

WTO Ministerial Conference C8
NGO Side Event
16th December 2011, Room B, WTO



“Evidence Based Assessment of Trade Policy Coherence:

The case of tourism development in 14 LDCs”

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Introduction



- The General Council’s political guidance stated that,

“Ministers reaffirm that development is a core element of the WTO's work.

Ministers also reaffirm the positive link between trade and development and call for focused work in the Committee on Trade and Development (CTD)

Ministers call on WTO Members to fully operationalize the mandate of the CTD as a focal point for development work.”

- A key element of this “operationalisation” is to ensure trade policy coherence, effectiveness & sustainability of technical assistance and capacity building in LDCs



Relevance of this Seminar

To start to concretise the operationalisation of the cross-cutting function of AfT and EIF in support of an integrated development approach!

Objective of the session



- To provide a diagnostic overview of the issues
- To pinpoint the shortcoming at the *analytical phase* of the AfT exercise using evidence from publically available data
- To highlight the broader issue of “regime failure” cause by policy *in-coherence* amongst principle agents and key development instruments made available for LDCs

Governance
Trade
Policy



**Mainstreaming Tourism Development
in Least Developed Countries:
Coherence and Complimentarity
of Policy Instruments**

Lichia Yiu & Raymond Saner

with Mario Filadoro

Geneva, August 2011

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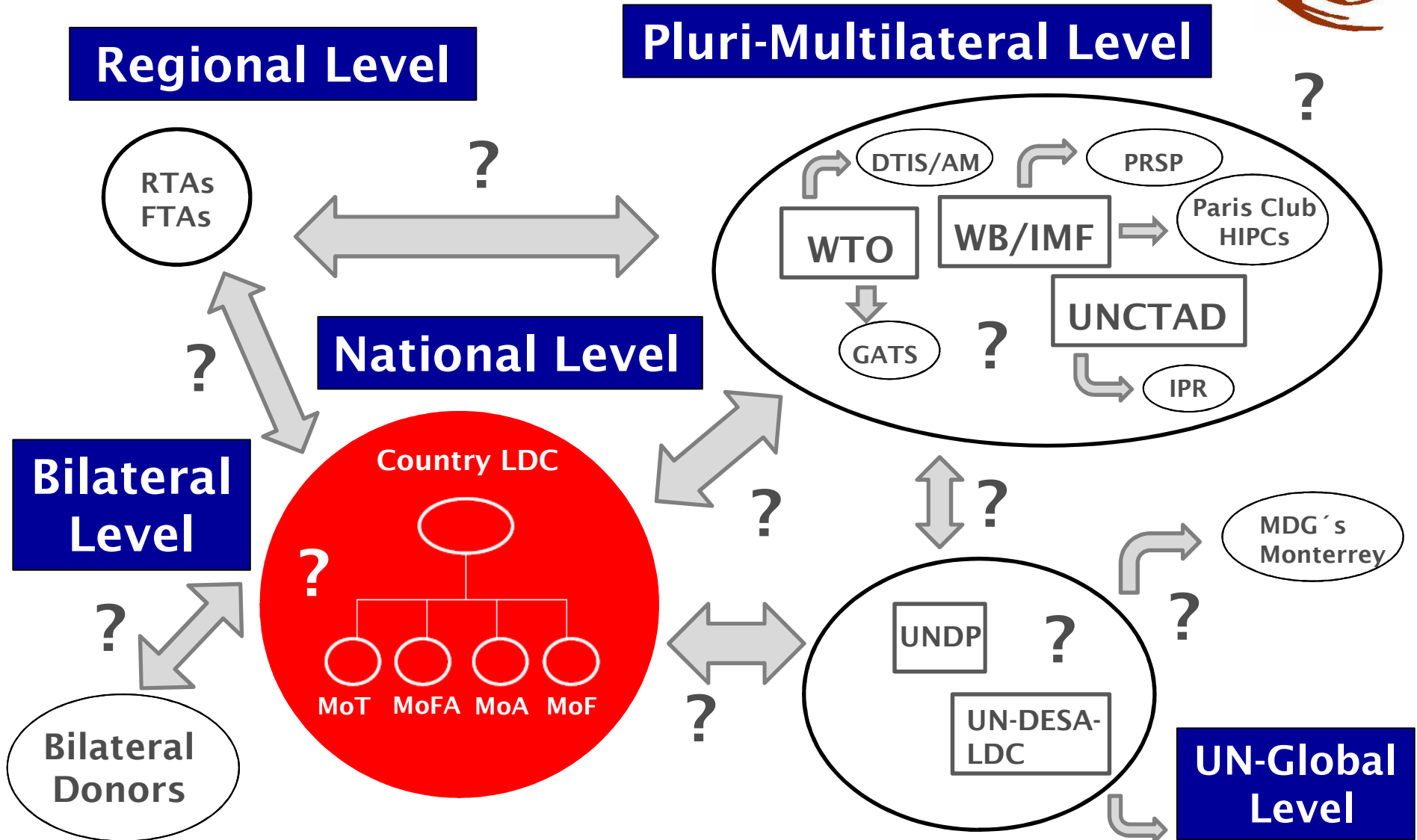
KUONI



**Lichia Yiu
Raymond Saner
with
Mario Filadoro**



Multiplex Trade Policy Coherence(s)



Why Tourism Development?



