REPORT TO THE CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE OF THE ITC TRUST FUND

(1 January – 30 June 2016)

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1. Introduction

ITC is pleased to submit to the Consultative Committee of the ITC Trust Fund (CCITF) the following financial report of its budgets, delivery and performance covering the period from 1 January to 30 June 2016.

This report provides information principally in the form of self-explanatory tables which give an overview of the organization's activities. It focuses on the analysis of ITC's extrabudgetary resources, providing a detailed description of the source of funds, their status and use. It also presents an update on programme support and regular budget resources and gives an account of ITC's performance against the targets set in the Operational Plan 2016.

2. Source of ITC funds

ITC's work is enabled by two sources of funding: the regular budget (RB) and extrabudgetary funding (XB), which includes programme support costs (PSC). The RB is approved on a biennial basis by the United Nations General Assembly and the World Trade Organization (WTO) General Council. 2016 is the first year of the current biennium 2016-17.

Extrabudgetary funds are voluntary contributions to the ITC Trust Fund (ITF). This includes two categories of funds known as windows. Window I (W1) consists of unearmarked and soft-earmarked contributions from donors, while Window II (W2) is composed of bilateral contributions for specific projects and programmes, as well as small amount of income earned through the sales of products and services. PSC is earned via a fixed-percentage charge to all extrabudgetary expenditures.

Earmarked funding is used for bilaterally funded projects whose technical cooperation goals and outcomes fall within the scope of a specific Window II agreement and specific reporting requirements. Window I allows for more flexibility in the allocation of funds and more standardized reporting. Soft-earmarking of funds under Window I allows donors to reflect their priorities in particular areas of focus for ITC, but leaves more flexibility to ITC on how to apply the funds in this area.

2.1 Voluntary contributions received to the ITC Trust Fund

Table 1: Extrabudgetary funding received from 1January to 30 June 2016, in \$ thousand

		2045 (\$ (200)		0040	Law home (6 (000	
Funders	Window I	2015 (\$ '000) Window II	Total	Window I	Jan-June (\$ '000 Window II) Total
Countries and regional associations	14,886	27,474	42,361	3,827	11,113	14,940
Australia	1-1,000	902	902	3,021	648	648
Barbados		- 302	- 302		8	8
Canada	749	962	1,712	730		730
Central European Free Trade Area (CEFTA)	7-13	91	91	- 130	-	730
China	100	400	500			
Denmark	2,125	63	2,188			
Ecuador	2,125	- 03	2,100		44	44
European Union (EU)		6,317	6,317		2,999	2,999
Finland	2,116	138	2,254		175	175
Germany	2,353	364	2,234	2,169	- 175	2,169
India	2,353	304	50	2,169		2,169
	900		900	877		877
Ireland	900			8//	<u> </u>	877
Italy		181	181			
Japan National Control of the Contro	-	347	347	-	49	49
Mali		50	50	-		
Netherlands (the)	- 0.040	3,409	3,409	-	1,600	1,600
Norway	2,619	-	2,619	-	-	
Oman (II)	-	27	27	-	-	
Republic of Korea (the)		35	35	-	-	
Sweden	3,669	1,145	4,814		-	- 100
Switzerland	206	2,731	2,937		406	406
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the)	-	9,398	9,398	-	5,045	5,045
Uruguay	-	28	28	-	-	
United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	-	887	887	-	140	140
Associations, Banks, Companies, NGOs and International Organizations	100	4,164	4,264		3,098	3,156
Centre for the Development of Enterprise (CDE)	-	88	88			_
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH	-	136	136	-	97	97
DHL	-	63	63	-	85	85
European Feed Manufacturers' Association (FEFAC)	-	34	34		6	6
Foundation for the Global Compact	100	-	100	58	-	58
Humanist Institute for Co-operation with Developing Countries (Hivos)	-	108	108	-	-	-
International Labour Organization (ILO)		160	160		153	153
International Islamic Trade Finance Corporation (ITFC)		-	- 100		800	800
Islamic Development Bank (IDB)		570	570		-	
Max Havelaar-Foundation		- 370			10	10
National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (GRIPS)		104	104		112	112
Qatar Development Bank (QDB)		725	725		30	30
PepsiCo		- 725	- 125		540	540
Stichting IDH Sustainable Trade Initiative			-		85	85
Sustainable Agriculture Initiative (SAI Platform)		93	93		-	
Switzerland/EIF		244	244		73	73
The Mo Ibrahim Foundation		114	114		114	114
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)		117	- 114		60	60
United Nations Conletence on Trade and Development (UNDP)		150	150		- 60	- 60
United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)		110	110		88	88
World Bank World Trade Organization Standards and Trade Development English (WTO)	-	1,006	1,006	-	848	848
World Trade Organization - Standards and Trade Development Facility (WTO-STDF)	-	458	458	-	-	-
Contributions received under intra-organizational arrangements and						
revolving funds		4,534	4,534		521	521
Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF)		3,027	3,027	-	394	394
One UN Fund		726	726	-		-
Revolving funds		781	781	-	127	127
	14,986	36,172	51,159	3,885	14,732	18,617

2.2 Breakdown of 2016 funder contributions for the period Jan. 2016 - June 2016

Figure 1: 2016 Funder contributions to Window I and Window II of the ITC Trust Fund as of 30 June 2016

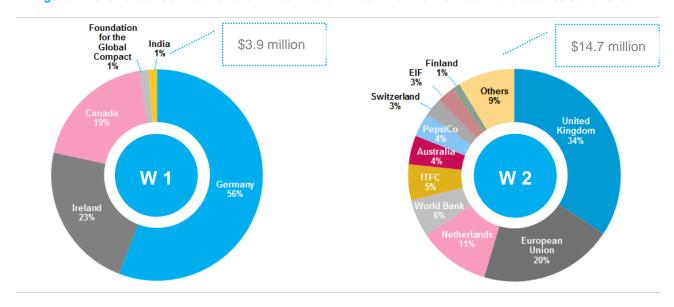
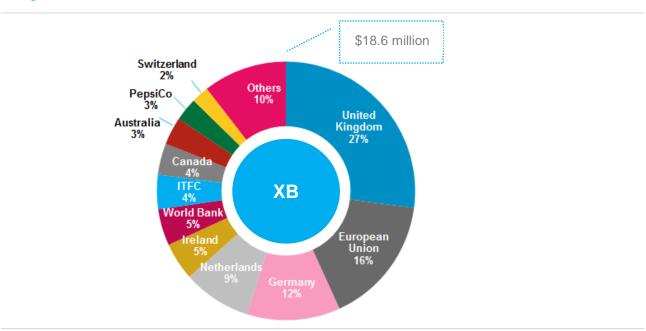


Figure 2: Total 2016 XB funder contributions to ITC Trust Fund as of 30 June 2016

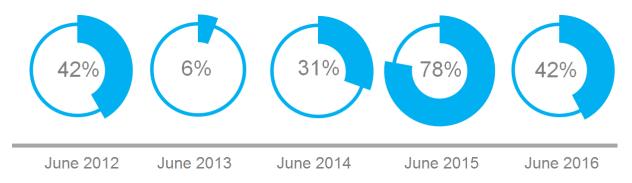


2.3 Timelines for receipt of Window I contributions

In the period from 2012 to 2016, with one exception in 2015¹, the amount of received Window I contributions in the first six months was always well below 50% of the full-year contributions.

The fact that the Window I contributions are significantly back-loaded presents an operational difficulty for ITC, as the already running Window I projects have to rely on the Operating Reserve until the contributions have been received.

Figure 3 Percentage of Window I contributions received in first six months of the year, 2012-2016



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¹ In 2015, four big Window I donors: Germany, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, contributed in first six months.

