

Forside til brug for bevillingsgodkendelse 10-37 mio. kr.

Titel:	Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF)
Partnere:	EIF og UNOPS (Trust Fund Manager for EIF – modtager det danske bidrag på 30 mio. kr.)
Beløb:	30 mio. kr.
Finanslovskonto:	§06.36.06.20
Finanslovsår:	FL2017
Ramme el. pulje:	De 30 mio. kr. er sidste halvdel af det samlede bidrag til EIF's fase 2 på 60 mio. kr. som udenrigsministeren under sædvanligt forbehold gav tilsagn om på EIF-pledging mødet i Nairobi i december 2015 i marginen af WTO's 10. ministerkonference
Resumé:	<p>Handel og udvikling spiller en vigtig rolle i Verden 2030. Danmark har støttet EIF (Enhanced Integrated Framework) siden 2008. EIF er en multidonor-trust fond etableret i WTO-regi med en bred donorkreds og partnerskabsaftaler med en række FN-organisationer og Verdensbanken. På pledging-konferencen i marginen af MC10 i Nairobi i december 2015 gav udenrigsministeren – under forbehold for de bevilgende myndigheders tilslutning - tilsagn om et dansk bidrag på i alt 60 mio. kr. til EIF's fase 2 der løber fra 2015-22. Beløbet er blevet udmøntet i to tilsagn à 30 mio. kr., det første i 2016, det andet i år.</p> <p>EIF arbejder dels med projekter der analyserer LDC-landenes behov for at integrere handelspolitik i deres nationale strategier og politikker og fremmer denne integration (Niveau 1), dels projekter der opbygger kapacitet til at arbejde med handelspolitik hos LDC'ernes offentlige myndigheder og hjælper med at udvikle økonomisk infrastruktur til konkurrencedygtig produktion og eksport i såvel den private som den offentlige sektor (Niveau 2).</p> <p>EIF gennemgår en løbende effektiviseringsproces der bl.a. skal sikre en bedre kobling af trust fondens Niveau 2-projekter med dens overordnede mål om fattigdomsbekæmpelse i det enkelte LDC-land. UNOPS fungerer som EIFs' Trust Fund Manager.</p> <p>Danmark sad i bestyrelsen for EIF på én af tre donorposter fra 2014-17. Efter de gældende regler for bestyrelsesposter i EIF er Danmark nu afløst af Schweiz.</p>
Strategisk prioritering/fravalg:	(f.eks. fravalg af sektorer og/eller partnere på baggrund af Danmarks eller partners strategiske prioritering, på grundlag af analyser af national kontekst og behov, på grundlag af erfaringer og resultater, samt af hensyn til effektivt donorsamarbejde og – arbejdsdeling)

Danish contribution of 30 million DKK to the Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF)

1. Introduction.

For Denmark Aid for Trade activities play a key role in private sector development in LDC's and in lower income countries. International trade in goods and services is important for poverty eradication and sustainable development. By fostering economic growth through trade, expansion of international trade can contribute to addressing poverty reduction, food security, job creation, gender equality and environmental sustainability. Many developing countries face a range of supply-side and trade-related infrastructure obstacles and barriers which constrains their ability to engage in international trade.

In order to help developing countries, and in particular least developed countries, overcome these constrains, a number of developed countries and international organizations provide trade related development assistance. Thus, the overall objective of Aid for Trade activities is to assist developing countries in their efforts to make use of increased trade opportunities and market access towards better integration in the global economy, allowing these countries to develop their comparative advantages.

In January 2017 the Danish Parliament approved "The World 2030" – Denmark's new strategy for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Assistance. Taking as its point of departure the Sustainable Development Goals adopted by the UN General Assembly in September 2015, the strategy sees inclusive, sustainable growth in developing countries as one of its primary objectives. The World 2030 *inter alia* states "that sustainable economic growth is primarily fostered by private sector enterprise and the promotion of free trade." To allow LDC's and other low income countries to benefit from the privileged access they already have to the EU and other markets in developed countries and emerging markets, the strategy in particular highlights the importance of increasing the effectiveness of the EU's Aid for Trade Strategy and promoting the interests of developing countries through the WTO.

Aid for Trade is an integral part of SDG 8, Promoting Sustained, Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth for All. In 2015 global Aid for Trade amounted to USD 44.8 billion. The EU is the largest Aid for Trade donor in the world (EUR 13.16 billion in 2015).

2. Danish support for EIF since 2008

EIF (Enhanced Integrated Framework) is a multi-donor trust fund established in 2007 within the framework of WTO and replacing the so-called Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance from 1997. It has signed Partnership Agreements with ITC, UNCTAD, UNIDO, UNDP, and the World Bank. UNOPS acts as the EIF Trust Fund Manager in support of the program.

From a strategic perspective the EIF is a key player in the multilateral Aid for Trade environment as it focuses on analyzing the trade policy needs of LDC's and integrating trade policy measures and know-how in their policies and strategies for economic development. Upon request from program countries, it also gives advice and provides capacity-building of government and local industry in trade policy formulation and implementation as well as support for economic infrastructure for trade.

For this reason Denmark has supported EIF since 2008, thus far over time committing and disbursing USD 21.6 million (DKK 120 million), making Denmark the fourth largest donor to EIF. With the final Danish commitment of DKK 30 million to EIF, Phase Two, the total reaches DKK 150 million.

For EIF Phase One Denmark committed and disbursed DKK 30 million already in 2008. Another DKK 60 million were committed for 2009 and 2010. The first tranche was disbursed in 2010, yet EIF take-off was originally slow, and the second disbursement of DKK 30 million was thus only released in December 2013.

In 2014 the Danish Mission to Geneva carried out a review of the entire Danish Aid for Trade portfolio in order to maximize the impact of its funding in this field. Following up on the findings from the review the Mission developed "A Transitional Strategy for Denmark's Aid for Trade Support 2014-15", recommending increased focus on channeling Aid for Trade through EIF while phasing out support for some minor WTO programs. It was also recommended that Denmark should explore possibilities for getting a seat on the EIF Board.

In December the same year, it was decided to extend EIF for a second phase of further six years starting from the completion of Phase One in 2016 and continuing to December 2022. The Board's decision was taken on the basis of experience from Phase One as well as a 2012 mid-term review and a final evaluation in 2014 in which Denmark actively participated.

