

AIDFORTRADE AND LDCs: STARTING TO SHOW RESULTS



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BETTER POLICIES FOR BETTER LIVES

AIDFORTRADE AND LDCs: STARTING TO SHOW RESULTS

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WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION

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- Administering trade agreements,
- Acting as a forum for trade negotiations,
- Settling trade disputes,
- Reviewing national trade policies,
- Assisting developing countries in trade policy issues, through technical assistance and training programmes,
- Cooperating with other international organizations.

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FOREWORD

The Aid-for-Trade Initiative launched in 2005 is starting to bear fruit for Least-Developed Countries (LDCs). Aid-for-Trade funding to LDCs has grown every year since the Initiative was launched. In 2009, Aid-for-Trade funding reached USD 12.1 billion – up by USD 5.5 billion as compared with average expenditure over the period 2002-2005.

LDCs and their development partners are getting shrewder about using trade as an avenue for economic growth and development and writing it into their development strategies. And there are encouraging signs that in response things may be changing on the ground, even if that progress is fragile and hard fought.

The economic crisis once again underlined the vulnerability of LDCs to trade shocks. While 2010 export levels have rebounded almost to their 2008 levels, we should not forget that they experienced a 28% drop in 2009 – a severe blow to any economic grouping let alone the one least-equipped to deal with such a shock. LDCs remain highly susceptible to economic forces outside their control.

The economic crisis has reinforced the message that if Aid for Trade for LDCs was urgent before, now it is imperative. And while we still have much to learn about the impact of Aid for Trade on the ground there are encouraging signs that it is starting to yield the desired impacts.

In short, it is time to build on our hard won successes. For this we need the continued engagement of all sections of the Aid-for-Trade community, to learn the lessons of what works and what doesn't work in Aid for Trade and to feed these lessons back into the design of new assistance.



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AID FOR TRADE FLOWS: CRS PROXIES

Afghanistan	48	Madagascar	73
Angola	49	Malawi	74
Bangladesh	50	Maldives	75
Benin	51	Mali	76
Bhutan	52	Mauritania	77
Burkina Faso	53	Mozambique	78
Burundi	54	Myanmar	79
Cambodia	55	Nepal	80
Cape Verde	56	Niger	81
Central African Republic	57	Rwanda	82
Chad	58	Samoa	83
Comoros	59	São Tomé & Príncipe	84
Dem. Rep. of Congo	60	Senegal	85
Djibouti	61	Sierra Leone	86
Equatorial Guinea	62	Solomon Islands	87
Eritrea	63	Somalia	88
Ethiopia	64	Sudan	89
Gambia	65	Tanzania	90
Guinea	66	Timor-Leste	91
Guinea-Bissau	67	Togo	92
Haiti	68	Tuvalu	93
Kiribati	69	Uganda	94
Lao PDR	70	Vanuatu	95
Lesotho	71	Yemen	96
Liberia	72	Zambia	97

ACRONYMS

AfDB	African Development Bank
AsDB	Asian Development Bank
AGOA	African Growth and Opportunity Act of the United States
ASYCUDA	Automated SYstem for CUstoms DAta
BPoA	Brussels Programme of Action
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CRS	Creditor Reporting System
CSEND	Centre for Socio-Eco-Nomic Development
CUTS	Consumer Unity and Trust Society
DDA	Doha Development Agenda
DFID	United Kingdom Department for International Development
DTIS	Diagnostic Trade Integration Study
EAC	East African Community
EIF	Enhanced Integrated Framework
EIFTF	Enhanced Integrated Framework Trust Fund
EPA	Economic Partnership Agreement
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
G8	Group of 8
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GNI	Gross National Income
GSP	Generalised System of Preferences
IF	Integrated Framework
IFSC	Integrated Framework Steering Committee
IMF	International Monetary Fund
ITC	International Trade Centre
LDC	Least-Developed Country
LDC-III	Third United Nations Conference on the Least-Developed Countries
MCC	Millennium Challenge Corporation
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MFN	Most Favoured Nation
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SMEs	Small and medium-sized enterprises
SPS	Sanitary and Phytosanitary
TBT	Technical Barriers to Trade
TFP	Technical and Financial Partner
TPR	Trade Policy Review
TRTA	Trade-Related Technical Assistance
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
USD	United States Dollar
WTO	World Trade Organization

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

“Aid for Trade is about assisting developing countries to increase exports of goods and services, to integrate into the multilateral trading system, and to benefit from liberalised trade and increased market access. Effective Aid for Trade will enhance growth prospects and reduce poverty, as well as complement multilateral trade reforms and distribute the global benefits more equitably across and within developing countries.”¹

What is Aid for Trade?

Aid for Trade is not a new global development fund, nor a new aid category. It is an integral part of normal Official Development Assistance (ODA) programmes. Aid for Trade is a holistic framework which encourages policymakers to use trade as a lever for economic growth and poverty alleviation. It encourages developing countries to write trade objectives into their development plans – and donors to respond by making resources available to meet the needs which are expressed. This is particularly critical for Least-Developed Countries (LDCs) whose trade remains highly focused on a narrow range of products. On average, LDCs depend on only three products for more than 70% of their export receipts, leaving them highly susceptible to adverse price movements and falls in demand.

Responsibility for Aid for Trade lies in the hands of developing countries, regional economic communities and their development partners – not with WTO. Implementation of Aid-for-Trade programmes encompasses a range of mechanisms and organisations, including bilateral donors, international financial institutions (such as the World Bank Group and regional development banks) and multilateral agencies.

What is WTO's role?

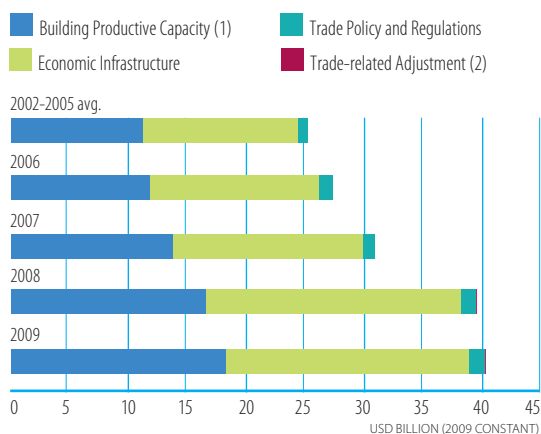
WTO's role is an advocacy one; making the case for trade as a lever of economic growth and poverty alleviation. This role is fulfilled in part through regular Global Reviews of Aid for Trade – the next of which will take place on 18-19 July 2011 in Geneva. WTO delivers specialised training and technical assistance, but this accounts for less than 1% of total Aid for Trade. WTO works closely with the OECD in the monitoring and evaluation of Aid for Trade. The two organisations will this year publish their third review of Aid for Trade at a Glance.

What has the Aid-for-Trade Initiative achieved for LDCs since 2005?

(a) Additional resources

Since the adoption of the Brussels Programme of Action in 2001, donors have committed USD 66 billion to help LDCs overcome the structural and capacity bottlenecks that undermine their ability to maximise the benefits of trade opportunities. Commitments rose from USD 5.2 billion in 2002 to USD 12.1 billion in 2009, up 133% in real terms and a significantly faster growth rate than the 73% for global Aid-for-Trade flows. Furthermore, while global Aid-for-Trade flows only increased by 2% between 2008 and 2009, those to the LDCs continued to increase by 20%. Consequently, the share of LDCs in total Aid for Trade has risen from an average of 26.5% between 2002-2005 to 30.4% in 2009 – at the same time total Aid for Trade has grown to USD 40.1 billion.

Total aid for trade by category
Commitments, USD billion (2009 constant)



Source: OECD-DAC, Aid activities database (CRS)

1. Includes trade development activities which are identifiable in the CRS since 2007 flows.

2. Data available since 2007 flows.

(b) Integrating trade into LDCs

Most governments recognise the crucial role trade plays; fewer though have operational strategies which seek to harness the potential for economic growth and development which integration into regional and multilateral trading systems offers. And if trade does not appear in the national strategy as a priority, the donor community will focus on other areas which are national priorities. Aid-for-Trade needs are not enough; those needs must be expressed in an operationally effective way. For LDCs, the Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF) can play a central role in this regard.

Surveys by the OECD and WTO suggest that the message is sinking in – both in LDCs and among donors. Over 40% of LDC respondents to the joint OECD-WTO monitoring and evaluation questionnaire reported significant improvements in their Aid-for-Trade dialogue with donors since 2008 – and over 50% also reported significant improvements in their internal dialogues. Trade Policy Reviews of Democratic Republic of Congo, Malawi, and a joint review of Burkina Faso, Benin and Mali all highlight progress being made in operationally mainstreaming trade in national development strategies.

(c) Impact of Aid for Trade on the ground

As part of the monitoring and evaluation survey carried out by OECD and WTO, a call for information on Aid-for-Trade experiences was issued. 269 replies were received, 34 of which were submitted by LDCs. In the proceeding text, an indicative selection of case stories from this rich body of material have been profiled which highlight the LDCs experience of Aid for Trade on the ground. The overall picture given is one of steady, if hard-won progress. The thematic analysis examines:

- The role which Aid for Trade and WTO accession has played in supporting Cape Verde's economic growth strategy – a strategy which has seen Cape Verde graduate out of LDC status;
- The progress achieved in Zambia in mainstreaming trade into the national development strategy thanks to the EIF – and how similar processes are gaining traction in other LDCs;
- How Aid for Trade is supporting the top reformer in the World Bank's Doing Business Index, Rwanda, ensuring that its reform agenda pays dividends by working with neighbouring countries to promote similar reforms;
- Why growing south-south and regional trade opportunities are redoubling efforts to address problems in trading across borders – and the successes that Aid for Trade is starting to register.
- How Aid for Trade can facilitate compliance with standards so as to turn market access into market entry – and what happens if this is treated as a one-off cost, not an on-going commitment; and
- Lessons that LDCs can learn from each other's experience, for example, in rice production and export.

(d) Trade performance of LDCs

Over the 2000-2009 decade, the total exports of LDCs registered an average annual growth rate of 14.6%, which was nearly twice the world average (7.8%). Fuels and mining products account for more than 60% of total LDC exports and have driven much of this growth. But clothing is the second category of exports, followed by food products (15% and 10% of total LDC exports, respectively). And while the export base remains narrow, LDCs have been able to somewhat diversify the market destinations for their products. Developing country markets absorb 49% of total exports of LDCs – with China now the leading market destination, absorbing 21% of LDC merchandise exports in 2009. So while export concentration remains a fact of life, there are encouraging signs of diversification primarily in markets.

Various studies are highlighting a positive relationship between Aid for Trade and export performance. For example:

- Analysis of the impact of USAID trade capacity building projects suggests that USD 1 USAID invested yielded a return of USD 42 in developing country exports two years later. It also showed stronger positive impacts on exports from countries where USAID works under the multi-donor “Integrated Framework Initiative,” thus making the case for close donor coordination and collaboration as a means of maximising potential project impacts. The evaluation also found that projects that focused directly on women had above average ratings. According to the evaluators, there is a direct and measurable impact of USAID projects on such common economic growth indicators as jobs created, household incomes improved, and increased private sector revenues.
- Empirical assessments undertaken by the Commonwealth Secretariat show that Aid-for-Trade flows have had significant favourable effects for recipient countries. Particularly, the effects of aid to trade facilitation in reducing trading costs have been very robust. A doubling of aid to trade facilitation was found to be associated with a decrease in the cost of importing by 5%. There is also quantitative evidence of increased aid to economic infrastructures having positive impact on export performance. In general, for the whole set of developing economies, doubling of such aid leads to a 3.5% increase in the merchandise exports by recipient countries.
- The United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) examined if there was a relationship between Aid for Trade and the costs of exporting one 20-foot container from Africa. The results showed that a 1% increase in Aid for Trade reduces the cost of exporting one 20-foot container by 0.11%. Put differently, a 10% increase in Aid for Trade reduces the exporting costs by 1.1%. To appreciate this result, one needs to recall that millions of 20-foot containers pass through African ports for export. Put in this context, Aid for Trade can have a significant impact on reducing trade costs in Africa.
- Positive results are being reported at a project and programme level. Examples include drops in border transit time *e.g.* time to cross the border from between Laobao (Lao PDR) and Dansavanh (Viet Nam) has fallen from 487 minutes (before the Asian Development Bank Project) to 151 minutes (after the project). And better customs clearance times *e.g.* introducing the ASYCUDA World software system to Haitian Customs System, with support from UNCTAD, has reduced customs clearance time from 4 days to 2 hours for green channel declarations.

(e) Aid for trade to LDCs is starting to show results

The Aid-for-Trade Initiative is starting to show results in LDCs. More resources are being mobilised. LDCs and their development partners are getting serious about using trade as an instrument for economic growth and development. There is cause for optimism from the studies which are being carried out on the impact of aid for trade on the ground. The trade performance of LDCs is improving, and while export concentration remains a pressing concern, market diversification shows some encouraging trends. The challenge now lies in sustaining and building on this hard-won success.

NOTES

1. Recommendations of the WTO Task Force on Aid for Trade, WT/AFT/1, 27 July 2006.

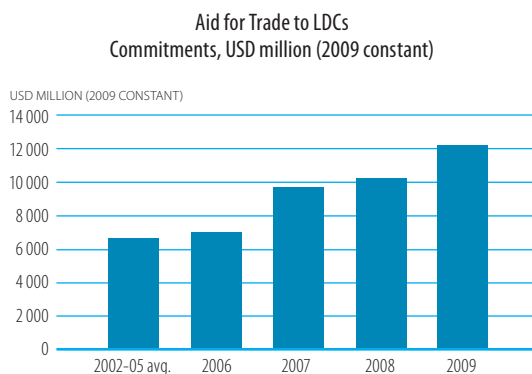
AID FOR TRADE FOR LDCs: **MOBILISING** ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

More Aid for Trade committed to the LDCs...

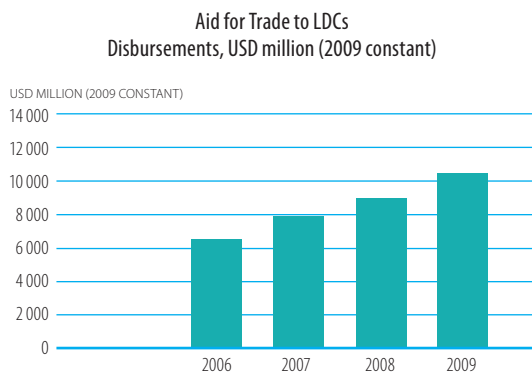
Since the adoption of the Brussels Programme of Action in 2001, donors have committed USD 66 billion to help LDCs overcome their structural and capacity bottlenecks that undermine their ability to maximise the benefits of trade opportunities.¹ Commitments rose from

USD 5.2 billion in 2002 to USD 12.1 billion in 2009, a 133% increase in real terms and a significantly faster growth rate than the 73% for global Aid-for-Trade flows. Furthermore, while global Aid-for-Trade flows only increased by 2% between 2008 and 2009, those to the LDCs continued to increase by 20%. Consequently, the LDCs share in total Aid for Trade has risen from 26.5% during the base line period of 2002-2005 to 30.4% in 2009.² Moreover, more than two-thirds of all new commitments are provided as full grants, while this was only half for commitments during the base line period.

Figure 1: Aid for trade to Least Developed Countries

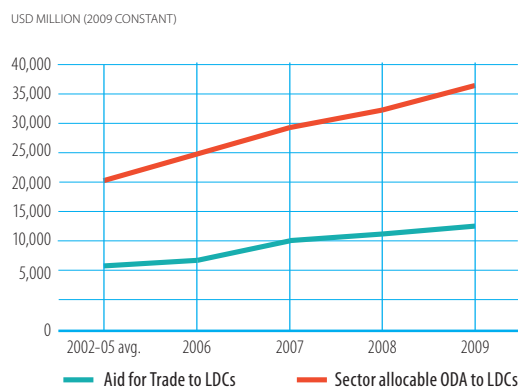


Source: OECD-DAC, Aid activities database (CRS)



Source: OECD-DAC, Aid activities database (CRS)

Figure 2: Aid for Trade and sector Allocable ODA to LDCs
Commitments, USD million (2009 constant)



Source: OECD-DAC, Aid activities database (CRS)

...with disbursements keeping pace...

Disbursements represent the actual financial payments following commitments made in earlier years to support programmes and projects. The rising disbursements to the LDCs testify that the increasing commitments made over the last decade are materialising. Indeed, between 2006³ and 2009, a total of USD 27 billion was disbursed to finance a wide range of trade-related programmes and projects. In line with growing commitments, disbursements also increased steadily from USD 5.2 billion in 2006 to USD 8.3 billion in 2009.⁴

... but still small compared to aid to the social sectors...

Given the pressing needs of a number of LDCs, particularly in the areas of health, nutrition and education, most aid goes to social sectors with Aid for Trade representing 32% of sector allocable ODA. However, the share of Aid for Trade in LDCs is increasing steadily, showing that donors are responding to the growing importance and prioritisation of trade in national development strategies of the LDCs. In addition, Aid for Trade can help LDCs to achieve their broader development objectives.

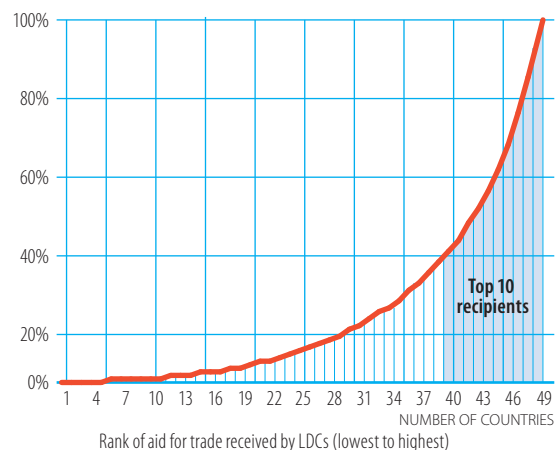
... relatively concentrated allocation...

Aid for Trade to LDCs is relatively concentrated with the top ten recipients accounting for 66% of the flows between 2002 and 2009. Conversely, the bottom ten LDCs received 1.3% of the total flows to the LDCs. The top ten recipients, however, represent 58% of the total LDC population, while only 7% live in the bottom ten Aid-for-Trade recipients (of which Myanmar alone accounts for 6%).

...with the top ten receiving two-thirds...

Afghanistan has received almost USD 9 billion between 2002 and 2009 and remains the largest LDC recipient of Aid for Trade, followed by Bangladesh with USD 7 billion. Eight African LDCs make up the rest of the top ten. Aid-for-Trade flows to the Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda and Burkina Faso all increased significantly during the 2002–2009 period, while flows to Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Tanzania, Mozambique, and Madagascar all decreased in 2009.

Figure 3: Concentration of aid for trade to LDCs, 2002-2009



Source: OECD-DAC, Aid activities database (CRS)

TABLE 1: Top 10 Aid-for-Trade recipients

	Commitments					Total Commitments 2002-09
	2002-05 avg.	2006	2007	2008	2009	
Afghanistan	759.2	1 267.2	1 478.2	1 692.0	1 509.5	8 983.8
Bangladesh	830.0	580.1	1 008.9	1 187.9	892.2	6 989.2
Ethiopia	533.5	729.2	912.8	740.7	883.6	5 400.3
Tanzania	412.5	429.8	586.9	1 325.2	881.3	4 873.1
Congo, Dem. Rep.	512.9	161.0	479.7	267.4	724.6	3 684.3
Uganda	258.3	191.7	739.7	305.5	1 017.9	3 288.1
Mozambique	354.5	346.5	488.1	520.0	430.4	3 202.8
Mali	183.0	154.8	776.3	582.7	604.5	2 850.3
Burkina Faso	230.5	173.7	174.9	255.6	577.7	2 103.8
Madagascar	294.5	163.2	233.5	404.7	55.2	2 034.7
TOTAL						43 410.4

USD million (2009 constant)

Source: OECD-DAC, Aid activities database (CRS)

TABLE 2: Bottom 10 Aid-for-Trade recipients

	Commitments					Total Commitments 2002-09
	2002-05 avg.	2006	2007	2008	2009	
Equatorial Guinea	0.9	0.0	0.8	0.2	1.1	5.9
Tuvalu	4.2	0.9	10.5	5.1	1.4	34.9
Kiribati	7.9	1.4	16.4	5.0	8.7	63.2
Comoros	4.6	9.4	7.4	1.8	31.8	68.9
São Tomé & Príncipe	8.1	8.8	6.6	3.8	23.9	75.7
Somalia	4.5	9.3	9.5	25.5	39.9	102.2
Maldives	8.7	2.6	30.8	13.4	26.7	108.5
Myanmar	11.7	16.0	10.9	21.7	21.1	116.7
Solomon Islands	12.2	46.5	5.5	18.8	6.5	126.1
Djibouti	23.4	0.8	5.5	12.9	22.7	135.6
TOTAL						837.7

USD million (2009 constant)

Source: OECD-DAC, Aid activities database (CRS)

... the bottom ten get less than 1.5%.

There are many small island groups and conflict affected states among those LDCs which receive small Aid-for-Trade flows during 2002–2009. Somalia and Myanmar received little assistance to build trade capacities, while the remainder of the bottom ten are dominated by countries with small populations. Tuvalu, for example, has a population of just 13,000, while Kiribati has 99,000 people. Consequently, these countries receive small Aid-for-Trade flows, although their per-capita Aid for Trade is rather high – respectively USD 105 and USD 88 for Tuvalu and Kiribati – compared to almost USD 6 for the global average. For many of the bottom ten recipients though, flows increased over the 2002-2009 period. For instance, the Comoros received USD 31.8 million, more than the previous five years combined, while São Tomé and Príncipe, the Maldives and Myanmar also registered consistent and significant increases. Aid for Trade to the Solomon Islands and Djibouti fluctuated notably.

Transport, agriculture and energy get most support.

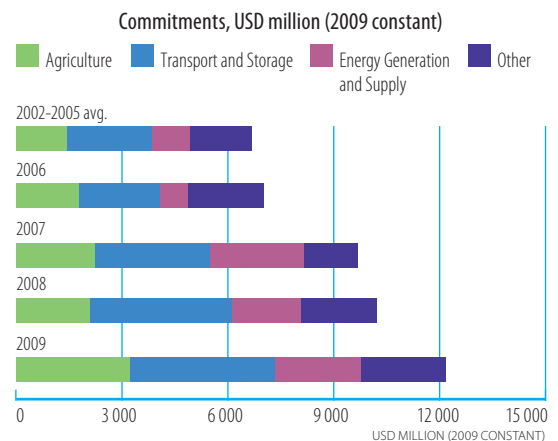
Three sectors dominate Aid-for-Trade flows: transport and storage, energy and agriculture. Together, they attract 80% of Aid-for-Trade resources. This has been consistently the case since 2002-05 when the three sectors already represented 74% of total Aid-for-Trade flows. Concessional support to the agricultural sector has expanded the most, particularly since 2008 when LDCs gave priority attention to agriculture in response to the food crisis. In 2009, 41% of all donor support to this sector was destined to LDCs. These three sectors and in particular economic infrastructure were highlighted as priority areas by the LDCs in their responses to the OECD/WTO aid-for-trade surveys in 2009 and 2011.

The top five donors provide over 70% of Aid for Trade to LDCs...

The World Bank Group with USD 3.4 billion is the single largest provider of Aid for Trade to LDCs, followed by the United States with USD 1.9 billion, the European Union with USD 1.3 billion, Japan with USD 1 billion and the African Development Bank also with USD 1 billion. Together, these top five donors provided over 70% of total Aid for Trade to the LDCs in 2009. The United Kingdom, the International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD), the United Arab Emirates, Canada and Korea contributed a further 14% of the total Aid for Trade to the LDCs. In particular the growth of Korea's Aid for Trade to the LDCs is impressive. Since Korea started reporting to the CRS in 2006 it increased from USD 60 million to USD 250 million, making it the tenth largest Aid-for-Trade donor to the LDCs.

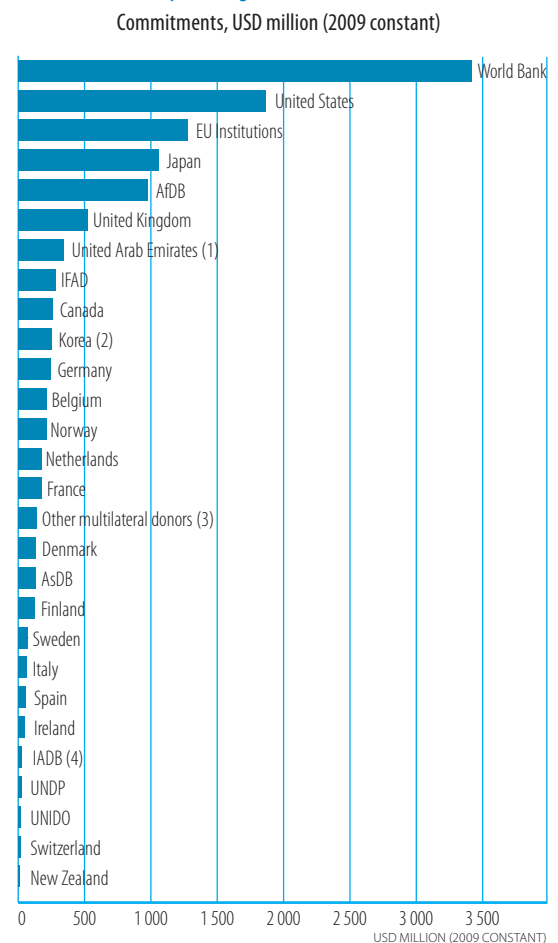
In 2009, bilateral donors directed almost a quarter of their total Aid for Trade to the LDCs, while this share was 37% for multilateral agencies. Furthermore, bilateral donors tend to focus more of their support on the agriculture and banking sector, while the multilateral agencies are more involved in building economic infrastructure. The share going to trade policy and regulations is relatively small due to the technical assistance character of this type of Aid for Trade.

Figure 4: Sector distribution of aid for trade to LDCs



Source: OECD-DAC, Aid activities database (CRS)

Figure 5: Aid for Trade to LDCs, donors providing over USD 10 million, 2009



Source: OECD-DAC, Aid activities database (CRS)

1. Reporting to the CRS commenced as from 2009 flows.
2. Became a member of the DAC on 1 January 2010. Official reporting of the flows commenced as from 2009. Data for previous years may be partial.
3. Include AITIC, UNICEF, OFID, GEF, WFP, and Nordic Development Fund. AITIC also comprises specialised reporting on flows to the CRS relating to aid for trade.
4. IADB revised their reporting methodology to the CRS in 2010 on 2009 flows. Revisions for previous years are forthcoming.

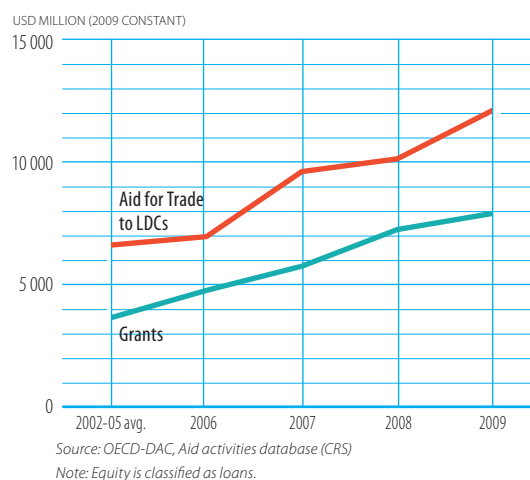
... and mostly in grant form.

LDCs receive ODA mostly in grants with two-thirds being delivered in this way and one-third as loans. Within LDCs and between certain periods there is great variation in the amounts of ODA provided in loans. For instance, Bangladesh between 2007 and 2009 received over 80% of its aid for trade in loans, Ethiopia averages 54% while in Afghanistan it is consistently less than 3%.

Good progress has been made, but ODA levels are levelling off...

Bilateral ODA as a whole increased by 6% in 2010, with the OECD predicting that overall ODA will continue to grow in 2011 and 2012 by approximately 2-3% based on a survey of indicative spending plans. If Aid for Trade maintains its share in sector allocable aid and the LDCs maintain their increasing share of total Aid for Trade, then a modest growth can be expected over the medium term. Furthermore, the recent G20 commitment on Aid for Trade might also have an effect in bolstering support. The commitment made as part of the Multi-Year Action Plan on Development in Seoul noted the G20's commitment to at least maintain, beyond 2011, Aid-for-Trade levels that reflect the average of the last three years (2006 to 2008).

Figure 6: Grant elements of aid for trade to LDCs
Commitments, USD million (2009 constant)



NOTES

1. The source of the data on aid flows is extracted from the OECD Creditor Reporting System (CRS) – a database covering around 90% of all ODA which was recognised as the best available data source for tracking global Aid-for-Trade flows.
2. In order to monitor Aid-for-Trade flows and to assess progress in meeting pledges made at the WTO Hong Kong Ministerial Conference in 2005, the OECD established a baseline of average Aid for Trade from 2002-2005.
3. The original purpose of the CRS was to track commitments. Disbursement data was only added later and is only available since 2006 in sufficient quality for the purpose of analysis.
4. Disbursements will almost always lag commitments by several years, in particular for infrastructure (OECD/WTO, 2009).

