

# Updates from the International Trade Centre (ITC)

Supporting sustainable development through trade

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### Overview

- 1. Who we are
- 2. Where we focus
- 3. How we reach impact
- 4. How we measure success
- 5. Strategic outlook



### Trade as a means to reach the SDGs

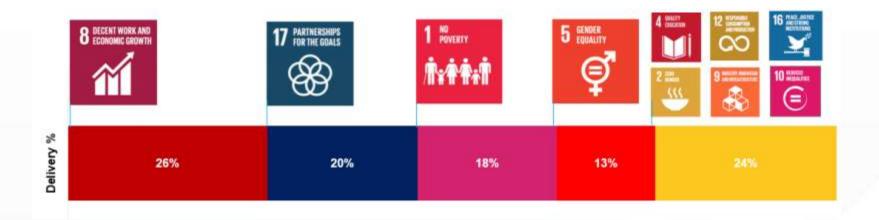
ITC's mission is to foster inclusive and sustainable economic development, and contribute to achieving the United Nations Global Goals for Sustainable Development





## 1

### ITC's SDG focus



Based on 2017 project delivery



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## Focus on the bottom of the pyramid

- +75% of ITC's project work takes place in:
- Least developed countries (LDCs),
- Small island development states (SIDS),
- Landlocked developing countries (LLDSs),
- Post conflict and fragile states,
- · Small and vulnerable economies, and
- Sub-Saharan Africa



## ITC works at different levels to support SMEs

### **Definition of SME competitiveness** Capacity to Capacity to Capacity to connect compete change Levels A Policy level **TISIs SMEs** Markets

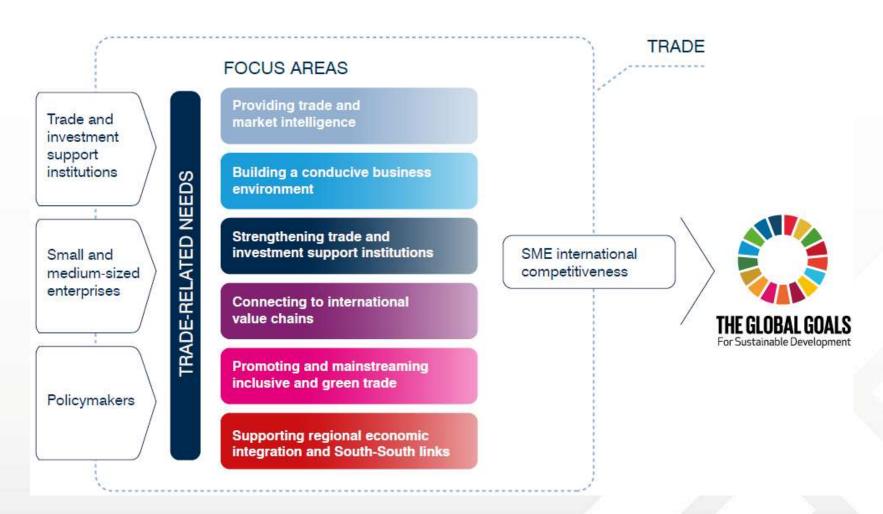


### Overview

- 1. Who we are
- 2. Where we focus
- 3. How we reach impact
  - Consolidation into 6 focus areas
  - Digital
  - Aggregating platforms
  - Private Standards
  - NTMs and Trade Facilitation
  - Data from SMECS
  - Youth
  - Investment
  - Climate resilience
  - Partnerships
- 4. How we measure success
- 5. Strategic outlook