Denmark joined the Board in December 2014 and one year later, at the EIF pledging meeting at the margins of the WTO Ministerial Conference in Nairobi, the Minister of Foreign Affairs pledged a further DKK 60 mill for EIF's Phase Two. Accordingly a commitment of 30 million DKK was allocated for this purpose on account §06.36.06.20 in the Danish Appropriations Act for 2016. In accordance with the Danish pledge in Nairobi, another commitment of 30 million DKK was allocated on this account in the Appropriations Act for 2017.

3. Program objectives. Program description. Results framework

EIF works on the basis of a **clearly structured sequence of assistance** which has proven its worth since its establishment in 2008:

In Tier 1 projects, EIF undertakes a DTIS (Diagnostic Trade Integration Study) to identify how and where trade policy and trade promotion must be integrated into the national development plans and policies of the LDC in question. The projects include an implementation phase for key policy reforms and outreach to bilateral donors for funding in this respect.

In Tier 2 projects addressing the needs of LDC's that have already gone through the Tier 1 project phase, the EIF aims at mainstreaming trade into national development plans, strengthening trade institutions and building capacity needed to roll out coordinated trade and development assistance. EIF focuses its own financial resources in Tier 2 on catalyst projects to overcome supply-side constraints to trade, recognising that the bulk of Aid for Trade assistance must be provided by other donors.

EIF's program objectives have been slightly revised for Phase Two, based on the results of the 2012 mid-term review and the 2014 evaluation. The main conclusions of the two exercises were very similar. Quoting from the latter, the strengths of EIF are as follows:

"The EIF remains highly relevant and important for LDCs' trade needs. The EIF is supporting LDCs in mainstreaming trade, clearly defining priorities and bringing stakeholders together to support the trade agenda. Gains are already being seen in achieving some of the targeted results. Initial indications show that many of the results have good prospects for sustainability. Signs are emerging that the purpose level outcome of trade integration is starting to be achieved in areas such as employment and exports. The progress on all these fronts varies widely across countries, with some showing more limited changes."

The evaluation goes on to point out four major areas of concern which must be addressed in EIF's second phase:

- A complex project approval and implementation process, slowing down delivery
- Difficulties for project countries in mobilizing resources to implement their priorities in trade policy and trade promotion
- Insufficient engagement from the private sector in some LDC's
- Assistance from the EIF needs to take greater account of an increasing number of regional trade agreements and shifting trade paradigms like e.g. e-commerce and the growing importance of global value chains, linking closely trade in goods with trade in services.

Taking into account the findings of the 2014 evaluation and the resources at its disposal following the pledging conference in Nairobi in December 2015, the EIF Secretariat put forward a Medium-Term Strategic Plan for 2016-18 and proposals for a more efficient and flexible project implementation process. With considerable donor input, including from Denmark, the EIF Secretariat revised the strategic plan and had it approved by the Board in January this year.

The **vision** and **mission** of the MTSP 2016-18 http://test-eif.pantheonsite.io/en/system/files/uploads/eif_strategic_plan.pdf?file=1&type=node&id=4490 are focused on using trade for poverty eradication and bringing together partners to support this objective. The strategic plan has four **strategic goals and objectives**:

- Strengthening institutions and policy mechanisms
- Reducing supply-side restraints
- Leveraging resources for the development of LDC trade

- And promoting gender equality and inclusive trade

Because of the shortfall in EIF funding compared to the targets set by the Secretariat for Phase Two, donors in the Executive Board, including Denmark, requested the Secretariat to produce a revised log-frame document for EIF and to set out the probable milestones it could achieve in three different funding scenarios: the USD 90 million which donors committed in 2015, USD 180 million and the original funding target of USD 270 million. The revised log-frame is enclosed as [Annex 1](#).

It is unclear whether EIF will succeed in raising more than USD 90 million. In the description below of milestones/deliverables up to the end of Phase Two in 2022, the USD 90 million scenario is used as the most probable one.

- **Strengthening institutions and policy mechanisms**

Today, 36 LDC's (out of a total of 48) have been through DTIS's and received Tier 1 support. The Secretariat aims to cover 39 LDC's with DTIS's and supplementary support by 2018 and 43 by 2022. These figures include necessary updates of existing DTIS's, trade policies, and action plans on the basis hereof. The number of countries with trade integrated into their National Development Plans by 2018 is set at 41 and at 43 in 2022. The most important difference between the USD 90 million and the USD 180 million scenarios is that in the first – and most probable – funding scenario only 20 LDC's will have national implementation units for trade policy integrated into their government systems. With USD 180 million the figure is expected to be 41, more than twice as much.

- **Reducing supply-side constraints**

The focus under this strategic goal is on Tier 2 projects that increase production and provide access to new international markets, train private sector associations, and finally support SME's, including with the adoption of new technologies. In the first category, increased production and access to new international markets, the baseline was low in 2015, but is expected to rise significantly in 2018 and further in 2022. As far as new international markets reached are concerned, the numbers are 25 and 35, respectively. With respect to private sector capacity building and support to SME's, the USD 90 million funding scenario in general is expected to deliver good results. The most important difference between this scenario and the 180 million funding scenarios is to be found in technology transfer and MSME support (ref. pages 6 and 12 of the Annex).

- **Leveraging resources for the development of LDC trade**

This objective addresses EIF's ability to leverage financial resources by donors, international financial institutions and LDC governments themselves to implement Tier 2 projects as well as other projects based on DTIS's and national trade policy. The 2015 baseline is low, also for LDC governments (4 leveraging actions), but the Secretariat expects a significant increase in their ability to leverage resources for strategic trade policy projects over the coming years (169 actions in 2018 and 294 in 2022). The high numbers are explained by including also actions undertaken by EIF's partner agencies.

- **Promoting gender equity and inclusive trade**

The EIF Secretariat foresees a significant rise in activities raising gender and environment awareness “as the two activities are now front and centre of program delivery”. By 2018, it expects to reach 49 awareness-raising activities covering the two areas through EIF-funded projects and 30 % of direct beneficiaries of these projects to be women.

The **theory of change** that EIF is working with reflects work plans specific to individual country needs. Baselines were established in December 2015 through country level surveys and assessments. In Phase Two the Secretariat is working to strengthen links between objectives of Tier 2 projects and EIF’s program outcomes, not least with respect to poverty eradication.

The **risk management** of EIF in Phase One was not strong enough. After extensive dialogue with the donor members of the Board, including Denmark, the Secretariat has elaborated a nuanced risk matrix for Phase Two, enclosed as part of the 2017 Risk Management Update ([Annex 2](#)). Important risks are addressed here, e.g. the risk of losing momentum in LDC’s where neither the government nor the private sector manage to address trade policy concerns, in particular after EIF support is phased out.