3. Use and status of ITC funds

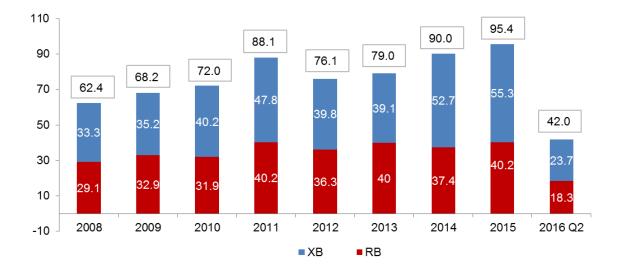
3.1 ITC delivery against total budget

ITC's overall budget for 2016 as per its Operational Plan (OP budget) amounts to \$86.3 million. RB amounts to \$35.9 million, consisting of contributions in equal parts from the United Nations and the World Trade Organization. Gross XB, which includes PSC charges, amount to \$50.4 million.

Table 2: ITC OP budget, RB and XB delivery for the period Jan. 2016 - June 2016, \$ million

Budget	OP Budget	Delivery	% spent
Extrabudgetary funds	50.4	23.7	47%
Regular Budget	35.9	18.3	51%
Total	86.3	42.0	49%

Figure 4: ITC delivery pattern from 2008 to June 2016, by source of funds, \$ million



4. Regular budget overview and delivery

RB is used to support ITC's work in the six focus areas. Further, it is used to provide alignment with country needs. The "Alignment with country needs" area consists of RB spent on staff working in country offices, with a proportionate part of the support services staff. At the end of Q2 2016, RB expenditure was fully in line with the RB allocation for the biennium, i.e. the RB expenditure stood at 25%.

Figure 5: Delivery of RB by focus area, for the period Jan. 2016 - June 2016, \$ million

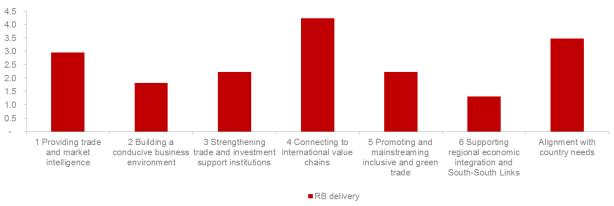


Table 3: RB and delivery by focus area, for the period Jan. 2016 - June 2016, \$ million

Focus area	RB budget	RB delivery
1 Providing trade and market intelligence	5.8	3.0
2 Building a conducive business environment	3.7	1.8
3 Strengthening trade and investment support institutions	4.5	2.2
4 Connecting to international value chains	8.2	4.2
5 Promoting and mainstreaming inclusive and green trade	4.3	2.2
6 Supporting regional economic integration and South-South		
links	2.6	1.3
Alignment with country needs	6.8	3.5
Total	35.9	18.3

Table 4: RB and delivery by cost category for the period Jan. 2016 - June 2016, \$ million

Categories	Spent
Contractual services	0.9
Equipment, vehicles and furniture	0.3
Operating and other direct costs	2.9
Staff and other personnel costs	14.0
Supplies, commodities and materials	0.0
Travel	0.2
Total	18.3

Table 5: Biennial RB budget delivery overview from Jan. 2008 to June 2016, \$ million

Item	2008-2009	2010-2011	2012-2013	2014-2015	2016-2017, H1 2016
Appropriations for a biennium	62.2	73.0	79.9	78.2	71.8
Delivery	62.0	72.1	76.3	77.5	18.3
% spent	100%	99%	95%	99%	25%

5. Extrabudgetary funds overview and delivery

5.1 Total extrabudgetary funds

Extrabudgetary funds (XB) are activated through the ITC Trust Fund (ITF). The funds and activities financed from XB are administered by ITC in accordance with applicable United Nations regulations and ITC procedures. The volume of XB funds depends on agreements reached with donors on an ongoing basis, with project budgets usually covering several years. As explained in Section 2 of this report, the ITF consists of two categories of funds: Window I consists of un-earmarked and soft-earmarked contributions from donors. Window II consists of bilateral contributions for specific projects or programmes as well as a small amount of income earned through revolving funds' sales of specific products and services on a cost-recovery basis.

In the Operational Plan 2016, the planned XB budget was set at \$50.4 million (14% less than the planned XB budget of US\$ 58.7 million in 2015), reflecting an unfavourable funding shift for trade-related technical assistance. Delivery of projects on XB funds as of 30 June 2016 stands at \$23.7 million. Window I delivery was at 55%, while Window II delivery was at 45%. The distribution of delivery by ITC focus areas and geographic regions, for both Window I and Window II funding sources, is shown in the tables and graphs that follow.

Table 6: 2015 XB budget and delivery, for the period Jan. 2016 - June 2016, \$ million

Window	OP budget	Delivery	% Spent
Window I	11.8	6.5	55%
Window II	38.6	17.2	45%
Total XB	50.4	23.7	47%

The mid-year XB delivery is above the 50% target in Focus Area 2 and Focus Area 5. In the remaining focus areas, the percentages range from 39%-48%. The underperformances are due to operational issues, such as a delay in the signing of grant agreements (e.g. ITC had to wait for the finalization of a new UN Pagoda agreement with the European Union which has delayed the receipt of funds). Several Window II projects have started later than anticipated or delayed new activities until funding was available.

Table 7: XB budget and delivery by focus area for the period Jan. 2016 - June 2016, \$ million

Focus areas	OP budget	Total XB	% OP spent
1 Providing trade and market intelligence	8.0	3.1	39%
2 Building a conducive business environment	2.9	1.7	57%
3 Strengthening trade and investment support institutions	1.6	0.7	42%
4 Connecting to international value chains	19.3	8.8	46%
5 Promoting and mainstreaming inclusive and green trade	8.3	4.6	55%
6 Supporting regional economic integration and South-South links	9.2	4.4	48%
Corporate: IT, Result-based management, visibility and			
partnerships	0.7	0.4	59%
Business development fund ²	0.3	-	-
Total	50.4	23.7	47%

The planned Business development fund (BDF) for 2016 amounts to \$500,000. It is allocated to specific projects during the year. At the moment of constitution of the Operational Plan 2016, the BDF was already provided to eight development projects in the amount of \$153,000 so the residual shown amounts to \$347,000. BDF delivery is reflected within the relevant focus areas of each BDF project.

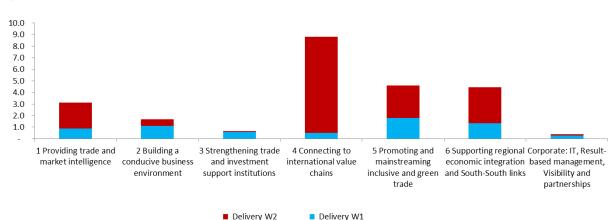


Figure 6: XB delivery by focus area and window, for the period Jan. 2016 - June 2016, \$ million

Table 8 XB delivery by window and region for the period Jan. 2016 - June 2016, \$ million

Region	Window I	Window II	Total XB
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.7	5.7	8.4
Arab States	0.0	1.9	2.0
Asia-Pacific	0.2	3.6	3.9
Eastern Europe Central Asia	0.0	1.1	1.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.3	0.7	1.0
Global	2.9	4.1	7.0
Corporate	0.3	0.1	0.4
Total	6.5	17.2	23.7

Global projects, which include projects to deliver global public goods, and corporate projects are not region-specific. Global projects, such as Trade for Sustainable Development, Supply chain management training and certification, SME Trade Academy or ITC's Market intelligence tools – among others – serve clients in multiple regions and often conduct outreach to all ITC programme countries.

In the first half of 2016, global projects contributed 30% to the total XB delivery, which is a similar proportion as in 2015.

