

OVERVIEW OF DONOR AND AGENCY POLICIES IN TRADE-RELATED TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND CAPACITY BUILDING

**Summary of responses to the
trade-related technical assistance and
capacity building survey**

October 2003

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Introduction

This overview is based on submissions to the Trade Capacity Building Survey conducted by the OECD in 2002 and 2003. Donors and implementing agencies were requested to provide information on strategies, delivery mechanisms, and institutional arrangements for trade-related technical assistance and capacity building (TRTA/CB) in order to complement the database reporting last year.¹ In addition, this year donors and agencies were asked to submit TRTA/CB related case studies, evaluations and indicators. The main findings drawn from the donor and agency submissions are summarised below, together with some lessons learned from evaluation efforts. A set of illustrative case studies and additional information regarding major trends in TRTA/CB in 2001-2002 can be found in the *Second Joint WTO/OECD Report on TRTA/CB* (July 2003).

The survey submissions indicate that donors and agencies have become much more active in TRTA/CB over the last few years, in particular when compared to a DAC survey of bilateral donor activities in TRTA/CB conducted in 1997.² The Doha Ministerial Meeting appears to have had a significant impact in this respect. This increased activity is reflected in enhanced awareness among donors of the importance of TRTA/CB for development and poverty reduction, the substantial strategic thinking currently underway among donors, strengthened dialogue with trade policy makers and experts, and increased funding for TRTA/CB. Some highlights from the survey submissions include:

- Many donors and agencies, including Australia, Canada, Denmark, EC, France, Germany, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, the UK, the US, APEC, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNIDO, WCO and the World Bank have prepared or are in the process of preparing specific TRTA/CB strategy papers and programmes.
- Bilateral donors have scaled up their resources for both multilateral and bilateral activities. There are also efforts underway to put more emphasis on trade in donors' bilateral country programme processes, but some donors emphasise that the outcome will depend on the priorities of the partner country.
- The aim of TRTA/CB is generally to promote greater participation of developing countries in the multilateral trading system and the world economy. Almost all bilateral donors place trade in the context of poverty reduction and economic development.
- Donors have a broad interpretation of TRTA/CB although there are variations in focus. The specific objectives of TRTA/CB range from participation in trade negotiations and implementing WTO agreements, to supporting national institutions and enhancing productive capacity. Some donors emphasise the trade policy process and mainstreaming of trade into national development plans; others focus on private sector and SME development, investment-related assistance, trade facilitation or promoting imports from developing countries.
- Multilateral agencies and programmes are the main TRTA/CB channels for many donors, though some, such as the EC, Canada, Japan, the UK and the US, also have substantial bilateral programmes. Some donors, e.g. France and Germany, have created new bilateral programmes for TRTA/CB since Doha.
- TRTA/CB usually involves a wide range of actors in donor capitals, such as the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, development agencies, line ministries and specialised agencies.
- Multilateral donors and implementing agencies such as ITC, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNIDO, World Bank, WTO, WIPO, WCO, FAO, AITIC, the Advisory Centre for WTO Law and a range of regional organisations and development banks are engaged both individually and jointly in TRTA/CB. The Integrated Framework and JITAP are two of the main multi-donor programmes.
- There is limited information available on TRTA/CB related case studies, indicators, and evaluations from which to draw conclusions and define 'best practice'. Based on the evaluations submitted, a number of lessons learned can be identified [see Box 1].

¹ In 2002, 24 donors/ implementing agencies responded to the survey.

² DAC, 1997, *Survey of DAC members' co-operation for capacity development in trade*, DCD/DAC(97)24/REV2, Paris (www.oecd.org/dac/trade)

- Most TRTA/CB projects are evaluated as part of standard evaluation efforts, conducted by existing evaluation departments or programmes, using standard aid assessment tools and measures such as scope, progress toward objectives, impact, sustainability, relevance and ownership. Some donors and implementing agencies, such as Canada, Denmark, the EC, Germany, the Netherlands, the UK, ITC and the World Bank, are currently evaluating their *global* TRTA/CB programmes and approaches.
- Although few donors or implementing agencies have yet developed a specific set of indicators for TRTA/CB projects, some, like the EC and ITC, have reported that they are in the process of defining or testing quantitatively and qualitatively verifiable TRTA/CB indicators.

Box 1: Lessons learned from evaluation efforts

- There is a need for a *longer-term approach* to TRTA/CB since most current projects focus on short-term assistance. Hence, the necessity for:
 - *Long-term financing* (e.g. by increasing the contribution to the existing WTO budget).
 - *Sustainability* of the results of a programme (e.g. through stronger local participation or the provision of post-implementation support).
- Prior to designing a project or programme, there should be an accurate and thorough *diagnosis and analysis of needs and priorities* (preferably undertaken by the recipient country).
- Genuine results require *strong ownership*. The primary responsibility for initiation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of TRTA/CB should rest with local stakeholders. Donor or agency project managers should just be facilitators and have an oversight role.
- *Lobbying* in the recipient country is sometimes necessary in order to reach results, as the government machinery sometimes moves slowly.
- *High-level political will and commitment* and *acceptance of change* amongst all stakeholders are essential prerequisites for effective TRTA/CB.
- An *integrated and comprehensive approach* to TRTA/CB is important. Each activity or project should be part of an integrated and cohesive programme.
- *Cooperation between all parties* involved is necessary and *efficient mechanisms of dialogue and coordination* at national, donor and implementing agency level should be designed to avoid duplication.
- It is essential to deliver *methodological support and guidance* to internal donor/ agency staff, who are usually not familiar with the new and complex area of TRTA/CB.
- Government and donor *expectations should remain realistic* and be calibrated to take account of the scale and scope of problems to be overcome.

Profiles of Bilateral Donors

Australia

Strategy and objectives: Australia's broad strategy of TRTA/CB is to reduce poverty by helping developing countries to maximize the benefits of global trade. Australia's TRTA/CB has two core objectives:

- To assist developing countries to better understand and negotiate their trade-related interests in multilateral and regional forums;
- To support institutional and market development to facilitate developing countries' participation in global trade.

In response to Doha, Australia has attributed a larger proportion of its TRTA/CB to multilateral organisations and funds. New and pending bilateral and regional programs have a more explicit focus on WTO-related negotiation and implementation issues. Australia has also published a number of trade and development policy documents, among which "*Trade, Development and Poverty Reduction*" (2002). Australia's TRTA/CB activities are demand-driven and concentrate heavily on the Asia Pacific region.

Main channels of delivery:

- **Bilateral:** TRTA/CB is generally delivered through Australian Managing Contractors usually as part of larger economic governance and specialist training facilities focusing on short-term training and TRTA needs;
- **Regional:** a large percentage of Australia TRTA/CB multi-year programs are delivered in partnership with regional forums, such as ASEAN, APEC and the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat;
- **Multilateral:** e.g. through global trust funds; Australia also participates in a number of multi-donor activities;

Institutional arrangements: The Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID) is the main co-ordinating body for TRTA/CB. It consults and works in partnership with the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, as other sectoral government departments, for the delivery of TRTA/CB. A *Trade Advisory Group* is being established to guide monitoring and evaluation of TRTA/CB and to provide policy and technical advice on trade and development issues.

Funding: In 2003-2004, TRTA/CB funding should reach approx. US\$20 million (an increase of 30% from last year).

Evaluations: Assessment of the effectiveness of larger TRTA/CB activities follows standard aid program methods. At the *output* level, progress is measured against quantitative measures of performance and qualitative partner judgements. Sound indicators at *outcome* and for high-level objectives are more difficult to specify and measure.

Summary of AusAID Assessment Tools

Assessment Tool	Timing and Responsibilities	Purpose/Comment
1. Appraisal or Peer Group Review	When design document complete, before implementation. By independent group of staff &/or consultants.	Checks that design is sound and includes active partner inputs.
2. Technical Advisory Group (TAG)	As required by AusAID manager during implementation. Independent specialists.	Often used for larger, complex projects.
3. Mid-term or other formative review	When manager decides overall review of program direction is required or an extension is proposed. By independent reviewers.	Usually to address major issues or reorient program. Typically involves field visits.
4. Individual sub-activity evaluation within program	At activity conclusion. By participants and contractor.	To check participant perception; used in future activity planning.
5. Activity Monitoring Brief	Annually. By AusAID task manager (currently trialling involvement of contractor).	To gather agency-wide info. for aggregate analysis and external reporting of AusAID performance
6. Quality Assurance Group Panel	Random sample of programs. By panel of AusAID staff and consultants.	Desk study to contribute to overall assessment of AusAID performance for accountability and learning.
7. Completion Report	At program end by implementing contractor/agency.	To summarise achievements and provide basis for any future work.
8. <i>Ex post</i> Evaluation	After program completion. By independent specialists.	For accountability and learning.

Austria

Strategy and objectives: No major changes have taken place in Austrian TRTA/CB strategy since Doha, but Austria contributed to the Doha Trust Fund. Austria's TRTA/CB activities focus on the following areas:

- Building capacity for SMEs to produce quality goods for the local market;
- Trade-related training for officials (e.g. on antidumping, in Middle and Eastern European Countries);
- Promotion of fair trade, through a national information campaign and in the EU-ACP context;
- Support to UNIDO and its cleaner production centres in various partner countries.

Belgium

Strategy and objectives: The Doha Development Agenda and the focus on TRTA/CB have prompted Belgium to continue to develop and refine its TRTA/CB strategy, yet this is still work in progress.

Main channels of delivery:

- European Commission's TRTA/CB.
- Joint programmes and co-operation with international organisations, including UNCTAD, UNDP, IF and the WTO Trust Fund;

Institutional arrangement: The Directorate-General for International Co-operation has the main responsibility for TRTA/CB delivery.