4. Governance and management set-up

EIF is governed by two bodies with slightly different functions:

- A **Board** with 3 LDC members and the LDC Group Coordinator, 3 donor members (presently Finland, Germany and Switzerland who in accordance with the rules has replaced Denmark, member from 2014-17) and the Donor Group Coordinator, plus representatives from the 7 partner agencies (ITC, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNIDO, UNWTO (World Tourism Organisation) World Bank and WTO). The Board takes all major policy, management and budget decisions required for EIF’s daily operations. It meets twice annually, once in an LDC. The Geneva Ambassador of Benin is currently Chairperson of the Board, the Deputy Permanent Representative of the Australian Mission being the Vice-Chair;
- A **Steering Committee** in which all donors, partner agencies and program countries are represented. The Steering Committee meets twice annually and approves decisions taken by the Board in order to provide them with the required broader legitimacy in the Aid for Trade environment. Seldom, if ever, does it reject or change these decisions.

A change management process has been carried out within EIF over the last couple of years with a view to strengthening the policy and operational oversight role of the Board and empowering the Executive Director to take full responsibility for financial monitoring and individual project decisions. As part of the revised Board function, the three main stakeholders – LDC’s, donors and partner agencies – should increasingly be able to devote part of the Board meetings to discuss lessons learned and best practices in Aid for Trade, based on their own experience in this field. However, there is still some way to go before the Board and the Secretariat, respectively, will be able to live fully up to these objectives.

EIF has also gone through a DFID-funded “value for money” exercise to strengthen its work in five crucial areas for enhanced efficiency: critical self-assessment, relations with the EIF partner agencies, competitive tendering for EIF projects at country level, division of work

between the EIF secretariat and UNOPS, its trust fund manager, and optimizing its efficiency while keeping its country/regional coordinators based at headquarters in order to save administrative costs. Working in tandem with the donor members of the Board, the Secretariat has identified practical solutions to all these challenges.

EIF has a small secretariat of 12 persons housed by the WTO and led by an Executive Director. It was recently strengthened by a Deputy Executive Director who will in particular be responsible for donor relations and mobilisation of new funding. Most of the EIF officers work as coordinators for EIF project activities in several countries at the same time, undertaking frequent missions, some of longer duration. They work together with the teams and local representatives of UNOPS, the EIF Trust Fund Manager, who undertakes a broad range of operational functions, including the financial management of donors' contributions and individual projects. The coordinators are backed up by technical experts who work as consultants in Tier 1 as well as Tier 2 projects.

5. Financial situation. Budget for 2017

The latest financial update for EIF – from May this year – is enclosed as Annex 3. It is clear that the shortfall in funding for Phase Two only has severe cash flow implications from 2020 onwards, when annual disbursements from donors fall from USD 10.72 million in 2019 to USD 6.30 million in 2020 (and further to USD 0.50 million in 2021).

The Secretariat is working on an ambitious resource mobilization strategy to address this shortfall, in particular reaching out to new donors, but it is to be expected that DG in WTO, Roberto Azevêdo, will take the initiative to call for an EIF donor conference for the remainder of Phase Two, probably already in 2019. The rationale for the conference is likely to be the WTO and EIF promise “to leave no LDC behind”.

As it can be seen from the financial table (page 4) EIF has a broad range of donors for Phase Two, the Danish contribution being the sixth largest after those of Norway, Sweden, Finland, the EU, and UK.

EIF does not work with a programme budget per year. The Board has delegated authority to the Executive Director to approve Tier 1 projects (which involve fewer financial resources than Tier 2 projects). Tier 2 projects must be presented to the Board for approval within the financial framework at its disposal (disbursed contributions minus running administrative costs). Each project has its own budget which the Board reviews at part of its overall approval.

At its latest Board meeting in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, the Board approved three administrative EIF budgets for 2018: the Global Activities Budget, the Secretariat Budget (enclosed as Annex 4), and the Trust Fund Manager Budget. EIF essentially operates on a zero growth basis for its three administrative budgets. The requested funds for the three budgets break down as follows in USD:

- Global Activities: 470,200
- Secretariat: 4,088,408
- UNOPS: 2,262,556

Total 6,821,164

The final Annex to this paper is the draft Contribution Agreement between Denmark and UNOPS (Annex 5). The Contribution Agreement will be signed by the Mission when this note with its annexes has been approved by the MFA.

Annexes:

Annex 1: EIF updated log-frame for Phase 2

Annex 2: EIF risk management update

Annex 3: EIF financial update 2017

Annex 4: EIF budget and work plan 2018

Annex 5: Draft contribution agreement between Denmark and UNOPS

Permanent Mission of Denmark, Geneva

Risk Management Update

Summary

As a semi-annual update to the EIF Board, only the risk heat register and the heat threat are reported. The Annual Report update to the EIF Board will include the risk matrix with accompanied progress on risk mitigation. Where severity of risk occurs that requires escalation to the EIF Board, it will be reported in both semi-annual and annual updates.

Country risk matrix

Country-level risk matrix was rolled out in July 2017 for countries to adapt to their specific situation so that risk can be systematically managed at the country level, as a component of overall EIF portfolio management. This way, each country is expected to identify, assess and manage in-country risks, with a system of escalating risk management to the EIF National Steering Committee, based on the potential impact of the risk. If risk cannot be managed at the country level or if the Executive Secretariat for the EIF (ES) and the EIF Trust Fund Manager (TFM) determine a potential risk that may require course correction, suspension, commitment, renewal or reprogramming, the ES will advise on mitigation measures or escalate it to the EIF Board for decision. In the same manner, some risk levels may change for the better, e.g., from high to medium or low level in chance of occurrence, which may require an EIF Board decision depending on the situation.

Update on the EIF's risk management

For the reporting period:

- a) The overall risk of the programme is considered moderate, and risks are at an adequate and appropriate level of management, even some lowered in chance of occurrence.
 - b) The most critical risks in the programme-level risk register as of 20 September 2017 that are being keenly watched are:
 - i. Structural and institutional weaknesses due to environmental disasters; and
 - ii. Poor aid effectiveness and sustainability due to probable lack of governments taking ownership of the programme at the end of EIF support.
1. The heat register provides a snapshot of risks associated with the EIF and shows the categories of heat depicting the risk rating and the severity of occurrence. Requiring attention this period are:
- Insufficient funding of the EIF associated with reputational risk has been lowered from **high to medium risk**, since all 15 donors have signed the Contribution Agreement and have disbursed the first tranche of funds. There were sufficient funds in the EIF Trust Fund for disbursement during the reporting period.
 - Structural and institutional weaknesses due to conflicts have been lowered **from high to medium**. As shown in the Risk Threat Matrix, the political situation in The Gambia has

dramatically improved, there is stability in Burundi, and the Central African Republic has been assessed by a team of the ES, TFM and UNIDO as fairly stable to recommence moderate operation for institutional support.