- Source of export revenue for LDCs
- Driver for higher value added supply and horizontal linkages to other sectors
- Lower threshold for workforce entry

1. Tourism Non-LDCs Country Performance (1)



Country	International tourist (overnight) arrivals (000)	Economic share of tourism industry (% in GDP)*a	Travel & Tourism Economy Employment
France	79,300	10.0	11.6
U.S.A.	57,937	10.0	10.5
Spain	57,316	16.3	17.9
China	53,954	9.8	7.6
Italy	42,734	9.6	11.0
UK	30,142	9.6	9.9
Turkey	24,994	9.9	6.4
Germany	24,884	8.0	8.3
Mexico	22,637	12.7	13.7
Macau	22,290	75.8	72.1
Malaysia	22,052	13.4	11.6
Austria	21,982	12.5	13.3
Hong Kong	17,319	16.2	16.2
Switzerland	8,608	13.1	16.9

(Source: World Tourism Council, 2011)

1. Tourism LDC Country Performance (2)



Country	International tourist (overnight) arrivals (mil)	Economic share of tourism industry (% in GDP)*a	Travel & Tourism Economy Employment
Togo	74.0	5.2	4.2
Gabon	70.5	9.8	8.5
Niger	54.4	4.3	3.5
Congo	45.5	6.8	5.7
Democratic Republic of Congo	39.2	3.6	2.9
Sierra Leone	36.0	4.0	3.1
Chad	35.0	6.1	5.0
Comoros	16.4	6.9	5.7
Solomon Islands	12.5	7.1	5.8
Central African Republic	8.7	2.2	1.7
SaoTome &Principe	5.3	3.9	3.1

(Source: World Tourism Council, 2011)

Countries Covered



**Total = 13
African LDCs**

Plus Nepal

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CSEND Assessment Grid



	None (0)	Few (1)	Low (2)	Moderate (3)	High (4)
1-Tourism assets					
2-References to tourism in DTIS, AM and PRSP					
3-Coherence of trade development support in DTIS, AM and PRSP					
4-Extent of liberalization of trade in tourism sector					
5-Trade arrangements (RTAs, FTAs)					
6-Governance mechanisms pertaining to tourism development					
7-Articulation of Tourism Strategy					
8-References to Sustainability of tourism sector in DTIS, AM and PRSP					

Classification of definitions used



- **Coherence & Complementarity**
- **Consistency**
- **Comprehensiveness**
- **Congruence**

CSEND Assessment Grid



	None (0)	Few (1)	Low (2)	Moderate (3)	High (4)
1-Tourism assets					
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8-References to Sustainability of tourism sector in DTIS, AM and PRSP					

Tourism Value Chain in Selected LDCs



Overall Coherence and Complementarity

Country							
	Transport	Hotel & Facilities	Health & Hygiene	Quality Standards	Investment	Education & Training Services	Local Agricultural Inputs
DTIS	X	X	X	X	X	X	
AM		X		X	X		
PRSP	X		X		X	X	X
IPR	X	X			X	X	

 No references

Consistent:



Reference in all four instruments to same tourism linkages

Country							
	Transport	Hotel & Facilities	Health & Hygiene	Quality Standards	Investment	Education & Training Services	Local Agricultural Inputs
DTIS		X					
AM		X					
PRSP		X					
IPR		X					

Comprehensive:



Complete coverage of all tourism linkages by one of the 4 instruments

Country							
	Transport	Hotel & Facilities	Health & Hygiene	Quality Standards	Investment	Education & Training Services	Local Agricultural Inputs
DTIS							
AM	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
PRSP							
IPR							

PRSPs & IPRs mentioning Tourism



Country	PRSPs (WB+IMF)				IPR (UNCTAD)	
	Year	Chapter	Subsection	Some references	Year	References to tourism
Benin	2008			X	2005	X
Burkina Faso	2008			X	2009	X
Burundi	2009		X		2010	X
Ethiopia	2006				2002	X
Lesotho	2006		X		2003	X
Madagascar	2009		X		N/A	
Malawi	2007		X		N/A	
Mali	2008		X		N/A	
Nepal	2007			X	2003	X
Rwanda	2008			X	2006	X
Sierra Leone	2008			X	2010	
Tanzania	2005			X	2002	
Uganda	2010		X		2000	
Zambia	2007		X		2006	X

 No references

CSEND Assessment Grid



	None (0)	Few (1)	Low (2)	Moderate (3)	High (4)
1-Tourism assets					
2-References to tourism in DTIS, AM and PRSP					
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Closer Look

