



UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

UNCTAD

Human Resources Development
Section/TrainForTrade

**FORO INTERAMERICANO DE PUERTOS
11 SEPTIEMBRE 2013
CARTAGENA DE INDIAS, COLOMBIA**

**UNCTAD TrainForTrade
Port Training Programme**

Mark Assaf



The United Nations System

UN Principal Organs

General Assembly

Security Council

Economic and Social Council

Secretariat

International Court of Justice

Trusteeship Council⁵

Subsidiary Bodies
Main and other sessional committees
Disarmament Commission
Human Rights Council
International Law Commission
Standing committees and ad hoc bodies

Subsidiary Bodies
Counter-Terrorism Committee
International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR)
International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY)
Military Staff Committee
Peacekeeping operations and political missions
Standing committees and ad hoc bodies

Functional Commissions
Gene Environment and Development
Human Development
Population and Development
Science and Technology for Development
Social Development
Statistics
Status of Women
Sustainable Development
United Nations Forum on Forests

Departments and Offices
EOSG Executive Office of the Secretary-General
DESA Department of Economic and Social Affairs
DFS Department of Field Support
DGACM Department for General Assembly and Conference Management

Programmes and Funds
UNCTAD United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
• **ITC** International Trade Centre (UNCTAD/WTO)
UNDP United Nations Development Programme
• **UNCDF** United Nations Capital Development Fund
• **UNV** United Nations Volunteers
UNEP United Nations Environment Programme
UNFPA United Nations Population Fund

Advisory Subsidiary Body
UN Staffing Commission

Regional Commissions
ECA Economic Commission for Africa
ECE Economic Commission for Europe
ECLAC Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
ESCAP Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
ESCWA Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

DM Department of Management
DPA Department of Political Affairs
DPI Department of Public Information
DPKO Department of Peacekeeping Operations
DSS Department of Safety and Security
OCHA Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

Other Bodies
Committee for Development Policy
Committee of Experts on Public Administration
Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations
Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names
Other sessional and standing committees and expert, ad hoc and related bodies

UN-HABITAT United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNHCR Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF United Nations Children's Fund
UNODC United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNRWA¹ United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
UN-Women United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
WFP World Food Programme

Research and Training Institutes
UNICRI United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute
UNIDIR¹ United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

UNITAR United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UNRISD United Nations Research Institute for Social Development
UNSSC United Nations System Staff College
UNU United Nations University
Other Entities
UNAIDS Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNISDR United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
UNOPS United Nations Office for Project Services

Related Organizations
CTBTO PrepCom Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization
IAEA² International Atomic Energy Agency
OPCW Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons
WTO³ World Trade Organization

Specialized Agencies⁴
ILO International Labour Organization
FAO Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
UNESCO United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
WHO World Health Organization
World Bank Group
• **IBRD** International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
• **IDA** International Development Association
• **IFC** International Finance Corporation
• **MIGA** Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency
• **ICSID** International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes

IMF International Monetary Fund
ICAO International Civil Aviation Organization
IMO International Maritime Organization
ITU International Telecommunication Union
IUPU International Union for Pure and Applied Chemistry
WMO World Meteorological Organization
WIPO World Intellectual Property Organization
IFAD International Fund for Agricultural Development
UNIDO United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNWTO World Tourism Organization

NOTES:
¹ UNRWA and UNIDIR report only to the General Assembly.
² IAEA reports to the Security Council and the General Assembly.
³ WTO has no reporting obligation to the General Assembly (GA) but contributes on an ad-hoc basis to GA and ECOSOC work inter alia on finance and developmental issues.
⁴ Specialized agencies are autonomous organizations working with the UN and each other through the coordinating machinery of ECOSOC at the intergovernmental level, and through the Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB) at the inter-secretariat level. This section is listed in order of establishment of these organizations as specialized agencies of the United Nations.
⁵ The Trusteeship Council suspended operation on 1 November 1994 with the independence of Palau, the last remaining United Nations Trust Territory, on 1 October 1994.