Canada

Strategy and objectives: Among Canada's objectives for TRTA/CB is the desire to assist developing and least-developed countries in building their capacity to participate more fully in the global trading system and to use trade as a means to reducing poverty. Canada is preparing TRTA/CB strategy papers with approaches to TRTA/CB that focus on:

- Helping developing and least-developed countries to negotiate effectively in the current WTO round and other regional/bilateral negotiations;
- Mainstreaming trade into national development and poverty reduction plans;
- Helping developing countries reap maximum benefits from economic opening.

The main principle behind Canada's approach to TRTA/CB is demand-driven: Canada responds directly to requests from developing and least-developed countries. Many of its TRTA/CB activities are regional in scope. Canada contributed to the Doha Trust Fund.

Main channels of delivery:

- Bilateral: mainly, assistance for business support services and institutions; trade and environment issues; trade education and training; and customs valuation.
- Regional: e.g. through APEC;
- Multilateral: support to multilateral organisations/programmes, such as ITC, the IF, JITAP, WTO, the Advisory Centre for WTO Law, the Commonwealth Trade and Investment Access Facility, AITIC, and the OECD/WTO Doha Development Database.

Institutional arrangements: The main Canadian agency involved in delivery of TRTA/CB is the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). However, roughly a dozen other Canadian Government Departments undertake TRTA/CB on a bilateral basis. In addition, a number of non-governmental organisations are actively involved in the delivery of TRTA/CB.

Funding: For the period January 2000 - July 2002 (inclusive) total TRTA/CB expenditures by the Government of Canada amounted to approximately US\$ 78 million.

Evaluations: Canada is currently reviewing its TRTA activities.

Denmark

Strategy and objectives: Danish TRTA/CB is aimed at strengthening the position of developing countries in the international trade system, hence spurring economic growth and alleviating poverty. The Danish government is currently developing a three-pronged strategy to provide TRTA/CB to developing countries in the following areas:

- Participation in trade negotiations;
- Capacity building within their respective governments, private sectors and civil societies;
- Alleviation of supply side constraints.

The Doha Ministerial highlighted the need for enhanced TRTA/CB in the development of a balanced trading system with rules and regulations that take full account of the interests of the developing countries. Consequently, Denmark contributed to the Doha Trust Fund and expects to increase its multilateral and bilateral TRTA/CB efforts over the coming years. Denmark has recently published a TRTA/CB policy paper, “*Trade and Development: Tackling Poverty*” (2003).

Main channels of delivery:

- Bilateral: through new TRTA/CB programme activities, principally related to business sector development: the *Private Sector Development Programme*, supporting the establishment of long-term partnerships between Danish companies and companies in developing countries; and the *Danish Import Promotion Office for Products from Developing Countries* (DIPO).
- European Union: Denmark has placed the issue of trade and development high on the agenda for the Danish EU presidency in the second half of 2002;
- Multilateral: e.g. through ITC and JITAP; multilateral programmes or agencies are the principal channel of Danish assistance;

Institutional arrangements: The Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs is the most important Danish agency within the field of TRTA/CB and plays a co-ordinating role vis-à-vis other agencies involved in TRTA/CB activities.

Funding: The indicative budget for multilateral activities in 2003 is US\$ 2.6 million. The amount of resources allocated to trade-related activities within the bilateral development co-operation is more difficult to assess, as some are more directly TRTA/CB relevant than others.

Evaluations: The Evaluation Secretariat is currently conducting an evaluation of capacity development support. The objective of the evaluation is to develop a *methodology for evaluation* of Danish support to capacity development, primarily in relation to sector programme support. The first phase of the exercise was carried out in 2002, when the Centre for Development Research (now the Institute for International Studies) conducted a review of the existing international literature and prepared an analytical framework for the studies in subsequent phases. The second phase is a desk study of Danish support to capacity development, the planned third phase is the development of the evaluation methodology, and the fourth and final phase is the field testing of the methodology in one to three countries. The second phase (spring 2003) and the third phase (autumn of 2003) are being undertaken by Institute of International Studies in cooperation with Development Associates and Nils Boesen a/s.

European Commission

Strategy and objectives: The EC has developed a strategy for TRTA/CB that is described in a Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament, entitled the “*Trade and Development: Assisting Developing Countries to Benefit from Trade*” (endorsed by the Council in November 2002). The Communication is the main EU policy/reference document, which builds directly from a Communication adopted in 2000 on “*The European Community’s Development Policy*”, where Trade Related Assistance was already recognised as one of the 6 priority areas of development policy. The Communication identifies the main priority areas of TRTA/CB, which are:

- Assistance for WTO accession and multilateral trade negotiations;
- Support for the implementation of existing and future WTO agreements;
- Support for policy reforms and investments necessary to enhance economic efficiency and to ensure greater participation in the world economy.

In May 2003, the EC issued an internal working paper “*Guidelines for EC Trade-Related Assistance*” in order to provide some practical orientations to people involved in the design, planning and delivery of trade related assistance projects on the ground and to facilitate co-ordination and coherence between Member States’ activities. The EC is also contributing to the Doha Trust Fund.

Main channels of delivery:

- **Bilateral:** Country/regional strategy papers: the European Commission negotiates multi-annual framework documents with each partner country where the priorities for allocation of aid resources are decided and the sectors of concentration are chosen. These documents are known as *Country/Regional Strategy Papers (CSP/RSP)* and are the key vehicles for translating EU policy dialogue into concrete assistance programmes. The Commission works with each country or region to assess what it needs, with the goal of earmarking a sum specifically for trade-related assistance. The funding for trade-related assistance will be adjusted as necessary in the mid-term review of the CSP / RSP to be launched in 2003, following discussion with partner countries.
- **Multilateral:** e.g. through the IF. The EC is very active in the Integrated Framework: it is currently the donors’ representative in the IFWG and the IF Facilitator in 3 countries (Mauritania, Senegal and Ethiopia).

Institutional arrangements: The Brussels-based EuropeAid Co-operation Office (AidCo) is the main body managing EC’s external aid, although the wide network of EC Delegations (field offices) have been given more responsibilities and are in charge of monitoring the implementation of projects, with technical support and assistance from AidCo. An *Inter-Service Task Force on Trade and Development* has been set up to coordinate the efforts of the EC in TRTA. Moreover, an internal European Commission’s Intranet Website named *Trade and Development Matters* has been set up to maintain interactive and continuous contact between Headquarters and Delegations staff involved in the delivery of trade-related assistance.

Funding: In 2003, the EC has had a portfolio of 230 ongoing TRTA projects, amounting to a €1.6 billion contribution (2,5 more than in the 1996-2000 period). For the 2002-2006 period, an indicative envelope of €2 billion has been earmarked for trade-related assistance.

Evaluations: The EC is currently conducting a thematic evaluation of trade-related assistance, including case studies in Kenya, Moldova, Tunisia, Vietnam and Zambia. The broad purpose of the evaluation, which is scheduled to be completed in the first half of 2004, is to identify lesson from the EC TRTA focusing on procedures and implementation issues and their effect on the impact of the support. The evaluation is based on standard evaluation methodology including evaluation questions, judgement criteria and indicators.

Finland

Strategy and objectives: The main goal of Finnish TRTA/CB is to promote export-oriented production, within the framework of poverty reduction, with particular focus on private sector development and governance. The objectives of TRTA/CB are to:

- Integrate developing countries, especially LDCs, into the world market by taking into consideration their level of development and special needs;
- Build the capacity of developing countries to take advantage of the multilateral trading system and to implement commitments;
- Promote market access of developing countries, especially in the areas of importance to them;
- Support the development of a favourable investment environment and the essential social and economic infrastructure for private enterprises in developing countries.

No major policy changes have occurred since the Doha Ministerial - the emphasis on LDCs, and on demand-driven and sustainable TRTA/CB activities has been sustained. Finland aims in the longer-term to promote trade-related bilateral co-operation. However, an important organisational change has occurred recently, with the appointment of a *Minister for Trade and Development*.

Main channels of delivery:

- Bilateral: bilateral projects in neighbouring areas, such as the Baltic States and Northwest Russia. Increasingly, the focus of the Finnish support will be on developing countries showing genuine willingness to integrate into the world economy.
- European Union: participation in EU policy-making concerning TRTA/CB activities in ACP countries, especially regarding the negotiations of the Economic Partnership Agreements;
- Multilateral: support to multilateral organisations and programmes, such as WTO, UNCTAD and ITC;

Institutional arrangements: The Minister for Trade and Development within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is responsible for co-ordinating all TRTA/CB activities. The Department for International Development Co-operation is in charge of bilateral TRTA/CB. In addition, the Ministry of Trade and Industry and the Ministry of Labour are involved in TRTA/CB.

Funding: Multilateral TRTA/CB amounted to US\$ 1.5 million in 2002, to be increased to US\$ 1.9 million in 2003.

France

Strategy and objectives: French TRTA/CB aims at integrating developing countries in world trade, in order to spur growth and poverty reduction. The objectives of TRTA/CB are to:

- Improve the export capacities of developing countries;
- Support the negotiation capacities and the capacities to integrate into the multilateral trade system.

In February 2002, France decided to launch a bilateral programme specifically dedicated to enhancing the trade capacities of least developed countries. France has also contributed to the Doha Trust Fund.

Main channels of delivery:

- Bilateral: 1. PRCC -“*Programme pour le renforcement des capacités commerciales*”- the programme is mainly directed at least-developed countries (particularly from Sub-Saharan Africa) and focuses on increasing negotiating capacities and export capabilities of partner countries. It was initially designed for a 3-year period (2002-2005) and has a €30 million budget. 2. Bilateral aid to SMEs in the area of food safety and animal care under the auspices of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) and the Ministry of Agriculture;
- EU: contributions to the programmes of the European Union.