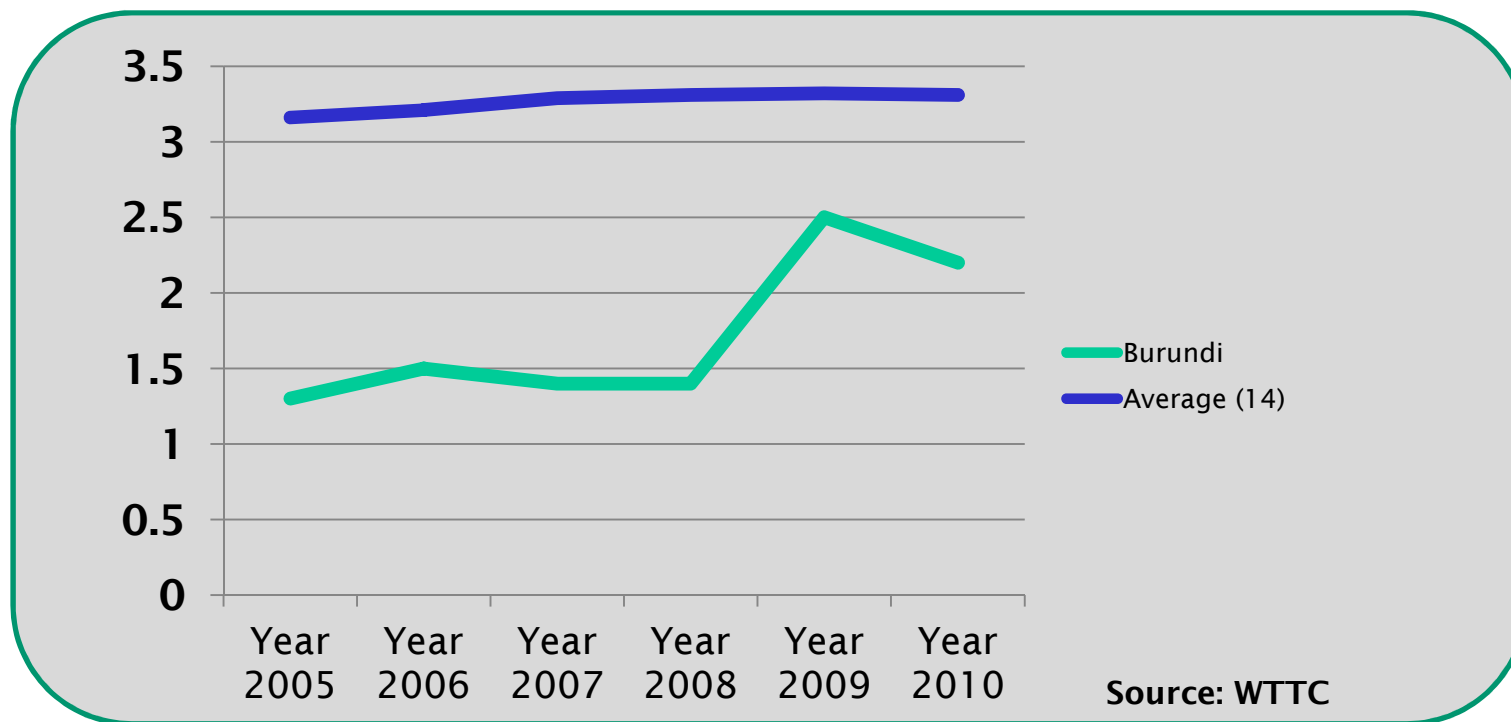
- **Burundi**
- **Nepal**
- **Serra Leon**
- **Uganda**
- **Zambia**

Burundi



	Transport	Hotel & Facilities	Health & Hygiene	Quality Standards	Investment	Education & Training Services	Local Agricultural Inputs
DTIS							
AM							
PRSP		X	X				
IPR	X	X			X	X	