Corporate projects (IT and performance, visibility and partnerships projects) support and enhance the delivery of trade-related technical assistance projects.

As regards region-specific delivery, a slight diversification of regional spending can be observed. Sub-Saharan Africa remains the largest region, but the delivery elsewhere has increased by approximately 1% in each of the other four regions, as shown in Figure 7 below.

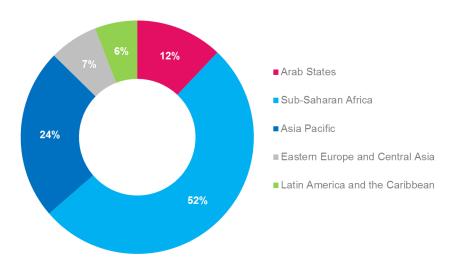
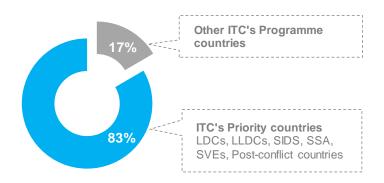


Figure 7: XB delivery by regions, for the period Jan. 2016 - June 2016

A positive trend is also noted in delivery of assistance to ITC's priority countries. Over 83% (1% more than in 2015) of country-specific technical assistance in first half of 2016 was provided to ITC's priority countries, which are: least developed countries (LDCs), landlocked developing countries (LLDCs), small island developing states (SIDS), sub-Saharan African countries (SSA), small vulnerable economies (SVEs) and post-conflict countries.





The 2016 delivery of Window I and Window II budgets by cost categories is shown in the tables below:

Table 9: W1 delivery by window and cost category for the period Jan. 2016 - June 2016, \$ million

Categories	W1	% spent
Contractual services	0.0	0%
Equipment, vehicles and furniture*	-0.1	-2%
Grants out	0.2	3%
Operating and other direct costs	0.5	7%
Staff and other personnel costs	5.1	78%
Travel	0.9	14%
Total	6.5	100%

^{*}The negative figure in category "Equipment, vehicles and furniture" represents credits from prior year transactions.

Table 10: W2 delivery by window and cost category for the period Jan. 2016 - June 2016, \$ million

Categories	W2	% spent
Contractual services	0.3	2%
Equipment, vehicles and furniture	0.2	1%
Grants out	0.2	1%
Operating and other direct costs	1.9	11%
Staff and other personnel costs	12.3	71%
Travel	2.3	13%
Total	17.2	100%

Table 11 shows ITC's cash position at the end of the first half of 2016. The contributions received also include funding for multi-year projects, received in 2016.

Table 11: ITC cash position for the period Jan. 2016 - June 2016, \$ million

	W1	W2	Total XB
Balance as of 1 January 2016	1.7	20.0	21.7
Add: Contributions received	3.9	14.2	18.1
Funds from EIF and One UN	0.0	0.4	0.4
Income from services rendered	0.0	0.1	0.1
Sub-total Income *	3.9	14.7	18.6
Less: Expenditures	5.8	15.5	21.2
Programme Support Costs	0.7	1.7	2.5
Sub-total Expenditure	6.5	17.2	23.7
Refund to donors	0.0	-0.3	-0.3
Transfers to/(from) other funds	0.0	0.0	0.0
Balance available**	-1.0	17.2	16.2
Add: Operating reserves (incl. borrowing to projects)	0.0	0.0	6.2
Total available balance as of 30 June 2016	0.0	0.0	22.5
Total available balance as of 30 June 2016	0.0	0.0	22.5

^{*} Net contribution excludes interest and transfers to operating reserves

^{**} Deficit covered through borrowing from the operating reserves

5.2 Window I funds

5.2.1 Criteria for the allocation of Window I funds

Window I allocation decisions are taken by ITC's Senior Management Committee (SMC) and are intrinsic to the annual planning process. Decisions are taken during the preparation of the annual Operational Plan.

The analysis presented in this section compares delivery with the W1 budget decisions as reflected in the ITC Operational Plan. The factors taken into account in establishing W1 budgets include:

- 1. Client needs;
- 2. Prioritization of initiatives according to the ITC Strategic Plan;
- 3. Synergies with Window II and PSC-funded components of the overall work programme;
- 4. Performance in the execution of the work programme;
- 5. Funder soft-earmarking preferences; and,
- 6. Actual and forecasted data on donor contributions.

Within the framework of grant agreements with funders, budgets may be adjusted in the course of the year to reflect changes in the operating environment. An overview of Window I delivery with regards to focus areas, programmes and regions is given below.

Window I delivery in the first half of 2016 stands at an overall satisfactory 55%, with minor cyclical variations across programmes, which pose no significant risk for this year's performance.

Table 12: W1 budget and delivery by focus area and programme, for the period Jan. 2016 - June 2016, \$ million

	Desilves	MA Dellesson	%
Focus areas and programmes	Budget	W1 Delivery	spent
1 Providing trade and market intelligence	2.0	0.9	44%
Transparency in Trade	1.6	0.7	42%
Non-tariff Measures in Goods and Services	0.1	-	0%
Competitive Intelligence	0.3	0.2	82%
2 Building a conducive business environment	1.7	1.1	66%
Trade Development Strategies	0.7	0.6	88%
Trade Facilitation	0.7	0.3	41%
Supporting Trade Negotiations and Policy Reform	0.3	0.2	80%
3 Strengthening trade and investment support institutions	1.2	0.6	49%
Strengthening Trade and Investment Support Institutions	1.2	0.6	49%
4 Connecting to international value chains	1.1	0.5	47%
Value Added to Trade	1.0	0.5	49%
E-solutions: Enabling Trade through Digital Channels	0.1	0.0	28%
5 Promoting and mainstreaming inclusive and green trade	3.0	1.8	60%
Empowering Women to Trade	0.9	0.5	56%
Empowering Poor Communities to Trade	1.5	1.0	68%
Youth and Trade	0.1	0.0	30%
Trade and Environment	0.5	0.3	54%
6 Supporting regional economic integration and South-South links	2.0	1.3	68%
Boosting Regional Trade	2.0	1.3	68%
South-South Trade and Investment	-	-	0%
Corporate	0.9	0.3	31%
Business development fund	0.3	-	0%
Other corporate initiatives	0.5	0.3	51%
Grand Total	11.8	6.5	55%

^{*}The Business development fund (BDF) is allocated to specific projects during the year. BDF delivery is therefore reflected within the relevant focus areas of each BDF project.

The category "Other corporate initiatives" consists of budgets for IT, results-based management, visibility and partnerships. Details are shown in Annex 1.

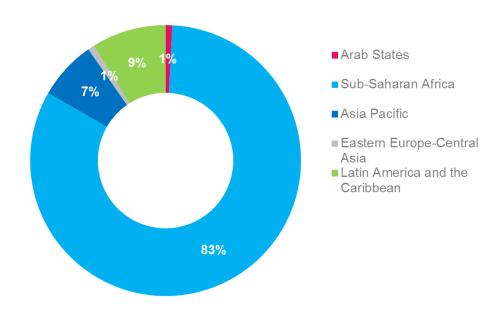
Global projects account for 45% of Window I delivery, and region-specific projects in five ITC regions for 51%, while corporate projects account for the remaining 4% in delivery.

Table 13: W1 delivery by region, for the period Jan. 2016 - June 2016, \$ million

Region	Window I	% of total
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.7	42%
Arab States	0.0	0%
Asia-Pacific Asia-Pacific	0.2	4%
Eastern Europe Central Asia	0.0	0%
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.3	5%
Global	2.9	45%
Corporate	0.3	4%
Total	6.5	100%

The breakdown of Window I delivery by region shows that sub-Saharan Africa received 83% of Window I delivery, followed by Latin America and the Caribbean and Asia-Pacific (9% and 7% respectively). An approximate 1% of Window I region-specific delivery was spent in the Arab States and Eastern Europe-Central Asia regions.