- Multilateral: contributions to multilateral programmes and agencies, such as the IF, JITAP, ITC and UNCTAD.

Institutional arrangements: The *Agence française de développement* (AFD) is managing and implementing the resources dedicated to TRTA/CB. The AFD co-ordinates closely with the *Direction des relations économiques extérieures* in the Ministry of Economy (ME) in implementing the above-mentioned bilateral programme, as well as with the *Direction générale de la co-opération internationale et du développement* in the MFA and the *Association pour le développement des échanges et des technologies économiques et financières* in the ME.

Germany

Strategy and objectives: Germany emphasizes the importance of embedding developing countries' trade policies in comprehensive national development and poverty reduction strategies. Its objective is to integrate trade-related technical cooperation into economic development strategies. German TRTA/CB's longer-term aim is to reduce poverty by integrating developing countries into the global economy, enabling the latter to fully benefit from the advantages of globalization, while being able to respond to its risks effectively. In order to achieve that, Germany's trade-related development programs aim to strengthen developing countries' capacity to:

- Negotiate multilateral trade agreements and improve the chances of a more equitable design of trade rules;
- Implement existing international trade rules, in order to achieve the greatest possible benefit for their national economies and for sustainable development;
- Trade, through improved competitiveness, in order to foster better use of new and existing opportunities for market access.

Germany contributed to the Doha Trust Fund and initiated a bilateral “*Trade Promotion and Trade Policy programme*”. It also contributed to the IF and intends to increase its bilateral commitment in IF countries.

Main channels of delivery:

- Bilateral: technical assistance delivered on demand of developing countries as part of activities in the field of economic development. The vast majority of the TRTA/CB activities is a component in larger sectoral programmes (such as private sector promotion and agricultural programmes);
- Multilateral: multilateral programmes and organisations, such as JITAP, ITC and soon the IF.

Institutional arrangements: The German Ministry for Economic Co-operation and Development (BMZ) supervises all planned and ongoing activities. Projects are implemented by GTZ, by the German Metrology Institute (PTB) as regards technical assistance related to Technical Barriers to Trade, by the state-owned development bank KfW as regards support for SME financing, and by InWent as regards training.

Funding: In 2002 Germany contributed approximately €75 million to TRTA/CB activities (trade components within broader development programmes).

Evaluations: Germany is currently reviewing its overall strategy for Trade and Development. It intends to develop a monitoring and evaluation mechanism specifically adapted to TRTA and would like to cooperate with other donors in this field. This would facilitate the establishment of a commonly-agreed monitoring and evaluation mechanism and set of indicators.

Italy

Strategy and objectives: Italy's TRTA/CB aims to enable developing countries to fully benefit from trade opportunities in order to achieve growth and development. Italy's TRTA/CB strategy has two main objectives:

- Assist institutions and enterprises in developing countries to better understand the global market rules and to actively participate in trade negotiations;
- Strengthen SMEs through financial and non-financial instruments, in order to increase their capacity to compete in the global market.

Since the Doha Ministerial, Italy has allocated more resources to multilateral funds (such as the Doha Trust Fund and the IF) to respond to the need for co-ordination between donors' TRTA/CB activities.

Main channels of delivery:

- Bilateral: programmes carried out with the support of Italian training centres.
- Multilateral: multilateral programmes and organisations are the principal channel of delivery;

Institutional arrangements: The Development Co-operation Directorate General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is the main agency responsible for the delivery of TRTA/CB activities. The Ministry of Foreign Trade is also involved at the strategic level through its technical support.

Funding: During the financial year 2001-02 approximately US\$ 2.7 million was dedicated to TRTA/CB activities. In addition, US\$ 17.3 million has been directed over the last 5 years to private sector development activities.

Japan

Strategy and objectives: Japan believes that international trade can play an important role in the promotion of economic development and poverty reduction. Japan's TRTA/CB has the following objectives:

- In the short term, to improve the capacity of developing countries to comply with WTO rules and participate actively in the Doha Round negotiations and work programme, especially in the working groups on the new issues;
- In the mid to long term, to enhance their capacity for self-development through trade and investment, by extending TRTA/CB to address issues such as institutional development, infrastructure building for trade and investment facilitation (assistance for formulation of commercial law, economic infrastructure maintenance), increased productivity, promotion of SMEs as well as improvement of industry and trade policy making.

Japan has expanded its bilateral TRTA/CB considerably in recent years and contributed to the Doha Trust Fund.

Main channels of delivery:

- Bilateral: technical co-operation projects, with a focus on WTO accession, implementation of WTO agreements and trade enhancement (e.g. by dispatching experts in developing countries and welcoming trainees from developing countries); as well as investment promotion and development of the export industry;
- Regional: contribution to the regional TRTA/CB activities of APEC (Japan, together with Canada, lead APEC's WTO Capacity Building Group);
- Multilateral: contributions to multilateral funds and programmes such as the WTO Trust Fund/ WTO TA Plan, the IF and specialized agencies such as WIPO, WCO and FAO.

Institutional arrangements: The main implementing agencies for TRTA/CB are the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO) under the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry. However, some other Ministries and Agencies also carry out TRTA/CB activities.

The Netherlands

Strategy and objectives: Dutch TRTA/CB aims to help integrate developing countries in the world trading system and strengthen their position in the system so that they can maximise benefits. The objectives of TRTA/CB are to:

- Increase the negotiating capacity of developing countries in the WTO, to implement GATT and WTO Agreements, and make use of the Dispute Settlement Mechanism;
- Enable developing countries to make more effective use of trade opportunities created by trade liberalisation, i.e. to raise the export capacity of developing countries.

Since the Doha Ministerial Conference, the Netherlands has become even more convinced of the need for TRTA/CB, and has reinforced its efforts. The Netherlands contributed to the Doha Trust Fund and takes an active part in policy discussions in the WTO, UNCTAD, DAC/OECD on implementing the commitments on technical assistance embedded in the Doha Declaration. Since 2002, the Netherlands has intensified bilateral activities in the area of quality and safety standards. A partnership project entitled “*Market Access through Meeting Quality Standards*” will be implemented (2003-2006) jointly by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Agriculture, in cooperation with the private sector.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs will also be funding the *International Federation of Agricultural Producers’ Program on Trade Capacity Building* (2003-2006), together with other donors. This Program (budget: 7,877 million) aims to build the capacity of the farmers organizations in the following areas: monitor markets and provide relevant and timely market information; prospect and open new markets; manage farmer-led economic initiatives in trade; and develop and promote trade policy issues.

In addition, the Minister for Development Co-operation and the Minister of Economic Affairs released the Dutch policy memorandum on Economy and Development, “*In Business Against Poverty*” (2nd edition) in January 2002.

Main channels of delivery:

- Bilateral: co-operation focuses on the *Centre for the Promotion of Imports from Developing Countries (CBI)* that supports businesses in developing countries and on the project on quality and safety standards. In addition, there are occasional TRTA/CB projects in countries which have chosen a productive sector as the focus of bilateral co-operation;
- Multilateral: multilateral and joint programmes and organisations are the principal channel. The Netherlands actively supports the IF (additional staff has been assigned to bilateral activities in the frame of the IF), the Advisory Centre on WTO Law and the World Bank trade research programme;
- Non-governmental organisations and academic research institutions in developing countries aimed at increasing research, knowledge and stimulating informed trade policy debate are an important target of Dutch policy.

Institutional arrangements: The main actor is the Directorate-General for International Co-operation (DGIS) within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with support from the Ministry of Economic Affairs.

Funding: Estimated total support for TRTA/CB is approximately US\$ 17.3 million a year, excluding private sector development programmes, projects implemented by sectoral ministries and support channelled through Dutch co-financing organisations.

Evaluations and indicators: An evaluation of Dutch TRTA is being conducted by the Inspection Unit of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The evaluation focuses on the effectiveness of Dutch support to multilateral and some bilateral TRTA/CB programmes in the area of building trade policy and negotiation capacity.

New Zealand

Strategy and objectives: New Zealand has recently published a trade and development policy, “*Harnessing International Trade for Development*”, which recognizes the need for addressing developing countries’ trade concerns as part of broader efforts to reduce poverty. It perceives the vital complementary role that TRTA/CB can play alongside market access. A strategy for implementing this new policy is currently being formulated.

New Zealand places priority on the Pacific in its broad development assistance programme. In response to the Doha Ministerial, New Zealand made a contribution to the Doha Trust Fund, targeted to Pacific Island economies.

Main channels of delivery:

- Bilateral: bilateral country programmes. Priority actions for such programmes are usually identified by means of a country strategy review process, which is conducted by independent consultants, in close consultation with the partner government.
- Regional: regional agencies are often project or programme co-ordination points, e.g. the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, APEC, the ASEAN Secretariat, and the Mekong Institute in Khon Kaen, Thailand;
- Multilateral: multi-donor initiatives, such as in South East Asia, with the Asian Development Bank and supporting WTO Secretariat programmes with the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat;

Institutional arrangements: The New Zealand Agency for International Development (NZAID) is the main policy and delivery agency for TRTA/CB. It is a semi-autonomous body within the New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, which is in charge of taking the lead role in New Zealand’s international trade policy.

Funding: The total of TRTA/CB for 2002/2003 is approximately US\$ 9.2 million. This figure forms a reasonable basis for planning in this sector into the coming financial year and beyond.

