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In-depth external evaluation of UNCTAD's commodities programme

Addendum

Contents

	<i>Page</i>
<i>List of annexes</i>	
I. List of acronyms	2
II. List of technical cooperation projects in commodities, 2004–2007	3
III. Outputs and activities delivered by the Commodities Branch (2004–2007)	6
IV. List of respondent institutions met/interviewed by evaluation team	17
V. Status of mails sent to the external respondents	18

Annex I. List of acronyms

CFC	Common Fund for Commodities
CUTS	Consumer Unity and Trust Society
DFID (UK)	Department for International Development (United Kingdom)
DITC	Division on International Trade in Goods and Services, and Commodities
EC	European Commission
EPA	economic partnership agreement
EU ACP	All EU–ACP Agricultural Commodities Programme
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FDI	foreign direct investment
GAP	good agriculture practices
GMP	good manufacturing practices
G-NEXID	Global Network of Export Import Banks and Development Finance Institutions
GTZ	German technical cooperation agency
ICA	international commodity agreement
ICAC	International Cotton Advisory Committee
ICBs	international commodity bodies
ICMM	International Council on Mining and Metals
ICT	information and communications technology
IF	integrated framework
IIED	International Institute for Environment and Development
IISD	International Institute for Sustainable Development
IPEX	export promotion institute
ISG	international study group
ITC	International Trade Centre UNCTAD/WTO
JITAP	joint integrated technical assistance programme
LDC	least developed country
MCX	Multi Commodity Exchange of India Limited
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MECE	mutually exclusive and collectively exhaustive
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
PAMPEAG	Papaya and Mango Producers and Exporters Association of Ghana
RB	regular budget
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SEAMIC	Southern and Eastern African Mineral Centre
SIPPO	Small Industries Product Promotion Organization
SPC	São Paulo Consensus
SPS	sanitary and phytosanitary standards
STDF	Standards and Trade Development Facility
SUC	Special Unit on Commodities
TDP	trade, development and poverty reduction
UDS	University of Dar-es-Salaam
UN	United Nations
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USD	United States dollar
WTO	World Trade Organization
XB	extra-budgetary

Annex II. List of technical cooperation projects in commodities, 2004–2007

Project Ref.	Project title and description	Donor	Funding (in dollars)	Beneficiary countries
RAF/OT/3AR	Title: Improvement of sustainability in cotton production in West Africa	CFC	127,550	Benin, Mali, Burkina Faso, Chad, Cameroon, Ivory Coast, Togo
	Description: This project aims to improve the sustainability of cotton production, and to enhance small-scale farmers' income from export-oriented cotton production in West and Central Africa.			
	Activities: Policy-oriented research and capacity-building, country-level studies, and presentation of synthesis of findings at a regional workshop.			
INT/9X/9C2	Title: L'intelligence économique au service des plus démunies	France	1,073,960	Global
	Description: This project aimed at providing commodity-dependent countries with the appropriate tools to assess the structure of commodity markets (price, quality, credit and other relevant variables), to enable them to adjust their policies and improve their competitiveness.			
	Activities: 1. Extranet electronic platform – INFOCOMM – market information – 40 profiles in three languages 2. Database sharing system – INFOSHARE – to be replicated in ACP countries			
MOZ/OT/7AB	Title: Support to the Mozambique horticultural sector	ComMark Trust Fund/DFID (UK)	489,079	Mozambique
	Description: This project aims to increase Mozambique's ability to understand and meet EurepGAP and organic standards.			
	Activities: UNCTAD activities in the project relate to the Project Management Unit, progress reports to donors, contracting of certification bodies, attendance at events			
INT/9X/42Z	Title: Collection and dissemination of iron ore statistics	Multi-donor	656,120	Interregional
	Description: This project aimed at compilation and dissemination of iron ore statistics. Published and disseminated tri-annually.			
	Activities: The reports contain timely information on the iron ore markets, market trends, production, exports and imports, and other related subjects.			
INT/OT/4AF	Title: Selected commodity issues in the context of trade and development	Finland	276,904/ 75,000	LDCs
	Description: The project had two components: (a) the estimation of SPS and related compliance costs for a representative group of African LDCs; and (b) a study to understand the effectiveness of countries' adjustments to changed market conditions – particularly leading to commodity oversupply – and identifying new directions.			

