



UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Regional Bureau for Africa

Project Title: Building African capacity to gain maximum benefit from inclusive globalization and regional integration

- UNDP RCP Outcomes: 1. Strengthened capacity of African countries for increased participation in global trade and linking trade policies to poverty reduction. 2. Outcome of trade negotiations reflect common African position

- Expected Outputs: 1. Strengthened capacity for trade and development finance negotiations 2. Evidence-based trade policy making through enhanced capacities in research and analytical work 3. Increased participation of women in regional and global trade

Project Summary

The Project is anchored on UNDP's overarching goal of capacity development for poverty reduction and acceleration of progress towards the MDGs. It is an important component of a strategy aimed at making globalization work better for Africa. It is also congruent with the AU's vision of regional integration, higher levels of growth and poverty reduction. The project is aimed at producing the three outputs outlined above.

Recognizing the importance of collective postures during trade negotiations, this project will support institutional capacity development RECs to enable them lead their members in trade negotiations through common regional or African positions. To achieve this output, the RECs will be supported to strengthen their key functions, and a regional network of trade negotiators will formed. To complement the trade negotiations skills that will be developed, the project will support capacity development in research and analytic work to inform trade policy formulation. This will be achieved through a number of output targets including strengthened statistical capacities and creation/enhancement of a trade statistics databases, as well as sanctioned research on trade issues of relevance to the RECs. A Community of Practice will be encouraged by the project to enable better information and experience sharing and networking, as will be the publishing of high profile report(s) on trade and sustainable human development in strategic alliance with UNECA, AU, and AfDB. Women-owned businesses characterize the informal sector in Africa where profit margins are relatively smaller with lacklustre prospects for poverty reduction. On the other hand, there are relatively fewer women-owned businesses in the formal sector where profit margins are higher, sustainable and greater prospects for lifting participants from poverty exist. In view of this, this project will support the engendering of policies for increased participation of women in formal trade.

Programme Period: 2009-2011

Project Title: Building African capacity to gain maximum benefit from inclusive globalization and regional integration

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Project Award IS: 00070437

Start date: June 2009
End Date: Dec 2011

PAC Meeting Date: Jan 16th 2009

Total resources required US\$4.1 million

Total allocated resources:

-Regular RCF III US\$3.0 million

Donor _____

Donor _____

Donor _____

Government _____

Unfunded budget: US\$1.1 million

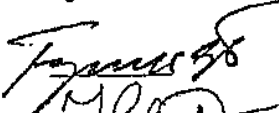

In-kind Contributions _____

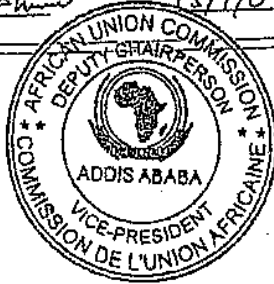
DSG # 876
18 May 09

Implementing Partner/Executing Entity: Direct Execution by UNDP Africa Sub-Regional Office (ASRO) based in Johannesburg

Responsible Parties: AUC and NEPAD, RECs, UN ECA, AFDB, UNDP/BDP, ITC, UNIFEM, NGOs

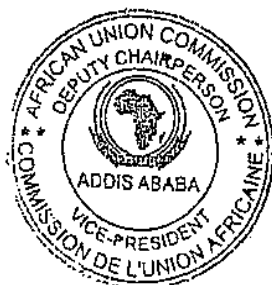
Agreed by

	Signature	Date	Name/Title
UNDP/RBA:			Tegegnawork Gettie Regional Director - RBA
Beneficiary (AUC):		15/7/09	Deputy Chairperson.



Abbreviations

AERC	African Economic Research Consortium
AEC	African Economic Community (AEC) within the AU
AfDB	African Development Bank
AFT	Aid for Trade
AMU/UMA	Arab Maghreb Union
APU	African Parliamentary Union
ARIA	African Regional Integration Assessment
ATN	Africa Trade Network
ATPC	African Trade Policy Center
ASRO	Africa Sub-Regional Office (of UNDP RBA)
AU	African Union
AUC	African Union Commission
AWP	Annual Work Plan
BDP	Bureau for Development Policy
CD-PGA	Capacity Development for Pro-Poor Growth and Accountability
CEN-SAD	Community of Sahel-Saharan States
CEPGL	Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries
CO	Country Offices
CODESRIA	Conseil pour le Développement de la Recherche en Sciences Sociales en Afrique
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
EAC	East African Community
ECCAS/CEEAC	Economic Community of Central African States
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EITI	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
EPA	Economic Partnership Agreement
EU	European Union
GDP	Gross domestic product
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute in Washington DC
IGAD	Inter-Governmental Agency for Development
KOICA	Korea International Cooperation Agency
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
RECs	Regional Economic Communities
RTE	Regional Team of Experts of the <i>Institutional Capacity Development for Regional Integration and Trade Policy Formulation and Negotiations project</i>
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SME	Small and medium enterprises
SSA	Sub-Saharan Africa
THDU	Trade and Human Development Unit, UNDP Geneva
TPU	Trade Policy Unit
TA	Technical Assistance
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization
UNECA	UN Economic Commission for Africa
UNOHRLLS	UN Office of the High Representative for Land-locked and Least Developed Countries



I. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Main developments in recent years

Africa's recent growth performance has been very strong from an historical perspective. Growth rates of 5.8 percent and 5.7 percent were recorded in 2007 and 2006 respectively. These performances are higher than at any time during the past 25 years. The drivers have been growing capacities for oil production and commodity prices increasing at double-digit rates due a robust global demand. Improved economic policymaking, debt relief, increased national investment and greater FDI flows to Africa¹ (from US\$10 billion in the late 1990 to US\$50 billion in 2007) have also contributed to increased productivity and to the more rapid growth on the continent. Moreover, armed conflicts and political instability have become less frequent. It is also positive news that many African countries that did not benefit from the energy and mineral boom have enjoyed solid growth, due to spill-over from the oil producing countries and to the successful implementation of structural and institutional reforms.

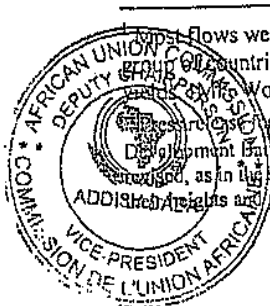
While initial projections suggested that in 2008, economic expansion in Africa would reach approximately 6.0 percent², more recent estimates show that economic growth slowed down to 5.1 per cent due to the notable slow down in GDP in oil-producing countries, the global financial crisis which has precipitated a global economic slowdown, leading to low commodity demand and declining prices, which exacerbated the weak balance of payments positions occasioned by the high import bills experienced in the first half of the year. This adverse turn of events is expected to last over the short to medium term and so underscore the importance of strengthening regional capacities for trade and finance negotiations.

Despite the advances mentioned above, Africa remains the poorest continent in the world. Almost half of the population lives on less than one dollar a day. The recent surge of economic growth has not yet translated into an effective reduction of levels of poverty although real per capita income is improving in nearly all countries. However, in many countries, social inequalities are widening. What is reassuring for the medium term is that African Governments are spending more to reduce poverty, foster an incentive framework for private sector development, support to SMEs and micro-finance initiatives and provide social services to the poor as debt relief frees budgetary resource. Poverty rates can be expected to start declining in a few years as better education for all the people and better health will translate in a more productive manpower. This scenario is in line with the economic performance of the continent inching towards 7 per cent growth per year, the target established earlier for Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) to achieve the income poverty of the MDGs.

Besides oil and mineral deposits, the most important wealth of Africa is its people. It has hidden growth reserves in its people, including the potential of its women and reducing disparities in access to and control of resources, by empowering women economically, can make a substantial difference for Africa's growth and poverty reduction. It is important to understand and tackle gender-based barriers to entrepreneurship and trade.

Trade in a development strategies

As prices of commodities surged, the value of African exports reached US\$424 billion in 2007, compared to US\$360.9 billion in 2006, representing growth of 15.6 percent and 21 per cent



... flows were directed to Nigeria and South Africa but portfolio flows have been on the rise in a small group of countries, most notably Ghana, Uganda and Zambia, attracted by improved risk ratings and higher interest rates. World Economic Outlook, 2008

... for the launching of the 2007-2008 African Economic Outlook report, jointly published by the African Development Bank (AfDB), the OECD Development Centre and ECA, 12 May 2008. This forecasting may need to be revised, as in the second half of the year, the world economy has slowed down, prices of commodity have retreated from global financial markets are unsettled.

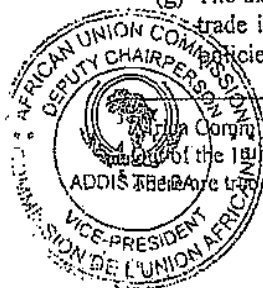
respectively over the previous year. In fact growth in 2006 represented the fourth year in a row that Africa's exports grew by more than 20 percent. This change has been accompanied by an appreciation of the terms of trade after their long decline over nearly 30 years. Although Africa's export performance remains dominated by oil-exporting countries, non-oil exporting African countries also saw their export increasing in 2006 as well as in 2005; their export growth was just above the world average. Furthermore, it is important to note that while political and civil unrest have tempered overall export growth, countries transitioning from conflict have experienced rapid export growth as a result of the resumption of production. Nevertheless, their full export potential remains untapped; there is considerable scope for growth in such countries through institutional and individual capacity building as well as efforts to formalize their relatively large informal trade sector.

Despite the good performance overall, Africa is only a modest player in international trade, accounting for 2.9 percent in 2007, after a low of 2 percent in the beginning of the twenty first century. This compares against an average of more than 5.0 percent in the sixties and seventies. Exports are highly concentrated on raw commodities, -oil and gas, mineral and agricultural products, (75 percent), a percentage much higher than in other developing regions.

More surprising, intra-African exports fluctuate around 10 percent of exports while intra-regional exports in the EU-15 reached over 65 percent. It is noticeable that a large portion of the cross-border trade is done by women.