Norway

Strategy and objectives: The overall aim of Norwegian TRTA/CB is to assist developing countries to strengthen their participation in international trade, thereby contributing to economic growth and the reduction of poverty. Priority is given to LDCs. The objectives of TRTA/CB are to:

- Improve supply capacity and increase exports;
- Integrate trade into national development plans, including PRSPs;
- Contribute to a better integration of developing countries in the multilateral trading system and thereby also enhancing their capacity to promote their interests, not least in trade negotiations (both multilateral and regional);
- Promote FDI and private sector development;

Since the Doha Ministerial, there is a stronger focus in Norwegian development co-operation on trade and on developing country participation in the multilateral trading system. Budget allocations for such support, both bilateral and multilateral, have increased and Norway is in the process of establishing a policy for giving greater emphasis to TRTA/CB in Norwegian development assistance. Norway also contributed to the Doha Trust Fund.

Main channels of delivery:

- Bilateral: development assistance focusing on improving supply capacity, including quality improvement, trade promotion strategy and implementation, based on the priorities of the developing country partners;
- Multilateral: multilateral organisations, such as UNCTAD, ITC, WTO, UNIDO, and the Bretton Wood institutions, and joint initiatives such as the IF, JITAP and the Advisory Centre on WTO Law. This is the principal channel for TRTA/CB.

Institutional arrangements: The Norwegian Agency for Development Co-operation (NORAD) handles bilateral TRTA/CB; the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is responsible for overall strategy and planning, as well as for multilateral assistance.

Funding: Norwegian TRTA/CB amounts to approximately US\$ 13.5 million in 2001/02, mainly given through multilateral channels but also including some bilateral assistance. In addition, more than 50% of the Norwegian bilateral assistance related to banking, finance and production had TRTA/CB elements over the same period.

Portugal

Strategy and objectives: Portugal's TRTA/CB activities aim to:

- Contribute to support the developing countries' negotiation capacity within the WTO;
- Promote a better integration in the multilateral trading system.

Main channels of delivery:

- Bilateral: activities that are designed according to the partner country priorities and adjusted to the predefined objectives of both parties. Recently, within the framework of the bilateral co-operation with East Timor, activities were developed for enhancing the strategy formulation of sectoral development (e.g. tourism, energy, geology and mining), with the aim of stimulating investment and business co-operation. Most bilateral activities are directed to the LDCs, and more particularly to the five Portuguese-speaking countries in Africa and East Timor.
- Multilateral: contributions to the TRTA/CB activities of the WTO.

Institutional arrangements: The Ministry of Economy is responsible for the policy formulation, implementation and evaluation of TRTA/CB activities. The assistance to developing countries is co-ordinated with the Institute for Portuguese Co-operation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which is responsible for the global framework of the Portuguese development co-operation policy.

Funding: Portuguese TRTA/CB amounted to US\$ 0.6 million in 2001 and US\$ 0.7 million in 2002.

Sweden

Strategy and objectives: The goal of the Swedish TRTA/CB activities is to enhance developing countries' ability to make use of international trade to boost their development and fight poverty. Sweden's TRTA/CB activities can be divided into the following categories:

- Enhancing developing countries' ability to formulate and implement a trade policy and to negotiate (multilateral) trade agreements;
- Strengthening institutions that are vital for efficient trade in goods and services;
- Developing marketing and export capacity among developing country exporters (including the capacity to meet requirements related to SPS and TBT and the ability to use preferential trading arrangements).

The Doha Ministerial meeting, as well as the prospect of the Cancun Ministerial, has accentuated the focus on WTO-related TRTA/CB. The Swedish contributions to the WTO Trust Fund for technical co-operation doubled between 2001 and 2002. The Government has also instructed the Swedish International Development Co-operation Agency (Sida) to respond to the commitments regarding TRTA/CB that were made by Ministers in Doha and to integrate trade aspects when formulating country development strategies.

Sweden's Ministry for Foreign Affairs recently published a policy paper entitled "*Trade and Development- A Coordinated Swedish Policy to Combat Poverty*" (2002).

Main channels of delivery:

- Bilateral: support for trade policy formulation and implementation, trade-related infrastructure and trade promotion activities (covering institutional support, targeted export support, as well as business-to-business support).
- Multilateral: multilateral organisations and programmes, such as the WTO, UNCTAD, ITC, AITIC and the IF. Focus is on WTO negotiations and participation, strengthening the institutional capacity needed for enhancing trade, and enhancing marketing and export capacity.

Institutional arrangements: The Ministry for Foreign Affairs is responsible for policy formulation and for the budget for multilateral programmes (SEK 45 million in 2003). The Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) handles bilateral development co-operation as well as some activities channelled through multilateral organisations.

Funding: Sweden's total TRTA/CB delivery amounted to SEK 163 million in 2002, of which approximately 40% was channelled through multilateral organisations; the rest was provided bilaterally.

Switzerland

Strategy and objectives: Swiss TRTA/CB activities are primarily aimed at strengthening the capabilities of developing countries to integrate into the world economy, with the overall goal of reducing poverty. Hence, activities are aimed at:

- Strengthening trade policy formulation and implementation in partner countries;
- Raising the efficiency of trade operations, by removing obstacles to trade and increasing the efficiency of trade-related services;
- Facilitating access to the Swiss market and to markets of neighbouring countries, which implies helping partner countries to export goods that comply with environmental and social standards;
- Supporting partner countries' efforts to diversify their economic base in order to reduce the dependence on raw materials.

Switzerland recognises the importance TRTA/CB and intends to strengthen its current programme. Activities will be extended to new fields of intervention, namely intellectual property, public procurement, competition law, and technical standards. Support to LDCs will be provided mainly through multilateral initiatives such as the IF and JITAP, as well as through regional projects. Switzerland also contributes to the activities financed through the Doha Trust Fund.

Main channels of delivery:

- Bilateral: bilateral programmes and the Swiss Import Promotion Programme (SIPPO).
- Multilateral: multilateral organisations and programmes, such as ITC, WTO, UNCTAD, UNIDO, IF, JITAP, and AITIC;

Institutional arrangements: The State Secretariat for Economic Affairs at the Ministry of Economy (SECO) is responsible for the strategy and management of TRTA/CB, leaving implementation to partners. The Swiss Agency for Development and Co-operation (SDC), a division of the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, handles some ad-hoc activities.

Funding: The total amount of Swiss TRTA/CB was US\$ 18.5 million in 2001, while the support to investment promotion, with SMEs as the primary beneficiaries, amounted to US\$ 44.5 million.

United Kingdom

Strategy and objectives: The purpose of capacity building is to help countries work up a development plan or poverty reduction strategy that incorporates trade and growth. This means donors listening to countries to identify what their development priorities are. To ensure that trade contributes to achieving the Millennium Development Goals, it also means supporting developing countries to seize new opportunities and mitigate any short-term adjustment costs of trade liberalisation. TRTA/CB should focus on supporting countries in managing their own trade policy. Bilateral and multilateral donors can best help by taking a coordinated approach to programmes of assistance. TRTA/CB activities also need to be carefully sequenced in line with different countries' ability to make use of and manage assistance.

The UK works closely with developing countries to build the skills and knowledge they require to deal with trade issues as they relate to their country's specific needs. This requires *internal work to mainstream trade within country programmes* and ensure effective links between central and country offices.

The UK TRTA/CB programme includes:

- training government officials to analyse trade issues, develop trade policy and negotiate internationally. This can also involve improving systems linked to trade, such as customs and excise;
- helping the private sector respond to opportunities arising from the multilateral trading system as well as cope with possible negative knock on effects;
- making sure that trade policy takes into account the impact of trade on the lives of poor people.

Since January 1998:

- Over half the overall funding has been for programmes in Africa.
- Twice as much funding has been allocated to trade development as to trade policy and regulations.
- Nearly two-thirds of trade policy and regulations programmes have been aimed at integrating trade into development plans or poverty reduction strategies.
- Nearly three-quarters of trade development programmes assist small businesses and access to trade finance.
- Nearly a quarter of trade policy and regulations funding has been for training negotiators and helping developing countries develop their negotiating positions.

In addition, the Department for International Development (DFID) has released "*Building Trade Policy Capacity in Developing Countries and Transition Economies: A Practical Guide to Planning Technical Co-operation Programmes*" (March 2001).

Main channels of delivery: The UK programme is delivered through a mixture of :

- Bilateral programmes with national governments,
- Contributions to multilateral organisations and programmes. The UK are contributors to the IF and JITAP programmes.
- Support to non-governmental organisations and to the private sector.

For more details contact trade@dfid.gov.uk.

Institutional arrangements: The main agency involved in providing TRTA/CB is the Department for International Development (DFID). DFID's International Trade Department (ITD) focuses on multilateral TRTA/CB projects, while the regional and country departments focus on bilateral projects and contribute to joint donor initiatives in country.

Funding: The UK Government recently doubled its support for TRTA/CB from US\$ 23.4 million (1998-2000) to US\$ 46.8 million (2001-2003), with a strong focus on Africa.

Evaluations: DFID and ITD have undertaken reviews and evaluations of their portfolio of projects according to standard performance assessment and evaluation methods. Evaluations are often conducted jointly with other agencies and include consultations with all stakeholders and assessments of the lessons learned. A fundamental review of the DFID's TRTA/CB programme from 1998 to date will be undertaken in 2003/2004.

United States of America

Strategy and objectives: The United States is committed to working in partnership with developing countries and transition economies to remove obstacles to development, among which are barriers to trade, and to help these countries take advantage of the opportunities from participating in the rules-based multilateral trading system. TRTA/CB assistance activities fall into 2 broad categories:

- Assistance related to participation in and implementation of the WTO TA Plan and regional trade arrangements;
- Assistance that addresses supply-side constraints and help respond effectively to the opportunities created by trade liberalization.

The United States made a commitment at the Doha Ministerial meeting to assist developing countries to benefit from participation in the rules-based trading system. In response, the US has allocated an increasing proportion of its technical assistance funds to TRTA/CB. The US has made contributions to the Doha Trust Fund. New and pending bilateral and regional programmes have a more explicit focus on trade-related negotiation and implementation issues.