- Low aid effectiveness and sustainability associated with operational risk, though downgraded from **high to medium**, will be intensely monitored since the EIF's institutional support remains high in most of the countries in the sustainability phase of the programme, even though staff integration into the mainstream ministry responsible for trade is improving.
- Structural and institutional weaknesses in the EIF Countries due to environmental disasters associated with global risk is kept **at the same high level**, since Haiti, Nepal and Sierra Leone were hit by severe floods, and the situation in the Pacific remains unpredictable.

Heat register: Snapshot of risks associated with the EIF up to September 2017

Overall Programme Risk		Medium/Marginal			
Risk Category					
Reputational Risk	Political Risk	Fiduciary and Financial Risk	Policy Risk	Operational Risk	Global Risk
Insufficient funding of the EIF. <i>Downgraded from high to medium</i>	Projects are political rather than of national interest.	Weak financial management capacity of EIF National Implementation Unit (NIUs).	Government delays in passing trade-related policies, regulations and strategies.	Weak monitoring and evaluation and poor quality data from NIUs/Main Implementing Entities (MIEs).	Volatility of market prices.
Failing to achieve results/milestones.	Structural and institutional weaknesses due to conflicts. <i>Downgraded from high to medium.</i>	Low absorption or over-commitment of funds.	Inadequate government commitment to implement trade-related policies, regulations and strategies.	Inadequate integrated approach to financial and technical monitoring by the ES and the TFM.	Structural and institutional weaknesses in EIF Countries due to environmental disasters. <i>Remains high.</i>
Negative publicity.		Poor financial efficiency and reporting.		Low capacity of NIUs/experts/MIEs to deliver on results.	
Lack of technical capacity of the NIU.		Corruption, fraud or theft of EIF funds.		Poor aid effectiveness and sustainability. <i>Downgraded from high to medium but to be keenly monitored.</i>	
Red = High Risk (serious) Yellow = Medium Risk (marginal) Green = Low Risk (negligible)					

2. A threat matrix listing countries under a general level of threat of risk. It provides early warning signs for countries and the ES/TFM supervision missions as a way of prioritizing, coordinating, monitoring and managing risks at the country level to ensure that risks are efficiently and effectively controlled and/or escalated, if necessary, to EIF management and the EIF Board.

Seven (7) countries in conflict or hit by severe floods during the reporting period thus face global and political risks and could be subject to operational risks.

Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Comoros and The Gambia. These countries appear either in the low or moderate threat levels due to their performance on the other risk categories, yet sustainability as a sub-category of operational risk may hinder continuity of EIF results achieved.

List of EIF Countries in each category of the risk heat: threat matrix

Category (No. of countries)	Countries
High risk (7)	Afghanistan, Haiti, Nepal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Yemen.
Medium risk (6)	Burundi, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, The Gambia, Sudan.
Low risk (38)	Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cabo Verde, Chad, Comoros, Ethiopia, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kiribati, Lao PDR, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda, Samoa, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Solomon Islands, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tuvalu, Uganda, Vanuatu, Zambia.

Likelihood/ Probability	High			
	Medium			
	Low			
		Low	Medium	High
Impact				

Updated logframe based on three funding scenarios: US\$90 million, US\$180 million and US\$270 million

Scenario 1: US\$90 million

EIF Phase Two Programme Logframe 2016-2022										
Result Level										
Impact	Indicators	Baseline, Dec. 2015	Milestone 1, 2016	Milestone 2, 2017	Milestone 3, 2018	Milestone 4, 2019	Milestone 5, 2020	Milestone 6, 2021	Target, 2022	Source of verification
EIF Countries are integrated into global trade in a way that contributes to poverty reduction and sustainable development.	Impact indicator 1 LDC share of non-oil global exports.	1.1	To be monitored and reported	To be monitored and reported	To be monitored and reported	To be monitored and reported	To be monitored and reported	To be monitored and reported	To be monitored and reported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Customs data. COMTRADE. WTO AfT country fact sheets.
	Impact indicator 2 Value of trade from the LDCs (intra-regional and global).	US\$211 bn	To be monitored and reported	To be monitored and reported	To be monitored and reported	To be monitored and reported	To be monitored and reported	To be monitored and reported	To be monitored and reported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual update from WTO database.
	Impact indicator 3 AfT flows to LDCs.		To be monitored and reported	To be monitored and reported	To be monitored and reported	To be monitored and reported	To be monitored and reported	To be monitored and reported	To be monitored and reported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual update from WTO database.
	Impact indicator 4 Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the LDCs.	US\$23 bn	To be monitored and reported	To be monitored and reported	To be monitored and reported	To be monitored and reported	To be monitored and reported	To be monitored and reported	To be monitored and reported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNCTAD database (annual update). OECD International Direct Investment Statistics.

Outcome 1	Indicators									
EIF Countries own a trade agenda conducive to sustainable pro-poor growth.	Outcome One, Indicator One (O1.1) Number of EIF Countries with trade integrated into their national development plan.	32	35	38	41	43	44	44	44	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FP/NIU reports. • Annual country progress reports. • National Development Plan. • Available TPRs. • ES annual progress report.
	Outcome One, Indicator Two (O1.2) Number of EIF Countries with effective trade coordination mechanisms.	30	33	36	40	42	43	43	43	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FP/NIU reports. • Annual country progress reports. • National Development Plan. • Available TPRs. • ES annual progress report. • Supervision reports/BTOR. • Assessment for baseline, at mid-term and at the end of the project.
	Outcome One, Indicator Three (O1.3) Number of EIF Countries with sector-specific strategies per country integrating trade.	29	32	33	38	40	41	41	41	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FP/NIU reports. • Annual country progress reports. • National Development Plan. • Available TPRs. • ES annual progress report. • Supervision reports/BTOR. • Assessment for baseline, at