LDC GRADUATION: UNDERSCORING THE ROLE OF TRADE

Only three countries have graduated from the LDC category since it was first established in the 1970s: Botswana (1994), Cape Verde (2008) and Maldives (2011). One of the case stories submitted examines the experience of Cape Verde. It also highlights the need for smooth transition and on-going support for the process of economic transformation – an important conclusion for other LDCs on the path to graduation.

Overcoming Cape Verde's inherent challenges...

An archipelago of ten islands, Cape Verde faces inherent challenges due to fragmentation of its small internal market of 0.5 million people and limited, high cost transport infrastructure. Manufacturing faces cost constraints and accounts for less than 20% of GDP. Energy generation capacity is restricted and water scarce. Limited arable land and challenging climatic conditions offer unsuitable conditions for agriculture. Domestic food production is limited and the agricultural sector accounts for less than 10% of GDP. High rates of labour migration and import dependence make Cape Verde particularly vulnerable to external balance of payments shocks.

Despite these unpromising fundamentals, Cape Verde has been able to chart a course of economic growth based on structural transformation. The integration of Cape Verde into the global economy is based on the growing competitiveness of its services sector. Led by a flourishing tourist sector, services have become in recent years a driver of growth and development, accounting for over 70% of GDP. The consequent surge of receipts has also helped the country offset its current account deficit - the export of domestic goods is less than 7% of GDP. Trade as a percentage of GDP has grown from around 67% in 2005 to 89% in 2009.

...through a clear vision and priorities, which includes trade.

Progress achieved by Cape Verde has been led by long-term national development strategies which have promoted economic transformation and poverty reduction, beginning in 1990. Since 2003, the Economic Transformation Strategy (ETS) has charted a plan for transformation of Cape Verde from an LDC into an emerging country. This has been operationalised by two *Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategies* (GPRS) for the period 2004-2007 and 2008-2011, which emphasise the need to promote economic growth as a means to enhance the capability of the poor to increase their incomes. In May 2008, the second GPRS was finalised which set out a "Transformation Agenda" and emphasised the need to further integrate Cape Verde in the world economy so as to reap the benefits of globalisation, ensure the sustainability of social and economic development and improve the quality of life of the population.

TABLE 3: Support to Cape Verde by Aid-for-Trade related sector, 2002-2008

USD million (2008 constant prices)

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Transport & Storage	40.80	4.18	3.76	170.91	22.77	75.34	107.75
Communications	0.12	0.12	1.25	1.88	1.77	1.11	0.06
Energy	0.37	0.19	..	0.02	..	0.21	51.40
Banking & Financial Services	0.82	19.42	0.17	7.94	0.23	1.69	1.82
Business & Other Services	0.89	1.48	0.07	28.00	0.53	0.28	0.66
Agriculture	4.06	3.59	1.08	15.86	0.92	2.05	5.87
Fishing	5.38	0.48	1.03	0.48	1.20	3.65	2.25
Industry	1.07	1.11	0.02	0.43	0.55	0.74	0.57
Mineral Resources & Mining	0.53	0.32	0.20	0.11	0.06	..	0.04
Trade Policies & Regulations	0.48	0.60	0.02	1.05	0.12	0.16	0.35
Tourism	0.19	0.28	0.50	0.01	0.11	0.56	0.12
TOTAL	54.71	31.93	8.10	226.69	28.26	85.79	170.89

Source: OECD-DAC, Aid activities database (CRS)

WTO membership as a catalyst for change...

Cape Verde's membership of the WTO was a necessary catalyst for the country's transformation and its aspirations to become an open, globally competitive market economy. The Government of Cape Verde applied to join the WTO in November 1999 and on 23 July 2008 Cape Verde became the 153rd Member of the WTO. The accession process promoted a deep legislative and regulatory transformation. For example, compliance with WTO commitments spurred the government to review its centralised structure for public procurement, and its tax and customs code.

... sustained commitment from development partners ...

Various development partners supported Cape Verde's WTO accession process, such as the EU (through its TradeCom Facility), as well as the WTO itself. More broadly, Cape Verde has enjoyed the active engagement of a broad range of bilateral and multilateral donors and south-south partners, including: the Abu Dhabi Fund, African Development Bank, Austria, Brazil, China, France, Japan, Luxembourg, OPEC Fund, Portugal, Saudi Fund, Spain, the World Bank and others. Since 2005, Cape Verde has also benefited from a Budget Support Group (BSG) to align and harmonise donor budget support around its GPRS. OECD data shows that most external support in the categories classified as Aid for Trade has been directed to improving the port, airport, and road infrastructure to cater for the increased transit of merchandise, passengers and cargo (some USD 425 million from a total of USD 606 million between 2002-2008). Aid for Trade has helped the expansion of the services sector.

... has encouraged investor confidence ...

Sound economic management, sustained donor support for the Government's economic programme and structural transformation have helped promote positive developments in private investment in Cape Verde. Net flows of foreign direct investment (FDI) have been growing consistently: from 1.6% of GDP in 2001 to 13.8% in 2008. **The growth of flows of FDI surpassed aid received by Cape Verde for the first time in 2007.**

... yielded paybacks in poverty alleviation and progress in achieving the MDGs ...

Cape Verde graduated from LDC status at the beginning of 2008. Economic growth, accompanied by sound policies and political stability, has enabled significant progress on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Cape Verde has already achieved four of the eight MDGs – primary education for all, gender equality, reduction of infant and maternal mortality – and is one of the African countries with the best social indicators. Cape Verde's poverty index recorded a sharp decline from 36.7% in 2000 to 26.7% in 2008 and progress has been made on the fight against HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases. Cape Verde is on track to achieve all the MDGs.

... but continued support is needed to continue this positive trend.

Exiting LDC status poses some immediate challenges. For example, losing trade preferences exposes countries to a more competitive trading environment. There is also a danger of development partners switching their focus to other priority countries. The international community recognises these challenges, and has been undertaking measures to help the graduating LDCs smoothe out their integration into the global economy. Cape Verde is enjoying continued support from key partners. For example, the European Union has established a Special Partnership Agreement, which offers access to the European market and promotes activities to reduce Cape Verde's structural vulnerabilities. Cape Verde has also secured funding from the United States under the Millennium Challenge Account, which aims at contributing to the transformation of Cape Verde's economy from aid-dependent to sustainable, private-sector led.

Lessons for other LDCs.

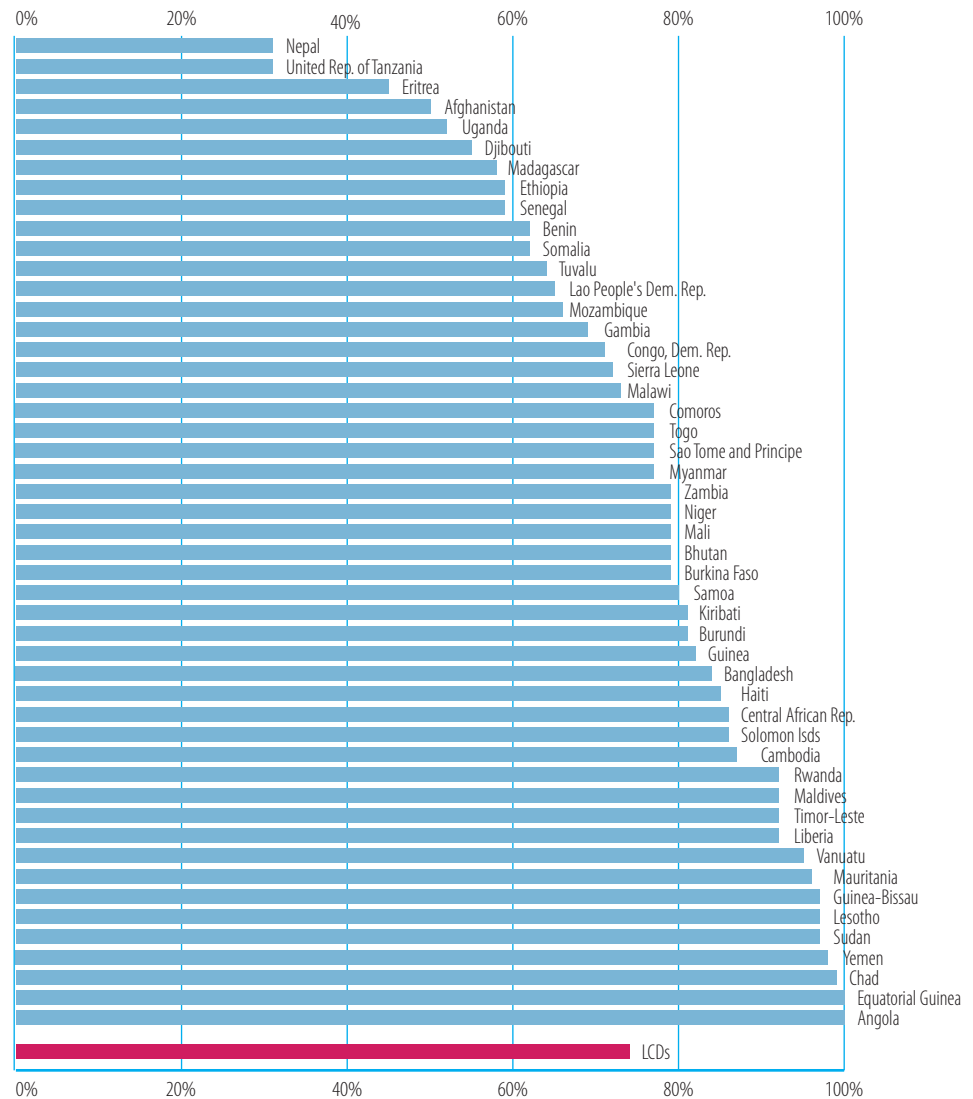
The case story of Cape Verde gives a vivid illustration of how a combination of sound economic policy making, economic and trade liberalisation coupled with WTO membership and sustained donor support can be a powerful recipe for growth and poverty reduction. Interestingly, growth in the services sector has been the main driver of economic growth in this resource-poor small island developing economy. Aid has helped the Government in implementing its vision and strategy. Aid has also been directed to sectors important for trade and economic growth – creating the conditions for investment to flow.

THE ENHANCED **INTEGRATED** FRAMEWORK: LEVERAGING TRADE AS AN INSTRUMENT FOR GROWTH AND POVERTY REDUCTION

The Aid-for-Trade Initiative aims to enable developing countries, particularly LDCs, to use trade more effectively, to promote growth, development and poverty reduction and to achieve their development objectives, including the MDGs. The reality for LDCs is that their current structure of trade makes them vulnerable to external shocks – a fact again underlined by the recent global economic crisis.

The reason, *i.e.* export concentration, is evident from the figure below. In the absence of linkages between trade and the productive sectors of the economy in the national development plan,

Figure 7: Share of top three LDC products in their total merchandise exports, 2008



Source: WTO Secretariat

resources are not allocated by government or development partners, and private investment remains in the few areas where LDCs have demonstrated comparative advantage. And so reliance on a narrow export base and a small number of markets can continue, even though export diversification is a high political priority for government and development partners.

Identifying trade needs, and expressing them in planning frameworks ...

A case story submitted by Finland and Zambia highlights this problem. Despite its desire to diversify the economy away from copper and expand the export production base, Zambia did not initially explicitly integrate trade into its development plans and strategies in the early 2000s. This process began to change when Zambia became a beneficiary of the Integrated Framework (IF) in 2004 and in 2007 of the Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF).

Trade is now embedded in Zambia's 2006-2010 Fifth National Development Plan (FNDP) which focuses on a number of priority economic and social sectors. Within the various economic sectors (agriculture, mining, communication and meteorology, infrastructure, tourism, manufacturing), the strategy continuously refers to trade and exports, well beyond the section on Commerce and Trade where key objectives for the trade agenda are spelled out. But getting there has been a struggle and translating this statement of political intention into operational realities is an on-going challenge.

... is not always a straightforward process ...

One particular challenge faced was forging the necessary inter-ministerial lines of communication. Resolution of this issue held up the official endorsement of the Diagnostic Trade Integration Study (DTIS) for nearly one year. Part of the concern was how to ensure that the EIF structures worked in synergy with existing institutions and mechanisms. The solution which emerged was to integrate the IF/EIF process with the Private Sector Development Reform Programme.

Initial difficulties in establishing functioning institutional mechanisms, on-off engagement by donors during this early period and limited buy-in by some stakeholders at the launch, left the process open to criticism as administratively cumbersome and slow. Such comments are repeated in the case stories submitted by Malawi, Ethiopia and Niger. A further factor is a lack of clarity about how Aid for Trade and the EIF interrelate. This has the potential to complicate matters, particularly where the partner country views Aid for Trade not as a process, but as a funding stream.

A submission by CUTS international highlights the challenges faced by the Zambian authorities in ensuring that consultation on trade capacity priorities is broadly-based, and includes representation from businesses outside the main cities and groups frequently marginalised, such as informal traders, small scale farmers etc. Various other case stories also make this point forcefully in relation to the inclusion of women traders in such dialogues – and the powerful impact which women's economic empowerment has on progress towards the MDGs.

... but it is a worthwhile process ...

As the Zambian case story highlights, the EIF offers a mechanism through which additional Aid-for-Trade resources can be accessed and by fusing the national EIF mechanisms with governmental processes, ownership and sustainability has been ensured. By writing trade into its FNDP, Zambia's development partners have also been able to select trade among the priorities they fund – a process further facilitated by an active EIF donor facilitator and the national mechanism. A submission by the Global Mechanism underlines how in both Uganda and Mali the EIF processes have played an important role in efforts to integrate trade priorities in national development plans, as well as sensitising donors on cross-sectoral links and the inefficiencies of isolated programmes.

The case story submitted by the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) underlines that the Enhancement of the IF undertaken in 2007 has permitted lessons from past experience to be learnt and applied in practice. The picture painted by the case story is one of a more routine process in the development and validation of the DTIS. Furthermore, the timing of the DTIS validation, which took place in July 2010, should ensure that trade will be mainstreamed into the new Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper for 2011-2015 – a conclusion also supported by the WTO's 2010 DRC Trade Policy Review.

A case story from Lao PDR highlights that innovative approaches are also being tried out through the EIF. The Trade Development Facility (TDF) has laid the basis for a sector wide approach to trade and private sector development, informed by the experience of a similar scheme in Cambodia. Initial assessment suggests it has “crowded in” additional assistance and improved alignment with government priorities and implementation systems.

... particularly when new subsequent projects respond to priority areas ...

Other case stories submitted by LDCs discuss projects funded by the IF/EIF through Windows 1 and 2. For example, Chad gives the example of a project on promotion of its leather industry through market and value chain analysis and capacity-building activities which has resulted in a partnership with Italy's Institute of Foreign Trade (ICE) and the Centre for the Development of Enterprise (CDE) to upgrade the leather sector and increase local value-added. Central African Republic's case story about strengthening production capacity in the sesame sector highlights the potential to increase production of sesame and opening new trading opportunities. Comoros also references a project to enhance trade and investment support services by improving customs procedures and developing the tourism sector. Improvements to business support services were also funded in Maldives where a project streamlined business registration services in this newly-graduated LDC¹.

Good ideas do not always come to fruition, and as with case stories submitted on other trade promotion projects, there are also areas where lessons can be learnt, notably in relation to implementation delays and project management problems cited in the case stories of Madagascar and Niger. Furthermore, it is clear that longer-term support may be required in some cases to reach expected outcomes – as the example of the essential oils project from Burundi underlines. An additional area for consideration, as underlined by CSEND, is how the EIF can engage at regional level and foster donor coordination.

... the EIF is a key Aid-for-Trade mechanism for LDCs ...

The case story submitted by Lesotho makes clear the value which the EIF can offer to LDCs: “It offers a way to overcome challenges related to mainstreaming trade into the national development strategy. It also offers a route through which to mobilise further Aid-for-Trade support particularly in the area of building productive capacity, with the goal of lessening Lesotho's economic vulnerability and generating employment outside of the agriculture sector.”

NOTES

1. EIF support is available for a further three-year transition period for graduating LDCs.

RWANDA:

NATIONAL AMBITION, REGIONAL REALITIES

A strong reform agenda ...

Rwanda was named the top reformer in the World Bank's Doing Business Index for 2010. It takes a Rwandan entrepreneur two procedures and three days to start a business, compared with nine procedures and 18 days in 2005. The cost has also fallen dramatically: from 223% of income per capita to 8% in 2010. Transferring property takes less time thanks to a reorganised registry and statutory time limits. Investors have more protection, insolvency reorganisation has been streamlined, and a wider range of assets can be used as collateral to access credit. Rwanda is serious about improving its business environment.

In October 2010, Rwanda launched a seven-year roadmap for the transformation of Rwanda into a middle-income country by 2017. Amongst the targets announced, the plan aims at a 30% increase in the level of access to electricity and a surge in national energy production from 80 megawatts to 1,000 megawatts, the extension of financial services to cover 80% of the population, and a 12% rise per year in industrial output. Rwanda also wishes to position itself as a regional trade and services hub.

... gaining support for development partners ...

Aid-for-Trade flows to Rwanda have increased significantly as development partners come behind the country's reform agenda.

TABLE 4: Aid-for-Trade flows to Rwanda, 2002-2009

USD million (2009 constant prices)

	2002-05 avg.	2006	2007	2008	2009
Building Productive Capacity (1)	40.4	40.5	43.3	106.1	171.9
Economic Infrastructure	37.9	84.7	54.6	59.2	228.2
Trade Policy and Regulations	0.0	2.9	2.9	0.4	9.1
Trade-related Adjustment (2)			..	0.3	0.0
GRAND TOTAL	78.3	128.1	100.9	166.1	409.2

Source: OECD-DAC, Aid activities database (CRS)

1. Includes trade development activities which are identifiable

2. Data available since 2007 flows.

Note: ".." denotes no activities reported.

... support which is showing results.

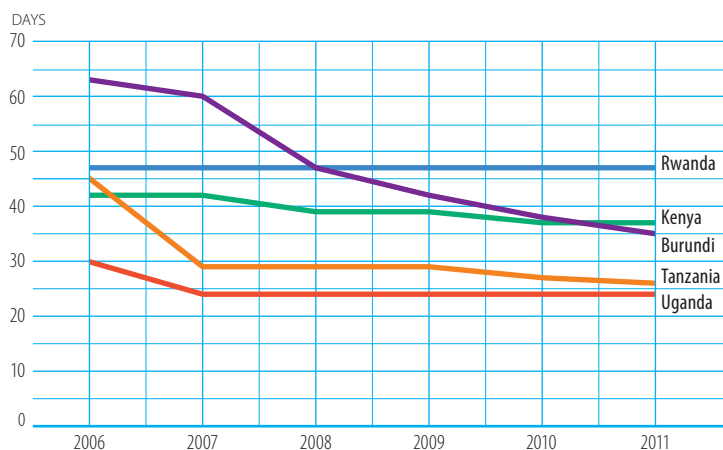
Agriculture contributes over 30% of the national GDP and generates about 80% of total export revenues. Poverty in Rwanda falls heavily on rural areas and is strongly tied to the country's scarcest resource – land. 85% of those households living on less than one hectare fall below the national poverty line; the average household owns less than 0.7 hectare. And the burden of poverty tends to fall disproportionately on women – a factor which explains why Rwanda is among those at the forefront of gender-sensitive approaches to development.

A case story submitted by the European Union highlighted the impact of its support for Rwanda's agriculture. By 2009, the EU programme had contributed to a 38.2% increase in total export value for coffee and tea. The share of fully washed coffee had increased from 0% to 24% while productivity in the tea sector had increased in leaves per hectare, from 5.7 metric ton to 7 metric ton. Rwandan coffee has also been promoted in international markets, exporting a product with higher standards. Coffee farmers have managed to negotiate better deals with buyers. For instance, by 2009, washing stations could negotiate between USD 4.5 to 7 per kilogramme of high quality green coffee. The implementation of the new refinery allowed SOPYRWA, a pyrethrum processing company, to significantly increase farm-gate prices for dry flowers to about USD 2.

But products must get to market ...

A critical issue for Rwanda is to ensure that progress at regional level keeps up with its national efforts. Regional trade integration through the East African Community (EAC) and efforts to rehabilitate and update the regional transport system are critical for Rwanda. Rwanda is a double landlocked country, *i.e.* its immediate neighbours also have no direct access to the sea. To use the Mombasa port, a Rwandan trader has first to transit goods

Figure 8: Time to export in the East African Community (days)



Source: World Bank Doing Business in the East African Community, 2010

through Uganda to access Kenya. A World Customs Organisation Time Release for the Ugandan customs study found that the clearance of goods through customs control took an average of Three days. Consignments cleared at land border stations (one day) took less time than those cleared at inland stations (six days) and airport stations.

... progress is being made ...

The World Bank's East Africa Trade and Transport Facilitation project is helping by lowering transit costs and transport times along a key route linking Kenya's international seaport at Mombasa with Uganda and Rwanda along the Northern Transport Corridor. Transit times at the border between Uganda and Kenya have

been reduced from three days to three hours. Dwell time at the port of Mombasa is down from 19 to 13 days, and transit time along the Mombasa-Nairobi-Kampala section of the route has dropped from 15 to five days. This is good news for Rwanda. Rwandan factories send their tea almost 1,700 kilometres to warehouses and auctions in Mombasa along the Northern Corridor. Improvements in transit times mean lower costs and improved competitiveness. All for a crop that contributes up to 25% of government revenues and provides employment for thousands of small farmers and workers.

... and what's good for Rwanda may also work for others in the region ...

Support to the Office Burundais des Recettes (OBR) to streamline and strengthen revenue collection, notably by customs, by TradeMark East Africa, has reported encouraging results. For the period July-December 2010, revenues were already 25% greater than the same period in 2009 and Burundi also experienced a 20% year-on-year increase from 2009 to 2010, results which have been achieved by simplifying procedures.

... but challenges remain.

Despite domestic reforms, Rwanda remains a high cost place for business in export and import terms. The high cost of transport has a direct impact on the competitiveness of the national and regional private sector and subsequently, the entire economy. For Rwanda, reforms at EAC level are indispensable in creating an enabling environment for its emerging private sector.

NEW POLES OF **GROWTH**, AND PROGRESS ON OLD PROBLEMS

South-South trade is a new pole of growth for LDC exports ...

In value terms, LDC exports to China and India grew at 24% annually between 2000 and 2009. Annual rates of LDC import growth were even higher for Nigeria and South Africa at 29% and 36% respectively; Kenya also saw a nearly five-fold increase in its imports from LDCs. Fuels and mining products had high rates of growth, but so too did agricultural products and manufactures.

A 2009 study of the East African Community found that intra-EAC trade grew by nearly 50% since the implementation of the customs union in 2005. Tanzania's exports to Kenya more than doubled between 2004 and 2008, growing from USD 90.1 million to USD 231.5 million. Increased trade and better economic performance coupled with improved customs administration have also increased revenue collected by customs.

TABLE 5: Imports from LDCs by major markets and product groups, USD million, 2000-2009

Market	All Commodities			Agricultural products			Fuels and mining products			Manufactures		
	Value		Annual % change	Value		Annual % change	Value		Annual % change	Value		Annual % change
	2000	2009	2000-2009	2000	2009	2000-2009	2000	2009	2000-2009	2000	2009	2000-2009
South Africa	174	2 739	36	50	148	13	47	2 389	55	78	200	11
Nigeria	120	1 192	29	86	123	4	3	40	32	31	1 029	47
Kenya	47	221	19	21	111	20	11	32	13	15	79	20
China	4 007	27 448	24	274	1 576	21	3 650	25 574	24	83	298	15
India	1 202	8 540	24	617	2 114	15	293	5 583	39	287	838	13

Sources: UN Comtrade database and GTIS, Global Trade Atlas database.

TABLE 6: Overview of constraints to intra-regional trade

Regional Organisation	Most important constraints to intra-regional trade	Most important constraints to implementing regional development or regional sectoral strategies	Most important constraints to implementing regional trade strategies
Economic Community of West African States	Regulatory environment of doing business - Inadequate transport links - Cost of transport services - Limited access to trade finance	Poor articulation with national strategies	Dependence of government on tariff revenue
Southern African Development Community	Low regional demand Competitiveness - Limited export diversification - Inadequate transport links - Customs and border procedures - Informal restrictions	- Poor articulation with national strategies - Membership of overlapping regional agreements	Dependence of government on tariff revenue - Membership of overlapping regional agreements - Lack of implementation of regional agreements

Source: 2011 OECD/WTO Regional Questionnaire on Aid for Trade

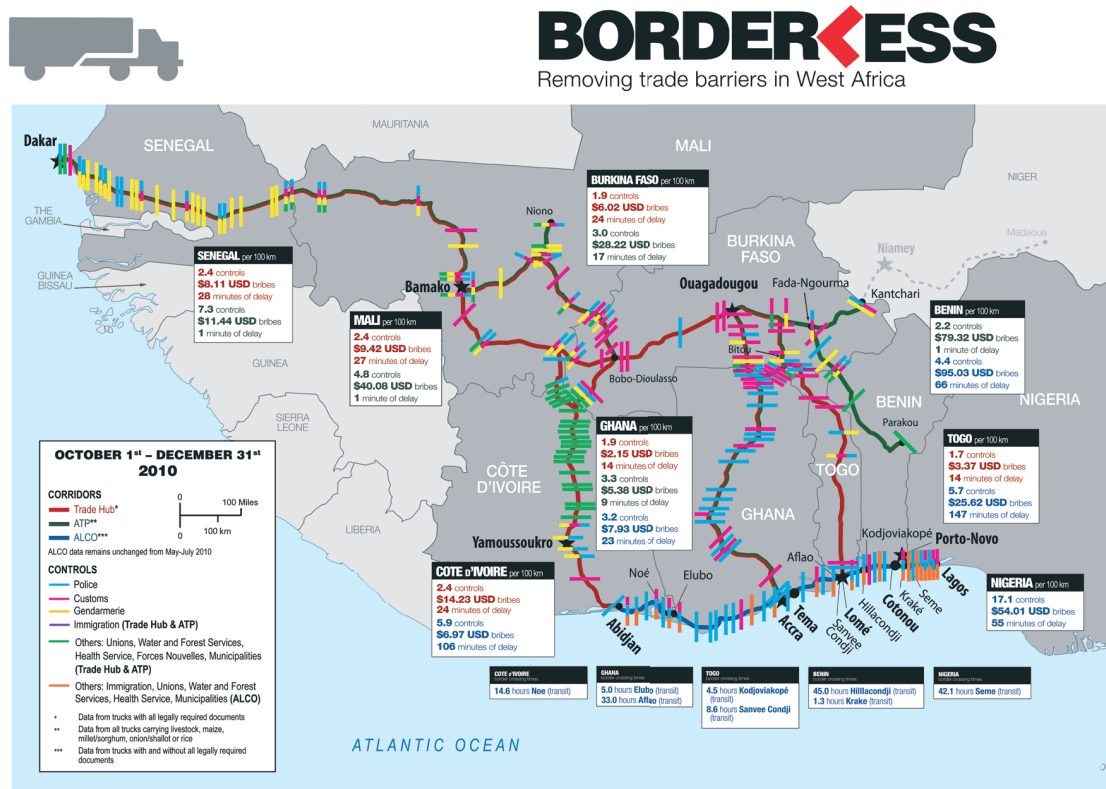
but exploiting new opportunities often means overcoming old obstacles ...

The table above highlights issues reported by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the Southern African Development Community (SADC) to the regional questionnaire circulated as part of the 2010 Aid-for-Trade monitoring and evaluation exercise.

... and challenging vested interests.

The ECOWAS Commission and USAID West Africa Trade Hub submitted a case story on the ECOWAS Trade Liberalisation Scheme (ETLS) which sought to determine where problems are arising in national implementation of the regional protocols. Visa-free movement of persons has been a success, but much less progress has been made in free movement of goods and transport. Difficulties cited include inaccessible national legislation, differing vehicle standards, varying inspection requirements and divergent axle load limits. The result is a complex web of conflicting national rules with which compliance is impossible, and which in turn create opportunities for irregular practices. The case story also highlights that companies which benefit from informal trade barriers (such as continuing tariff restrictions or non-tariff measures such as seasonal bans) and agencies that collect revenue (both formal and informal) may not favour ETLS implementation. Quarterly surveys conducted by the *Observatoire des Pratiques Anormales* of restrictions reported to them by private sector operators highlight the negative impact which these irregular practices have on trade in the West African region.

Figure 9: Trade restrictions in West Africa



www.borderlesswa.com



Source: USAID West Africa Trade Hub

But increasing attention is being paid to tackle these obstacles ...

The COMESA-EAC-SADC Tripartite Summit held in Kampala, Uganda in October 2008, recognised the need to harmonise trading arrangements amongst the three regional economic commissions and move to a single Free Trade Agreement (FTA). Since the decision on a Tripartite FTA was taken, there has been a lot of activity. A Draft FTA Roadmap and a Draft Agreement establishing the Tripartite FTA, has been prepared and a Tripartite Trade and Transport Facilitation Programme was rolled out in early 2011. This programme focuses on customs procedures (harmonised nomenclatures, integrated border management, regional customs bonds, transit systems), immigration procedures and transport procedures (regional third party insurance, axle loads and vehicle dimensions, linking weigh bridges through RFID technology, road user charges, self-regulated regional road transport management system, establishment of corridor management groups). Similar levels of activity are apparent in other regions – and have been going for longer. The Greater Mekong Sub-region programme dates back to 1992.

... encouraging results are being reported at project ...

