
Development and the Private Sector

*Thematic window development
results report –October 2013*





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Acknowledgements

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PROLOGUE

The [MDG Achievement Fund](#) was established in 2007 through a landmark agreement signed between the Government of Spain and the UN system. With a total contribution of approximately USD 900 million, the MDG-Fund has financed 130 joint programmes in eight thematic windows, in 50 countries around the world.

The thematic window development results reports are prepared by the MDG-F monitoring and evaluation unit mainly based on the information provided by United Nations country offices and programmes coordinators. The reports mainly focus on the coverage of our programmes and the results they achieved on legislative and political reforms, service provision and outputs. When possible, the information was enriched by other sources of information: Multi-Partner Trust Fund annual reports, joint programmes final evaluations and programme final narrative reports.

This series is the product of an effort to standardize and agglomerate the MDG-F field results. Its scope is contributing to the accountability policy of the Fund as well as providing development results evidence to decision makers.

The main challenge we faced was the uneven availability and quality of data. The authors cleansed the database, trying to verify the consistency of data using a retrospective approach. Nonetheless, the report findings should be considered as an approximation to the Fund thematic results, and not as fully triangulated and verified information.

We thank our national partners and the United Nations country teams, as well as the joint programme teams for their continuous efforts in supporting this exercise.

MDG-F Secretariat

CONTENTS

MAIN FINDINGS	5
<hr/>	
1. INTRODUCTION	6
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1.1. DEVELOPMENT AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR (DPS)	6
1.2. THE MDG-FUND DEVELOPMENT AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR (DPS) THEMATIC WINDOW	6
1.3. DATA SOURCES	8
2. QUALITATIVE ACHIEVEMENTS AND RESULTS	8
<hr/>	
2.1. INNOVATION: ADAPTING PRODUCTS AND PROCESSES TO WIN NEW MARKETS	8
2.2. INVESTMENT: REMOVING MARKET CONSTRAINTS & UPGRADING EQUIPMENT	8
2.3. CAPACITY BUILDING: LEVERAGING THE STRENGTHS OF THE POOR AS PRODUCERS AND CONSUMERS	9
2.4. PARTNERSHIP: COMBINING RESOURCES, KNOWLEDGE AND CAPABILITIES WITH OTHERS	9
2.5. ADVOCACY: ENGAGING IN POLICY DIALOGUE WITH GOVERNMENT	9
3. QUANTITATIVE ACHIEVEMENTS AND RESULTS	10
<hr/>	
3.1. PROMOTION AND SUPPORT OF LAWS, POLICIES AND STRATEGIES IN FAVOR OF ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT	10
3.2. INCREASING THE CAPACITIES AND COMPETITIVENESS OF ENTERPRISES AND/OR FARMS	11
3.3. IMPACT OF INTERVENTIONS	12
1. ANNEXES	13
<hr/>	
ANNEX 1: Overall description of the Development and the Private Sector window	13
ANNEX 2: Direct beneficiaries involved in the programmes (coverage)	14
ANNEX 3: Type of services or goods delivered	15
ANNEX 4: Promote and support national and local policies and programmes in favor of enterprise development	16
ANNEX 6: Total number of individuals directly assisted through JPs interventions to improve enterprises' capacities, competitiveness, market access	18
ANNEX 6: Number of created or strengthened organizations and partnerships to contribute to enterprise development and competitiveness	19

Main Findings

This report provides an approximation to the MDG-F quantitative results for the Development and the Private Sector (DPS) thematic window, which includes 12 joint programmes (JPs). The main findings summarized below are based on quantitative indicators as reported by the programmes through the MDG-F monitoring system, and triangulated by the final evaluations when available.

Programmes capacity to influence policies, laws and strategies is one of the most distinguished characteristics of MDG-F. Under the frame of the development and private sector thematic window, it is estimated that the **Fund promoted and supported 17 national policies, 31 local policies in favor of enterprise development** and five national strategies that positively affected 61,358 entrepreneurs, 15,131 farmers, and 2,862 small businesses in Costa Rica, Vietnam, Egypt, Dominican Republic, Serbia, Bolivia and El Salvador.

Most of the legislative and policy instruments promoted by MDG-F programmes have focused on the agro-industry sector (8 programmes). The textile and manufacturing sectors were involved in Cuba, Costa Rica, Panama, Peru and El Salvador; the trade sector in Costa Rica, Cuba and El Salvador. Tourism sector was the second most frequent focus of reforms (7 programmes) and service industry the third together with textile and manufacturing (5 programmes).

Based on reported information by six joint programmes, it is estimated that more than 35,000 individuals were directly assisted through the development and private sector joint programmes. **Technical assistance services reached 21,548 individuals**, of which 14,247 were farmers, 6,009 entrepreneurs, and 993 employees. Business development services involved 4,424 individuals, including 2,951 farmers and 1,415 entrepreneurs. Access to finance benefitted at least 3,987 individuals, mostly farmers. Training and certification was provided to 5,180 individuals.