Travel & Tourism Direct Contribution to GDP, 2005-2010, %

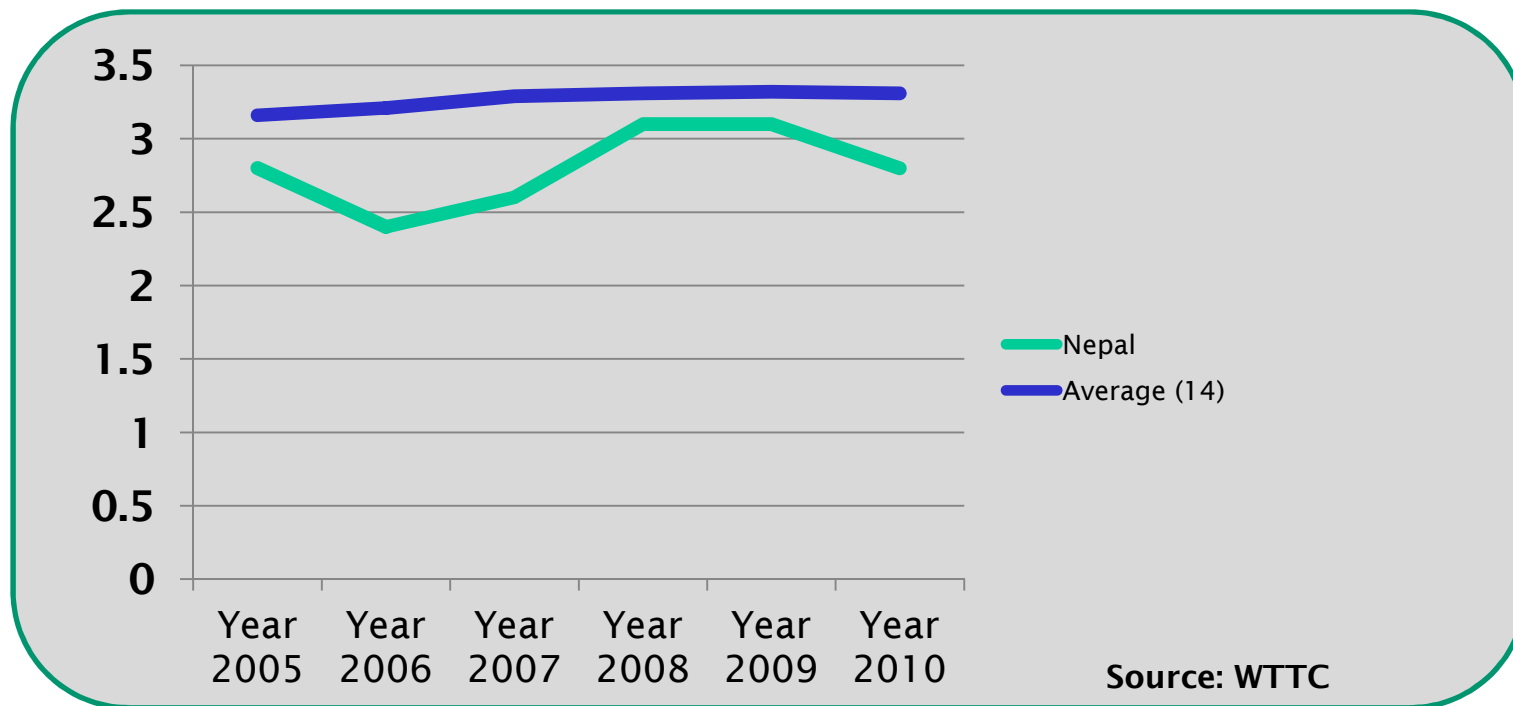


Nepal



	Transport	Hotel & Facilities	Health & Hygiene	Quality Standards	Investment	Education & Training Services	Local Agricultural Inputs
DTIS	X	X			X	X	
AM							
PRSP		X					
IPR	X	X	X		X		

Travel & Tourism Direct Contribution to GDP, 2005-2010, %

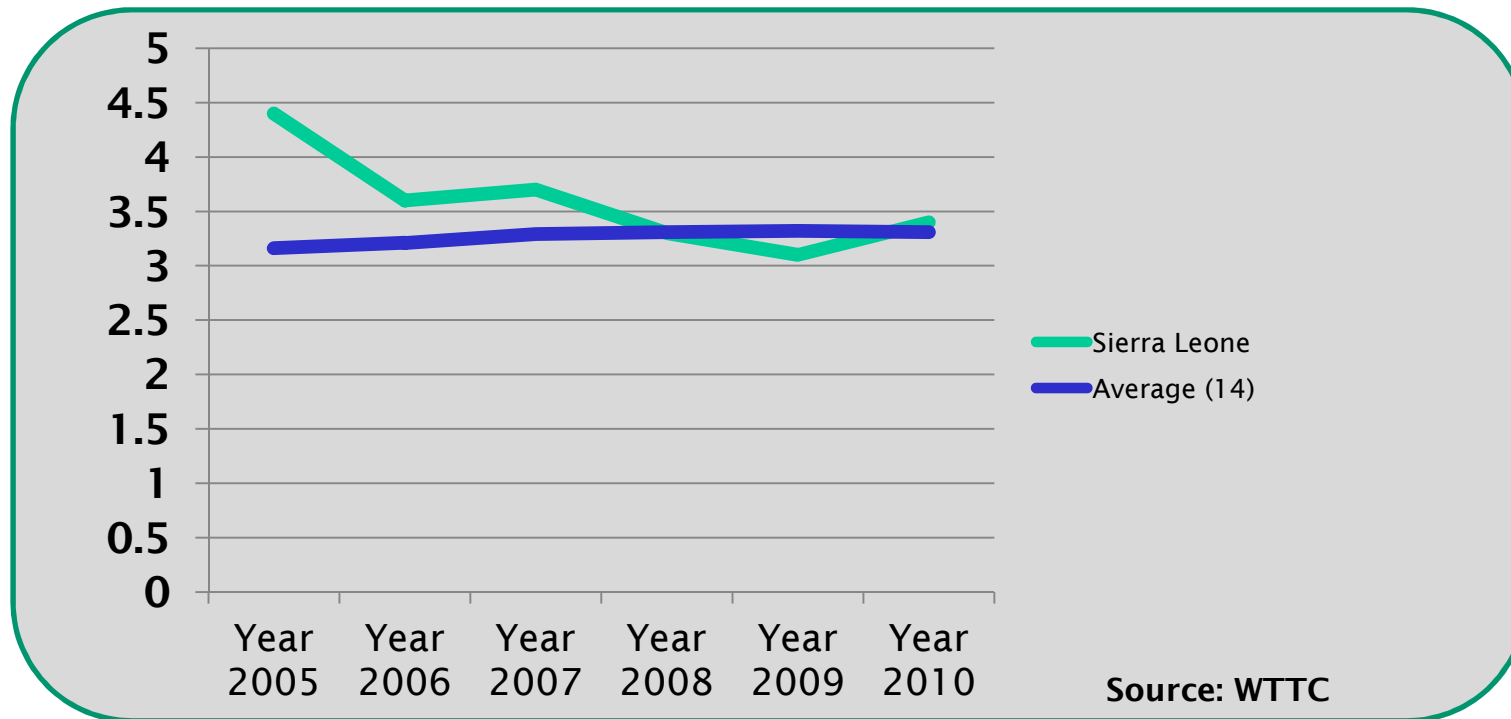


Sierra Leone



	Transport	Hotel & Facilities	Health & Hygiene	Quality Standards	Investment	Education & Training Services	Local Agricultural Inputs
DTIS		X			X	X	X
AM		X				X	
PRSP							
IPR		X		X	X	X	X