At a project level, positive results are being reported. Some of the various examples reported are given below:

East West Corridor Project, Greater Mekong Sub-region – Asian Development Bank

- Average travel time between Savannakhet (Lao PDR) and Dansavanh (Viet Nam) has dropped from 10–12 hours to 2.5-3.0 hours.
- Time to cross the border between Laobao (Lao PDR) and Dansavanh (Viet Nam) has fallen from 487 minutes (before the Project) to 151 minutes (after the project).

African Trade Hubs – USAID

- Speeding up customs clearances in Mozambique. Time release studies were successful in identifying problem areas, removing bottlenecks, and improving procedures. As a result of improvements made by Mozambican Customs, the time for processing goods has been reduced from 30 days (in extreme cases) to approximately two to five days.
- Improving customs procedures in Southern Africa with better tools (SAD 500). Adoption of the single customs declaration has helped reduce administrative burdens and transit times. New processes have reduced paperwork, allowed for quicker turnaround times, lowered costs and minimised customs fraud associated with false declarations.
- Improving connectivity between Tanzania and Malawi. Tanzania and Malawi revenue authorities successfully established a bilateral operational agreement, installed new software, and underwent training. Automatic electronic transmission of custom declaration data has resulted in decreased transit delays and a more transparent trading environment.

Ethiopia – World Customs Organisation

- Ethiopia has a Public Sector Reform Programme of which a major part is a tax and customs reform. It has resulted in rationalisation of tariff rates, reduction in documentary requirements, simplification of procedures and computerisation leading to dramatic reduction in clearance times, higher revenue collection and lower corruption.

Haiti

- Introducing the ASYCUDA World software system to Haitian Customs System, with support from UNCTAD, has reduced customs clearance time from four days to two hours for green channel declarations, and allowed pre-clearance for perishable products.

... and although sometimes things could have gone better ...

Things do not always go according to plan of course. A case story submitted by SADC on the Customs Modernisation and Trade Facilitation project highlights some of the issues which can negatively impact the success of trade facilitation projects. It notes that the project was too ambitious in timeframe and scope, and suffered long implementation delays. There was insufficient stakeholder involvement in project design and disconnect between decision-makers and trade experts in the region. The project team was not well integrated with the SADC Secretariat and suffered high personnel turnover. When the SADC Customs Union did not enter into force in 2010, there was no Plan B and the project has not been able to adapt in response.

Case stories about the One-Stop Border Post (OSBP) at Chirundu on the border of Zambia and Zimbabwe highlight the on-going commitment required from governments and their development partners to implement new border mechanisms. Its opening has led to significant reductions in the time taken to cross the border - and cost savings for haulers. But reaching this goal has taken longer than expected and the project has been a learning experience for governments and their development partners alike. Zambia is now applying the lessons learnt in Chirundu to advance development of the Nakonde-Tunduma OSBP on the border with Tanzania. However, for real improvements to be achieved by the full length of the North-South Corridor, improvements must be made at the other border crossing points *e.g.* by implementing the Beitbridge Border Efficiency Management System (launched in May 2009) at the crossing between Zimbabwe and South Africa. Improvements in one section of the Corridor risk exacerbating congestion elsewhere.

... research suggests there are big paybacks on improving trade facilitation ...

Econometric research by UNECA highlights the positive impacts that Aid-for-Trade projects and programmes are having. It shows that a 1% increase in Aid for Trade reduces the cost of exporting one 20-foot container by 0.11%. Put differently, a 10% increase in Aid for Trade reduces the exporting costs by 1.1% – a significant effect when one considers the volume of containers passing through African ports for export. Similar empirical assessments undertaken by the Commonwealth Secretariat also highlight significant effects of aid to trade facilitation in reducing trading costs. A doubling of aid to trade facilitation is found to be associated with a decrease in the cost of importing by 5%.

Furthermore, these positive results appear not just at an econometric level, they are also being observed on the ground. Between 2008 and 2009, the East Africa Hub reported a USD 11 million increase in export under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA), while the Southern Africa Hub tallied an additional USD 40 million and the West Africa Trade Hub a further USD 20 million in exports.

... and there is plenty to learn from each other, and for LDCs to teach others.

With funding from German development co-operation, the Kyrgyz and Tajik Governments have used practical examples and consultants from Senegal to introduce a pre-customs single window and streamline customs approval procedures. The Senegalese model of a single window was found to be far better suited to the Central Asian context than examples and expertise from the leading trading nations. Since the start of the programme in 2006, Kyrgyzstan has reduced by 60% the selection of forms that need to be filled out for foreign trade. Tajikistan also shows similarly impressive results. Interest is also being shown from other partner countries in the Senegalese experience.

LDCs AND **STANDARDS**: AN ON-GOING COMMITMENT, NOT A ONE-OFF COST

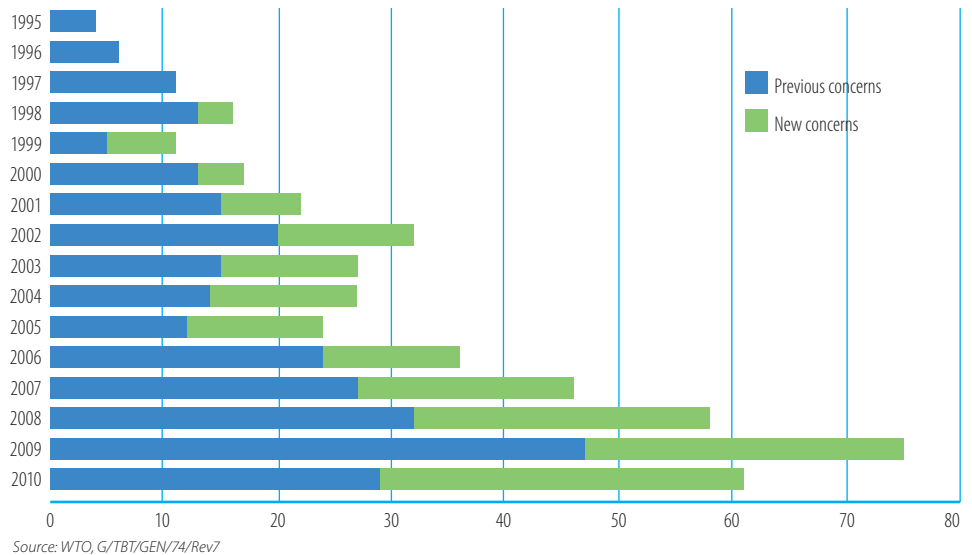
LDCs have traditionally benefited from non-reciprocal preferences for their merchandise exports in developed country markets. In recent years, an increasing number of developing countries have also granted preferences to LDCs, under a series of multilateral, regional, bilateral or unilateral schemes.

Duty-free and Quota-free, but does it comply?

But preferential market access schemes do not guarantee market entry. Exporters must also meet a diverse range of mandatory and voluntary requirements – and, just as importantly, demonstrate that they comply with these requirements. Furthermore, it is not just public authorities who are determining the requirements and checking conformity; there is also a growing body of private standards and industry-led compliance practices with which LDC suppliers must cope.

Non-tariff requirements can affect the ability of LDC exporters to enjoy market access opportunities – both preferential and non-preferential. They are becoming a more growing irritant in trade relations, particularly when measures taken do not follow the relevant WTO agreements: the Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Measures and the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Agreements. The figure below shows that questions raised about trade measures are on the rise in the TBT Committee - although LDCs are not yet making full use of the Committee to defend their interests. Much the same story is also true in the SPS Committee.

Figure 10: Specific trade concerns raised in the TBT Committee 1995-2010



Aid for Trade and meeting standards.

Unsurprisingly, compliance with non-tariff requirements is also the focus of Aid-for-Trade projects as donors seek to help LDCs comply with standards: international, regional and national, as well as public and private. Aid-for-Trade case stories about non-tariff requirements affecting LDCs have been submitted by, inter alia: Bangladesh, Benin, Denmark, the Gambia, Germany, the International Trade Centre (ITC), Kenya, the Netherlands, the Southern African Confederation of Agricultural Unions (SACAU), the Standards and Trade Development Facility (STDF), Switzerland, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Kingdom, and the World Bank. They can be broadly grouped around the following themes: help in the establishment of standards, assistance in compliance, standards and value chain development, and the impact of standards.

The non-tariff requirements referenced are very diverse, ranging from factory labour standards in the Cambodian garment industry through to sanitary requirements for fish exports from Mozambique and Benin. This broad range is symptomatic of the prevalence of standards-based requirements.

Standards facilitate market entry; non-compliance *de facto* removes market access

Common themes emerging from the case stories include:

- What 10 years ago might have been considered “niche” standards are now more mainstream, and offer growth and product differentiation potential. For example, certified-organic exports from Uganda have grown from USD 10 million in 2004/5 to USD 37 million in 2009/10.
- Projects to improve LDC participation in standards-setting bodies must do more than simply fund experts to attend annual meetings; effective participation requires experts to be trained, following standards through all stages of their development, and the systems in place nationally and regionally to help them implement the standards when they are adopted.
- Compliance with standards offers market access opportunities, but of equal (if not higher) importance to donors are the possibilities which standards offer to achieve other policy objectives, *e.g.* better working conditions, higher income, biodiversity, lower environmental impact, etc. For example, the smallholder production models prevalent in some value chains (*e.g.* coffee in Ethiopia or Rwanda) means that standards’ compliance can achieve tangible impacts at a household level, *e.g.* on women’s economic empowerment.
- Where standards schemes operate well, they can improve productivity and actually reduce compliance costs at both the level of individual firms and the industry as a whole. For example, the Better Factories Cambodia (BFC) project of the International Finance Corporation and International Labour Organisation convinced 45 international buyers to drop their own monitoring in favour of the BFC scheme. This has resulted in cost savings and improved the image of Cambodian factories among buyers and consumers.
- Private sector involvement in the design and development of standards is essential. One lesson learnt from ITC’s Ethiopian Coffee Improvement Project was the importance of involving buyers in project design. Their direct knowledge proved invaluable in ensuring effective interventions.
- Updating out-of-date standards can challenge vested interests, not least those of agencies which earn

fees by certifying compliance both legally and informally. At regional level the champions of reform are less vocal making change slower and more challenging. Innovative solutions can help build coalitions for change. See for example <http://www.tradebarriers.org>.

- Though necessary, updating legal frameworks is not sufficient. Compliance culture must be built in the private sector. Short-term projects may not produce lasting compliance results.
- Compliance with (public and private) standards can facilitate entry into value chains; non-compliance with public requirements removes access to markets.

Ignore public requirements at your peril

Between 2003-2005 non-compliance with sanitary requirements led Benin to stop its shrimp exports to the EU. Inspections carried out in 2002 highlighted weaknesses in the quality control system, including the absence of accredited laboratories for microbiological and biochemical analyses. Although the moratorium was lifted in 2005, producers continue to face difficulties in getting a foothold back in the EU market. Belgian Technical Cooperation is one of several donors to have given support to improve conditions for shrimp production on Lake Aheme in Benin through training in good hygienic practices for inspectors, quality managers and fishers. Sanitary conditions for production, collection and transport of fishery products have improved and the competent authority for sanitary control has been strengthened. However, other problems have emerged. The previous ban means that lenders now see trade finance for shrimp exports as a risky venture. Export volumes and prices have yet to recover. Declared fishery export volumes totalled just 65 tonnes in 2008, compared with 11,566 tonnes for Mozambique; much better than to avoid a ban altogether as Mozambique was able to do thanks to early intervention by TradeMark Southern Africa to address similar problems. In so doing, Mozambique has helped assure the livelihoods of the 0.5 million estimated to depend on fishing activities for their livelihood.

CAMBODIAN **RICE POLICY** FOR WEST AFRICAN PADDY?

NERICA (New Rice for Africa) is a group of rice varieties that was developed to adapt to specific climatic, soil and cultivation conditions of West Africa. Research and development was carried out at the Africa Rice Centre (WARDA) in the early 1990s. The rationale behind the breeding of a new variety of rice was based on the observation that, while rice was of growing importance, farmers were facing challenges in terms of low yields and lower quality of locally produced rice compared to imported varieties. The NERICA variety combines the high-yield, low-input characteristics of Asian rice cultivar with the hardiness of African varieties to create a rice variety that is more productive, has shorter growth cycles and is more resistant to pests and environmental stress.

WARDA has taken a partnership approach to developing NERICA which involves a large number of international, regional and national organisations with the aim of contributing to poverty alleviation and food security through research, development and partnership activities. Partners include the African Development Bank (AfDB), the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Bank, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), together with other research centres and NGOs. The efforts invested in the dissemination of the NERICA rice go from ensuring availability of quality seeds, to commercialisation and distribution, passing through production, harvest and processing techniques.

A case story submitted by Benin highlights experience in the diffusion of NERICA rice through support from the AfDB. One of its NERICA dissemination projects aims to support small-scale producers in seven West African states. An early assessment of the project outputs shows a positive effect on yields, production and income to the benefit of rural populations, and women in particular. In 2009, a total of 204 tonnes of certified seeds were produced and commercialised by 169 local companies in Benin, against 57 tonnes in 2007. The increase in production and commercialisation of NERICA has resulted in higher incomes for farmers in rural areas as well as in better diet as the new variety also possesses higher nutrition values. The NERICA experience shows the potential of knowledge and technology transfer to address production issues.

A case story submitted by Cambodia shows that in addition to improving production, it is essential not to neglect institutional, infrastructural and value chain issues. Cambodia's Rice Export Policy has engendered strong cooperation and coordination among stakeholders, from inter-ministerial coordination to a dynamic dialogue with the private sector. The Cambodian strategy addresses rice through a value and supply chain development approach which encompasses simplified trade facilitation procedures, creation or improvement of trade-related infrastructure, provision of finance, support for rice producers and exporters to meet standards and other requirements of import markets and exploiting preferential market access. The strategy has required leadership on the part of the Government to establish a strong public-donor-private sector partnership to tackle critical problems related to systemic institutional weaknesses and scarcity of resources. The payback for Cambodia is potentially significant. Paddy rice production is rebounding and estimates suggest that there could be a surplus of over three million tonnes which can be processed into milled rice for export – potentially worth about USD 600 million in value-added contribution to the national economy.

Cambodia's experience can be an inspiration for other rice producing LDCs like Benin in how to turn their production increases into export potential.

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ANNEXES

A1.1 Share of Aid for Trade to Least Developed Countries

USD million (2009 constant) and %

	COMMITMENTS					DISBURSEMENTS			
	2002-05 Average	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
Aid for Trade to LDCs	6 663.8	7 011.6	9 692.9	10 215.4	12 176.3	5 185.2	6 284.3	7 132.2	8 285.4
Aid for Trade, Total	25 106.3	27 265.8	30 731.4	39 352.0	40 116.0	20 746.5	23 049.1	25 911.0	29 135.8
Share of LDCs in total Aid for Trade	26.5%	25.7%	31.5%	26.0%	30.4%	25.0%	27.3%	27.5%	28.4%

Source: OECD-DAC, Aid activity database (CRS)

Note: LDCs list in CRS flows includes Maldives (graduated in 2011) but excludes Cape Verde (graduated in 2007).

A1.2 Share of Aid for Trade and sector allocable ODA to Least-Developed Countries

USD million (2009 constant) and %

	COMMITMENTS					DISBURSEMENTS			
	2002-05 Average	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
Aid for Trade to LDCs	6 663.8	7 011.6	9 692.9	10 215.4	12 176.3	5 185.2	6 284.3	7 132.2	8 285.4
Sector Allocable ODA to LDCs	20 473.4	24 786.8	29 079.2	32 090.7	36 589.1	19 920.0	22 970.4	25 075.9	28 047.0
Share of Aid for Trade in Sector Allocable ODA to LDCs	32.5%	28.3%	33.3%	31.8%	33.3%	26.0%	27.4%	28.4%	29.5%
Aid for Trade, Total	25 106.3	27 265.8	30 731.4	39 352.0	40 116.0	20 746.5	23 049.1	25 911.0	29 135.8
Sector Allocable ODA, Total	74 808.1	91 058.9	99 242.2	110 650.0	121 696.3	70 859.2	78 520.1	86 199.0	96 355.9
Share of Aid for Trade in Sector Allocable ODA, Total	33.6%	29.9%	31.0%	35.6%	33.0%	29.3%	29.4%	30.1%	30.2%

Source: OECD-DAC, Aid activity database (CRS)

Note: LDCs list in CRS flows includes Maldives (graduated in 2011) but excludes Cape Verde (graduated in 2007).

A1.3 Share of Aid for Trade Other Official Flows to Least Developed Countries

USD million (2009 constant) and %

	COMMITMENTS					DISBURSEMENTS			
	2002-05 Average	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
OOF, Aid for Trade to LDCs	231.4	422.2	2 250.3	560.7	1 010.4	169.1	262.8	765.8	948.3
OOF, Aid for Trade Total	16 191.4	25 734.7	29 746.6	23 822.6	50 530.8	7 877.8	10 910.0	12 350.7	28 345.6
Share of Aid for Trade OOF to LDCs in total Aid for Trade OOF	1.43%	1.64%	7.56%	2.35%	2.00%	2.15%	2.41%	6.20%	3.35%

Source: OECD-DAC, Aid activity database (CRS)

Note: LDCs list in CRS flows includes Maldives (graduated in 2011) but excludes Cape Verde (graduated in 2007).

A1.4 Aid for Trade to Least Developed Countries, by donor

Commitments, USD million (2009 constant) and %

	AID FOR TRADE TO LDCs					SHARE OF LDCs IN TOTAL AID FOR TRADE				
	2002-05 avg.	2006	2007	2008	2009	2002-05 avg.	2006	2007	2008	2009
DAC countries										
Australia	22.8	23.0	22.8	41.5	-12.9	12.6%	9.6%	16.1%	9.4%	-67.1%
Austria	16.9	8.1	7.8	16.1	8.1	34.7%	21.3%	12.4%	22.6%	10.0%
Belgium	71.9	79.0	135.5	117.6	213.8	28.3%	34.4%	45.1%	37.8%	39.5%
Canada	86.5	111.7	164.7	222.0	263.6	26.3%	43.0%	49.1%	45.6%	57.1%
Denmark	234.4	192.3	213.7	156.7	132.9	51.5%	68.7%	57.8%	64.5%	38.0%
Finland	9.5	21.4	7.6	62.1	123.2	11.4%	22.6%	6.3%	32.6%	34.5%
France	153.2	179.3	250.4	214.1	174.5	19.1%	16.4%	17.1%	8.8%	11.5%
Germany	230.7	174.6	239.9	267.4	242.8	17.2%	8.0%	13.9%	9.3%	9.2%
Greece	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.6	1.3%	0.3%	1.2%	1.2%	3.3%
Ireland	25.4	31.7	30.5	46.6	49.7	81.7%	81.2%	76.8%	66.7%	80.6%
Italy	113.3	49.7	94.5	86.8	65.8	39.2%	13.9%	57.6%	32.6%	24.0%
Japan	380.2	472.5	946.2	449.5	1059.6	7.0%	8.5%	17.6%	4.7%	17.5%
Korea (1)		62.9	134.7	246.3	254.3		39.0%	32.6%	43.9%	27.2%
Luxembourg	5.2	3.6	12.5	12.2	9.8	29.3%	19.7%	31.8%	31.3%	32.1%
Netherlands	84.6	46.8	77.6	118.2	175.2	13.8%	4.7%	10.6%	18.3%	26.1%
New Zealand	3.6	24.8	4.3	15.6	14.0	21.4%	51.4%	25.0%	41.7%	51.1%
Norway	121.4	155.2	187.3	151.7	212.9	43.3%	42.6%	42.2%	25.3%	27.5%
Portugal	9.7	7.2	7.1	3.5	5.5	20.0%	68.5%	10.6%	19.3%	6.0%
Spain	46.1	36.9	51.7	96.6	59.2	10.5%	4.4%	7.6%	11.1%	6.4%
Sweden	64.6	78.6	102.2	89.9	67.9	28.9%	23.1%	30.0%	31.0%	19.7%
Switzerland	57.6	54.3	35.3	61.9	17.2	20.9%	23.8%	15.3%	22.1%	9.2%
United Kingdom	164.7	176.3	127.0	372.8	521.9	23.9%	30.6%	29.3%	23.8%	28.2%
United States	524.2	1236.1	1708.5	2602.2	1868.0	13.7%	25.8%	34.9%	40.1%	41.5%
SUB-TOTAL	2 426.5	3 226.1	4 561.8	5 451.5	5 527.5	15.5%	17.2%	24.8%	19.2%	24.3%
Other bilateral donors										
Czech Republic (2) (3)										0.0%
Turkey (2) (3)					..					0.1%
United Arab Emirates (2)					343.4					72.5%
SUB-TOTAL					343.4					68.3%

A1.4 Aid for Trade to Least Developed Countries, by donor

Commitments, USD million (2009 constant) and %

	AID FOR TRADE TO LDCs					SHARE OF LDCs IN TOTAL AID FOR TRADE				
	2002-05 avg.	2006	2007	2008	2009	2002-05 avg.	2006	2007	2008	2009
Multilateral donors										
AfDB	115.1	301.5	605.0	234.0	975.4	74.2%	51.9%	51.4%	51.2%	45.5%
AsDB	386.9	226.2	219.5	32.9	132.7	49.4%	53.5%	32.9%	6.1%	15.8%
EU Institutions	1 106.6	1 280.9	749.0	1 546.2	1 274.0	38.2%	34.0%	23.8%	42.1%	30.4%
FAO (3)			..	..	..			0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
IADB (4)	38.8	..	18.5	..	28.3	15.3%	0.0%	9.3%	0.0%	11.9%
IFAD	153.4	163.7	239.8	194.2	283.7	54.6%	45.9%	52.6%	53.1%	57.8%
IMF (5)			5.9	5.5	5.5			36.4%	34.6%	38.9%
ITC (3)			..	..	..			0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
UNDP	6.0	15.3	12.6	17.8	24.1	48.2%	61.2%	55.0%	64.7%	56.1%
UNECE				..	..				0.0%	0.0%
UNESCAP (3)			0.0	0.0	..			5.7%	1.3%	0.0%
UNESCWA (3)			..	0.0	..			0.0%	11.3%	0.0%
UNIDO			..	33.6	19.6			..	39.7%	18.4%
World Bank	2 429.9	1 797.8	3 276.5	2 695.3	3 420.4	48.3%	54.8%	51.4%	49.9%	42.5%
WTO (3)			4.2	3.7	0.9			24.0%	15.8%	5.8%
Other multilateral donors (6)	0.5	..	..	0.6	140.9	50.1%	..	..	25.0%	33.6%
SUB-TOTAL	4 237.3	3 785.5	5 131.1	4 763.9	6 305.3	45.0%	44.5%	41.7%	43.5%	37.3%
TOTAL	6 663.8	7 011.6	9 692.9	10 215.4	12 176.3	26.5%	25.7%	31.5%	26.0%	30.4%

Source: OECD-DAC, Aid activities database (CRS)

1. Became a member of the DAC on 1 January 2010. Official reporting of the flows commenced as from 2009. Data for previous years may be partial.

2. Reporting to the CRS commenced as from 2009 flows.

3. Comprises specialised reporting on flows to the CRS relating to Aid for Trade.

4. IADB revised their reporting methodology to the CRS in 2010 on 2009 flows. Revisions for previous years are forthcoming.

5. Data comprising SAF, ESAF, PRGF and specialised reporting on Aid-for-Trade flows.

6. Includes AITIC, UNICEF, OFID, GEF, WFP, and Nordic Development Fund. AITIC also comprises specialised reporting on flows to the CRS relating to Aid for Trade.

Note: ".." denotes no activities reported.

LDCs list in CRS flows includes Maldives (graduated in 2011) but excludes Cape Verde (graduated in 2007).

A1.5 Aid for Trade to Least Developed Countries, by Sector

Disbursements, USD million (2009 constant) and %

	AID FOR TRADE TO LDCs				SHARE OF LDCs IN TOTAL AID FOR TRADE			
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
BUILDING PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY (1)								
Business and other services	620.9	781.8	523.7	364.1	37.7%	39.5%	27.9%	24.4%
Banking and financial services	197.5	275.2	326.0	723.6	12.2%	12.1%	11.8%	17.0%
Agriculture	1 172.3	1 411.6	1 631.6	2 460.2	33.3%	34.2%	33.8%	41.4%
Forestry	91.6	63.7	65.5	84.3	18.0%	11.1%	11.2%	12.8%
Fishing	96.9	78.2	97.5	92.4	40.4%	29.7%	26.0%	21.6%
Industry	224.1	291.1	288.5	238.5	18.4%	20.8%	21.3%	17.5%
Mineral resources and mining	86.3	62.5	94.4	79.6	10.8%	41.0%	40.4%	29.3%
Tourism	6.9	8.9	9.8	13.3	11.6%	12.4%	11.0%	10.4%
SUB-TOTAL	2 496.5	2 972.9	3 036.9	4 056.0	26.0%	27.4%	25.1%	27.9%
ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE								
Transport and storage	1 911.4	2 142.5	2 596.5	2 723.4	32.1%	35.3%	35.8%	33.6%
Communications	119.7	100.2	107.7	97.0	23.7%	24.4%	20.4%	18.4%
Energy supply and generation	587.5	851.3	1 188.6	1 257.3	14.3%	17.6%	23.1%	25.0%
SUB-TOTAL	2 618.6	3 094.0	3 892.9	4 077.7	24.8%	27.3%	30.1%	29.9%
TRADE POLICY AND REGULATIONS								
Trade policy and admin. management	49.7	189.3	150.4	80.0	12.8%	31.8%	25.8%	15.8%
Trade facilitation	7.2	13.6	15.4	18.9	9.6%	10.7%	10.9%	14.0%
Regional trade agreements	10.1	10.3	4.5	15.8	14.0%	8.6%	5.9%	8.5%
Multilateral trade negotiations	2.2	1.9	3.8	3.8	12.5%	7.2%	13.3%	8.4%
Trade education/training	1.0	2.2	2.3	2.0	9.5%	7.9%	8.3%	7.0%
SUB-TOTAL	70.2	217.3	176.4	120.5	12.5%	24.2%	20.6%	13.4%
TRADE-RELATED ADJUSTMENT (2)								
Trade-related adjustment		..	26.0	31.2		0.0%	97.8%	86.4%
SUB-TOTAL		..	26.0	31.2		0.0%	97.8%	86.4%
TOTAL AID for TRADE	5 185.2	6 284.3	7 132.2	8 285.4	25.0%	27.3%	27.5%	28.4%

Source: OECD-DAC, Aid activity database (CRS)

1. Includes trade development activities which are identifiable through trade development policy marker in CRS since 2007 flows.

2. Data available since 2007 flows.

Note: ".." denotes no activities reported.

LDCs list in CRS flows includes Maldives (graduated in 2011) but excludes Cape Verde (graduated in 2007).

A1.6 Loan and grant elements of Aid for Trade to Least Developed Countries (1)

USD million (2009 constant) and %

	COMMITMENTS					DISBURSEMENTS			
	2002-05 Average	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
AID FOR TRADE TO LDCS									
Grants	3671.1	4795.1	5792.9	7303.4	7969.1	3453.0	4223.5	4831.2	5828.0
Loans	2992.7	2216.5	3900.0	2912.0	4207.2	1732.2	2060.7	2301.0	2457.5
Aid for Trade to LDCs	6 663.8	7 011.6	9 692.9	10 215.4	12 176.3	5 185.2	6 284.3	7 132.2	8 285.4
Share of LDCs in total Aid for Trade									
Grants	30.3%	32.3%	36.7%	38.0%	39.4%	28.2%	33.5%	35.1%	36.5%
Loans	23.0%	17.8%	26.1%	14.5%	21.2%	20.4%	19.8%	19.0%	18.7%
Share of LDCs in total Aid for Trade	26.5%	25.7%	31.5%	26.0%	30.4%	25.0%	27.3%	27.5%	28.4%

Source: OECD-DAC, Aid activities database (CRS)

1. Equity is classified as loans.

Note: LDCs list in CRS flows includes Maldives (graduated in 2011) but excludes Cape Verde (graduated in 2007).