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) has released a strategy paper, “*Building Trade Capacity in the Developing World*” (March 2003), in which it recognizes that TRTA/CB activities are likely to have greatest impact when implemented in reform-minded developing countries. The Paper also stresses the importance of having a demand-driven approach to TRTA/CB. In preparation for the Cancun Ministerial Meeting, the US has also released “*US Contributions to Trade Capacity Building: Improving Lives Through Trade and Aid*” (September 2003).

The US has also designed a *Trade Capacity Building Database* that includes all US TRTA/CB for FY1999-2003.

Main channels of delivery:

- **Bilateral:** TRTA/CB projects are planned predominantly by US Missions in the field, jointly with partner governments, and are implemented by USAID and other US government agencies. The projects often involve support in trade analysis, trade facilitation, SPS, agricultural diversification, institutional reform; etc.
- **Regional:** the US conducts TRTA/CB for trade-related negotiations in trade forums such as the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA), APEC, and negotiations on bilateral Free Trade Area agreements between the United States and a number of developing countries. It also provides support to West African countries to take greater advantage of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA), through the *West Africa Trade Hub* (WATH), a USAID financed center established to enhance West Africa's trade competitiveness.
- **Multilateral:** the US participates in a number of multi-donor activities, e.g. the IF, ITC and the OECD/WTO Doha Development Database.

Institutional arrangements: The United States is funding a broad range of activities in support of TRTA/CB. The diversity of assistance is matched by the diversity of U.S. Government agencies that provide such assistance (e.g. Department of Agriculture; the Trade and Development Agency; Office of the U.S. Trade Representative). USAID is the largest implementer for TRTA/CB, providing about 70% of all US TRTA/CB assistance.³

Sponsored by USAID's Bureau of Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT) and implemented by Nathan Associates Inc., the *Trade Capacity Building Project* helps developing countries assess their trade constraints and prioritize their TRTA. It also provides short-term TRTA, as requested by host governments and USAID missions. In addition, the Trade Capacity Building Project assists USAID missions in designing, implementing, monitoring, and evaluating trade-related technical assistance. It does so through project planning guides, trade-related research and analysis, and trade training for USAID officials.

Inter-agency working groups within the US Government help improve the effectiveness and coherence of US TRTA/CB activities.

Funding: It is estimated that in the 2002-2003 fiscal year the US will spend at least US\$ 638 million on TRTA/CB.

Evaluations: In FY 2002, USAID has initiated a review of its experience in strengthening capacity related to trade and its effectiveness. It also intends to prepare an evaluation toolkit, incl. the preparation of guidance and related materials on evaluation for use by USAID operating units in planning and managing evaluations.

³ For more information on the existing activities by all the different US agencies check the US Trade Capacity Building Website at <http://qesdb.cdie.org/tcb/index.html>.

Profiles of Multilateral Agencies

Asian Development Bank (ADB)

Strategy and objectives: ADB's assistance in the trade area is part of its broad country-specific programme of assistance for poverty reduction in Asia and the Pacific. ADB's TRTA/CB includes support for:

- policy and institutional reforms;
- trade financing (loans);
- trade facilitation (modernization of the customs administration);
- research capacity building;
- implementation of WTO agreements;
- increased participation in international trade negotiations

In response to the Doha Ministerial, ADB has increased its trade-related technical assistance significantly in an effort to assist its developing member countries to participate in the new trade round and address various difficulties arising from the implementation of the WTO agreements. It also helps to raise awareness of the importance of trade as an integral part of development agendas.

Main channels of delivery:

- Bilateral: e.g. through workshops, training on WTO rules;
- Multilateral: ADB supports APEC's WTO capacity building initiatives and cooperates closely with ASEAN, the WTO and World Bank.

Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)

Strategy and objectives: APEC's overarching goal is to achieve free and open trade and investment in the Asia-Pacific region by 2010 for developed economies and 2020 for developing economies. Recognizing that this goal will require increasing the capacity and skills of its developing members, APEC devotes substantial attention to capacity building in a range of areas. This work is collectively referred to as economic and technical cooperation, or ECOTECH. In 2003, APEC agreed on four ECOTECH priorities, including "Integration into the Global Economy," which aims at:

- improving the capacity of member economies to implement trade agreements and other measures that facilitate trade (incl. customs reforms), and participate actively in international trade negotiations;
- strengthening SMEs in order to facilitate access to APEC members' markets and increase the capacity to compete in the global economy (includes human capacity building);
- developing member economies' trade-related institutional and legal frameworks.

APEC has been working on trade policy-related capacity building since 2000, when it adopted a demand-driven *Strategic Plan for WTO Capacity Building*. The Plan includes projects in training and exchanges of information on the implementation of the Uruguay Round agreements. It also helps APEC member economies to prepare for future WTO negotiations, by providing information on a broad range of WTO-related issues. The WTO Capacity Building Group, which oversees the Plan, has launched a *WTO Project Directory website* (www.apec-trta.org) to enhance coordination and monitoring of WTO-related TRTA/CB projects in the APEC area.

APEC has also been involved in leading work on trade facilitation capacity building (through the *2002 Trade Facilitation Action Plan*), and on increasing the participation of SMEs and micro-entreprises in international trade, mainly through the *Integrated Plan of Action for the Development of SMEs (SPAN)*. It has designed numerous projects aimed at enhancing SMEs' understanding in implementing standards and accreditation, improving the skills of managers, entrepreneurs and educators/trainers in key sectors and increasing access to market information and business development services, in order to their raise the quality, productivity and export capacity of SMEs. A number of projects are also targeted at increasing business linkages and networking, enhancing access to financial and capital markets and enabling SMEs to capitalize on e-commerce.

Main channels of delivery:

- The majority of WTO Capacity Building projects in APEC are funded and organized bilaterally, i.e. directly by APEC economies.
- APEC itself also helps finance and implement some projects through its trade and investment liberalization and facilitation fund (TILF).

Institutional arrangements: The WTO Capacity Building Group (a sub-forum of APEC's Committee on Trade and Investment), the Human Resources Development Group, the Trade Promotion Working Group and the SMEs Working Group are the main bodies overseeing the implementation of TRTA/CB activities.

Evaluation: All APEC projects are evaluated to assess their success and their compliance with APEC financial guidelines. A new and comprehensive "Evaluation Frameworks" package (initially prepared by Australia) is currently being examined by APEC sub-fora.

European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)

Strategy and objectives: EBRD's TRTA/CB is undertaken in the frame of its *Trade Facilitation Programme*. This Programme promotes foreign trade with CEECs and CIS countries. Most TRTA/CB activities consist of granting greater access to trade finance (by providing guarantees to international commercial banks) and delivering training in trade financing.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

Strategy and objectives: FAO's TRTA/CB activities have been focused on enhancing the capacity of developing countries to understand and participate effectively in agriculture-related trade negotiations and agreements.

FAO launched a special training programme called the *Umbrella Training Programme on the Uruguay Follow-up and Multilateral Trade Negotiations on Agriculture* in 1999. It aimed at enhancing national capacity on WTO issues relating to agriculture and covers the relevant Uruguay Round Agreements (e.g. on agriculture, sanitary and phytosanitary measures, technical barriers to trade and trade-related aspects of intellectual property rights), emerging issues and topics relevant to future negotiations relating to agriculture, and special issues of regional and sub-regional concern in these areas (Table 1). All developing and transition countries were eligible to participate and the project was implemented from 1999 to 2001.

This training programme was designed and implemented taking into account the complementarities and synergies with other training activities carried out by various international institutions, notably the WTO, UNCTAD and the World Bank, as well as the more product sector-specific technical assistance provided by FAO to individual member countries.

Table 1: Objectives, indicators and outputs of the Umbrella Programme

Narrative	Indicators	Outputs/Outcomes*
Goal: Improved understanding of the WTO Agreements affecting agriculture and emerging negotiating issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Some 850 officials trained on WTO Agreements on Agriculture, SPS/TBT and TRIPS.• Resource materials on Agriculture, SPS/TBT and TRIPS Agreements prepared and disseminated	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Enhanced negotiating capability• Enhanced capability to respond to opportunities and challenges
Purpose B: Enhanced capability of Ministries of Agriculture and Foreign Trade to negotiate effectively and respond to new opportunities and challenges in international trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A critical mass of officials knowledgeable on WTO matters• Institutional capability developed in Ministries	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Analytical and related capability for dealing with WTO matters as they arise

*At completion

Main channels of delivery: A total of 13 workshops (four in Africa, two in Asia, one in Pacific region, two in Central and Eastern Europe, three in Latin America and the Caribbean, and two in the Near East/North Africa) were implemented, represented by 150 developing countries and economies in transition and attended by 852 specialists, of which 22% were women.

Evaluation: The delivery of the Umbrella training workshops was evaluated by participants, at the time the workshops were organized and subsequently on the basis of a questionnaire. The programme received a very high rating of success.

International Trade Centre (ITC)

Strategy and objectives: ITC is a trade-related technical co-operation organisation of UNCTAD and the WTO, whose mission is to support developing and transition economies, and particularly their business sectors, in their efforts to realise their full potential for developing exports and improving import operations, with the ultimate goal of achieving sustainable development. ITC's work focuses on the following long-term goals:

- Facilitate the integration of developing and transition economy enterprises into the multilateral trading system;
- Support national efforts to design and implement trade development strategies;
- Strengthen key trade support services, both public and private;
- Improve export performance in sectors of critical importance and foster international competitiveness (of SMEs in particular).