										mid-term and at the end of the project.
Outcome 1, Output 1, (OC1.Op1) Improved evidence-based policy inputs supporting pro-poor trade.	Outcome 1, Output 1, Indicator 1 (OC1.Op1.1) Number of quality trade policies updated with support from the EIF.	18	21	25	30	32	33	33	33	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FP/NIU reports. Annual country progress reports.
	Outcome 1, Output 1, Indicator 2 (OC1.Op1.2) Number of actions in support of improved legislation and participation in fora (includes WTO accession, regional integration, etc.).	2	2	4	6	8	8	8	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FP/NIU reports. Annual country progress reports. WTO Accession reports.
	Outcome 1, Output 1, Indicator 3 (OC1.Op1.3) Number of diagnostic studies developed/ updated with support from the EIF.	26	32	36	39	41	43	43	43	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FP/NIU reports. DTIS and Action Matrices. Annual country progress reports.
Outcome 1, Output 2, (OC1.Op2) Strengthened institutional coordination of trade and development.	Outcome 1, Output 2, Indicator 1 (OC1.Op2.1) Number of EIF Countries with the NIU integrated into the government system.	6	8	11	15	18	20	20	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FP/NIU reports. Annual country progress reports. Supervision reports/BTOR.
	Outcome 1, Output 2, Indicator 2 (OC1.Op2.2) Number of EIF Countries with quality functioning public-private coordination mechanisms.	32	34	37	40	42	43	43	43	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FP/NIU reports. Annual country progress reports. Supervision reports/BTOR. Assessment for baseline, at mid-term and at the end of the

										project.
	Outcome 1, Output 2, Indicator 3 (OC1.Op2.3) Number of EIF Countries with a quality government-donor dialogue on trade-related matters.	30	32	35	38	42	43	43	43	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FP/NIU reports. Annual country progress reports. Supervision reports/BTOR. Assessment for baseline, at mid-term and at the end of the project.
Outcome 1, Output 3	Indicators									
Outcome 1, Output 3 (OC1.Op3) Enhanced human capacity for trade and development.	Outcome 1, Output 3, Indicator 1 (OC1.Op3.1) Number of public officials (disaggregated by gender and age) trained in trade-related areas.	260	286	372	521	573	630	630	630	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FP/NIU reports. Annual country progress reports. Supervision reports/BTOR. Country's communication strategy on trade.
	Female	78	86	112	156	172	189	189	189	
	Outcome 1, Output 3, Indicator 2 (OC1.Op3.2) Number of private sector representatives trained (disaggregated by gender and age) in trade-related areas to participate in the national trade agenda.	23	25	43	82	90	99	99	99	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FP/NIU reports. Annual country progress reports. Supervision reports/BTOR. Country's communication strategy on trade.
	Female	7	8	13	25	27	30	30	30	
	Outcome 1, Output 3, Indicator 3 (OC1.Op3.3) Number of countries with quality information dissemination tools for different stakeholders.	18	21	25	30	32	34	36	36	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FP/NIU reports. Annual country progress reports. Supervision reports/BTOR. Country's communication strategy on trade.
Outcome 2	Indicators									
EIF Countries increase	Outcome 2, Indicator 1	45,000	76,500	130,050	221,085	353,736	565,978	905,564	1,448,903	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FP/NIU reports.

their presence in international markets.	(O2.1) Volume/value of production generated through EIF interventions.									<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual country progress reports. Supervision reports/BTOR.
	Outcome 2, Indicator 2 (O2.2) Number of new international markets accessed with support from the EIF.	5	10	17	25	28	31	35	35	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FP/NIU reports. Annual country progress reports. Supervision reports/BTOR. National Statistics.
Outcome 2, Output 1	Indicators									
Outcome 2, Output 1 (OC2.Op1) Support to EIF beneficiaries (farmers, MSMEs stakeholder, etc.), particularly women and youth, to participate in EIF capacity-building initiatives.	Outcome 2, Output 1, Indicator 1 (OC2.Op1.1) Total number of people (disaggregated by gender and age) receiving quality training to better participate in the economy.	750	820	950	1,200	1,500	1,700	1,700	1,700	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FP/NIU reports. Annual country progress reports. Supervision reports/BTOR. National Statistics.
	Female	225	246	285	360	450	510	510	510	
	Outcome 2, Output 1, Indicator 2 (OC2.Op1.2) Number of awareness-raising activities conducted on gender in relation to trade.	9	20	33	36	40	44	44	44	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FP/NIU reports. Annual country progress reports. Supervision reports/BTOR. National Statistics.
	Outcome 2, Output 1, Indicator 2 (OC2.Op1.2) Number of awareness-raising activities conducted on environment in relation to trade.	5	8	11	13	16	19	23	23	
	Outcome 2, Output 1, Indicator 3 (OC2.Op1.3) Percentage of direct	15	20	25	30	32	33	33	33	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FP/NIU reports. Annual country progress reports.

	project beneficiaries that are women.									<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supervision reports/BTOR. • National Statistics.
Outcome 2, Output 2	Indicators									
Outcome 2, Output 2, (OC2.Op2) Support to EIF Countries to boost productive capacities and access international markets.	Outcome 2, Output 2, Indicator 1 (OC2.Op2.1) Number of producers/associations trained in value chain practices.	60	66	73	80	88	97	100	100	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FP/NIU reports. • Annual country progress reports. • Supervision reports/BTOR.
	Outcome 2, Output 2, Indicator 2 (OC2.Op2.2) Number of new technologies adopted through EIF-supported projects.	5	17	26	38	42	46	46	46	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FP/NIU reports. • Annual country progress reports. • Supervision reports/BTOR.
	Outcome 2, Output 2, Indicator 3 (OC2.Op2.3) Number of MSMEs supported by EIF projects.	126	189	284	425	510	612	612	612	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FP/NIU reports. • Annual country progress reports. • Supervision reports/BTOR.
Outcome 2, Output 3	Indicators									
Outcome 2, Output 3, (OC1.Op3) Support to EIF Countries to leverage (directly and indirectly) additional funding.	Outcome 2, Output 3, Indicator 1 (OC2.Op3.1) Number of actions undertaken by all EIF partners in support of leveraging finance and expertise.	4	75	113	169	203	243	267	294	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FP/NIU reports. • Annual country progress reports. • Supervision reports/BTOR.
	Outcome 2, Output 3, Indicator 2 (OC2.Op3.2) Number of projects funded by donors related to the DTIS Action Matrix.	22	35	56	90	126	177	230	230	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FP/NIU reports. • Annual country progress reports. • Supervision reports/BTOR.
	Outcome 2, Output 3, Indicator 3 (OC2.Op3.3) Number of EIF projects significantly co-financed.	2	8	13	20	27	35	35	35	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FP/NIU reports. • Annual country progress reports. • Supervision reports/BTOR.