AFGHANISTAN, AID-FOR-TRADE FLOWS: CRS PROXIES

ODA: USD thousands, 2009 constant prices

	COMMITMENTS					DISBURSEMENTS			
	2002-05 Average	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
TRADE POLICY AND REGULATIONS and TRADE-RELATED ADJUSTMENT									
Trade Policy and administrative management	7 177	3 926	33 710	85 971	52 253	11 823	17 331	47 052	15 666
Trade facilitation	3 266	10	5 466	14 072	2 326	2 146	2 138	1 480	4 033
Regional trade agreements (RTAs)	12 439	..	..	..	..	7 150	4 818	1 322	- 75
Multilateral trade negotiations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Trade-related adjustment (1)			..	..	..		..	..	..
Trade education/training	18	363	35	..	..	363	35	..	2
SUB-TOTAL	22 900	4 300	39 212	100 043	54 579	21 482	24 323	49 854	19 632
ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE									
Transport and storage	396 803	302 051	648 573	667 253	600 704	195 471	214 307	470 645	784 401
Communications	22 955	8 349	1 879	5 254	1 535	10 425	5 229	6 286	2 657
Energy supply and generation	67 027	64 620	279 404	339 236	79 597	35 062	82 653	181 251	170 943
SUB-TOTAL	486 785	375 020	929 855	1 011 742	681 837	240 958	302 189	658 182	958 002
BUILDING PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY <i>[Includes Trade Development activities (2)]</i>									
Business and other services	30 447	701 792	37 971	54 004	71 782	430 737	492 482	208 130	110 662
Banking and financial services	31 265	22 887	94 003	61 456	164 086	42 329	41 158	24 730	129 979
Agriculture	177 049	147 197	361 539	437 931	503 882	71 028	102 797	235 740	467 933
Forestry	154	11	1 094	805	111	183	1 094	..	1 138
Fishing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industry	6 785	895	14 564	24 360	22 523	3 960	16 673	5 885	14 761
Mineral resources and mining	2 234	14 937	..	73	10 722	3 170	3 678	2 168	8 707
Tourism	1 594	121	..	1 585	..	..	..	104	2
SUB-TOTAL	249 528	887 841	509 171	580 214	773 105	551 406	657 882	476 758	733 183
FOCUS ON TRADE DEVELOPMENT (2):									
Principal objective			26 190	59 631	55 477		484 357	210 593	97 581
Significant objective			4	50 653	16 720		..	3 871	26 352
SUB-TOTAL			26 195	110 284	72 197		484 357	214 465	123 933
OTHER TRADE RELATED NEEDS									
The data covered under this category are not separately identifiable as AFT within the CRS.									
TOTAL AID FOR TRADE	759 213	1 267 161	1 478 238	1 691 999	1 509 520	813 846	984 394	1 184 794	1 710 816
TOTAL SECTORALLOCCABLE ODA	2 240 951	3 105 684	3 813 734	5 171 525	5 302 459	2 443 713	2 993 475	3 510 731	4 964 825

Source: OECD-DAC, Aid activity database (CRS)

1. Trade-related adjustment was introduced in the CRS as from 2007 flows.

2. Trade development activities are identified in the CRS via the Trade Development policy marker, which was introduced in the CRS as from 2007 flows. The amounts shown represent an "of which" of Building productive capacity activities that have been marked as contributing principally or significantly to trade development.

Note however that these amounts can only at best be used as approximations.

Note: ".." denotes no activities reported.

ANGOLA, AID-FOR-TRADE FLOWS: CRS PROXIES

ODA: USD thousands, 2009 constant prices

	COMMITMENTS					DISBURSEMENTS			
	2002-05 Average	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
TRADE POLICY AND REGULATIONS and TRADE-RELATED ADJUSTMENT									
Trade Policy and administrative management	29	4 475	266	74	258	69	1 168	73	69
Trade facilitation	..	..	..	..	78	..	..	..	16
Regional trade agreements (RTAs)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Multilateral trade negotiations	..	..	..	7	18	..	..	7	18
Trade-related adjustment (1)			..	..	..		..	..	..
Trade education/training	9	..	13	..	..	..	13	..	905
SUB-TOTAL	38	4 475	278	81	354	69	1 181	81	1 008
ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE									
Transport and storage	1 177	2 604	56 437	42 574	84	2 683	905	1 776	5 708
Communications	3 031	2 105	1 030	469	495	4 769	6 205	886	3 814
Energy supply and generation	1 627	6 483	28 116	696	70	341	1 021	2 768	4 659
SUB-TOTAL	5 835	11 192	85 583	43 738	649	7 792	8 131	5 431	14 181
BUILDING PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY <i>[Includes Trade Development activities (2)]</i>									
Business and other services	598	461	1 044	861	7 763	708	1 034	1 215	3 511
Banking and financial services	1 845	752	1 263	1 448	913	1 524	525	875	1 749
Agriculture	6 477	17 584	48 704	30 408	6 437	11 900	12 538	27 630	28 426
Forestry	31	24	58	..	..	24	58	1 044	855
Fishing	4 210	179	682	1 319	933	2 024	2 298	3 240	2 921
Industry	772	105	362	2 609	1 113	363	32	1 586	303
Mineral resources and mining	16	8	..	29	475	520	271	71	2 112
Tourism	5	..	40	..	..	..	40	..	..
SUB-TOTAL	13 953	19 112	52 152	36 674	17 634	17 063	16 795	35 663	39 879
FOCUS ON TRADE DEVELOPMENT (2):									
Principal objective			480	594	309		337	1 353	633
Significant objective			430	3 649	8 327		430	23 519	23 364
SUB-TOTAL			910	4 243	8 635		768	24 871	23 998
OTHER TRADE RELATED NEEDS									
The data covered under this category are not separately identifiable as AFT within the CRS.									
TOTAL AID FOR TRADE	19 826	34 779	138 014	80 493	18 637	24 925	26 106	41 174	55 067
TOTAL SECTORALLOCCABLE ODA	326 771	276 720	411 103	467 204	206 028	262 641	334 686	318 849	273 132

Source: OECD-DAC, Aid activity database (CRS)

1. Trade-related adjustment was introduced in the CRS as from 2007 flows.

2. Trade development activities are identified in the CRS via the Trade Development policy marker, which was introduced in the CRS as from 2007 flows. The amounts shown represent an "of which" of Building productive capacity activities that have been marked as contributing principally or significantly to trade development.

Note however that these amounts can only at best be used as approximations.

Note: ".." denotes no activities reported.

BANGLADESH, AID-FOR-TRADE FLOWS: CRS PROXIES

ODA: USD thousands, 2009 constant prices

	COMMITMENTS					DISBURSEMENTS			
	2002-05 Average	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
TRADE POLICY AND REGULATIONS and TRADE-RELATED ADJUSTMENT									
Trade Policy and administrative management	14 486	24 555	18 195	70 781	934	2 335	33 187	49 477	5 603
Trade facilitation	118	5	31	4	..	91	227	4	202
Regional trade agreements (RTAs)	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44
Multilateral trade negotiations	..	101	..	..	19	101	..	..	150
Trade-related adjustment (1)			..	..	..		..	..	..
Trade education/training	8	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..
SUB-TOTAL	14 626	24 661	18 225	70 788	953	2 528	33 414	49 484	5 999
ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE									
Transport and storage	252 811	126 469	257 224	76 034	179 633	69 580	80 584	51 371	57 805
Communications	12 634	94 919	1 766	53 642	1 645	13 091	20 383	19 463	13 927
Energy supply and generation	240 923	73 490	405 489	548 944	499 139	85 675	194 006	252 448	83 080
SUB-TOTAL	506 368	294 878	664 479	678 620	680 417	168 346	294 973	323 282	154 812
BUILDING PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY <i>[Includes Trade Development activities (2)]</i>									
Business and other services	105 295	2 468	63 077	89 921	33 923	10 796	71 960	59 350	14 063
Banking and financial services	86 953	111 251	163 771	37 200	30 670	7 804	74 312	71 221	35 036
Agriculture	65 782	104 445	68 018	130 842	27 833	29 097	23 664	76 978	46 247
Forestry	629	608	39	1 392	15	608	39	532	738
Fishing	202	34 321	330	24	438	2 011	5 012	8 706	2 506
Industry	49 623	7 329	28 861	83 964	117 866	10 334	40 618	81 482	12 330
Mineral resources and mining	562	..	83	95 117	..	8 170	9 192	19 447	601
Tourism	2	96	1 968	74	108	98	672	74	107
SUB-TOTAL	309 047	260 517	326 147	438 534	210 853	68 917	225 469	317 790	111 629
FOCUS ON TRADE DEVELOPMENT (2):									
Principal objective			99 009	78 122	29 294		99 670	101 840	4 586
Significant objective			195	43 362	65 817		965	10 437	30 460
SUB-TOTAL			99 204	121 484	95 111		100 635	112 277	35 046
OTHER TRADE RELATED NEEDS									
The data covered under this category are not separately identifiable as AFT within the CRS.									
TOTAL AID FOR TRADE	830 041	580 056	1 008 851	1 187 943	892 222	239 790	553 856	690 557	272 439
TOTAL SECTORALLOCCABLE ODA	2 096 351	2 522 622	2 881 389	2 790 531	2 200 621	1 146 511	1 449 119	1 720 978	1 319 037

Source: OECD-DAC, Aid activity database (CRS)

1. Trade-related adjustment was introduced in the CRS as from 2007 flows.

2. Trade development activities are identified in the CRS via the Trade Development policy marker, which was introduced in the CRS as from 2007 flows. The amounts shown represent an "of which" of Building productive capacity activities that have been marked as contributing principally or significantly to trade development.

Note however that these amounts can only at best be used as approximations.

Note: ".." denotes no activities reported.

BENIN, AID-FOR-TRADE FLOWS: CRS PROXIES

ODA: USD thousands, 2009 constant prices

	COMMITMENTS					DISBURSEMENTS			
	2002-05 Average	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
TRADE POLICY AND REGULATIONS and TRADE-RELATED ADJUSTMENT									
Trade Policy and administrative management	..	179 097	2 822	4 166	323	1 523	587	3 036	316
Trade facilitation	10	..	489	3 467	78	12	359	140	304
Regional trade agreements (RTAs)	..	..	32	5	..	..	32	5	..
Multilateral trade negotiations	..	..	..	93	..	..	..	93	84
Trade-related adjustment (1)			..	3	51		..	..	38
Trade education/training	..	..	34	685	128	..	34	685	70
SUB-TOTAL	10	179 097	3 377	8 419	580	1 536	1 011	3 960	813
ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE									
Transport and storage	45 563	80 726	24 180	110 730	86 994	18 584	55 320	96 885	92 262
Communications	275	1 889	321	1 701	119	983	1 237	820	730
Energy supply and generation	13 118	16 592	6 202	18 305	102 296	10 465	7 333	28 809	16 282
SUB-TOTAL	58 955	99 207	30 703	130 736	189 408	30 032	63 891	126 514	109 273
BUILDING PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY <i>[Includes Trade Development activities (2)]</i>									
Business and other services	2 715	3 103	2 826	102	2 068	1 334	4 080	5 140	4 374
Banking and financial services	4 917	20 877	143	2 968	498	3 090	3 742	3 273	8 757
Agriculture	24 488	17 476	55 365	28 600	29 133	21 782	26 986	31 213	44 149
Forestry	15 566	9	..	..	12	10 596	1 769	6 614	13
Fishing	3 047	587	4 829	1 798	990	1 369	1 686	3 779	3 620
Industry	5 613	5 170	1 015	5 255	8 674	5 688	5 205	1 600	6 188
Mineral resources and mining	18	62	62	..	..	62	62	..	..
Tourism	..	..	..	63	228	..	..	63	26
SUB-TOTAL	56 364	47 284	64 241	38 786	41 602	43 920	43 528	51 682	67 127
FOCUS ON TRADE DEVELOPMENT (2):									
Principal objective			9 802	16 509	420		1 262	7 667	3 555
Significant objective			14 715	6 732	165		596	2 784	2 094
SUB-TOTAL			24 517	23 241	585		1 858	10 452	5 649
OTHER TRADE RELATED NEEDS									
The data covered under this category are not separately identifiable as AFT within the CRS.									
TOTAL AID FOR TRADE	115 328	325 589	98 321	177 941	231 590	75 488	108 430	182 156	177 213
TOTAL SECTORALLOCALE ODA	383 917	813 365	417 297	485 057	579 251	315 294	378 444	499 939	523 185

Source: OECD-DAC, Aid activity database (CRS)

1. Trade-related adjustment was introduced in the CRS as from 2007 flows.

2. Trade development activities are identified in the CRS via the Trade Development policy marker, which was introduced in the CRS as from 2007 flows. The amounts shown represent an "of which" of Building productive capacity activities that have been marked as contributing principally or significantly to trade development.

Note however that these amounts can only at best be used as approximations.

Note: ".." denotes no activities reported.

BHUTAN, AID-FOR-TRADE FLOWS: CRS PROXIES

ODA: USD thousands, 2009 constant prices

	COMMITMENTS					DISBURSEMENTS			
	2002-05 Average	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
TRADE POLICY AND REGULATIONS and TRADE-RELATED ADJUSTMENT									
Trade Policy and administrative management	454	22	12	14	117	456	417	14	19
Trade facilitation	..	5	..	2	3	5	..	528	112
Regional trade agreements (RTAs)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Multilateral trade negotiations	..	4	5	12	..	4	5	12	..
Trade-related adjustment (1)			..	..	..		..	..	..
Trade education/training	14	..	..	36	..	..	..	36	..
SUB-TOTAL	468	30	17	64	119	465	422	590	132
ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE									
Transport and storage	10 929	2 507	11 476	565	30 262	16 196	10 835	3 592	8 953
Communications	5 851	2 404	5 557	7 889	1 098	2 454	2 251	3 848	7 283
Energy supply and generation	14 190	660	38 959	7 420	33 928	2 251	1 600	2 346	6 256
SUB-TOTAL	30 970	5 571	55 993	15 875	65 289	20 900	14 686	9 786	22 492
BUILDING PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY <i>[Includes Trade Development activities (2)]</i>									
Business and other services	213	1 746	1 790	32	3 262	1 790	1 246	105	3 444
Banking and financial services	416	1 694	15 534	..	3 138	1 746	40	182	3 331
Agriculture	8 801	2 149	7 075	2 490	3 622	4 151	7 249	6 603	6 108
Forestry	1 525	..	3 569	541	622	1 186	1 048	952	1 128
Fishing	11	4	15	7	8	4	15	7	8
Industry	856	4 910	3 699	573	485	4 716	3 739	728	1 007
Mineral resources and mining	26	0	1	..	..	0	1	..	..
Tourism	594	359	364	6 726	6	320	463	1 187	2 410
SUB-TOTAL	12 442	10 862	32 047	10 369	11 142	13 913	13 800	9 765	17 434
FOCUS ON TRADE DEVELOPMENT (2):									
Principal objective			..	..	..		..	..	..
Significant objective			364	6 954	..		168	1 005	2 441
SUB-TOTAL			364	6 954	0		168	1 005	2 441
OTHER TRADE RELATED NEEDS									
The data covered under this category are not separately identifiable as AFT within the CRS.									
TOTAL AID FOR TRADE	43 879	16 463	88 057	26 308	76 550	35 278	28 908	20 141	40 058
TOTAL SECTORALLOCCABLE ODA	100 931	81 721	124 944	71 886	174 511	95 197	82 323	67 489	86 223

Source: OECD-DAC, Aid activity database (CRS)

1. Trade-related adjustment was introduced in the CRS as from 2007 flows.

2. Trade development activities are identified in the CRS via the Trade Development policy marker, which was introduced in the CRS as from 2007 flows. The amounts shown represent an "of which" of Building productive capacity activities that have been marked as contributing principally or significantly to trade development.

Note however that these amounts can only at best be used as approximations.

Note: ".." denotes no activities reported.

BURKINA FASO, AID-FOR-TRADE FLOWS: CRS PROXIES

ODA: USD thousands, 2009 constant prices

	COMMITMENTS					DISBURSEMENTS			
	2002-05 Average	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
TRADE POLICY AND REGULATIONS and TRADE-RELATED ADJUSTMENT									
Trade Policy and administrative management	4	3 557	18 613	14 091	355	1 198	20 193	13 140	1 652
Trade facilitation	..	..	..	39	79	..	..	163	16
Regional trade agreements (RTAs)	..	1 685	129	44 600	..	..	186	90	2 712
Multilateral trade negotiations	1 764	..	..	22	..	802	..	22	28
Trade-related adjustment (1)			..	1	0		..	..	..
Trade education/training	..	..	78	68	286	..	77	68	67
SUB-TOTAL	1 768	5 241	18 820	58 821	720	2 001	20 457	13 484	4 476
ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE									
Transport and storage	74 176	13 798	19	84 943	292 877	64 266	120 784	37 327	52 513
Communications	11 054	90	553	335	299	4 958	4 531	4 836	4 312
Energy supply and generation	49 205	197	42 656	16 857	10 903	35 786	24 534	38 381	26 098
SUB-TOTAL	134 435	14 085	43 228	102 136	304 079	105 011	149 850	80 544	82 923
BUILDING PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY <i>[Includes Trade Development activities (2)]</i>									
Business and other services	13 109	5 815	10 243	11 443	2 960	8 636	13 649	14 030	2 379
Banking and financial services	8 354	255	454	3 164	21 952	507	325	2 136	15 204
Agriculture	54 555	128 437	84 272	64 390	239 335	63 608	78 470	94 266	108 149
Forestry	4 228	688	3 058	2 552	2 319	2 273	2 512	2 290	2 772
Fishing	..	28	308	161	415	28	307	185	413
Industry	14 006	19 162	14 501	5 155	5 628	14 463	16 912	5 977	9 092
Mineral resources and mining	..	..	..	7 781	..	..	..	7 214	..
Tourism	6	..	..	30	312	..	..	30	100
SUB-TOTAL	94 260	154 385	112 836	94 675	272 922	89 515	112 175	126 127	138 108
FOCUS ON TRADE DEVELOPMENT (2):									
Principal objective			30 693	26 497	139 102		35 019	36 747	998
Significant objective			17 065	9 790	3 453		2 183	3 029	24 279
SUB-TOTAL			47 758	36 287	142 555		37 202	39 776	25 277
OTHER TRADE RELATED NEEDS									
The data covered under this category are not separately identifiable as AFT within the CRS.									
TOTAL AID FOR TRADE	230 463	173 712	174 884	255 632	577 721	196 527	282 481	220 155	225 507
TOTAL SECTORALLOCCABLE ODA	569 976	665 766	610 184	625 986	1 362 083	646 943	690 181	679 902	739 780

Source: OECD-DAC, Aid activity database (CRS)

1. Trade-related adjustment was introduced in the CRS as from 2007 flows.

2. Trade development activities are identified in the CRS via the Trade Development policy marker, which was introduced in the CRS as from 2007 flows. The amounts shown represent an "of which" of Building productive capacity activities that have been marked as contributing principally or significantly to trade development.

Note however that these amounts can only at best be used as approximations.

Note: ".." denotes no activities reported.

BURUNDI, AID-FOR-TRADE FLOWS: CRS PROXIES

ODA: USD thousands, 2009 constant prices

	COMMITMENTS					DISBURSEMENTS			
	2002-05 Average	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
TRADE POLICY AND REGULATIONS and TRADE-RELATED ADJUSTMENT									
Trade Policy and administrative management	..	67	1 848	429	837	67	38 761	298	433
Trade facilitation	..	..	526	..	78	..	8	31	48
Regional trade agreements (RTAs)	..	..	1 073	2 878	13 926	..	..	65	4 492
Multilateral trade negotiations	..	..	..	..	347	..	..	..	478
Trade-related adjustment (1)			..	40	7		..	..	1 053
Trade education/training	..	..	..	..	116	..	..	..	59
SUB-TOTAL	0	67	3 448	3 347	15 311	67	38 770	394	6 563
ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE									
Transport and storage	27 248	35 044	38 172	3 711	46 338	15 428	24 947	33 769	45 981
Communications	1 268	1 498	19 549	11	47	1 622	495	1 508	1 834
Energy supply and generation	..	75	11 457	32 798	295	60	199	1 041	1 865
SUB-TOTAL	28 517	36 617	69 179	36 520	46 680	17 110	25 640	36 318	49 680
BUILDING PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY <i>[Includes Trade Development activities (2)]</i>									
Business and other services	..	15 232	2 220	10 323	116	8 934	6 307	10 061	393
Banking and financial services	1 798	8 478	3 044	6 702	31 709	3 069	4 163	9 445	4 609
Agriculture	17 585	43 021	16 969	29 017	37 840	27 768	24 690	17 732	25 485
Forestry	5	1	10	..	692	1	10	..	9
Fishing	8	33	143	137	133	33	142	137	156
Industry	3 858	2 754	1 986	6 241	520	3 154	2 372	5 797	1 036
Mineral resources and mining	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tourism	..	..	34	..	102	..	34	..	102
SUB-TOTAL	23 253	69 519	24 405	52 419	71 113	42 957	37 720	43 172	31 790
FOCUS ON TRADE DEVELOPMENT (2):									
Principal objective			2 533	495	541		142	915	622
Significant objective			154	256	1 231		154	256	758
SUB-TOTAL			2 687	751	1 772		297	1 171	1 379
OTHER TRADE RELATED NEEDS									
The data covered under this category are not separately identifiable as AFT within the CRS.									
TOTAL AID FOR TRADE	51 770	106 202	97 031	92 286	133 104	60 133	102 130	79 884	88 033
TOTAL SECTORALLOCCABLE ODA	203 079	477 214	293 334	392 841	479 461	239 365	287 861	291 493	340 527

Source: OECD-DAC, Aid activity database (CRS)

1. Trade-related adjustment was introduced in the CRS as from 2007 flows.

2. Trade development activities are identified in the CRS via the Trade Development policy marker, which was introduced in the CRS as from 2007 flows. The amounts shown represent an "of which" of Building productive capacity activities that have been marked as contributing principally or significantly to trade development.

Note however that these amounts can only at best be used as approximations.

Note: ".." denotes no activities reported.

CAMBODIA, AID-FOR-TRADE FLOWS: CRS PROXIES

ODA: USD thousands, 2009 constant prices

	COMMITMENTS					DISBURSEMENTS			
	2002-05 Average	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
TRADE POLICY AND REGULATIONS and TRADE-RELATED ADJUSTMENT									
Trade Policy and administrative management	2 628	11 364	1 172	1 319	1 854	2 866	1 665	7 088	2 736
Trade facilitation	735	13	2 541	7 558	129	1 038	3 178	1 363	1 093
Regional trade agreements (RTAs)	..	..	379	..	..	..	..	..	5
Multilateral trade negotiations	693	63	116	..	13	281	481	232	47
Trade-related adjustment (1)			..	..	..		..	..	..
Trade education/training	35	103	132	126	..	117	144	139	8
SUB-TOTAL	4 091	11 543	4 340	9 004	1 997	4 301	5 468	8 822	3 889
ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE									
Transport and storage	46 519	85 996	57 943	89 050	143 418	38 203	53 191	44 562	44 723
Communications	9 394	3 498	2 002	2 253	1 703	2 452	2 374	5 435	2 239
Energy supply and generation	52 232	37 886	58 248	18 786	-5 002	9 437	7 467	23 058	12 433
SUB-TOTAL	108 144	127 380	118 192	110 089	140 120	50 092	63 032	73 055	59 395
BUILDING PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY <i>[Includes Trade Development activities (2)]</i>									
Business and other services	3 027	247	5 705	7 845	4 440	715	3 163	5 976	8 456
Banking and financial services	8 638	3 562	3 495	60 363	9 811	8 899	4 207	13 039	13 921
Agriculture	53 780	36 019	38 388	36 653	42 043	43 018	44 145	31 206	35 706
Forestry	1 343	1 630	1 885	1 906	1 412	2 044	2 495	1 903	1 403
Fishing	4 351	1 866	2 353	2 341	12 060	1 942	2 353	2 336	2 450
Industry	6 658	19 394	10 547	46 707	6 428	4 919	18 753	6 563	6 748
Mineral resources and mining	0	3	28	1 866	1 815	3	40	1 938	2 189
Tourism	5 282	583	692	962	1 013	392	829	709	2 702
SUB-TOTAL	83 078	63 303	63 093	158 642	79 022	61 932	75 986	63 670	73 574
FOCUS ON TRADE DEVELOPMENT (2):									
Principal objective			11 516	45 226	3 538		8 794	7 257	6 883
Significant objective			3 922	2 958	26 510		3 876	2 666	17 760
SUB-TOTAL			15 438	48 184	30 048		12 670	9 923	24 643
OTHER TRADE RELATED NEEDS									
The data covered under this category are not separately identifiable as AFT within the CRS.									
TOTAL AID FOR TRADE	195 313	202 226	185 625	277 735	221 139	116 325	144 485	145 548	136 858
TOTAL SECTORALLOCCABLE ODA	599 121	674 855	554 065	748 898	739 029	485 927	547 861	567 400	603 720

Source: OECD-DAC, Aid activity database (CRS)

1. Trade-related adjustment was introduced in the CRS as from 2007 flows.

2. Trade development activities are identified in the CRS via the Trade Development policy marker, which was introduced in the CRS as from 2007 flows. The amounts shown represent an "of which" of Building productive capacity activities that have been marked as contributing principally or significantly to trade development.

Note however that these amounts can only at best be used as approximations.

Note: "." denotes no activities reported.

CAPE VERDE, AID-FOR-TRADE FLOWS: CRS PROXIES

ODA: USD thousands, 2009 constant prices

	COMMITMENTS					DISBURSEMENTS			
	2002-05 Average	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
TRADE POLICY AND REGULATIONS and TRADE-RELATED ADJUSTMENT									
Trade Policy and administrative management	19	126	33	500	31	125	33	71	32
Trade facilitation	503	..	123	273	34	319	501	459	173
Regional trade agreements (RTAs)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Multilateral trade negotiations	1	..	..	7	..	..	..	7	..
Trade-related adjustment (1)			..	..	..		..	..	..
Trade education/training	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SUB-TOTAL	524	126	156	780	65	445	534	537	204
ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE									
Transport and storage	54 076	22 111	60 236	39 015	91 370	34 694	31 898	74 565	55 689
Communications	824	1 718	1 075	56	756	1 765	1 110	248	756
Energy supply and generation	142	..	205	55 404	1 713	2 795	521	1 766	1 881
SUB-TOTAL	55 042	23 829	61 515	94 475	93 839	39 254	33 529	76 580	58 325
BUILDING PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY <i>[Includes Trade Development activities (2)]</i>									
Business and other services	7 435	510	269	638	3 805	752	1 004	1 050	1 082
Banking and financial services	7 027	223	1 642	1 770	15 123	1 501	3 844	6 288	2 434
Agriculture	6 050	894	2 021	5 953	8 806	2 614	2 406	7 449	7 355
Forestry	39	..	..	..	..	24	500	..	..
Fishing	1 941	1 252	3 944	2 238	1 938	1 249	723	3 438	3 846
Industry	646	557	736	565	2 790	498	722	442	733
Mineral resources and mining	281	55	..	37	..	55	..	37	..
Tourism	241	109	542	120	38	142	579	120	38
SUB-TOTAL	23 659	3 599	9 154	11 321	32 500	6 836	9 777	18 824	15 488
FOCUS ON TRADE DEVELOPMENT (2):									
Principal objective			2 174	491	938		2 844	1 397	5 027
Significant objective			1 130	4 528	7 849		1 394	5 231	2 887
SUB-TOTAL			3 304	5 019	8 787		4 239	6 629	7 914
OTHER TRADE RELATED NEEDS									
The data covered under this category are not separately identifiable as AFT within the CRS.									
TOTAL AID FOR TRADE	79 225	27 554	70 826	106 575	126 404	46 534	43 840	95 941	74 017
TOTAL SECTORALLOCCABLE ODA	182 781	142 049	162 682	204 623	272 245	144 726	142 691	191 707	206 999

Source: OECD-DAC, Aid activity database (CRS)

1. Trade-related adjustment was introduced in the CRS as from 2007 flows.

2. Trade development activities are identified in the CRS via the Trade Development policy marker, which was introduced in the CRS as from 2007 flows. The amounts shown represent an "of which" of Building productive capacity activities that have been marked as contributing principally or significantly to trade development.

Note however that these amounts can only at best be used as approximations.

Note: ".." denotes no activities reported.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, AID-FOR-TRADE FLOWS: CRS PROXIES

ODA: USD thousands, 2009 constant prices

	COMMITMENTS					DISBURSEMENTS			
	2002-05 Average	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
TRADE POLICY AND REGULATIONS and TRADE-RELATED ADJUSTMENT									
Trade Policy and administrative management	..	67	134	74	401	67	134	73	59
Trade facilitation	..	..	712	30	2 021	..	..	64	241
Regional trade agreements (RTAs)	..	..	2 578	..	7 291	..	..	121	816
Multilateral trade negotiations	..	..	7	17	..	..	7	17	..
Trade-related adjustment (1)			..	..	..		..	..	..
Trade education/training	..	..	32	84	..	..	32	..	..
SUB-TOTAL	0	67	3 461	205	9 714	67	172	275	1 117
ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE									
Transport and storage	27 201	87 368	23 542	24	58 392	6 023	2 730	4 953	15 323
Communications	266	4 535	10	19	5 402	4 440	349	103	80
Energy supply and generation	..	4	..	..	8 000	4	..	..	3 360
SUB-TOTAL	27 467	91 908	23 552	44	71 794	10 467	3 079	5 056	18 764
BUILDING PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY <i>[Includes Trade Development activities (2)]</i>									
Business and other services	56	..	712	1 014	2 534	- 1	..	1 038	241
Banking and financial services	60	399	310	7	494	399	385	210	494
Agriculture	3 717	395	19 244	1 968	2 695	395	19 335	3 092	2 359
Forestry	4 445	11 906	..	1 662	948	26 149	5 782	7 246	2 856
Fishing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industry	45	61	..	3	180	61	89	59	..
Mineral resources and mining	..	22 676	..	..	250	22 200	782	..	255
Tourism	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SUB-TOTAL	8 323	35 436	20 266	4 653	7 101	49 202	26 374	11 645	6 205
FOCUS ON TRADE DEVELOPMENT (2):									
Principal objective			..	..	78		..	..	16
Significant objective			..	3	1 388		..	3	12
SUB-TOTAL			0	3	1 467		0	3	28
OTHER TRADE RELATED NEEDS									
The data covered under this category are not separately identifiable as AFT within the CRS.									
TOTAL AID FOR TRADE	35 790	127 411	47 279	4 902	88 609	59 735	29 624	16 976	26 085
TOTAL SECTORALLOCCABLE ODA	95 971	250 590	159 602	112 582	263 544	171 065	96 724	129 662	113 509

Source: OECD-DAC, Aid activity database (CRS)

1. Trade-related adjustment was introduced in the CRS as from 2007 flows.

2. Trade development activities are identified in the CRS via the Trade Development policy marker, which was introduced in the CRS as from 2007 flows. The amounts shown represent an "of which" of Building productive capacity activities that have been marked as contributing principally or significantly to trade development.