Most programmes provided **capacity building services on business planning and production for entrepreneurs and farmers**, reaching 16,644 individuals. In particular, 6,201 individuals were supported in Bolivia, 2,985 in Costa Rica, and 2,300 in Dominican Republic.

Programmes' activities supported the creation of organizations and partnerships to contribute to enterprise development and competitiveness. The joint programmes **created or strengthened 85 cooperatives across five countries and 182 farmer associations** in seven countries.

All joint programmes report that the interventions have helped farmers, entrepreneurs, cooperatives and other economic agents to produce higher quality of products and services. Eight joint programmes report an increased level of production and level of commercialization, while six joint programmes report a positive impact on livelihood indicators.

1. Introduction

1.1. Development and the Private Sector (DPS)

Poverty in its many dimensions persists stubbornly worldwide, not just in pockets, but in extensive areas. While the private sector can play a role in efforts to reduce poverty, traditional “business-as-usual” models may have little impact. “The private sector undoubtedly has an important contribution to make because of its central role as an engine of growth. But driven as it is by profit considerations, it is unlikely to take a lead in promoting social justice,” the 2010 MDG-F/IDS study on the MDGs and inequalities warned¹ (Kabeer, 2010). To be effective, private sector and development interventions need to be multi-targeted in approach and engage multiple partners.

Private sector and development (PSD) is about economic growth as a means to human development. According to the 2008 report *Creating Value for All: Strategies for Doing Business with the Poor*, published by the UNDP Growing Inclusive Markets Initiative, PSD models “include the poor at various points in the value chain: on the demand side as clients and customers, and on the supply side as employees, producers and business owners. They build bridges between businesses and poor people for mutual benefit in the supply chain, in the workplace and in the marketplace. The benefits from inclusive business models go beyond immediate profits and higher incomes. For business they include driving innovations, building markets and strengthening supply chains. And for the poor they include higher productivity, sustainable earnings and greater empowerment.”²

1.2. The MDG-Fund Development and the Private Sector (DPS) thematic window

The MDG-F Private Sector and Development (DPS) thematic window supported 12 joint programmes in four continents with an allocation of US\$60.5 million (net funded amount). Many of the programmes targeted agricultural value chains. Other sectors addressed include tourism, urban settlements and handicrafts. Several programmes tackled multiple value chains, while others take a multi-sectoral approach. The programmes are medium to large scale, typically targeting enterprises (firms, cooperatives or associations) and/or households. Some programmes approached 10,000 beneficiaries (Cuba, Viet Nam). Others, while being tightly focused in terms of direct beneficiaries, had a large multiplier effect due to successful policy reforms (El Salvador).

Private sector development interventions face a set of constraints, including: ineffective regulatory environments, inadequate infrastructure, restricted access to financial products and services, limited market information, and missing knowledge and skills. In addressing these constraints, the joint programmes have employed a very wide range of interventions, including innovation, investment, capacity building, partnership and advocacy.³

There were 17 UN agencies participating in the 12 joint programmes of the DPS thematic window, of which UNDP, FAO, UNIDO and ILO were the most frequent (participating in 8-10 programmes). These four agencies account for 81.1% of the total net funded amount. UNDP had the highest share (37.9%), with \$22.9 million, followed by FAO (18.8%), UNIDO (15.1%) and ILO (9.3%). See Figure 2 for details.

¹ Kabeer, N (2010) “Can the MDGs provide a pathway to social justice? The challenge of intersecting inequalities”. New York.

² MDG-F (2012) “Development and the Private Sector. MDG-F Thematic Study: Key Findings and Achievements. Executive Summary.” New York.

³ Ibid.