This is not an official document of the United Nations, nor is it intended to be all-inclusive.

UNCTAD SNAPSHOT

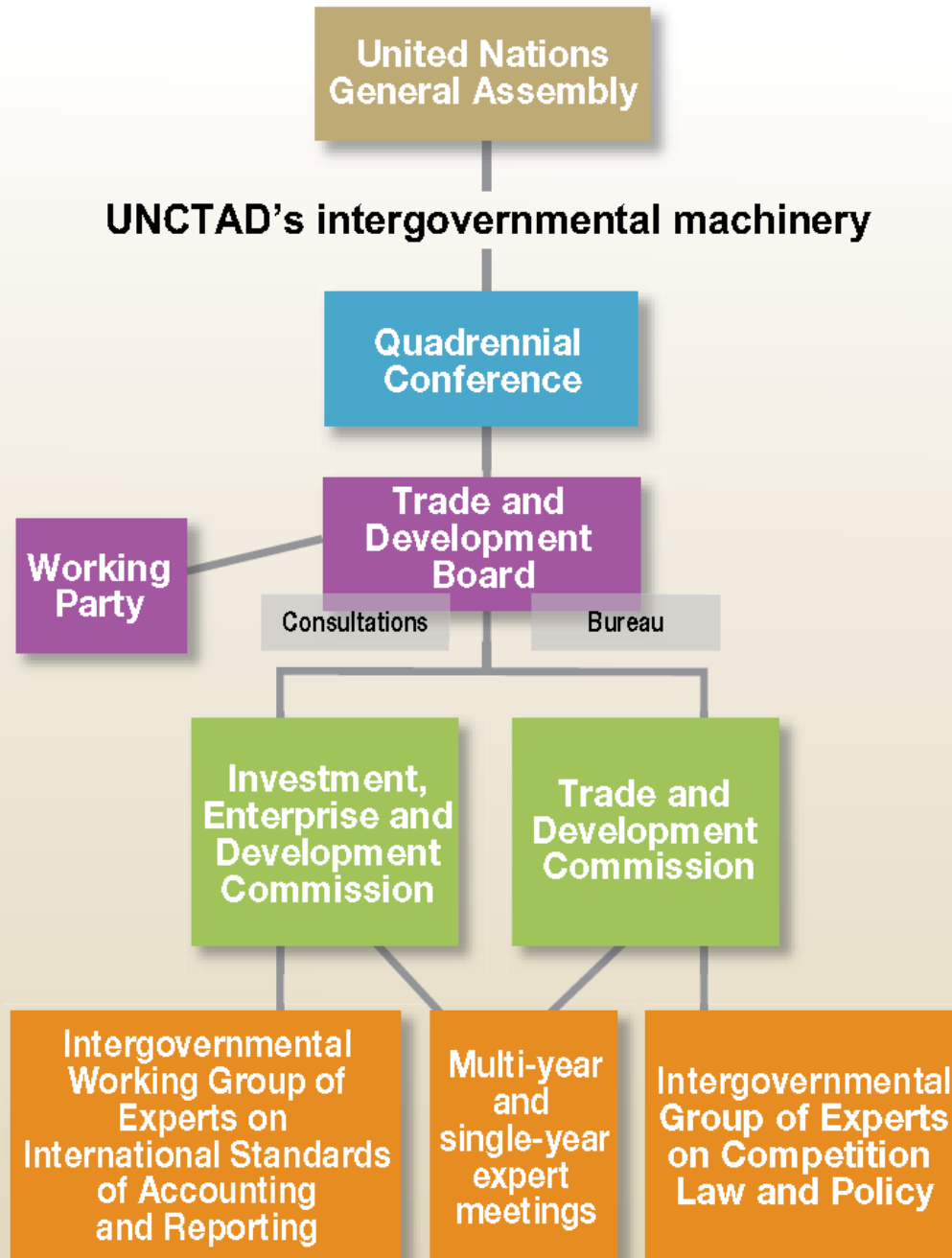
- Established in 1964 in Geneva
- Only UN body to deal with all aspects of trade, investment and development
- UNCTAD XIII: Doha, Qatar – 2012 = Mandate
- 194 member States / 500 staffs / 240 projects
- Budgets (68 M regular + 40 M extra USD)
- Goal: Help developing countries to ensure development gains from trade, investment and finance and to participate fully in the world economy