Note however that these amounts can only at best be used as approximations.

Note: ".." denotes no activities reported.

CHAD, AID-FOR-TRADE FLOWS: CRS PROXIES

ODA: USD thousands, 2009 constant prices

	COMMITMENTS					DISBURSEMENTS			
	2002-05 Average	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
TRADE POLICY AND REGULATIONS and TRADE-RELATED ADJUSTMENT									
Trade Policy and administrative management	..	67	..	2 826	429	67	..	14	272
Trade facilitation	855	..	890	..	78	..	..	..	154
Regional trade agreements (RTAs)	..	..	3 222	..	316	..	..	..	166
Multilateral trade negotiations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trade-related adjustment (1)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trade education/training	..	..	..	74	..	..	..	67	..
SUB-TOTAL	855	67	4 112	2 900	824	67	0	81	592
ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE									
Transport and storage	41 613	15	30 857	3 103	49 208	25 195	14 921	56 902	45 332
Communications	199	..	..	71	6 660	..	..	75	..
Energy supply and generation	5	..	28 690	1	0	1 015	760	1 970	831
SUB-TOTAL	41 817	15	59 547	3 175	55 868	26 210	15 680	58 947	46 164
BUILDING PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY <i>[Includes Trade Development activities (2)]</i>									
Business and other services	39	..	890	..	710	..	..	..	62
Banking and financial services	3 465	6	..	21	375	7	2	22	13 097
Agriculture	23 667	1 853	2 801	13 550	38 385	14 384	15 541	7 484	13 792
Forestry	653	..	..	6 398	697	678	..	36	13
Fishing	4 185	..	..	..	..	..	325	1 299	2 785
Industry	4 897	450	5	4	895	450	5	4	161
Mineral resources and mining	145	..	..	..	..	..	..	- 172	..
Tourism	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
SUB-TOTAL	37 052	2 309	3 695	19 973	41 062	15 519	15 872	8 672	29 909
FOCUS ON TRADE DEVELOPMENT (2):									
Principal objective			..	..	78		9 150	1 897	16
Significant objective			11	..	1 538		..	..	1 505
SUB-TOTAL			11	0	1 616		9 150	1 897	1 521
OTHER TRADE RELATED NEEDS									
The data covered under this category are not separately identifiable as AFT within the CRS.									
TOTAL AID FOR TRADE	79 724	2 391	67 354	26 049	97 753	41 796	31 553	67 701	76 665
TOTAL SECTORALLOCCABLE ODA	262 836	136 524	230 012	196 163	269 840	200 938	193 513	232 854	242 977

Source: OECD-DAC, Aid activity database (CRS)

1. Trade-related adjustment was introduced in the CRS as from 2007 flows.

2. Trade development activities are identified in the CRS via the Trade Development policy marker, which was introduced in the CRS as from 2007 flows. The amounts shown represent an "of which" of Building productive capacity activities that have been marked as contributing principally or significantly to trade development.

Note however that these amounts can only at best be used as approximations.

Note: ".." denotes no activities reported.

COMOROS, AID-FOR-TRADE FLOWS: CRS PROXIES

ODA: USD thousands, 2009 constant prices

	COMMITMENTS					DISBURSEMENTS			
	2002-05 Average	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
TRADE POLICY AND REGULATIONS and TRADE-RELATED ADJUSTMENT									
Trade Policy and administrative management	..	67	35	14	343	67	32	14	59
Trade facilitation	..	..	..	..	122	..	..	..	59
Regional trade agreements (RTAs)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Multilateral trade negotiations	..	..	14	..	..	..	14	..	..
Trade-related adjustment (1)			..	3	1		..	..	..
Trade education/training	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	18
SUB-TOTAL	0	67	48	18	484	67	45	14	137
ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE									
Transport and storage	3 032	3 252	..	..	23 117	2 138	3 501	570	2 239
Communications	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Energy supply and generation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SUB-TOTAL	3 076	3 252	0	0	23 117	2 138	3 501	570	2 239
BUILDING PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY <i>[Includes Trade Development activities (2)]</i>									
Business and other services	764	..	..	..	78	..	119	..	16
Banking and financial services	..	..	3 453	421	8 109	399	690	1 512	1 417
Agriculture	523	5 684	3 509	1 410	..	492	800	1 244	571
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Fishing	249	385	438	..	..	425	114	..	..
Industry	1	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Mineral resources and mining	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tourism	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	11
SUB-TOTAL	1 536	6 072	7 399	1 831	8 199	1 318	1 723	2 757	2 018
FOCUS ON TRADE DEVELOPMENT (2):									
Principal objective			..	..	78		..	..	16
Significant objective			..	..	11		..	..	74
SUB-TOTAL			0	0	90		0	0	89
OTHER TRADE RELATED NEEDS									
The data covered under this category are not separately identifiable as AFT within the CRS.									
TOTAL AID FOR TRADE	4 612	9 392	7 448	1 849	31 800	3 523	5 270	3 341	4 394
TOTAL SECTORALLOCCABLE ODA	34 614	34 013	45 950	23 523	61 239	30 355	40 302	32 442	28 158

Source: OECD-DAC, Aid activity database (CRS)

1. Trade-related adjustment was introduced in the CRS as from 2007 flows.

2. Trade development activities are identified in the CRS via the Trade Development policy marker, which was introduced in the CRS as from 2007 flows. The amounts shown represent an "of which" of Building productive capacity activities that have been marked as contributing principally or significantly to trade development.

Note however that these amounts can only at best be used as approximations.

Note: ".." denotes no activities reported.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO, AID-FOR-TRADE FLOWS: CRS PROXIES

ODA: USD thousands, 2009 constant prices

	COMMITMENTS					DISBURSEMENTS			
	2002-05 Average	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
TRADE POLICY AND REGULATIONS and TRADE-RELATED ADJUSTMENT									
Trade Policy and administrative management	..	67	385	513	23 304	67	11	186	773
Trade facilitation	3	171	14	242	78	171	14	242	24
Regional trade agreements (RTAs)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Multilateral trade negotiations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	294
Trade-related adjustment (1)			..	..	..		..	..	..
Trade education/training	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	5
SUB-TOTAL	3	237	400	757	23 383	237	25	430	1 096
ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE									
Transport and storage	182 217	56 767	132 825	122 453	228 384	111 596	103 600	154 380	138 277
Communications	8 330	222	1 389	15 118	2 671	6 984	2 285	5 321	4 297
Energy supply and generation	100 400	7	318 650	55 420	264 347	30 687	27 941	35 044	132 763
SUB-TOTAL	290 947	56 995	452 864	192 991	495 401	149 267	133 827	194 745	275 337
BUILDING PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY <i>[Includes Trade Development activities (2)]</i>									
Business and other services	28 148	..	334	408	1 997	3 270	2 553	2 633	2 618
Banking and financial services	86 700	16 442	2 670	21 747	104 459	8 914	4 843	16 865	125 235
Agriculture	21 443	74 851	15 055	30 292	72 516	18 950	16 791	28 265	46 970
Forestry	11 442	2 661	7 728	5 417	21 121	2 609	4 056	3 094	3 999
Fishing	458	463	..	873	1 165	463	..	1 044	1 189
Industry	24 384	619	405	2 673	3 780	414	522	2 558	2 336
Mineral resources and mining	49 391	8 710	212	12 208	766	7 210	1 382	2 938	2 975
Tourism	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SUB-TOTAL	221 966	103 746	26 404	73 619	205 804	41 829	30 148	57 398	185 321
FOCUS ON TRADE DEVELOPMENT (2):									
Principal objective			499	25 107	3 957		2 839	8 146	4 326
Significant objective			1 089	3 459	6 606		4 336	12 925	14 157
SUB-TOTAL			1 588	28 565	10 563		7 175	21 071	18 483
OTHER TRADE RELATED NEEDS									
The data covered under this category are not separately identifiable as AFT within the CRS.									
TOTAL AID FOR TRADE	512 916	160 979	479 667	267 367	724 588	191 334	163 999	252 573	461 754
TOTAL SECTORALLOCCABLE ODA	1 284 609	862 011	1 426 785	1 530 633	1 948 297	908 816	783 486	1 153 938	1 466 086

Source: OECD-DAC, Aid activity database (CRS)

1. Trade-related adjustment was introduced in the CRS as from 2007 flows.

2. Trade development activities are identified in the CRS via the Trade Development policy marker, which was introduced in the CRS as from 2007 flows. The amounts shown represent an "of which" of Building productive capacity activities that have been marked as contributing principally or significantly to trade development.

Note however that these amounts can only at best be used as approximations.

Note: ".." denotes no activities reported.

DJIBOUTI, AID-FOR-TRADE FLOWS: CRS PROXIES

ODA: USD thousands, 2009 constant prices

	COMMITMENTS					DISBURSEMENTS			
	2002-05 Average	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
TRADE POLICY AND REGULATIONS and TRADE-RELATED ADJUSTMENT									
Trade Policy and administrative management	..	67	..	700	275	67	..	73	59
Trade facilitation	..	..	204	..	106	..	..	..	44
Regional trade agreements (RTAs)	374	..	..	..	..	- 14	..	..	..
Multilateral trade negotiations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trade-related adjustment (1)			..	..	..		..	..	..
Trade education/training	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	14	..
SUB-TOTAL	374	67	204	713	382	53	0	87	103
ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE									
Transport and storage	10 448	273	2 476	10 692	121	1 836	5 904	3 584	15 838
Communications	114	80	96	277	10 245	80	95	276	619
Energy supply and generation	9 314	..	..	814	9 052	570	1 825	7 103	20 191
SUB-TOTAL	19 877	354	2 572	11 783	19 418	2 487	7 824	10 962	36 648
BUILDING PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY <i>[Includes Trade Development activities (2)]</i>									
Business and other services	1 122	..	..	..	78	..	..	..	16
Banking and financial services	11	28	1 864	1	2 359	27	0	2	3 489
Agriculture	1 735	233	589	173	164	232	308	173	170
Forestry	28	..	20	68	168	..	20	68	167
Fishing	15	..	..	..	..	418	921	926	6
Industry	229	166	236	175	104	165	235	175	103
Mineral resources and mining	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tourism	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SUB-TOTAL	3 168	426	2 710	417	2 873	843	1 483	1 344	3 950
FOCUS ON TRADE DEVELOPMENT (2):									
Principal objective			..	..	78		..	..	16
Significant objective			..	..	..		..	..	..
SUB-TOTAL			0	0	78		0	0	16
OTHER TRADE RELATED NEEDS									
The data covered under this category are not separately identifiable as AFT within the CRS.									
TOTAL AID FOR TRADE	23 418	847	5 485	12 914	22 673	3 382	9 307	12 393	40 701
TOTAL SECTORALLOCCABLE ODA	87 117	80 192	93 016	61 958	160 238	73 685	68 571	60 198	195 731

Source: OECD-DAC, Aid activity database (CRS)

1. Trade-related adjustment was introduced in the CRS as from 2007 flows.

2. Trade development activities are identified in the CRS via the Trade Development policy marker, which was introduced in the CRS as from 2007 flows. The amounts shown represent an "of which" of Building productive capacity activities that have been marked as contributing principally or significantly to trade development.

Note however that these amounts can only at best be used as approximations.

Note: ".." denotes no activities reported.

EQUATORIAL GUINEA, AID-FOR-TRADE FLOWS: CRS PROXIES

ODA: USD thousands, 2009 constant prices

	COMMITMENTS					DISBURSEMENTS			
	2002-05 Average	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
TRADE POLICY AND REGULATIONS and TRADE-RELATED ADJUSTMENT									
Trade Policy and administrative management	..	..	11	14	12	..	11	14	12
Trade facilitation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Regional trade agreements (RTAs)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Multilateral trade negotiations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trade-related adjustment (1)			..	..	..		..	..	..
Trade education/training	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SUB-TOTAL	0	0	11	14	12	0	11	14	12
ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE									
Transport and storage	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Communications	3	..	125	..	..	..	125	0	0
Energy supply and generation	119	..	..	40	10	..	..	40	10
SUB-TOTAL	186	0	125	40	10	0	125	40	10
BUILDING PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY <i>[Includes Trade Development activities (2)]</i>									
Business and other services	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Banking and financial services	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	- 1
Agriculture	383	..	618	..	..	..	618	36	120
Forestry	..	..	..	..	736	..	..	340	53
Fishing	12	29	5	72	365	29	5	72	364
Industry	364	0	..	103	..	0	..	103	..
Mineral resources and mining	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tourism	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SUB-TOTAL	760	30	623	176	1 101	30	623	551	535
FOCUS ON TRADE DEVELOPMENT (2):									
Principal objective			78	..	..		78	..	..
Significant objective			327	..	981		327	..	297
SUB-TOTAL			405	0	981		405	0	297
OTHER TRADE RELATED NEEDS									
The data covered under this category are not separately identifiable as AFT within the CRS.									
TOTAL AID FOR TRADE	946	30	759	230	1 123	30	758	605	557
TOTAL SECTORALLOCCABLE ODA	24 977	41 979	38 260	13 099	130 697	34 039	31 084	29 759	31 243

Source: OECD-DAC, Aid activity database (CRS)

1. Trade-related adjustment was introduced in the CRS as from 2007 flows.

2. Trade development activities are identified in the CRS via the Trade Development policy marker, which was introduced in the CRS as from 2007 flows. The amounts shown represent an "of which" of Building productive capacity activities that have been marked as contributing principally or significantly to trade development.

Note however that these amounts can only at best be used as approximations.

Note: ".." denotes no activities reported.

ERITREA, AID-FOR-TRADE FLOWS: CRS PROXIES

ODA: USD thousands, 2009 constant prices

	COMMITMENTS					DISBURSEMENTS			
	2002-05 Average	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
TRADE POLICY AND REGULATIONS and TRADE-RELATED ADJUSTMENT									
Trade Policy and administrative management	..	90	11	74	68	90	11	73	12
Trade facilitation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Regional trade agreements (RTAs)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Multilateral trade negotiations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39
Trade-related adjustment (1)			..	..	..		..	..	..
Trade education/training	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SUB-TOTAL	0	90	11	74	68	90	11	73	51
ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE									
Transport and storage	17 311	1	57 234	..	..	6 507	2 474	1 797	2 948
Communications	45	24	..	8	..	24	..	108	..
Energy supply and generation	15 524	..	7 481	17 377	31	8 529	5 554	11 961	3 099
SUB-TOTAL	32 879	26	64 716	17 384	31	15 060	8 028	13 866	6 047
BUILDING PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY <i>[Includes Trade Development activities (2)]</i>									
Business and other services	31	..	87	..	0	17	87	..	0
Banking and financial services	4 566	581	..	57	26	616	2 088	956	23
Agriculture	13 409	17 688	5 490	1 044	62 393	6 550	4 839	2 413	13 242
Forestry	61	1 469	5	17	2 485	526	5	525	524
Fishing	13	15	..	..	9	629	..	..	9
Industry	72	3	14	9	3	3	14	9	3
Mineral resources and mining	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tourism	..	..	..	0	189	..	..	0	189
SUB-TOTAL	18 152	19 757	5 596	1 127	65 105	8 340	7 033	3 903	13 990
FOCUS ON TRADE DEVELOPMENT (2):									
Principal objective			..	..	109		..	..	69
Significant objective			..	9	..		..	9	31
SUB-TOTAL			0	9	109		0	9	100
OTHER TRADE RELATED NEEDS									
The data covered under this category are not separately identifiable as AFT within the CRS.									
TOTAL AID FOR TRADE	51 031	19 873	70 322	18 585	65 204	23 489	15 071	17 843	20 088
TOTAL SECTORALLOCCABLE ODA	182 402	77 204	129 972	62 494	163 833	82 964	109 395	91 803	91 579

Source: OECD-DAC, Aid activity database (CRS)

1. Trade-related adjustment was introduced in the CRS as from 2007 flows.

2. Trade development activities are identified in the CRS via the Trade Development policy marker, which was introduced in the CRS as from 2007 flows. The amounts shown represent an "of which" of Building productive capacity activities that have been marked as contributing principally or significantly to trade development.

Note however that these amounts can only at best be used as approximations.

Note: ".." denotes no activities reported.

ETHIOPIA, AID-FOR-TRADE FLOWS: CRS PROXIES

ODA: USD thousands, 2009 constant prices

	COMMITMENTS					DISBURSEMENTS			
	2002-05 Average	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
TRADE POLICY AND REGULATIONS and TRADE-RELATED ADJUSTMENT									
Trade Policy and administrative management	2 009	7 512	1 129	891	17 640	573	798	1 397	4 370
Trade facilitation	189	5	..	..	148	29	65	94	162
Regional trade agreements (RTAs)	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Multilateral trade negotiations	..	127	18	9	122	114	29	9	84
Trade-related adjustment (1)			..	54	8		..	..	562
Trade education/training	..	..	22	3	10	..	22	3	400
SUB-TOTAL	2 227	7 643	1 169	956	17 928	716	914	1 503	5 579
ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE									
Transport and storage	161 692	432 257	352 381	309 264	290 118	226 873	229 325	305 825	251 786
Communications	6 822	4 281	1 974	1 630	1 450	5 871	3 355	4 296	4 618
Energy supply and generation	169 157	145 005	312 045	1 231	86 363	140 570	101 397	102 354	199 681
SUB-TOTAL	337 670	581 543	666 400	312 126	377 931	373 315	334 077	412 475	456 086
BUILDING PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY <i>[Includes Trade Development activities (2)]</i>									
Business and other services	45 972	19 215	11 299	22 064	19 907	38 239	38 303	27 958	23 557
Banking and financial services	20 504	24 342	1 164	5 019	174 231	6 747	15 661	10 956	131 239
Agriculture	81 812	92 821	228 968	339 516	264 587	78 803	88 953	89 958	469 453
Forestry	6 932	1 064	1 455	9 926	1 922	2 814	5 142	3 251	7 760
Fishing	399	6	93	23	..	6	113	23	1 420
Industry	36 371	2 459	2 075	50 863	27 028	14 534	18 573	16 334	21 263
Mineral resources and mining	1 091	..	70	..	..	..	70	..	..
Tourism	509	128	86	173	95	144	111	173	117
SUB-TOTAL	193 591	140 035	245 210	427 585	487 771	141 287	166 925	148 653	654 810
FOCUS ON TRADE DEVELOPMENT (2):									
Principal objective			9 302	52 636	35 310		36 033	26 968	14 920
Significant objective			1 431	4 215	50 141		1 431	5 004	5 453
SUB-TOTAL			10 733	56 851	85 451		37 463	31 972	20 373
OTHER TRADE RELATED NEEDS									
The data covered under this category are not separately identifiable as AFT within the CRS.									
TOTAL AID FOR TRADE	533 488	729 221	912 778	740 667	883 630	515 318	501 916	562 631	1 116 474
TOTAL SECTORALLOCCABLE ODA	1 207 945	2 041 340	3 168 294	2 209 207	3 320 625	1 498 973	1 965 132	1 979 337	2 722 213

Source: OECD-DAC, Aid activity database (CRS)

1. Trade-related adjustment was introduced in the CRS as from 2007 flows.

2. Trade development activities are identified in the CRS via the Trade Development policy marker, which was introduced in the CRS as from 2007 flows. The amounts shown represent an "of which" of Building productive capacity activities that have been marked as contributing principally or significantly to trade development.

Note however that these amounts can only at best be used as approximations.

Note: ".." denotes no activities reported.

GAMBIA, AID-FOR-TRADE FLOWS: CRS PROXIES

ODA: USD thousands, 2009 constant prices

	COMMITMENTS					DISBURSEMENTS			
	2002-05 Average	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
TRADE POLICY AND REGULATIONS and TRADE-RELATED ADJUSTMENT									
Trade Policy and administrative management	111	74	70	82	336	185	11	82	61
Trade facilitation	..	..	..	..	78	..	..	..	16
Regional trade agreements (RTAs)	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4
Multilateral trade negotiations	..	..	40	..	..	..	40	..	..
Trade-related adjustment (1)			..	60	10		..	..	1 568
Trade education/training	..	..	13	11	..	..	13	..	..
SUB-TOTAL	111	74	123	154	428	185	63	82	1 649
ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE									
Transport and storage	16 992	2 543	6 570	16	8 000	2 983	6 851	6 270	9 694
Communications	974	40	867	57	109	489	1 076	318	424
Energy supply and generation	157	..	..	11	113	745	373	23	1 834
SUB-TOTAL	18 124	2 583	7 436	84	8 222	4 217	8 300	6 612	11 953
BUILDING PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY <i>[Includes Trade Development activities (2)]</i>									
Business and other services	307	664	55	..	180	358	55	..	725
Banking and financial services	13	6 570	174	8	81	147	266	149	732
Agriculture	6 084	7 089	1 833	961	16 352	4 154	4 559	6 533	9 940
Forestry	9	105	112	50	..	517	152	50	..
Fishing	74	..	397	7 022	7 725	1 172	1 012	1 309	6 560
Industry	3 001	27	..	119	233	1 438	648	882	1 212
Mineral resources and mining	109	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	..
Tourism	6	..	43	49	..	203	182	48	69
SUB-TOTAL	9 603	14 457	2 614	8 208	24 572	7 988	6 875	9 082	19 238
FOCUS ON TRADE DEVELOPMENT (2):									
Principal objective			..	..	94		877	1 260	31
Significant objective			82	6 764	..		82	325	7 158
SUB-TOTAL			82	6 764	94		959	1 586	7 189
OTHER TRADE RELATED NEEDS									
The data covered under this category are not separately identifiable as AFT within the CRS.									
TOTAL AID FOR TRADE	27 838	17 114	10 173	8 446	33 222	12 389	15 239	15 776	32 840
TOTAL SECTORALLOCALE ODA	51 875	70 781	55 212	34 821	89 904	57 774	77 776	63 276	89 733

Source: OECD-DAC, Aid activity database (CRS)

1. Trade-related adjustment was introduced in the CRS as from 2007 flows.

2. Trade development activities are identified in the CRS via the Trade Development policy marker, which was introduced in the CRS as from 2007 flows. The amounts shown represent an "of which" of Building productive capacity activities that have been marked as contributing principally or significantly to trade development.

Note however that these amounts can only at best be used as approximations.

Note: ".." denotes no activities reported.

GUINEA, AID-FOR-TRADE FLOWS: CRS PROXIES

ODA: USD thousands, 2009 constant prices

	COMMITMENTS					DISBURSEMENTS			
	2002-05 Average	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
TRADE POLICY AND REGULATIONS and TRADE-RELATED ADJUSTMENT									
Trade Policy and administrative management	..	655	289	74	249	67	44	250	589
Trade facilitation	69	..	..	..	78	17	9	36	24
Regional trade agreements (RTAs)	..	405	..	..	..	..	66	..	20
Multilateral trade negotiations	..	..	..	2 100	..	..	..	707	21
Trade-related adjustment (1)			..	..	..		..	..	..
Trade education/training	..	132	170	24	..	132	170	24	5
SUB-TOTAL	69	1 193	459	2 198	327	216	288	1 017	657
ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE									
Transport and storage	32 211	36 575	100 695	623	12 971	11 630	11 195	34 609	28 565
Communications	48	59	95	1 729	18	59	209	118	142
Energy supply and generation	1 273	7 964	6 731	22	18 500	5 388	4 970	6 519	811
SUB-TOTAL	33 533	44 598	107 521	2 375	31 489	17 076	16 375	41 246	29 519
BUILDING PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY <i>[Includes Trade Development activities (2)]</i>									
Business and other services	321	156	588	1 390	459	161	968	1 940	490
Banking and financial services	1 375	3	..	164	712	391	264	366	1 797
Agriculture	17 830	11 003	32 435	2 143	3 654	5 394	16 529	12 891	16 554
Forestry	2 083	..	..	..	634	2 343	1 587	642	710
Fishing	5 185	5 712	7 321	3 925	303	3 401	4 058	4 302	5 925
Industry	1 445	752	1 137	43	514	909	642	279	415
Mineral resources and mining	474	..	..	..	..	135	145	320	216
Tourism	..	..	..	..	122	..	..	..	20
SUB-TOTAL	28 713	17 626	41 481	7 665	6 398	12 734	24 192	20 740	26 127
FOCUS ON TRADE DEVELOPMENT (2):									
Principal objective			..	556	855		1 476	779	792
Significant objective			..	553	623		..	552	696
SUB-TOTAL			0	1 109	1 478		1 476	1 331	1 489
OTHER TRADE RELATED NEEDS									
The data covered under this category are not separately identifiable as AFT within the CRS.									
TOTAL AID FOR TRADE	62 315	63 417	149 461	12 237	38 214	30 025	40 855	63 003	56 303
TOTAL SECTORALLOCCABLE ODA	185 964	223 750	314 577	158 568	130 908	192 830	199 431	215 090	180 202

Source: OECD-DAC, Aid activity database (CRS)

1. Trade-related adjustment was introduced in the CRS as from 2007 flows.

2. Trade development activities are identified in the CRS via the Trade Development policy marker, which was introduced in the CRS as from 2007 flows. The amounts shown represent an "of which" of Building productive capacity activities that have been marked as contributing principally or significantly to trade development.

Note however that these amounts can only at best be used as approximations.

Note: ".." denotes no activities reported.

GUINEA-BISSAU, AID-FOR-TRADE FLOWS: CRS PROXIES

ODA: USD thousands, 2009 constant prices

	COMMITMENTS					DISBURSEMENTS			
	2002-05 Average	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
TRADE POLICY AND REGULATIONS and TRADE-RELATED ADJUSTMENT									
Trade Policy and administrative management	57	..	20	20	387	..	..	20	178
Trade facilitation	..	..	..	..	78	38	..	..	365
Regional trade agreements (RTAs)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Multilateral trade negotiations	..	..	47	..	..	..	47	..	19
Trade-related adjustment (1)			..	26	..		..	394	..
Trade education/training	..	..	44	263	..	..	44	263	..
SUB-TOTAL	57	0	110	310	465	38	91	677	562
ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE									
Transport and storage	18 174	3 715	13 972	16	4 179	22 469	34 044	16 409	15 131
Communications	371	167	416	170	154	167	416	185	154
Energy supply and generation	2 412	7 901	..	..	38	999	2 606	3 800	3 449
SUB-TOTAL	20 957	11 782	14 388	186	4 371	23 635	37 066	20 393	18 734
BUILDING PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY <i>[Includes Trade Development activities (2)]</i>									
Business and other services	1 706	168	344	..	1 198	665	1 383	376	1 291
Banking and financial services	110	672	639	5	568	672	639	5	1 393
Agriculture	1 386	9 987	3 534	2 809	4 035	1 367	2 085	4 799	6 511
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fishing	1 382	527	255	1 690	3 955	5 420	1 161	2 427	3 020
Industry	1 335	11	..	1	2 718	507	1 039	377	2 967
Mineral resources and mining	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tourism	1	..	49	8	184	..	41	8	405
SUB-TOTAL	5 956	11 365	4 822	4 512	12 659	8 630	6 347	7 991	15 586
FOCUS ON TRADE DEVELOPMENT (2):									
Principal objective			..	..	426		..	..	364
Significant objective			887	675	1 749		887	675	2 074
SUB-TOTAL			887	675	2 175		887	675	2 438
OTHER TRADE RELATED NEEDS									
The data covered under this category are not separately identifiable as AFT within the CRS.									
TOTAL AID FOR TRADE	26 971	23 147	19 321	5 008	17 495	32 303	43 504	29 061	34 882
TOTAL SECTORALLOCCABLE ODA	66 258	72 234	103 418	81 526	90 213	76 313	98 804	102 242	98 023

Source: OECD-DAC, Aid activity database (CRS)

1. Trade-related adjustment was introduced in the CRS as from 2007 flows.

2. Trade development activities are identified in the CRS via the Trade Development policy marker, which was introduced in the CRS as from 2007 flows. The amounts shown represent an "of which" of Building productive capacity activities that have been marked as contributing principally or significantly to trade development.

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Note: ".." denotes no activities reported.