Travel & Tourism Direct
Contribution to GDP,
2005-2010, %

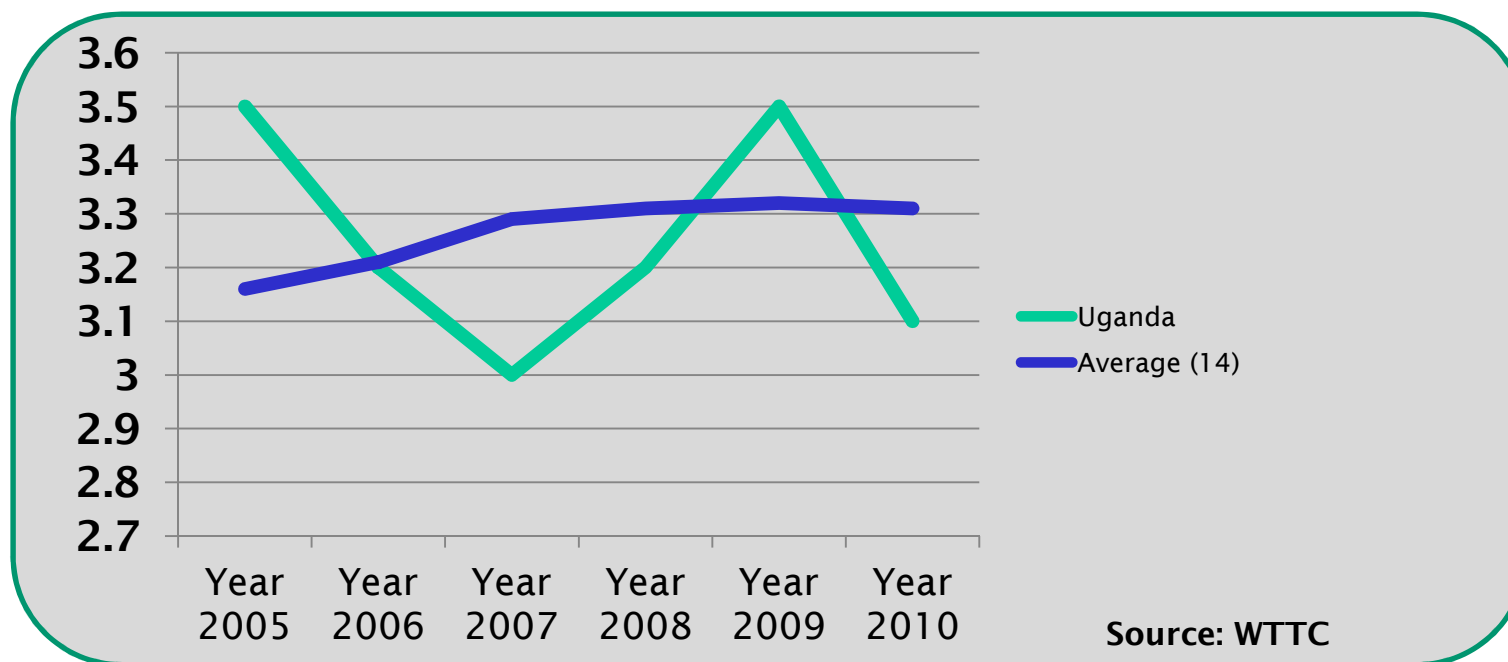


Uganda



	Transport	Hotel & Facilities	Health & Hygiene	Quality Standards	Investment	Education & Training Services	Local Agricultural Inputs
DTIS	X	X	X		X	X	X
AM	X		X				
PRSP	X	X	X		X	X	X
IPR					X		X

