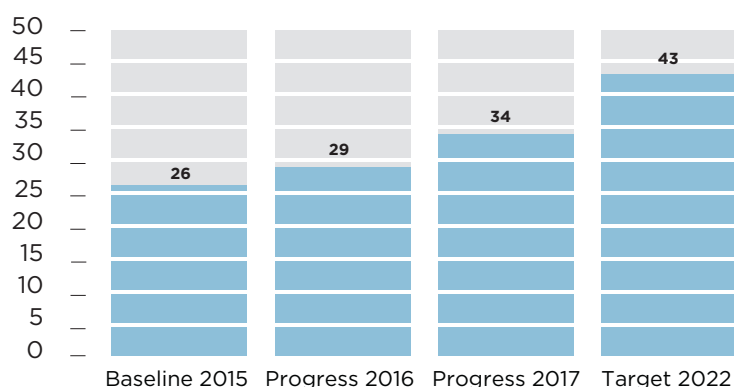


Figure 14: Number of EIF Countries with NIUs integrated into the government system

The EIF core teams are being integrated into the government system, which will help ensure the sustainability of results.

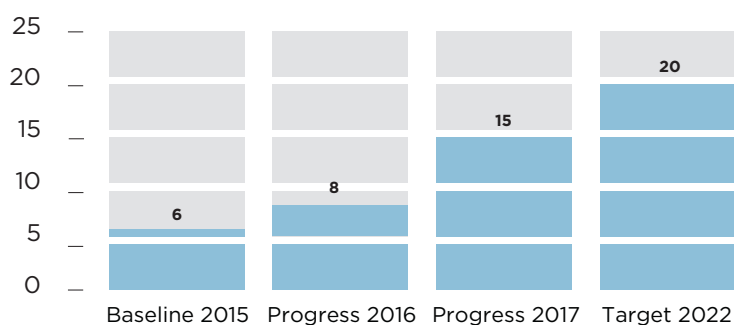


Figure 15: Number of EIF Countries with quality functioning public-private coordination mechanisms

Governments and the private sector are consulting each other frequently on trade matters.

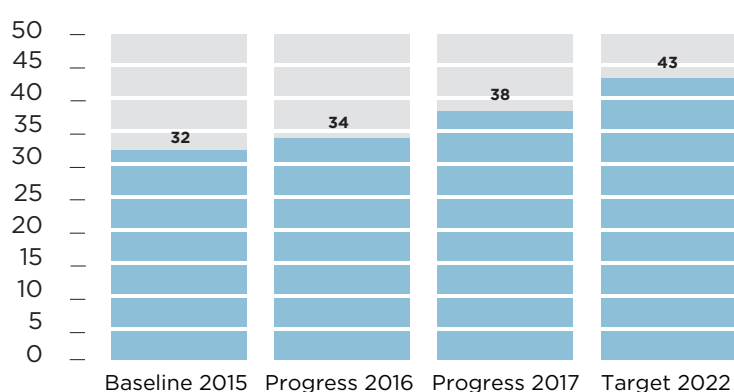


Figure 16:
Number of EIF Countries with a quality government-donor dialogue on trade-related matters

EIF Countries and EIF Donors are coordinating their interventions on trade-related matters.

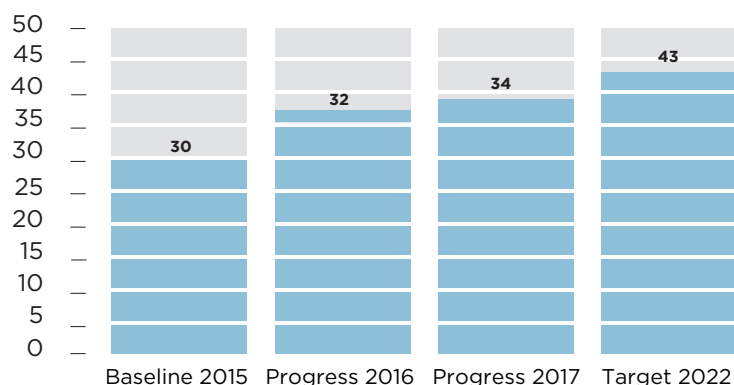


Figure 17:
Average number of public officials trained per country in trade-related areas

Public officials are being trained on trade policy formulation and on how to mainstream trade into other government policies. On average, 23% of the trainees were women.

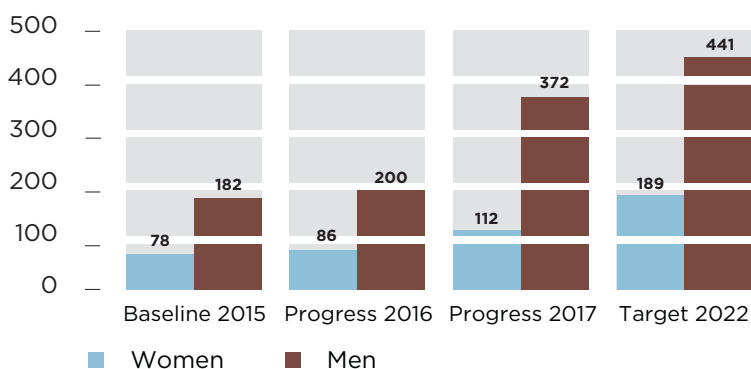


Figure 18:
Average number of private sector representatives trained per country in trade-related areas to participate in the national trade agenda

Private sector representative are being trained so that they can better contribute to the national trade agenda. On average, 35% of the trainees were women.