3 Pillars:

1. Technical Assistance
2. Consensus Building
3. Research and Policy Analysis



UNCTAD's intergovernmental machinery



THE PORT TRAINING PROGRAMME MAIN GOAL

To support port communities quest for efficient and competitive port management services to increase trade flows and foster sustainable economic development

**"HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT:
THE STRONG LINK IN PORT PERFORMANCE"**

"A country can only be as developed as the capacity and skills of its human resources."
H. E. Mr. Apolo Nsibambi,
Prime Minister of Uganda to the UN General Assembly



THE PORT TRAINING PROGRAMME CORE FEATURES

1. Worldwide Network-based structure
2. Public-Private-Partnership model
3. Sustainable training and capacity building programme
4. Human Resources empowerment tool for talent management and local ownership
5. Powerful scheme to induce value-added solutions in port communities
6. Robust methodology for knowledge sharing and ICT advancement
7. High-end course on “Modern Port Management”

1. WORLDWIDE NETWORK-BASED STRUCTURE

CORE FEATURES

Programme de formation portuaire - Modern Port Management



Gestão Moderna dos Portos - Gestión Moderna de Puertos

Réseau Francophone
















- Bénin** —   **Port Autonome de Cotonou (PAC)**
- Sénégal** —   **Port Autonome de Dakar (PAD)**
- Guinée** —   **Port Autonome de Conakry (PAC)**
- Cameroun** —   **Port Autonome de Douala (PAD)**

- Togo** —   **Port Autonome de Lomé (PAL)**
-  **Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie (CCIT)**
-  **Conseil National des Chargeurs du Togo (CNCT)**
- Djibouti** —   **Port Autonome International de Djibouti (PAID)**
-  **Dubai Ports World (DPW)**
- Gabon** —   **Office des Ports et Rades du Gabon (OPRAG)**













Red de habla Hispana

- Guatemala** —   **Comisión Portuaria Nacional (CPN)**
-  **Puerto Quezaf**
-  **Puerto Santo Tomás de Castilla**
- Perú** —   **Autoridad Portuaria Nacional (APN)**
-  **Puerto Del Callao**
- Republica Dominicana** —   **Comisión Presidencial para la Modernización y Seguridad Portuaria (CPMSP)**














Partnerships with Ports

- Belgique** —   **Ghent Port Company**
- France** —   **Grand Port Maritime de Nantes Saint-Nazaire**
-  **Grand Port Maritime de Marseille**
-  **Grand Port Maritime de Dunkerque**
- España** —   **Autoridad Portuaria de Valencia**
-  **Autoridad Portuaria de Gijón**
- Portugal** —   **Administração dos Portos do Douro e Leixões**
- Ireland** —   **Dublin Port Company**
-  **Port of Cork**
-  **Belfast Harbour**

Rede Lusófona

- Angola** —   **Porto de Amboim**
-  **Porto de Cabinda**
-  **Porto de Lobito**
-  **Porto de Luanda**
-  **Porto de Namibe**
-  **Porto de Soyo**
- Cabo Verde** —   **Empresa Nacional de Administração de Portos, ENAPOR**
- Guiné - Bissau** —   **Administração dos Portos da Guiné-Bissau**
-  **APBG**