Travel & Tourism Direct Contribution to GDP, 2005-2010, %

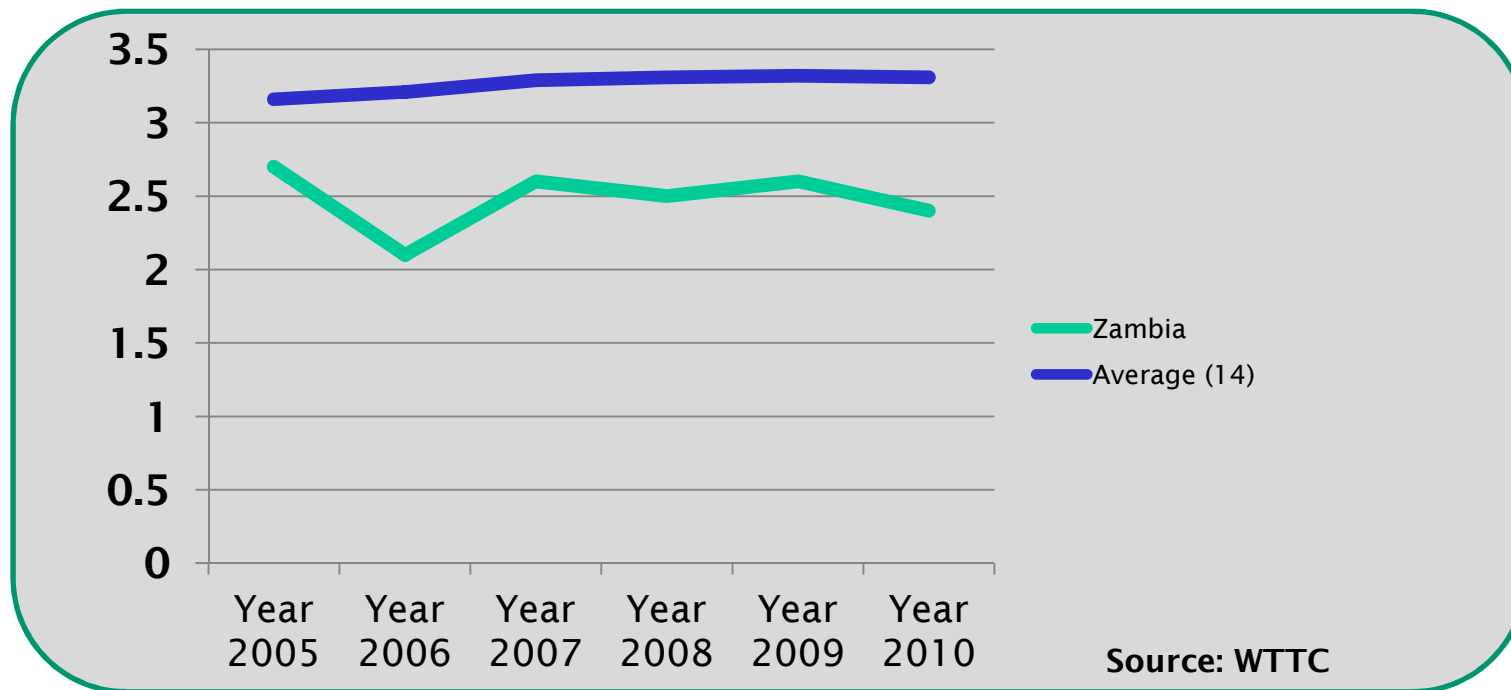


Zambia



	Transport	Hotel & Facilities	Health & Hygiene	Quality Standards	Investment	Education & Training Services	Local Agricultural Inputs
DTIS	X	X	X	X	X		X
AM							
PRSP	X	X	X		X	X	X
IPR	X	X			X		X

Travel & Tourism Direct Contribution to GDP, 2005-2010, %



CSEND Assessment Grid Summary Results (14)



	None (0)	Few (1)	Low (2)	Moderate (3)	High (4)
1- Tourism assets			9	4	1
2- References to tourism in DTIS, AM and PRSP			3	4	7
3- Coherence of trade development support in DTIS, AM and PRSP			1	6	7
4- Extent of liberalization of trade in tourism sector	2	4	3	2	3
5-Trade arrangements (RTAs, FTAs)		2	7	3	2
6- Governance mechanisms pertaining to tourism development			14		
7- Articulation of Tourism Strategy				1	13
8- References to Sustainability of tourism sector in DTIS, AM and PRSP	7	7			

Reflection



- **Policy inputs and design are critical to the aid effectiveness and eventual development outcomes**
- **Analytic monitoring is necessary to ensure coherence and complementarity in the development goals and investment strategy and to control the risk of waste**



Thank you

Full Report is available at:
<http://www.csend.org/trade-policy-governance/trade-a-tourism>