Main channels of delivery: a three-track approach:

- Tailor-made trade development projects in partnership with specialised networks and institutions in selected countries.
- Development of specialised tools for global use (e.g. business guides; guidelines for importers) and national product networks in partnership with local trade support institutions and business representatives;
- Multi-agency capacity development programme in partnership with networks and players in selected countries. ITC participates in JITAP, the IF and in joint training programmes with the *Agence de la Francophonie*;

Funding: Total expenditures from regular and extra-budgetary resources amounted to US\$ 38 million in 2002.

Evaluations: ITC conducted several external and internal evaluations of its technical assistance delivery. Most evaluation teams included at least one independent consultant. ITC developed indicators of achievement at *corporate level* (see below).

<i>Expected accomplishments</i>	<i>Indicators of achievement</i>
Establishment of national core expertise in multilateral trading system issues that involves a good understanding of product and market reality and potential.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in the number of country networks established/supported under the World Tr@de Net and related ITC programmes; • Increase in the level of activity of individual advocacy networks; • Increased number of inter-institutional committees established in African countries participating in JITAP
Establishment of trade development strategies that take into account supply capacities, international demands and commercial practices.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in the number of trade development strategies developed through ITC collaboration under implementation; • Increase in the number of countries assisted in incorporating an "e" dimension into export strategies;
Reinforcement of national trade support institutions, which provide business development and competitiveness enhancement services to the business community.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in the number of trade support organizations partnering with ITC; • Increased number of institutions applying ITC support tools of application of ITC support tools by these institutions;
Improvement of trade performance in selected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in the number of enterprises participating in ITC

<i>Expected accomplishments</i>	<i>Indicators of achievement</i>
product and services sectors.	buyer-seller meetings and matchmaking activities; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in the number of countries using ITC strategic market analysis tools; • Increase in the number of trade-in-services associations established; • Increase in the number of institutions applying ITC developed management, export and e-audit tools;
Increase in entrepreneurship skills for exports and in competitiveness at the enterprise level.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in the number of enterprise associations applying ITC developed support tools; • Increase in the number of trainers trained and regional hubs/networks launched;

Organisation of Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

Strategy and objectives: The OECD aims to help member governments to tackle the economic, social and governance challenges of a globalised economy, by fostering good governance in the public service and in corporate activity. In some cases this work extends to non-member economies. The work related to trade includes:

- Trade policy, competition, and international investment
- Trade capacity building
- Private sector, agriculture and sustainable development

The OECD participates actively in global policy discussions on TRTA/CB and in the Integrated Framework Working Group. A CD-ROM toolkit designed to help trade policy makers, especially in developing countries, to enhance their understanding of trade policy issues and negotiating procedures of direct relevance to the Doha Development Agenda has also been produced.⁴ In addition to disseminating the results of the analytical work, TRTA/CB is offered through policy dialogue and co-operation with non-OECD members. It is also important to note that the OECD developed jointly with the WTO a transparent and user-friendly Trade Capacity Building Database to enhance co-ordination and coherence in TRTA/CB delivery.

Main channels of delivery: OECD programmes cover the major policy areas of OECD expertise that are of mutual interest to OECD and non-member countries and rest on three pillars:

- OECD Global Forums, a set of specialised dialogue initiatives and networks with global participation;
- Regional and Country Programmes consolidated into three areas: Europe and Central Asia; Asia; and South America;
- Partnerships with other international organisations, such as UNCTAD and the World Bank.

These activities are co-ordinated by the OECD Centre for Co-operation with Non-Members (CCNM), with the collaboration of the various specialised directorates of the OECD.

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

Strategy and objectives: The principal objective of UNCTAD's technical co-operation is to enhance the human and institutional capacities of developing countries to:

- Better understand their economic problems and strengthen their development policies;
- Create an institutional environment conducive to sustainable development;

⁴ Information about the Tool Kit is available at www.oecd.org/trade, with a link to "Updates to the CD-ROM Tool Kit".

- Participate fully in the world economy, particularly in international trade, finance and investment, including through effectively taking part in international negotiations, and in their implementation.

In October 2003, the Trade and Development Board instructed the Secretariat to implement the new *UNCTAD Technical Cooperation Strategy*, based on the concept of *capacity development*. This strategy stresses the need to enhance the endogenous capacity of developing countries to formulate, implement and evaluate their own national trade, investment and development policies, with a view to supporting poverty reduction policies and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

More specifically, UNCTAD's capacity development refers to enhancing developing countries' endogenous capacity to formulate, implement and evaluate home-grown policies for:

- the development and diversification of their domestic productive sector;
- the design and implementation of trade and investment policies and negotiating strategies;
- the development of trade support services,

within the framework of their development goals and taking into account the evolving international economic environment.

The projects are implemented at country, regional and inter-regional levels, at the request of individual countries, groups of countries, the Conference or the Trade and Development Board. Some 300 projects are currently being implemented in more than 100 countries. UNCTAD also participates in the IF and JITAP.

Funding: Annual expenditures stand at about US\$ 23 million, financed mostly through extra-budgetary resources.

Evaluations: UNCTAD conducts every year an in-depth evaluation of its technical cooperation activities in specific sectors or on specific topics. *Capacity building* was the subject of last year's in-depth evaluation of UNCTAD's technical cooperation activities. This evaluation was a thematic one, thus dealing exclusively with the capacity building component of UNCTAD's technical cooperation programmes. In this evaluation, capacity building performance was assessed by an independent evaluation team along five evaluation measures: *relevance; effectiveness; efficiency; sustainability and impact*.

The UNCTAD Secretariat subsequently initiated a process of consultations with Member States in order to integrate the appropriate elements arising from the thematic evaluation of capacity building into its technical cooperation strategy (see *UNCTAD Technical Cooperation Strategy* above).

This year's in-depth evaluation is on the programme for *trade, environment and development (TED)*. The Evaluation has been conducted by independent consultants, along the same indicators as mentioned above. In addition to these annual evaluations, several project evaluations have been carried out at the request of the donor/s or in accordance with the relevant project documents.

Evaluation measures used:

Relevance	Appropriateness of an activity, in terms of its national priority and in relation to capacity gaps, that may not have been appropriately considered.
Effectiveness	Objectives defined prior to the implementation of a programme have indeed been achieved. In this regard, a clear definition of objectives is required to assess the effectiveness of a programme properly.
Efficiency	The input/output ratio and more generally to the cost of a programme in relation to the results attained. Efficiency does not receive the attention it merits, and the report points to several measures, including costing of activities and greater use of regional expertise and facilities, which could result in better performance in this respect
Sustainability	The survival potential of programmes once support has been terminated. Sustainability parameters may be defined more precisely depending on the nature of a programme, for instance in terms of financial, networking, managerial, substantive or operational sustainability. Sustainability, which is central to capacity building, could be improved through greater attention to the long-term perspective as well as to institution building.
Impact	The effect of a programme on national social and economic development or in a specific domain such as trade expansion or debt management savings. Impact has not been adequately assessed in evaluations. Sustained impact should be the overarching goal for all of UNCTAD's capacity building programmes. Better coordination among donors and improved management within UNCTAD in both the promotion of its programmes to donors and in coordinating its programmes would result in greater effectiveness and impact.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Strategy and objectives: Along with international partners, UNDP is supporting a number of regional and national efforts to strengthen the ability of developing countries to integrate into the global economy on their own terms, and with the greatest possible impact on poverty.

Major areas of focus are the strengthening of the bargaining power of countries in WTO negotiations and capacity development. UNDP has launched the initiative “*Reforming Technical Cooperation for Capacity Development*”, which explores the fundamentals of (trade and non-trade) capacity development and how technical cooperation can best contribute to the development of lasting local capacities. For more information, see <http://capacity.undp.org/>.

Current trade-related activities at global, regional and national levels include:

- Advocacy on the linkages between trade, human development and the MDGs through MDG country reports; policy-oriented studies and discussions at the national level, encompassing government officials, parliamentarians and stakeholders from civil society and the private sector;
- Analytical work to improve the trade negotiating position of poor countries;
- Incorporating human development concerns into the Integrated Framework and in other country level trade capacity development interventions, including strengthening linkages between national poverty reduction plans and PRSPs and pro-poor trade policies;
- Facilitating donor co-ordination and South-South cooperation on trade-related issues;
- The management of the IF Trust Fund.
- Establishment of a corporate database as a tool for knowledge sharing on trade capacity development experiences. The poverty and MDG knowledge networks provide a platform for discussion of pro-poor issues of which trade is a subset.

United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (UNECLAC)

Strategy and objectives: ECLAC is one of five economic commissions of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). ECLAC’s TRTA/CB aims to:

- Strengthen the capacity of Latin American and Caribbean governments to define national and regional interests and to put them forward in the various trade negotiating fora (WTO, Free Trade of the Americas, sub-regional integration schemes);
- Strengthen the process of regional and sub-regional integration;
- Contribute to the formulation of trade policies and regulations convergent with rules and practices of international commerce and in accordance with development needs;
- Establish more coherence between trade policy and environmental policy to enhance sustainable development.

As a result of the Doha Ministerial meeting, a closer relationship between multilateral and regional agencies involved in similar TRTA/CB activities is expected and already taking place. UNECLAC co-operates with UNCTAD, WTO, and the World Bank, as well as with the other regional commissions, IDB, OAS, LAIA, SELA, and *Fundación Futuro Latinoamericano*.

Main channels of delivery:

The ECLAC work programme for the Caribbean operates at three levels: internationally, regionally and nationally. At the international level, the office provides the link between global United Nations and other fora. ECLAC operates regionally through the execution of research, projects, training and in convening technical and ministerial level meetings. At the national level, ECLAC provides technical assistance, advisory services and training.