Project Ref.	Project title and description	Donor	Funding (in dollars)	Beneficiary countries
	<p>Activities: 1. Study of agrifood safety and SPS compliance costs in three African LDCs</p> <p>2. Studies on softening the negative effects of commodity price volatility and supply management</p>			
INT/0T4/CM	<p>Title: Partnership on sustainable economic development and mining</p>	Multi-donor	167,252	Developing countries
	<p>Description: This partnership aims to enhance the economic development impact of mining in developing countries, by disseminating information about experiences, pilot projects, best practices and government policies.</p>			
	<p>Activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Supporting the preparation of a common analytical framework to allow for the development of an effectiveness comparison between mining projects. Applying the methodology to one or more project case studies. Liaison, communication and networking. 			
INT/0T/5AP	<p>Title: Carbon sequestration for tree crops and structured finance</p>	CFC	48,200	Interregional
	<p>Description: The project provides capacity-building on the identification and utilization of opportunities for generating revenues from carbon sequestration and optimizing the revenue stream. It aims at presenting the CDM guidelines as defined under the terms of the Kyoto Protocol, and discussing the implementation of biofuels/jatropha projects.</p>			
	<p>Activities: Organization of a regional workshop in collaboration with ECOWAS bank (EBID) on “Financing biofuels and jatropha plantation projects with special emphasis on Clean Development Mechanisms” in Accra, Ghana, on 13 and 14 November 2006.</p> <p>Development of training materials presented at the workshop.</p> <p>The workshop concluded with EBID pledging to foster private–public partnerships, with strong support from UNCTAD. The aim of this fund is to pool investments and to finance biofuels and renewable energy in Africa (including R&D and technical assistance) to support the region’s development and the realization of Millennium Development Goals.</p>			
INT/0T/5BQ	<p>Title: SPS/A model for the development of a private–public safety control system for horticultural exports</p>	Standard Trade Development Facility	400,000	Interregional
	<p>Description: The project aims to assist the Government of Guinea to develop a national safety control system for the horticultural export sector. The project proposes to start with Guinea; the model will then be replicated in other African LDCs in the region.</p>			
	<p>Activities:</p>			
INT/0T/7BE	<p>Title: All ACP Agricultural Commodity Programme</p>	EC	2,115,814	Interregional
	<p>Description: The purpose of the project will be to strengthen the capacity of commodity-chain stakeholders to develop and implement sustainable commodity strategies that improve farmers’ productivity and livelihoods and reduce income vulnerability.</p>			
	<p>Activities: UNCTAD will specifically intervene on regional solutions for commodity market analyses, fact-finding and advisory missions, seminars, and other training activities.</p>			
RAF/9X/9DE	<p>Title: Improving oil and gas trade and finance in Africa</p>	Multi-donor	339,149	Africa (regional projects)

Project Ref.	Project title and description	Donor	Funding (in dollars)	Beneficiary countries
	<p>Description: This project is aimed at improving the marketing and financing practices of African oil exporters and importers.</p> <p>Activities: Policy advice, capacity-building, awareness-raising and skill development activities organized for actors in the African oil sector; the organization of training events; the facilitation and financing of internships for professionals in oil and gas trading and financing entities; the undertaking of evaluation roundtables with trained professionals; the regular organization of an African oil trade and finance conference; the undertaking of advisory missions; the publication of reports and training materials (backed by appropriate research); the development of close working relations with universities.</p>			
INT0T4BR	<p>Title: Community-based arrangements for sustainable commodity production in areas affected by mine closures</p>	CFC	60,000	Interregional
	<p>Description: To facilitate the establishment of a diversified sustainable economy based on commodity production, and to build capacities for the identification and implementation of development strategies.</p>			
	<p>Activities: Collection of economic and demographic data, and construction of an economic model using simulation software; a skills inventory for mineworkers; feasibility studies for two alternative economic activities; a development strategy; a retraining programme for mine workers; dissemination of results.</p>			
INT0T5AR	<p>Title: Agrifood safety and SPS compliance</p>	STDF	75,000	Interregional
	<p>Description: The project aims to assist the Governments of Guinea and Mozambique to design a technical assistance project for submission for funding to STDF. The project proposes to start with these countries, and will be implemented progressively to other African LDCs.</p>			
	<p>Activities: The project document will be based on the findings of UNCTAD's study on agrifood safety and SPS compliance, and on recommendations from national workshops.</p>			
	<p>Title: Partnerships for enhancing the capacity of developing-country farmers to supply international markets through linkages</p>	SIPPO	120,000	Regional
	<p>Description: The project aims at helping farmers' associations in Mozambique and Ghana to improve the quality and competitiveness of their product.</p>			
	<p>Activities: Training of producer groups to meet official and commercial standards in export markets, for selected products (mango in Ghana); training on safety and quality issues, GAP, GMP etc.</p>			
INT 9X65N	<p>Title: Commodity exchanges</p>		500,000	India
	<p>Description: The aim of the project is to set up sustainable appropriate regulatory frameworks, as well as institutions, to operate commodity exchanges for futures and spot trades in India.</p>			
	<p>Activities: The Indian exchanges were created in 2003, following a decade-long UNCTAD programme to develop the conditions for their success. The exchanges have experienced phenomenal growth, reaching daily turnover figures of more than a billion dollars.</p>			

Annex III. Outputs and activities delivered by the Commodities Branch (2004–2007)

