

Resource Leveraging with the EIF: Who, What and How

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Objective

- Introduce the study on leveraging best practices and leveraging how-to prepared by the EIF ES
- Provide a few directions and guidance on successful leveraging through the EIF

Definitions ?

Leveraging: “use something to maximum advantage”

Leveraging through the EIF: “use the EIF partnership in-country (NIAs) and in Geneva to mobilize addition and diverse resources to support, in a sustainable manner, LDCs trade development agenda”

Outline

Resource leveraging:

1. Why ?
2. Who ?
3. What ?
4. How ?

Resource leveraging: why (1)

LEVERAGING STUDY

- **The objective** of this exercise is to provide EIF countries with a set of practical tools, based on documented experiences and best practices, to increase the effectiveness and impact of their leveraging efforts, taking advantage to the full of the catalytic role played by the EIF partnership.

The study will produce **two key outputs**:

- **Leveraging best practices**: examples from the EIF/ from the EIF network and elsewhere
- **Leveraging how-to**: guide for EIF countries to understand challenges, emulate best practices, integrate leveraging activities in in-country EIF functions and develop leveraging strategies at national and regional levels.

Resource leveraging: why (2)

- ✓ The Evaluation of the EIF found that the EIF's performance was the weakest in achieving the desired outcomes for resource mobilization.
- ✓ Towards 2018: increase resources / funding. Leveraging drivers for investment, including *enhancing the catalytic value of EIF through increased co-funding projects*

Resource leveraging: why (3)

- ✓ Factors of success are a high level of ownership and leadership for donor coordination and leveraging exercised by the government and a highly engaged DF (or any DP)
- ✓ The EIF model with DTIS Action Matrices identifying priorities to be funded by other donors or through Tier 2 projects has not always worked.
- ✓ Donors' interest in coordination and alignment fluctuate, including government leadership; internal policy shifts of donors; and HQ dictating priorities regardless of the local plans;
- ✓ The lack of resource mobilization changes the role of Tier 2 projects since other resources are not being mobilized.
- ✓ AfT for LDCs has been falling recently. Therefore, government funding is also a critical part of the resource equation. The EIF is intended to be a vehicle for mobilizing more resources from governments towards their trade agendas
- ✓ Some donors remain committed to the EIF programme but other are affected by donor fatigue

Resource leveraging: who

- ✓ The Government (and public investment)
- ✓ The private sector (and private sector investment)
- ✓ The DF and Development Partners (DPs) in-country
- ✓ The DPs in Geneva / in HQ
- ✓ Regional integration Partners (ASEAN – IAI)
- ✓ The EIF Executive Secretariat
- ✓ The Civil society
- ✓ Others.

Resource leveraging: what

- ✓ Funding
- ✓ Co-funding
- ✓ Trust fund (-> MTP)
- ✓ Human resources
- ✓ Know-how
- ✓ Training and Research (ARTNeT)

Resource leveraging: how

- **With the Government** – particularly how to link into national budgeting and planning
- **With the private sector** including national and regional investment promotion agencies, impact investment funds
- **With DPs**, Global and Regional Development Banks, Commonwealth and the OIF
- **With UN agencies** (in particular EIF core agencies)
- With regional economic commission and regional integration bodies
- **With relevant programmes** at global, regional and country levels, especially expertise resources (ex: eTrade4All)
- **With non-traditional DPs**, including South-South actors and institutions (e.g. OCI)
- **With philanthropic institutions** and foundations
- **Co-leveraging with agencies** such as FAO may be of interest to the EIF
- **Using cross-cutting themes** (MDGs, SDGs, Women Empowerment, LDC graduation, Climate Change, Migrations, Peace and stability, food security, technology)