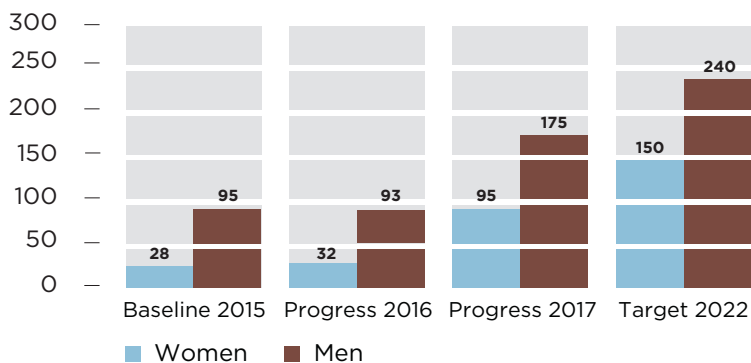


Figure 19:
Number of EIF Countries with quality information dissemination tools for different stakeholders

EIF Countries are reaching stakeholders in both the public and the private sectors to raise awareness about EIF activities.

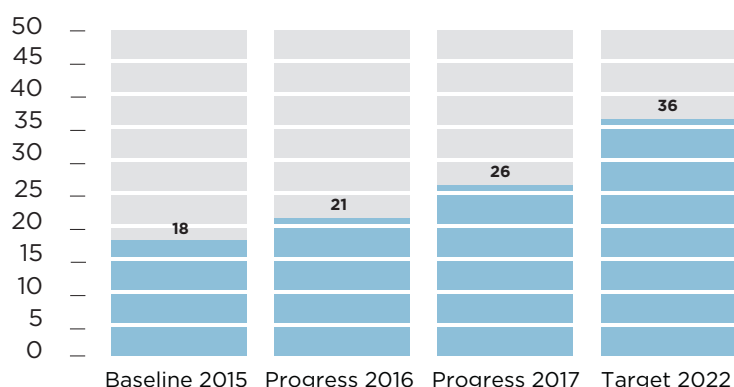


Figure 20:
Volume of production generated through EIF interventions

The EIF is supporting MSMEs and small-scale farmers to increase their production.

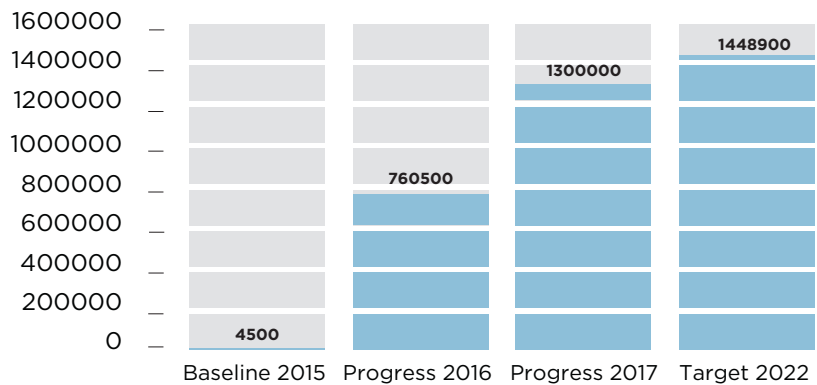


Figure 21:
Number of new international markets accessed

New international markets are being accessed with EIF support, leading to increased sales.

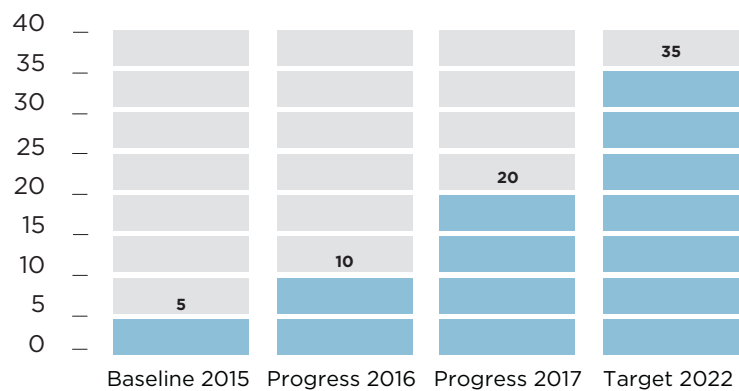


Figure 22:
Number of people per country receiving quality trade-related training to better participate in the economy

Trainings are being offered to regular citizens, with an emphasis on women and youth, so that they can take advantage of the opportunities created by trade.