Source: Activity reports

SÃO PAULO CONSENSUS PARAGRAPH	OUTPUTS DELIVERED
<p>UNCTAD should continue to monitor developments in commodity markets and assist developing countries, in particular those most dependent on commodities, in formulating strategies and policies to respond to the challenges of commodity markets, including over-supply, and addressing links between international commodity trade and national development, particularly poverty reduction. It should analyse and promote exchange of information on commodity markets and experiences with factors, policy issues and responses influencing the competitiveness of the commodity sector so as to contribute to diversification, adding value, and more effective participation in the supply chain, including through assistance for institution building; analyse and support the development of appropriate and effective mechanisms and capacity to respond to commodity price fluctuations and to mitigate earnings shortfalls, in particular by improving the capacity to respond to apply modern commodity price risk management and financial instruments; and follow up, as appropriate, on the recommendations</p>	TECHNICAL DOCUMENTATION/PUBLICATIONS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ 2004 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eighty-page booklet: Corporate responsibility for development: the extractive industries angle, for UNCTAD XI; • Launched the Commodity Atlas, funded by CFC; • World commodity trends and prospects 2004 – report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations; • Financing commodity-based trade and development: innovative agriculture financing mechanisms; • Contribution to: World Economic and Social Survey, and World Economic Situation and Prospects; • Handbook of World Mineral Trade Statistics 1996–2001 (April 2004); • The Iron Ore Market 2003–2005 (May 2004); • Iron Ore Statistics 2004 (October 2004); • Effects of the “everything-but-arms” initiative on the sugar industries of the least developed countries. ❖ 2005 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market entry for commodities: the role of trade and investment finance; • Promoting participation of developing countries in dynamic and new sectors of world trade: fishery products; • Promoting participation of developing countries in dynamic and new sectors of world trade: steel and related specialty products; • Policy paper: Commodity policies for development: a new framework for the fight against poverty; • Contributions to: World Economic and Social Survey, and World Economic Situation and Prospects, published by the United Nations in New York; • The iron ore market 2004–2006; • Enhancing South–South trade and investment finance; • Costs of agrifood safety and SPS compliance: United Republic of Tanzania, Mozambique and Guinea – tropical fruits; • Potential uses of structured finance techniques for renewable energy projects in developing countries; • Iron ore statistics;

SÃO PAULO CONSENSUS PARAGRAPH	OUTPUTS DELIVERED
<p>addressed to UNCTAD in the report of the Meeting of Eminent Persons on commodity issues. UNCTAD should also continue work on agricultural, forestry and fishery products, metals and minerals, and oil and oil products. It should further help to build effective partnerships among relevant stakeholders aiming at viable solutions and sustainable approaches to commodity problems, including by fostering public-private cooperation in commodity chains with a view to ensuring, inter-alia through market based principles, a more equitable distribution of revenues and benefits along the supply chain and supporting diversification. It should include a regional perspective in its work. UNCTAD and CFC should strengthen their cooperation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trends in world commodity trade, enhancing Africa’s competitiveness and generating development gains; • Overview of the world’s commodity exchanges; • Progress in the development of African commodity exchanges; • Enhancing commodity financing and managing shocks in Africa; • The exposure of African governments to the volatility of international oil prices, and what to do about it; • Improving the sustainability of cotton production in West Africa (in French); • Tracking the trend towards market concentration: the case of the agricultural input industry; • Background document: The relationship between commodities production and trade and development, with a focus on poverty reduction (prepared for one of the workshops in Madagascar). <p>❖ 2006</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World commodity trends and prospects 2006 – report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations; • Policy paper: Commodity policies for development: a new framework for the fight against poverty”; • Adjusting to recent changes in the energy sector: challenges and opportunities; • Meeting trade and development challenges in an era of high and volatile energy prices: oil and gas in LDCs and African countries; • Challenges and opportunities for developing countries in producing biofuels; • Enabling small commodity producers and processors in developing countries to reach global markets; • Contributions to World Economic and Social Survey, 2006; and World Economic Situation and Prospects, 2007; • South–South commodities trade quantitative report; • Islamic finance and structured commodity finance techniques: where the twain can meet; • The iron ore market 2005–2007; • Basel 2: The new Basel Capital Accord and its impact on commodity financing in developing countries; • Iron ore statistics, 2006; • Agricultural commodities and natural resources-based trade and development prospects and constraints in Pacific Island economies; • Linking African small producers to large distribution networks: enhancing the capacity of Mozambican producers to supply the South African market; • Safety and quality of fresh fruit and vegetables: a training manual for trainers; • The World’s Commodity Exchanges: Past, Present, Future (with the Swiss Futures and Options Association); • Two publications in cooperation with the World Bank and the International Council on Mining and Metals. <i>First publication: The Challenges of Mineral Wealth: Using Resource Endowments to Foster Sustainable Development. Resource Endowment Toolkit: Assessing the Socio-Economic Impact of Mining</i> (ISBN: 0-9549954-7-3). <i>Second</i>