The reasons for this poor performance in international trade are several:

- (a) The lack of a competitive and diversified manufacturing sector, that is responsible for most of the intra-regional trade in Europe and in East Asia. While this statement is generally correct, there are opportunities for trading agricultural goods which are not exploited. The International Food Policy Research Institute in Washington DC (IFPRI) has identified more than 250 agricultural goods for which one or more SSA countries have a comparative advantage, a third of which are goods of which other African countries are importers³;
- (b) The unwillingness of industrialized countries to open their markets to agricultural products for which Africa has a comparative advantage;
- (c) The importance of behind-the-border issues: poor services at the border, inefficient customs administration and poor coordination between police, customs and sanitary services at the border; rampant corruption and rent seeking behaviour, rigid, unrealistic and cumbersome rules of origin, lack of homogeneity of standards and norms between countries and between Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and other regulatory barriers;
- (d) The excessive transport costs compared with other regions of the world; this situation is even worse for the 15 African landlocked countries⁴ whose indirect costs to access the coastal ports are often higher than the cost from Africa to Europe or to the United States;
- (e) The poor quality of infrastructures - energy, road, railways, harbours and telecommunications- and the lack of competitiveness of the prices of services; adding to that, sometimes technical specifications are not harmonized⁵;
- (f) he often inefficient web of RTAs, taking into account that most African countries belong to two or more RTAs, each with different requirements;
- (g) The disruptive impact of conflict and natural disasters on formal trade, the informalization of trade in conflict settings as well as the lack of a tradition in Africa of trying to use trade policies to promote peace and cooperation between countries prone to conflicts.



African Commission Report, page 261

10 of the 15 African LLDCs, 12 are LDCs

are to railways gauges and different regulations on axis for trucks;

These various factors combine to diminish the fluidity of trade, increase the transportation time and congestion in harbours, increase the cost of merchandise, which act as a tax on the population, in particular on the poor, and deter intra regional trade.

Economic integration at the continental level is led by the African Union (AU), and its strategic programme NEPAD (New Partnership for Africa's Development), and at the regional level, by the RECs. The eight RECs⁶ recognized by the AU out of a regional total of 14⁷ are expected to anchor the processes of regional integration and align their endeavours with the AU and its Commission (AUC). They constitute the foundation of the Pan-African Community.

Strengthening the RECs is perceived by AU as one of the most important instruments for progressing towards the long term goal of continental integration. Making progress in regional trade will build Africa's capacity to trade globally. Indeed, much could be done by the RECs to improve economic cooperation between countries and between regional communities, foster cooperation to operate joint infrastructures and encourage intra-regional industrial linkages. The latter, otherwise, cannot be developed because the small size of many African economies offers few opportunities for economies of scale and, on the contrary, generates high factors costs and inefficiencies. Better integration of trade into development strategies, especially the identification of policies to diversify production, build export supply capacities and move into the services sector will contribute to the realization of the vision of continental integration envisaged by the AU.

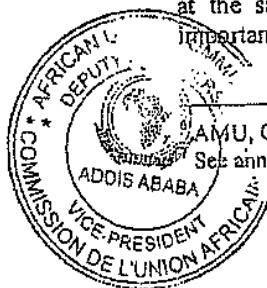
Problems related to participation in the multilateral and bilateral trading systems

World Trade Organization (WTO): During recent years, the African Group in the WTO has made noticeable progress in negotiating and building coalitions with other developing regions. This has been made possible by the ability of the African countries to formulate common positions, assisted largely by support from various UN organizations, including UNDP. It remains imperative that for African countries to optimize benefits from the Doha Round, that High Level Brainstorming continue on the key elements of the evolving Doha modalities, given the reality of some competing interests between African countries and other developing countries, even as the two hope to maintain coalitions for common interests. There is still room for improvement. One particular case is the reluctance of African countries to use the WTO dispute settlement system.

African officials need to develop their understanding of the challenges and opportunities offered by new areas such as trade in services, trade facilitation, intellectual property rights, sanitary and phytosanitary barriers and technical barriers to trade (TBT). They also need to be more preoccupied by cross sectors issues such as trade and growing social inequalities, trade and decent employment, trade and sustainable management of the environment, trade and gender in order to optimize outcomes of trade policies and their contributions to the MDGs.

Another set of problems is the increasing complexity of the regional trading environment, due to multiplication of overlapping Free Trade Areas (FTAs) and Customs Unions. Most African countries are members of several regional trade organizations. While the African RECs fall under the South-South FTAs, the Economic Partnership Agreements discussed below introduce more challenging North-South FTAs. The African South-South type FTAs and Customs Unions face different WTO rules to the new North-South EPA FTAs. The result is that African officials have to manage a multi-layer of trade governance issues which is very complex. Countries are faced with contradictory obligations, different rules of origin, different standards etc. In short, this is a labyrinth where civil servants and entrepreneurs are often lost. Being able to unpack Doha modalities as they evolve while at the same time aiming to safeguard the regional integration processes in Africa remains an important capacity building objective for African negotiators and senior officials in the capitals.

AMU, CENSAD, COMESA, EAC, ECCAS, ECOWAS, IGAD and SADC.
See annex on the 14 RECs



European Union (EU): Concerning the Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs) with the EU, progress has been made on the trade elements and by the end of 2007, interim agreements that focused on the market access question were signed by some individual or groups of African countries. Final agreements should be signed by mid 2009, but this is now increasingly looking impossible, given that African countries are still discussing the common positions on the contentious issues in the interim agreements⁵. The transition period of implementation of the EPAs is likely to be 20 years and more, but the AU EPA Template is proposing harmonization of this transition to the Integration Programme towards the African Common Market. The negotiation phase is not yet over, and there is a possibility that the remainder of 2009 will be spent on negotiations on how to address the contentious issues raised with respect to the interim EPAs, ranging from revisions in the market access for goods, services, question of rules in investments, competition policy, and government procurement. An important burning issue for African countries is to reach financial and technical agreements with EU on the level of financial compensation, increased investment flows and access to different EU programmes to strengthen capacities, develop private sector, strengthen and develop trade and investment institutions as well as related technical institutions (sanitary and phyto-sanitary institutions, certification, traceability, intellectual property rights, banking and insurances, technical schools and scientific departments in universities, agronomic research.

Results from past and on-going cooperation

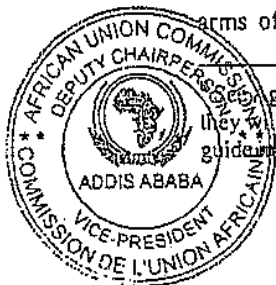
An independent evaluation of the 2nd Regional Cooperation Framework (RCF) noted that it addressed problems with trans-boundary implications, in which joint action and greater regional integration and cooperation added significant value. It further noted that the Regional Programme's contribution had been pivotal to the successful launch and initial capacity development efforts of the continental initiatives of the AU. Likewise, the contribution of the regional project "Trade Capacity Development" (2002 to 2007), financed by RCF II had been instrumental in strengthening the capacities of African countries for effective participation in global, regional and bilateral trade negotiations. The Programme had also positive policy and advocacy impacts, particularly in the areas of human development and capacity building for MDG-based planning. A Regional Team of Experts (RTE) also emerged from project activities. However, the evaluation also found that the integration of cross-cutting themes such as gender equality, sustainable management of the environment and capacity building had been, at best, modest.

In addition to the above mentioned project, RBA, in partnership with the Government of Korea, launched the 'Institutional Capacity Development for Regional Integration and Trade Policy Formulation and Negotiations' in May 2007. The main beneficiaries of the project have been eight least developed countries of Burkina Faso, Lesotho, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, Togo and Uganda as well as three RECs - SADC, ECOWAS and COMESA.

The project, which is still ongoing, contributed to (i) capacity diagnostics for trade policy formulation through identification of gaps at both national and sub-regional levels; (ii) facilitation of national stakeholder consultations on trade issues with a broader and more inclusive stakeholder approach; (iii) the first ever exercise on joint programming on trade issues between UNDP and other UN agencies (Mozambique); (iv) research and analytical work at national and regional community levels; (v) additional support for country participation in the Integrated Framework (IF) as well as in the Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF) and for better engagement with WTO (Rwanda, Togo and Uganda); (vi) South-South Cooperation through focused training by KOICA (Korea International Cooperation Agency) on trade and investment, and e-trade and export promotion for public officials from participating countries and (vii) creation of a platform for African trade experts to document and contribute to the policy dialogue and advocacy on trade and human development in Africa.

In addition to direct support provided by RBA to this important area of regional integration, other arms of UNDP as well as external partners have maintained complementary initiatives aimed at

agenda for the 5th Ordinary Session (16-20 March 2009) of the African Union Ministers of Trade where they will be considering the EPA Template that they requested the AUC and UNECA to prepare to serve as guidance concluding the Comprehensive EPA agreements.

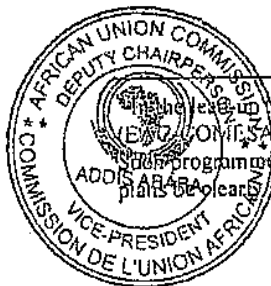


supporting trade capacity development in Africa. These include Aid for Trade (AFT), (Enhanced) Integrated Framework for trade capacity development in Least Developed Countries" (IF) and the African Trade Policy Centre (ATPC).

The "Aid for Trade" (AFT) initiative was adopted by the WTO Ministerial Conference in Hong Kong in December 2005 but access has been hampered by lack of sound pro-poor trade programmes and what appears to be a lack of leadership in the international community for coordinating and financing large capacity strengthening programmes. Nonetheless, the ECA and the AfDB have spearheaded the review of the AFT in Africa. In 2007, this allowed the identification of the priority areas for AFT action in Africa, namely, infrastructure, trade facilitation and standards. Subsequently, the African Technical Working Group on AFT, comprising of AfDB, ECA and WTO, has been working with RECs to move forward the implementation of the Global AFT Roadmaps for 2008 and 2009. The key challenge in this process has been that many African countries and RECs have not been able to prepare AFT strategies and action plans, that could be the basis for identifying bankable national and regional AFT projects that the international community could coordinate in mobilization of resources⁹.

The IF is a dedicated mechanism for Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and has two major objectives: first, to integrate trade into national development plans and Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSP) or National Poverty Reduction Strategies; and second, to respond to the capacity needs identified by the LDCs with a coordinated delivery of trade-related technical assistance. In 2008, IF's governance and financial resources were greatly strengthened. To reflect these changes, the IF is now called the "Enhanced Integrated Framework". The BDP/Poverty Group coordinated these initiatives on behalf of UNDP, working closely with UNDP Country Offices. Within this framework, a number of capacity assessments/Diagnostic Trade Integrated Studies (DTIS) were undertaken, but most African countries have not been able to integrate related plans of action with their medium-term pro-poor trade strategies as well as with regional programmes. The same observation applies to the RECs, which are also eligible to access AFT resources. Given the intersection through RECs memberships (having both LDCs and non-LDCs), it is important that the national priorities identified by Diagnostic Trade Integrated Studies (DTIS) undertaken under the EIF assume a regional dimension in the conceptualization of the AFT strategies by the RECs.