HAITI, AID-FOR-TRADE FLOWS: CRS PROXIES

ODA: USD thousands, 2009 constant prices

	COMMITMENTS					DISBURSEMENTS			
	2002-05 Average	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
TRADE POLICY AND REGULATIONS and TRADE-RELATED ADJUSTMENT									
Trade Policy and administrative management	..	..	1 444	1 864	1 526	..	49	1 131	1 042
Trade facilitation	4	285	..	..	421	..	18	16	49
Regional trade agreements (RTAs)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Multilateral trade negotiations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
Trade-related adjustment (1)			..	..	..		..	..	..
Trade education/training	..	..	..	..	214	..	..	..	57
SUB-TOTAL	4	285	1 444	1 864	2 162	0	67	1 147	1 175
ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE									
Transport and storage	35 391	15 541	21 233	96 127	264 504	23 703	33 507	37 636	94 238
Communications	767	4	97	19	114	658	104	36	64
Energy supply and generation	3 508	24 128	22 032	4	20 666	1 146	5 737	3 360	6 562
SUB-TOTAL	39 666	39 674	43 362	96 150	285 285	25 507	39 348	41 032	100 863
BUILDING PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY <i>[Includes Trade Development activities (2)]</i>									
Business and other services	3 190	124	4 810	8 034	4 606	1 014	3 888	5 897	10 005
Banking and financial services	5 491	1 280	7 614	2 950	9 194	2 993	1 968	4 897	5 440
Agriculture	37 887	42 460	10 772	19 978	29 082	4 488	14 035	24 397	43 911
Forestry	15	553	555	132	336	174	332	357	799
Fishing	28	598	424	630	961	598	424	1 471	960
Industry	191	167	616	1 480	3 110	194	136	589	1 895
Mineral resources and mining	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tourism	5	28	..	100	217	28	..	100	88
SUB-TOTAL	46 806	45 210	24 791	33 305	47 505	9 490	20 783	37 707	63 099
FOCUS ON TRADE DEVELOPMENT (2):									
Principal objective			5 345	8 260	5 281		756	4 307	9 402
Significant objective			359	1 201	3 232		359	1 201	3 052
SUB-TOTAL			5 703	9 461	8 514		1 115	5 508	12 453
OTHER TRADE RELATED NEEDS									
The data covered under this category are not separately identifiable as AFT within the CRS.									
TOTAL AID FOR TRADE	86 476	85 168	69 597	131 318	334 952	34 996	60 197	79 886	165 137
TOTAL SECTORALLOCCABLE ODA	393 488	547 283	481 203	606 853	1 085 171	377 638	416 875	476 271	779 009

Source: OECD-DAC, Aid activity database (CRS)

1. Trade-related adjustment was introduced in the CRS as from 2007 flows.

2. Trade development activities are identified in the CRS via the Trade Development policy marker, which was introduced in the CRS as from 2007 flows. The amounts shown represent an "of which" of Building productive capacity activities that have been marked as contributing principally or significantly to trade development.

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Note: ".." denotes no activities reported.

KIRIBATI, AID-FOR-TRADE FLOWS: CRS PROXIES

ODA: USD thousands, 2009 constant prices

	COMMITMENTS					DISBURSEMENTS			
	2002-05 Average	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
TRADE POLICY AND REGULATIONS and TRADE-RELATED ADJUSTMENT									
Trade Policy and administrative management	3	20	11	22	308	20	11	22	78
Trade facilitation	82	..	..	..	78	..	..	..	16
Regional trade agreements (RTAs)	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Multilateral trade negotiations	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trade-related adjustment (1)			..	..	..		..	..	..
Trade education/training	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SUB-TOTAL	100	20	11	22	387	20	11	22	94
ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE									
Transport and storage	1 930	326	1 605	3 307	980	2 445	3 347	1 097	3 331
Communications	32	11	16	54	102	11	16	54	300
Energy supply and generation	2 157	..	..	..	5 717	1 771	251	..	7
SUB-TOTAL	4 119	337	1 621	3 361	6 798	4 227	3 614	1 150	3 637
BUILDING PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY <i>[Includes Trade Development activities (2)]</i>									
Business and other services	28	..	..	..	78	..	..	..	16
Banking and financial services	21	..	415	200	- 363	..	306	101	109
Agriculture	59	30	34	3	..	173	150	5	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fishing	3 551	958	14 352	1 447	1 491	7 177	10 366	5 429	1 612
Industry	40	6	..	..	262	6	..	36	95
Mineral resources and mining	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tourism	0	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	14
SUB-TOTAL	3 704	994	14 801	1 650	1 483	7 356	10 822	5 571	1 845
FOCUS ON TRADE DEVELOPMENT (2):									
Principal objective			..	..	78		..	..	16
Significant objective			..	..	- 118		..	..	321
SUB-TOTAL			0	0	- 39		0	0	337
OTHER TRADE RELATED NEEDS									
The data covered under this category are not separately identifiable as AFT within the CRS.									
TOTAL AID FOR TRADE	7 923	1 352	16 433	5 034	8 668	11 603	14 447	6 744	5 576
TOTAL SECTORALLOCALE ODA	20 884	19 575	32 306	31 308	15 490	28 195	28 398	26 694	20 134

Source: OECD-DAC, Aid activity database (CRS)

1. Trade-related adjustment was introduced in the CRS as from 2007 flows.

2. Trade development activities are identified in the CRS via the Trade Development policy marker, which was introduced in the CRS as from 2007 flows. The amounts shown represent an "of which" of Building productive capacity activities that have been marked as contributing principally or significantly to trade development.

Note however that these amounts can only at best be used as approximations.

Note: ".." denotes no activities reported.

LAO PDR, AID-FOR-TRADE FLOWS: CRS PROXIES

ODA: USD thousands, 2009 constant prices

	COMMITMENTS					DISBURSEMENTS			
	2002-05 Average	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
TRADE POLICY AND REGULATIONS and TRADE-RELATED ADJUSTMENT									
Trade Policy and administrative management	306	860	1 163	481	2 106	465	831	3 978	773
Trade facilitation	..	..	6 025	4 202	5 679	..	..	1 166	477
Regional trade agreements (RTAs)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Multilateral trade negotiations	301	194	570	56	5	412	725	286	7
Trade-related adjustment (1)			..	635	..		..	590	0
Trade education/training	39	55	93	24	..	69	105	37	..
SUB-TOTAL	646	1 109	7 852	5 398	7 790	945	1 660	6 056	1 263
ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE									
Transport and storage	45 231	28 120	36 752	9 525	2 207	47 641	51 834	33 054	25 572
Communications	4 302	2 827	996	1 043	1 145	4 120	4 499	5 186	1 208
Energy supply and generation	39 532	26 783	18 220	15 843	38 154	16 225	7 262	13 888	20 650
SUB-TOTAL	89 064	57 730	55 967	26 411	41 507	67 986	63 595	52 128	47 429
BUILDING PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY <i>[Includes Trade Development activities (2)]</i>									
Business and other services	4 111	15 447	9 281	3 761	- 771	8 925	10 128	10 858	10 805
Banking and financial services	11 976	451	2 880	785	7 449	1 615	1 129	2 984	5 710
Agriculture	37 342	31 165	52 236	40 191	12 574	24 882	45 939	28 041	22 589
Forestry	8 340	6 652	2 312	24 647	4 783	7 284	8 136	7 578	9 060
Fishing	1 043	1 982	1 565	1 453	1 097	2 121	1 627	1 479	1 085
Industry	3 604	5 988	7 516	3 625	2 184	4 576	3 014	5 840	5 196
Mineral resources and mining	45	622	1 007	1 183	945	620	1 002	1 179	319
Tourism	3 880	1 793	917	1 377	2 443	944	1 282	1 912	2 512
SUB-TOTAL	70 341	64 101	77 714	77 021	30 704	50 967	72 256	59 871	57 275
FOCUS ON TRADE DEVELOPMENT (2):									
Principal objective			382	6 627	-4 736		..	8 505	5 762
Significant objective			33	1 554	2 933		..	1 711	6 375
SUB-TOTAL			415	8 180	- 1 803		0	10 216	12 137
OTHER TRADE RELATED NEEDS									
The data covered under this category are not separately identifiable as AFT within the CRS.									
TOTAL AID FOR TRADE	160 052	122 940	141 533	108 830	80 001	119 898	137 512	118 055	105 967
TOTAL SECTORALLOCCABLE ODA	356 074	290 724	356 140	265 143	249 384	297 701	324 683	294 993	314 260

Source: OECD-DAC, Aid activity database (CRS)

1. Trade-related adjustment was introduced in the CRS as from 2007 flows.

2. Trade development activities are identified in the CRS via the Trade Development policy marker, which was introduced in the CRS as from 2007 flows. The amounts shown represent an "of which" of Building productive capacity activities that have been marked as contributing principally or significantly to trade development.

Note however that these amounts can only at best be used as approximations.

Note: ".." denotes no activities reported.

LESOTHO, AID-FOR-TRADE FLOWS: CRS PROXIES

ODA: USD thousands, 2009 constant prices

	COMMITMENTS					DISBURSEMENTS			
	2002-05 Average	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
TRADE POLICY AND REGULATIONS and TRADE-RELATED ADJUSTMENT									
Trade Policy and administrative management	..	..	490	561	247	..	39	463	129
Trade facilitation	8	1 901	190	2 151	78	531	314	2 293	465
Regional trade agreements (RTAs)	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Multilateral trade negotiations	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	9
Trade-related adjustment (1)			..	..	..		..	..	..
Trade education/training	1	..	70	92	..	..	70	92	..
SUB-TOTAL	9	1 901	750	2 804	335	531	423	2 849	603
ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE									
Transport and storage	2 464	18 090	52 792	1 258	2 292	10 533	8 509	15 699	6 462
Communications	19	..	59	19	..	..	59	19	..
Energy supply and generation	42	60	8	..	17 784	2 479	7 020	- 57	354
SUB-TOTAL	2 524	18 150	52 859	1 276	20 076	13 012	15 588	15 660	6 816
BUILDING PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY <i>[Includes Trade Development activities (2)]</i>									
Business and other services	36	1 398	243	68	78	92	142	395	489
Banking and financial services	33	109	8 189	..	36	208	387	93	159
Agriculture	4 059	516	3 919	149	951	851	555	273	1 408
Forestry	80	113	152	113	95	113	152	113	95
Fishing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industry	197	..	3 444	1 322	103	56	255	1 488	345
Mineral resources and mining	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tourism	45	248	..	..	21	248	..	..	21
SUB-TOTAL	4 449	2 384	15 947	1 652	1 285	1 568	1 490	2 362	2 516
FOCUS ON TRADE DEVELOPMENT (2):									
Principal objective			6 997	1 302	243		519	1 828	164
Significant objective			..	184	183		..	84	795
SUB-TOTAL			6 997	1 486	427		519	1 911	958
OTHER TRADE RELATED NEEDS									
The data covered under this category are not separately identifiable as AFT within the CRS.									
TOTAL AID FOR TRADE	6 982	22 435	69 556	5 732	21 696	15 111	17 502	20 871	9 935
TOTAL SECTORALLOCALE ODA	85 272	123 237	185 991	398 336	190 881	78 806	98 461	136 270	126 088

Source: OECD-DAC, Aid activity database (CRS)

1. Trade-related adjustment was introduced in the CRS as from 2007 flows.

2. Trade development activities are identified in the CRS via the Trade Development policy marker, which was introduced in the CRS as from 2007 flows. The amounts shown represent an "of which" of Building productive capacity activities that have been marked as contributing principally or significantly to trade development.

Note however that these amounts can only at best be used as approximations.

Note: ".." denotes no activities reported.

LIBERIA, AID-FOR-TRADE FLOWS: CRS PROXIES

ODA: USD thousands, 2009 constant prices

	COMMITMENTS					DISBURSEMENTS			
	2002-05 Average	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
TRADE POLICY AND REGULATIONS and TRADE-RELATED ADJUSTMENT									
Trade Policy and administrative management	..	67	47	74	365	67	17	73	80
Trade facilitation	..	..	31	..	78	..	..	..	16
Regional trade agreements (RTAs)	..	5 646	..	..	900	138	2 035	2 241	715
Multilateral trade negotiations	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	6
Trade-related adjustment (1)			..	..	..		..	..	..
Trade education/training	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SUB-TOTAL	0	5 713	78	74	1 349	204	2 052	2 315	816
ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE									
Transport and storage	9	34 712	50 467	22 608	190 885	873	14 089	30 249	49 827
Communications	49	27	75	33	11	27	75	33	274
Energy supply and generation	..	14 898	20 450	6 473	35 032	171	5 201	15 580	13 076
SUB-TOTAL	58	49 637	70 992	29 113	225 928	1 071	19 365	45 861	63 176
BUILDING PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY <i>[Includes Trade Development activities (2)]</i>									
Business and other services	..	..	5 230	7 153	9 661	..	272	2 735	5 146
Banking and financial services	..	523	..	527	831	48	460	529	1 433
Agriculture	184	523	15 444	5 992	54 018	86	1 348	8 391	17 148
Forestry	524	..	..	307	1 115	853	..	1 059	1 115
Fishing	86	..	196	46	..	..	23	197	2
Industry	..	498	35 310	2 830	4 960	..	30 503	- 714	479
Mineral resources and mining	1	441	..	..	..	441	..	..	..
Tourism	..	..	..	76	..	..	..	1	33
SUB-TOTAL	795	1 985	56 180	16 931	70 585	1 427	32 607	12 198	25 356
FOCUS ON TRADE DEVELOPMENT (2):									
Principal objective			2 692	5 952	9 595		295	697	3 533
Significant objective			..	279	9 000		..	279	..
SUB-TOTAL			2 692	6 230	18 595		295	976	3 533
OTHER TRADE RELATED NEEDS									
The data covered under this category are not separately identifiable as AFT within the CRS.									
TOTAL AID FOR TRADE	853	57 335	127 250	46 118	297 862	2 703	54 023	60 375	89 349
TOTAL SECTORALLOCCABLE ODA	75 024	203 636	833 118	304 424	727 651	124 728	611 689	235 695	328 799

Source: OECD-DAC, Aid activity database (CRS)

1. Trade-related adjustment was introduced in the CRS as from 2007 flows.

2. Trade development activities are identified in the CRS via the Trade Development policy marker, which was introduced in the CRS as from 2007 flows. The amounts shown represent an "of which" of Building productive capacity activities that have been marked as contributing principally or significantly to trade development.

Note however that these amounts can only at best be used as approximations.

Note: ".." denotes no activities reported.

MADAGASCAR, AID-FOR-TRADE FLOWS: CRS PROXIES

ODA: USD thousands, 2009 constant prices

	COMMITMENTS					DISBURSEMENTS			
	2002-05 Average	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
TRADE POLICY AND REGULATIONS and TRADE-RELATED ADJUSTMENT									
Trade Policy and administrative management	13	92	190	470	270	91	66	228	98
Trade facilitation	797	105	1 218	313	107	869	1 103	819	193
Regional trade agreements (RTAs)	0	..	1 602	..	..	..	80	17	..
Multilateral trade negotiations	..	..	317	329	9	..	317	329	62
Trade-related adjustment (1)			..	38	7		..	..	991
Trade education/training	6	..	193	437	..	..	193	437	5
SUB-TOTAL	817	196	3 520	1 587	393	960	1 760	1 830	1 349
ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE									
Transport and storage	174 748	53 084	55 610	276 760	12 060	171 576	165 570	114 777	42 831
Communications	131	116	26 266	85	159	116	1 441	390	253
Energy supply and generation	8 741	11 872	23 963	11 055	120	8 011	21 529	16 370	5 807
SUB-TOTAL	183 620	65 072	105 839	287 899	12 339	179 703	188 541	131 538	48 891
BUILDING PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY <i>[Includes Trade Development activities (2)]</i>									
Business and other services	9 675	1 240	14 824	19 990	3 271	7 367	10 594	18 691	8 065
Banking and financial services	15 471	2 730	10 458	7 702	2 242	7 504	8 446	17 463	10 130
Agriculture	48 652	71 464	78 883	55 702	33 725	44 524	94 723	44 821	51 638
Forestry	2 837	89	787	397	471	88	605	468	689
Fishing	4 093	11 642	2 312	1 154	1 489	3 663	6 238	3 441	3 683
Industry	22 463	10 672	5 736	29 927	78	13 610	20 529	29 548	6 333
Mineral resources and mining	6 483	79	11 058	150	556	6 639	5 617	5 151	1 446
Tourism	417	64	69	175	621	64	69	175	621
SUB-TOTAL	110 090	97 979	124 127	115 198	42 454	83 460	146 821	119 757	82 605
FOCUS ON TRADE DEVELOPMENT (2):									
Principal objective			3 049	15 250	1 659		2 848	9 174	14 668
Significant objective			2 619	6 572	2 576		6 667	12 087	2 226
SUB-TOTAL			5 667	21 822	4 234		9 515	21 261	16 894
OTHER TRADE RELATED NEEDS									
The data covered under this category are not separately identifiable as AFT within the CRS.									
TOTAL AID FOR TRADE	294 527	163 248	233 486	404 684	55 186	264 123	337 122	253 125	132 845
TOTAL SECTORALLOCCABLE ODA	610 565	552 735	1 526 326	836 125	608 382	623 129	689 934	934 330	763 153

Source: OECD-DAC, Aid activity database (CRS)

1. Trade-related adjustment was introduced in the CRS as from 2007 flows.

2. Trade development activities are identified in the CRS via the Trade Development policy marker, which was introduced in the CRS as from 2007 flows. The amounts shown represent an "of which" of Building productive capacity activities that have been marked as contributing principally or significantly to trade development.

Note however that these amounts can only at best be used as approximations.

Note: ".." denotes no activities reported.

MALAWI, AID-FOR-TRADE FLOWS: CRS PROXIES

ODA: USD thousands, 2009 constant prices

	COMMITMENTS					DISBURSEMENTS			
	2002-05 Average	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
TRADE POLICY AND REGULATIONS and TRADE-RELATED ADJUSTMENT									
Trade Policy and administrative management	263	2 540	1 436	250	443	332	719	742	471
Trade facilitation	4	294	321	291	292	294	321	291	230
Regional trade agreements (RTAs)	55	549	434	54	..	549	434	54	..
Multilateral trade negotiations	30	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	..
Trade-related adjustment (1)			..	55	10		..	..	..
Trade education/training	140	..	36	..	15	..	36	..	17
SUB-TOTAL	492	3 383	2 232	650	760	1 175	1 515	1 087	718
ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE									
Transport and storage	25 451	31 377	31 717	5 903	38 005	12 507	15 528	32 546	22 269
Communications	3 796	3 111	1 888	542	19 789	3 702	2 634	687	2 001
Energy supply and generation	3 279	5 892	49 418	1 103	1 399	3 213	2 516	2 081	2 275
SUB-TOTAL	32 526	40 380	83 023	7 548	59 194	19 422	20 678	35 314	26 546
BUILDING PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY <i>[Includes Trade Development activities (2)]</i>									
Business and other services	2 232	1 506	3 113	1 786	2 607	1 798	2 897	1 765	2 854
Banking and financial services	2 968	1 239	8 178	1 801	2 290	1 607	2 393	2 298	5 444
Agriculture	69 878	61 248	67 385	71 744	102 301	59 108	78 340	65 581	66 346
Forestry	6 683	146	278	887	14 341	2 168	4 669	4 306	2 195
Fishing	1 861	743	321	564	481	2 682	813	2 201	4 083
Industry	633	7 178	7 348	1 963	8 495	1 865	5 174	2 030	10 850
Mineral resources and mining	146	28	69	69	..	28	69	8	59
Tourism	12	959	208	231	434	89	261	231	359
SUB-TOTAL	84 414	73 046	86 900	79 045	130 949	69 345	94 615	78 420	92 190
FOCUS ON TRADE DEVELOPMENT (2):									
Principal objective			12 001	1 316	3 217		1 498	2 099	2 202
Significant objective			13 072	7 688	2 721		2 368	782	5 812
SUB-TOTAL			25 074	9 003	5 938		3 866	2 882	8 014
OTHER TRADE RELATED NEEDS									
The data covered under this category are not separately identifiable as AFT within the CRS.									
TOTAL AID FOR TRADE	117 432	116 809	172 155	87 242	190 902	89 942	116 808	114 821	119 454
TOTAL SECTORALLOCCABLE ODA	521 203	538 832	498 647	503 412	889 404	449 599	539 951	588 324	618 211

Source: OECD-DAC, Aid activity database (CRS)

1. Trade-related adjustment was introduced in the CRS as from 2007 flows.

2. Trade development activities are identified in the CRS via the Trade Development policy marker, which was introduced in the CRS as from 2007 flows. The amounts shown represent an "of which" of Building productive capacity activities that have been marked as contributing principally or significantly to trade development.

Note however that these amounts can only at best be used as approximations.

Note: ".." denotes no activities reported.

MALDIVES, AID-FOR-TRADE FLOWS: CRS PROXIES

ODA: USD thousands, 2009 constant prices

	COMMITMENTS					DISBURSEMENTS			
	2002-05 Average	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
TRADE POLICY AND REGULATIONS and TRADE-RELATED ADJUSTMENT									
Trade Policy and administrative management	..	7	253	14	247	7	..	14	166
Trade facilitation	..	..	59	..	98	..	59	..	36
Regional trade agreements (RTAs)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Multilateral trade negotiations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trade-related adjustment (1)			..	..	..		..	..	..
Trade education/training	12	..	5	..	38	..	5	..	38
SUB-TOTAL	12	7	317	14	383	7	64	14	240
ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE									
Transport and storage	293	141	10 888	5 701	8	140	5 166	5 701	8
Communications	3 587	138	67	82	67	138	67	82	66
Energy supply and generation	2 976	..	350	126	18 924	68	228	315	7 902
SUB-TOTAL	6 856	279	11 305	5 909	18 999	346	5 461	6 098	7 977
BUILDING PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY <i>[Includes Trade Development activities (2)]</i>									
Business and other services	..	..	..	..	114	..	..	..	51
Banking and financial services	6	30	16 208	7 505	..	30	7	308	2 300
Agriculture	210	568	2 950	1	24	1	36	1	25
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fishing	1 634	1 699	8	..	..	..	8	..	..
Industry	14	9	5	4	7 143	9	5	4	1
Mineral resources and mining	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tourism	10	..	..	10	10	..	..	56	10
SUB-TOTAL	1 873	2 306	19 171	7 519	7 291	40	55	369	2 387
FOCUS ON TRADE DEVELOPMENT (2):									
Principal objective			..	..	78		..	..	16
Significant objective			..	..	..		..	..	..
SUB-TOTAL			0	0	78		0	0	16
OTHER TRADE RELATED NEEDS									
The data covered under this category are not separately identifiable as AFT within the CRS.									
TOTAL AID FOR TRADE	8 742	2 592	30 793	13 443	26 673	393	5 581	6 481	10 603
TOTAL SECTORALLOCALE ODA	30 426	97 544	47 265	63 130	61 211	13 782	21 921	22 352	36 402

Source: OECD-DAC, Aid activity database (CRS)

1. Trade-related adjustment was introduced in the CRS as from 2007 flows.

2. Trade development activities are identified in the CRS via the Trade Development policy marker, which was introduced in the CRS as from 2007 flows. The amounts shown represent an "of which" of Building productive capacity activities that have been marked as contributing principally or significantly to trade development.

Note however that these amounts can only at best be used as approximations.

Note: ".." denotes no activities reported.

MALI, AID-FOR-TRADE FLOWS: CRS PROXIES

ODA: USD thousands, 2009 constant prices

	COMMITMENTS					DISBURSEMENTS			
	2002-05 Average	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
TRADE POLICY AND REGULATIONS and TRADE-RELATED ADJUSTMENT									
Trade Policy and administrative management	2 302	5 311	514	6 635	4 669	5 645	1 056	2 010	4 269
Trade facilitation	2 069	..	7 014	5 156	4 645	95	4 801	3 265	7 913
Regional trade agreements (RTAs)	..	675	..	25 486	..	..	61	..	2 571
Multilateral trade negotiations	..	..	11	11	6	..	11	11	81
Trade-related adjustment (1)			..	..	35		..	..	9
Trade education/training	..	..	214	115	29	..	131	96	44
SUB-TOTAL	4 371	5 987	7 753	37 404	9 384	5 740	6 060	5 382	14 887
ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE									
Transport and storage	72 933	9 482	241 835	359 096	37 243	76 710	126 790	79 160	44 582
Communications	2 194	468	202	454	40 088	470	657	605	827
Energy supply and generation	14 963	36 568	13 123	34 480	163 329	17 038	21 857	11 464	20 544
SUB-TOTAL	90 090	46 518	255 160	394 030	240 659	94 217	149 305	91 229	65 953
BUILDING PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY <i>[Includes Trade Development activities (2)]</i>									
Business and other services	10 574	5 290	41 646	6 297	11 459	6 540	7 674	11 349	10 182
Banking and financial services	6 304	5 964	25 048	24 057	35 082	12 117	16 915	19 147	10 349
Agriculture	63 795	86 601	330 021	115 346	279 452	76 995	113 075	104 473	139 518
Forestry	713	..	1 846	1	7 278	453	442	363	3 145
Fishing	54	60	48	518	545	389	614	2 082	5 195
Industry	5 037	4 326	114 488	4 721	19 772	5 380	18 161	4 118	11 709
Mineral resources and mining	1 991	..	..	..	398	2 663	4 957	3 609	1 006
Tourism	51	26	328	377	480	26	75	370	328
SUB-TOTAL	88 518	102 267	513 424	151 316	354 467	104 562	161 912	145 510	181 431
FOCUS ON TRADE DEVELOPMENT (2):									
Principal objective			81 149	20 390	19 345		40 369	40 715	33 186
Significant objective			296 852	74 480	43 248		10 876	10 277	39 631
SUB-TOTAL			378 001	94 871	62 593		51 246	50 992	72 817
OTHER TRADE RELATED NEEDS									
The data covered under this category are not separately identifiable as AFT within the CRS.									
TOTAL AID FOR TRADE	182 980	154 772	776 337	582 750	604 510	204 520	317 277	242 121	262 271
TOTAL SECTORAL LOCABLE ODA	532 680	799 833	1 196 917	925 171	1 342 654	640 319	757 423	756 382	821 174

Source: OECD-DAC, Aid activity database (CRS)

1. Trade-related adjustment was introduced in the CRS as from 2007 flows.

2. Trade development activities are identified in the CRS via the Trade Development policy marker, which was introduced in the CRS as from 2007 flows. The amounts shown represent an "of which" of Building productive capacity activities that have been marked as contributing principally or significantly to trade development.

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Note: ".." denotes no activities reported.

MAURITANIA, AID-FOR-TRADE FLOWS: CRS PROXIES

ODA: USD thousands, 2009 constant prices

	COMMITMENTS					DISBURSEMENTS			
	2002-05 Average	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
TRADE POLICY AND REGULATIONS and TRADE-RELATED ADJUSTMENT									
Trade Policy and administrative management	600	67	1 445	180	370	488	6 243	397	249
Trade facilitation	6	..	..	..	78	..	..	..	16
Regional trade agreements (RTAs)	..	714	..	..	6	..	116	0	181
Multilateral trade negotiations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trade-related adjustment (1)			..	24	4		..	..	..
Trade education/training	..	..	29	..	..	..	29	..	..
SUB-TOTAL	606	780	1 474	204	459	488	6 388	397	446
ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE									
Transport and storage	39 292	110 811	3 164	4 393	188	19 942	52 274	40 532	22 946
Communications	346	38	2 169	44	81	672	616	167	45
Energy supply and generation	11 357	27 998	5 815	2 285	4 956	409	5 372	7 227	11 220
SUB-TOTAL	50 995	138 848	11 149	6 721	5 224	21 022	58 261	47 926	34 210
BUILDING PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY <i>[Includes Trade Development activities (2)]</i>									
Business and other services	61	..	..	213	78	424	..	197	16
Banking and financial services	2 106	77	9 409	982	923	66	87	724	2 787
Agriculture	36 516	17 503	6 682	4 362	11 496	19 427	31 790	19 601	25 038
Forestry	8	1	36	..	71	1	36	..	3 522
Fishing	12 266	5 630	1 032	26 686	33	6 482	3 499	5 141	6 529
Industry	6 924	8 088	48	120	1 053	5 144	4 458	3 569	1 186
Mineral resources and mining	8 431	4 675	73	130	..	3 721	3 010	2 360	1 268
Tourism	337	2 234	..	56	42	27	..	361	483
SUB-TOTAL	66 650	38 210	17 280	32 549	13 695	35 292	42 880	31 953	40 828
FOCUS ON TRADE DEVELOPMENT (2):									
Principal objective			717	201	99		15 252	7 366	733
Significant objective			944	1 512	1 245		944	1 556	15 824
SUB-TOTAL			1 662	1 713	1 344		16 196	8 921	16 557
OTHER TRADE RELATED NEEDS									
The data covered under this category are not separately identifiable as AFT within the CRS.									
TOTAL AID FOR TRADE	118 252	177 838	29 903	39 474	19 378	56 802	107 529	80 277	75 484
TOTAL SECTORALLOCCABLE ODA	212 523	385 809	156 825	148 945	221 242	194 829	273 010	233 196	228 818

Source: OECD-DAC, Aid activity database (CRS)

1. Trade-related adjustment was introduced in the CRS as from 2007 flows.

2. Trade development activities are identified in the CRS via the Trade Development policy marker, which was introduced in the CRS as from 2007 flows. The amounts shown represent an "of which" of Building productive capacity activities that have been marked as contributing principally or significantly to trade development.

Note however that these amounts can only at best be used as approximations.

Note: ".." denotes no activities reported.