Figure 9: W1 region – specific delivery, for the period Jan. 2016 - June 2016



5.3 Window II funds

Earmarked XB funding, or Window II funds, are used for bilaterally or multilaterally funded projects whose technical cooperation goals and outcomes fall within the scope of the ITC Strategic Framework.

Some examples of earmarked funding sources are: bilateral agreements with funders on a specific technical assistance area or country project, implementation of projects under the Aid for Trade framework for least developed countries (EIF); partnerships with other UN agencies for implementation of trade-related technical assistance projects; and agreements on associate experts or secondees, where a funder finances the salaries.

Another form of Window II financing is the revolving funds. Governed by specific terms of reference, these funds enable the development and management of activities which are of a recurring nature and generate financial income on a cost-recovery basis.

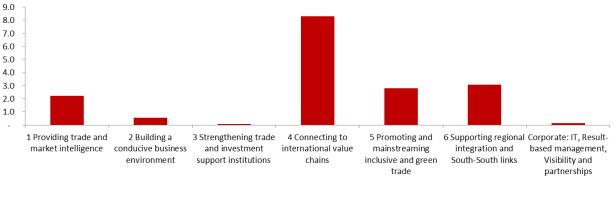
All Window II funding sources have in common that ITC's delivery against funding is more narrowly specified than in the case of Window I funds.

In the first half of 2016, ITC's focus areas 1, 3 and 6 are currently showing delivery below the average 45%. The reasons for this are cyclical spending in global public goods and delays in the Arab states non-tariff measures project (Focus Area 1); a delay in the receipt of funding, which led to a delayed start of a project in Saint Lucia (Focus Area 3); operational delays in spending in Aid for Trade: Arab states and the scheduling of project activities, with a concentration of activities in Q3 and Q4, in the Partnership for investment and growth in Africa (PIGA) project (Focus Area 6).

Table 14: W2 budget and delivery by focus area, for the period Jan. 2016 - June 2016, \$ million

	OP W2	Delivery	%W2
Focus areas	budget	W2	Spent
1 Providing trade and market intelligence	6.0	2.2	37%
2 Building a conducive business environment	1.2	0.6	45%
3 Strengthening trade and investment support institutions	0.4	0.1	19%
4 Connecting to international value chains	18.2	8.3	45%
5 Promoting and mainstreaming inclusive and green trade	5.4	2.8	53%
6 Supporting regional integration and South-South links	7.2	3.1	43%
Corporate: IT, Result-based management, Visibility and			
partnerships	0.2	0.1	85%
Business development fund	-	-	-
Total	38.6	17.2	45%

Figure 10: W2 delivery by focus area, for the period Jan. 2016 - June 2016, \$ million



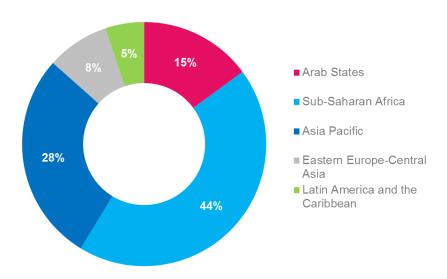
Global projects account for 24% of Window II delivery, and region-specific projects in five ITC's regions for 75%. Corporate projects account for the remaining 1% in delivery.

Table 15: W2 delivery by region, for the period Jan. 2016 - June 2016, \$ million

Region	Window II	% of total
Sub-Saharan Africa	5.7	33%
Arab States	1.9	11%
Asia-Pacific	3.6	21%
Eastern Europe Central Asia	1.1	6%
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.7	4%
Global	4.1	24%
Corporate	0.1	1%
Total	17.2	100%

The distribution of the region-specific Window II delivery shows that 44% of delivery focused on sub-Saharan Africa, followed by the Asia-Pacific and Arab States regions (28% and 15% respectively). The remaining 13% of Window II region-specific delivery was spent in the Eastern Europe Central Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean regions.

Figure 11: W2 region - specific delivery, for the period Jan. 2016 - June 2016



6. Programme Support Costs

The charge collected on trust funds or extrabudgetary expenditures is called Programme Support Costs (PSC) and is expressed as a percentage of direct costs (expenditure). The recovery and uses of PSC resources are of central importance to the financing and organization of efficient and effective programme support services.

At the end of the first half of 2016, 37% of the PSC budget had been used. This budget mainly covers support services personnel and other overhead staff costs, and to a lesser extent, operational expenses such as charges for external auditors, UN office at Geneva service cost charges, UN security in the field, etc.

Table 16: PSC budget and delivery by focus area, for the period Jan. 2016 - June 2016, US \$ million

Focus area	PSC budget	Delivery
1 Providing trade and market intelligence	1.2	0.5
2 Building a conducive business environment	0.4	0.2
3 Strengthening trade and investment support institutions	0.3	0.1
4 Connecting to international value chains	2.4	0.9
5 Promoting and mainstreaming inclusive and green trade	1.2	0.5
6 Supporting regional economic integration and South-South Links	1.3	0.5
Alignment with country needs	0.4	0.1
Total	7.3	2.7

Table 17: PSC delivery by cost category, for the period Jan. 2016 - June 2016, US \$ million

Categories	Spent
Operating and other direct costs	0.0
Staff and other personnel costs	2.7
Travel	0.0
Total	2.7

7. ITC's performance against the Operational Plan commitments

ITC's mission is to foster inclusive and sustainable growth and development through trade and international business development. The corporate goals and indicators are a building block of the corporate results framework as defined in the Strategic Plan 2015-2017. ITC's corporate results framework is designed to reflect progress against the corporate goals. Outputs and outcomes with their respective indicators track the achievement of the development goals at the corporate level.

The Tier 1 of ITC's results framework tracks the organization's contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The first SDG report was issued by the UN in July 2016, as a first accounting of where the world stands at the start of a collective journey to 2030. This report aims to indicate, with currently available data, the status of selected indicators from the global indicator framework and highlights critical gaps and challenges. The list of SDG indicators, agreed upon by the UN Statistical Commission in March 2016, will be subject to refinement and improvements as methods and data availability improve³. The new ITC programme documents spell out how each of the programmes contributes to the achievement of the SDGs. Going forward, this will be followed through also at the project level, under the respective programmes.

7.1 ITC's performance against Tier 2 of the Corporate Scorecard

ITC's corporate outcomes and outputs are part of the Tier 2: Development results in the 2016-17 Strategic Framework approved by the United Nations. ITC's three strategic goals are specified as expected accomplishments (A, B and C), with defined indicators. Targets for the 2016-17 biennium were set in 2015.

Table 18: Corporate outcome indicators and progress for the period Jan. 2016 - June 2016

Corporate outcomes	Outcome indicators	Annual targets 2016	Actuals, as at June 30, 2016	% achieved
(a) Strengthened integration of the business sector into the	(i) Number of male and female clients reporting greater awareness of international trade as a result of ITC support	87,500	4,089	5%
global economy	(ii) Number of cases in which trade-related policies and/or strategies and/or regulations have been improved with business sector input as a result of ITC support	75	25	33%
(b) Improved performance of trade support institutions for the benefit of enterprises	(i) Number of institutions reporting improved operational and managerial performance as a result of ITC support	200	40	20%
(c) Improved international competitiveness of	(i) Number of enterprises reporting improved international competitiveness as a result of ITC support	5,000	214	4%
enterprises	(ii) Percentage of enterprises that are owned, operated and controlled by women reporting improved international competitiveness as a result of ITC support	40%	14%	-
	(iii) Number of enterprises having transacted international business as a result of ITC's support	2,000	218	11%
	(iv) Percentage of enterprises that are owned, operated and controlled by women having transacted international business as result of ITC support	40%	42%	-

³ The full report on the status of selected SDG indicators is available at: http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2016/

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Since the mid-year results do not capture the outcomes that are established through the annual ITC tools user survey or the results collected through annual systematic outcome assessments in multi-year projects, the figures in the right-hand column of the Table 18 do not show a 50% delivery of the expected ITC results in 2016.