Scenario 2: US\$180 million

EIF Phase Two Programme Logframe 2016-2022										
Result Level										
Impact	Indicators	Baseline, December 2015	Milestone 1, 2016	Milestone 2, 2017	Milestone 3, 2018	Milestone 4, 2019	Milestone 5, 2020	Milestone 6, 2021	Target, 2022	Source of verification
EIF Countries are integrated into global trade in a way that contributes to poverty reduction and sustainable development.	Impact indicator 1 LDC share of non-oil global exports.	1.1	To be monitored and reported	To be monitored and reported	To be monitored and reported	To be monitored and reported	To be monitored and reported	To be monitored and reported	To be monitored and reported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Customs data, COMTRADE. WTO Aft country fact sheets.
	Impact indicator 2 Value of trade from LDCs (intra-regional and global).	US\$211 bn	To be monitored and reported	To be monitored and reported	To be monitored and reported	To be monitored and reported	To be monitored and reported	To be monitored and reported	To be monitored and reported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual update from WTO database.
	Impact indicator 3 Aft flows to the LDCs.		To be monitored and reported	To be monitored and reported	To be monitored and reported	To be monitored and reported	To be monitored and reported	To be monitored and reported	To be monitored and reported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual update from WTO database.
	Impact indicator 4 Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the LDCs.	US\$23 bn	To be monitored and reported	To be monitored and reported	To be monitored and reported	To be monitored and reported	To be monitored and reported	To be monitored and reported	To be monitored and reported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNCTAD database (annual update). OECD International Direct Investment Statistics.
Outcome 1	Indicators									
EIF Countries own a trade agenda conducive to sustainable pro-poor growth.	Outcome One, Indicator One (O1. 1) Number of EIF Countries with trade integrated into their national development plan.	32	35	38	41	44	46	46	46	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FP/NIU reports. Annual country progress reports. National Development Plan. Available TPRs.

										<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ES annual progress report.
	<p><u>Outcome One, Indicator Two (O1.2)</u> Number of EIF Countries with effective trade coordination mechanisms.</p>	30	33	36	40	42	43	44	44	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FP/NIU reports. • Annual country progress reports. • National Development Plan. • Available TPRs. • ES annual progress report. • Supervision reports/BTOR. • Assessment for baseline, at mid-term and at the end of the project.
	<p><u>Outcome One, Indicator Three (O1.3)</u> Number of countries with sector-specific strategies per country integrating trade.</p>	29	32	33	38	42	44	44	45	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FP/NIU reports. • Annual country progress reports. • National Development Plan. • Available TPRs. • ES annual progress report. • Supervision reports/BTOR. • Assessment for baseline, at mid-term and at the end of the project.

Outcome 1, Output 1, (OC1.Op1) Improved evidence-based policy inputs supporting pro-poor trade.	Outcome 1, Output 1, Indicator 1 (OC1.Op1.1) Number of quality trade policies updated with support from the EIF.	18	21	25	30	33	35	38	38	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FP/NIU reports. • Annual country progress reports.
	Outcome 1, Output 1, Indicator 2 (OC1.Op1.2) Number of actions in support of improved legislation and participation in fora (includes WTO accession, regional integration. etc.).	2	2	4	6	8	9	9	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FP/NIU reports. • Annual country progress reports. • WTO Accession reports.
	Outcome 1, Output 1, Indicator 3 (OC1.Op1.3) Number of diagnostic studies developed/ updated with support from the EIF.	26	32	35	39	42	45	48	48	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FP/NIU reports. • DTIS and Action Matrices. • Annual country progress reports.
Outcome 1, Output 2, (OC1.Op2) Strengthened institutional coordination of trade and development.	Outcome 1, Output 2, Indicator 1 (OC1.Op2.1) Number of EIF Countries with NIU integrated into the government system.	6	8	11	15	27	32	37	41	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FP/NIU reports. • Annual country progress reports. • Supervision reports/BTOR.
	Outcome 1, Output 2, Indicator 2 (OC1.Op2.2) Number of EIF Countries with quality functioning public-private coordination mechanisms.	32	34	37	40	43	44	46	46	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FP/NIU reports. • Annual country progress reports. • Supervision reports/BTOR. • Assessment for baseline, at mid-term and at the end of the project.

	Outcome 1, Output 2, Indicator 3 (OC1.Op2.3) Number of EIF Countries with a quality government-donor dialogue on trade-related matters.	30	32	35	38	42	44	46	46	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FP/NIU reports. Annual country progress reports. Supervision reports/BTOR. Assessment for baseline, at mid-term and at the end of the project.
Outcome 1, Output 3	Indicators									
Outcome 1, Output 3 (OC1.Op3) Enhanced human capacity for trade and development.	Outcome 1, Output 3, Indicator 1 (OC1.Op3.1) Number of public officials (disaggregated by gender and age) trained in trade-related areas.	260	286	372	521	781	1,093	1,421	1,421	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FP/NIU reports. Annual country progress reports. Supervision reports/BTOR.
	Female	78	86	112	156	234	328	426	426	
	Outcome 1, Output 3, Indicator 2 (OC1.Op3.2) Number of private sector representatives trained (disaggregated by gender and age) in trade-related areas to participate in the national trade agenda.	23	25	43	82	123	196	333	333	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FP/NIU reports. Annual country progress reports. Supervision reports/BTOR.
	Female	7	8	13	25	37	59	100	100	
	Outcome 1, Output 3, Indicator 3 (OC1.Op3.3) Number of EIF Countries with quality information dissemination tools for different stakeholders.	18	21	25	30	33	37	42	42	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FP/NIU reports. Annual country progress reports. Supervision reports/BTOR.
Outcome 2	Indicators									
EIF Countries increase their presence in international markets.	Outcome 2, Indicator 1 (O2.1) Volume/Value of production generated through EIF	45,000	76,500	130,050	221,085	375,845	657,728	1,118,137	1,118,137	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FP/NIU reports. Annual country progress reports. Supervision reports/BTOR.