The ATPC was created by the ECA in 2003, is based at its Headquarters in Addis Ababa and is financed by the Canadian Government. UNDP (BDP) and Denmark provided complementary and synergistic financial support to the Centre during its first phase, which enabled it to undertake scaled-up activities than would have been possible with its limited budget. The main objective of the Centre is to strengthen human and institutional capacities of African Governments to formulate and implement sound trade policies and participate more effectively in trade negotiations at the bilateral, regional and multilateral levels. In 2008, based on a favourable evaluation of the results obtained by the Centre, the Government of Canada decided to finance a second phase of five years. The work programme for the second phase has shifted from strengthening Government's capacities to developing capacities for trade policy analysis and implementation at the level of the RECs. Nonetheless, the ECA regular programme on trade continues to focus on strengthening capacities of African governments in identifying and implementing sound trade policies, and also working closely with the African Group in Geneva and Brussels, and the AUC on fostering effective participation in the Doha Round and EPA trade negotiations.



In the 2nd Global Aid for Trade Review, three RECs in the Eastern and Southern Africa region (SADC) will be presenting on concrete Aid for Trade programme – the North-South Corridor. These programmes need to be developed for other sub-regions, but will require that AFT strategies and action plans be clearly articulated. This will also help in the monitoring of the effectiveness of the AFT initiative.

II. IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

Anchored in the overarching goal of capacity development, the Third Regional Cooperation Framework (RCF III) for Africa, 2008-2011, aims to respond to Africa's development challenges from a regional perspective by focusing on four broad focus areas: 1) Poverty reduction and achievement of the MDGs; 2) Consolidating democratic and participatory governance; 3) Conflict prevention, peace building and recovery; and 4) Energy, environment and sustainable development. The regional Project "Building African capacity to gain maximum benefit from inclusive globalization and regional integration" (in short "the Project"), is part of Focus Area 1 "Poverty Reduction and Achievement of MDGs" and also has direct and indirect implications on the other 3 Focus Areas since trade is a development tool. Synergies will be encouraged between this project and others being formulated for the various focus areas but special effort will be made to ensure that interventions under this focus area "seek to strengthen efforts for pro-poor growth, decent employment creation, reduction of inequalities and acceleration of progress towards the MDGs¹⁰".

The Project will contribute to this broad objective through its outcomes of "strengthening capacity of African countries to effectively participate in global, regional and bilateral trade negotiations and linking trade policies to poverty reduction" and "outcomes of trade negotiations reflecting common African positions". These outcomes are aligned with the UNDP Corporate Strategy on MDG Support which has as one of its pillars the widening of policy options and choices. It also falls within the New Regional Bureau for Africa (RBA) Strategy for Africa that hinges on Capacity Development for Pro-Poor Growth and Accountability (CD-PGA).

Based on the evaluation of RCF II, and as recommended in RCF III, the design of Project activities will be characterized by a) the concentration of the project's resources on capacity development interventions, underpinned by rigorous capacity assessments and clearly thought-out exit strategies; b) strengthening capacities of regional and pan-African institutions and targeted institutional and human capital reinforcement in critical areas of the economy; c) maximization of the benefits of public regional goods through regional and sub-regional interventions; d) integration of gender equality and environmental concerns; and f) adoption of a strong financial management system and robust results-based management, monitoring and evaluation.

The project will focus on producing three outputs and, through the RECs, will coordinate with complementary activities of the WTO, UNECA, and EU on the Aft, ATPC and EIF respectively so as not to duplicate what others are doing. The project will work for the harmonization on trade capacity building support to African countries. This is very important given the increasing demands that are being made on limited human and financial resources available. In addition to the relevant policy advisory staff in the two UNDP Africa Sub-Regional Offices (ASROs) in Johannesburg and Dakar, in implementing this project, RBA will work closely with the Poverty Group/BDP.

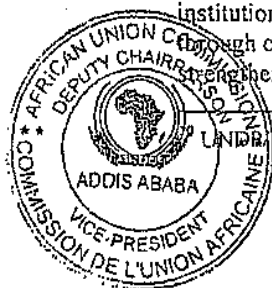
At both national and regional levels, special attention will be paid to the special needs of Land-Locked and Least Developed Countries (LLDCs), taking into account their heavy dependence on export of primary commodities, the prices of which have yet again entered a period of volatility and uncertainty and more adversely affected by increased transport costs. In this regard, UNDP will work closely with the UN Office for LLDCs.

The outputs and corresponding activities are presented below.

Output 1: Strengthened capacity for trade and development finance negotiations

Recognizing the importance of collective postures during trade negotiations, this project will support institutional capacity development of RECs to enable them lead their members in trade negotiations through common regional or African positions. To achieve this output, the RECs will be supported to strengthen their key functions, and a regional network of trade negotiators will be formed. The

UNDP RBA, Regional Cooperation Framework for Africa (2008-2011)



project will support systematic consultations with important stakeholders, principally the private sector. As appropriate, this output will be the channel for the integration of trade related issues into national PRSPs and the RBA Economist Network will have prime responsibility to assist the AUC, RECs and COs in ensuring that this takes place.

Activities

To better enable the RECs to coordinate activities leading to effective common negotiation positions in their regions, the trade commissions, already established in EAC, SADC and ECOWAS with the support of ATPC, will be strengthened, while support will be provided to the establishment of similar institutional frameworks in others RECs/sub-regional bodies like UMA, CENSAD, COMESSA and IGAD. The project will also support the development of regional trade strategies to exploit the tremendous potential of intra-African trade that still remains unexploited. For instance, this will be done, through support, among others, to policy advocacy/awareness of the SADC trade and investment prospects under the new Free Trade Area, focusing on sensitization workshops that inform the business community, the media and member states. In this connection, UNDP will seek to work jointly with ATPC to ensure synergies and to reduce duplication of effort.

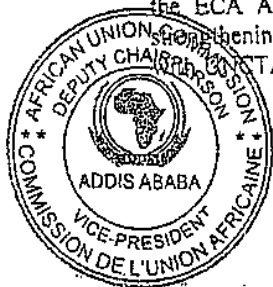
The project will also support the establishment of regional networks of trade negotiators who can share experiences and network effectively as they hone their skills. A trade website which will serve as a reservoir of information to support research on trade negotiations in Africa, hosted by the AUC, will also be developed and maintained to host documentation on pro-poor trade analytic issues and policies, RECs, Aid for Trade, IF/EIF, meetings, conferences, and other relevant information. RBA will work closely with the BDP/Poverty Group in these efforts ensuring synergies between national, regional and global efforts supported by UNDP. Specifically, in partnership with BDP/Poverty Group, ECA and AfDB, the project will seek to be catalytic in fostering increasing donor support for Aid for Trade related work in the region. Moreover, the project will encourage enhanced South South Cooperation, by facilitating exchanges with leading countries such as India in Asia and Brazil in Latin America.

Output 2: Evidence-based trade policy making through enhanced capacities in research and analytical work

To complement the trade negotiations skills that will be developed from the first output, the project will support capacity development in research and analytic work to inform trade policy formulation. This will be achieved through a number of output targets including strengthened statistical capacity and trade database, as well as sanctioned research papers of trade relevance to the RECs. Similarly, a Community of Practice will be encouraged by the project to enable better information and experience sharing and networking, as will be the publishing of a high profile reports on trade and sustainable human development in strategic alliance with UNECA, AU, and AfDB.

Activities

The activities under this output will aim at linking policy makers with the results of analytical and research work available for informed decision making. The project will support the strengthening of the trade statistics units in 10 pilot countries selected on the basis of their low capacity in compiling and analyzing trade statistics. The support will result in the compilation, collation and dissemination of comprehensive trade statistics that are usually collected by never processed. This activity will utilize, to the extent possible, interns from national universities and national and international UN Volunteers as well as build upon the statistical capacity building initiatives of other partners, such as the ECA African Centre for Statistics which has already developed a strategic framework for strengthening statistics in Africa. Furthermore, the project will explore possibilities for collaboration with UNCTAD in this area, building on that agency's collaboration with RBAS.



Among the criteria that will be used to identify the ten pilot countries will be:

- Land-Locked country,
- Least Developed Country,
- Post crisis/early recovery country,
- Country with trade integrated into PRSP or with clear plans for such integration, and
- Any other criteria that the RECs might decide.

To better inform negotiations postures and enhance capacities in research and analytical work, the project will support the preparation of ten research policy papers that will have a range of focus, from one on the delivery mechanism for projects executed by the RECs to WTO compatibility, to enhancement of economy competitiveness, and value chain analysis. The expertise that is available in the Regional Teams of Experts (RTE) formed under the RBA Trade project *Institutional Capacity Development for Regional Integration and Trade Policy Formulation and Negotiations*, as well as African academia will also be utilized in the preparation of these research papers. Continuing past practices, UNDP will work closely with the ECA in organizing a series of high-level experts meetings based on the results of above studies with a view to ensuring that the policies of the AU Conferences of Trade and Finance Ministers are underpinned by rigorous research and solid evidence.

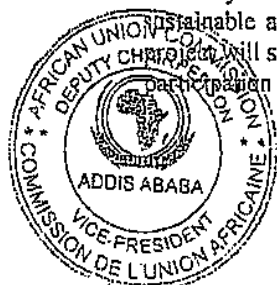
Research and analytical work will always be enhanced with more available data, and experiences. To increase the plethora of information and experience that these works will derive from, the project will support twinning arrangements between a reputable external think tank and two African centres of excellence (one in French and one in English). In addition, partnerships with AERC and CODESRIA will be supported. Furthermore, the project will continue to build on the DTIS and AfT needs assessments that have already been undertaken in various sub-Saharan African Countries

The project will also support a network of universities, researchers, practitioners, students, NGOs that will progressively evolve into a Community of Practice. The RBA Economists cluster will be encouraged to interact with the Community and to contribute analytical pieces of work and other relevant information to enrich the information that will be compiled through the CoP. The project will also encourage at least 3 internet debates per year on trade issues using the RBA Economists' network, the RTE, and CoP membership. The output from these debates will be documented and disseminated. A well performing system of referrals and expertise (expertise and best lessons learnt) along with studies, laws, status of RECs, methodological notes and guidelines and reports on trade are easily available will also be supported.

The project will also support a strategic alliance between UNDP/RBA, UNECA, AU and AfDB to work together to publish a high profile report on trade and sustainable human development. In this regard, the RBA Economists or their nominees will participate in the preparation of this report. African researchers (including the Regional Team of Experts) will be engaged to write country and thematic studies for the annual ARJA report.