ITC's output categories are in alignment with the UN system generic output categories. An overview of 2016 output targets and results is provided in Table 19.

Table 19: Corporate output indicators and progress for the period Jan. 2016 - June 2016

Output categories	Corporate outputs and indicators	Annual targets 2016	Actuals as of 30 June 2016	% achieved
Servicing of	Substantive servicing of meetings: ⁴			
intergovernmental	Joint Advisory Group (annual)	2	2	100%
and expert bodies	Consultative Committee of the ITC Trust Fund (every six months)	2	1	50%
	Parliamentary documentation:			
	Annual report on the activities of ITC	1	1	100%
	Reports of the Joint Advisory Group	1	1	100%
	Reports of the Consultative Committee of the ITC Trust Fund	2	1	50%
Other substantive	Publications			
activities	Magazine issues	4	2	50%
	Books	6	0	0%
	Technical Papers	20	1	5%
	Newsletters	7	8	114%
	World Export Development Forum (annual) Women Vendors Exhibition and Forum (annual) World Trade Promotion Organization Conference and Awards (every two years) Forum on Trade for Sustainable Development (annual)	4	0	0%
	Technical material for outside users	15	3	20%
Technical	Advisory services	200	567	284%
cooperation	Training courses	500	259	52%
	Training course participants	10,000	7,404	74%

Output delivery is well on track, with the exception of part of the Publications programme, in particular books and papers, for which the results will follow in the forthcoming stages of the biennium. A number of the publications are scheduled for the second half of 2016, for example: the Flagship SME Competitiveness Outlook; the World Tariff Profiles 2016 and publications on Non-Tariff measures and Trade and Environment.

Also, all of the special events are planned for the second half of the year.

⁴ This indicator counts sessions of three hours as one meeting as per UN planning requirements.

7.2 Status of key Operational Plan deliverables

In the 2016 Operational Plan, ITC defined key deliverables at the focus area level. By and large, those deliverables are being implemented as planned.

ITC has also committed to deliver more transformational impact for every dollar invested. In the independent evaluation of ITC as well as in various project and function-based evaluations conducted internally, five areas of improvement have emerged and milestones have been set for each.

The developments for the first six months of 2016 are outlined in Table 20 technical assistance and in Table 21 for efficiency and effectiveness milestones.

Table 20: Status of strategic milestones for 2016: technical assistance as of 30 June, 2016

Category or focus area	OP 2016 milestones	Status as of 30 June, 2016
	Implement competitive intelligence projects in five countries including the creation of trade intelligence portals and launch an introductory online course on competitive intelligence on ITC's SME Trade Academy.	In progress
	Expand the Non-Tariff Measures in Goods and Services programme delivery to services trade.	In progress
	Implement the trade obstacles alert mechanism in six countries and assist 10 additional countries in defining actions to overcome national and regional trade barriers for SMEs.	In progress
Providing trade and market intelligence	Release the 2016 edition of ITC's SME Competitiveness Outlook focused on standards.	In progress
	Extend outreach of its Market Analysis Tools to 530,000 registered users worldwide.	Implemented
	Develop a new market analysis tool: Export Potential Map.	In progress
	Launch the EuroMed Trade and Investment Facilitation Mechanism, an online integrated regional trade analysis tool with a supporting problem-solving network of nine national focal point institutions.	In progress
	Increase the number of visitors of Standards Map to 250,000.	In progress
	Assist eight countries to implement selected Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) measures.	In progress
Building a conducive	Develop a new generation of export strategy design and implementation management solutions, including on tourism, investment, and gender-sensitization.	In progress
business environment	Assist the Commission of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) to develop a framework for 'trade in services' negotiations.	In progress
	Develop new trade development strategies in six countries and support implementation in three countries.	In progress
Step with a pig or too do a selection	Assist up to 15 trade and investment support institutions (TISIs) to improve their managerial and operational performance under the Strengthening Trade and Investment Support Institutions programme.	In progress
Strengthening trade and investment support institutions	Deliver the 11th Trade Promotion Organization (TPO) Network World Conference and Awards in Marrakesh, Morocco (first time in Africa).	In progress
	Establish an advisory board of Chief Executive Officers from a representative range of TPOs to guide ITC's institutional strengthening strategy.	Implemented

(Table 20 continued)

Category or focus area	OP 2016 milestones	Status as of 30 June, 2016
Connecting to international	Complete design and launch of the Value Added to Trade programme, including an enterprise competitiveness diagnostic framework, a quality for trade package as well as a methodology to enhance supplier competitiveness.	Implemented
Connecting to international value chains	Complete design and rollout of the e-Solutions programme in two countries.	Implemented
	Roll out mobile applications for supply chain management, market information and support service coordination in at least two countries.	In progress
	Extend the biodiversity and carbon mitigation and adaptation initiatives to two new countries.	Implemented
	Launch two new projects that help migrants and refugees benefit from income opportunities in international markets.	In progress
	Launch two new trade accelerators supporting youth entrepreneurs.	In progress
Promoting and mainstreaming inclusive and green trade	Secure and track commitments towards the call to action to bring one million women to market by 2020 and launch the Board of Champions to raise the profile of the SheTrades initiative and encourage engagement.	In progress
	Deliver the Women Vendors Exhibition and Forum and the Trailblazers Summit in Istanbul, Turkey.	Postponed (December 2016)
	Launch Phase 3 of the Women and Trade Programme.	Implemented
	Hold the annual Forum on Trade for Sustainable Development.	In progress
	Increase the number of voluntary standards, codes of conduct and audit protocols addressing sustainability in international value chains covered by Standards Map to 220.	In progress
	Finalize the impact assessment methodology 'Respect Invest Sustain Empower' (RISE) allowing the socio-economic impact assessment of production orders on micro-enterprises and providing customers with information on the individual producers; and launch collaboration on RISE with at least two international companies.	Implemented
	Facilitate trade and investment transactions of \$10 million between India and East Africa.	In progress
Supporting regional economic integration and South-South links	Launch Arab Region: Coordinating a regional approach to overcoming trade obstacles related to non-tariff measures project.	In progress
	Launch the West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA): Export development and regional integration project.	In progress
	Launch the first phase of the Partnership for Growth and Investment in Africa (PIGA) project supporting sustainable trade and investment between China and Africa.	Implemented

Table 21: Strategic milestones for 2016: impact, effectiveness and efficiency as of 30 June, 2016

