

INSTITUTIONAL AND POLICY CAPACITY

OUTCOME 1

Improved *trade environment* conducive for inclusive and sustainable growth of the LDCs.



- 1.a. Number of EIF Countries with trade integrated into their National Development Plan.
- 1.b. Number of EIF Countries with effective trade coordination mechanisms.
- 1.c. Number of EIF Countries with sector specific strategies integrating trade.

OUTPUT 1: Improved evidence based *policy and regulatory frameworks* for trade and investment.

- 1.1.a. Number of quality trade and investment policies formulated and updated with support from the EIF.
- 1.1.b. Number of actions in support of improved legislation and participation in fora (includes WTO accession, regional integration, etc.).
- 1.1.c. Number of Diagnostic Trade Integration Studies developed through EIF support.
- 1.1.d. Number of trade and investment-related regulations adopted.

OUTPUT 2: Strengthened *institutional coordination* for trade development and investment.

- 2.2.a. Number of EIF Countries with EIF National Implementation Units integrated into the government system.
- 2.2.b. Number of EIF Countries with quality government-donor dialogue mechanisms on trade and investment related matters.
- 2.2.c. Number of EIF Countries with quality functioning public-private coordination mechanisms.

OUTPUT 3: Enhanced *capabilities* for policy formulation and implementation.

- 3.3.a. Number of public officials (disaggregated by gender and age) trained in investment and trade-related areas.
- 3.3.b. Number of private sector and civil society representatives (disaggregated by gender and age) trained in investment and trade-related areas to participate in the national trade agenda.
- 3.3.c. Number of EIF Countries with investment and trade-related information dissemination tools for different stakeholders.

PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY

OUTCOME 2

Increased *exports* and access to international markets for the LDCs.



- 2.a. Volume of production generated through EIF interventions (tonnes).
- 2.b. Value (USD) of exports generated through EIF interventions.
- 2.c. Number of new international markets accessed with support from the EIF.

OUTPUT 1: Improved participation of EIF Countries in strategic *value chains* for increased connectivity to markets.

- 2.1.a. Total number of people trained in value chain practices (disaggregated by gender and age) through participation in EIF capacity-building initiatives.
- 2.1.b. Number of awareness-raising activities conducted on gender and the environment.
- 2.1.c. Percentage of women directly benefitting from EIF-funded productive sector projects.
- 2.1.d. Number of producer associations (disaggregated by micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs), women owned) trained in value chain practices.
- 2.1.e. Number of people (disaggregated by gender) participating in trade fairs related to market connectivity.
- 2.1.f. Number of trade facilitation initiatives undertaken with EIF support.
- 2.1.g. Number of MSMEs supported by EIF projects.

OUTPUT 2: Improved *technology* use in production and services in selected value chains.

- 2.2.a. Number of e-commerce initiatives undertaken.
- 2.2.b. Number of new technologies adopted through EIF supported projects.
- 2.2.c. Number of people (disaggregated by gender) adopting new technology through EIF capacity-building initiatives.

OUTPUT 3: Support to the EIF Countries to leverage (directly and indirectly) *additional resources*.

- 2.3.a. Number of actions undertaken by EIF partners (Agencies/Main Implementing Entities) in support of leveraging finance and expertise.
- 2.3.b. Number of projects funded by development partners (Donors/Agencies/development banks) related to the Action Matrix of the Diagnostic Trade Integration Study.
- 2.3.c. Number of EIF projects leveraging private sector resources.
- 2.3.d. Number of EIF projects receiving additional funding from governments and development partners.