	interventions.									
	Outcome 2, Indicator 2 (O2.2) Number of new international markets accessed with support from the EIF.	5	10	17	25	32	38	43	43	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FP/NIU reports. Annual country progress reports. Supervision reports/BTOR. National Statistics.
Outcome 2, Output 1	Indicators									
Outcome 2, Output 1, (OC2.Op1) Support to EIF beneficiaries (farmers, MSMEs stakeholders, etc.), particularly women and youth, to participate in EIF capacity-building initiatives.	Outcome 2, Output 1, Indicator 1 (OC2.Op1.1) Total number of people (disaggregated by gender and age) receiving quality training to better participate in the economy.	750	820	950	1,200	1,700	2,100	2,500	2,500	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FP/NIU reports. Annual country progress reports. Supervision reports/BTOR. National Statistics.
	Female	225	246	285	360	510	630	750	750	
	Outcome 2, Output 1, Indicator 2 (OC2.Op1.2) Number of awareness-raising activities conducted on gender in relation to trade.	9	20	33	38	44	50	58	58	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FP/NIU reports. Annual country progress reports. Supervision reports/BTOR. National Statistics.
	Outcome 2, Output 1, Indicator 2 (OC2.Op1.2) Number of awareness-raising activities conducted on and environment in relation to trade.	5	8	11	14	17	21	27	27	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FP/NIU reports. Annual country progress reports. Supervision reports/BTOR. National Statistics.
	Outcome 2, Output 1, Indicator 3 (OC2.Op1.3) Percentage of direct project beneficiaries that are women.	15	20	25	30	32	34	36	34	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FP/NIU reports. Annual country progress reports. Supervision reports/BTOR.

											<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Statistics.
Outcome 2, Output 2	Indicators										
Outcome 2, Output 2, (OC2.Op2) Support to EIF Countries to boost productive capacities and access international markets.	Outcome 2, Output 2, Indicator 1 (OC2.Op2.1) Number of producers/ associations trained in value chain practices.	60	66	73	80	88	97	100	100	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FP/NIU reports. Annual country progress reports. Supervision reports/BTOR. 	
	Outcome 2, Output 2, Indicator 2 (OC2.Op2.2) Number of new technologies adopted through EIF-supported projects.	5	17	26	38	57	75	97	97	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FP/NIU reports. Annual country progress reports. Supervision reports/BTOR. 	
	Outcome 2, Output 2, Indicator 3 (OC2.Op2.3) Number of MSMEs supported by EIF projects.	126	189	284	425	638	829	1,078	1,078	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FP/NIU reports. Annual country progress reports. Supervision reports/BTOR. 	
Outcome 2, Output 3	Indicators										
Outcome 2, Output 3, (OC1.Op3) Support to EIF Countries to leverage (directly and indirectly) additional funding.	Outcome 2, Output 3, Indicator 1 (OC2.Op3.1) Number of actions undertaken by all EIF partners in support of leveraging finance and expertise.	4	75	113	169	253	354	496	695	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FP/NIU reports. Annual country progress reports. Supervision reports/BTOR. 	
	Outcome 2, Output 3, Indicator 2 (OC2.Op3.2) Number of projects funded by donors related to the DTIS Action Matrix.	22	35	56	90	144	216	303	303	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FP/NIU reports. Annual country progress reports. Supervision reports/BTOR. 	

	<p><u>Outcome 2, Output 3,</u> <u>Indicator 3 (OC2.Op3.3)</u> Number of EIF projects significantly co-financed.</p>	2	2	8	13	20	29	40	40	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FP/NIU reports. • Annual country progress reports. • Supervision reports/BTOR.
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Scenario 3: US\$270 million

EIF Phase Two Programme Logframe 2016-2022										
Result Level										
Impact	Indicators	Baseline, Dec. 2015	Milestone 1, 2016	Milestone 2, 2017	Milestone 3, 2018	Milestone 4, 2019	Milestone 5, 2020	Milestone 6, 2021	Target, 2022	Source of verification
EIF Countries are integrated into global trade in a way that contributes to poverty reduction and sustainable development.	Impact Indicator 1 LDC share of non-oil global exports.	1.1	To be monitored and reported	To be monitored and reported	To be monitored and reported	To be monitored and reported	To be monitored and reported	To be monitored and reported	To be monitored and reported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Customs data. • COMTRADE. • WTO Aft country fact sheets.
	Impact Indicator 2 Value of trade from LDCs (intra-regional and global).	US\$211 bn	To be monitored and reported	To be monitored and reported	To be monitored and reported	To be monitored and reported	To be monitored and reported	To be monitored and reported	To be monitored and reported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual update from WTO database.
	Impact Indicator 3 Aft flows to LDCs.		To be monitored and reported	To be monitored and reported	To be monitored and reported	To be monitored and reported	To be monitored and reported	To be monitored and reported	To be monitored and reported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual update from WTO database.
Outcome 1	Indicators									
EIF Countries own a trade agenda conducive to sustainable pro-poor growth.	Outcome One, Indicator One (O1.1) Number of EIF Countries with trade integrated into their national development plan.	32	35	38	41	45	48	48	48	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FP/NIU reports. • Annual country progress reports. • National Development Plan. • Available TPRs. • ES annual progress report.

	<p><u>Outcome One, Indicator Two (O1.2)</u> Number of EIF Countries with effective trade coordination mechanisms.</p>	30	33	36	40	44	48	48	48	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FP/NIU reports. • Annual country progress reports. • National Development Plan. • Available TPRs. • ES annual progress report. • Supervision reports/BTOR. • Assessment for baseline, at mid-term and at the end of the project.
	<p><u>Outcome One, Indicator Three (O1.3)</u> Number of countries with sector-specific strategies per country integrating trade.</p>	29	32	33	38	43	48	48	48	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FP/NIU reports. • Annual country progress reports. • National Development Plan. • Available TPRs. • ES annual progress report. • Supervision reports/BTOR. • Assessment for baseline, at mid-term and at the end of the project.
<p><u>Outcome 1, Output 1, (OC1.Op1)</u> Improved evidence-based policy inputs supporting pro-poor trade.</p>	<p><u>Outcome 1, Output 1, Indicator 1 (OC1.Op1.1)</u> Number of quality trade policies updated with support from the EIF.</p>	18	21	25	30	35	40	45	48	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FP/NIU reports. • Annual country progress reports.

