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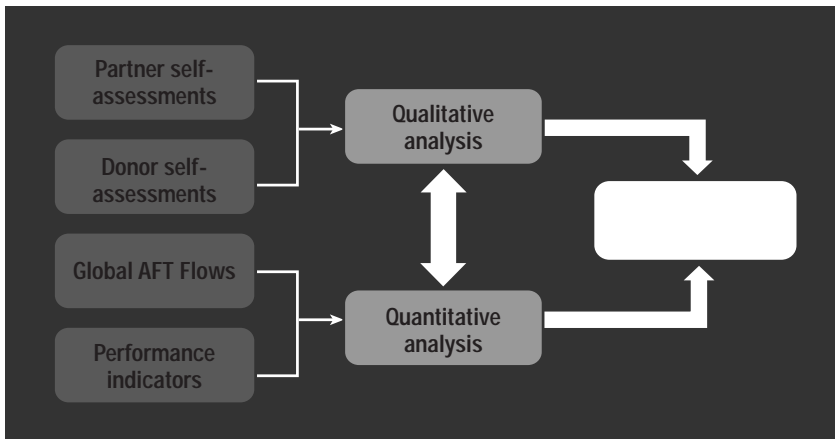
Vice

Implementing Aid for Trade in Latin America and the Caribbean

The National and Regional
Review Meetings 2008–2009



Table of Contents



Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

As a result of the AFT, the impact of the aid is being monitored and evaluated.

The AFT is being monitored and evaluated through a series of indicators. The indicators are divided into two main categories: qualitative and quantitative. The qualitative indicators include partner self-assessments, donor self-assessments, and global AFT flows. The quantitative indicators include performance indicators. The qualitative and quantitative indicators are used to monitor and evaluate the impact of the AFT. The results of the monitoring and evaluation are used to inform the design and implementation of the AFT. The AFT is being monitored and evaluated through a series of indicators. The indicators are divided into two main categories: qualitative and quantitative. The qualitative indicators include partner self-assessments, donor self-assessments, and global AFT flows. The quantitative indicators include performance indicators. The qualitative and quantitative indicators are used to monitor and evaluate the impact of the AFT. The results of the monitoring and evaluation are used to inform the design and implementation of the AFT.

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2002-05

Table 1. AFT Flows to Latin America and the Caribbean by Sub-region

AFT Flows to Latin America and the Caribbean by Sub-region

Commitments, US\$ million 2006 constant	Income Group	2002–05 avg	2006–07 avg	Share of Total AFT	Share of AFT in Total Sector Allocable ODA	ODA/GNI (2007)	
Albania	OC	1,352.3	1,743.2	7.1	35.9	0.11	
Algeria	IC	1,979.2	1,586.4	6.5	37.8	0.11	
Andorra	OC	1,371.9	1,414.0	5.8	56.0	3.58	
Anguilla	IC	665.0	1,254.7	5.1	40.4	33.86	
Antigua and Barbuda	IC	986.9	793.5	3.2	34.4	0.19	
Argentina	IC	485.1	734.5	3.0	32.1	12.48	
Aruba	IC	518.5	585.6	2.4	49.2	0.84	
Bahamas	IC	642.1	557.8	2.3	29.7	2.06	
Bahrain	OC	300.0	514.5	2.1	31.3	4.31	
Barbados	IC	695.4	438.2	1.8	17.7	0.04	
Belize	OC	235.6	437.1	1.8	40.2	7.59	
Bermuda	IC	221.2	373.1	1.5	34.4	15.72	
Bhutan	IC	159.5	366.5	1.5	45.6	15.43	
Botswana	OC	345.8	365.3	1.5	24.6	1.51	
Brazil	IC	280.6	349.2	1.4	30.0	1.51	
British Virgin Islands	IC	284.2	341.1	1.4	29.1	26.33	
Brunei Darussalam	IC	324.2	305.6	1.2	23.4	17.43	
Bulgaria	IC	410.9	283.4	1.2	46.9	1.84	
Burkina Faso	IC	372.4	242.0	1.0	27.8	2.04	
Burundi	IC	404.7	214.5	0.9	22.8	0.12	
Cambodia	IC	178.8	206.4	0.8	27.3	10.20	
Cameroon	IC	82.3	206.2	0.8	52.9	3.68	
Canada	IC	144.1	200.8	0.8	38.1	5.83	
Cape Verde	T/	6729	-5914.9	IC -1419.8	82.3 -2857	206.2 -2570.8	0.8 -3867
Central America and the Caribbean		52.9	-4453.9	3.68	T .001	-1.6	