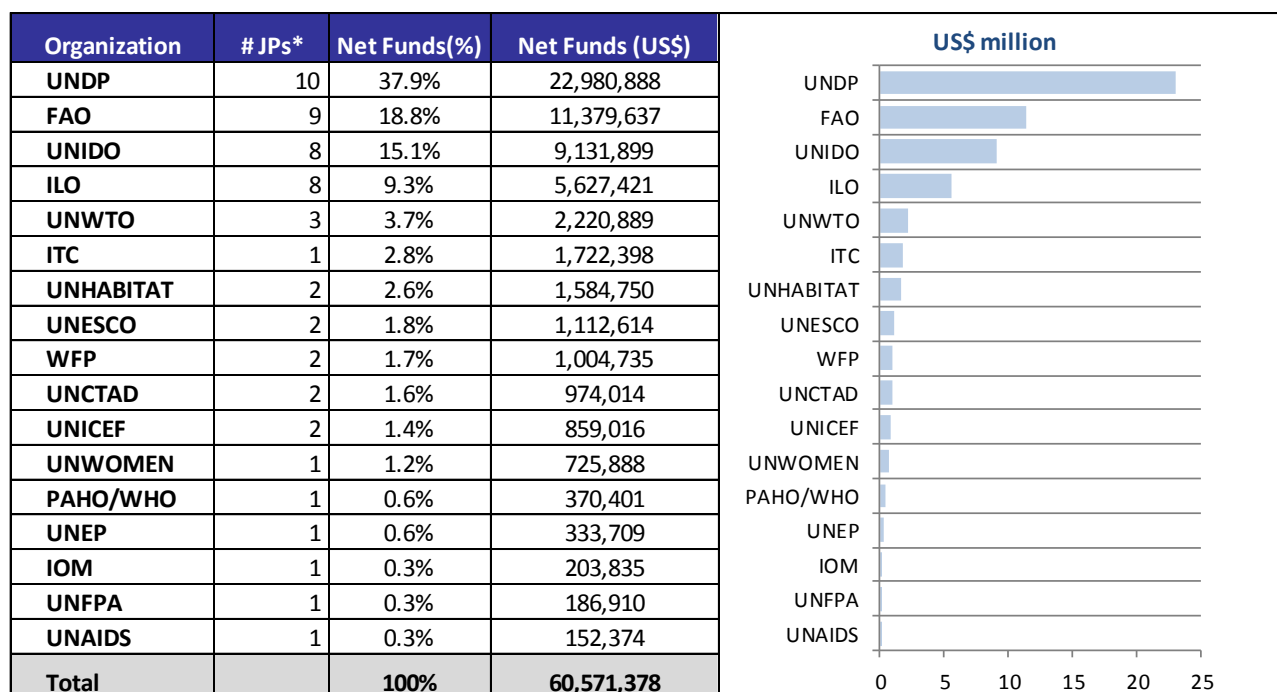
FIGURE 1 MDG-F DPS programmes, Net Funded Amount

Country name	Programme title	Budget* (US\$)	End date
Bolivia	The Integration of indigenous Andean producers into new national and international value chains	8,000,000	30-Jun-13
Costa Rica	Developing Competitiveness for the Brunca region in the Tourism and Agro-Industry Sectors, with an Emphasis on the Creation of decent, green employment to Reduce Poverty	4,000,000	30-Jun-13
Cuba	Support for new decentralization initiatives and production stimulation in Cuba	7,000,000	28-Jun-13
Dominican Republic	Strengthening the banana value chain through the growth of inclusive markets	4,699,785	13-May-13
Egypt	Pro-poor Horticulture Value Chains in Upper Egypt	7,499,704	30-Jun-13
El Salvador	Urban and Productive Integrated Sustainable Settlements El Salvador	5,199,879	30-Jun-13
Ethiopia	Edible Oil Value Chain Enhancement	2,999,906	30-Jun-13
Panama	Entrepreneurial Opportunities Network for Poor Families	5,143,115	17-Jun-13
Peru	Inclusive creative industries: an innovative tool for alleviating poverty in Peru	5,000,000	30-Jun-13
Serbia	Sustainable Tourism for Rural Development	4,000,000	4-Dec-12
Turkey	Harnessing Sustainable Linkages for SMEs in Turkey's Textile Sector	2,683,379	31-Dec-12
Vietnam	Green Production and Trade to Increase Income and Employment Opportunities for the Rural Poor	4,345,610	30-Jun-13
Total		60,571,378	

* Net Funded Amount (updated November 2013)

Source: www.mdgf.org

FIGURE 2 Net funded amount per UN Agency, DPS thematic window



*Number of DPS joint programmes (JP) in which the agency participated

Source: <http://mptf.undp.org>

1.3. Data sources

This report is part of a Thematic Window Development Results Series, which aims to synthesize quantitative results of the MDG-F joint programmes at an aggregated level per thematic window. The reports focus on quantitative results as reported by the joint programmes through the MDG-F monitoring system, including coverage of our programmes and the results they achieved on legislative and political reforms, service provision and outputs.

The primary information presented in this report has been constructed from Section 1 and Section 4 of the Bi-Annual Monitoring Reports produced by the 12 joint programmes under the umbrella of the MDG-F Development and the Private Sector thematic window.

The database obtained from the MDG-F monitoring system was checked for data consistency using a retrospective approach. In this process, information from the monitoring reports was complemented with the joint programme final narrative reports, Multi-Partner Trust Fund annual reports, joint programme final evaluation reports, and joint programme teams' feedback.

Reported quantitative information has been triangulated with other sources of information (programmes final evaluation reports, when available), but not through field visits or surveys. Thus, the report findings should be considered as an approximation to the Fund thematic results, and not as fully triangulated and verified information.

In addition to quantifiable results, which are described in Title 3 of this report, Title 2 focuses on qualitative achievements and results. The latter is pulled from a series of Thematic Window Studies already published by the Fund.

2. Qualitative achievements and results⁴

The MDG-F Development and the Private Sector joint programmes operated in five areas: innovation, investment, capacity building, partnerships and advocacy.