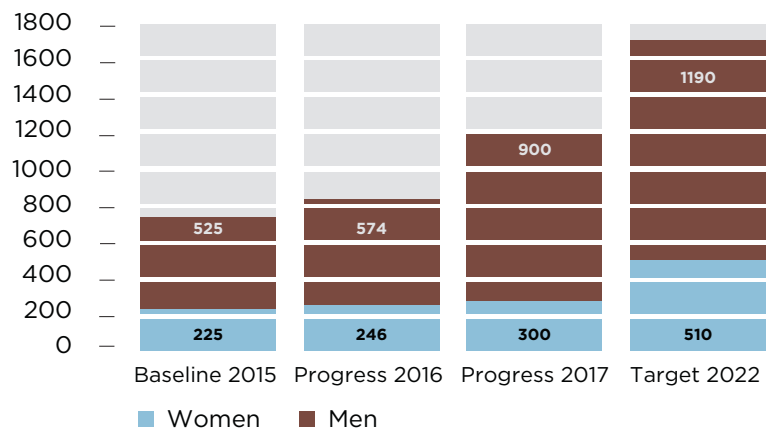


Figure 23a:
Number of awareness-raising activities conducted on gender in relation to trade

Mainstreaming gender and environmental considerations is an ongoing priority for the EIF.

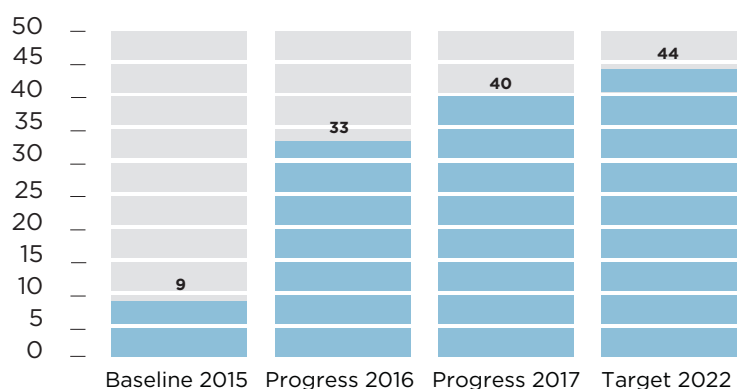


Figure 23b:
Number of awareness-raising activities conducted on the environment in relation to trade

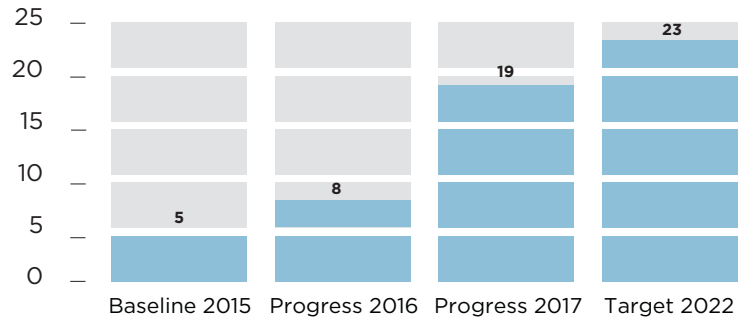


Figure 24:
Percentage of direct project beneficiaries that are women

The EIF is helping create jobs for women and promoting female entrepreneurship.

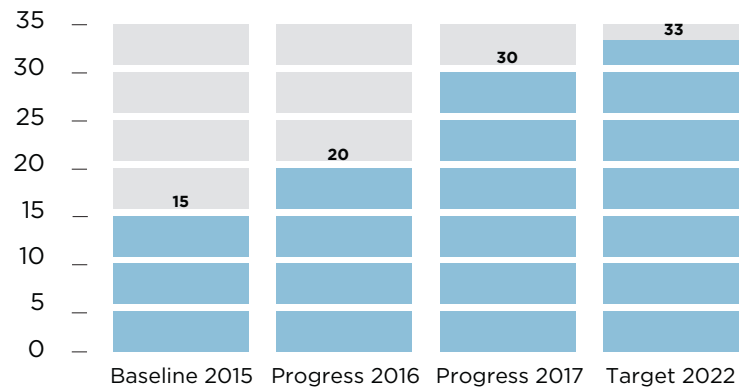


Figure 25:
Number of producer associations trained in value chain practices

Producer associations are being trained in a variety of value chain practices including packaging, storage, logistics, processing, product quality standards, and reducing post harvest loss.

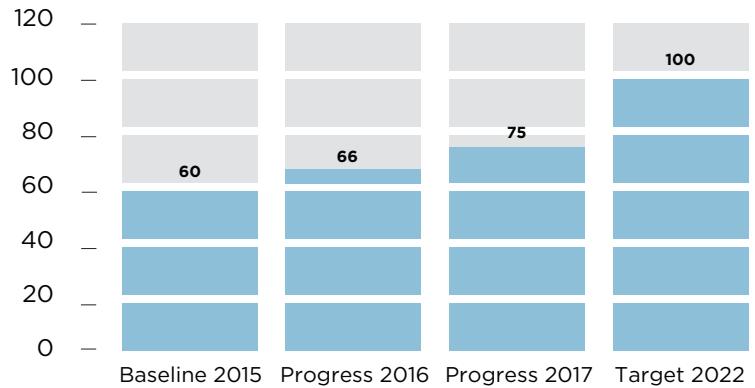


Figure 26:
Number of new technologies adopted through EIF-supported projects

Producers are being exposed to new technologies in order to improve long-term productivity and economic growth.