Closing Remarks



TRADE POLICY
GOVERNANCE
THROUGH
INTER-MINISTERIAL
COORDINATION

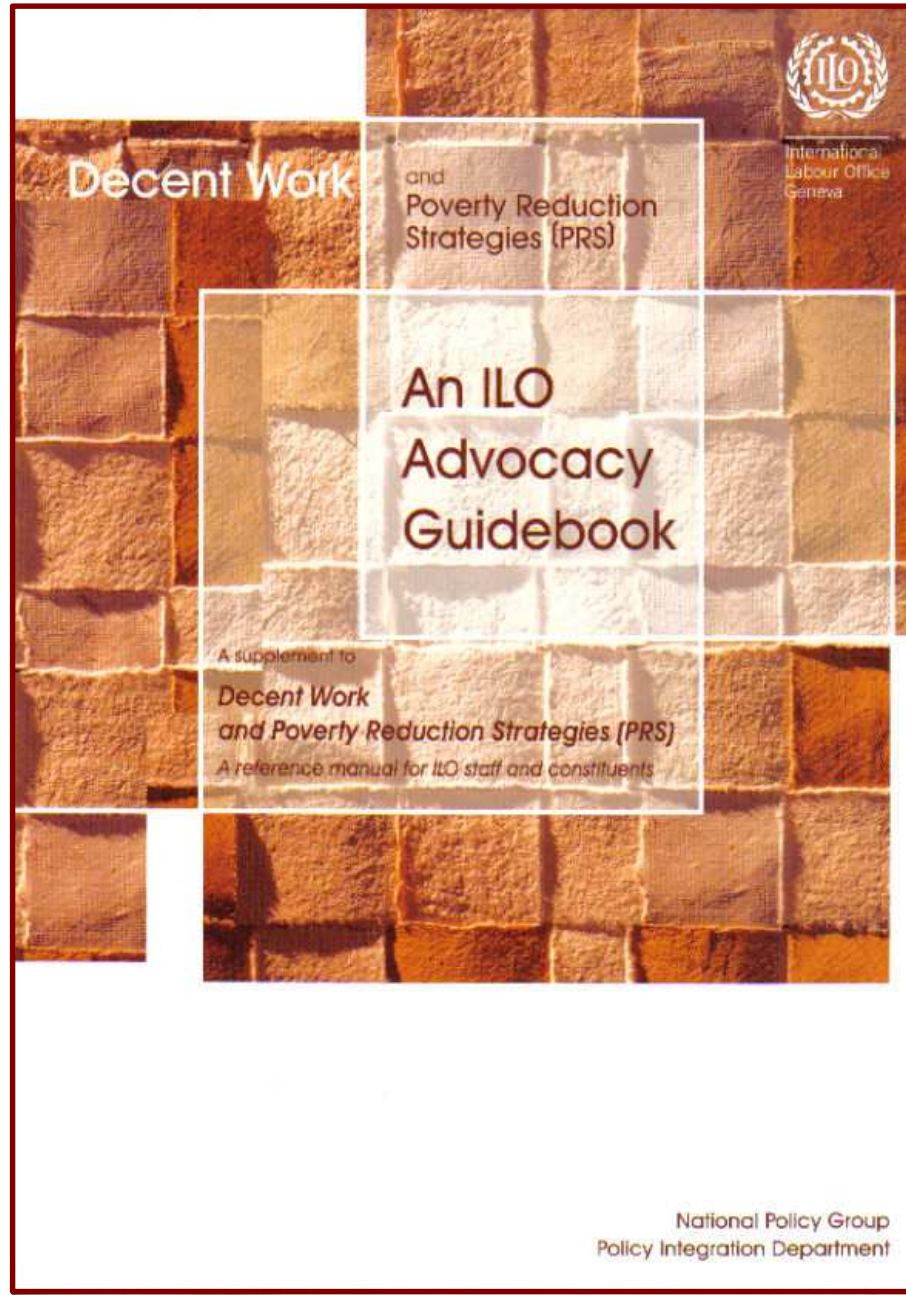
*A Source Book for Trade Officials
and Development Experts*

RAYMOND SANER

Republic of Letters
Publishing

Raymond
Saner
(2010)