2.1. Innovation: adapting products and processes to win new markets

The programmes have found ways to unlock incremental innovation in products and processes. In Upper Egypt, SALASEL worked first with a wealthier farmers' association and only once that work was demonstrably successful were poorer farmers engaged. In Dominican Republic, all seven banana producers' associations have now embraced innovation in the organic and fair trade banana sector. In Serbia, the joint programme rebranded the countryside with its rich culture as a tourist destination for foreigners, and also for city-dwelling Serbs. In Peru, the programme has helped research, design and production of four new creative industries 'tourist circuits' with an emphasis on craftsmanship, organic agriculture, food, cultural heritage and ecology.

2.2. Investment: removing market constraints & upgrading equipment

One of the main obstacles to unlocking needed investments by poor entrepreneurs is not lack of money itself but a risk-averse investment climate. Ethiopia's edible oils value chain had masses of potential –

⁴ MDG-F (2012), "Development and the Private Sector. MDG-F Thematic Study: Review of Key Findings and Achievements", New York.

domestic and for export - but many dozens of individual actors were too fragmented and mistrustful to undertake upgrading. The programme succeeded in forming new business entities to build up trust - and is now attracting inward investment. Programmes in Serbia and Peru have provided direct support to local partners and producer groups. Other investment successes in terms of removing market constraints include Viet Nam's programme, which developed a partnership with the Dutch Centre for the Promotion of Imports from developing countries that is prepared to invest in the handicrafts sector.

In Costa Rica's Brunca region, efforts are being made to cut red tape and reduce the time taken to register a business from 50+ days to 10 days, as part of the regional competitiveness plan. A new competitiveness index will be monitored down to the cantonal level, exposing all abnormal business constraints.

2.3. Capacity building: leveraging the strengths of the poor as producers and consumers

Most programmes have offered training and technical assistance to help move producers along the value chain. In Cuba, the programme has improved incomes and food security for thousands of producers, many of them women. In Bolivia, nearly 2,000 small-holder farmers have already gained organic certification and are also improving their own nutrition levels.

Great efforts have gone into entrepreneurship training, from management practices and risk management in Cuba and access to credit in Dominican Republic to small farm management in Egypt and Ethiopia and green product design in Viet Nam. Another example is in El Salvador in the construction sector.

2.4. Partnership: combining resources, knowledge and capabilities with others

The programmes have managed to engage dozens of implementing partners at different points of the programme, despite formidable coordination challenges. The private sector has been drawn into programmes; in Turkey, the main textiles business association ITKIB has internalized training programmes into their offer to 16,000 members, thereby ensuring impacts at scale. Egypt's programme support for Post Harvest Centres (PHC) has enabled the Farmers' Associations to develop alliances with the private sector and establish new market linkages through participation in trade fairs like the Farm Gate – Fresh Gate exhibition in November 2010. Chipsy is now sourcing potatoes from one farmers' association for their best-selling crisps in Egypt. In Costa Rica, the programme attracted US\$0.77 million from 12 local counterparts in 2012. Among these, substantial resources are coming from four ministries, as well as support from universities, foundations and the Federation of Southern Municipalities. Cement supplier Holcim has been engaged in El Salvador's construction sector, building on its existing social responsibility commitments. In addition, the programme has networked 34 smaller firms into the construction supply chain.

2.5. Advocacy: engaging in policy dialogue with government

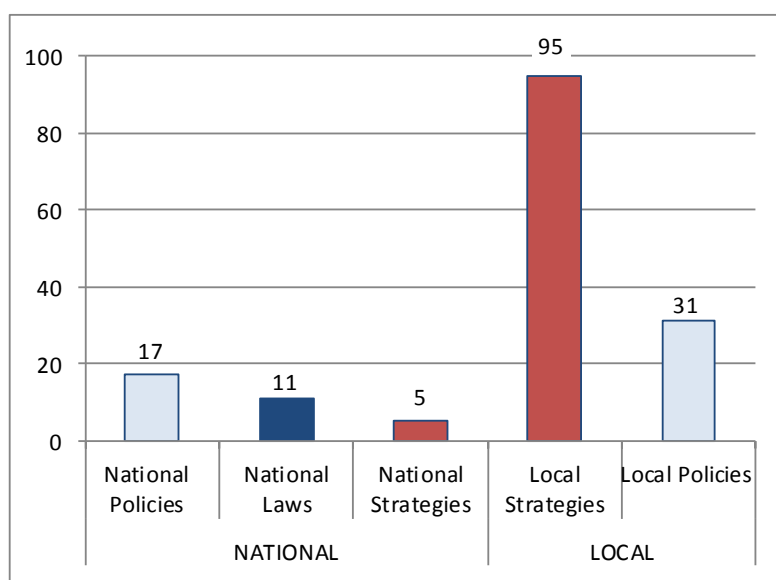
Business-government relations in many countries are problematic, especially for pro-poor small businesses. In El Salvador, the programme succeeded in capturing the attention of senior policymakers with a carefully targeted set of reforms in land tenure and banking. In Serbia, the government has taken ownership of the rural tourism sector. The programme developed a National Rural Tourism Master Plan and submitted it to the government; in doing so, the joint programme managed to get the subject of rural tourism firmly on the policy agenda in terms of economic diversification. The Ethiopian oil seed programme's objectives and implementation modality fit the Ministry of Industry's agro-industry strategy so well that the programme has been seen as an opportunity for the Ministry to turn several of the key recommendations of its agro-industry master plan into concrete interventions.