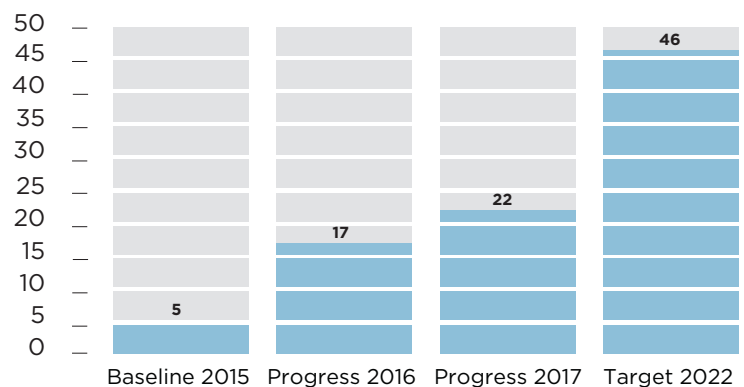


Figure 27:
Number of MSMEs supported through EIF projects

MSMEs are being supported by the EIF to improve their production and create new jobs.

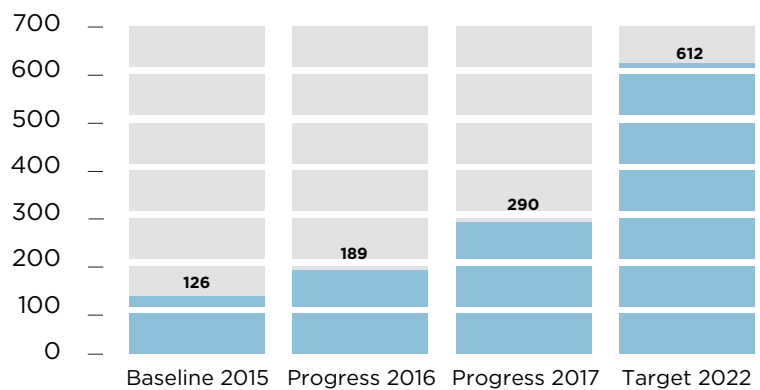


Figure 28:
Number of actions undertaken by all EIF partners in support of leveraging finance and expertise

LDC governments are using the EIF mechanism to mobilize resources from the private sector and other DPs.

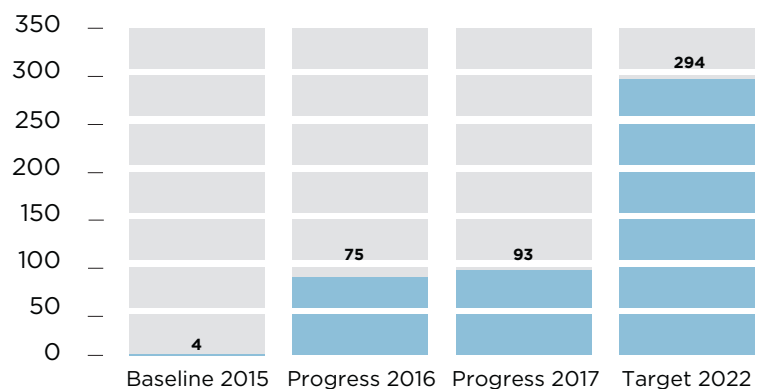


Figure 29:
Number of projects funded by EIF Donors related to the DTIS Action Matrix

Countries are receiving support from EIF Donors to implement projects from their DTIS Action Matrices.

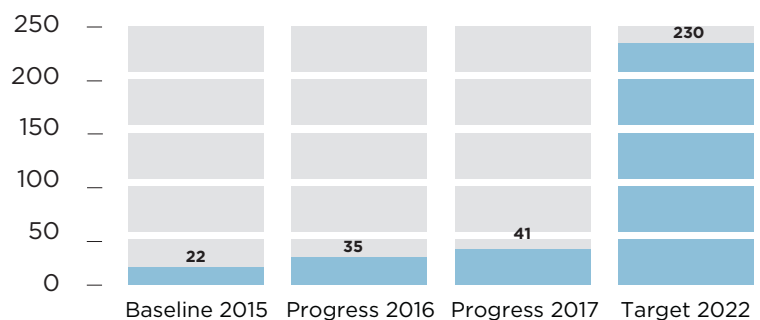
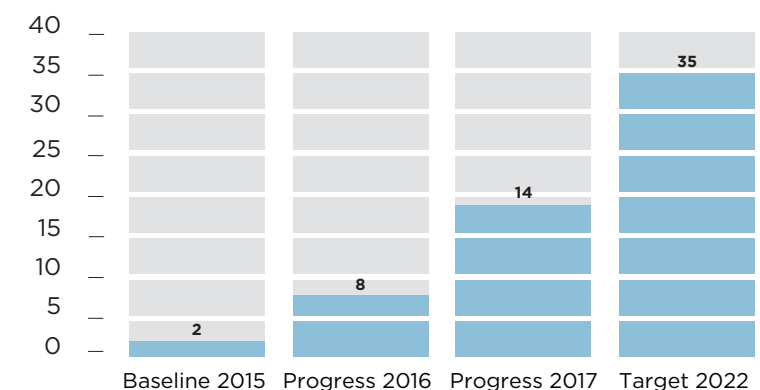


Figure 30:
Number of EIF projects significantly co-financed

EIF projects are being co-financed by LDC governments, EIF Donors, EIF International Agencies and the private sector.