Output 3: Increased participation of women in regional and global trade

Female-owned businesses characterize the informal sector in Africa where profit margins are relatively smaller with lacklustre prospects for poverty reduction. In the trade area, the majority of women are engaged in informal cross border trade characterized by low profit margins and high risks of sexual and physical abuse and exploitation by formal businesses. On the other hand, there are relatively fewer female-owned businesses in the formal sector where profit margins are higher, sustainable and greater prospects for lifting participants from poverty exist. In view of this, this project will support the engendering of policies at both national and sub-regional levels, for increased participation of women in formal trade.



Activities

In this regard, this project will support the development of two methodologies, one for analysis impact (ex ante and ex post) of trade policies on gender, and another for preparing gendered trade statistics. In connection with the first, RBA will seek to learn lessons from and to collaborate on similar initiatives being undertaken by BDP in the Asia region. For the latter RBA will work in concert with the UNECA's African Centre on Gender and Social Development and its African Centre for Statistics in supporting annual publications from a gendered trade data base. Grants will be given to foster academic research on gender issues in trade and trade related sectors, in particular those sectors with the greatest potential for women to excel and derive more sustainable benefits.

A regional policy for enhancing the role of women in trade will also be developed, based on studies in five countries on legal and technical barriers for women in trade, investment and enterprise sector. The project will facilitate the adoption of the policy by the AUC. The African Association of Women Entrepreneurs will be supported to prepare a need assessment to understand better the needs of its membership. Support will also be given for the creation of an enabling environment for cross border trade across RECs targeted at women entrepreneurs in 10 countries centring around information platforms on trade opportunities in RECs, advisory services for developing trade business, support to national association of women, development of ICTs and E-commerce targeted to women, national campaigns to remove legal and financial obstacles for women willing to enter the trade sector.



Day to day management: The project will be directly managed by the RBA Deputy Regional Director in the Johannesburg ASRO, who will delegate day to day responsibilities for project implementation to the Trade Policy Advisor, who will act as Project Manager and will be recruited using project resources. In addition to trade policy advisory inputs, the delegated responsibilities of the Project Manager will include partnership building, resource mobilization, and liaison with partners (both beneficiary and donors) and reporting on progress to both the RBA Director and partners/beneficiaries, as needed. In carrying out project management responsibilities, the Project Manager will be assisted by his/her counterpart in the Dakar ASRO, the Headquarters-based BDP Trade Policy Advisor(s) the RBA Economists in the various Country Offices and short term consultants and experts. In implementing project's activities, attention will be given by the Project Manager to fostering coordination with germane activities carried out by bilateral and multilateral actors, -donors, UN agencies, CSOs and policy think tanks- to seek synergies and avoid duplication. The BDP/Poverty Group and the relevant policy staff of UNECA will provide technical guidance/backstopping to the long- or short-term staff to be recruited to assist with project activities.

Support to operations and financial management and reporting on project activities will be provided by the Operations and Management Support Unit (OMSU) based in the Johannesburg ASRO. Where necessary, regional programme resources will be used to supplement staff costs of the OMSU.

Project assurance: This will be delegated to the assigned RBA Policy Advisor who will ensure (i) that project commitments are in line with resources allocated, (ii) substantive compliance with this substantive area of UNDP's Strategic Plan, as outlined in this project document, (iii) timely presentation of workplans to RBA management for any needed re-allocation of resources, and (iv) timely production of quarterly updates to management on delivery of results. Relevant UNDP practice/policy advisors will contribute to the substantive alignment between project activities and UNDP policies and practices.

Execution: In view of the critical role given to UNDP to provide assistance to developing the capacities of national and regional institutions for increased participation in global trade and linking trade policies to poverty reduction, and in line with the decentralization strategy of UNDP and the increasing need for enhanced accountability and quality assurance, this project will be directly executed by the RBA Johannesburg ASRO. Furthermore, there is no single UN or other agency with the package of expertise and experience required to support beneficiaries and partners in this vital area. The RBA Evaluation Advisors will facilitate regular monitoring and timely evaluation of project activities.

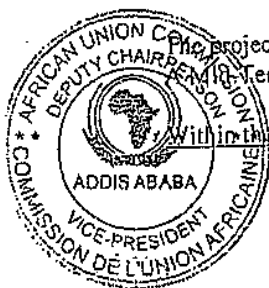
IV. MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

In accordance with the programming policies and procedures outlined in the UNDP Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures, the project will be monitored through the following:

- The work-plan for the Project will be approved and monitored by the Steering Committee through annual reports, partner progress reports, etc;
- Annual work-plans will be prepared by the project manager and approved by the Steering Committee and progress will be measured against indicators identified; periodic evaluations will be undertaken to ensure that outcomes are being realized;
- Semi Annual Progress reports will be prepared and circulated to beneficiaries upon review by the Steering Committee.
- The overall monitoring and evaluation procedures of UNDP will apply.

The project will allocate five percent of its resources for the purposes of monitoring and evaluation. Term review and final evaluation of the project shall be conducted.

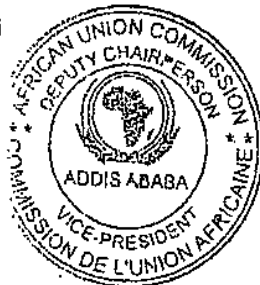
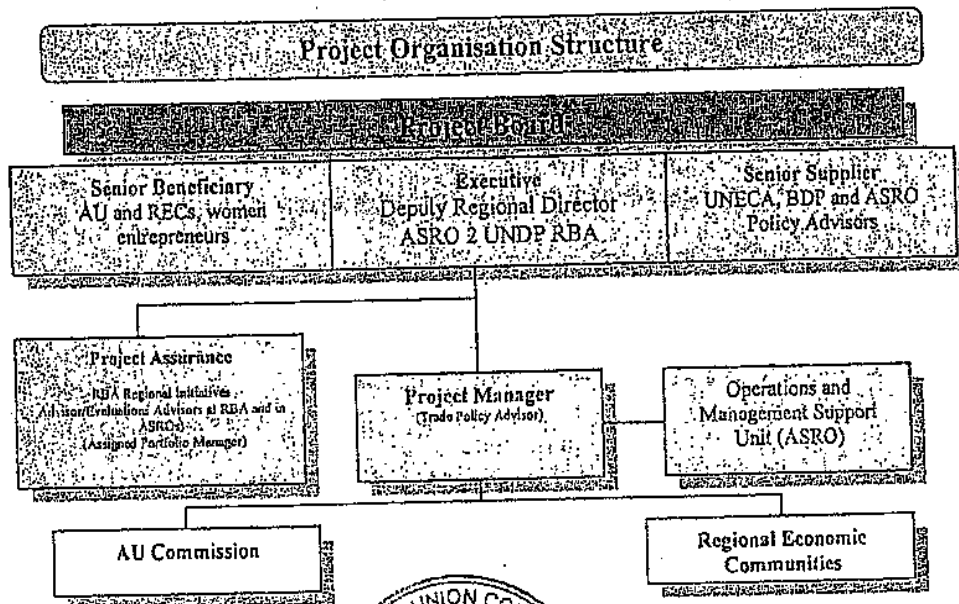
Within the annual cycle



III. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Advisory Board: There is already an Advisory Board (AB) for the Regional Cooperation Framework III. It will also serve as the Advisory Board for this project. In this regard, the AB will provide (i) policy advice and (ii) suggestions on coordination with other agencies involved in germane projects. These services will not be charged against the project

Project Governance: This will be at two levels. Overall accountability for the attainment of results and the judicious use of programme resources, that is, coordination, strategic direction and oversight for this project will be the responsibility of the RBA Director, assisted by the Deputy Regional Director for the Policy and Strategy Division (PSD) in New York. Consistent with the newly defined UNDP/RBA functional structure, project implementation will be decentralised and therefore, the Deputy Regional Director in the ASRO in Johannesburg will assist with the supervision of the management of project activities. The RBA Director will be further assisted in his functions by a Project Board, which will act as the Steering Committee (SC) for the project. The SC will be established by RBA Director and, in providing strategic guidance for the project, will (i) approve work plans, including prioritization of project activities, shifts in strategic direction when required and assessing the relevance and quality of activities, (ii) advise on coordination with other agencies involved in germane projects, and (iii) review and approve the project's reports on activities and outputs achieved. The SC will meet twice a year to review overall progress in the implementation of the project and between meetings there will be electronic exchanges of information and video-conferences. The SC will be comprised of senior representatives of key beneficiary institutions, such as the AU and RECs; international institutions (UNECA and AfDB), at least one RR/RC; and a senior staff of BDP/Poverty Group. Members of the SC will be chosen for their leadership, experience and understanding of trade and capacity building issues. Seeking gender balance will be mandatory when selecting the members of the Steering Committee. The RBA Director will delegate chairing of the SC to the RBA Deputy for PSD.



- On a quarterly basis, a quality assessment shall record progress towards the completion of key results, based on quality criteria and methods captured in the quality management table below.
 - An Issue Log shall be activated in Atlas and updated by the Project Manager to facilitate tracking and resolution of potential problems or requests for change.
 - Based on the initial risk analysis submitted (see annex), a risk log shall be activated in Atlas and regularly updated by reviewing the external environment that may affect the project implementation.
 - Based on the above information recorded in Atlas, a Quarterly Progress Report (QPR) shall be submitted by the Project Manager to the Project Steering Committee through Project Assurance, using standard report format available in the Executive snapshot.
 - A Project lesson-learned log shall be activated and regularly updated to ensure on-going learning and adaptation within the organization, and to facilitate the preparation of the lessons-learned report at the end of the project.
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- A Monitoring Schedule Plan shall be activated in Atlas and updated to track key management actions/events.

Annually

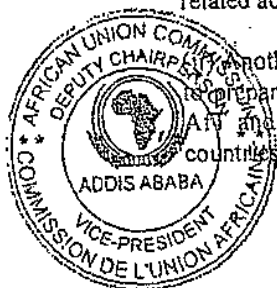
- **Annual Review Report:** An Annual Review Report shall be prepared by the Project Manager and submitted to the Project Steering Committee. As minimum requirement, the ARR shall consist of Atlas standard format for the QPR covering the whole year with updated information for each above element of the QPR as well as a summary of results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level.
- **Annual Project Review:** Based on the above report, an annual project review shall be conducted during the fourth quarter of the year or soon after, to assess the performance of the project and appraise the Annual Work plan (AWP) for the following year. In the last year, this review will be a final assessment. This review will be driven by the Project Steering Committee and may involve other stakeholders as required. It shall focus on the extent to which progress is being made towards outputs and that these remain aligned to appropriate outcomes.
- **A Project Completion Report:** This will be prepared in a draft form two month prior to the completion of the program.