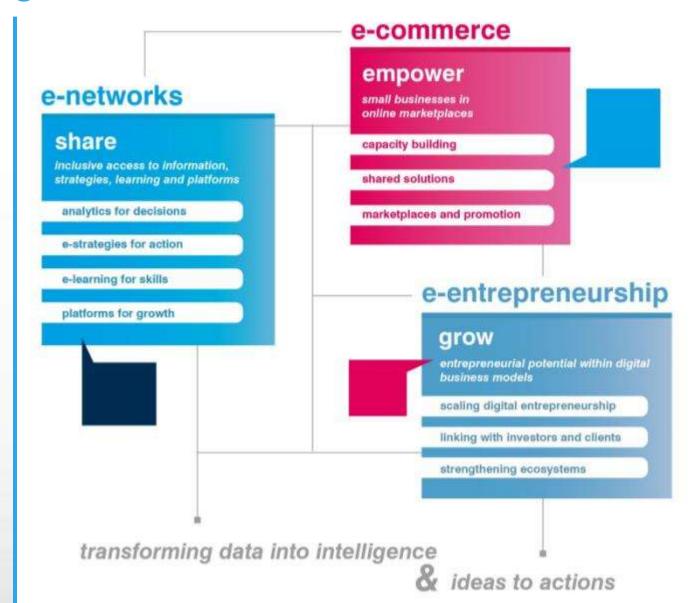
## ITC's focuses on 6 strategic areas





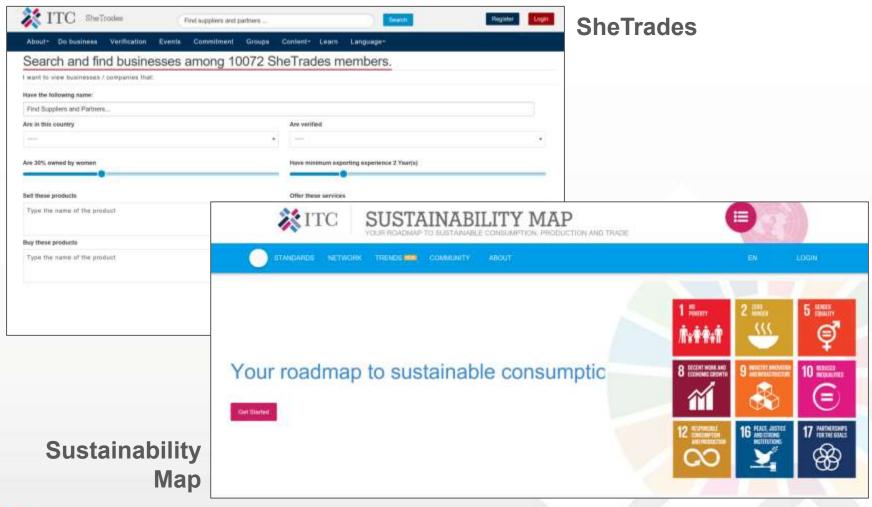
## ITC uses "digital" to reach scale

e-trade for impact





## Reaching scale via ITC's digital platforms

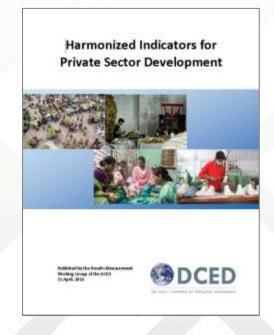




## ITC's SME Competitiveness Survey (SMECS)

- ➤ A global enterprise-level data collection exercise designed to measure the international competitiveness of enterprises.
- Can identity the strengths and weaknesses of enterprises, as well as track the soundness of their trade support ecosystem.
- Special focus on small and medium sized enterprises, but is also applicable to large firms.
- ➢ Is currently being used to measure the impact of ITC projects. The methodology is aligned to DCED's 2015 Harmonized Indicators for Private Sector Development.
- Data will be made available to government institutions, policy makers, researchers and other entities to help improve the environment for enterprises.







## SMECS is aligned to DCED

Type	Indicator	Unit	Definition	Guidance	Disaggregation
Impact	Number of full-time (equivalent) jobs supported	# jobs	Number of jobs in the sector, value chain or companies targeted by the intervention at the end of the reporting period, converted to full-time equivalent. This includes individuals employed by target companies (direct jobs) as well as indirect jobs supported by the intervention.  Also includes full-time equivalent jobs worked by seasonal, contractual and part time employees, and informal employment. Part-time/informal jobs are converted to full-time equivalent jobs on a pro rata basis, based on local definition (e.g., if working week	Measures direct and/or indirect jobs created or supported by a significant	By type of firm
				intervention. Should be measured before and after the intervention.	By type of approach/intervention (e.g., access to finance, value chain, etc.)
				If one wishes to estimate the number of jobs "created", one can subtract the baseline number of jobs supported by the number of jobs supported in the relevant reporting period, and convert to FTEs as needed.	
					By sex
					By urban/rural
Outcome	Number of firms or individuals gaining access to a value chain	# of firms or individuals	Measures the number of firms or individuals that newly participate in a specific value chain. The value chain can be at the individual firm level (e.g., a major poultry firm) or for a particular sub-sector of the economy in a country (e.g., sugar sector)	The value chain includes input supply, production, assembly, processing, wholesale, and export.  Firms can include producers, input suppliers, distributors, wholesalers, and processors. In the agribusiness sector, the individuals are typically smallholder farmer households or wage workers. "Farming" includes crop production, forestry, animal production, aquaculture and fisheries.	Individual vs. firm By type or size of firm (MSME, SME) By sex By age
				Should be calculated as a flow from the incremental change in number of participants at two different points in time	