MOZAMBIQUE, AID-FOR-TRADE FLOWS: CRS PROXIES

ODA: USD thousands, 2009 constant prices

	COMMITMENTS					DISBURSEMENTS			
	2002-05 Average	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
TRADE POLICY AND REGULATIONS and TRADE-RELATED ADJUSTMENT									
Trade Policy and administrative management	3 480	3 659	2 978	1 510	9 602	8 901	7 645	3 172	22 091
Trade facilitation	712	124	352	9 163	778	286	352	1 521	30
Regional trade agreements (RTAs)	21	32	543	37	..	32	..	37	..
Multilateral trade negotiations	..	..	..	992	47	333	..	..	8
Trade-related adjustment (1)			..	..	..		..	..	..
Trade education/training	107	210	18	38	..	210	17	38	..
SUB-TOTAL	4 319	4 025	3 891	11 740	10 427	9 762	8 015	4 768	22 129
ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE									
Transport and storage	116 965	104 587	220 238	341 090	32 669	189 431	146 459	96 585	100 011
Communications	11 834	25 067	14 033	1 248	79 382	13 457	13 890	8 099	18 981
Energy supply and generation	74 444	55 027	97 441	13 692	62 447	41 362	55 851	50 770	57 599
SUB-TOTAL	203 244	184 681	331 712	356 030	174 498	244 250	216 201	155 454	176 590
BUILDING PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY <i>[Includes Trade Development activities (2)]</i>									
Business and other services	19 694	2 562	34 006	12 914	7 838	14 782	21 192	19 330	10 261
Banking and financial services	28 596	3 975	22 470	10 645	64 475	23 174	12 599	9 885	66 497
Agriculture	57 140	120 063	75 519	103 149	111 962	71 664	61 804	117 190	97 240
Forestry	843	1	52	14 347	5 968	222	1 105	389	1 567
Fishing	10 452	6 384	3 913	2 678	27 954	12 985	12 537	7 728	8 452
Industry	15 555	17 477	16 022	6 728	25 812	22 987	15 276	6 462	17 941
Mineral resources and mining	12 888	7 072	75	1 447	1 044	3 595	4 928	3 381	2 620
Tourism	1 738	223	400	347	390	223	371	342	166
SUB-TOTAL	146 906	157 756	152 457	152 256	245 443	149 633	129 810	164 707	204 745
FOCUS ON TRADE DEVELOPMENT (2):									
Principal objective			10 194	5 115	15 458		2 093	6 740	4 877
Significant objective			10 914	38 411	114 106		2 508	24 402	89 379
SUB-TOTAL			21 108	43 526	129 565		4 601	31 142	94 256
OTHER TRADE RELATED NEEDS									
The data covered under this category are not separately identifiable as AFT within the CRS.									
TOTAL AID FOR TRADE	354 468	346 462	488 059	520 026	430 368	403 644	354 026	324 929	403 464
TOTAL SECTORALLOCCABLE ODA	1 087 957	1 136 326	1 642 125	1 838 215	1 408 257	1 187 764	1 214 090	1 317 743	1 384 167

Source: OECD-DAC, Aid activity database (CRS)

1. Trade-related adjustment was introduced in the CRS as from 2007 flows.

2. Trade development activities are identified in the CRS via the Trade Development policy marker, which was introduced in the CRS as from 2007 flows. The amounts shown represent an "of which" of Building productive capacity activities that have been marked as contributing principally or significantly to trade development.

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Note: ".." denotes no activities reported.

MYANMAR, AID-FOR-TRADE FLOWS: CRS PROXIES

ODA: USD thousands, 2009 constant prices

	COMMITMENTS					DISBURSEMENTS			
	2002-05 Average	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
TRADE POLICY AND REGULATIONS and TRADE-RELATED ADJUSTMENT									
Trade Policy and administrative management	53	77	144	85	193	74	143	85	203
Trade facilitation	0	..	2	54	5	..	2	24	161
Regional trade agreements (RTAs)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Multilateral trade negotiations	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	..
Trade-related adjustment (1)			..	..	..		..	..	..
Trade education/training	33	60	67	..	..	59	67	..	..
SUB-TOTAL	86	137	218	140	198	133	217	109	369
ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE									
Transport and storage	154	415	441	170	896	413	439	710	886
Communications	466	579	1 570	1 540	2 121	578	1 563	1 537	2 100
Energy supply and generation	1 797	1 472	339	53	123	1 364	428	116	123
SUB-TOTAL	2 417	2 466	2 350	1 763	3 140	2 355	2 430	2 363	3 108
BUILDING PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY <i>[Includes Trade Development activities (2)]</i>									
Business and other services	210	30	59	172	30	30	72	172	29
Banking and financial services	797	634	144	5 161	1 334	632	658	5 221	1 463
Agriculture	2 962	9 859	5 320	10 789	14 069	7 955	6 935	10 077	19 550
Forestry	4 261	877	1 439	2 854	1 252	4 083	1 162	2 456	1 789
Fishing	82	371	356	313	862	370	355	312	852
Industry	703	1 298	960	501	223	1 445	977	725	278
Mineral resources and mining	199	301	54	22	..	300	53	22	..
Tourism	13	14	18	25	22	14	18	24	22
SUB-TOTAL	9 227	13 385	8 351	19 837	17 792	14 829	10 230	19 009	23 983
FOCUS ON TRADE DEVELOPMENT (2):									
Principal objective			..	165	173		..	165	908
Significant objective			..	321	341		..	377	850
SUB-TOTAL			0	486	514		0	543	1 758
OTHER TRADE RELATED NEEDS									
The data covered under this category are not separately identifiable as AFT within the CRS.									
TOTAL AID FOR TRADE	11 730	15 987	10 919	21 739	21 131	17 317	12 878	21 481	27 460
TOTAL SECTORALLOCALE ODA	86 933	135 246	158 858	138 419	161 249	106 730	137 722	159 330	172 304

Source: OECD-DAC, Aid activity database (CRS)

1. Trade-related adjustment was introduced in the CRS as from 2007 flows.

2. Trade development activities are identified in the CRS via the Trade Development policy marker, which was introduced in the CRS as from 2007 flows. The amounts shown represent an "of which" of Building productive capacity activities that have been marked as contributing principally or significantly to trade development.

Note however that these amounts can only at best be used as approximations.

Note: ".." denotes no activities reported.

NEPAL, AID-FOR-TRADE FLOWS: CRS PROXIES

ODA: USD thousands, 2009 constant prices

	COMMITMENTS					DISBURSEMENTS			
	2002-05 Average	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
TRADE POLICY AND REGULATIONS and TRADE-RELATED ADJUSTMENT									
Trade Policy and administrative management	33	2 973	1 282	1 319	1 657	36	890	214	416
Trade facilitation	..	..	44	59	707	..	44	59	77
Regional trade agreements (RTAs)	..	..	..	..	..	..	- 93	0	..
Multilateral trade negotiations	39	8	18	3	2	8	18	3	2
Trade-related adjustment (1)			..	..	..		..	..	..
Trade education/training	11	1	..	42	..	..	..	42	..
SUB-TOTAL	84	2 982	1 344	1 423	2 366	44	859	318	494
ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE									
Transport and storage	22 604	70 178	45 412	75 706	133 686	35 923	41 940	59 589	49 080
Communications	1 263	552	2 524	1 854	686	4 450	2 015	5 312	1 515
Energy supply and generation	52 481	59 959	77 229	44 061	92 801	36 619	39 386	57 632	68 363
SUB-TOTAL	76 347	130 689	125 165	121 622	227 173	76 992	83 341	122 533	118 959
BUILDING PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY <i>[Includes Trade Development activities (2)]</i>									
Business and other services	4 919	736	3 507	10 949	1 606	4 253	3 301	2 585	3 500
Banking and financial services	35 989	1 459	948	2 493	10 333	9 248	3 995	1 956	2 014
Agriculture	44 870	73 392	126 828	33 191	28 298	14 298	19 110	19 632	34 286
Forestry	5 346	83	1 601	18 026	11 125	3 779	4 540	5 340	10 652
Fishing	11	269	190	156	51	183	106	309	50
Industry	1 896	1 005	1 463	937	11 416	2 243	1 325	1 539	3 438
Mineral resources and mining	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tourism	900	381	462	245	134	1 019	423	323	160
SUB-TOTAL	93 930	77 324	134 998	65 997	62 963	35 022	32 799	31 684	54 100
FOCUS ON TRADE DEVELOPMENT (2):									
Principal objective			2 647	11 188	1 133		1 293	2 368	3 259
Significant objective			1 092	1 434	31 407		164	2 324	7 749
SUB-TOTAL			3 739	12 622	32 540		1 457	4 692	11 008
OTHER TRADE RELATED NEEDS									
The data covered under this category are not separately identifiable as AFT within the CRS.									
TOTAL AID FOR TRADE	170 361	210 995	261 507	189 042	292 501	112 058	116 999	154 534	173 553
TOTAL SECTORALLOCCABLE ODA	558 356	475 657	713 801	632 881	931 971	405 297	437 267	519 641	665 590

Source: OECD-DAC, Aid activity database (CRS)

1. Trade-related adjustment was introduced in the CRS as from 2007 flows.

2. Trade development activities are identified in the CRS via the Trade Development policy marker, which was introduced in the CRS as from 2007 flows. The amounts shown represent an "of which" of Building productive capacity activities that have been marked as contributing principally or significantly to trade development.

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Note: ".." denotes no activities reported.

NIGER, AID-FOR-TRADE FLOWS: CRS PROXIES

ODA: USD thousands, 2009 constant prices

	COMMITMENTS					DISBURSEMENTS			
	2002-05 Average	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
TRADE POLICY AND REGULATIONS and TRADE-RELATED ADJUSTMENT									
Trade Policy and administrative management	..	..	20	109	9 871	4	20	93	70
Trade facilitation	..	..	..	..	83	19	..	..	21
Regional trade agreements (RTAs)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Multilateral trade negotiations	18	..	12	269	..	..	12	269	68
Trade-related adjustment (1)			..	..	..		..	..	..
Trade education/training	..	..	58	8	21	..	57	8	21
SUB-TOTAL	18	0	89	387	9 976	24	89	370	180
ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE									
Transport and storage	42 119	36 206	7 890	150 569	9 205	6 550	46 244	59 255	38 806
Communications	1 585	86	393	142	146	790	905	506	450
Energy supply and generation	534	96	10 287	7	316	2 129	1 002	1 656	591
SUB-TOTAL	44 239	36 388	18 569	150 718	9 667	9 469	48 152	61 417	39 846
BUILDING PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY <i>[Includes Trade Development activities (2)]</i>									
Business and other services	7 112	..	16	5 089	133	167	20	333	927
Banking and financial services	2 611	352	276	10 712	21 749	1 410	1 070	564	3 200
Agriculture	38 799	36 431	37 310	55 073	93 339	57 712	45 460	40 524	36 357
Forestry	61	302	143	196	93	107	301	242	177
Fishing	..	1 979	..	..	..	1 979	..	..	1
Industry	2 817	4 304	341	4 790	5 595	2 816	842	366	1 027
Mineral resources and mining	17 006	81	50	..	..	3 626	4 616	3 727	4 605
Tourism	109	..	..	350	123	..	..	350	21
SUB-TOTAL	68 514	43 448	38 136	76 210	121 032	67 816	52 309	46 106	46 317
FOCUS ON TRADE DEVELOPMENT (2):									
Principal objective			..	441	363		3 922	4 374	105
Significant objective			8 179	338	2 026		208	275	4 068
SUB-TOTAL			8 179	778	2 389		4 130	4 648	4 173
OTHER TRADE RELATED NEEDS									
The data covered under this category are not separately identifiable as AFT within the CRS.									
TOTAL AID FOR TRADE	112 771	79 836	56 795	227 314	140 674	77 309	100 550	107 892	86 343
TOTAL SECTORALLOCALE ODA	318 588	472 760	318 105	573 142	337 336	371 866	371 861	413 115	353 438

Source: OECD-DAC, Aid activity database (CRS)

1. Trade-related adjustment was introduced in the CRS as from 2007 flows.

2. Trade development activities are identified in the CRS via the Trade Development policy marker, which was introduced in the CRS as from 2007 flows. The amounts shown represent an "of which" of Building productive capacity activities that have been marked as contributing principally or significantly to trade development.

Note however that these amounts can only at best be used as approximations.

Note: ".." denotes no activities reported.

RWANDA, AID-FOR-TRADE FLOWS: CRS PROXIES

ODA: USD thousands, 2009 constant prices

	COMMITMENTS					DISBURSEMENTS			
	2002-05 Average	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
TRADE POLICY AND REGULATIONS and TRADE-RELATED ADJUSTMENT									
Trade Policy and administrative management	7	91	655	321	934	1 088	736	472	381
Trade facilitation	0	..	2 228	35	78	..	..	410	24
Regional trade agreements (RTAs)	..	2 765	..	..	7 654	277	102	156	3 531
Multilateral trade negotiations	..	..	..	..	347	..	..	..	471
Trade-related adjustment (1)			..	344	22		..	..	8 916
Trade education/training	..	..	62	..	116	..	62	..	57
SUB-TOTAL	7	2 856	2 945	700	9 151	1 364	900	1 037	13 381
ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE									
Transport and storage	25 567	69 022	15 456	361	76 226	27 858	21 941	49 241	26 791
Communications	842	1 272	4 113	26 727	1 914	774	1 442	6 419	2 441
Energy supply and generation	11 454	14 418	35 009	32 158	150 069	1 673	19 531	25 694	41 894
SUB-TOTAL	37 862	84 712	54 577	59 246	228 209	30 305	42 914	81 354	71 125
BUILDING PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY <i>[Includes Trade Development activities (2)]</i>									
Business and other services	1 978	3 713	2 849	5 183	15 458	1 908	3 015	4 554	9 880
Banking and financial services	3 957	714	4 272	9 651	5 728	3 709	8 305	6 233	4 977
Agriculture	21 940	31 336	20 729	87 239	139 251	29 660	29 180	45 141	49 300
Forestry	373	36	30	667	1 692	2 022	2 151	2 159	1 018
Fishing	19	6	27	..	15	516	1 249	1 768	38
Industry	12 155	4 731	15 443	3 051	9 719	4 556	4 746	1 349	8 163
Mineral resources and mining	1	..	..	353	17	..	..	..	116
Tourism	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
SUB-TOTAL	40 426	40 535	43 350	106 142	171 880	42 371	48 646	61 203	73 492
FOCUS ON TRADE DEVELOPMENT (2):									
Principal objective			1 201	2 649	3 222		7 213	7 515	3 557
Significant objective			50	3 739	10 710		50	3 628	11 015
SUB-TOTAL			1 252	6 388	13 933		7 263	11 143	14 573
OTHER TRADE RELATED NEEDS									
The data covered under this category are not separately identifiable as AFT within the CRS.									
TOTAL AID FOR TRADE	78 296	128 104	100 872	166 089	409 240	74 040	92 460	143 594	157 998
TOTAL SECTORALLOCCABLE ODA	403 987	547 032	621 494	688 316	1 014 446	443 051	520 858	716 596	710 850

Source: OECD-DAC, Aid activity database (CRS)

1. Trade-related adjustment was introduced in the CRS as from 2007 flows.

2. Trade development activities are identified in the CRS via the Trade Development policy marker, which was introduced in the CRS as from 2007 flows. The amounts shown represent an "of which" of Building productive capacity activities that have been marked as contributing principally or significantly to trade development.

Note however that these amounts can only at best be used as approximations.

Note: ".." denotes no activities reported.

SAMOA, AID-FOR-TRADE FLOWS: CRS PROXIES

ODA: USD thousands, 2009 constant prices

	COMMITMENTS					DISBURSEMENTS			
	2002-05 Average	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
TRADE POLICY AND REGULATIONS and TRADE-RELATED ADJUSTMENT									
Trade Policy and administrative management	18	20	39	72	273	20	39	72	86
Trade facilitation	..	..	..	..	78	..	..	..	16
Regional trade agreements (RTAs)	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Multilateral trade negotiations	5	0	..	12	37	4	..	12	37
Trade-related adjustment (1)			..	..	..		..	..	..
Trade education/training	7	..	9	..	..	..	9	..	..
SUB-TOTAL	35	20	47	84	388	24	47	84	138
ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE									
Transport and storage	3 659	217	6 819	14 231	625	1 407	3 264	1 833	11 951
Communications	1 766	193	227	224	269	857	1 246	529	785
Energy supply and generation	2 408	497	48 568	115	79	450	180	633	4 671
SUB-TOTAL	7 834	908	55 613	14 570	974	2 714	4 691	2 995	17 408
BUILDING PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY <i>[Includes Trade Development activities (2)]</i>									
Business and other services	389	149	8 501	2 122	1 890	272	645	4 266	413
Banking and financial services	1 619	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	5
Agriculture	1 836	580	605	297	191	614	603	389	205
Forestry	110	115	64	37	52	155	226	37	52
Fishing	2 057	119	138	133	130	5 087	2 171	133	132
Industry	393	458	578	528	306	456	575	526	261
Mineral resources and mining	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tourism	241	163	19	..	56	189	93	..	56
SUB-TOTAL	6 646	1 584	9 906	3 118	2 629	6 774	4 313	5 352	1 124
FOCUS ON TRADE DEVELOPMENT (2):									
Principal objective			..	1 457	1 263		..	213	147
Significant objective			..	658	657		..	205	278
SUB-TOTAL			0	2 115	1 920		0	418	425
OTHER TRADE RELATED NEEDS									
The data covered under this category are not separately identifiable as AFT within the CRS.									
TOTAL AID FOR TRADE	14 515	2 512	65 567	17 772	3 991	9 512	9 050	8 431	18 670
TOTAL SECTORALOCABLE ODA	58 567	80 355	87 159	70 070	51 026	46 451	39 132	38 581	54 145

Source: OECD-DAC, Aid activity database (CRS)

1. Trade-related adjustment was introduced in the CRS as from 2007 flows.

2. Trade development activities are identified in the CRS via the Trade Development policy marker, which was introduced in the CRS as from 2007 flows. The amounts shown represent an "of which" of Building productive capacity activities that have been marked as contributing principally or significantly to trade development.

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Note: ".." denotes no activities reported.

SÃO TOMÉ & PRÍNCIPE, AID-FOR-TRADE FLOWS: CRS PROXIES

ODA: USD thousands, 2009 constant prices

	COMMITMENTS					DISBURSEMENTS			
	2002-05 Average	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
TRADE POLICY AND REGULATIONS and TRADE-RELATED ADJUSTMENT									
Trade Policy and administrative management	173	..	9	29	246	..	9	29	59
Trade facilitation	..	..	..	33	78	..	..	28	99
Regional trade agreements (RTAs)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Multilateral trade negotiations	..	..	..	215	..	..	..	215	..
Trade-related adjustment (1)			..	..	..		..	..	..
Trade education/training	..	..	..	31	..	..	..	24	..
SUB-TOTAL	173	0	9	308	324	0	9	296	158
ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE									
Transport and storage	5 160	1 584	5 465	166	19 986	5 155	5 103	3 636	1 586
Communications	165	149	337	1 514	106	149	337	1 514	106
Energy supply and generation	451	..	34	..	..	79	34	1	..
SUB-TOTAL	5 777	1 732	5 837	1 681	20 092	5 382	5 474	5 152	1 692
BUILDING PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY <i>[Includes Trade Development activities (2)]</i>									
Business and other services	381	262	115	..	1 888	262	115	..	16
Banking and financial services	26	30	54	40	65	30	54	40	65
Agriculture	882	6 554	17	107	85	46	107	579	773
Forestry	..	32	39	..	684	32	39	..	..
Fishing	710	83	277	105	74	83	277	104	73
Industry	6	5	58	..	0	5	58	..	0
Mineral resources and mining	61	11	4	1 167	400	11	4	1 116	..
Tourism	133	102	224	347	276	102	224	347	343
SUB-TOTAL	2 198	7 079	790	1 766	3 472	570	879	2 186	1 270
FOCUS ON TRADE DEVELOPMENT (2):									
Principal objective			358	246	2 111		358	246	306
Significant objective			..	141	831		..	141	148
SUB-TOTAL			358	388	2 943		358	388	453
OTHER TRADE RELATED NEEDS									
The data covered under this category are not separately identifiable as AFT within the CRS.									
TOTAL AID FOR TRADE	8 148	8 811	6 635	3 755	23 889	5 952	6 362	7 634	3 119
TOTAL SECTORALLOCCABLE ODA	31 391	26 136	30 214	31 904	45 687	27 935	31 083	36 489	25 378

Source: OECD-DAC, Aid activity database (CRS)

1. Trade-related adjustment was introduced in the CRS as from 2007 flows.

2. Trade development activities are identified in the CRS via the Trade Development policy marker, which was introduced in the CRS as from 2007 flows. The amounts shown represent an "of which" of Building productive capacity activities that have been marked as contributing principally or significantly to trade development.

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Note: ".." denotes no activities reported.

SENEGAL, AID-FOR-TRADE FLOWS: CRS PROXIES

ODA: USD thousands, 2009 constant prices

	COMMITMENTS					DISBURSEMENTS			
	2002-05 Average	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
TRADE POLICY AND REGULATIONS and TRADE-RELATED ADJUSTMENT									
Trade Policy and administrative management	4 032	12 356	1 404	284	1 067	3 369	7 265	4 728	3 523
Trade facilitation	68	..	..	..	14 058	8	..	..	84
Regional trade agreements (RTAs)	..	675	..	..	84	..	73	47	201
Multilateral trade negotiations	15	..	..	5	0	..	..	5	21
Trade-related adjustment (1)			..	291	9		..	10 748	..
Trade education/training	..	..	77	155	32	..	77	49	37
SUB-TOTAL	4 115	13 032	1 481	735	15 249	3 376	7 415	15 577	3 866
ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE									
Transport and storage	52 980	72 312	37 328	80 613	164 526	74 796	64 976	81 175	89 116
Communications	9 136	1 595	542	964	844	16 676	3 163	2 113	2 429
Energy supply and generation	26 588	38 961	881	119 996	48 809	10 889	10 458	83 629	16 499
SUB-TOTAL	88 703	112 868	38 751	201 573	214 179	102 362	78 596	166 917	108 044
BUILDING PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY <i>[Includes Trade Development activities (2)]</i>									
Business and other services	19 882	576	3 112	4 240	13 839	8 514	14 627	6 755	11 899
Banking and financial services	7 975	3 077	4 009	30 265	16 065	12 713	10 452	16 785	12 430
Agriculture	39 327	109 090	70 717	60 174	108 881	52 757	60 903	52 077	59 087
Forestry	4 672	3 313	2 783	1 813	8 258	5 095	3 366	2 081	6 895
Fishing	12 688	3 066	1 656	9 234	3 663	11 443	4 037	8 558	3 958
Industry	9 026	10 667	3 723	30 297	13 877	13 666	8 456	4 279	6 343
Mineral resources and mining	5 612	..	..	11 671	..	20	3 808	11 932	4 844
Tourism	276	15	248	641	357	309	256	641	250
SUB-TOTAL	99 460	129 806	86 248	148 334	164 941	104 517	105 905	103 109	105 706
FOCUS ON TRADE DEVELOPMENT (2):									
Principal objective			19 752	3 702	11 501		13 365	14 130	4 539
Significant objective			1 851	17 409	29 672		1 606	13 532	27 176
SUB-TOTAL			21 603	21 110	41 173		14 971	27 662	31 715
OTHER TRADE RELATED NEEDS									
The data covered under this category are not separately identifiable as AFT within the CRS.									
TOTAL AID FOR TRADE	192 278	255 706	126 480	350 642	394 369	210 256	191 916	285 603	217 616
TOTAL SECTORALLOCALE ODA	595 193	963 989	666 615	868 719	1 133 080	797 209	713 992	816 482	799 803

Source: OECD-DAC, Aid activity database (CRS)

1. Trade-related adjustment was introduced in the CRS as from 2007 flows.

2. Trade development activities are identified in the CRS via the Trade Development policy marker, which was introduced in the CRS as from 2007 flows. The amounts shown represent an "of which" of Building productive capacity activities that have been marked as contributing principally or significantly to trade development.

Note however that these amounts can only at best be used as approximations.

Note: ".." denotes no activities reported.

SIERRA LEONE, AID-FOR-TRADE FLOWS: CRS PROXIES

ODA: USD thousands, 2009 constant prices

	COMMITMENTS					DISBURSEMENTS			
	2002-05 Average	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
TRADE POLICY AND REGULATIONS and TRADE-RELATED ADJUSTMENT									
Trade Policy and administrative management	1 020	378	6 991	257	1 658	2 377	2 873	4 241	4 745
Trade facilitation	..	..	..	..	78	..	..	..	24
Regional trade agreements (RTAs)	1 535	..	1 721	..	..	0	..	..	..
Multilateral trade negotiations	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	24
Trade-related adjustment (1)			..	4	..		..	106	..
Trade education/training	..	..	13	..	..	..	13	..	5
SUB-TOTAL	2 555	378	8 730	261	1 736	2 377	2 891	4 347	4 797
ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE									
Transport and storage	38 333	3 260	28 690	26 189	183	19 027	10 613	21 969	34 200
Communications	347	41	35	1	..	122	34	1	857
Energy supply and generation	23 437	434	30 672	65 827	7 069	2 871	18 747	17 154	30 103
SUB-TOTAL	62 117	3 734	59 396	92 018	7 253	22 021	29 394	39 125	65 160
BUILDING PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY <i>[Includes Trade Development activities (2)]</i>									
Business and other services	3 761	2 724	..	9 909	323	1 931	1 947	7 240	5 649
Banking and financial services	1 521	146	7 211	5 484	3 830	2 073	1 822	1 784	1 780
Agriculture	10 106	2 470	21 172	5 299	18 239	4 472	3 690	8 153	13 671
Forestry	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fishing	1 122	..	..	99	46	..	690	2 964	5 449
Industry	2 426	8 820	7 288	3 417	5 141	2 949	1 624	3 030	3 137
Mineral resources and mining	13 491	2 212	..	1 961	271	5 703	372	2 224	373
Tourism	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SUB-TOTAL	32 430	16 372	35 671	26 169	27 850	17 127	10 146	25 395	30 059
FOCUS ON TRADE DEVELOPMENT (2):									
Principal objective			25 562	5 747	146		..	3 294	4 185
Significant objective			..	4 335	19 483		..	530	6 723
SUB-TOTAL			25 562	10 082	19 629		0	3 824	10 909
OTHER TRADE RELATED NEEDS									
The data covered under this category are not separately identifiable as AFT within the CRS.									
TOTAL AID FOR TRADE	97 102	20 485	103 797	118 448	36 839	41 525	42 432	68 866	100 017
TOTAL SECTORALLOCCABLE ODA	284 980	144 980	245 816	265 312	261 725	215 163	218 930	254 284	301 563

Source: OECD-DAC, Aid activity database (CRS)

1. Trade-related adjustment was introduced in the CRS as from 2007 flows.

2. Trade development activities are identified in the CRS via the Trade Development policy marker, which was introduced in the CRS as from 2007 flows. The amounts shown represent an "of which" of Building productive capacity activities that have been marked as contributing principally or significantly to trade development.

Note however that these amounts can only at best be used as approximations.

Note: ".." denotes no activities reported.

SOLOMON ISLANDS, AID-FOR-TRADE FLOWS: CRS PROXIES

ODA: USD thousands, 2009 constant prices

	COMMITMENTS					DISBURSEMENTS			
	2002-05 Average	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
TRADE POLICY AND REGULATIONS and TRADE-RELATED ADJUSTMENT									
Trade Policy and administrative management	3	20	15	20	265	20	122	20	78
Trade facilitation	9	73	79	555	1 137	46	19	575	1 074
Regional trade agreements (RTAs)	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Multilateral trade negotiations	15	..	..	18	..	..	..	18	1
Trade-related adjustment (1)			..	0	0		..	..	..
Trade education/training	5	..	..	39	29	..	..	39	29
SUB-TOTAL	48	93	94	632	1 431	66	141	652	1 182
ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE									
Transport and storage	1 999	27 613	463	9 215	302	7 463	9 443	4 977	11 195
Communications	8	5	..	463	47	5	..	82	58
Energy supply and generation	2 466	8 043	..	3 980	92	5 764	6 746	2 013	181
SUB-TOTAL	4 473	35 661	463	13 657	440	13 232	16 189	7 073	11 433
BUILDING PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY <i>[Includes Trade Development activities (2)]</i>									
Business and other services	88	476	28	51	78	114	105	58	425
Banking and financial services	198	..	..	..	313	..	..	..	81
Agriculture	2 889	599	1 885	1 107	964	597	941	780	1 136
Forestry	397	5 517	109	505	284	193	129	123	794
Fishing	3 328	3 645	1 632	2 779	2 913	6 407	1 600	2 603	3 583
Industry	743	307	1 282	..	18	434	32	139	279
Mineral resources and mining	20	203	53	..	10	202	52	..	10
Tourism	15	47	..	25	15	47	..	25	16
SUB-TOTAL	7 679	10 793	4 988	4 468	4 595	7 994	2 859	3 728	6 325
FOCUS ON TRADE DEVELOPMENT (2):									
Principal objective			658	38	468		..	150	633
Significant objective			..	1 696	1 720		..	145	2 317
SUB-TOTAL			658	1 734	2 188		0	295	2 951
OTHER TRADE RELATED NEEDS									
The data covered under this category are not separately identifiable as AFT within the CRS.									
TOTAL AID FOR TRADE	12 200	46 547	5 544	18 757	6 467	21 291	19 189	11 453	18 940
TOTAL SECTORALLOCALE ODA	114 759	263 610	255 259	264 678	240 642	203 552	233 059	207 294	201 299

Source: OECD-DAC, Aid activity database (CRS)

1. Trade-related adjustment was introduced in the CRS as from 2007 flows.

2. Trade development activities are identified in the CRS via the Trade Development policy marker, which was introduced in the CRS as from 2007 flows. The amounts shown represent an "of which" of Building productive capacity activities that have been marked as contributing principally or significantly to trade development.

Note however that these amounts can only at best be used as approximations.

Note: ".." denotes no activities reported.