Category or focus area	OP 2016 milestones	Status as of 30 June, 2016
	Ensure alignment of projects and programmes with corporate results indicators for 2016-2017 in ITC's New Project Portal.	Implemented
Towards a more impact- driven organization	Prepare a corporate-level development results analysis report including the findings of evaluations, assessments, client surveys and other studies.	Implemented
	Programme Development Taskforce: Complete programme plans for each of ITC's 15 programmes.	Implemented
	Implement the Donor Committee for Enterprise Development Standard for Performance Measurement.	In progress
	Finalize guidelines and tools for self-evaluation of Trade Related Technical Assistance (TRTA) projects.	In progress
	Roll out Phases 2 and 3 of ITC's New Project Portal.	Implemented
	Ensure projects prepare project closure reports in line with ITC's new evaluation policy, and that lessons learnt feed into knowledge management.	In progress
	Work with funders to improve cash flow management.	In progress
	Refine costing methodology and prepare complete cost analysis at the project output level.	In progress
Towards a more effective and efficient organization	Identify opportunities to further streamline administrative processes as a result of Umoja implementation.	In progress
	Define new workflow and steps for implementation for an integrated online Travel and Event Management System.	Started (Inception phase)
	Increase the share of online training participants in ITC's training activities to 32%.	In progress
	Develop 25 new online courses.	In progress
	Train 22 subject-matter experts on e-learning.	In progress
	Form two new strategic alliances for content development and/or delivery.	Implemented
Towards a more expertise- driven organization	Train 80 staff members in technical areas, including project management and areas related to SME competitiveness.	Implemented
unven organization	Conduct 360 degree feedback surveys at senior management level.	In progress
Towards an organization based on strategic partnerships	ITC draws on partners around the world to create synergies and multiply the impact it has on sustainable development. In 2016, the organization will deepen its collaboration with networks of TPOs and other TISIs. ITC will continue its efforts to build stable and diversified funding arrangements including partnerships with the private sector. Capitalizing on a fast-growing community of online learners, ITC will collaborate with quality partners from the academic, private and public worlds to broaden the reach and impact of its e-learning services. Furthermore, the organization will intensify its exchange with academic institutions and international organizations on topics related to SME competitiveness, trade and environment, trade in services and non-tariff measures. ITC will build on existing and new partnerships with other UN organizations and development actors to coordinate implementation plans around the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, ensuring complementarity.	In progress
Towards a more visible and accessible organization	In 2016, ITC will make effective use of various channels of communication to highlight the importance of SME competitiveness for sustainable and inclusive growth and development and to facilitate access to its services for all clients. The organization will deliver events and press briefings, provide information products such as publications, technical papers, press releases, web news and videos and will effectively use social media platforms to raise awareness of international competitiveness issues and development. ITC will produce its Trade Forum magazine, its flagship publication, SME Competitiveness Outlook, and write op-eds to maintain its thought leadership position in the area of SME international competitiveness. The organization will track the effectiveness of its communications efforts by analysing web visits, media mentions and social media activity.	In progress

7.3 Status of evaluation recommendations

The status of evaluation recommendations was recently reported to ITC's Joint Advisory Group (JAG) members at its' 50th session on 4 July 2016.

In summary, the indicators quoted in the JAG report represent the status of actions supporting the implementation of recommendation to ITC management and staff. The ratio of implemented actions to those still in progress is currently 80:20.

The full report is available for consultation on ITC's website⁵.

7.4 Better measuring results: upgrade of essential planning and monitoring tools

In the first half of 2016, notable progress was made on two fronts. The year 2016 is the first full year of operations using the UN Secretariat's new Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system, Umoja, in combination with ITC's own project management application, the New Project Portal (NPP) and its Client Relationship Management (CRM) system.

Umoja itself as a system is "on the road to stabilization". The UN entities launched Umoja Post-Implementation Review (UPIR) Task Force following the largest deployments of Umoja last year. The Task Force, comprised of staff members from various duty stations, works on 67 high level recommendations (ranging from user specific time management issues to automated bank reconciliations). Out of the 67 recommendations, 16 were either completed, awaiting confirmation for closure or well in progress towards completion at the end of June. ⁶.

ITC makes sizeable and constant efforts on fitting Umoja into operations, processes, and integration of the planning data, available on the NPP, with the delivery data from Umoja. Together with other UN entities, ITC is involved in learning and fine-tuning the system to fit the needs of the organization.

Among other developments, ITC has also created a more structured, robust module to track its new projects' pipeline by levels of certainty, and has secured regular updates and aggregation of data through the NPP. Moreover, ITC has put in place an updated methodology for environmental mainstreaming of its project portfolio which complements already existing guidelines on gender and youth mainstreaming. Both in planning and reporting, the mainstreaming indicators allow for representation of development results and financial resources dedicated to cross-cutting issues.

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⁵ Report on ITC's implementation of evaluation recommendations as of June 2016 is available in full on the following web

http://www.intracen.org/uploadedFiles/intracenorg/Content/About_ITC/Working_with_ITC/JAG/Redesign/Report%20on%20Implementation%20of%20ITC%20Evaluations%20Management%20Response%20Actions%2028.6.16(1).pdf

⁶ More information is available at: https://umoja.un.org/news/umoja-road-stabilization

Annex List of projects per focus area and programme

Project Title	Funder	Soft- Earmark	Start date	End date	Sub-Saharan Africa	Asia Pacific	Arab States	Latin America and the Caribbean East Europe- Central Asia	GLOBAL	Corporate	OP Budget, \$ 000	Actual Q2 2016, \$ 000	% of OP budget spent
1 Providing Trade and Market Intelligence													
Transparency in Trade											_		
Euro-Med Trade and Investment Facilitation Mechanism - An online tool and	European Union												
problem solving network	ITE MA		Feb 2014	Jan 2017					-		743	170	23%
Export Potential Map	ITF W1		Jan 2015	Dec 2019					•		200	54	27%
Global Public Goods: Market Access Map	European Union, Russia, Japan		Jan 2014	Dec 2016							1,308	479	37%
Malawi: Improving trade statistics and trade information systems	European Union		Apr 2014	Feb 2016					-		90	47	52%
SME Competitiveness Index	ITF W1		Jan 2015	Dec 2016					•		50	5	10%
Trade for Sustainable Development (T4SD)	Germany, HIVOS, ITF W1, PepsiCo, Switzerland	Germany	Jan 2016	Dec 2020							1,918	930	49%
Aid for Trade - Central Asia	UNDP	Connany	Dec 2015	Mar 2016							-	25	0%
Non-tariff Measures in Goods and Services	2,12,												2,0
Arab States: Coordinating a regional approach to overcoming trade obstacles related to NTMs	United States		Feb 2015	Jun 2016							750	142	19%
Non-tariff measures (phase II)	European Union, ITF, United Kingdom		Oct 2013	Dec 2016							1,440	718	50%
Competitive Intelligence	J										,		
Competitive intelligence	ITF W1	Finland	Jan 2016	Dec 2016					•		40	4	11%
Market Insider	ITF W1		Jan 2016	Dec 2018					•		96	62	64%
Myanmar: Road map for setting up a national trade information network	United Kingdom		Oct 2015	Mar 2016		•					56	52	93%
TIS Revolving Fund / E-learning	Revolving Fund		Jan 2016	Dec 2016					•		300	34	11%
2 Building a Conducive Business Environment													
Trade Development Strategies Export Strategy Design and Management	ITF W1		Jan 2016	Dec 2016							623	576	92%
Liberia: Tourism and wood-furniture export strategies	EIF		Nov 2015	Sep 2016							199	157	79%
· · ·	WTO - STDF		Oct 2015	Sep 2016	_			-			45	31	68%
Tajikistan: National food safety strategy	WNISEF		Jul 2016	Dec 2016				-			92		0%
Ukraine: Strategic Development Roadmap	Qatar		Jul 2016	Dec 2016				-			92	-	0%
Qatar: Improving SME competitiveness	Development Bank		Sep 2015	Dec 2016							203	161	79%
Togo:programme d'appui au commerce	ITF W1 (BDF)		Aug 2015	Dec 2019							17	-	0%
Myanmar: National export strategy implementation management support	Germany		Dec 2014	Feb 2017		•					-	16	0%
Trade Facilitation	·												
Improving the business environment for exporting SMEs through trade	Qatar, UNCTAD,	Finland,											
facilitation	ITF W1	Germany	Feb 2016	Dec 2016					•		1,006	200	20%
Associate Expert - Trade Facilitation Supporting Trade Negotiations and Policy Reform	Italy		Jan 2016	May 2017					•		10	68	679%
Associate Expert - Trade Facilitation and Policy for Business	France		Jan 2016	Dec 2016				_	•		100	29	29%
CEFTA: Addressing market access barriers Pakistan: Assistance to the design and implementation of trade policy and	Germany		Dec 2014	Jun 2016				-			45	23	52%
regulatory reform to improve export possibilities	European Union		Jun 2011	Jun 2016							50	16	31%
Supporting trade negotiations	ITF W1		Jan 2016	Dec 2016		-					200	160	80%
Tajikistan: WTO accession negotiations - Policy advice and capacity building (Component One)	Switzerland			Dec 2017							99	65	66%
3 Strengthening Trade and Investment Support Institutions Strengthening Trade and Investment Support Institutions													
AIM for results: AIM for Results: Improving TISI performance and measurement (Phase I)	ITF W1	Finland, Germany	Jan 2014	Dec 2016							600	312	52%
Saint Lucia: Strengthening the institutional infrastructure for Export Promotion	Saint Lucia, ITF W1		Jan 2016	Jun 2017							464	-	0%
TS Revolving Fund	Revolving Fund		Jan 2016	Dec 2016					-		40	14	35%
Zambia: Green jobs	One UN		Dec 2013	Apr 2018							100	67	67%