## ITC's Youth Programme

#### Enhancing youth employability and promoting entrepreneurship

- ✓ A market-led approach to improve the employability of youth and promote entrepreneurship
- ✓ Committed to the **Global Initiative on Decent Jobs for Youth**, to scale up action and impact on youth employment under the 2030 Agenda
- ✓ Supports young women and men (18-35 years) and youth-owned MSMEs in collaboration with TISIs, TVET institutions, incubators, private and public sector partners
- ✓ Delivers on **Global Goal 4** (technical, vocational and entrepreneurship skills) and **Global Goal 8** (decent work for all)



## ITC's Toolkit for Empowering Youth

#### Economic opportunities for youth in value chains



- Skills gap analysis in priority economic sectors
- Youth and Trade Roadmap for policymakers to pursue twin goals: youth economic empowerment and trade competitiveness

### Skills for employability



- Market-relevant skills training in the ICTs, Agribusiness, Tourism and Textile sectors
- Building capacity of TVET institutions to meet industry needs
- Institutional assessment and benchmarking tools

### Promoting entrepreneurship



- Trade Accelerator for gazelle entrepreneurs
- o **E-commerce** platforms to unlock opportunities in the digital economy
- Mentoring and coaching to guide young entrepreneurs
- o Access to finance support: Mini-grants and Mini-loans schemes
- Pitching competitions to facilitate links to impact investors



## Supporting investments

#### Trade & Investment can be precursors of one another

SMEs that trade internationally are more competitive and hence better prepared and connected to:

- receive direct investments
- Integrate into the supply chains of greenfield investments

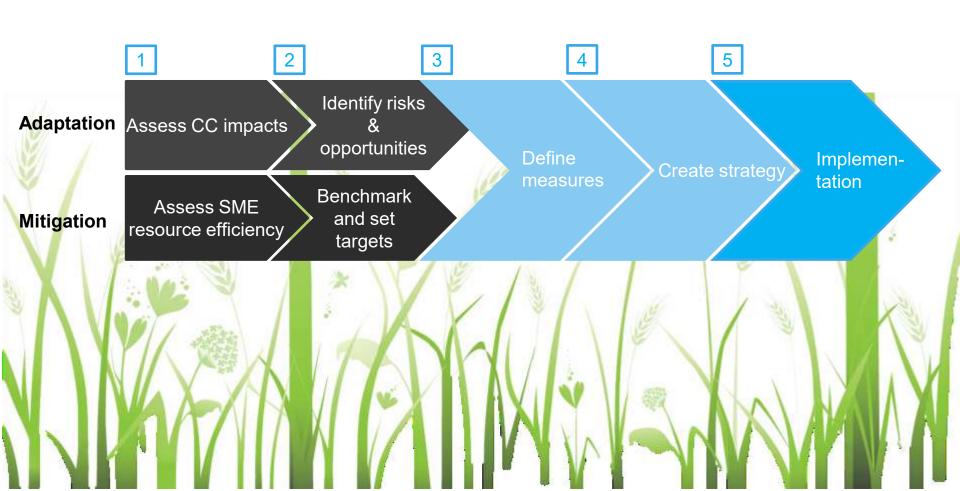


- Investments into SMEs can contribute to enhancing their international competitiveness and ability to trade
- Greenfield investments are a trigger of economic growth and can create backward linkages into the existing local economy and its SMEs



## Supporting enterprises to become climate resilient

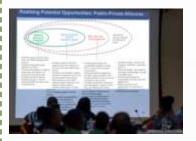
ITC's Climate Resilience Toolkit: Adaptation and Mitigation



## Alliances for Action (A4A) Partnerships in value chains

#### **UNDERSTAND**

Markets & food systems



- Identify Market-Product opportunities
- Assess SMEs and MSME competitiveness
- Define and assess institutional support network
- Network analysis (connectivity & innovation)
- Assess global industry trends and local socioeconomic situation
- Multi stakeholder process



#### **CONVENE**

Responsible public-private VC alliances



- · Establish Alliances between firms
- Select intervention areas
- Agree Value Chain operator roles
- Define Alliance support plan
- Commit participant's contribution & investments
- Develop Business and investments plans for each Alliance and product/market option