United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP)

Strategy and objectives: UNESCAP is one of five economic commissions of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and aims at promoting economic and social development through regional and subregional cooperation and integration. Its overall TRTA/CB strategy is to assist countries to integrate into the multilateral and regional trading systems through enhanced regional co-operation, including through economic and technical co-operation among developing countries. The objectives of UNESCAP's TRTA/CB activities are to:

- Increase the understanding of WTO agreements, regional trading arrangements, and other multilateral trade-related negotiations;
- Facilitate accession of economies in transition and developing countries to the WTO, through regional co-operation;
- Promote the development of internationally competitive trade by rationalising and automating trade documentation, simplifying and harmonising trade rules and enhancing conformity with standards and certification as well as enhancing management skills;
- Promote the exchange of experiences and the sharing of best practices in enterprise development, investment promotion and trade facilitation.

Since the Doha Ministerial Meeting, the delivery of TRTA/CB has accelerated under the framework of the joint WTO/UNESCAP training programme established in 1999. The scope of the issues covered has broadened to include more traditional aspects of the WTO agenda, as well as the newer issues envisaged in a future Doha work programme. Collaboration and partnerships with other development-related and regional organisations e.g. UNCTAD, ADB, ASEAN is continuing. UNESCAP also provides occasional input to the IF.

Funding: The approximate and average amount of TRTA/CB is US\$ 1 million per year.

Evaluation: The joint WTO/UNESCAP Training Programme has been identified by UNESCAP members and associate members as a flagship programme of technical assistance. Members endorsed in November 2003 an evaluation report, finding that the “programme is clearly of great relevance”, being “very responsive to [partner country] government needs” and “designed in an efficient and cost-effective way”.

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

Strategy and objectives: UNIDO's mission is to contribute to the achievement of a considerable increase in the share, volume and amount of the Manufacturing Value Added (MVA) and exports of developing countries and countries with economies in transition, with a special focus on LDCs. The Trade Capacity Building (TCB) strategy adopted by UNIDO to facilitate trade, foster export capacity and increase access to markets consists of three-pronged coordinated and integrated actions, the 3C Approach:

- Remove supply side constraints and increase the competitiveness of the industrial sector (COMPETE);
- Enable products to conform with market requirements (standards, technical regulations and conformity assessment procedures) and overcome barriers to trade (CONFORM);
- Enable industrial firms to be connected with the market and foster integration in the multilateral trading system (CONNECT).

In removing supply side constraints, the focus is on the manufacture of products with high-export potential, especially in agro-business, and the provision of assistance related to enterprise upgrading, innovation, technology acquisition, increasing capacity to meet international standards, technical requirements and environmental regulations. Through the introduction of supporting legislation, policies and institutional reform, UNIDO supports also the creation of an enabling environment for foreign direct investment, formulation of policies conducive to greater competitiveness, increased productivity and trade and investment flows. The strengthening of supply capacity encompasses also the identification of key exported products that encounter technical barriers to trade and are facing supply-side impediments, the promotion of technology transfer and best practices related to process/product upgrading including quality management, cleaner technology and supply chain management.

In ensuring conformity and international recognition of local certificates and laboratory analysis and tests, UNIDO focus is on upgrading standards, metrology, testing and quality infrastructure and services. UNIDO also supports developing countries to overcome barriers to trade and to participate in international standards setting. Furthermore, UNIDO assists the establishment, on a national or regional basis, of accreditation/certification systems, national measurement institutions to ensure harmonisation with international metrology systems, and of market surveillance institutions.

The above UNIDO TCB strategy has been refocused to respond more effectively to the Doha Development Agenda and to address more specifically the relation between trade, sustainable development and poverty alleviation as called for in the UN Millennium Declaration. Consequently, UNIDO services are linked to industrial and trade policies and regulations as well as to industrial trade development, and aim to build human and institutional capacity to facilitate the participation of developing countries in the multilateral trading system. UNIDO's strategy paper, entitled "*Enabling Developing Countries to Participate in International Trade - Strengthening the Supply Capacity*" was released in March 2002.

Main channels of delivery: UNIDO's TRTA/CB activities addresses three different levels: Policy, Institutional and Enterprise, and are delivered as follows:

- TRTA/CB programmes at country or regional level, that aim to strengthen supply capacity, improve conformity with market requirements and facilitate integration in regional and international supply chains, as well as to overcome technical barriers to trade and implement Sanitary and Phyto-Sanitary Measures;
- Enhanced cooperation with the WTO, UNCTAD, ITC and other development agencies, as well as with technical agencies, such as the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and those responsible for accreditation, metrology and measurement, such as IAF, ILAC, BIMP, OIML.

Funding: In the period January 2001- June 2003, UNIDO TRTA/CB activities amounted to around US\$35 million and 174 activities.

Evaluations: The evaluation of one of the components of the Integrated Programme in Sri Lanka was conducted by an independent consultant, according to the following indicators: *scope, ownership, implementation* (outputs), *relevance, synergy* (with other components of the Programme) and *results* (outcomes).

World Bank

Strategy and objectives: The World Bank's work on trade has two central objectives:

- *At the global level:* Advocacy of changes in the world trading system to make it more supportive of development, especially in LDCs. This includes support for a "pro-development" outcome in the Doha Development Agenda, as well as working with partners to maximize the development impact of regional trading agreements.
- *At the country level:* Support developing countries in their efforts to improve their own policies, institutions and infrastructure in order to use trade to help spur growth and reduce poverty. This work includes support for pro-poor trade-related reforms (incl. management of the adjustment costs), appropriate regional trade policies and developing countries' participation in the WTO.

Following the Doha Ministerial meeting, the World Bank increased the focus on developing countries in analytic and advisory activities, lending, and capacity building. This agenda extends beyond the traditional "border" tariff and non-tariff issues to include those aspects of the "behind-the-border" agenda that directly affect trade. Specifically, this agenda encompasses an unfinished liberalization agenda in goods trade—in particular agriculture and labor-intensive manufacturing—in both developed and developing countries; liberalization of trade in services; preferential (regional or bilateral) liberalization; key elements of the "behind-the-border" agenda affecting trade, namely *trade facilitation* and *logistics*, and *product standards*, e.g. *SPS* (the Bank has increased lending and support in these areas); as well as greater attention towards the distributional impact of trade and trade reforms. See the World Bank's trade agenda and work programme, "*Leveraging Trade for Development: The World Bank Agenda*" (September 2003).

Main channels of delivery:

- *Bilateral:* lending and capacity-building and training programmes provided through the World Bank Institute (WBI), often in partnership with developing country think tanks and teaching institutions.
- *Multilateral:* the World Bank participates in numerous joint programmes: IF (the World Bank is one of the six Agencies involved and is the executing agency for the DTIS); the Standards and Trade Development Facility (launched in 2002 jointly with WTO, FAO, WHO) that focuses on TRTA/CB in food safety standards; cooperation with the WTO and with WCO (a future Trade Facilitation Trust Fund and the Global Facilitation Partnership for Transportation and Trade-GFP).

Institutional arrangements: The Trade Department and the Operations Department are both involved in TRTA/CB. The Trade Department capacity building programmes consist of learning/training programmes provided by WBI (e.g. to enhance trade reform- or negotiating capacity) and *research capacity building* undertaken by the Department of Development Economics and the WBI. The Operations Department's TRTA mainly focuses on trade facilitation, export development and standards and includes the elaboration of DTIS and lending for TCB.

Funding: New lending for trade capacity building has doubled from \$132 million in 1998-2000 to \$267 million in 2001-2003.

Evaluations: Evaluations of TRTA/CB efforts occur as part of the World Bank's broader operational and programme evaluation, e.g. in July 2003, the Operation Evaluations Department has initiated an evaluation of the World Bank's work on trade over the last two decades. TRTA/CB activities carried out as part of the World Bank lending operations are subject to standard quality enhancement and monitoring. World Bank Institute (WBI) activities are regularly evaluated by participants for their effectiveness.

World Customs Organization (WCO)

Strategy and objectives: The World Customs Organization released a *Customs Capacity Building Strategy Paper* in June 2003, which is designed to provide a pragmatic response to identifying and addressing capacity building needs of customs administrations in the developing world. The WCO promotes projects that aim to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of customs administrations in developing countries, which would facilitate trade and investment, and as such, allow these countries to take advantage of the opportunities provided by the expanding global trading system. Improving the capacity of customs administrations would also contribute to national development objectives such as revenue collection, national security and, ultimately, poverty reduction.

In response to the Doha Declaration, WCO has decided to adopt a more focussed, co-ordinated and well-resourced approach to undertaking capacity building in customs administration.

The WCO pursues 3 main capacity building strategies, by providing:

- Internationally agreed series of “models” for effective customs administration (through its conventions, instruments and best practices, e.g. Revised Kyoto Convention);
- A forum for international co-operation and exchange of experience between Member administrations, other international organizations and the private sector. The WCO has set up a *training and technical assistance database* for improving co-ordination between donors and beneficiaries and limit duplication of work. Currently available on the WCO Intranet, this database can be accessed as of early 2003 by Member Administrations and international organizations which are the WCO’s partners in conducting certain TTA missions.
- Training and technical assistance programmes in the area of organizational competence.

The WCO is currently preparing an Action Plan, which will identify respective roles, responsibilities and practical actions, and is also developing a regional approach to TCB.

Main channels of delivery:

- Bilateral programmes: e.g. the Customs and Modernization Programme. Works jointly with donor agencies such as USAID and UNODC on country-specific projects, which are aimed at strengthening institutional capacity, helping comply with international agreements, etc.
- Regional initiatives: e.g. jointly with the Asian Development Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank, COMESA, ASEAN, APEC and the Commonwealth Secretariat, that fund the projects.
- Multilateral initiatives: participates in the IF (provides experts in DTIS-phase); works jointly with the WTO and the World Bank (e.g. designing a Trade Facilitation Trust Fund).