SOMALIA, AID-FOR-TRADE FLOWS: CRS PROXIES

ODA: USD thousands, 2009 constant prices

	COMMITMENTS					DISBURSEMENTS			
	2002-05 Average	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
TRADE POLICY AND REGULATIONS and TRADE-RELATED ADJUSTMENT									
Trade Policy and administrative management	..	..	11	14	12	..	11	14	12
Trade facilitation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Regional trade agreements (RTAs)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Multilateral trade negotiations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trade-related adjustment (1)			..	..	..		..	..	..
Trade education/training	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SUB-TOTAL	0	0	11	14	12	0	11	14	12
ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE									
Transport and storage	203	633	1 424	22 497	139	338	1 558	62	1 739
Communications	72	..	..	..	75	..	..	..	72
Energy supply and generation	187	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SUB-TOTAL	462	633	1 424	22 497	215	338	1 558	62	1 811
BUILDING PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY <i>[Includes Trade Development activities (2)]</i>									
Business and other services	3	4	..	90	153	4	..	90	219
Banking and financial services	146	385	138	..	118	112	240	126	170
Agriculture	3 769	3 202	7 887	2 886	39 448	5 001	1 077	8 452	14 655
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fishing	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Industry	..	5 039	..	..	..	1 680	..	257	1 199
Mineral resources and mining	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tourism	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SUB-TOTAL	4 057	8 629	8 025	2 977	39 718	6 797	1 318	8 926	16 257
FOCUS ON TRADE DEVELOPMENT (2):									
Principal objective			7 574	..	336		..	20	47
Significant objective			..	..	55		..	2 425	1 242
SUB-TOTAL			7 574	0	391		0	2 445	1 290
OTHER TRADE RELATED NEEDS									
The data covered under this category are not separately identifiable as AFT within the CRS.									
TOTAL AID FOR TRADE	4 519	9 262	9 459	25 488	39 945	7 135	2 886	9 002	18 080
TOTAL SECTORALLOCCABLE ODA	80 784	104 373	136 872	254 502	163 067	95 038	101 230	143 322	163 039

Source: OECD-DAC, Aid activity database (CRS)

1. Trade-related adjustment was introduced in the CRS as from 2007 flows.

2. Trade development activities are identified in the CRS via the Trade Development policy marker, which was introduced in the CRS as from 2007 flows. The amounts shown represent an "of which" of Building productive capacity activities that have been marked as contributing principally or significantly to trade development.

Note however that these amounts can only at best be used as approximations.

Note: ".." denotes no activities reported.

SUDAN, AID-FOR-TRADE FLOWS: CRS PROXIES

ODA: USD thousands, 2009 constant prices

	COMMITMENTS					DISBURSEMENTS			
	2002-05 Average	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
TRADE POLICY AND REGULATIONS and TRADE-RELATED ADJUSTMENT									
Trade Policy and administrative management	11	81	2 790	558	321	81	11 291	73	98
Trade facilitation	2	..	18	..	101	..	18	..	39
Regional trade agreements (RTAs)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Multilateral trade negotiations	..	..	..	77	..	..	..	77	61
Trade-related adjustment (1)			..	2 725	424		..	2 886	18 034
Trade education/training	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..
SUB-TOTAL	14	81	2 808	3 363	846	81	11 309	3 039	18 231
ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE									
Transport and storage	2 289	10 647	35 945	75 082	140 502	8 516	499	28 819	78 303
Communications	148	312	1 535	4	121	479	657	1 337	111
Energy supply and generation	93	4	1 928	4 268	4 680	533	402	1 973	2 002
SUB-TOTAL	2 530	10 962	39 408	79 354	145 302	9 528	1 559	32 129	80 416
BUILDING PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY <i>[Includes Trade Development activities (2)]</i>									
Business and other services	7	6	3 115	2 834	15 307	45	21	3 267	12 294
Banking and financial services	1 510	282	13	11 443	8 004	206	176	5 554	4 710
Agriculture	19 209	20 808	17 360	14 571	50 046	4 758	8 997	9 774	18 592
Forestry	1	68	5 112	281	344	68	1 052	660	1 389
Fishing	..	12	321	8	4 677	12	320	8	999
Industry	158	145	23	17 684	5 307	79	23	67	203
Mineral resources and mining	13	..	..	1 721	1 542	2	..	1 471	1 695
Tourism	33	..	..	..	52	..	..	11	52
SUB-TOTAL	20 930	21 321	25 944	48 543	85 277	5 169	10 590	20 812	39 935
FOCUS ON TRADE DEVELOPMENT (2):									
Principal objective			3 094	1 464	9 671		..	3 666	1 893
Significant objective			668	15 602	10 702		1	134	10 728
SUB-TOTAL			3 762	17 066	20 374		1	3 800	12 621
OTHER TRADE RELATED NEEDS									
The data covered under this category are not separately identifiable as AFT within the CRS.									
TOTAL AID FOR TRADE	23 474	32 365	68 160	131 260	231 426	14 778	23 457	55 981	138 581
TOTAL SECTORALLOCALE ODA	432 790	557 531	580 020	963 911	1 221 273	547 834	647 567	741 442	913 441

Source: OECD-DAC, Aid activity database (CRS)

1. Trade-related adjustment was introduced in the CRS as from 2007 flows.

2. Trade development activities are identified in the CRS via the Trade Development policy marker, which was introduced in the CRS as from 2007 flows. The amounts shown represent an "of which" of Building productive capacity activities that have been marked as contributing principally or significantly to trade development.

Note however that these amounts can only at best be used as approximations.

Note: ".." denotes no activities reported.

TANZANIA, AID-FOR-TRADE FLOWS: CRS PROXIES

ODA: USD thousands, 2009 constant prices

	COMMITMENTS					DISBURSEMENTS			
	2002-05 Average	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
TRADE POLICY AND REGULATIONS and TRADE-RELATED ADJUSTMENT									
Trade Policy and administrative management	14 325	3 889	2 471	802	1 185	1 741	17 122	1 972	773
Trade facilitation	800	195	283	502	219	852	283	330	188
Regional trade agreements (RTAs)	59	6 991	88	..	13	391	88	122	302
Multilateral trade negotiations	..	102	..	..	394	102	..	..	458
Trade-related adjustment (1)			..	175	..		..	5 199	..
Trade education/training	225	..	361	16	127	..	361	16	66
SUB-TOTAL	15 410	11 177	3 204	1 495	1 938	3 086	17 854	7 639	1 787
ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE									
Transport and storage	132 417	100 123	256 919	635 492	203 211	140 102	162 652	161 322	146 414
Communications	3 087	18 120	5 280	5 142	99 350	2 520	6 016	2 764	2 154
Energy supply and generation	30 252	18 193	125 875	416 408	171 310	20 436	28 160	55 302	121 431
SUB-TOTAL	165 756	136 436	388 074	1 057 043	473 871	163 058	196 828	219 389	270 000
BUILDING PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY <i>[Includes Trade Development activities (2)]</i>									
Business and other services	27 935	18 925	37 186	110 362	2 830	37 255	46 283	32 401	30 077
Banking and financial services	24 400	19 936	9 026	41 084	20 306	14 523	17 705	36 762	39 543
Agriculture	144 735	170 577	111 336	100 870	326 083	111 478	108 623	147 899	181 861
Forestry	7 810	15 994	7 030	..	13 895	6 550	6 168	6 708	10 961
Fishing	1 936	238	491	475	266	8 617	7 287	7 701	781
Industry	19 512	56 416	30 421	9 329	27 074	50 917	28 448	10 722	32 000
Mineral resources and mining	3 772	58	47	4 565	14 663	5 421	3 128	5 416	22 692
Tourism	1 227	18	37	27	372	166	987	1 202	812
SUB-TOTAL	231 327	282 162	195 574	266 712	405 489	234 927	218 630	248 813	318 726
FOCUS ON TRADE DEVELOPMENT (2):									
Principal objective			6 023	97 681	15 818		22 846	41 532	20 863
Significant objective			1 916	9 739	92 270		1 546	4 755	49 373
SUB-TOTAL			7 940	107 420	108 089		24 391	46 287	70 236
OTHER TRADE RELATED NEEDS									
The data covered under this category are not separately identifiable as AFT within the CRS.									
TOTAL AID FOR TRADE	412 493	429 775	586 852	1 325 249	881 298	401 070	433 312	475 841	590 513
TOTAL SECTORALLOCCABLE ODA	1 344 713	1 454 542	1 975 077	2 805 464	2 817 653	1 356 716	1 513 236	1 730 189	1 879 184

Source: OECD-DAC, Aid activity database (CRS)

1. Trade-related adjustment was introduced in the CRS as from 2007 flows.

2. Trade development activities are identified in the CRS via the Trade Development policy marker, which was introduced in the CRS as from 2007 flows. The amounts shown represent an "of which" of Building productive capacity activities that have been marked as contributing principally or significantly to trade development.

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Note: ".." denotes no activities reported.

TIMOR-LESTE, AID-FOR-TRADE FLOWS: CRS PROXIES

ODA: USD thousands, 2009 constant prices

	COMMITMENTS					DISBURSEMENTS			
	2002-05 Average	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
TRADE POLICY AND REGULATIONS and TRADE-RELATED ADJUSTMENT									
Trade Policy and administrative management	60	..	27	20	264	4	11	20	96
Trade facilitation	181	..	33	..	189	..	..	280	241
Regional trade agreements (RTAs)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Multilateral trade negotiations	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
Trade-related adjustment (1)			..	..	..		..	..	..
Trade education/training	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
SUB-TOTAL	255	0	60	20	453	4	11	299	371
ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE									
Transport and storage	8 911	11 973	1 739	12 203	3 417	5 971	5 170	8 880	3 546
Communications	680	1 152	1 723	779	483	1 163	1 403	633	240
Energy supply and generation	7 771	5 368	3 093	658	9 098	7 793	3 190	853	3 204
SUB-TOTAL	17 363	18 493	6 555	13 641	12 998	14 927	9 763	10 366	6 990
BUILDING PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY <i>[Includes Trade Development activities (2)]</i>									
Business and other services	6 609	48	9 687	4 728	5 135	48	422	5 943	6 945
Banking and financial services	665	134	1 116	854	291	181	562	851	773
Agriculture	4 830	2 587	13 916	9 687	8 217	3 885	4 272	12 906	10 538
Forestry	22	5	..	664	607	5	..	662	600
Fishing	578	495	180	205	593	495	180	199	592
Industry	1 020	156	2 146	1 938	1 582	166	678	2 223	1 252
Mineral resources and mining	538	2 317	..	10 289	471	803	1 067	1 853	2 784
Tourism	382	221	86	8	34	221	290	- 19	34
SUB-TOTAL	14 644	5 962	27 131	28 372	16 930	5 804	7 470	24 617	23 517
FOCUS ON TRADE DEVELOPMENT (2):									
Principal objective			9 473	4 845	4 974		504	6 144	6 706
Significant objective			92	1 861	1 846		..	1 657	1 931
SUB-TOTAL			9 566	6 706	6 820		504	7 800	8 638
OTHER TRADE RELATED NEEDS									
The data covered under this category are not separately identifiable as AFT within the CRS.									
TOTAL AID FOR TRADE	32 261	24 455	33 747	42 033	30 380	20 735	17 244	35 283	30 879
TOTAL SECTORALLOCCABLE ODA	235 330	246 710	295 017	210 086	172 054	209 066	244 495	232 860	189 784

Source: OECD-DAC, Aid activity database (CRS)

1. Trade-related adjustment was introduced in the CRS as from 2007 flows.

2. Trade development activities are identified in the CRS via the Trade Development policy marker, which was introduced in the CRS as from 2007 flows. The amounts shown represent an "of which" of Building productive capacity activities that have been marked as contributing principally or significantly to trade development.

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Note: ".." denotes no activities reported.

TOGO, AID-FOR-TRADE FLOWS: CRS PROXIES

ODA: USD thousands, 2009 constant prices

	COMMITMENTS					DISBURSEMENTS			
	2002-05 Average	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
TRADE POLICY AND REGULATIONS and TRADE-RELATED ADJUSTMENT									
Trade Policy and administrative management	..	..	11	25	248	..	11	25	82
Trade facilitation	..	..	..	7	120	8	..	7	68
Regional trade agreements (RTAs)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Multilateral trade negotiations	..	..	30	..	..	..	30	..	27
Trade-related adjustment (1)			..	406	3		..	6 086	..
Trade education/training	4	..	87	23	..	..	87	23	6
SUB-TOTAL	4	0	128	461	370	8	128	6 141	184
ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE									
Transport and storage	3 623	328	2 866	16	6 027	6 739	4	41	569
Communications	120	280	1	8	..	106	144	8	..
Energy supply and generation	..	27	574	20 886	40 849	27	444	21 008	2 530
SUB-TOTAL	3 743	635	3 442	20 910	46 877	6 872	593	21 057	3 098
BUILDING PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY <i>[Includes Trade Development activities (2)]</i>									
Business and other services	191	..	71	22 462	2 081	23	71	22 381	2 236
Banking and financial services	328	335	143	26 942	23 771	454	181	26 928	16 415
Agriculture	1 066	1 091	1 551	5 506	5 712	1 309	1 387	1 366	17 209
Forestry	7	..	..	57	..	..	..	57	..
Fishing	20	19	53	99	93	19	53	99	93
Industry	440	1 213	42	40 119	114	529	422	40 351	474
Mineral resources and mining	..	..	..	..	2 000	..	19	..	2 134
Tourism	6	..	..	1	3	..	..	1	3
SUB-TOTAL	2 059	2 659	1 860	95 187	33 774	2 335	2 133	91 183	38 564
FOCUS ON TRADE DEVELOPMENT (2):									
Principal objective			..	1	183		..	1	121
Significant objective			29	123	210		29	123	448
SUB-TOTAL			29	124	393		29	124	568
OTHER TRADE RELATED NEEDS									
The data covered under this category are not separately identifiable as AFT within the CRS.									
TOTAL AID FOR TRADE	5 806	3 293	5 430	116 558	81 021	9 215	2 853	118 381	41 847
TOTAL SECTORALLOCCABLE ODA	73 052	57 600	191 715	410 201	240 228	81 053	116 035	262 354	287 732

Source: OECD-DAC, Aid activity database (CRS)

1. Trade-related adjustment was introduced in the CRS as from 2007 flows.

2. Trade development activities are identified in the CRS via the Trade Development policy marker, which was introduced in the CRS as from 2007 flows. The amounts shown represent an "of which" of Building productive capacity activities that have been marked as contributing principally or significantly to trade development.

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Note: ".." denotes no activities reported.

TUVALU, AID-FOR-TRADE FLOWS: CRS PROXIES

ODA: USD thousands, 2009 constant prices

	COMMITMENTS					DISBURSEMENTS			
	2002-05 Average	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
TRADE POLICY AND REGULATIONS and TRADE-RELATED ADJUSTMENT									
Trade Policy and administrative management	3	20	11	24	265	20	11	24	78
Trade facilitation	..	..	..	..	78	..	..	..	16
Regional trade agreements (RTAs)	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Multilateral trade negotiations	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trade-related adjustment (1)			..	..	..		..	..	..
Trade education/training	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SUB-TOTAL	10	20	11	24	344	20	11	24	93
ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE									
Transport and storage	124	239	10 092	4 517	404	307	533	4 213	5 811
Communications	582	11	16	154	191	11	16	153	189
Energy supply and generation	2 502	..	..	33	10	7 959	1 326	33	10
SUB-TOTAL	3 208	250	10 109	4 704	605	8 276	1 875	4 399	6 010
BUILDING PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY <i>[Includes Trade Development activities (2)]</i>									
Business and other services	..	..	..	..	78	..	..	..	16
Banking and financial services	399	..	..	..	..	..	922	..	76
Agriculture	14	1	..	12	..	1	..	12	..
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fishing	228	590	377	355	336	450	452	396	337
Industry	381	82	..	..	..	82	..	..	..
Mineral resources and mining	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tourism	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SUB-TOTAL	1 023	674	377	367	414	533	1 374	408	429
FOCUS ON TRADE DEVELOPMENT (2):									
Principal objective			..	..	78		..	..	16
Significant objective			..	..	..		..	..	..
SUB-TOTAL			0	0	78		0	0	16
OTHER TRADE RELATED NEEDS									
The data covered under this category are not separately identifiable as AFT within the CRS.									
TOTAL AID FOR TRADE	4 240	944	10 496	5 095	1 363	8 829	3 259	4 831	6 532
TOTAL SECTORALLOCALE ODA	11 552	7 815	18 493	13 545	13 223	15 934	10 231	11 640	10 671

Source: OECD-DAC, Aid activity database (CRS)

1. Trade-related adjustment was introduced in the CRS as from 2007 flows.

2. Trade development activities are identified in the CRS via the Trade Development policy marker, which was introduced in the CRS as from 2007 flows. The amounts shown represent an "of which" of Building productive capacity activities that have been marked as contributing principally or significantly to trade development.

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Note: ".." denotes no activities reported.

UGANDA, AID-FOR-TRADE FLOWS: CRS PROXIES

ODA: USD thousands, 2009 constant prices

	COMMITMENTS					DISBURSEMENTS			
	2002-05 Average	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
TRADE POLICY AND REGULATIONS and TRADE-RELATED ADJUSTMENT									
Trade Policy and administrative management	4 352	613	1 983	9 137	17 193	1 148	15 263	2 414	3 510
Trade facilitation	57	..	25	382	78	..	25	153	227
Regional trade agreements (RTAs)	63	5 047	207	..	..	180	543	..	..
Multilateral trade negotiations	..	..	..	87	353	..	..	87	456
Trade-related adjustment (1)			..	4	2		..	..	..
Trade education/training	52	1	77	57	126	1	77	57	63
SUB-TOTAL	4 523	5 661	2 293	9 666	17 752	1 329	15 908	2 710	4 256
ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE									
Transport and storage	105 742	93 588	92 633	105 497	461 003	71 246	117 218	173 782	103 110
Communications	957	371	12 605	936	8 454	1 248	2 257	11 515	4 426
Energy supply and generation	7 546	6 982	517 201	31 345	188 900	20 692	117 834	89 694	120 165
SUB-TOTAL	114 245	100 941	622 438	137 778	658 357	93 186	237 308	274 991	227 701
BUILDING PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY <i>[Includes Trade Development activities (2)]</i>									
Business and other services	13 411	3 303	8 855	25 798	5 279	11 306	8 004	7 121	29 753
Banking and financial services	12 781	7 065	4 244	18 262	17 150	11 393	27 780	5 374	26 674
Agriculture	83 147	53 252	96 875	75 423	254 235	103 319	119 070	110 269	120 373
Forestry	3 726	50	46	14 074	25 285	5 225	2 478	1 419	2 932
Fishing	89	70	252	181	15	3 661	1 497	9 893	7 873
Industry	20 727	21 389	4 642	21 814	24 177	13 723	9 457	10 449	29 768
Mineral resources and mining	5 551	..	41	2 422	15 689	2 081	3 865	3 837	7 116
Tourism	99	13	48	73	..	585	790	306	79
SUB-TOTAL	139 532	85 141	115 003	158 047	341 830	151 292	172 942	148 668	224 568
FOCUS ON TRADE DEVELOPMENT (2):									
Principal objective			12 366	3 514	6 189		17 561	25 308	5 272
Significant objective			2 509	14 279	36 384		737	3 708	41 870
SUB-TOTAL			14 875	17 793	42 573		18 298	29 016	47 142
OTHER TRADE RELATED NEEDS									
The data covered under this category are not separately identifiable as AFT within the CRS.									
TOTAL AID FOR TRADE	258 300	191 743	739 734	305 492	1 017 939	245 808	426 158	426 368	456 524
TOTAL SECTORALLOCCABLE ODA	988 155	1 076 940	1 959 535	1 434 474	2 187 719	1 040 701	1 285 655	1 245 788	1 484 285

Source: OECD-DAC, Aid activity database (CRS)

1. Trade-related adjustment was introduced in the CRS as from 2007 flows.

2. Trade development activities are identified in the CRS via the Trade Development policy marker, which was introduced in the CRS as from 2007 flows. The amounts shown represent an "of which" of Building productive capacity activities that have been marked as contributing principally or significantly to trade development.

Note however that these amounts can only at best be used as approximations.

Note: ".." denotes no activities reported.

VANUATU, AID-FOR-TRADE FLOWS: CRS PROXIES

ODA: USD thousands, 2009 constant prices

	COMMITMENTS					DISBURSEMENTS			
	2002-05 Average	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
TRADE POLICY AND REGULATIONS and TRADE-RELATED ADJUSTMENT									
Trade Policy and administrative management	3	20	139	14	347	20	139	14	78
Trade facilitation	..	..	..	7	78	..	..	7	16
Regional trade agreements (RTAs)	6	..	148	..	..	..	119	..	..
Multilateral trade negotiations	..	..	..	51	12	..	..	14	39
Trade-related adjustment (1)			..	..	..		..	..	..
Trade education/training	11	..	..	24	..	13	..	24	..
SUB-TOTAL	19	20	288	96	438	33	258	60	132
ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE									
Transport and storage	4 105	64 574	769	23 878	13 223	1 228	2 905	31 997	36 779
Communications	208	273	2 826	487	934	272	1 371	1 455	6 277
Energy supply and generation	132	250	15 126	24	..	249	2 907	9 072	1 365
SUB-TOTAL	4 445	65 097	18 721	24 388	14 157	1 749	7 184	42 523	44 421
BUILDING PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY <i>[Includes Trade Development activities (2)]</i>									
Business and other services	200	209	475	326	422	260	245	267	669
Banking and financial services	119	..	..	..	313	..	..	..	81
Agriculture	650	356	5 373	1 561	8 115	928	5 254	1 614	457
Forestry	78	144	313	114	230	144	313	114	233
Fishing	229	1 051	893	1 000	328	1 047	888	998	328
Industry	43	72	187	192	- 28	284	563	134	39
Mineral resources and mining	..	53	242	89	..	52	240	89	..
Tourism	958	99	2 957	170	120	1 329	1 164	496	431
SUB-TOTAL	2 276	1 984	10 439	3 452	9 499	4 045	8 666	3 711	2 237
FOCUS ON TRADE DEVELOPMENT (2):									
Principal objective			2 869	..	386		..	..	563
Significant objective			458	1 329	8 009		..	1 088	183
SUB-TOTAL			3 327	1 329	8 395		0	1 088	746
OTHER TRADE RELATED NEEDS									
The data covered under this category are not separately identifiable as AFT within the CRS.									
TOTAL AID FOR TRADE	6 741	67 101	29 448	27 937	24 094	5 827	16 108	46 295	46 791
TOTAL SECTORALLOCALE ODA	52 387	110 566	63 596	104 422	94 950	51 878	55 650	88 638	97 082

Source: OECD-DAC, Aid activity database (CRS)

1. Trade-related adjustment was introduced in the CRS as from 2007 flows.

2. Trade development activities are identified in the CRS via the Trade Development policy marker, which was introduced in the CRS as from 2007 flows. The amounts shown represent an "of which" of Building productive capacity activities that have been marked as contributing principally or significantly to trade development.

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Note: ".." denotes no activities reported.

YEMEN, AID-FOR-TRADE FLOWS: CRS PROXIES

ODA: USD thousands, 2009 constant prices

	COMMITMENTS					DISBURSEMENTS			
	2002-05 Average	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
TRADE POLICY AND REGULATIONS and TRADE-RELATED ADJUSTMENT									
Trade Policy and administrative management	2 796	79	124	418	289	1 727	1 570	522	59
Trade facilitation	..	5	..	15	178	5	..	15	116
Regional trade agreements (RTAs)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Multilateral trade negotiations	..	..	161	7	..	..	161	1 345	628
Trade-related adjustment (1)			..	..	..		..	..	..
Trade education/training	..	..	95	..	..	..	95	..	..
SUB-TOTAL	2 796	83	380	441	467	1 731	1 825	1 882	802
ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE									
Transport and storage	17 007	..	29 260	13 803	123 899	16 076	21 253	17 578	19 340
Communications	931	182	1 791	370	79	6 628	2 205	1 367	501
Energy supply and generation	123	55 445	4 588	36 648	192 437	131	1 544	742	2 440
SUB-TOTAL	18 061	55 626	35 640	50 820	316 415	22 834	25 002	19 687	22 281
BUILDING PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY <i>[Includes Trade Development activities (2)]</i>									
Business and other services	1 985	990	12 299	4 133	14 585	2 278	2 215	10 803	7 450
Banking and financial services	1 330	27	5 910	13	118 864	2 090	568	506	502
Agriculture	27 389	23 160	14 874	15 757	64 781	23 353	17 581	18 536	31 887
Forestry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fishing	2 070	52	123	130	185	904	1 088	2 512	2 325
Industry	1 468	47	20 621	347	326	1 603	942	11 335	1 081
Mineral resources and mining	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	12	..
Tourism	..	30	..	15	12	30	..	15	12
SUB-TOTAL	34 242	24 306	53 828	20 408	198 752	30 258	22 395	43 719	43 257
FOCUS ON TRADE DEVELOPMENT (2):									
Principal objective			176	2 900	13 786		176	3 281	5 975
Significant objective			..	164	..		..	164	1 218
SUB-TOTAL			176	3 065	13 786		176	3 445	7 193
OTHER TRADE RELATED NEEDS									
The data covered under this category are not separately identifiable as AFT within the CRS.									
TOTAL AID FOR TRADE	55 100	80 016	89 848	71 669	515 635	54 824	49 222	65 288	66 340
TOTAL SECTORALLOCCABLE ODA	335 355	291 140	518 910	663 975	1 302 889	412 946	414 544	596 472	447 772

Source: OECD-DAC, Aid activity database (CRS)

1. Trade-related adjustment was introduced in the CRS as from 2007 flows.

2. Trade development activities are identified in the CRS via the Trade Development policy marker, which was introduced in the CRS as from 2007 flows. The amounts shown represent an "of which" of Building productive capacity activities that have been marked as contributing principally or significantly to trade development.

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Note: ".." denotes no activities reported.

ZAMBIA, AID-FOR-TRADE FLOWS: CRS PROXIES

ODA: USD thousands, 2009 constant prices

	COMMITMENTS					DISBURSEMENTS			
	2002-05 Average	2006	2007	2008	2009	2006	2007	2008	2009
TRADE POLICY AND REGULATIONS and TRADE-RELATED ADJUSTMENT									
Trade Policy and administrative management	122	302	2 477	2 578	9 782	368	709	733	3 221
Trade facilitation	47	664	265	11	78	664	265	11	26
Regional trade agreements (RTAs)	99	1 419	1 623	186	..	1 419	1 623	186	107
Multilateral trade negotiations	..	..	34	27	12	..	34	27	39
Trade-related adjustment (1)			..	..	..		..	..	..
Trade education/training	165	..	84	48	36	..	84	48	42
SUB-TOTAL	433	2 385	4 483	2 850	9 908	2 451	2 715	1 004	3 436
ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE									
Transport and storage	70 509	74 369	142 790	120 292	104 481	89 084	28 231	75 210	34 596
Communications	1 824	655	772	3 899	729	659	787	1 230	1 170
Energy supply and generation	6 068	436	1 094	43 926	60 558	8 361	1 932	1 484	8 094
SUB-TOTAL	78 400	75 461	144 656	168 116	165 768	98 104	30 949	77 924	43 861
BUILDING PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY <i>[Includes Trade Development activities (2)]</i>									
Business and other services	12 713	7 230	10 973	1 231	27 013	4 918	6 519	6 292	7 523
Banking and financial services	8 681	15 524	2 332	5 566	7 083	2 073	2 714	2 920	6 818
Agriculture	48 166	64 856	22 422	34 166	69 544	44 882	45 728	52 440	43 488
Forestry	405	157	118	153	2 522	231	507	187	507
Fishing	217	337	201	13	13	181	240	17	13
Industry	12 726	114 069	1 480	4 628	5 523	6 572	8 355	17 590	13 572
Mineral resources and mining	58 043	12 591	632	994	1 682	8 873	10 094	12 932	9 485
Tourism	112	61	159	143	84	78	183	143	83
SUB-TOTAL	141 062	214 826	38 316	46 893	113 464	67 809	74 341	92 521	81 491
FOCUS ON TRADE DEVELOPMENT (2):									
Principal objective			2 790	687	13 067		6 209	7 873	2 682
Significant objective			8 607	989	21 277		0	1 267	13 468
SUB-TOTAL			11 396	1 676	34 344		6 209	9 140	16 150
OTHER TRADE RELATED NEEDS									
The data covered under this category are not separately identifiable as AFT within the CRS.									
TOTAL AID FOR TRADE	219 895	292 673	187 455	217 859	289 141	168 364	108 006	171 449	128 788
TOTAL SECTORALLOCCABLE ODA	766 389	992 438	791 379	1 177 609	830 565	682 923	734 786	866 794	732 149

Source: OECD-DAC, Aid activity database (CRS)

1. Trade-related adjustment was introduced in the CRS as from 2007 flows.

2. Trade development activities are identified in the CRS via the Trade Development policy marker, which was introduced in the CRS as from 2007 flows. The amounts shown represent an "of which" of Building productive capacity activities that have been marked as contributing principally or significantly to trade development.

Note however that these amounts can only at best be used as approximations.

Note: ".." denotes no activities reported.

AIDFORTRADE AND LDCs: STARTING TO SHOW RESULTS

The Brussels Programme of Action for Least Developed Countries set specific goals, including enhancing the role of trade in development. Since its adoption in 2001, the share of the Least Developed Countries in world merchandise trade has increased and some of this improved capacity to trade is attributable to USD 73 billion donors committed to trade-related aid programmes. This publication shows the results achieved by some of these programmes and the lessons to be learned. In addition, it provides transparency about the aid-for-trade flows to the Least Developed Countries.

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