V. RESOURCE MOBILIZATION STRATEGY

There are two dimensions to the mobilization of resources for the project. One concerns directly the mobilization of additional resources for the implementation of identified project activities; the other is linked to the EIF and Aid for Trade and the gaps identified in countries when preparing programmes for submission to AFT.

(i) The financing gap for the project's implementation is approximately \$1.1million (for the three outputs). There are at least two other outputs that could be aimed at if the resource mobilization strategies prove promising. In this regard, this project document can be revised accordingly. A resource mobilization strategy will be developed by the Project Manager. It will be based on the core group of donors that supported the prior RBA regional trade projects on Institutional Capacity Development, 2007-2008 and Trade Capacity Development, 2006-2008. If needed, efforts will be made to reach out to new donors. Besides direct financing, efforts will be made to develop parallel financing and build partnership with bilateral and multilateral donors providing TA/CB for trade related activities in SSA.

Another dimension of resource mobilization will be the support provided to countries and RECs to prepare substantive and financially robust pro-poor trade programmes to be financed under EIF, AFT and EPA modalities. These programmes will be based on need assessments prepared by the countries and will aim at strengthening capacities for a more inclusive trade, coherent with poverty



reduction outcomes and the achievement of MDGs. If needed, these programmes could comprise activities for strengthening the supply side, investments in national and regional infrastructure and adjustment costs.

UNDP and the project will use, inter alia, the annual review meetings of the AFT initiative, led by WTO, to engage a dialogue with the donor community. Other avenues will be explored to make more effective the resource mobilization efforts, such as searching for champions in AU, NEPAD and RECs and in the donor community, linking the AFT programmes with MDG 8, the Monterrey Initiative and the Paris Declaration on aid harmonization and alignment with national systems and priorities.

VI. STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIPS

The main partners involved in implementing activities or components of the Project are the AU and NEPAD, UNECA, RECs, BDP, UNCTAD, selected universities and CSOs.

The Project will also build close linkages with WTO, ITC, UNDESA, WIPO, UNIFEM, AfDB, UNIDO, FAO, UNCDF, World Bank, EU, ECA/ATPC, donor countries participating to the Project, the African Parliamentary Union (APU), the African Trade Network (ATN), the African Economists Research Consortium (AERC), CODESRIA, UNV, ASRO policy advisers (in particular gender, civil society and environment), and donor agencies which are supporting the project. Economists in Country Offices will play an important role as they are the link between the regional and the country levels.

The Project will foster South-South relations, including through the Technonet Africa project, organizing, when possible, joint activities with pro-poor trade programmes and projects outside of SSA, recruiting experts and consultants from the South, and exploring relevant experience, lessons learnt and best practices with countries and organizations outside Africa.

VII. LEGAL CONTEXT

This project forms part of an overall programmatic framework under which several separate associated country level activities will be implemented. When assistance and support services are provided from this Project to the associated country level activities, this document shall be the "Project Document" instrument referred to in: (i) the respective signed SBAA for the specific countries; or (ii) in the Supplemental Provisions attached to the Project Document in cases where the recipient country has not signed an SBAA with UNDP, attached hereto and forming an integral part hereof.

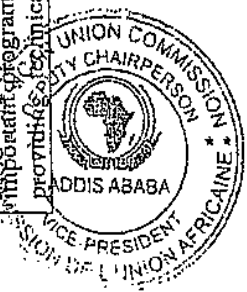
This project will be directly executed by UNDP RBA/ASRO, based in Johannesburg.



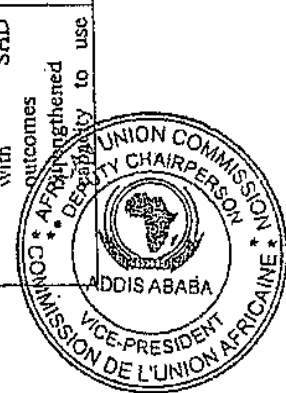
VIII. RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK

<p>Intended Outcome as stated in the Regional Programme Results and Resource Framework</p> <p>(1) Strengthened capacity of African countries for increased participation in global trade and linking trade policies to poverty reduction.</p> <p>(2) Outcome of trade negotiations reflect common African position</p>	<p>Outcome indicators:</p> <p>(1) Number of common positions taken by African countries in global and regional trade negotiations</p> <p>(2) Number of regional and national development strategies that have integrated trade policies</p> <p>(3) Number of trade policy-impacting research studies</p> <p>(4) Effective knowledge sharing networks</p> <p>(5) Number of women entrepreneurs in regional markets</p> <p>Targets:</p> <p>(1) At least 35 countries with mainstreamed trade policies</p> <p>(2) Strengthened capacity of countries for trade negotiations</p> <p>(3) Research study on level of participation in trade in Africa</p> <p>(4) At least 35 countries would have fully integrated PRSPs in trade policies</p> <p>Baseline</p> <p>(1) 12 countries with trade policies within the context of IF</p> <p>(2) Inadequate capacity for trade negotiations</p> <p>(3) Inadequate data on women's participation in trade in Africa</p> <p>(4) Weak linkages between trade and PRSPs</p>
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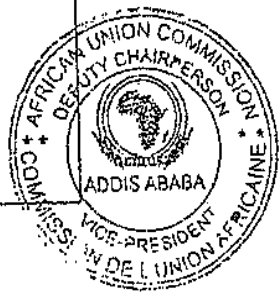
Partnership Strategy : Emphasis will be on building thematic and programmatic collaboration with COS, AU and RECs, BDP and UNCTAD (trade negotiations); UNECA (High level brainstorming meetings related to the Doha Round and the EPA, Annual trade report ARJA and new generation of mining laws and regimes, LLDC), UNORLLS (in relation to land locked and least developed countries), ATPC (according to its work plan, is developing an inter-continental programme with ECOWAS), and the academic community, AERC, CODESRIA. The result of these partnerships will be better coordination in providing technical assistance and capacity development (including training and policy advice). For advocacy and out-reach to the civil society, the Project



will partner with NGOs and CSOs, in particular, the African Parliamentary Union (APU), the African Trade Network and women business association. To avoid duplication and develop synergies, the project will maintain relations with WTO, ITC and its private sector				
Project Title and ID (ATLAS Award ID) Building African capacity to derive maximum benefit from inclusive globalization and regional integration; Project ID: 00070660; ATLAS Award ID: 00067253.				
Intended Outputs	Output Targets for 2009-2011	Indicative Activities	Responsible Parties	Inputs
<p>Output 1</p> <p>Strengthened capacity for trade and development and finance negotiations</p> <p>Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of African countries better integrated in the regional and global economies Number of RECs with capacity to formulate common positions in trade negotiations Better understanding of trade issues and their relations with SHD outcomes 	<p>1.1 Support strengthened key trade functions. (2009-2010)</p> <p>RECs</p>	<p>1.1.1 Provide institutional support to the trade commissions established in RECs (EAC, SADC and ECOWAS) and support to the establishment of similar institutions where they do not exist at present (UMA, CENSAD, COMESSA and IGAD).</p> <p>1.1.2 Develop Trade strategies for RECs where they do not exist</p> <p>1.1.3 Provide support to advocacy and awareness building (including sensitization workshops, media campaigns) for the business community in member states of RECs, such as SADC, on trade related matters</p> <p>1.1.4 Fostering increasing donor support for Aid for Trade related work in the region</p> <p>1.1.5 Facilitate study tours and exchanges with other countries from the South</p>	<p>UNDP (ASRO/SDP) and AUC/RECs</p> <p>Partners: ECA, UNCTAD and NGOs and CSOs, EU, RTE, ATPC, AfDB</p>	<p>\$600,000 (in addition to policy advisory services by ASRO Policy Advisors and RBA Economists, inputs include mission costs, consultancies, DSA, workshops)</p>



<p>multilateral rules and regional commitments to address national poverty issues</p> <p>Baseline Good progress in negotiations, but 3 major problems: - inadequate financing for regional trade meetings - implementation issues - securing financing for reforms to benefit from the EPA agreements - RECs capacity in trade and investment formulation is weak</p>	<p>1.2 Regional Networks of Trade Negotiators established (2010-2011)</p>	<p>1.2.1 Establish the Network of regional trade negotiators to be coordinated by the Regional Trade Commissions</p> <p>1.2.2 Support the formulation of common regional trade strategies and integration of trade into PRSPs</p> <p>1.2.3 Develop and maintain a website at AUC for the Network to host documentation on pro-poor trade issues, trade policies, RECs (legal docs et organization), AFT and IF, trade analytical documents from other regions, meetings and conferences, scholarships, laws, status of RECs, methodological notes and guidelines and reports on trade are easily available.</p>	<p>UNDPP/UN-OHRLLS</p>	<p>\$850,000 (including \$350,000 for regional Almaty Programme)</p>
	<p>1.3 Reduced trade transaction costs and easing the movement of goods across borders for least developed and land-locked African countries</p>	<p>1.3.1 Regional Almaty Programme developed and implemented, focusing on:</p> <p>a) Preparation of a needs assessment study on technical assistance in the area of trade facilitation</p> <p>b) Conduct of sub-regional Workshops and training courses of officials to strengthen landlocked countries' participation in trade facilitation negotiations.</p> <p>c) Support to the establishment of</p>		



<p>Output 2 Evidence-based trade policy making through enhanced capacities in research and analytical work</p> <p>Indicators of success: -Quality policy advisory services provided by African professionals, and researchers -Annual publication of regional gendered trade statistics - Analytical papers on gendered trade issues, industrialization and services - Incorporation of SHD themes in ARJA -Increasing participation in internet debates for</p>	<p>2.1 Twinning arrangement with a reputable think tank on trade issues outside of Africa and one African centre of excellence (2009-2010)</p> <p>2.2 Strengthen trade statistics at national and regional levels (2009-2010)</p> <p>2.3 Trade related studies of regional and continental relevance produced</p>	<p>d) an LLDC e-network Study on the compatibility of existing sub-regional, bilateral and national regulations on transit transport and trade facilitation.</p> <p>2.1.1 Partnership agreement signed between think tank outside of Africa and AERC and CODESRIA.</p> <p>2.2.1 Through RECs, 10 pilot countries are supported to build capacity in National Statistics Offices for collection, collation and dissemination of trade statistics.</p> <p>2.2.2 In 10 pilot countries, trade statistics collected on customs data forms will be compiled, collated and disseminated. UNVs and Interns will be used.</p> <p>2.3.1 Based on priorities of AU/RECs, ten research policy papers prepared, validated and action plan developed to foster pan-African coordination and negotiation</p>	<p>UNDP and selected University and AERC</p> <p>Partners: UNECA, AU/RECs, AIDB</p>	<p>\$ 520,000 (Policy advisory services by ASRO Policy Advisors and RBA Economists, UNVs, inputs include mission costs, consultancies, DSA, workshops)</p>
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the formalizing Community of Practices

Baseline

- poor research capacity on trade, services and manufacture sector and related SHD issues -Trade statistics are not disaggregated by gender
- Information on services are often missing
- there is no specialized web based service providing comprehensive information on pro-poor trade policies and practices

2.4 A Community of Practices (2010-2011)

2.5 Publish a high profile reports (ARJA) on Trade and SHD in strategic alliance with UNECA, AU, AIDB

capacities on EPAs and WTO as well as other regional trade arrangements with countries or regions outside Africa taking into account Africa's Dialogue with China, India and Latin America.