SÃO PAULO CONSENSUS PARAGRAPH	OUTPUTS DELIVERED
	<p data-bbox="724 310 1824 363"><i>publication:</i> The Challenges of Mineral Wealth: Using Resource Endowments to Foster Sustainable Development. Synthesis of Four Country Studies: Findings and Recommendations (ISBN: 0-9549954-6-5);</p> <ul data-bbox="682 370 1417 396" style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports were prepared on the financing of African horticulture and fisheries. <p data-bbox="682 428 772 451">❖ 2007</p> <ul data-bbox="682 462 1824 971" style="list-style-type: none"> • Commodities and Development: a policy paper for the eleventh session of the Commission on Trade in Goods and Services, and Commodities; • The development role of commodity exchanges; • Contributions to: World Economic Situation and Prospects, 2007 and 2008; and Trade and Development Report 2007; • Report on: Global initiative on commodities – relaunching the commodities agenda (a pre-UNCTAD XII event); • Leveraging offshore financing to expand African non-traditional exports: the case of the horticultural sector; • The iron ore market 2006–2008; • Iron ore statistics, 2007; • Case study on mining in Peru (ISSN 1993-7342); • Case study on mining in Chile (ISSN 1993-7342); • Safety and quality of fresh fruit and vegetables: a training manual for trainers (French version to be published in January 2008); • Linking African small producers to large distribution networks: enhancing capacity of Mozambican producers to supply the South African market; • SPS compliance and costs of agrifood safety and quality standards in selected LDCs in the Pacific: Samoa, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu (published March 2008). <p data-bbox="1087 1019 1417 1042" style="text-align: center;">MEETINGS AND WORKSHOPS</p> <p data-bbox="682 1068 772 1091">❖ 2004</p> <ul data-bbox="682 1104 1824 1344" style="list-style-type: none"> • Conference on managing risks and seizing opportunities for local companies in the oil and gas sector, held during Rio Trade Week; • Meeting of export–import banks and development finance institutions, also held during Rio Trade Week; • The Interactive Panel on Commodities, Poverty Alleviation and Sustainable Development (in cooperation with the Common Fund for Commodities); • Tropical timber trade and development dialogue (in cooperation with the International Tropical Timber Organization); • Eighth African Oil and Gas Trade and Finance Conference (Marrakesh, 26–30 April); • Development of senile coconut palmwood into high-quality, value-added export products from selected Pacific island

SÃO PAULO CONSENSUS PARAGRAPH	OUTPUTS DELIVERED
	<p>countries, Nadi, Fiji, 22–23 September 2004 – a regional workshop held under the auspices of the Development Dividend Account project: Diversification and Commodity-based Development.</p> <p>❖ 2005</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The impact of commodities on poverty reduction and sustainable development in least developed countries and other vulnerable economies: a ministerial roundtable meeting held in New York; • Challenges for international commodity policy - the cotton problématique: a panel held in New York; • Expert Meeting on New and Dynamic Sectors, especially in respect of renewable energy products, including biofuels; • Meeting on 16 March of eximbanks and development finance institutions to set up of a network to assist in the financing of commodities production and trade; • United Nations Conference for Negotiations of a Successor Agreement to the International Tropical Timber Agreement; • United Nations Conference on Olive Oil and Table Olives; • Second Expert Meeting on New and Dynamic Products (24–26 October), with its contribution focused on marine products and steel; • Substantive contributions to (including several papers) and servicing of the substantive discussions at the African Union’s Second Extraordinary Conference of Ministers of Trade on Commodities (21–23 November, Arusha); • Under a project on diversification and commodity-based development – a national workshop in Mongolia with a focus on commodity development from a domestic regional perspective, was organized in Ulaanbaatar (19–21 October); • Under a project on capacity-building and policy networking for sustainable resource-based development – a workshop on mineral wealth management – was organized in Uganda; • Workshop on diversification of national agricultural and mineral sectors; • Workshop on mineral wealth management – in collaboration UNECA; • Under a project on costs of compliance with sanitary and phytosanitary standards: three national workshops on agrifood safety and SPS for tropical fruits were held in the United Republic of Tanzania (14–15 April), Mozambique (26–27 May) and Guinea (28–30 July). A follow-up project in Guinea was initiated; a subregional workshop on SPS regulations was held in cooperation with ITC in Zambia; • Interregional workshop for LDCs and African countries on the contribution of commodities to MDGs in Madagascar (28–30 November); • A roundtable meeting was held in Bamako (28 February–1 March) on the project “Improving the sustainability of cotton production in West Africa”; • Ninth African Oil and Gas Trade and Finance Conference (Maputo, 31 May–3 June); • A brainstorming meeting on “Hydrocarbons and Procurement Systems in sub-Saharan Africa and Development” was held and serviced by the Branch (Geneva, 20–22 December).