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	Priority 1	Priority 2	Priority 3
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P/	Ta P/c/A a /, l	W/4/ /, l, zca l/	Q/ 4/ l/ l/ l/ l/

Source: WTO/OECD Self-Assessment Reports

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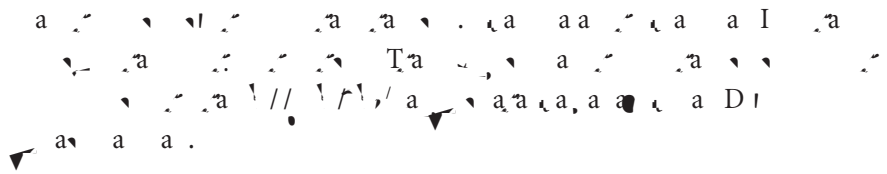


Table 4.1. AID FOR TRADE IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN, 2002-2007

	Trade Policy & Regulations		Economic Infrastructure		Building Productive Capacity		Trade-Related Adj.	Total	
	2002-05	2007	2002-05	2007	2002-05	2007	2007	2002-05	2007
Central America	0.5	0.6	24.4	2.0	28.4	22.8	0.0	53.3	25.5
Eastern Caribbean	0.3	4.9	10.4	277.4	18.9	96.7	0.0	29.6	379.9
Andean Community	0.3	2.4	1.1	3.9	21.8	17.0	0.0	23.2	28.1
Latin America	2.2	1.3	86.7	21.0	85.0	7.6	0.0	173.8	30.1
Caribbean Community	4.0	0.8	2.3	8.3	18.6	19.0	0.0	25.0	58.4
Central America and Caribbean	4.0	0.4	65.7	21.5	102.7	50.9	0.0	172.4	75.4
Partnership for Africa and Latin America	0.0	0.0	4.9	14.0	4.1	5.4	0.0	9.1	19.5
Sub-Total	11.3	10.3	195.5	348.2	279.5	219.5	0.0	486.3	616.7
Latin America and Caribbean	3.7	7.5	8.3	85.4	51.9	68.5	0.0	63.9	161.4
TOTAL	14.0	17.8	203.8	433.6	331.4	316.7	0.0	550.2	778.1

Source: OECD Creditor Reporting System

Latin America and the Caribbean, 2002-2007. The table shows that the total aid for trade in Latin America and the Caribbean was 778.1 million USD in 2007, up from 550.2 million USD in 2002. The largest contributors to this total were Economic Infrastructure (348.2 million USD in 2007) and Building Productive Capacity (219.5 million USD in 2007). Trade Policy & Regulations and Trade-Related Adjustments also contributed significantly to the total aid for trade in the region.



Using a Value Chain Approach to Aid for Trade – A Case Study of the Honduras' Textile Sector

Using the same value chain methodology used for Peru to analyze Honduran textile sector, this case study highlights barriers that hinder Honduran producers from taking full advantage of their participation in a variety of trade arrangements, from its membership in the World Trade Organization to its regional trade arrangements and free trade agreement with the United States. Applying the value chain methodology to identify both internal and external barriers to trade offers some basis for evaluating which barriers impose the highest cost on Honduran producers.

Honduras has already established a successful industry, which suggests that improving the efficiency of each step in the value chain could offer significant benefits, both to existing exports and exports of similar products. Time and distance to market have become an increasingly important factor in the textile and apparel industry, particularly the ability to tap markets that offer a higher rate of return due to their links to fashion or other seasonal changes in consumer preferences.

Companies based in Honduras enjoy a competitive cost advantage, and not a competitive advantage based in product differentiation. The linkages between different stages of the value chain in the Honduran textile and apparel industry are world class.