3. Quantitative achievements and results

3.1. Promotion and support of laws, policies and strategies in favor of enterprise development

Programmes capacity to influence policies, laws and strategies is one of the most distinguished characteristics of MDG-F programmes. This was done both at national and local level.

FIGURE 3 Number of laws, policies or strategies supported by the JPs related to the advancement of enterprises



Globally, 17 national policies related to the advancement of enterprises (including agro industry) were supported by nine joint programmes.

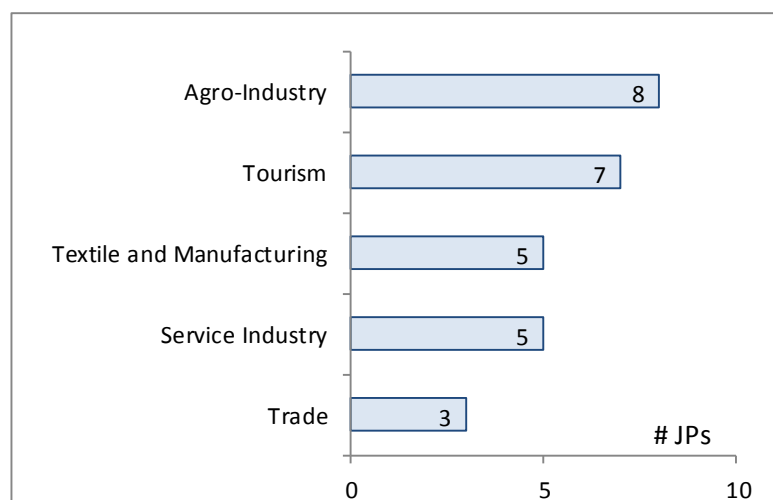
Local policies have been supported in five countries (Serbia, El Salvador, Peru, Panama and Costa Rica), while local strategies were developed in these same five countries plus Cuba. In addition, 11 national laws were formulated or implemented with the support of the joint programmes in seven countries.

Source: own calculation on the basis of reporting data from 11 JPs

As detailed in Figure 4, most of the legislative and policy instruments promoted by the MDG-F programmes focused on the agro-industry and tourism sectors (eight and seven programmes respectively). Service industry and textile and manufacturing were the focus of five programmes.

The textile and manufacturing sectors were involved in Cuba, Costa Rica, Panama, Peru and El Salvador; the trade sector, in Costa Rica, Cuba and El Salvador.

FIGURE 4 Focus of the law, policy or strategy



Source: own calculation on the basis of reporting data from 11 JPs

FIGURE 5 Number of entrepreneurs and/or entities that the law, policy or strategy directly affects

Category	Number
Farmers	15,131
Entrepreneurs	61,358
Micro Enterprises	1,967
Small Enterprises	895
Medium Enterprises	80
Large Enterprises	13
Financial Providers	33
Business Development Providers	85

Source: own calculation on the basis of reporting data from 11 JPs

Only six countries provided an estimate of the number of entrepreneurs and/or entities directly affected by the laws, policies or strategies influenced by the MDG-F. Thus, this indicator is very likely to be underreported. Most entrepreneurs reported as directly affected by the laws, policies or strategies promoted by the joint programmes are reported in Bolivia (60,000). Farmers are mainly concentrated in Bolivia (5,000), Cuba (7,393) and Dominican Republic (2,000). More research would be required to complement available information. By case in point, Serbia is reporting that more than one million citizens will be benefiting directly by law, policy or strategy in urban areas.

3.2. Increasing the capacities and competitiveness of enterprises and/or farms

FIGURE 6 Number of business units supported by the JPs

Types of Programme	Business Units*
Technical Assistance	4,809
Business Development Services	1,450
Access to finance	2,768
Certification	4,588
Other	277
Total	13,892

Source: own calculations on the basis of reporting data from 6 JPs

* Micro Enterprise, SME, Farm, Cooperative, Other

Figure 6 summarizes the data of 6 joint programmes that supported or strengthened enterprises' capacities, competitiveness, and access to market. Globally programmes supported 13,892 business units, but this figure, because of the small number of programmes that are reporting, might be strongly under-estimated. Technical assistance reached 4,809 business units, of which 2,748 were micro enterprises and 1,255 farms followed by small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and cooperatives. Programmes assisted 1,450 units with business development services, in which the beneficiaries were mainly 990 micro enterprise, 189 farms and 199 SMEs. In terms of access to finance, the programmes' assistance has been geared mainly towards micro enterprises followed by cooperatives in setting up new business. The programmes also carried out training and certification, reaching mostly micro enterprises and farms.