2.3.2 Support to high level expert meetings on results of above studies prior to an AU Conference of Trade and Finance Ministers.

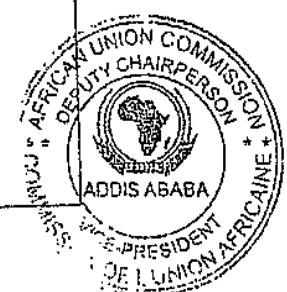
2.4.1 At least 3 internet debates per year on trade issues.

2.4.2 A network of universities, researchers, practitioners, students and NGOs is progressively formed and evolves into a *Community of Practices*

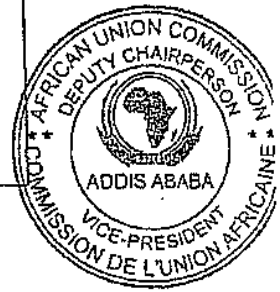
2.4.3 CSOs and NGOs are actively contributing to the debate, provide papers and electronic documents to be posted

2.5.1 Set up liaison with Country Economists and nominate national focal points in COs to participate in preparation of ARJA reports

2.5.2 Contract with African researchers (including Regional Team of Experts) to write country and thematic studies for the annual ARJA report

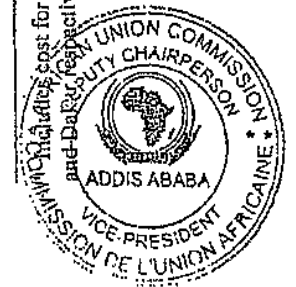


<p>Output 3: Increased participation of women in regional and global trade</p> <p>Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Increase in the number of women participating in trade activities -Shift in % of women from informal to formal sectors -The RECs trade protocols and NEPAD initiatives incorporate the regional policy related to women's participation in trade <p>Baseline</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate data on women's role in trade - Women are mostly in the informal trade sector 	<p>3.1 Better awareness and understanding of negative factors working against women (2009-2011)</p> <p>3.2 First publication of regional gendered trade statistics (2010-2011)</p> <p>3.3 A regional policy on women in regional trade is adopted by AUC and implemented in at least 3 countries (2010-2011)</p> <p>3.4 Enhanced use by women of ICTs and E-commerce in 10 countries</p>	<p>3.1.1 Design a methodology for analysis impact (ex ante and ex post) of trade policy on gender, and another for preparing gendered trade statistics</p> <p>3.1.2 Dissemination of methodologies.</p> <p>3.2.1 Annual publication of a gendered trade data base</p> <p>3.2.2 Provide grants to foster academic research on gender issues in trade and trade related sectors</p> <p>3.3.1 Develop a regional policy for enhancing the role of women in trade, based on studies in 5 countries on legal and technical barriers for women in trade, investment and enterprise sector</p> <p>3.4.1 Support to the African Association of Women Entrepreneurs to prepare a need assessment to understanding better the needs of its membership.</p> <p>3.4.2 Support the creation of an enabling environment for cross border trade across RECs targeted to women in 10 countries (information platform on trade opportunities in RECs, advisory services for developing trade business, support to national</p>	<p>UNDP/AUC/RECs/Member States</p> <p>Partners: ECA, think tanks, Univesities</p>	<p>\$680,000 (Policy advisory services by ASRO Policy Advisors and RBA Economists, inputs include mission costs, consultations, DSA, workshops, publications)</p>
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		association of women, development of ICTs and E-commerce targeted to women, national campaigns to remove legal and financial obstacles for women willing to enter the trade sector.			
Project Management					\$1,300,000 ¹¹
M&E					\$150,000
GRAND TOTAL					\$4,100,000
RESOURCE GAP					\$1,100,000

including costs for two Trade Policy Advisors (one of whom will serve as Project Manager) recruited at the P-5 level for a period of three years and based in Johannesburg and Dairy, respectively

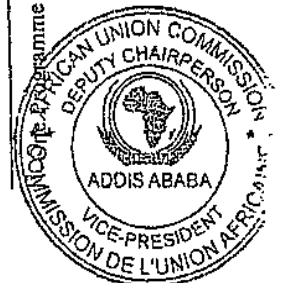


IX. ANNUAL WORK PLAN

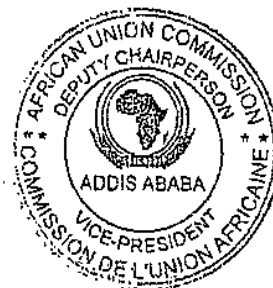
Year: 2009

EXPECTED OUTPUTS And baseline, associated indicators and annual targets	PLANNED ACTIVITIES <i>List activity results and associated actors</i>	TIMEFRAAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Funding Source	Amount
<p>Output 1: Strengthened capacity for trade and development finance negotiations</p> <p>Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of African countries better integrated in the regional and global economies • Number of RECs with capacity to formulate common positions in trade negotiations • Better understanding of trade issues and their relations with SHD outcomes • Strengthened capacity 	<p>i. Activity Result</p> <p>Provide institutional support to the trade commissions established in RECs (EAC, SADC and ECOWAS) and support to the establishment of similar institutions where they do not exist at present (UMA, CENSAD, COMESSA and IGADI).</p> <p>Action: Conduct capacity assessments of relevant RECs</p>							
			X	X	X	UNDP/ASRO/ECA/Project Personnel	Policy Advisory services ¹	\$300,000
							International consultants	\$20,000
							Training and workshops	\$13,000
							Mission costs	\$15,000

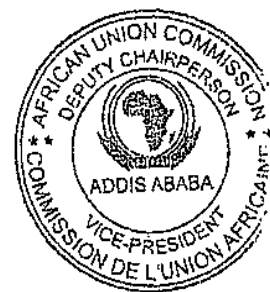
Programme Manager/Regional Trade Policy Advisor based in Johannesburg and one Regional Trade Policy Advisor based in Dakar



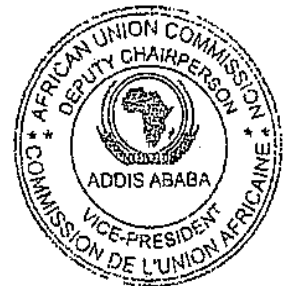
<p>to use multilateral rules and regional commitments to address national poverty issues</p> <p>Baseline</p> <p>Good progress in negotiations, but 3 major problems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - inadequate financing for regional trade meetings - implementation issues - securing financing for reforms to benefit from the EPA agreements - RECs capacity in trade and investment formulation is weak 	<p>2. Activity Result</p> <p>Support to advocacy and awareness building for the business community in member states of RECs, such as SADC, on trade related matters</p> <p>Action: Sensitization workshops</p>	X				Project personnel	UNDP Regional Programme	Misc. expenses \$10,000 Supplies \$10,000 Local consultants \$10,000 Misc. Expenses \$10,000
	<p>Action: Begin media campaigns</p>			X		AU/RECs/Project personnel		
	<p>3. Activity Result</p> <p>Fostering increasing donor support for Aid for Trade related work in the region</p> <p>Action: Organise Donor round table</p>			X		AU/RECs/Project personnel	Donor	Misc. expenses \$20,000 Supplies \$20,000 International consultants \$30,000
	<p>4. Activity Result</p> <p>Facilitate study tours and exchanges with other countries from the South</p> <p>Action: Study tour to Latin America</p>				X	AU/RECs/Project personnel	UNDP Regional Programme /donor	DSA and Travel \$40,000
	<p>5. Activity Result</p> <p>Regional Almany Programme developed and implemented.</p> <p>Action: Preparation of a needs</p>		X			AU/RECs/Project personnel	UNDP Regional Programme	International consultants \$25,000



	assessment study on technical assistance in the area of trade facilitation						Misc Contractual services	\$25,000	
Output 2: Evidence-based trade policy making through enhanced capacities in research and analytical work	Indicators of success: -Quality policy advisory services provided by African prof. and researchers -Annual publication of regional gendered trade statistics - Analytical papers on gendered trade issues, industrialization and services - Incorporation of SHD themes in ARLA -Increasing participation in the internet debates - Pressing requests for formalizing the Community of Practices	1. Activity Result: Twinning arrangement with a reputable think tank on trade issues outside of Africa and one African centre of excellence) Action: Twinning arrangements effected	X	X	X	X	Policy Advisors	UNDP/Regional Programme	\$10,000
Baseline -poor research capacity on trade, services and manufacture sector and related SHD issues -Trade statistics are not disaggregated	2. Activity Result: Through RECs, 10 pilot countries are supported to build capacity in National Statistics Offices for collection, collation and dissemination of trade statistics. Action: Support initiated in 2 countries						International consultants	\$10,000	
							Training and workshops	\$20,000	
							Mission costs	\$20,000	
							Mission costs	\$10,000	
							UNVs	\$30,000	



<p>by gender</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -information on services are often missing -there is no specialized web based service providing comprehensive information on pro-poor trade policies and practices 					Supplies	\$10,000
<p>Output 3: Increased participation of women in regional and global trade</p> <p>Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Increase in the number of women participating in trade activities -Shift in % of women from informal to formal sectors -The RECs trade protocols and NEPAD initiatives incorporate the regional policy related to women's participation in trade 	<p>1 Activity Result: Better awareness and understanding of negative factors working against women</p> <p>Action: Design a methodology for analysts impact (ex ante and ex post) of trade policy on gender, and another for preparing gendered trade statistics</p>	X	X	UNDP Regional Programme/donors	Mission costs	\$10,000
<p>Baseline</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate data on women's role in trade - Women are mostly in the informal trade sector 	<p>2 Activity Result: Gendered trade statistics published</p> <p>2 Activity Result: Gendered trade statistics published</p>	X	X	UNDP Regional Programme	Mission costs UNVs Local consultants	\$10,000 \$20,000 \$10,000
M & E						\$25,000
TOTAL						\$785,000