Institutional arrangements: To make the WCO’s technical assistance more cohesive, a high level Working Group has been tasked with promoting co-ordination between the various players (beneficiaries, donors) in assigning technical assistance actions.

Evaluations: The WCO is designing a comprehensive and standardized methodology for the diagnosis of needs and the design, development, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of capacity building programmes in Member administrations: the *WCO Capacity Building Diagnostic Framework*.

This Framework includes a *Readiness Assessment Tool* (checks whether essential prerequisites for effective TRTA/CB are present), as well as specific guidelines on how to design, implement, monitor and evaluate TCB activities, and encourages the participation of all stakeholders.

WCO has also developed a *Time Release Study Methodology* for the collection and analysis of custom’s operational performance.

World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

Strategy and objectives: WIPO developed a *Cooperation for Development Programme*. The objective of this Programme is to enable developing countries and LDCs to establish or modernize intellectual property systems, consistent with national objectives and requirements, and to exploit them for their social, economic and cultural development. WIPO promotes IP as a tool for economic development and helps its members to optimize the economic value of IP. Activities include:

- Support in IP policy development and strategy formulation and advice regarding existing IP legislation;
- Assistance in understanding and implementing TRIPS.
- Training and assistance in human resource development and awareness-building regarding the importance of IP issues;
- Assistance in establishing or upgrading national IP offices with adequate institutional infrastructure and resources, qualified staff, modern management techniques and access to information technology support systems;
- Promoting South-South cooperation and knowledge transfer (through WIPOnet, an information portal).

Main channels of delivery:

- Through Nationally (or Regionally) focused Action Plans.
- Joint activities with Australia, the Republic of Korea and Singapore, as with regional and international organizations.

Institutional arrangements: The Permanent Committee on Cooperation for Development Related to Intellectual Property (PCIPD) is overseeing WIPO's TRTA/CB activities.

Evaluations: WIPO activities are evaluated according to the following operational criteria: *sustainability*, *specificity* (level to which projects are adapted to particular needs of individual countries) and *cost-effectiveness*.

The *Empowerment for Development* sub-program, which aims at empowering Members to develop, protect, enforce, manage, and commercially exploit IP as a tool for development, is evaluated according to the following performance indicators:

Expected Results	Performance Indicators
1. Propagation of IP as a tool for economic development.	Number and nature of initiatives undertaken at the national level.
2. Developing countries' policy-makers are enabled to formulate policies, particularly in response to emerging IP issues.	Number of fora for policy-makers at the national, regional and international levels and feedback on policy formulation.
3. IP Offices cooperate with federations of industries, chambers of commerce, academic and research institutions, including universities, and SMEs to develop linkages and programs directed to a sustained use of the IP system for economic growth.	Number of linkages and programs with the objective of developing and supporting national IP asset development, protection and management.
4. Enhanced knowledge by policy makers, academics, inventors, research institutions, cultural institutions, and private enterprises of how to manage intellectual assets for economic benefit.	Number of human resource development and capacity building programs and effectiveness of such programs.

NB: The Commission on Intellectual Property Rights released a Report, "*Integrating Intellectual Property and Development Policy*" (September 2002), in which it reviews all IP-related technical assistance and capacity programmes (undertaken mainly by WIPO, EPO, UNDP, UNCTAD and the World Bank) and identifies 'best practice' for effectively delivering IP-related TA.

World Trade Organization (WTO)

Strategy and objectives: WTO Technical Assistance and Training activities must be seen as part of the overall efforts of the international community in support of the integration of least-developed, developing countries and low-income transition economies. WTO TRTA/CB key objectives are to enhance institutional and human capacity in beneficiary countries to address trade policy issues and concerns, 'mainstreaming' trade into national development and poverty reduction policies and facilitating a fuller participation of beneficiaries in the Multilateral Trading System (MTS), in particular in the current negotiation process.

The Doha Development Agenda recognizes that technical assistance and capacity building are core elements of the development dimension of the MTS. A well planned, targeted and coordinated delivery of such activities will not only assist resource constrained Members to adjust to WTO rules and disciplines, implement obligations and exercise the rights of membership, but will also support domestic efforts to mainstream trade into national plans for economic development and strategies for poverty reduction.

The WTO Secretariat publishes *Technical Assistance and Training Annual Plans*, which identify the products that can be used in the delivery of technical assistance and training and list the Geneva-based or regional activities to be undertaken for a given year. These activities are often carried out in partnership with other agencies, bilateral donors and TA providers. The Technical Assistance and Training Plan for 2004 can be found on the WTO website.

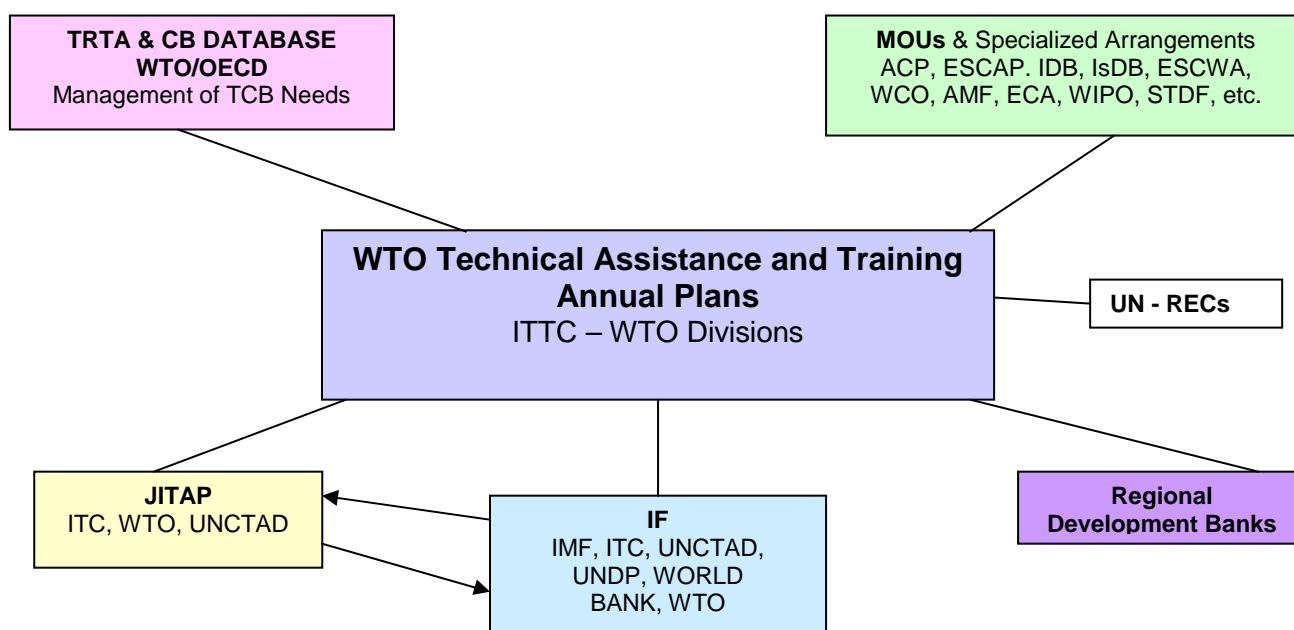
Main channels of delivery:

- Trade Policy Courses, which are held in Geneva and in the regions. They last 12 weeks and cover all WTO Agreements and issues.
- Specialised seminars, workshops and training courses on specific Agreements or issues.
- Partnerships for training and capacity building with academic institutions and/or policy think tanks.
- Trade clinics (since 2003): involve specialised missions to developing and least-developed countries with special needs on trade policy questions that require answers to problems arising from implementation, transition periods, and other immediate needs. The objectives of these trade clinics include institutional capacity building in the course of providing advisory services.

Funding: Total expenditures for TRTA/CB excluding the cost of staff time amounted to over US\$ 6.3 million in 2001 and was in the range of US\$ 14-15 million in 2002. In 2003, the WTO has executed over 400 projects/TA activities in some 160 countries. The value of these activities in calendar year 2003 totals some US\$ 14 million.

Evaluations: Members review the implementation of the current Technical Assistance and Training Plan on a quarterly basis. Monitoring and evaluation are conducted by the Technical Cooperation Audit Unit (TCA) which also prepares annual reports for review by the Membership.

STRUCTURE OF WTO TECHNICAL COOPERATION



List of Abbreviations

ACP	African, Caribbean and Pacific countries
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AfDB	African Development Bank
AITIC	Agency for International Trade Information and Co-operation
AMF	Arab Monetary Fund
APEC	Asia-Pacific Economic Co-operation
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
DAC	OECD Development Assistance Committee
DDAGTF	WTO Doha Development Agenda Global Trust Fund (Doha Trust Fund)
EC	European Commission
ECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
ECLAC	United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
ESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
ESCSA	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for West Asia
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)
IDA	International Development Association (World Bank)
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IF	Integrated Framework on Trade-Related Technical Assistance for Least Developed Countries
IFTF	Integrated Framework Trust Fund
IFWG	Integrated Framework Working Group
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IsDB	Islamic Development Bank
ITC	International Trade Centre UNCTAD/WTO
JITAP	Joint Integrated Technical Assistance Programme to Selected Least Developed and other African Countries
LAIA	Latin American Integration Association
LDCs	Least Developed Countries
OAS	Organisation of American States
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers
RECs	United Nations Regional Economic Commissions
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SEATINI	Southern and Eastern African Trade, Information and Negotiations Institute
SELA	Latin American Economic System
SME	Small and Medium Sized Enterprises
SPS	Sanitary and Phytosanitary measures
STDF	Standards Trade Development Facility
TBT	Technical Barriers to Trade
TCBDB	Trade Capacity Building Database
TRTA/CB	Trade Related Technical Assistance and Capacity Building
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
WCO	World Customs Organisation
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organisation
WTO	World Trade Organization