	Trade Policy & Regulations		Economic Infrastructure		Building Productive Capacity		Trade-Related Adj.	Total		
	2002–		2002–		2002–05		2007	2002–05		2007
	05	2007	05	2007	2002–05	2007		2002–05	2007	
A. Total	0.6	0.1	1.3	5.7	42.4	25.2	0.0	44.3	31.1	
B. Total	0.4	0.7	4.9	6.3	44.6	95.7	0.0	49.9	103.9	
C. Total	1.9	0.1	4.8	12.6	33.1	5.0	0.0	39.8	17.8	

Table 4.1: Trade Policy & Regulations, Economic Infrastructure, Building Productive Capacity, Trade-Related Adjustments, and Total (Million USD per year)

Table 4.1: Trade Policy & Regulations, Economic Infrastructure, Building Productive Capacity, Trade-Related Adjustments, and Total (Million USD per year)

	Priority 1	Priority 2	Priority 3
C. Total	1.9	4.8	12.6
Priority 1	1.9	0.1	0.0
Priority 2	0.0	4.8	0.0
Priority 3	0.0	0.0	12.6

Source: WTO/OECD Self-Assessment Reports

Table 4.1: Trade Policy & Regulations, Economic Infrastructure, Building Productive Capacity, Trade-Related Adjustments, and Total (Million USD per year)



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National Dialogue/



The Way Forward

The way forward is not a straight line. It is a path that winds through the unknown, a path that leads us from the familiar to the new. It is a path that is not always clear, but one that we must walk with faith and courage. The way forward is a path of discovery, a path that leads us to the frontiers of knowledge and the frontiers of our own hearts. It is a path that is not always easy, but one that is worth the journey. The way forward is a path of hope, a path that leads us to a better future, a path that leads us to a world where we can all thrive and flourish. The way forward is a path of love, a path that leads us to the hearts of others, a path that leads us to a world where we can all live in peace and harmony. The way forward is a path of faith, a path that leads us to the things we cannot see, a path that leads us to the things that are truly important. The way forward is a path of courage, a path that leads us to the things that we are afraid of, a path that leads us to the things that we need to do. The way forward is a path of hope, a path that leads us to a better future, a path that leads us to a world where we can all thrive and flourish. The way forward is a path of love, a path that leads us to the hearts of others, a path that leads us to a world where we can all live in peace and harmony. The way forward is a path of faith, a path that leads us to the things we cannot see, a path that leads us to the things that are truly important. The way forward is a path of courage, a path that leads us to the things that we are afraid of, a path that leads us to the things that we need to do.

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Case 2: Applying the Value Chain Methodology to Honduras' Textiles and Apparel.

The Value Chain Methodology (VCM) is a tool that helps to understand the different stages of a value chain, from the raw materials to the final product. It is used to identify the different actors involved in the chain, the value added at each stage, and the opportunities for improvement. In the case of Honduras' textiles and apparel, the VCM was used to analyze the chain from the raw materials (cotton and polyester) to the final product (textiles and apparel). The analysis identified the different actors involved in the chain, the value added at each stage, and the opportunities for improvement. The findings of the analysis are presented in the following table:

Case 3: Incorporating the Investor's Perspective – Health Tourism in the Caribbean.

The Value Chain Methodology (VCM) is a tool that helps to understand the different stages of a value chain, from the raw materials to the final product. It is used to identify the different actors involved in the chain, the value added at each stage, and the opportunities for improvement. In the case of health tourism in the Caribbean, the VCM was used to analyze the chain from the raw materials (health services) to the final product (health tourism). The analysis identified the different actors involved in the chain, the value added at each stage, and the opportunities for improvement. The findings of the analysis are presented in the following table:

Antigua and Barbuda

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Belize

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Barbados

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St. Vincent and the Grenadines

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Trinidad & Tobago

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United Kingdom

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Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)

National Dialogue on Aid for Trade

March 3, 2009

Lima, Perú

Swissotel – Room

Paracas

Tuesday, March 3

9:00–9:45

Welcoming Remarks:

A la apertura del IDB, el presidente del IDB, el Sr. Juan Pablo Kuczynski, dio la bienvenida a los participantes del diálogo nacional sobre el comercio exterior y el turismo. El IDB es un organismo multilateral que tiene como objetivo promover el desarrollo económico y social en América Latina y el Caribe. El IDB también es un organismo de cooperación técnica que presta asistencia técnica a los países miembros para mejorar su competitividad y su capacidad de atraer inversión extranjera directa. El IDB también es un organismo de cooperación financiera que presta asistencia financiera a los países miembros para mejorar su infraestructura y su capacidad de atraer inversión extranjera directa.