FIGURE 7 Number of individuals directly supported by the JPs

Type of Programme	Individuals*
Technical Assistance	21,548
Business Development Services	4,424
Access to Finance	3,987
Certification	5,180
Other	375
Total	35,514

Source: own calculations on the basis of reporting data from 12 JPs

* Farmers, Entrepreneurs, Employees, Others

More than 35,000 individuals were directly assisted through the interventions. Technical assistance services provided by the joint programmes reached 21,548 individuals, out of whom 14,247 were farmers, 6,009 entrepreneurs, and 993 employees. In terms of business development services, 4,424 individuals were involved, of which 2,951 were farmers and 1,415 entrepreneurs. Improved access to finance

benefitted 3,987 individuals, mostly farmers. Training and certification was provided to 5,180 individuals.

FIGURE 8 Services and goods provided

Type of service or goods delivered	Agents
Capacity building on business planning and production	16,644
Promotion of the development of local authorities initiatives for local development	1,357
Strengthening the capacity and competitiveness of the stakeholders involved in processing the different products	7,622

Source: own calculations on the basis of reporting data from 10 JPs

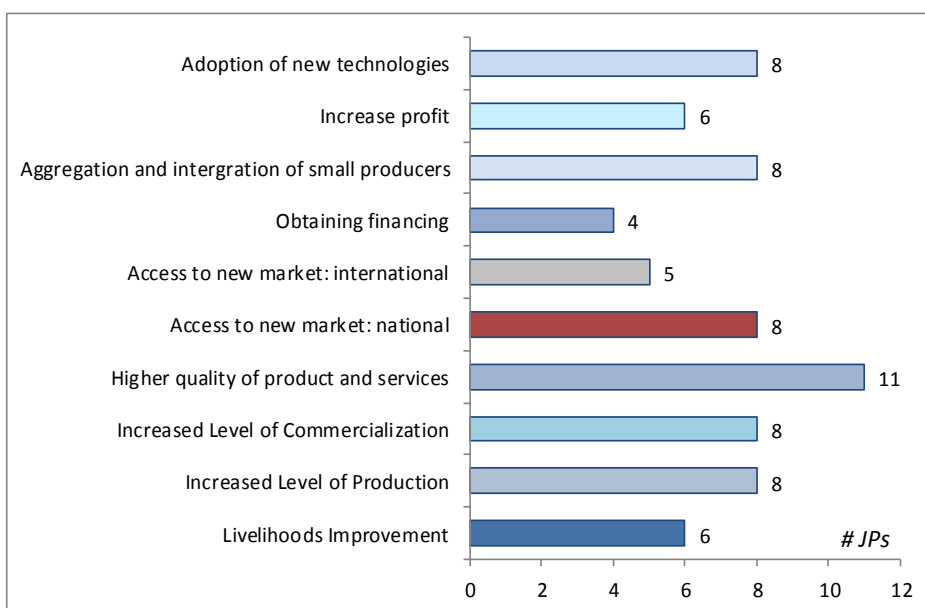
Most programmes provided services related to capacity building on business planning and production (16,644). In particular, 6,201 individuals received this kind of services in Bolivia, 2,985 in Costa Rica 2, and 2,300 in Dominican Republic.

Services were also provided to strengthen stakeholder’s competitiveness. Mainly, 3,889 agents participated in this family of activities in Cuba, 2,644 in Peru, and 547 in Serbia. These estimations are believed to underreport the real provision of goods and services. Only three countries consistently reported on service provided. A new assessment should be undertaken after the closure of programmes.

Also, programmes activities supported the creation of organizations and partnerships to contribute to enterprise development and competitiveness. The joint programmes created or strengthened 85 cooperatives across five countries and 182 farmer associations in seven countries. As an example, farmer associations gathered 5,000 individuals in Bolivia, 2,440 in Egypt and 1,700 in Dominican Republic.

3.3. Impact of interventions

FIGURE 9 Types of impact by MDG-F programmes



Source: own calculations on the basis of reporting data from 11 JPs

All programmes report having helped farmers, entrepreneurs, cooperatives and other economic agents produce higher quality products and services.

8 programmes report an increase in the level of production and of commercialization, while 6 programmes report a positive impact on livelihood indicators.

Furthermore, programmes promoted the aggregation or integration of small producers (8 JPs). Also programmes self-report that profit for farmers, entrepreneurs and cooperatives have increased in 6 countries; a smaller impact was achieved in terms of obtaining financing, improved only by 4 programmes.