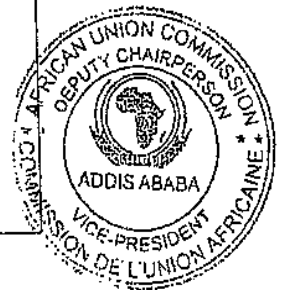
X. ANNUAL WORK PLAN

Year: 2010

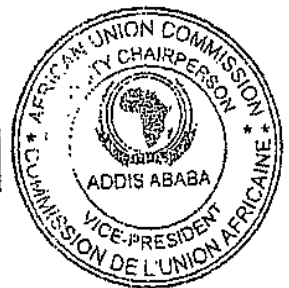
EXPECTED OUTPUTS <i>List activity results and associated indicators and annual targets</i>	PLANNED ACTIVITIES <i>List activity results and associated actors</i>		TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Funding Source	PLANNED BUDGET	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Budget Description	Amount				
Output 1: Strengthened capacity for trade and development finance negotiations							UNDP Regional Resources	Policy Advisory services	\$500,000	
Indicators	X	X	X	X	X	AU/UNECA/Policy Advisors/UNVs	UNDP Regional Resources	International consultants	\$50,000	
								Training workshops	\$20,000	
• Number of African countries better integrated in the regional and global economies	X					AU/UNECA/Policy Advisors/UNVs	UNDP Regional Resources			
• Number of RECs with capacity to formulate common positions in trade negotiations	X	X				AU/UNECA/Policy Advisors/UNVs	UNDP Regional Resources			
• Better understanding of trade issues and their relations with SHD outcomes	X	X				AU/UNECA/Policy Advisors/UNVs	Donor	Local consultants	\$5,000	
• Strengthened capacity to use multilateral rules and regional commitments to address national	X	X				AU/UNECA/Policy Advisors/UNVs	Donor	Training and workshops	\$25,000	
						AU/UNECA/Policy Advisors/UNVs	UNDP Regional Resources/donor	International consultants	\$100,000	
						AU/UNECA/Policy Advisors/UNVs	UNDP Regional Resources/donor	Travel and DSA	\$15,000	



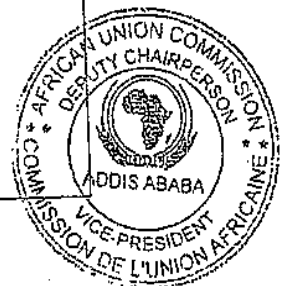
EXPECTED OUTPUTS And baseline, associated indicators and annual targets	PLANNED ACTIVITIES List activity results and associated actions	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Funding Source	PLANNED BUDGET	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			Budget Description	Amount
<p>poverty issues</p> <p>Baseline</p> <p>Good progress in negotiations, but 3 major problems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - inadequate financing for regional trade meetings -implementing issues for -securing financing for reforms to benefit from the EPA agreements -RECs capacity in trade and investment formulation is weak 	5. Activity Result: Establish network of regional trade negotiators Action: Recruit consultants		X			UNDP Regional Resources	International consultants Travel and DSA	\$15,000 \$20,000	
	6. Activity Result: Support the formulation of common regional trade strategies and integration of trade into PRSPs		X	X		Policy Advisors/RBA Economists	UNDP Regional Resources/donors	Mission costs Training/workshop Travel DSA	\$30,000 \$20,000 \$20,000
	7. Activity result: 1.2.3 Develop and maintain a website at AUC for the Network to host documentation on pro-poor trade issues, trade policies, RECs (legal does et organization), AIT and IF, trade analytical documents from other regions, meetings and conferences, scholarships, laws, status of RECs, methodological notes and guidelines and reports on trade are easily available Action: develop website	X	X			Project personnel	Donor	Local consultants Equipment and furniture	\$15,000 \$125,000
	8. Activity Result Regional Alimay Programme developed and implemented. Action: Support to the		X			UNOHRLLS	UNDP Regional Programme	International consultants Misc	\$25,000 \$50,000



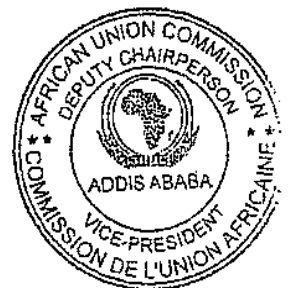
EXPECTED OUTPUTS And baseline, associated indicators and annual targets	PLANNED ACTIVITIES List activity results and associated actions	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Funding Source	PLANNED BUDGET	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			Budget Description	Amount
	establishment of an LLDC e-network							Contractual services	\$30,000
	Action: Study on the compatibility of existing sub-regional, bilateral and national regulations on transit transport and trade facilitation.		X			UNDP/Regional Programme		Misc.	\$25,000
Output 2: Evidence-based trade policy making through enhanced capacities in research and analytical work	1. Activity Result: 10 pilot countries are supported to build capacity in National Statistics Offices for collection, collation and dissemination of trade statistics.					RECs, Policy Advisors/UNVs		Policy Advisory services	\$500,000
Indicators of success: -Quality policy advisory services provided by African prof. and researchers -Annual publication of regional gendered trade statistics	Action: Support completed in 6 countries	X	X	X	X	RECs/Policy Advisor/UNECA	UNDP/Regional Programme	Local consultants	\$10,000
- Analytical papers on gendered trade issues, industrialization and services - Incorporation of SHD themes in ARIA - Increasing participation in the internet debates	2. Activity Result: 10 pilot countries trade statistics collected on customs data forms will be compiled, collated and disseminated.							Training and workshops	\$25,000
- Pressing requests for formalizing the Community of Practices	Action: Support completed in six countries							Mission costs (travel)	\$10,000
						ECA/Policy Advisors	Donor	Misc.	\$20,000



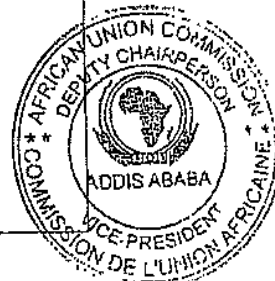
EXPECTED OUTPUTS And baseline, associated indicators and annual targets	PLANNED ACTIVITIES List activity results and associated actions	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Funding Source	PLANNED BUDGET	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			Budget Description	Amount
		<p>Baseline</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -poor research capacity on trade, services and manufacture sector and related SHD issues -Trade statistics are not disaggregated by gender -Information on services are often missing -there is no specialized web based service providing comprehensive information on pro-poor trade policies and practices 	<p>3. Activity Result: Based on priorities of AU/RECs, ten research policy papers prepared, validated and action plan developed to foster pan-African coordination and negotiation capacities on EPAs and WTO as well as other regional trade arrangements with countries or regions outside Africa taking into account Africa's Dialogue with China, India and Latin America</p> <p>Action: Policy Papers prepared and validated</p>	X	X			X	X
<p>4. Activity Result: Support to high level expert meeting linked to AU Conference of Trade and Finance Ministers</p> <p>5. Activity Result: Trade Community of Practice formed</p> <p>Action: Internet debate on trade issues.</p>					AU/RECs/ECA/Policy Advisors	UNDP Regional Programme	Local consultants Training and workshops Mission costs Travel and DSA Misc.	\$10,000 \$25,000 \$10,000 \$15,000 \$10,000	
<p>Action: Network of universities, researchers, practitioners, students and NGOs is progressively formed</p>					AU/RECs/ECA/Policy Advisors	UNDP Regional Programme	Misc.		\$10,000
					AU/RECs/ECA/Policy Advisors	UNDP Regional Programme	Misc.		\$10,000



EXPECTED OUTPUTS <i>And baseline, associated indicators and annual targets</i>	PLANNED ACTIVITIES <i>List activity results and associated actions</i>	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
				X	X		X	ECA/Policy Advisors	UNDP Regional Programme
	<p>6. Activity Result: High Profile reports on trade and SHD published</p> <p>Actions: Research papers prepared and peer reviewed</p>	X	X	X	AU/NECA/AIDB, Policy Advisors/RBA Economists/Regional Team of Experts	UNDP Regional Programme	Local consultants Misc.	\$10,000 \$40,000	
<p>Output 3: Increased participation of women in regional and global trade</p> <p>Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Increase in the number of women participating in trade activities -Shift in % of women from informal to formal sectors -The RECs trade protocols and NEPAD initiatives incorporate the regional policy related to women's participation in trade <p>Baseline</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate data on women's 	<p>1. Activity Result: Better awareness and understanding of negative factors working against women</p> <p>Action: Dissemination of methodologies</p>				ECA/Policy Advisors	UNDP/Donor	Workshop Consultants Publication	\$30,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	
	<p>2. Activity Result: Gendered trade statistics published</p> <p>2. Activity Results: Provide grants to foster academic research on gender issues in trade and trade related sectors</p>				AU/NECA/Policy Advisors/CUNVs/Intems	UNDP Regional Programme	Mission costs UNVs Local consultants	\$10,000 \$40,000 \$10,000	
			X	X		Donor	Grants	\$100,000	



EXPECTED OUTPUTS <i>And baseline, associated indicators and annual targets</i>	PLANNED ACTIVITIES <i>List activity results and associated actions</i>		TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Funding Source	PLANNED BUDGET	
	Activity results:	Action:	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			Budget Description	Amount
role in trade - Women are mostly in the informal trade sector	Develop a regional policy for enhancing the role of women in trade, based on studies in 5 countries on legal and technical barriers for women in trade, investment and enterprise sector		X	X	X	X	ECA/Think Tanks/Universities	UNDP Regional Programme	Contractual services	\$60,000
	Conduct studies in 5 countries on legal and technical barriers for women in trade, investment and enterprise sector						ECA/Think Tanks/Universities		Workshops	\$15,000
	Support to the African Association of Women Entrepreneurs to prepare a need assessment to understanding better the needs of its membership				X	X	ECA/Think Tanks/Universities	Donor	Local consultants	\$10,000
	Support the creation of an enabling environment for cross border trade across RECs targeted to women in 10 countries (information platform on trade opportunities in RECs, advisory services for developing trade business, support to national association of women, development of ICTs and E-commerce targeted to women, national campaigns to remove legal and financial obstacles for women willing to enter the trade sector)						ECA/Think Tanks/Universities/Project personnel	UNDP Regional Programme	Local consultants	\$10,000

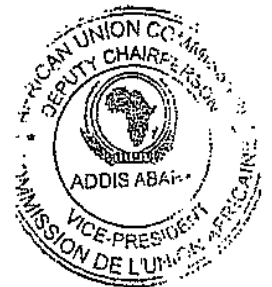


EXPECTED OUTPUTS And baseline, associated indicators and annual targets	PLANNED ACTIVITIES List activity results and associated actions	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Funding Source	PLANNED BUDGET	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			Budget Description	Amount
	negative/positive environmental factors							Works hops	\$50,000
TOTAL									\$2,110,000