SÃO PAULO CONSENSUS PARAGRAPH	OUTPUTS DELIVERED
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ 2006 • Expert Meeting on the Participation of Developing Countries in New Dynamic Sectors of World Trade: Review of the Energy Sector (29 November–1 December); • Expert Meeting on Enabling Small Commodity Producers and Processors in Developing Countries to Reach Global Markets (11–13 December); • Expert Meeting on FDI in Natural Resources (20–22 November); • United Nations Conference for the negotiation of a Successor Agreement to the International Tropical Timber Agreement, 1994 (fourth part); • Regional workshop is being prepared to address these issues and facilitate the adoption of a fisheries code for Western African fisheries. This is one follow-up activity to the new and dynamic sectors review on fisheries (October 2005); • Regional workshop on the integration of MDGs in trade policies, with emphasis on commodities, in Dakar (29 May–1 June); • A workshop on cooperation between the provincial government, the mining company and local NGOs around regional planning (in October, in Arequipa, Peru) gave rise to several new project ideas that will be followed up; • A workshop on management of mineral wealth was held in Mozambique in cooperation with UNECA, and a similar one is planned in Burkina Faso in 2007; • In biofuels finance, a regional workshop on biofuels/jatropha in West Africa was held, where a joint initiative by UNCTAD and the ECOWAS Bank (EBID) to finance investments in growing jatropha trees and producing biofuels, inter alia, by using the Clean Development Mechanism under the Kyoto Protocol, was launched; • Organization of the annual Bürgenstock Conference, in cooperation with the Swiss Futures and Options Association and the private sector; • Tenth African Oil and Gas Annual Conference (Algiers, 2–5 April); • Workshop on integrated resource planning: fostering mineral clusters (Maputo); • Workshop on fisheries certification and ecolabelling in Gambia (Banjul); • Workshop on the integration of Millennium Development Goals in commodities trade policy (Dakar); • Regional workshop on the impact of WTO agreements and the current WTO negotiations on the fisheries sector (Geneva); • Workshop on leveraging the market for a sustainable coffee economy and on potential for diversification in coffee-exporting countries (London); • Seminar on biofuels (Geneva); and 35th and 36th WTO trade policy courses on patterns of corporate concentration in the agricultural input industries; • August 2006: Sub-regional workshop on SPS compliance and agrifood safety and quality requirements in selected LDCs in the Pacific region – Samoa, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu, held in Port Vila, Vanuatu.

SÃO PAULO CONSENSUS PARAGRAPH	OUTPUTS DELIVERED
	<p>❖ 2007</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expert Meeting on Trade and Development Implications of Financial Services and Commodity Exchanges (3 September); • Multi-stakeholder conference: Global Initiative on Commodities: Building on Shared Interests (Brasilia, Brazil, 7–11 May 2007); • Brainstorming meeting on commodities for UNCTAD XII was held in Geneva on 27– 28 September; • UNCTAD Secretary-General’s High-level Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue on Commodities in the Context of UNCTAD XII was held for two days in January 2008; • Workshop on management of mining revenues and economic diversification opportunities was held in Lima, Peru, in December 2007; • XI Africa Oil and Gas and Finance Conference (23–25 May, Nairobi, Kenya). Follow-up to the Conference was the African-India Hydrocarbon Conference (Delhi, India, 6– 7 November), an event which enhanced South–South cooperation in the energy sector both at the government and the business level; • Annual meeting of the Global Network of EXIMBANKS and Development Finance Institutions (G-NEXID) (Geneva, March); • A joint initiative by UNCTAD and the ECOWAS Bank (EBID) to finance investments in growing jatropha trees and producing biofuels led to the introduction of the Biofuels Fund for Africa; • Ongoing involvement in defining the concept and implementation plan of the Pan-African Commodity and Derivatives Exchange, including technical support to the African Union; • Annual Bürgenstock Conference, in cooperation with the Swiss Futures and Options Association and the private sector; • International conference held jointly with FAO on the “Agri Revolution: Financing the Agricultural Value Chain” (Mumbai, India, 15–17 March); • Two training workshops on EuropGAP and Organic Standards and Certification (in Mozambique, in August and October); • Workshop on management of mining revenues and economic diversification opportunities (Peru, December); • Workshop on sanitary and phytosanitary requirements and costs of agrifood safety and quality requirements (Vanuatu, August 2007); • Roundtable meeting on a sustainable world cocoa economy (Ghana, October); and a workshop on cotton (December). <p style="text-align: center;">ADVISORY SERVICES, TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND CAPACITY-BUILDING SERVICES</p> <p>❖ 2004</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under a project on capacity-building and policy networking for sustainable resource-based development, two workshops