1. Annexes

ANNEX 1: Overall description of the Development and the Private Sector window⁵

The 12 joint programmes in the Development and the Private Sector Window encompass 15 different outcomes:

- 6 programmes aim to increase the competitiveness of micro and small enterprises, either directly or by enabling the appropriate environment;
- 5 programmes aim to adopt new policies, or improve current policies to promote enterprise development, including modern farming;
- 5 programmes aim to increase the capacities of existing enterprises and farms, notably through technical assistance;
- 4 programmes aim to increase innovation and/or technology transfers for firms and/or farmers;
- 4 programmes aim to help micro- and small enterprises and farms integrate with the national and international supply or value chains;
- 3 programmes aim to increase the living standard of the poorest through microenterprises;
- 3 programmes aim to increase and/or diversify the production of national and/or regional enterprises and/or farms;
- 2 programmes aim to improve the quality of national products, through better quality control mechanisms or obtaining product certifications;
- 2 programmes aim to help small entrepreneurs or farmers organize in professional organizations;
- 2 programmes aim to improve the financial mechanisms supporting micro- and small enterprises, such as reducing costs for microfinance institutions;
- 2 programmes include as outcomes the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the Joint Program;
- 1 program aims to improve the delivery of public services;
- 1 program aims to promote urban settlements;
- 1 program aims to establish an investment fund; and
- 1 program aims to increase the population's access to goods and services.

These observations point to an overall wide variety of outcomes, although most concur to the same overall objective of supporting, either directly or indirectly, national productive forces (e.g. farms or enterprises).

Outcomes are concentrated in 3 categories: (1) increasing the competitiveness of micro- and small enterprises and/or farms, (2) adopting or improving policies in favor of small enterprises and/or farms, and (3) increasing the capacity of existing enterprises and/or farms through technical training.

⁵ Excerpt from Jonathan Bauchet, "Desk Review of the MDG-F Joint programmes Monitoring and Evaluation Frameworks", October 2009

ANNEX 2: Direct beneficiaries involved in the programmes (coverage)

BENEFICIARIES											
Category of Beneficiary	Costa Rica	Ethiopia	Vietnam	Peru	Egypt	Dominican Republic	Cuba	Serbia	Bolivia	El Salvador	Total
Individuals											
Business Units	201	2	5,513		49		24			33	5,822
Citizens	2,541	n.a.	5,463	119	n.a.	2,300	2,354	547	200	n.a.	13,524
Citizens/Men	1,214		2,048	60		1,700	1,190	334	0		6,546
Citizens/Women	1,327		3,415	59		600	1,164	213	200		6,978
Civil Servants	643	82	n.a.	195	n.a.	n.a.	2,163	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3,083
Civil Servants/Men	359			115			1,488				1,962
Civil Servants/Women	284			80			675				1,039
Cooperatives		4	25		3		111				143
Entrepreneur	163	n.a.	2,416	2,644	n.a.	1,170	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6,393
Entrepreneur/Men	125			2,644							2,769
Entrepreneur/Women	38				80						118
Farmers	n.a.	1,535	1,400	555	2,319	2,000	2,271	n.a.	6,001	n.a.	16,081
Farmers/Men		1,467			1,956				3,601		7,024
Farmers/Women		68			363				2,400		2,831
Organizations											
Local Institutions			20					48			68
National and local Institutions	64		30			17	31	3		8	153
Small and Medium Enterprises	22	92									114
Others (workers, craft)			780								780

ANNEX 3: Type of services or goods delivered

SERVICES											
Type of Services or Goods Delivered	Costa Rica	Ethiopia	Vietnam	Peru	Egypt	Dominican Republic	Cuba	Serbia	Bolivia	El Salvador	Total
Awareness raising on cooperatives for agricultural producers			5513		2						5515
Capacity building on business planning and production	2985	96	2180	555	2320	2300			6201	7	16644
Entrepreneurship training and business plans for cooperative leaders				119	80	17					216
Promotion of Public Private Dialogue to contribute to improve business environment								51		24	75
Promotion of the development of local authorities initiatives for local development	366			195			794			2	1357
Strengthening the capacity and competitiveness of the stakeholders involved in processing the different products	239	271		2644	32		3889	547			7622

ANNEX 4: Promote and support national and local policies and programmes in favor of enterprise development