Annex 2 – Tier 1 projects

Country	Title	MIE	Initial Approval date	EIF Phase One Approved Budget (US\$)	EIF Phase Two Approved Budget (US\$)	Total Approved Budget (US\$)
Afghanistan	Pre-DTIS	Government	22-Sep-10	50,000		50,000
	DTIS	World Bank	8-Oct-08	400,000		400,000
	NIA Support (T1-Ph1)	Government	22-Dec-16		300,000	300,000
Afghanistan Total				450,000	300,000	750,000
Bangladesh	Pre-DTIS	Government	22-Sep-10	50,000		50,000
	DTIS	World Bank	25-Mar-11	460,000		460,000
	NIA Support (T1-Ph1)	Government	28-Aug-15	300,000		300,000
Bangladesh Total				810,000		810,000
Benin	DTIS Update	World Bank	11-Aug-11	200,000		200,000
	NIA Support (T1 Ph-1 & 2)	Government	11-Aug-11	1,499,991		1,499,991
Benin Total				1,699,991		1,699,991
Bhutan	Pre-DTIS	Government	15-Jan-10	50,000		50,000
	DTIS	UNDP	24-Mar-11	400,000		400,000
	NIA Support (T1-Ph1)	Government	14-Jun-13	900,000		900,000
	NIA Support (T1-Ph2)	Government	7-Dec-17		600,000	600,000
Bhutan Total				1,350,000	600,000	1,950,000
Burkina Faso	DTIS Update	World Bank	6-Feb-13	191,119		191,119
	Mainstreaming	UNCTAD	15-Dec-15	73,293		73,293
	NIA Support (T1 Ph-1 & 2)	Government	22-Nov-10	1,500,000		1,500,000
	Sustainability Support	Government	22-Dec-16		150,000	150,000
Burkina Faso Total				1,764,412	150,000	1,914,412
Burundi	DTIS Update	World Bank	12-Feb-10	198,058		198,058
	NIA Support (T1 Ph-1 & 2)	Government	12-Feb-10	1,500,000		1,500,000
Burundi Total				1,698,058		1,698,058
Cabo Verde	DTIS Update	Government	19-Sep-12	200,000		200,000
	NIA Support (T1 Ph-2)	Government	4-May-16		300,000	300,000
	NIA Support (T1-Ph1)	Government	23-Nov-11	900,000		900,000
Cabo Verde Total				1,100,000	300,000	1,400,000
Cambodia	DTIS Update	UNDP	29-Sep-09	194,355		194,355
	NIA Support (T1 Ph-1 & 2)	Government	29-Sep-09	1,288,392		1,288,392
	Sustainability Support	Government	22-Dec-16		120,000	120,000
Cambodia Total				1,482,747	120,000	1,602,747
Central African Republic	DTIS Update	UNDP	12-May-10	29,455		29,455
	NIA Support (T1-Ph1)	Government	12-May-10	900,000		900,000
Central African Republic Total				929,455		929,455
Chad	DTIS Update	UNDP	9-Jun-11	367,000		367,000

Country	Title	MIE	Initial Approval date	EIF Phase One Approved Budget (US\$)	EIF Phase Two Approved Budget (US\$)	Total Approved Budget (US\$)
	NIA Support (T1 Ph-1 & 2)	Government	9-Jun-11	1,500,000		1,500,000
	NIA Support through ITA	UNOPS	9-Jun-11	732,359		732,359
	Sustainability Support	Government	18-Dec-17		300,000	300,000
Chad Total				2,599,359	300,000	2,899,359
Comoros	DTIS Update	UNDP	25-Jan-11	256,791		256,791
	NIA Support (T1 Ph-2)	Government	2-Jun-14	600,000		600,000
	NIA Support (T1-Ph1)	UNDP	25-Jan-11	900,000		900,000
	Sustainability Support	Government	21-Apr-17		150,000	150,000
	Mainstreaming Support	Government	31-Aug-17		200,000	200,000
Comoros Total				1,756,791	350,000	2,106,791
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	Pre-DTIS	Government	15-Jan-10	49,841		49,841
	DTIS	World Bank	8-Oct-08	400,000		400,000
	NIA Support (T1 Ph-1 & 2)	Government	31-May-11	1,500,159		1,500,159
	NIA Support through ITA-T1P2	UNDP	9-Dec-15	125,260		125,260
	NIA Support through ITA T1P1	UNDP	31-May-11	252,520		252,520
Congo, Democratic Republic of the Total				2,327,780		2,327,780
Djibouti	DTIS Update	UNCTAD	1-Jun-11	200,000		200,000
	NIA Support (T1 Ph-1 & 2)	Government	1-Jun-11	1,384,590		1,384,590
	NIA Support through ITA	UNOPS	1-Jun-11	644,192		644,192
Djibouti Total				2,228,782		2,228,782
Equatorial Guinea	Pre-DTIS	Government	1-Feb-17		50,000	50,000
	DTIS	World Bank	29-Jun-17		285,000	285,000
Equatorial Guinea Total					335,000	335,000
Ethiopia	DTIS Update	UNCTAD	9-Sep-14	400,000		400,000
	NIA Support (T1-Ph1)	Government	26-Mar-14	900,000		900,000
	NIA Support through ITA	WTO	16-Sep-14	49,963		49,963
Ethiopia Total				1,349,963		1,349,963
Gambia, The	DTIS Update	UNCTAD	15-Dec-09	197,950		197,950
	Mainstreaming	UNCTAD	4-Nov-15	73,000		73,000
	NIA Support (T1 Ph-1 & 2)	Government	15-Dec-09	1,500,000		1,500,000
	Sustainability Support	Government	2-Jun-17		150,000	150,000
Gambia, The Total				1,770,950	150,000	1,920,950
Guinea	DTIS Update	World Bank	23-Nov-11	280,350		280,350
	NIA Support (T1 Ph-1 & 2)	Government	23-Nov-11	1,500,000		1,500,000
Guinea Total				1,780,350		1,780,350
Guinea-Bissau	DTIS Update	UNDP	22-Nov-10	200,000		200,000
	NIA Support (T1 Ph-1 & 2)	Government	22-Nov-10	1,500,000		1,500,000