Project Title	Funder	Soft- Earmark	Start date	End date	Sub-Saharan Africa	Asia Pacific	Arab States	Latin America and the Caribbean East Europe- Central Asia	GLOBAL	Corporate	OP Budget, \$ 000	Actual Q2 2016, \$ 000	% of OP budget spent
4 Connecting to International Value Chains													
Value Added to Trade													
Afghanistan - TRTA	European Union		Aug 2016	Jul 2019		-					650	-	0%
Associate Expert - Office for Asia and Pacific	Japan		Mar 2015	Mar 2017							150	64	43%
Bangladesh: IT & ITES Export Competitiveness (NTF III)	Netherlands		Apr 2014	Jul 2017		-					439	322	73%
Benin: Strengthening production and trade capacities	EIF		May 2015	Jan 2017							226	122	54%
Caribbean: Development of value added products and intra-regional trade to			inay zere										
enhance livelihoods from coconuts	European Union		Jan 2015	Dec 2018							1,200	530	44%
Chad: Improving the competitiveness of gum arabic industry	EIF		Jul 2014	May 2017							120	57	48%
Comoros: Improving the competitiveness of vanilla, ylang-ylang and clove				,									
exports	EIF		Jan 2015	Nov 2017							380	262	69%
DHL Partnership - Developing an innovative offer on transport and logistics	DHL		Mar 2015	Dec 2016					-		83	93	112%
Ecuador: Developing exports of services	CORPEI		May 2014	Jun 2017	-						81	45	56%
ECS Revolving Fund	Revolving Fund		Jan 2016	Dec 2016				_			100	32	32%
Export competitiveness programme management (NTF III)	Netherlands		Oct 2013	Sep 2017					-		555	419	76%
Fiji: Improvement of key services to agriculture	European Union		Jun 2012								580	234	40%
Fiji: Improvement of key services to livestock and livestock products	European Union		Jul 2013	Dec 2016							1,215	844	69%
Gambia: Sector competitiveness and export diversification	EIF		May 2012			_					16	19	122%
Guinea: Development of the mango sector	EIF		Oct 2015	Dec 2017							202	89	44%
Guinea. Development of the mango sector	CIF.		OCI 2015	Dec 2017	-						202	09	44 /0
Kenya: Enhancing export competitiveness of the IT and ITES industry (NTF III)	Netherlands		Sep 2014	Sep 2017	•						455	229	50%
Kenya: Enhancing the export competitiveness of the avocado industry (NTF III)	Netherlands		Aug 2014	Jul 2017	•						386	171	44%
Kyrgyzstan: Strengthening export competitiveness of SMEs in the textile and	Switzerland		14 0040	D 0010			_				450	000	700/
clothing sector and enhancing trade support institutional capacity	E IE		Mar 2013				-				453	330	73%
Lesotho: Horticulture productivity and trade development	EIF		Feb 2013	Dec 2016	-						901	112	12%
Morocco: Export development for employment creation	Canada		May 2013	Jun 2017			-				1,100	274	25%
Myanmar: Inclusive tourism - focusing on Kayah State (NTF III)	Netherlands		Sep 2014	Jun 2017		-					760	325	43%
Myanmar: Improving food safety and compliance with SPS measures to	WTO - STDF												
increase export revenues in the oilseeds value chain			Aug 2015	Aug 2018		-					400	78	19%
Rwanda: Boosting the international competitiveness of SME clusters	One UN		Nov 2014	Nov 2018	•						350	167	48%
Secondee: Office of Asia and Pacific	South Korea		Dec 2014	Dec 2016		-					306	114	37%
Senegal: Improving the competitiveness of the mango industry	EIF		Aug 2015								300	178	59%
Sri Lanka: Improving the safety and quality of fruits and vegetables	WTO - STDF		Mar 2013	Jun 2016		-					51	69	135%
Sri Lanka: Trade related technical assistance	European Union		Jul 2016	Jun 2020		-					650	-	0%
Tajikistan: Strengthening export competitiveness of SMEs in the textile and clothing sector and enhancing trade support institutional capacities	Switzerland		Aug 2013	Dec 2016							752	458	61%
Tanzania: Integration of horticulture value chains into the tourism industry	One UN		Jan 2012	Jun 2016	-						254	101	40%
Tanzania: Integration of horticulture supply/value chains into tourism - SECO	One on		Jan 2012	Juli 2010	_						204	101	40 /6
component	Switzerland		Apr 2014	Dec 2016							273	92	34%
Trade in services: Trade intelligence, partnership development and technical assistance	ITF W1	China	Jan 2016	Dec 2016					-		80	54	67%
Expanding developing country and LDC services exports through China International Fair for Trade in Services	China		Feb 2016	Dec 2016							200	151	76%
Tunisia: Strengthening the competitiveness of the textile and garments value chain	Switzerland		Dec 2014	Mar 2018							1,000	525	52%
Uganda: Enhancing the export competitiveness of the coffee industry (NTF III)	Netherlands		Nov 2014	Nov 2016							105	106	101%
Uganda: Enhancing export competitiveness of the IT and ITES industry (NTF III)	Netherlands		Aug 2014	Aug 2017							327	245	75%
Ukraine: Linking SMEs in the fruit and vegetables industry to global and	Sweden, ITF W1												
domestic value chains	(BDF)		Jan 2016	Dec 2019				-			725	146	20%
Value Added to Trade Initiatives	ITF W1		Jan 2016	Dec 2016					•		200	-	0%
Zimbabwe: Strengthening the national sanitary and phytosanitary institutional framework	European Union			Mar 2017							650	8	1%