#### **TRANSFORM**

Building competitiveness to put Alliances into Action



- Peer to peer learning and innovation
- Market linkages and technical support
- · Capacity building



#### **INVEST**

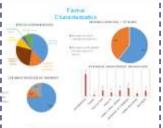
**Investing in the Alliances** 

- Financial literacy training & leverage
- Blend sources of finance &investment



#### **IMPACT**

Communication & learning for decision-making



- Evidence-based participatory M&E
- Select tracked VC indicators
- Track development-related objectives



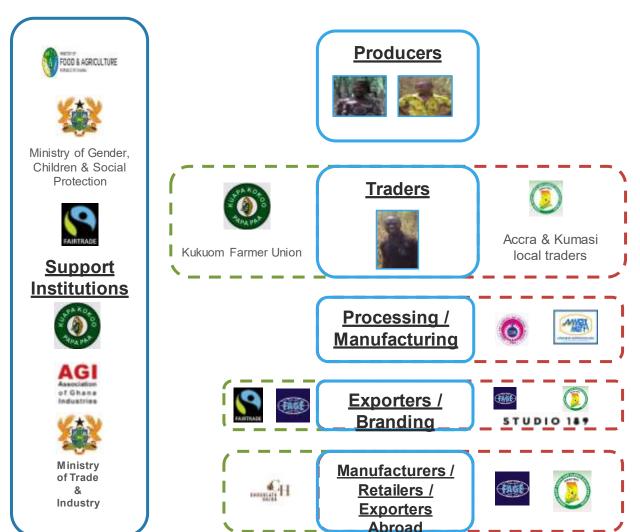
EXPORTIME



## Example: A4A partners in Ghana

#### Cocoa Value Chain

### Yam Value Chain





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# Selected highlights of ITC's achievements in 2017



\$1 -> \$14

ITC leverages each dollar in XB funding into \$14 of international export and investment transactions



157,000

**additional users** of trade intelligence have **greater awareness of international trade** as a result of ITC support



219

Trade and Investment Support Institutions (TISIs) indicated ITC support helped them improve operational and/or managerial performance



41%

of the 15,200 enterprises that ITC supported to increase competitiveness were owned, operated and controlled by women



EXPORT IMPACT FOR GOOD



# ITC's corporate outcome indicators – gender-aggregated

Strengthened integration of the					
business sector into the global					
economy					

Number of male and female beneficiaries reporting greater awareness of international trade as a result of ITC support

Number of cases in which trade-related policies and/or strategies and/or regulations have been introduced or changed in favour of the international competitiveness of small and medium-sized enterprises, with business sector input, as a result of ITC support

## Improved performance of trade support institutions for the benefit of enterprises

Number of institutions reporting improved operational and managerial performance as a result of ITC support

### Improved international competitiveness of enterprises

Number of enterprises having made changes to their business operations for increased international competitiveness as a result of ITC support

Percentile share of enterprises that are owned, operated, and controlled by women having made changes to their business operations for increased international competitiveness as a result of ITC support

Number of enterprises having transacted international business as a result of ITC support

Percentile share of enterprises that are owned, operated, and controlled by women having transacted international business as a result of ITC support

## 2018 ITC Key Events – Join us!









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## Strategic outlook: Who will benefit? 2018-2021

ITC's primary clients are MSMEs.

At least 45% of ITC's client MSMEs will be femaleowned or operated.

ITC intends to reach 15,000 MSMEs annually, connect 3 million women to market, build skills of 100,000 youth and catalyze \$100 million of investment deals by 2021.



## Strategic outlook: Where? 2018-2021

ITC will deliver at least 80% of its country-level assistance in least developed countries (LDCs), land-locked developing countries, small-island developing states, small vulnerable economies, post-conflict and fragile states, and sub-Saharan Africa.

ITC will prioritize work in the agricultural, green economy and services sectors as these have high potential for employment creation and inclusive growth.



## Strategic outlook: How? 2018-2021

To achieve its goals, ITC will design 20 key initiatives across its six focus areas and their programmes.

To leverage ITC funder investments, the organization will expand its partnerships and implement 20 efficiency and effectiveness initiatives in seven organizational areas.

Learn more: <a href="http://www.intracen.org/itc/about/working-with-itc/corporate-documents/strategic-plan/">http://www.intracen.org/itc/about/working-with-itc/corporate-documents/strategic-plan/</a>



## Thank you

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