SÃO PAULO CONSENSUS PARAGRAPH	OUTPUTS DELIVERED
	<p>for local authorities in mining areas were organized, in Peru and in Indonesia;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued implementation of the UNCTAD/Migros project on Total Quality Management; • Continuation of the work on improving market transparency and knowledge management, primarily through the electronic portal Infocomm; • Continuation of work on the project of capacity-building and policy networking for sustainable resource-based development; • Training materials on innovative financing techniques in commodities; • Assisted the launching of a commodity exchange in India; • Integration of a value-chain approach into JITAP; • Detailed module on commodities to paragraph 166 training course in Asia; • Organization and servicing of the Eighth African Oil and Gas Trade and Finance Conference (Marrakech, Morocco); • Multi-stakeholder initiative that aims to improve the economic and environmental sustainability of the coffee sector; • Project on improving the sustainability of the cotton sector in West Africa. <p>❖ 2005</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advisory and training materials on modern oil-price-related budgetary risk management, as well as on the ways of increasing local producers' shares in the value added of the oil and gas sector; • Advisory and training materials on modern financial tools for the agricultural sector and agricultural trade; • Advisory and training materials on regulatory issues affecting commodity and trade finance, in particular the New Basel Capital Adequacy Accord for banks; • Continued implementation of the UNCTAD/Migros project on Total Quality Management; • Training activities were conducted on innovative financing techniques in commodities, and continuing support was provided to commodity exchange development, particularly in India, and towards the establishment of a new pan-African commodity exchange; • Market intelligence and analysis, through updating and expanding UNCTAD's commodity web portal at http://www.unctad.org/infocomm; • Development of a pilot information-sharing database system – Infoshare – which was tested in Cameroon; training on utilizing Infoshare was organized for officials from the Cameroon National Cocoa and Coffee Bodies in Geneva (24–28 October); • A technical assistance programme for fisheries sector development was prepared in response to a request from the Government of Mauritania. <p>❖ 2006</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assisted African countries in promoting the commodity initiative in the WTO Doha negotiations;

SÃO PAULO CONSENSUS PARAGRAPH	OUTPUTS DELIVERED
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two special commodity events held in Geneva, namely: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The Global Network of Export-Import Banks and Development Finance Institutions (G-NEXID). G-NEXID was formally launched as an independent organization in March 2006 – see http://www.gnexid.org – and it has since held four meetings; – The First Annual General Meeting of the Intergovernmental Forum on Mining, Minerals, Metals and Sustainable Development. • Projects were implemented to help developing-country exporters comply with SPS requirements and private sector standards, including preparatory projects in Guinea, Mozambique, the United Republic of Tanzania and Pacific islands, as well as full-scale projects in Guinea and Mozambique; where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The branch assisted small-scale producers in achieving market acceptance by supermarkets, in cooperation with the Swiss supermarket chain Migros; – A model for the development of a private–public safety control system for the horticultural sector project was implemented in Guinea; – Activities included training courses and on-farm training for stakeholders at the national level; advice to national authorities on strategies to strengthen food control systems to protect public health, prevent fraud and deception, avoid food adulteration and facilitate trade; – A national project management unit was set up to oversee the implementation of a project. • In Senegal, representatives of the Ministry of Fisheries, as well as public and private experts, gathered with the aim of developing and maintaining effective fisheries management systems; • Implemented the Sustainable Commodity Initiative, a partnership initially established with the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD), on assessing the usefulness to producers of sustainability labels and standards for coffee, and started preparatory work on the same for cocoa; • Participated in multi-agency work to develop and implement an intra-ACP capacity-building project on agricultural commodities, to be operational from 2007, with European Union financing; • A project on mining and metals (ICMM) – on the challenge of mineral resource endowments – was implemented; • A project on diversification in areas dependent on mining, funded by the Common Fund for Commodities, was carried out in the province of Espinar (Peru); • With respect to agriculture value-chain finance, analytical and technical support was provided to governmental decision-makers, financial entities with activities in the agricultural sector, and non-financial companies working in the sector (producers and processors). Several regional conferences were organized in cooperation with FAO and Indian institutions; • Ongoing involvement in defining the concept and implementation plan of a pan-African commodity and derivatives exchange, including technical support to the African Union; • Technical and advisory support was provided to the Tehran Metals Exchange to develop metal futures contracts and electronic trading, to Kazakhstan and Ukraine for development of their agriculture exchanges and futures trading, and to