9:45–11:00

SESSION I: The Global Economic Integration Strategy of Perú

El Sr. Juan Pablo Kuczynski, presidente del IDB, dio la bienvenida a los participantes del diálogo nacional sobre el comercio exterior y el turismo. El IDB es un organismo multilateral que tiene como objetivo promover el desarrollo económico y social en América Latina y el Caribe. El IDB también es un organismo de cooperación técnica que presta asistencia técnica a los países miembros para mejorar su competitividad y su capacidad de atraer inversión extranjera directa. El IDB también es un organismo de cooperación financiera que presta asistencia financiera a los países miembros para mejorar su infraestructura y su capacidad de atraer inversión extranjera directa.

Moderator: Sr. Juan Pablo Kuczynski, presidente del IDB. El IDB es un organismo multilateral que tiene como objetivo promover el desarrollo económico y social en América Latina y el Caribe. El IDB también es un organismo de cooperación técnica que presta asistencia técnica a los países miembros para mejorar su competitividad y su capacidad de atraer inversión extranjera directa. El IDB también es un organismo de cooperación financiera que presta asistencia financiera a los países miembros para mejorar su infraestructura y su capacidad de atraer inversión extranjera directa.

9:45–10:15

Presentation by: Sr. Juan Pablo Kuczynski, presidente del IDB. El IDB es un organismo multilateral que tiene como objetivo promover el desarrollo económico y social en América Latina y el Caribe. El IDB también es un organismo de cooperación técnica que presta asistencia técnica a los países miembros para mejorar su competitividad y su capacidad de atraer inversión extranjera directa. El IDB también es un organismo de cooperación financiera que presta asistencia financiera a los países miembros para mejorar su infraestructura y su capacidad de atraer inversión extranjera directa.

10:15–10:45

Dialogue among participants

10:45–11:00

Coffee break

11:00–13:00

SESSION II: Taking Advantage of Opportunities and Benefits from Trade Liberalization: Main Challenges and Reforms Needed

El Sr. Juan Pablo Kuczynski, presidente del IDB, dio la bienvenida a los participantes del diálogo nacional sobre el comercio exterior y el turismo. El IDB es un organismo multilateral que tiene como objetivo promover el desarrollo económico y social en América Latina y el Caribe. El IDB también es un organismo de cooperación técnica que presta asistencia técnica a los países miembros para mejorar su competitividad y su capacidad de atraer inversión extranjera directa. El IDB también es un organismo de cooperación financiera que presta asistencia financiera a los países miembros para mejorar su infraestructura y su capacidad de atraer inversión extranjera directa.

IDB



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Moderator: ... a ... b ... O ... a

11:00–12:00 Short presentations:

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12:00–12:30 Dialogue among participants

12:30–15:00 Lunch hosted by the IDB

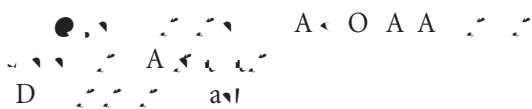
15:00–17:30 SESSION III: Trade Facilitation, Intellectual Property, Sanitary and Phitosanitary Measures: Challenges and Priorities

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Moderator: ... a ... T

15:00–16:00 Short presentations:

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16:45–17:15 **Dialogue among participants**

Organization of American States (OAS)

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World Trade Organization (WTO)

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11:15–12:00 Presentations by:

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12:00–13:00 Working session among participants,

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13:00–14:00 Closing session:

14:00–15:30 a b IDB

Republic of China (Taiwan)

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Costa Rica

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Honduras

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1. **United States**
 2. **Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)**
 3. **World Trade Organization (WTO)**

United States

The United States is a major donor of aid to Latin America and the Caribbean. It provides aid through various agencies, including the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the Department of State, and the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC). The United States also provides trade-related aid, such as technical assistance and capacity building, to help Latin American and Caribbean countries improve their trade performance and competitiveness.

Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)

The Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) is a multilateral development bank that provides financial assistance and technical cooperation to Latin American and Caribbean countries. The IDB's primary focus is on promoting economic growth and social development in the region. It provides loans, grants, and technical assistance to support a wide range of development projects, including infrastructure, education, and health care. The IDB also provides trade-related aid, such as technical assistance and capacity building, to help Latin American and Caribbean countries improve their trade performance and competitiveness.

World Trade Organization (WTO)

The World Trade Organization (WTO) is an international organization that regulates trade between nations. It was established in 1995 and has 164 member states. The WTO's primary focus is on promoting free trade and reducing trade barriers. It provides technical assistance and capacity building to help developing countries improve their trade performance and competitiveness.

13:00 -14:30 SESSION III (Lunchtime): Dialogue on Aid-for-Trade and Trade Finance



A high level dialogue on Aid for Trade and Trade Finance moderated by Steven Puig, Vice President for the Private Sector, IDB, with the participation of the Hon Audley Shaw, Minister of Finance and the Public Service of Jamaica and Mr. Othman Gamero, Vice-President, Trade Services Head Latin-America, Citigroup

To what extent some regional projects addressing infrastructural gaps—that are multi-sectoral and multi-modal—are offering a solution to supply side constraints existing in the region?

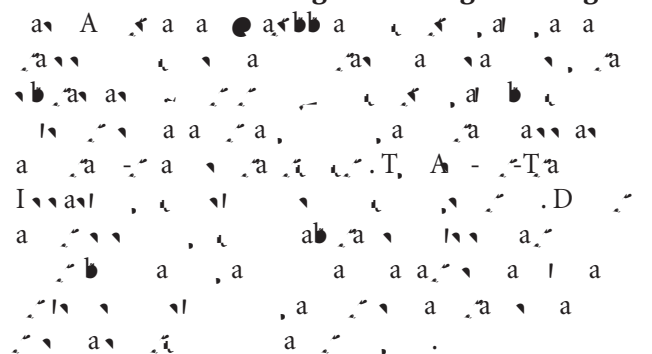
What are the best practices for regional initiatives? Which work better than others?

Have trade facilitation reforms undertaken at regional level been more successful than trade facilitation through unilateral efforts?

How will increased transport costs affect the globalised economy?

Are we putting enough emphasis on Aft’s ability to address “soft” infrastructure needs?

14:30–17:30 SESSION IV: Enhancing Trade Facilitation and Trade – Related Infrastructure Regional Strategies in Progress



14:30–15:30 Chair: Alberto Trejos, INCAE Business School

Keynote speakers:



Canada

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Chile

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Costa Rica

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Dominican Republic

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Ecuador

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El Salvador

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France

Spain

U.S. Trade Representative

St. Kitts and Nevis

Minister of Finance and Economic Development
 I. A. B. Thomas
 Minister of Trade and Industry
 T. A. I. Thomas

St. Lucia

Minister of Trade and Industry
 A. A. Thomas
 Minister of Trade and Industry
 A. A. Thomas

St. Vincent & the Grenadines

Minister of Trade and Industry
 A. A. Thomas
 Minister of Trade and Industry
 T. A. Thomas

Suriname

Minister of Trade and Industry
 T. A. Thomas

Trinidad and Tobago

Minister of Trade and Industry
 T. A. Thomas
 Minister of Trade and Industry, WTO
 T. A. Thomas

United Kingdom

Minister of Trade and Industry
 D. I. D. B. Thomas

United States

Minister of Trade and Industry
 O. A. Thomas
 Minister of Trade and Industry
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Uruguay

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African Development Bank

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Caribbean Development Bank

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CARICOM Secretariat

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Caribbean Regional Negotiation Machinery (CRNM)

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Organization of American States (OAS)

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