	<p>Outcome 1, Output 1, Indicator 2 (OC1.Op1.2) Number of actions in support of improved legislation and participation in fora (includes WTO accession, regional integration, etc.).</p>	2	2	4	6	8	10	10	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FP/NIU reports. Annual country progress reports. WTO Accession reports.
	<p>Number of countries with Actions</p>									
	<p>Outcome 1, Output 1, Indicator 3 (OC1.Op1.3) Number of diagnostic studies developed/ updated with support from the EIF.</p>	26	32	36	39	42	45	48	48	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FP/NIU reports. DTIS and Action Matrices. Annual country progress reports.
<p>Outcome 1, Output 2, (OC1.Op2) Strengthened institutional coordination of trade and development.</p>	<p>Outcome 1, Output 2, Indicator 1 (OC1.Op2.1) Number of EIF Countries with the NIU integrated into the government system.</p>	6	8	11	15	27	37	45	48	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FP/NIU reports. Annual country progress reports. Supervision reports/BTOR.
	<p>Outcome 1, Output 2, Indicator 2 (OC1.Op2.2) Number of EIF Countries with quality functioning</p>	32	34	37	40	43	45	48	48	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FP/NIU reports. Annual country progress reports. Supervision reports/BTOR. Assessment for baseline, at mid-

	public-private coordination mechanisms.									term and at the end of the project.
	Outcome 1, Output 2, Indicator 3 (OC1.Op2.3) Number of EIF Countries with a quality government-donor dialogue on trade related matters.	30	32	35	38	42	45	48	48	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FP/NIU reports. • Annual country progress reports. • Supervision reports/BTOR. • Assessment for baseline, at mid-term and at the end of the project.
Outcome 1, Output 3	Indicators									
Outcome 1, Output 3 (OC1.Op3) Enhanced human capacity for trade and development.	Outcome 1, Output 3, Indicator 1 (OC1.Op3.1) Number of public officials (disaggregated by gender and age) trained in trade-related areas.	260	286	372	521	781	1171	1640	1804	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public institutions willing to upgrade the capacity of their staff in trade-related issues without bias or prejudice. • Persons trained available for follow-up support. • Involvement of local stakeholders and communities unrestricted. • Availability of local experts in the trade-related fields of training.
		78	86	112	156	234	351	492	541	

	Outcome 1, Output 3, Indicator 2 (OC1.Op3.2) Number of private sector representatives trained (disaggregated by gender and age) in trade-related areas to participate in the national trade agenda.	23	25	43	82	131	222	400	400	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public institutions willing to upgrade the capacity of their staff in trade-related issues without bias or prejudice. Persons trained available for follow-up support. Involvement of local stakeholders and communities unrestricted. Availability of local experts in the trade-related fields of training.
	Female	7	8	13	25	39	67	120	120	
	Outcome 1, Output 3, Indicator 3 (OC1.Op3.3) Number of countries with quality information dissemination tools for different stakeholders.	18	21	25	30	35	40	48	48	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FP/NIU reports. Annual country progress reports. Supervision reports/BTOR. Country's communication strategy on trade.
Outcome 2	Indicators									
EIF Countries increase their presence in international markets.	Outcome 2, Indicator 1 (O2.1) Volume of production generated through EIF interventions.	45,000	76,500	130,050	221,085	375,845	638,936	1,086,191	1,846,524	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FP/NIU reports. Annual country progress reports. Supervision reports/BTOR.

	Outcome 2, Indicator 2 (O2.2) Number of new international markets accessed with support from the EIF.	5	10	17	25	32	40	45	45	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FP/NIU reports. • Annual country progress reports. • Supervision reports/BTOR. • National Statistics.
Outcome 2, Output 1	Indicators									
Outcome 2, Output 1, (OC2.Op1) Support to EIF beneficiaries (farmers, MSMEs stakeholders, etc.), particularly women and youth, to participate in EIF capacity-building initiatives.	Outcome 2, Output 1, Indicator 1 (OC2.Op1.1) Total number of people (disaggregated by gender and age) receiving quality training to better participate in the economy.	750	820	950	1,200	1,700	2,500	3,000	3,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FP/NIU reports. • Annual country progress reports. • Supervision reports/BTOR. • National Statistics.
	Female	225	246	285	360	510	750	900	900	
	Outcome 2, Output 1, Indicator 2 (OC2.Op1.2) Number of awareness-raising activities conducted on gender in relation to trade.	9	20	33	40	48	57	68	68	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FP/NIU reports. • Annual country progress reports. • Supervision reports/BTOR. • National Statistics.
	Outcome 2, Output 1, Indicator 2 (OC2.Op1.2) Number of awareness-raising activities conducted on environment in relation to trade.	5	8	11	14	19	24	31	31	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FP/NIU reports. • Annual country progress reports. • Supervision reports/BTOR. • National Statistics.

	Outcome 2, Output 1, Indicator 3 (OC2.Op1.3) Percentage of direct project beneficiaries that are women.	15	20	25	30	35	40	40	40	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FP/NIU reports. • Annual country progress reports. • Supervision reports/BTOR. • National Statistics.
Outcome 2, Output 2	Indicators									
Outcome 2, Output 2, (OC2.Op2) Support to EIF Countries to boost productive capacities and access international markets.	Outcome 2, Output 2, Indicator 1 (OC2.Op2.1) Number of producers/ associations trained in value chain practices.	60	66	73	80	88	97	100	100	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FP/NIU reports. • Annual country progress reports. • Supervision reports/BTOR.
	Outcome 2, Output 2, Indicator 2 (OC2.Op2.2) Number of new technologies adopted through EIF-supported projects.	5	17	26	38	57	86	129	129	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FP/NIU reports. • Annual country progress reports. • Supervision reports/BTOR.
	Outcome 2, Output 2, Indicator 3 (OC2.Op2.3) Number of MSMEs supported by EIF projects.	126	189	284	425	638	957	1,435	1,435	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FP/NIU reports. • Annual country progress reports. • Supervision reports/BTOR.
Outcome 2, Output 3	Indicators									
Outcome 2, Output 3, (OC1.Op3) Support to EIF Countries to leverage (directly and indirectly) additional funding.	Outcome 2, Output 3, Indicator 1 (OC2.Op3.1) Number of actions undertaken by all EIF	4	75	113	169	253	380	570	854	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FP/NIU reports. • Annual country progress reports. • Supervision reports/BTOR.

	partners in support of leveraging finance and expertise.									
	Outcome 2, Output 3, Indicator 2 (OC2.Op3.2) Number of projects funded by donors related to the DTIS Action Matrix.	22	35	56	90	144	231	369	369	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FP/NIU reports. • Annual country progress reports. • Supervision reports/BTOR.
	Outcome 2, Output 3, Indicator 3 (OC2.Op3.3) Number of EIF projects significantly co-financed.	2	2	8	13	20	33	52	52	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FP/NIU reports. • Annual country progress reports. • Supervision reports/BTOR.