Country	Title	MIE	Initial Approval date	EIF Phase One Approved Budget (US\$)	EIF Phase Two Approved Budget (US\$)	Total Approved Budget (US\$)
	NIA Support through ITA	UNDP	10-Sep-14	226,800		226,800
Guinea-Bissau Total				1,926,800		1,926,800
Haiti	Pre-DTIS	Government	15-Oct-10	50,000		50,000
	DTIS	World Bank	11-Aug-11	294,641		294,641
	NIA Support (T1-Ph1)	Government	17-Dec-12	900,000		900,000
	NIA Support (T1-Ph2)	Government	28-Jul-17		300,000	300,000
Haiti Total				1,244,641	300,000	1,544,641
Kiribati	DTIS Update	UNDP	18-Jun-15	-		-
	NIA Support (T1-Ph1 - Year 1 & 2)	UNDP	18-Jun-15	600,000		600,000
Kiribati Total				600,000		600,000
Lao PDR	DTIS Update	Government	29-Oct-10	390,484		390,484
	Mainstreaming	Government	28-Oct-14	198,500		198,500
	NIA Support (T1 Ph-1 & 2)	Government	26-Jan-10	1,446,260		1,446,260
Lao PDR Total				2,035,243		2,035,243
Lesotho	DTIS Update	USAID	26-Jan-10	160,000		160,000
	NIA Support (T1 Ph-1 & 2)	Government	26-Jan-10	1,474,000		1,474,000
Lesotho Total				1,634,000		1,634,000
Liberia	DTIS Update	World Bank	22-Oct-09	200,000		200,000
	NIA Support (T1 Ph-1 & 2)	Government	22-Oct-09	1,499,900		1,499,900
Liberia Total				1,699,900		1,699,900
Madagascar	Pre-DTIS	Government	17-Jun-14	50,000		50,000
	DTIS Update	World Bank	23-Jul-13	224,422		224,422
	NIA Support (T1-Ph1)	Government	7-Nov-16		300,000	300,000
Madagascar Total				274,422	300,000	574,422
Malawi	DTIS Update	World Bank	23-Sep-09	198,869		198,869
	NIA Support (T1 Ph-2)	Government	11-Jul-16		300,000	300,000
	NIA Support (T1-Ph1)	Government	23-Sep-09	899,250		899,250
Malawi Total				1,098,119	300,000	1,398,119
Maldives	NIA Support (T1 Ph-1 & 2)	Government	22-Dec-10	1,500,000		1,500,000
Maldives Total				1,500,000		1,500,000
Mali	DTIS Update	UNCTAD	14-Jul-10	200,000		200,000
	NIA Support (T1 Ph-1 & 2)	Government	14-Jul-10	1,499,378		1,499,378
Mali Total				1,699,378		1,699,378
Mauritania	DTIS Update	World Bank	8-Sep-14	400,000		400,000
	NIA Support (T1-Ph1)	Government	23-Nov-17		899,875	899,875
Mauritania Total				400,000	899,875	1,299,875

Country	Title	MIE	Initial Approval date	EIF Phase One Approved Budget (US\$)	EIF Phase Two Approved Budget (US\$)	Total Approved Budget (US\$)
Mozambique	DTIS Update	UNCTAD	26-Oct-12	200,000		200,000
	NIA Support (T1-Ph1)	Government	12-Mar-12	900,000		900,000
	NIA Support through ITA	UNDP	12-Mar-12	184,150		184,150
Mozambique Total				1,284,150		1,284,150
Myanmar	Pre-DTIS	Government	11-Dec-13	50,000		50,000
	DTIS	World Bank	18-Jun-14	400,000		400,000
	NIA Support (T1-Ph1 - Year 1 & 2)	Government	9-Jun-15	600,000		600,000
Myanmar Total				1,050,000		1,050,000
Nepal	DTIS Update	Government	19-Jun-14	182,000		182,000
	NIA Support (T1 Ph-1 & 2)	Government	15-Mar-10	1,318,000		1,318,000
Nepal Total				1,500,000		1,500,000
Niger	DTIS Update	UNCTAD	26-Jan-11	200,000		200,000
	NIA Support (T1 Ph-1 & 2)	Government	26-Jan-11	1,500,000		1,500,000
Niger Total				1,700,000		1,700,000
Rwanda	NIA Support (T1 Ph-1 & 2)	Government	23-Sep-09	1,634,400		1,634,400
Rwanda Total				1,634,400		1,634,400
Samoa	DTIS Update	Government	8-Oct-12	200,000		200,000
	NIA Support (T1-Ph1)	Government	8-Oct-12	900,000		900,000
Samoa Total				1,100,000		1,100,000
São Tomé and Príncipe	DTIS Update	World Bank	26-Apr-12	173,521		173,521
São Tomé and Príncipe Total				173,521		173,521
Senegal	DTIS Update	UNCTAD	24-Nov-11	195,734		195,734
	NIA Support (T1 Ph-2)	Government	23-Jun-16		600,000	600,000
	NIA Support (T1-Ph1)	Government	24-Nov-11	900,000		900,000
Senegal Total				1,095,734	600,000	1,695,734
Sierra Leone	DTIS Update	World Bank	1-Jul-09	199,661		199,661
	NIA Support (T1 Ph-1 & 2)	Government	1-Jul-09	1,408,859		1,408,859
Sierra Leone Total				1,608,520		1,608,520
Solomon Islands	DTIS Update	Government	11-Oct-17		200,000	200,000
	NIA Support (T1 Ph-1 & 2)	Government	21-Dec-10	1,200,000		1,200,000
	NIA Support (T1-Ph2 - Yr-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
South Sudan	Pre-DTIS	Government	10-Dec-13	50,000		50,000
	DTIS	UNDP	24-Jan-13	398,456		398,456
	Mainstreaming	UNDP	15-Aug-17		115,365	115,365