XI. ANNUAL WORK PLAN

Year: 2011

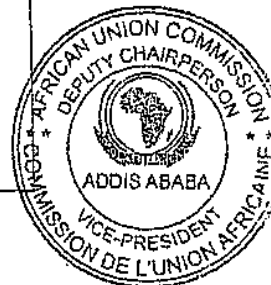
EXPECTED OUTPUTS And baseline, associated indicator and annual targets	PLANNED ACTIVITIES List activity results and associated actions	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Funding Source	PLANNED BUDGET	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			Budget Description	Amount
Output 1: Strengthened capacity for trade and development finance negotiations	1. Activity Result: Develop Trade strategies for RECs where they do not exist Action: Design and implement trade strategies								
Indicators									
• Number of African countries better integrated in the regional and global economies		X	X	X	X	UNDP/ASRO/ECA/Project Personnel	UNDP Regional Programme	Policy Advisory services	\$225,000
• Number of RECs with capacity to formulate common								Mission costs	\$20,000
								International consultants	\$30,000



positions in trade negotiations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better understanding of trade issues and their relations with SHD outcomes Strengthened capacity to use multilateral rules and regional commitments to address national poverty issues 	<p>2. Activity Result: Develop and maintain a website at AUC for the Network to host documentation on pro-poor trade issues, trade policies, RECs (legal docs et organization), AIT and IF, trade analytical documents from other regions, meetings and conferences, scholarships, laws, status of RECs, methodological notes and guidelines and reports on trade are easily available</p> <p>Action: Maintain website</p>	X	X	X	X	<p>UNDPA/SRO/ECA/Project Personnel</p> <p>Donors</p>	<p>International consultant</p>	Training workshops	\$30,000
			Misc.	\$10,000						
<p>Baseline</p> <p>Good progress in negotiations, but 3 major problems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - inadequate financing for regional trade meetings -implementation issues -securing financing for reforms to benefit from the EPA agreements -RECs capacity in trade and investment formulation is weak 	<p>3. Activity Result</p> <p>Regional Almsay Programme developed and implemented.</p> <p>Action: Study on the compatibility of existing sub-regional, bilateral and national regulations on transit transport and trade facilitation.</p>	<p>3. Activity Result</p> <p>Regional Almsay Programme developed and implemented.</p> <p>Action: Study on the compatibility of existing sub-regional, bilateral and national regulations on transit transport and trade facilitation.</p>	X	X	X	<p>UNOHRLLS</p> <p>UNDP Regional Programme</p>	<p>International consultants</p> <p>Misc.</p>	Furniture and equipment	\$200,000	
			Supplies	\$50,000						
			International consultants	\$50,000						
			Misc.	\$90,000						
<p>Output 2: Evidence-based trade policy making through enhanced capacities in research and analytical work</p> <p>Indicators of Success:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality of advisory 	<p>1. Activity Results:</p> <p>Through RECs, 10 pilot countries are supported to build capacity in National Statistics Offices for collection, collation and dissemination of trade statistics.</p>	<p>1. Activity Results:</p> <p>Through RECs, 10 pilot countries are supported to build capacity in National Statistics Offices for collection, collation and dissemination of trade statistics.</p>	X	X	X	<p>RECs/National governments/ECA</p> <p>UNDP Regional Programme/Donor</p>	Mission costs	\$10,000		



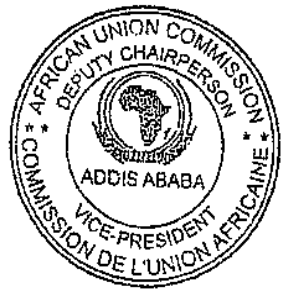
<p>services provided by African prof. and researchers of Annual regional trade statistics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Analytical papers on gendered trade issues, industrialization and services - Incorporation of SHD themes in ARIA - Increasing participation in the internet debates - Pressing requests for formalizing the Community of Practices 	<p>Action: support completed in 10 countries</p>	<p>7. Activity Result: 10 pilot countries trade statistics collected on customs data forms will be compiled, collated and disseminated.</p> <p>Action: Support completed in 10 countries</p>	<p>RECs/National governments/ECA</p>	<p>Mission costs (travel)</p>	<p>\$10,000</p>	<p>International consultants</p>	<p>\$50,000</p>	<p>Training workshops</p>	<p>\$40,000</p>						
										<p>8. Activity Results: Based on priorities of AUMRECs, ten research policy papers prepared, validated and action plan developed to foster pan-African coordination and negotiation capacities on EPAs and WTO as well as other regional trade arrangements with countries or regions outside Africa taking into account Africa's Dialogue with China, India and Latin America</p> <p>Action: Action plans developed</p>	<p>AU/UNECA/AIDB, Policy Advisors/RBA Economists/Regional Team of Experts</p>	<p>Mission costs (travel)</p>	<p>\$10,000</p>	<p>Local consultants</p>	<p>\$10,000</p>



	Action: Consolidated report published and disseminated						Consultants \$10,000
Output 3: Increased participation of women in regional and global trade	2 Activity Result: Gendered trade statistics published	X	AU/UNECA/Policy Advisors/UNVs/Interns	UNDP Regional Programme		Mission costs \$10,000	
Indicators	Activity results: Develop a regional policy for enhancing the role of women in trade, based on studies in 5 countries on legal and technical barriers for women in trade, investment and enterprise sector		AU/UNECA/AIDB, Policy Advisors/RBA Economists/Regional Team of Experts			Misc \$20,000	
-Increase in the number of women participating in trade activities	Action: Formulate policy					UNVs \$30,000	
-Shift in % of women from informal to formal sectors	Activity Results: Support the creation of an enabling environment for cross border trade across RECs targeted to women in 10 countries (information platform on trade opportunities in RECs, advisory services for developing trade business, support to national association of women, development of ICTs and E-commerce targeted to women, national campaigns to remove legal and financial obstacles for women willing to enter the trade sector					Local consultants \$10,000	
-The RECs trade protocols and NEPAD initiatives incorporate the regional policy related to women's participation in trade	Action: Conduct study on negative/positive environmental factors		ECA/Think Tanks/Universities	UNDP Regional Programme		Consultants \$30,000	
Baseline						Workshops \$40,000	
- Inadequate data on women's role in trade							
- Women are mostly in the informal trade sector							



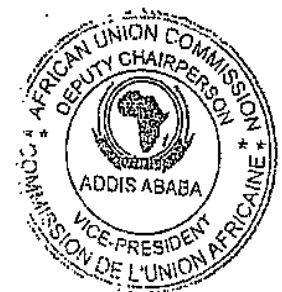
TOTAL										\$1,205,000
GRAND TOTAL										\$4,100,000



IX. BUDGET

The total cost of the project is estimated to \$4.1 million, which cover institutional capacity building support, salaries, travel, workshops and seminars, operating costs, grants, sub-contracts and M&E. The financing available from the RBA Regional Programme Framework amounts to \$3 million, leaving \$1.1 million to be mobilized. UNECA has also committed resources to this initiative, but the full amount is yet to be negotiated. Further, it is expected that RPF resources will be complemented by both UNDP global and CO resources devoted to capacity building for trade related matters.

Furthermore, additional resources may be need to be mobilised to support AFT related activities



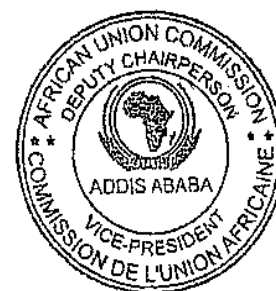
X. RISKS

Different categories of risks can hamper the implementation of the Project and the achievement of its objectives:

(i) the need for matching funds provided by the RBA with resources from bilateral or multilateral donors in order to reach a credible level of intervention. As the project stands up, it is built on a ratio of one dollar from RBA to five dollars from donors. This is considerable and leaves little room to manoeuvre if resources of approximately US\$5 millions are not committed up-front by donors. If these resources are not available, the solution will be to reduce activities and or cancel some of them.

(ii) the Project is different from its predecessors by the importance given to the participation of Country Economists. Leverage of the regional Project resources is expected through the active participation of the Country Economists¹³. A positive factor is the on-going recruitment of senior Country Economists who will be posted in all the African Countries. This is a pre-condition. But what happens if national UNDAF and Country Programmes are not sensitive to trade issues and their importance for enabling countries to benefit from insertion in the global economy? In fact, not all Country Economists should be expected to participate in the Project activities. What is essential, however, is that a meaningful number of Economists participate and make a difference in implementing the activities at the country level. This supposes that inclusive trade issues are already important in the Country Programmes or that RRs have the intention to incorporate them in the future.

(iii) The active participation of the Country Economists is also linked to the relevance and quality of the knowledge products developed by the Project and its capacity to present actions of interest to Governments, civil society, NGOs and different social groups or categories. This is an issue that should be carefully monitored by the M&E Unit and the Project Manager.



¹³ Obviously, not all Country Economists will participate. There are various limitations: for example, activities for landlocked countries have a well targeted audience or a training on hedging will be of interest mostly for commodity exporters.

XI. ANNEXES

ANNEX 1

The African Trade Policy Center (ATPC) was created by the ECA in 2003. The Center is based in ECA Headquarters in Addis Ababa and is financed by the Canadian Government. UNDP and Denmark also support the Center. The main objective of the Center is to strengthen human and institutional capacities of African Governments to formulate and implement sound trade policies and participate more effectively in trade negotiations at the bilateral, regional and multilateral levels. In 2008, based on a favorable evaluation of the results obtained by the Center, the Government of Canada decided to finance a second phase of five years. The work programme for the second phase is shifting from strengthening Government's capacities to developing capacities for trade policy analysis and implementation at the level of the Regional Economic Communities (REC). For the next five years, the Center will work with EAC, ECOWAS and SADC. In addition to strengthening RECs' institutional capacities, the Center will also target the various trade constituencies, e.g. policy makers, negotiators, private sector representatives, trade unionists, parliamentarians, academics, journalists, gender activists, environmental activists, in order to improve understanding of trade policy issues and build a broad based constituencies for trade.

The Integrated Framework (IF) for Trade related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries is supported by the IMF, ITC, UNCTAD, UNDP, World Bank and WTO. It focuses on LDCs and aims at coordinating trade related assistance at the country level. It aims at mainstreaming trade into the national development strategy. The IF recognizes that strengthening capacities for trade will also need to be accompanied by measures to build supply side capacities and remove bottlenecks. The Enhanced IF which has just been adopted by the donor community will have more resources and its scope of activities will be enlarged to cover infrastructure works. In the charter of the Enhanced IF, there is also mention that regional activities could be supported.