PRSPs: need for IMC & Stakeholder Consultations





Trade & Development in Least Developed Countries

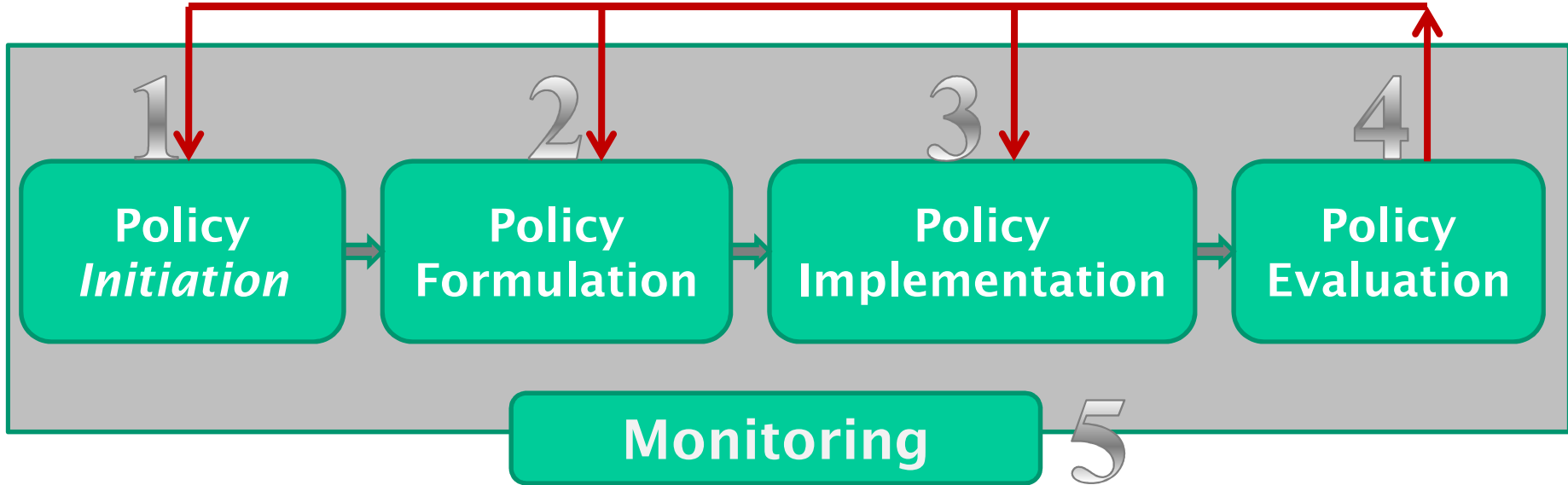
ASSESSING TRANSPORT & TRADE FACILITATION
IN UGANDA, RWANDA AND TANZANIA



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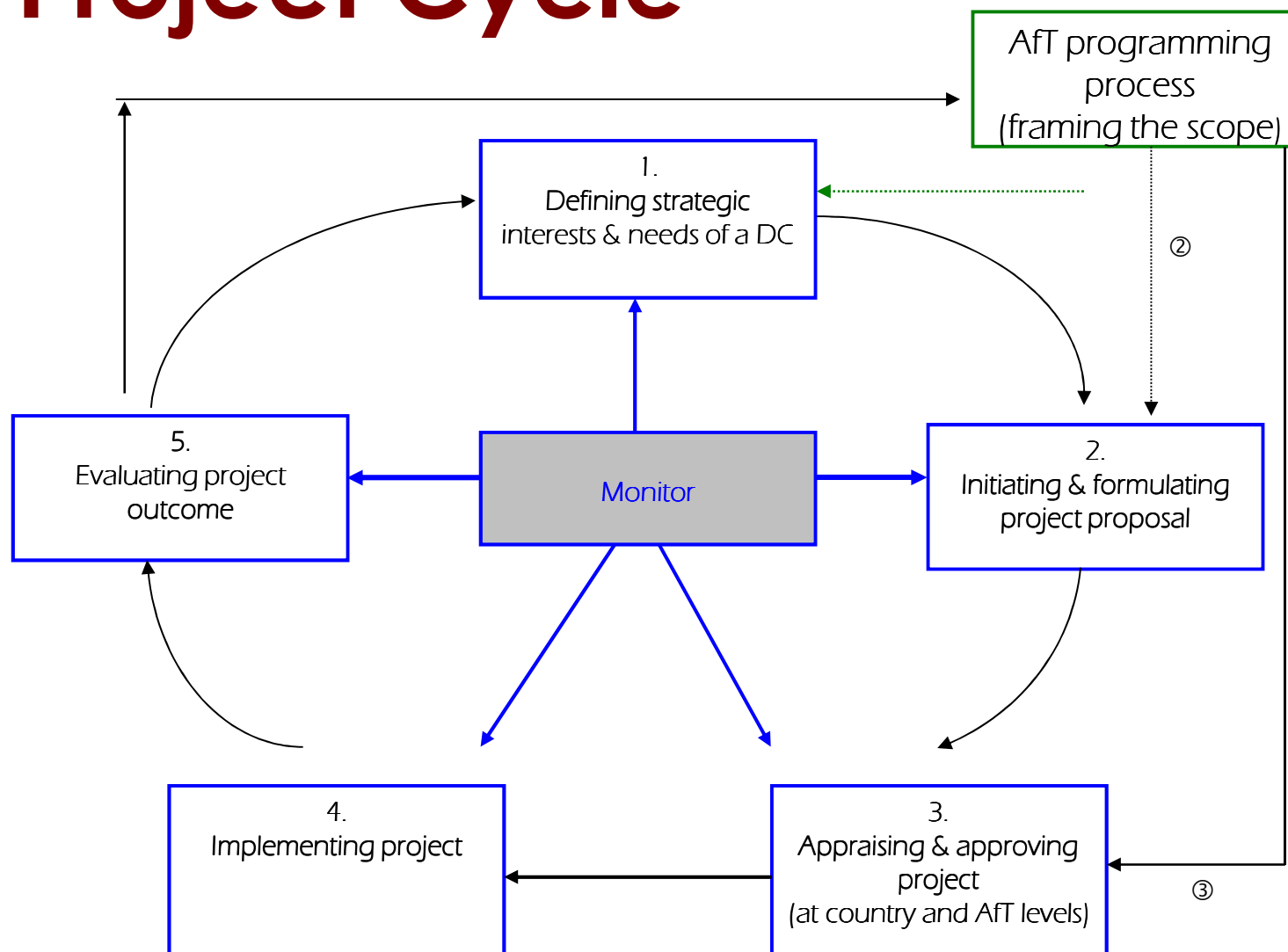
Policy Making Process & Tool box



Inclusiveness + Coherence Relevance = **Quality & Results**



Project Cycle



Recommendations



- **Mechanism must be established for policy coherence reviews and analytical monitoring**
- **Can be by internal and/or external actor**
- **Must be part of the governance reporting of the IOs to CTD/WTO**
- **Need to be part of the development financing package**
- **Must be part of all future TPRs**

Key Actions for future MC-9



- Improve policy coherence among key development instruments, at least at the template level
- Enable environment to support the development of multilayered quality monitoring infrastructure
- Close the gaps in the conceptual frame of accountability and push for greater transparency and accountability at the intermediary principle agent level

Expected Outcome for future MC9 – 3 transformations



1. From pilot projects of AfT/EIF to catalysts for scaling up
2. From fragmented policy to coherent value addition
3. From resource mobilisation to resource utilisation and development results by the LDCs



Thank you

Full Report is available at:
<http://www.csend.org/trade-policy-governance/trade-a-tourism>