Country	Title	MIE	Initial Approval date	EIF Phase One Approved Budget (US\$)	EIF Phase Two Approved Budget (US\$)	Total Approved Budget (US\$)
	NIA Support (T1-Ph1)	UNDP	13-Dec-17		900,000	900,000
South Sudan Total				448,456	1,015,365	1,463,821
Sudan	DTIS Update	World Bank	23-Apr-13	197,549		197,549
Sudan Total				197,549		197,549
Tanzania	DTIS Update	World Bank	30-Oct-15	350,000		350,000
	NIA Support (T1-Ph1)	UNDP	13-May-13	900,000		900,000
Tanzania Total				1,250,000		1,250,000
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	World Bank	8-Oct-08	400,000		400,000
	DTIS Update	Government	6-Oct-15	200,000		200,000
	NIA Support (T1 Ph-1 & 2)	Government	23-Nov-11	1,500,000		1,500,000
Togo Total				2,150,000		2,150,000
Tuvalu	DTIS Update	UNDP	14-Dec-12	200,000		200,000
	NIA Support (T1-Ph1)	UNDP	14-Dec-12	900,000		900,000
Tuvalu Total				1,100,000		1,100,000
Uganda	DTIS Update	World Bank	28-Sep-09	192,388		192,388
	NIA Support (T1 Ph-1 & 2)	Government	28-Sep-09	1,499,985		1,499,985
	Sustainability Support	Government	20-Oct-17		300,000	300,000
Uganda Total				1,692,373	300,000	1,992,373
Vanuatu	DTIS Update	Government	24-Sep-13	200,000		200,000
	NIA Support (T1-Ph1)	Government	24-Sep-13	900,000		900,000
	NIA Support (T1-Ph2)	Government	19-Dec-17		600,000	600,000
Vanuatu Total				1,100,000	600,000	1,700,000
Yemen	DTIS Update	UNDP	1-Jul-09	237,010		237,010
	NIA Support (T1-Ph1)	Government	1-Jul-09	931,000		931,000
Yemen Total				1,168,010		1,168,010
Zambia	DTIS Update	World Bank	12-Jul-12	397,148		397,148
	NIA Support (T1 Ph-2)	Government	11-Feb-16		600,600	600,600
	NIA Support (T1-Ph1)	Government	8-Feb-10	899,400		899,400
Zambia Total				1,296,548	600,600	1,897,148
Grand Total				62,061,278	8,020,840	70,082,118

Annex 3 – Tier 2 projects

Country	Title	MIE	Initial Approval date	EIF Phase One Approved Budget (US\$)	EIF Phase Two Approved Budget (US\$)	Total Approved Budget (US\$)
Bangladesh	Export Competitiveness	Government	29-Dec-17		1,100,000	1,100,000
Bangladesh Total					1,100,000	1,100,000
Benin	RCPC	Government	24-Jul-14	2,999,089		2,999,089
Benin Total				2,999,089		2,999,089
Bhutan	E - Infrastructure (E4T)	Government	13-Apr-17		967,110	967,110
Bhutan Total					967,110	967,110
Burkina Faso	Mango and Cashew	Government	15-Apr-14	2,999,089		2,999,089
	Sesame	Government	17-Sep-12	2,666,884		2,666,884
	Shea butter - Feasibility Study	ITC	22-Nov-13	196,094		196,094
Burkina Faso Total				5,862,067		5,862,067
Burundi	Export support mechanisms	Government	20-Dec-12	606,274		606,274
	SPS	UNIDO	4-Jul-12	2,610,372		2,610,372
Burundi Total				3,216,646		3,216,646
Cambodia	CEDEP I - Evaluation	Government	6-Aug-12	290,520		290,520
	CEDEP I - Rice	World Bank	6-Aug-12	1,112,847		1,112,847
	CEDEP I - Silk	ITC	6-Aug-12	974,980		974,980
	CEDEP II - ACAC	Shift 360	13-Jan-14	950,000		950,000
	CEDEP II - Cassava	UNDP	13-Jan-14	997,026		997,026
	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				5,661,936		5,661,936
Central African Republic	Agricultural supply capacity	Government	18-Sep-12	-		-
Central African Republic Total					-	-
Chad	Arabic Gum - PRCCGA	Government	11-Oct-13	2,539,734		2,539,734
	Feasibility study	UNIDO	19-Feb-14	189,312		189,312
	Gum Arabic - ITA Support	UNOPS	11-Oct-13	376,113		376,113
Chad Total				3,105,159		3,105,159
Comoros	Export Competitiveness	UNDP	10-Jan-14	3,527,131		3,527,131
Comoros Total				3,527,131		3,527,131
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	Palm Oil	Government	15-Dec-14	2,661,080		2,661,080
Congo, Democratic Republic of the Total					2,661,080	2,661,080
Djibouti	Tourism Development & Promotion	Government	27-Mar-17		776,300	776,300
Djibouti Total					776,300	776,300
Gambia, The	SCEDP	ITC	18-Jan-12	2,355,517		2,355,517