SÃO PAULO CONSENSUS PARAGRAPH	OUTPUTS DELIVERED
	<p>Nigeria and Ethiopia to support their emerging exchanges;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In-depth advice and training was provided to national and regional developing countries' banks dealing with commodities; • Monitoring of commodity markets, and reviews of commodity markets and industries on an ad hoc and a regular basis were provided; • Reviewed and improved its electronic information sources – Infocomm and Infoshare. Implementation of the pilot version of the Infoshare database has been initiated in Cameroon, in collaboration with the National Cocoa and Coffee Board; • In the area of minerals and mining, cooperative websites were further developed, with UNEP for general information exchange (http://www.natural-resources.org/minerals), on best practices in mining with UNEP, ICMM and DfID (www.goodpracticemining.org), and for Latin America (www.redlieds.org); • “University Training Package on the Economics of Commodity Production and Trade” was produced in cooperation with UNCTAD’s Virtual Institute; field tested in 2006 in the United Republic of Tanzania and Senegal; • Training Modules on Agri-food Safety Standards and Quality Assurance, designed to help developing country farmers meet international standards and ever increasing quality demands from importing firms and/or developed markets; • The branch undertook advisory missions and made presentations at events to promote and share UNCTAD’s accumulated expertise on commodities and development. These included the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – World Mine Ministries Forum (Toronto), – International Conference on Biofuels: Global Potential and Implications for Sustainable Agriculture and Energy in the 21st Century (Berlin), – Conference on Financing Agriculture Value Chain (Mumbai), – Sixth Annual Baramati Initiative on ICT and Development (Baramati, India), – Global Local Content Summit (London), – Forum for a Responsible Globalization (Lyon), – Global Commodities Finance Conference (Geneva), – The Energy Markets: Evolution or Paradigm Shift (Geneva), – Expert Workshop on Raw Materials Scarcity as a Risk of Conflict and an Impediment to Development (Berlin), – The Dry Bulk Shipping Market Outlook Conference (London), – Annual Global Iron Ore and Steel Forecasting Conference (Perth). <p>❖ 2007</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Substantive support to the Commission, particularly with regard to the issue of commodity exchanges, market access, and market entry and competitiveness; • Branch continued to assist African countries in promoting the commodity initiative in the Doha negotiations. • Two special commodity events were held in Geneva, namely the Global Commodities Finance Conference (June), and

SÃO PAULO CONSENSUS PARAGRAPH	OUTPUTS DELIVERED
	<p>the Second Annual General Meeting of the Intergovernmental Forum on Mining, Minerals, Metals and Sustainable Development (September), the latter requested by the Forum (Canadian/South African initiative), with over 100 participants;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projects to help developing country exporters comply with sanitary and phytosanitary requirements and private sector standards were implemented, including projects in Guinea, Mozambique, and the Pacific islands; • A model for the development of a private/public safety control system for the horticultural sector project was implemented in Guinea; • The sanitary and phytosanitary project in Mozambique was launched in April 2007; • May 2007 - Advisory Mission on to Vanuatu to increase the competence of Vanuatu's national competent authority; Vanuatu National Codex Committee, in the areas of cost of compliance in agrifood safety and SPS requirements, , Port Vila, Vanuatu; • Assisted small producers in achieving market acceptance by supermarkets, in cooperation with the Swiss supermarket chain Migros; • Under the Joint Integrated Technical Assistance Programme, a manual for assessing the competitiveness of selected commodity sectors was tested in West Africa; • Participated in multi-agency efforts to develop and implement an intra-ACP capacity building project on agricultural commodities. This project was approved and came on stream in 2008, with European Union financing; • A cooperative project with the World Bank and the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM) on the challenge of mineral resource endowments was implemented; • Cooperative websites were further developed: with UNEP for general information exchange (http://www.naturalresources.org/minerals), on best practices in mining with UNEP, ICMM and DFID (http://www.goodpracticemining.org), and for Latin America (http://www.redlieds.org); • A website serving as a focal point for the African mining network is under construction, in cooperation with MINTEK of South Africa and the Southern and Eastern African Mineral Industry Centre; • A project on diversification in areas dependent on mining was concluded in the province of Espinar, Peru; • On agricultural commodity chains, substantive assistance was provided to around 50 countries on ways and means to connect market analysis with new innovative tools, in order to gather and disseminate key and strategic information and empower the stakeholders along the commodity chain; • In-depth advice and training was provided to national and regional developing countries' banks dealing with commodities; • The branch reviewed and improved its electronic information sources; • A university training package on the economics of commodity production and trade was further developed, in cooperation with UNCTAD's Virtual Institute; • Training modules on agri-food safety standards and quality assurance;

SÃO PAULO CONSENSUS PARAGRAPH	OUTPUTS DELIVERED
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The branch undertook advisory missions and made presentations at events to promote and share UNCTAD's accumulated expertise on commodities and development. These included the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consultations on mining and iron ore issues (United Kingdom, January); - The Agri Revolution conference (India, March); - Conference on sustainable palm oil production: research needs (France, March); - Tenth Annual Conference of the Association of Futures Markets (Argentina, March); - Second German- African Energy Forum (Germany, April); - Sixty-sixth session of the Committee on Commodity Problems (Italy, April); - Special Coffee Association of America Annual Conference (United States, May); - FAO Conference on Commodity Exchanges (Turkey, May); - International Workshop on Nanotechnology, Commodities and Development (Brazil, May); - Joint sessions of the INSG; ILZSG and ICSG (Portugal, May); the CAPE III Congress held by the African Petroleum Producers (Benin, June); - Consultations on a mining partnership project with the International Council on Mining and Metals and DFID (UK) (United Kingdom, June); - Regional training courses on key issues on the international economic agenda (in Cairo, in February; and in Lima, in July); - Conference and debate on the new world order: perspectives for small agriculture producers; the dictatorship of consumers (Switzerland, September); - Round table on a sustainable world cocoa economy (Ghana, October); - The Global Content Summit in Oil and Gas 2007 (United Kingdom, October); - Meetings of the ICMM/UNCTAD World Bank Project on Resource Endowment (United Kingdom, October); - Launch of the World Investment Report (Ghana, October); - International conferences on the globalization of commodity markets and on speculation and investments in commodities and commodity-related instruments (Stockholm, Sweden; in October); - Third International Raw Materials Forum (Russian Federation, November); - The Link Fall Meeting (Ethiopia, November); the Dialogue on Tropical Products, Trade, Natural Resource Management and Poverty (Brazil, December); - The National Cocoa and Coffee Board (Cameroon, December).