English-speaking Network

- Ghana** —   **Ghana Ports and Harbours Authority**
- Indonesia** —   **PELINDO I-II-III and IV**
- Malaysia** —   **Kuantan Port Consortium**
-  **Kuantan Port Authority**
- Maldives** —   **Maldives Ports Limited**
- Tanzania** —   **Tanzania Ports Authority**
- Namibia** —   **Namport**

2. PUBLIC-PRIVATE-PARTNERSHIP (PPP) MODEL

CORE FEATURES

- Ghent Port Company (Belgium)
- Grand Port Maritime de Marseille (France)
- Grand Port Maritime de Dunkerque (France)
- Grand Port Maritime de Nantes Saint Nazaire (France)
- Puertos del Estado (Spain)
- Autoridad Portuaria de Valencia (Spain)
- Autoridad Portuaria de Gijon (Spain)
- Administração dos Portos do Douro e Leixões (Portugal)
- Dublin Port Company (Ireland)
- Belfast Harbour Commissioners (Ireland)
- Port of Cork (Ireland)
- Irish Aid (Ireland)

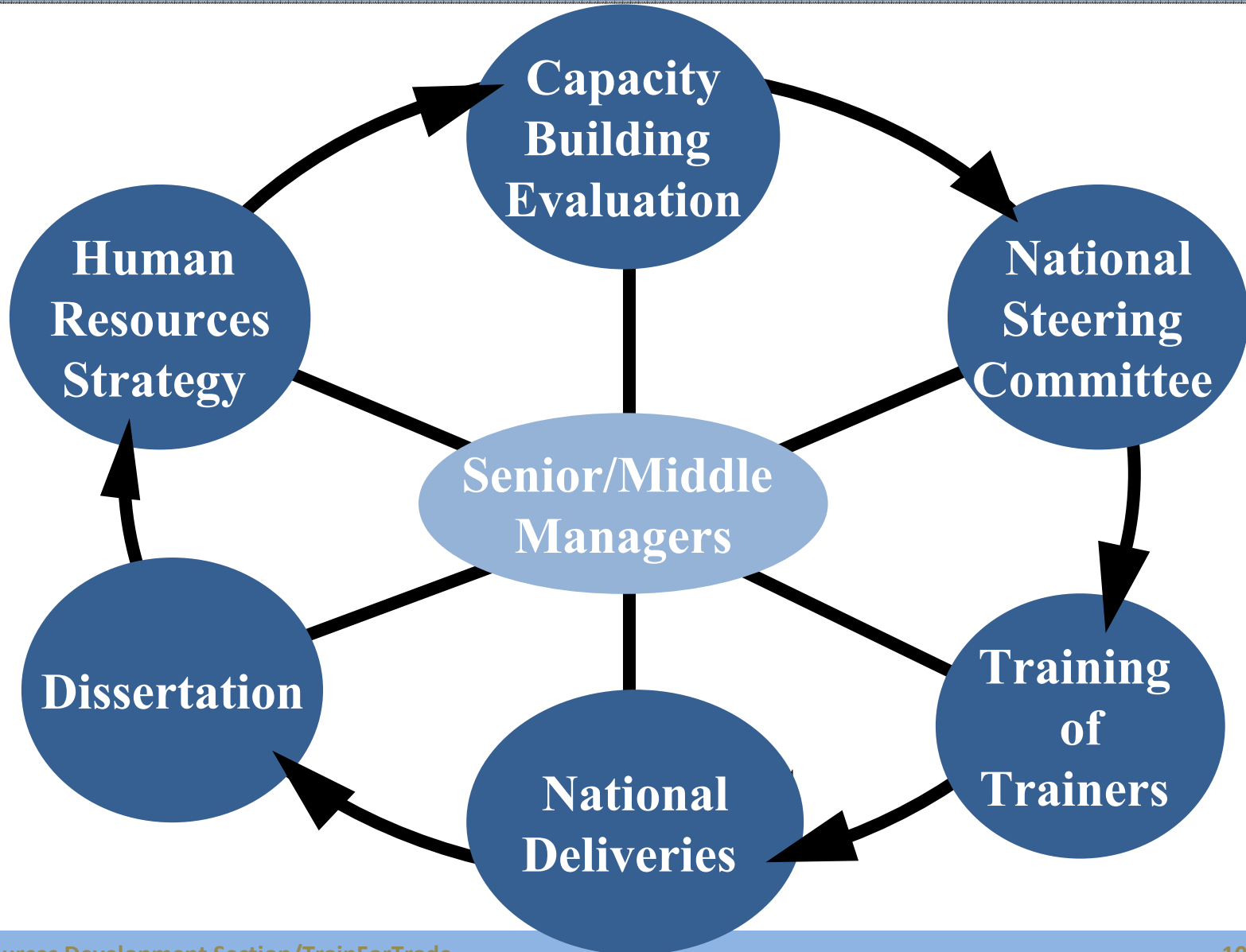


Puertos del Estado



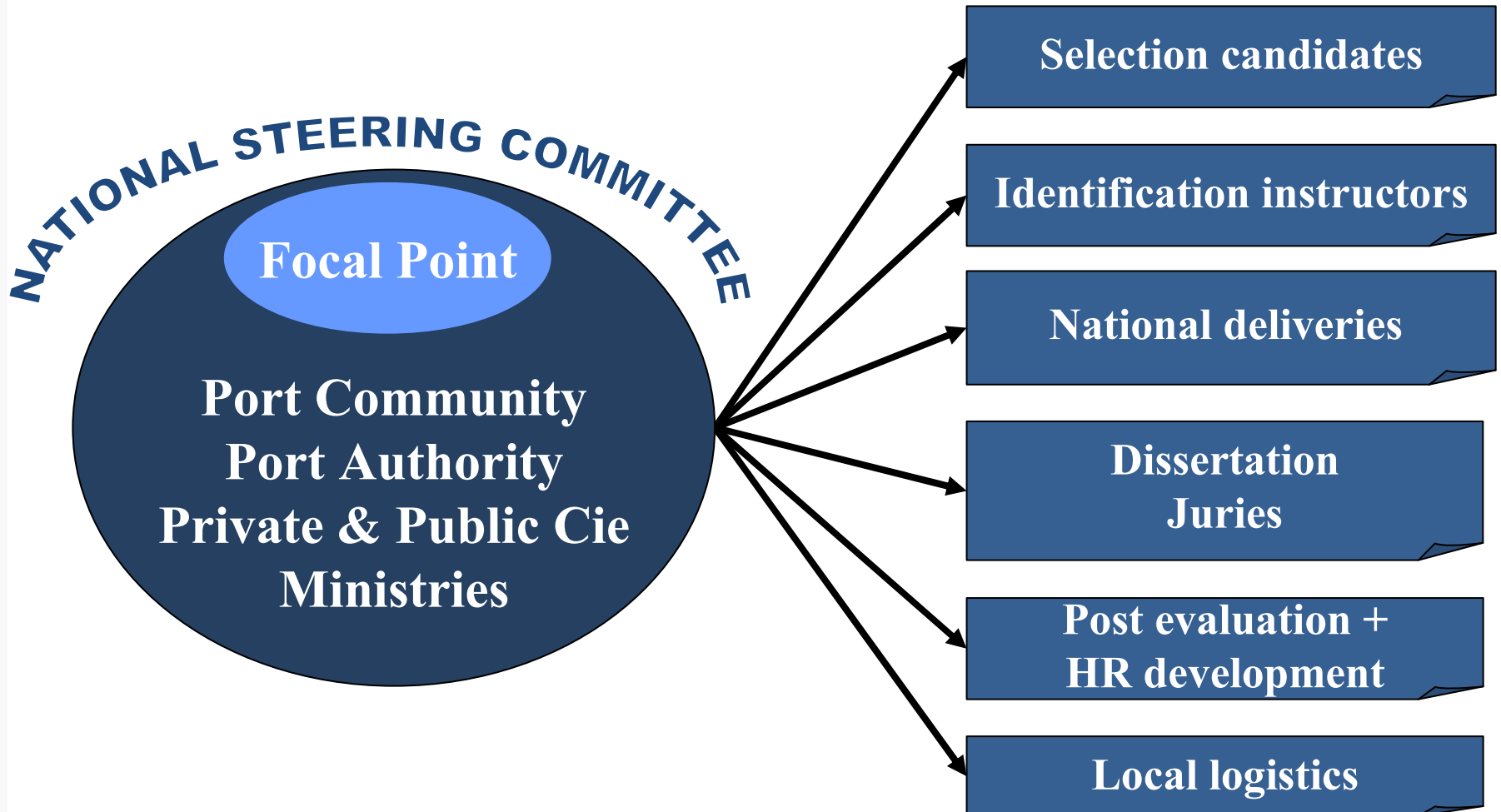
3. SUSTAINABLE TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMME

CORE FEATURES



3. SUSTAINABLE TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMME

CORE FEATURES



3. SUSTAINABLE TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMME

CORE FEATURES

3 types of training of trainers:

- Workshop on “Modern Port Management” (Modules 1 to 8)
- Workshop on methodology (instructors / coaching)
- Workshop on multimedia / e-learning tools

3 main functions:

- ✓ Validate the training package
- ✓ Train senior managers on the content
- ✓ Prepare future instructors for national replications

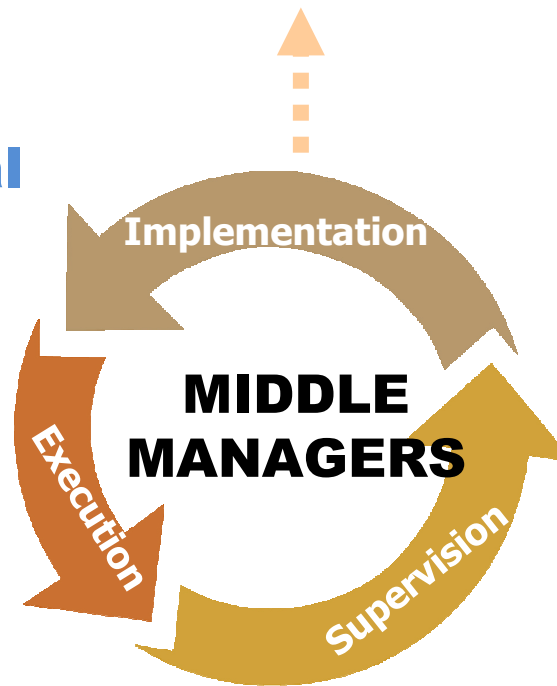


4. HUMAN RESOURCES EMPOWERMENT TOOL FOR TALENT MANAGEMENT AND LOCAL OWNERSHIP

CORE FEATURES

- ✓ **Technological changes**
- ✓ **Pressure to reduce costs**
- ✓ **Customer demands**

TARGETS : **Port authority**
Port community
Ministry



- **Apply modern techniques**
- **Multitasking horizontal / vertical mobility**
- **Natural source of future top managers**