Country	Title	MIE	Initial Approval date	EIF Phase One Approved Budget (US\$)	EIF Phase Two Approved Budget (US\$)	Total Approved Budget (US\$)
	Trade Facilitation (Airport)	Government	4-Apr-13	2,494,200		2,494,200
Gambia, The Total				4,849,717		4,849,717
Guinea	Mango (PRODEFIMA)	Government	21-Nov-13	2,998,148		2,998,148
	ONCQ - SPS laboratory	Government	19-Dec-17		1,500,000	1,500,000
Guinea Total				2,998,148	1,500,000	4,498,148
Lao PDR	Quality and Statistics	Government	27-Nov-13	2,520,350		2,520,350
Lao PDR Total				2,520,350		2,520,350
Lesotho	Agricultural Productivity	ITC	21-Dec-12	2,735,685		2,735,685
Lesotho Total				2,735,685		2,735,685
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
Liberia Total				199,433	49,220	248,653
Malawi	Smallholder Linkage to Agro-Processing (NASFAM)	National Smallholder Farmer,s Association of Malawi (NASFAM)	16-Sep-14	1,648,750		1,648,750
	Support to Agro-Processing (MITC)	Government	16-Sep-14	1,550,818		1,550,818
Malawi Total				3,199,568		3,199,568
Maldives	Strengthening TF institutional capacity	Government	30-May-13	1,557,838		1,557,838
Maldives Total				1,557,838		1,557,838
Mali	Arabic Gum	Government	17-Feb-12	4,369,153		4,369,153
Mali Total				4,369,153		4,369,153
Nepal	Ginger Competitiveness	Food and Agriculture Organization	6-May-12	700,642		700,642
	Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (MAPs)	GIZ	18-Nov-13	3,900,000		3,900,000
	Pashmina (PETS)	ITC	22-May-13	1,861,603		1,861,603
	eTrade Readiness Assessment	UNCTAD	4-Jul-17		49,220	49,220
Nepal Total				6,462,245	49,220	6,511,465
Niger	Leather (Hides and Skins)	Government	19-Aug-13	2,445,100		2,445,100
Niger Total				2,445,100		2,445,100
Rwanda	Cross Border Capacity Devt	Government	8-Dec-14	3,485,870		3,485,870
Rwanda Total				3,485,870		3,485,870

Country	Title	MIE	Initial Approval date	EIF Phase One Approved Budget (US\$)	EIF Phase Two Approved Budget (US\$)	Total Approved Budget (US\$)
Samoa	TSSP	Government	30-Apr-14	2,944,223		2,944,223
	eTrade Readiness Assessment	UNCTAD	13-Jun-17		50,611	50,611
Samoa Total				2,944,223	50,611	2,994,834
Senegal	Mango Competitiveness	Government	20-Aug-14	2,991,358		2,991,358
Senegal Total				2,991,358		2,991,358
Sierra Leone	Sustainable Tourism (STDPP)	Government	27-Jan-12	2,990,000		2,990,000
Sierra Leone Total				2,990,000		2,990,000
Solomon Islands	Tourism (SI-TIDE)	Government	22-Jan-14	1,544,700		1,544,700
	eTrade Readiness Assessment	UNCTAD	12-Oct-17		48,150	48,150
Solomon Islands Total				1,544,700	48,150	1,592,850
Togo	Soya	Government	20-Oct-14	3,000,000		3,000,000
Togo Total				3,000,000		3,000,000
Uganda	District Commercial Services (DICOSS)	Government	30-Aug-11	2,998,119		2,998,119
Uganda Total				2,998,119		2,998,119
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
Vanuatu Total				3,150,000	49,220	3,199,220
Yemen	Center for Bee Disease (CBDP)	ICIPE	31-Oct-14	2,362,560		2,362,560
	Honey Productivity and Quality (IHPQ)	ICIPE	21-Dec-12	1,807,500		1,807,500
Yemen Total				4,170,060		4,170,060
Zambia	Honey (TIPEC-ZAS)	SNV Netherlands Development Organization	28-Jan-13	2,469,930		2,469,930
Zambia Total				2,469,930		2,469,930
Grand Total				88,114,606	4,589,831	92,704,437



Executive Secretariat for the EIF at the WTO

Rue de Lausanne 154, Case Postale,
1211 Geneva 2, Switzerland

Tel: +41 22 739 66 50 | Fax +41 22 739 57 66

Website: www.enhancedif.org

Twitter: @EIF4LDCs