LAWS, POLICIES, PLANS												
	Costa Rica	Ethiopia	Panama	Vietnam	Peru	Egypt	Dominican Republic	Cuba	Serbia	Bolivia	El Salvador	TOTAL
1.1 Number of laws, policies or plans supported by the Joint Programme related to the advancement of enterprises (including agro industry)												
National Policies	4		1	1	1	1		2	2	4	1	17
Local Policies	1		3		6				19		2	31
National Laws	1			1		4	1		1	2	1	11
Local Laws												
National Strategies			1				2		1	1		5
Local Strategies	20		2					5	66		2	95
1.3 Number of entrepreneurs and/or entities that the law, policy or strategy directly affects												
1.3.1 Farmers												
Farmers, Total	654						2,000	7,393		5,000	84	15,131
Urban												0
Rural	654											654
Entrepreneurs, Total	125						1,170			60,000	63	61,358
Urban											63	63
Rural	125		707							60,000		60,832
Micro Enterprises Total	1,659								300	1	7	1,967
Urban										1	7	8
Rural	1,659								300			1,959
Small Enterprises Total	408							121	350	10	6	895
Urban											6	6
Rural	408								350			758
Medium Enterprises, Total	52								20		8	80
Urban												0
Rural	52								20			72
Large Enterprises, Total	9										4	13
Urban											4	4
Rural	9											9
Financial Providers, Total	25							5			3	33
Urban												0
Rural	25									5		30
Business Development Providers	24						60				1	85
Urban												0
Rural	24											24
Others, Total									1,040,556			1,040,556
Urban												0
Rural									1,040,556			1,040,556

ANNEX 5: Type and number of programmes/interventions supported by the JPs aiming to improve enterprises' capacities, competitiveness, market access

NUMBER INTERVENTIONS: CAPACITY, COMPETITIVENESS, MARKET ACCESS												
	Costa Rica	Ethiopia	Panama	Vietnam	Peru	Egypt	Dominican Republic	Cuba	Serbia	Bolivia	El Salvador	TOTAL
Technical Assistance			613	4,038	46			21		73	18	4,809
Micro Enterprises				2,700	45						3	2,748
SME				198	1						10	209
Farms			124	1,130							1	1,255
Cooperatives			3	10		1		21			4	39
Others			486							73		559
Business Development Services			203	1,142	56	3		21		24	1	1,450
Micro Enterprises				934	55						1	990
SME				198	1							199
Farms			189									189
Cooperatives			10	10				21				41
Others			4							24		28
Access to finance					55	6				2,700	7	2,768
Micro Enterprises					55							55
SME												0
Farms												0
Cooperatives				3							7	10
Others										2,700		2,700
Certification		3			3	82				4,500		4,588
Micro Enterprises					6		200				1	207
SME		3				2						5
Farms						80						80
Cooperatives							1					1
Others			50							4,500		4,550
Other			277									277
Micro Enterprises												0
SME												0
Farms			215									215
Cooperatives			12									12
Others			50									50

ANNEX 6: Total number of individuals directly assisted through JPs interventions to improve enterprises' capacities, competitiveness, market access

INDIVIDUALS ASSISTED THROUGH INTERVENTIONS												
	Costa Rica	Ethiopia	Panama	Vietnam	Peru	Egypt	Dominican Republic	Cuba	Serbia	Bolivia	El Salvador	TOTAL
Technical Assistance												
Farmers		340	194	1,781	555	2,000	2,000	2,271	22	5,000	84	14,247
Entrepreneurs	1,500		347	2,416	1,603	80					63	6,009
Employees	643					350						993
Others			39						260			299
Women	1,034		387	2,556	131	440		1,914	126			6,588
Men	1,109		193	1,641	842	1,990		357	134			6,266
Business Development Services												
Farmers			213		555	80	400			1,619	84	2,951
Entrepreneurs	1,041		151		160						63	1,415
Employees												0
Others			58									58
Women	577		261		131	80				910		1,959
Men	464		168		842					709		2,183
Access to finance												
Farmers					555					2,700	84	3,339
Entrepreneurs					585						63	648
Employees												0
Others												0
Women					651					1,197		
Men					503					1,503		2,006
Certification												
Farmers					20		600			4,500		5,120
Entrepreneurs			50		10							60
Employees												0
Others												0
Women					10					2,500		
Men					20					2,000		2,020
Others												
Farmers			177									177
Entrepreneurs			194									194
Employees			4									4
Others												0
Women			158									158
Men			126									126

ANNEX 6: Number of created or strengthened organizations and partnerships to contribute to enterprise development and competitiveness

ORGANIZATIONS, CREATED OR STRENGTHENED												
	Costa Rica	Ethiopia	Panama	Vietnam	Peru	Egypt	Dominican Republic	Cuba	Serbia	Bolivia	El Salvador	TOTAL
Clusters												
Total		2										2
Participating Business		92	27									119
Total participating individuals			423									423
Participating men			123									123
Participating women			300									300
Cooperatives												
Total	2		4	25		1		53				85
Participating Business												0
Total participating individuals			87	750								837
Participating men			38			30						68
Participating women			421			1						422
Farmers Associations												
Total	13	29		3		16	6			114	1	182
Participating Business							6				84	90
Total participating individuals			223	100		2,440	1,700			5,000	84	9,547
Participating men			104			1,990	1,300				72	3,466
Participating women			109			450	200				12	771
Business Groups												
Total	24					2					3	29
Participating Business											14	14
Total participating individuals												0
Participating men						70						70
Participating women						2						2
Other												
Total	16		1						31			48
Participating Business												0
Total participating individuals			18						1,100			1,118
Participating men			3						670			673
Participating women			15						430			445