Annex IV. List of respondent institutions met/interviewed by evaluation team

Approximately 55 in-depth interviews in all. Names are not reported due to confidentiality covenants.

UNCTAD:

Secretary-General; Director, DITC; Commodities Unit: current and former Heads of Unit, other senior staff; Trade, Environment, Climate Change and Sustainable Development Branch: senior staff; Africa Division: senior staff; Statistics: senior staff; Technical Cooperation: senior staff; Finance Unit: senior staff

Other Agencies:

UNDP; STDF; WTO; CFC; IISD; ICMM; RMG

Donors:

Switzerland; Canada; Finland; CFC; UNDP

Field visits:

Ghana: PAMPEAG; Ministry of Trade and Industry; Ministry of Agriculture (EMQAP); World Bank; USAID; Securities Exchange Commission; Ghana Export Promotion Council

Benin: Ministry of Trade; Ministry of Agriculture; World Bank; AIC; Swiss Embassy; SONAPRA

Tanzania: Ministry of Trade; Ministry of Agriculture (SPS); SEAMIC; University of Dar es Salaam; Switzerland mission

India: Forward Markets Commission, National Spot Exchange Ltd; Multi Commodity Exchange Ltd.

Mozambique: IPEX (telephonic)

Vanuatu: Minister of Trade (in Geneva)

Annex V. Status of mails sent to the external respondents

- Beneficiary countries – mails delivered to:

AFRICA

1	Algeria
2	Angola
3	Benin
4	Botswana
5	Burkina Faso
6	Burundi
7	Cameroon
8	Cape Verde
9	Côte d'Ivoire
10	Dem. Rep. of the Congo
11	Djibouti
12	Egypt
13	Equatorial Guinea
14	Eritrea
15	Ethiopia
16	Gabon
17	Gambia
18	Ghana
19	Guinea
20	Kenya
21	Lesotho
22	Liberia
23	Madagascar
24	Mali
25	Mauritania
26	Mauritius
27	Morocco
28	Mozambique
29	Niger
30	Nigeria
31	Congo
32	Rwanda
33	Senegal
34	South Africa

35	Sudan
36	Tunisia
37	Uganda
38	United Rep. of Tanzania
39	Zambia
40	Zimbabwe

LATIN AMERICAN and CARIBBEAN ISLAND COUNTRIES

41	Argentina
42	Belize
43	Bolivia (Plurinational State)
44	Brazil
45	Chile
46	Colombia
47	Costa Rica
48	Cuba
49	Dominican Republic
50	Ecuador
51	El Salvador
52	Guatemala
53	Haiti
54	Honduras
55	Mexico
56	Nicaragua
57	Panama
58	Paraguay
59	Peru
60	Uruguay
61	Venezuela (Bolivarian Rep.)
62	Jamaica
63	Trinidad and Tobago
64	Barbados

65	Grenada
66	Antigua and Barbuda
67	Dominica

ASIA

68	Afghanistan
69	Armenia
70	Azerbaijan
71	Bangladesh
72	Bhutan
73	Cambodia
74	China
75	India
76	Indonesia
77	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
78	Iraq
79	Jordan
80	Kyrgyzstan
81	Lebanon
82	Malaysia
83	Maldives
84	Mongolia
85	Myanmar
86	Nepal
87	Pakistan
88	Philippines
89	Sri Lanka
90	Syrian Arab Republic
91	Tajikistan
92	Thailand
93	Uzbekistan
94	Viet Nam
95	Yemen

- Donor countries – mails delivered to:

1	Australia	8	Italy
2	Austria	9	Japan
3	Canada	10	Netherlands
4	Denmark	11	Norway
5	Finland	12	Spain
6	France	13	Sweden
7	Germany		

- Beneficiary countries – mails bounced:

AFRICA

Ethiopia

Somalia

Swaziland

Togo

LATIN AMERICA

Dominican Republic

El Salvador

ASIA

China

Kazakhstan

Timor-Leste