Project Title	Funder	Soft- Earmark	Start date	End date	Sub-Saharan Africa	Asia Pacific	Arab States	East Europe- Central Asia	Latin America and the Caribbean	GLOBAL	OP Budget, \$	Actual Q2 2016, \$ 000	% of OP budget spent
Zimbabwe: Support to trade and private sector development	European Union		Jan 2014	Sep 2016							614	4 659	107%
Togo: Renforcement des capacités productives et commerciales de la filière	EIF												
soja			Jun 2016	Dec 2017	-						-	-	0%
Mali: Appui au développement des exportations	ITF W1 (BDF)		Jan 2017	Apr 2020	-						1;		135%
Associate Expert - Value added to Trade	Netherlands		Nov 2015	Dec 2016						-	-	66	0%
Project development under EIF Phase 2 (Djibouti, Mauritania, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia)	ITF W1 (BDF)		Oct 2015	Dec 2016							18	8	46%
Eastern Partnership: Fostering the integration of SMEs into EU value chains	ITF W1 (BDF)		Dec 2016	Jan 2020							29) -	0%
Supporting LDC service export through WTO LDC services waiver	Sweden		Oct 2015	Jun 2016		•					-	65	0%
E-solutions: Enabling Trade through Digital Channels													
E-solutions: Basic tools and training	ITF W1	Finland	Apr 2016	Dec 2016						-	100		28%
Arab States: Development of SME exports through virtual market places	World Bank		Jul 2014	Feb 2017			•				1,000	329	33%
5 Promoting and Mainstreaming Inclusive and Green Trade						_		_					
Empowering Women to Trade	United Kingdom,												
Africa: Improving economic benefits for women in the coffee sector (Women and Trade Phase II)	ITF W1	Finland	Aug 2014	Dec 2016							46	1 298	65%
East African Community:Trade facilitation for women informal cross-border		Fillianu	Aug 2014	Dec 2016	-						40	1 290	05%
traders and MSMEs (phase II)	United Kingdom		Oct 2013	Dec 2016							40) -	0%
Economic Empowerment of Women in the Indian Ocean Rim Association	A		0012010	200 20.0									0,0
(IORA) Countries	Australia		Jan 2016	Jun 2018							432	2 151	35%
Ethiopia and Mongolia: Supporting women business enterprises in the textile and garments sector (Women and Trade Phase II)	ITF W1	Finland	Sep 2014	Dec 2016							228	3 130	57%
Ghana: Improving competitiveness of women in the yam value chain (Women	United Kingdom,	Fillialiu	3ep 2014	Dec 2010							220) 130	31 /6
and Trade Phase II)	ITF W1		Sep 2014	Dec 2016							154	1 99	64%
Pacific: Economic empowerment of women (Women and Trade Phase II)	Australia		May 2014								90		43%
Palestine: Enhancing women SMEs development (Women and Trade Phase 2)	United Kingdom,												
Palestine. Enhancing women Swies development (Women and Trade Phase 2)	ITF W1		Apr 2014	Jun 2016			-				3	7 40	108%
Palestine: Creating a one-stop-shop for sustainable business	SDG Fund		Jan 2015	Feb 2017			•				19	7 67	34%
The Global Platform for Action on sourcing from women vendors (Women and	United Kingdom,												
Trade Phase II)	ITF W1	Finland	Sep 2013	Dec 2016						-	798	3 426	53%
Women and Trade Programme Phase II - Programme Management	Australia, United												
	Kingdom		Sep 2013	Jul 2017						•	1,81	3 927	51%
Zambia: Empowering women in the cotton sector (Women and Trade Phase II)	United Kingdom		May 2014	Dec 2016							3	7 16	44%
Empowering Poor Communites to Trade			Way 2014	Dec 2016	_						3	10	4470
Cambodia: Export diversification and expansion - high value silk	EIF		Oct 2012	Mar 2016							6	7 47	70%
Ethical fashion initiative: Private label	ITF W1		May 2015	Dec 2016							150		56%
Ghana: Establishing sustainable export-market links and supply chain for			y = 0.10										
ethical fashion and lifestyle products (Ethical Fashion Initiative)	Switzerland		Dec 2011	Mar 2016	-						7	l 88	124%
Haiti: Ethical fashion initiative	United States		Mar 2015	Nov 2016					•		200	92	46%
Lao PDR: Enhancing sustainable tourism, clean production and export	Switzerland-EIF												
capacity			Oct 2014			-					7:		65%
Nepal: Pashmina enhancement and trade support	EIF	_	Dec 2013	Sep 2016		•					46		78%
Poor Communities and Trade Programme	ITF W1, Japan	Germany	Mar 2010	Dec 2020	•				•		1,12	3 700	62%
Kenya: Linking refugees in Dadaab to IT-enabled market opportunities	ITF W1	0	A 0045	D 0040	_						4.4	7 405	000/
(Refugee Employment & Skills Initiative - RESI: Pilot Phase) Associate Expert: Poor Communities and Trade Programmme	Cormony	Germany		Dec 2016							14		92%
Youth and Trade	Germany		14UV 2U13	May 2017	•				-		0		116%
Youth and trade accelleration programme for Morocco	ITF W1 (BDF)		Sep 2015	Dec 2016							2:	3 -	0%
Youth and trade initiative	ITF W1		Oct 2016	Oct 2019							100		37%
Gambia youth empowerment	ITF W1		Mar 2016		•						-	-	0%
Trade and Environment													
Associate Expert: Trade and Environment	Germany		Oct 2014	Oct 2017						-	159		54%
Namibia: Supporting trade competitiveness for SMEs	ITF W1 (BDF)	Finland	Jan 2017	Sep 2019	•						20		79%
Trade and Environment Programme	ITF W1		Jan 2014	Dec 2016							500) 262	52%

Project Title	Funder	Soft- Earmark	Start date	End date	Sub-Saharan Africa	Asia Pacific	Arab States	Latin America and the Caribbean East Europe- Central Asia	GLOBAL	Corporate	OP Budget, \$ 000	Actual Q2 2016, \$ 000	% of OP budget spent
6 Supporting Regional Integration and South-South Links													
Boosting Regional Trade													2.1=2.1
Africa: Regional cotton sector strategies	European Union		Feb 2013	Dec 2016	-						11	35	317%
Arab States: Aid for Trade initiative	International Islamic Trade Finance		0-4-2045	Can 2047							4 000	200	200/
Associate Francis Office for Africa	Corporation		Oct 2015	Sep 2017	_		-				1,000	200	20%
Associate Expert: Office for Africa	Finland	Finlered	Oct 2013	Dec 2016	-						92	41	45%
East African Community: Trade regional integration	ITF W1	Finland	Jan 2016 Jan 2014	Nov 2016 Dec 2016	-						552 397	298 290	54%
Kenya: Promoting intra-regional trade in East Africa		Finland											73%
Tanzania: Promoting intra-regional trade in East Africa	ITF W1	Finland	Jan 2014	Dec 2016	-						523	357	68%
Trade promotion and value addition for African cotton	European Union		Feb 2013	May 2017	-						350 400	31	9% 0%
UEMOA: Projet de development	European Union	F	Sep 2016	Jan 2020	-							-	
Zambia: Promoting intra-regional trade in East Africa	ITF W1	Finland	Jan 2014	Dec 2016	-						503	397	79%
Uganda: Improving livelihoods of displaced people and host communities through trade	ITF W1 (BDF)		Jan 2016	Dec 2018	-						3	-	0%
Associate Expert: Boosting Regional Trade	Netherlands		Nov 2015	Oct 2019	-						-	96	0%
South-South Trade and Investment													
Asian LDCs: Enhancing export capacity for intra-regional trade	China		Mar 2014	Mar 2018		-					300	208	69%
Partnership for Investment-led Growth in Africa (Scoping and design phase)	United Kingdom		Nov 2015	Jan 2017	-						1,136	392	34%
Supporting Indian trade and investment for Africa (SITA)	United Kingdom		Mar 2015	Mar 2020							3,900	2,090	54%
Corporate													
Business Development													
Business Development Fund	ITF W1 (BDF)		Jan 2016	Dec 2016						-	347		-
Other Corporate Initiatives													
Enhanced Information Systems	ITF W1		Jan 2016	Dec 2016						-	130	-	0%
Fellowship	Mo Ibrahim Foundation		Jan 2016	May 2016							100	114	114%
Results-based management	ITF W1		Jan 2016	Dec 2016						-	40	27	68%
Visibility and Partnerships	ITF W1, ITHRAA		Jan 2016	Dec 2016							422	302	72%

Note: Projects are placed in focus areas in accordance to their lead programme.