



MAKING TRADE WORK FOR LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES:

A Handbook on Mainstreaming Trade





MAKING TRADE WORK FOR LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES:

A Handbook on Mainstreaming Trade



NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

The designations employed and the presentation of the material do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of authorities or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Material in this publication may be freely quoted or reprinted, but acknowledgement is requested, together with a copy of the publication containing the quotation or reprint to be sent to the UNCTAD secretariat.

UNCTAD/ALDC/2015/5

UNITED NATIONS PUBLICATION

Copyright © United Nations, 2016
All rights reserved.

PREFACE

Least developed countries (LDCs) have very high trade-to-GDP ratios, reflecting the fact that they are heavily dependent on trade. Over the past few decades, they have also embarked upon significant trade reforms. Although LDCs had relatively high economic growth during the past decade, unemployment, poverty, and inequality continue to be major development challenges in these countries.

LDCs account for about 12 per cent of world population but less than 2 per cent of world trade, indicating that they have not fully reaped the potential benefits of trade for development. A key reason for this is that these countries have low productive capacity and have not effectively integrated trade into their national development strategies and plans.

Against this backdrop, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) developed a project to strengthen the capacity of trade and planning ministries of selected LDCs to develop and implement trade strategies conducive to poverty reduction. The project was funded by the UN Development Account for the period 2013–2015 and had six LDCs as beneficiaries: Ethiopia, Lesotho, and Senegal in Africa, and Bhutan, Kiribati, and Lao PDR in Asia and the Pacific. As part of the project, national workshops on the trade policymaking and trade mainstreaming experiences of the beneficiary countries were organized by UNCTAD in collaboration with the governments involved and partner organizations. Two regional workshops were also organized: one on Africa and one on Asia and the Pacific.

This handbook is the outcome of the workshops and research conducted under the project. It draws lessons from the experiences of the six countries that participated and provides fresh insights on how to design and implement an effective trade strategy in LDCs. It also provides clarity on the concept of mainstreaming trade and identifies criteria on how to measure success in this endeavour. The handbook should be useful to policymakers in developing countries, development analysts, academics, and students of development. In this regard, it is meant to be a guide to policy formulation and implementation in LDCs, with the understanding that its application will vary from country to country because of differences in economic structure, history, and social and political realities.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This handbook was prepared by a team led by Patrick Osakwe, Head of the Trade and Poverty Branch. Other members of the team were Amelia Santos-Paulino, Nicole Moussa, and Miriam Poretti. The work was carried out under the overall guidance of Taffere Tesfachew, Director of the Division for Africa, Least Developed Countries and Special Programmes.

Background papers and country reports were prepared by Joseph Cabral, Thipphavone Chanthapaseuth, Roreti Eritai, Bernard Hoekman, Majakathata Mokoena, Emmanuel Olawale Ogunkola, Jayanta Roy, Sonam Tobgay, and Eyob Tekalign Tolina. The handbook benefitted from the contributions and support of partner organizations, namely the Asian Development Bank, the Food and Agricultural Organisation, the United Nations Development Programme, the Enhanced Integrated Framework, and the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs. The following colleagues from UNCTAD contributed to the handbook through presentations at the national workshops and comments on background papers and country reports: Pierre Encontre, Marco Fugazza, Stefano Inama, Alessandro Nicita, and Guillermo Valles.

The handbook also benefitted from discussions and dialogues with officials of the governments of Bhutan, Ethiopia, Kiribati, Lao Peoples Democratic Republic, Lesotho, and Senegal at national and regional workshops organized in Africa and Asia and the Pacific.

Paulette Lacroix, Regina Ogunyika, and Sylvie Guy provided secretarial and administrative support to the project. The cover was prepared by Sophie Combette. David Einhorn edited the handbook. The overall layout, graphics, and desktop publishing were done by Madasamyraja Rajalingam.

CONTENTS

<i>Preface</i>	<i>iii</i>
<i>Acknowledgements</i>	<i>iv</i>
<i>Abbreviations</i>	<i>vii</i>

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION 1

1.1 Development opportunities and challenges in LDCs in the new global environment.....	2
1.2 What distinguishes this handbook from existing publications on mainstreaming trade?	4
1.3 Structure of the handbook.....	5

CHAPTER 2: TRADE, POVERTY AND DEVELOPMENT: CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK AND LINKAGES..... 7

2.1 Trade, trade policy, and poverty reduction	8
2.2 Productive capacity, trade, and poverty reduction	11

CHAPTER 3: MAINSTREAMING TRADE IN LDCS: RATIONALE, INSTRUMENTS, AND EXPERIENCES 15

3.1 What is “mainstreaming trade” and how can success be measured?	16
3.2 Rationale and instruments for mainstreaming trade	17
3.3 Trade policymaking and mainstreaming: the experience of LDCs.....	20

CHAPTER 4: MAINSTREAMING TRADE IN LDCS: LESSONS FROM THE CASE STUDIES 49

4.1 National ownership of development policies is important	50
4.2 Policy coherence is an imperative in mainstreaming trade.....	51
4.3 A mechanism for communication with the public is needed.....	52
4.4 Trade policy should be linked to industrial policy.....	52
4.5 Inclusion of trade in national documents does not guarantee effective mainstreaming of trade	53
4.6. Capacity-building is an important component of the mainstreaming trade agenda	54
4.7 Gender issues should be a core component of the mainstreaming trade agenda	55
4.8 Mainstreaming trade is not a costless exercise	56

4.9	Mainstreaming trade has regional and global dimensions	56
4.10	The need for emphasis on policy implementation	57

CHAPTER 5: DESIGNING AND IMPLEMENTING AN EFFECTIVE TRADE STRATEGY..... 59

5.1	Elements of a trade strategy.....	60
5.2	Implementing the strategy	76

CHAPTER 6: CONCLUSIONS..... 91

NOTES AND REFERENCES 93

BOXES

1.	The Istanbul Programme of Action for LDCs.....	5
2.	Selected countries and their accession to the Enhanced Integrated Framework.....	24
3.	Trade and gender in Lesotho	43
4.	Trade information and facilitation in Lao PDR.....	53

FIGURES

1.	Trade policy and poverty: conceptual framework.....	9
2.	Organizational structure of the National Trade Council	80

TABLES

1.	Basic indicators of selected LDCs	21
2.	Other indicators for selected LDCs.....	22
3.	Lao PDR: levels, institutions, and roles in trade mainstreaming	40

EXPLANATORY NOTES

The \$ sign refers to the United States dollar.

A hyphen (-) indicates that the data are either not available or not applicable.

ABBREVIATIONS

AEMFI	Association of Ethiopian Microfinance Institutions
AGOA	U.S. African Growth and Opportunity Act
AFTA	ASEAN Free Trade Area
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ASEPEX	Senegalese Export Promotion Agency
BCCI	Bhutan Chamber of Commerce
CMA	Common Monetary Area
CNNCI	Senegal National Committee for Multilateral Trade Negotiations
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
DTIS	Diagnostic Trade Integration Study
EBA	European Union Everything-but-Arms initiative
EIFTRI	Ethiopian Inclusive Financial Training and Research Institution
EIF	Enhanced Integrated Framework
FDI	Foreign direct investment
FYP	Five-Year Plan
GDP	Gross domestic product
GTP	Ethiopia Growth and Transformation Plan
GVC	Global value chain
IF	Integrated Framework
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IPoA	Istanbul Programme of Action

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_9458