5. POWERFUL SCHEME TO INDUCE VALUE-ADDED SOLUTIONS IN PORT COMMUNITIES

CORE FEATURES

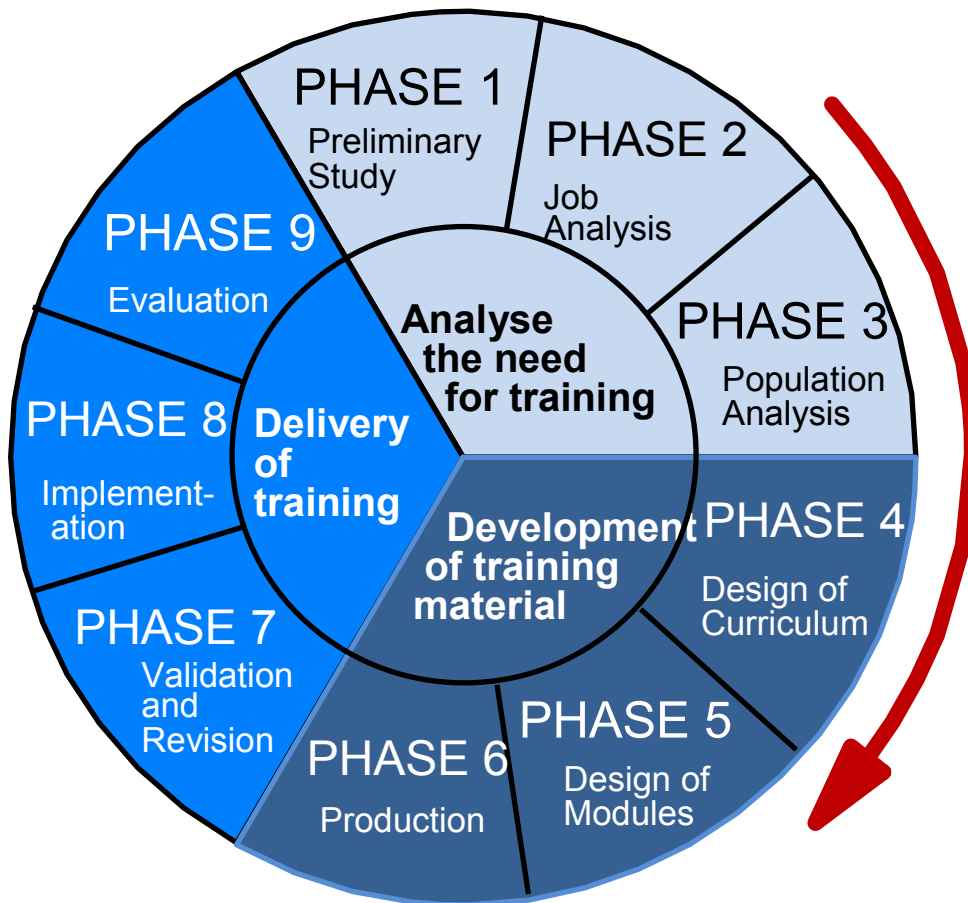
- Certification: final stage in the 2-year training cycle of the UNCTAD Port Training Programme
- Participant's SKILLS and KNOWLEDGE enhanced
- Demonstrate their APTITUDES by analysing a problem in their port community
- Propose concrete and applicable solutions to solve it
- Defend their dissertation before a panel of port experts



6. ROBUST METHODOLOGY FOR KNOWLEDGE SHARING AND ICT ADVANCEMENT

TrainForTrade methodology

CORE FEATURES



- ✓ **Mastering tasks**
- ✓ **Achieving specific objectives**
- ✓ **Quality of material**
- ✓ **Modern training techniques & media**



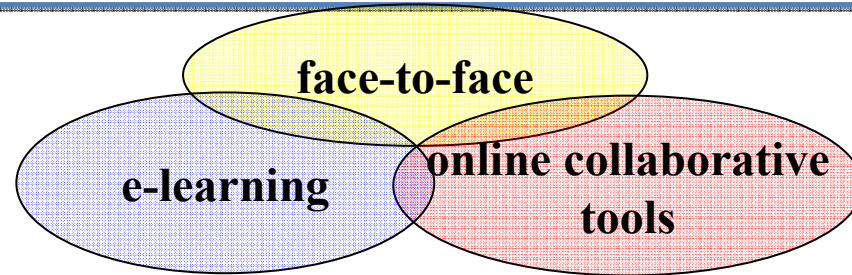
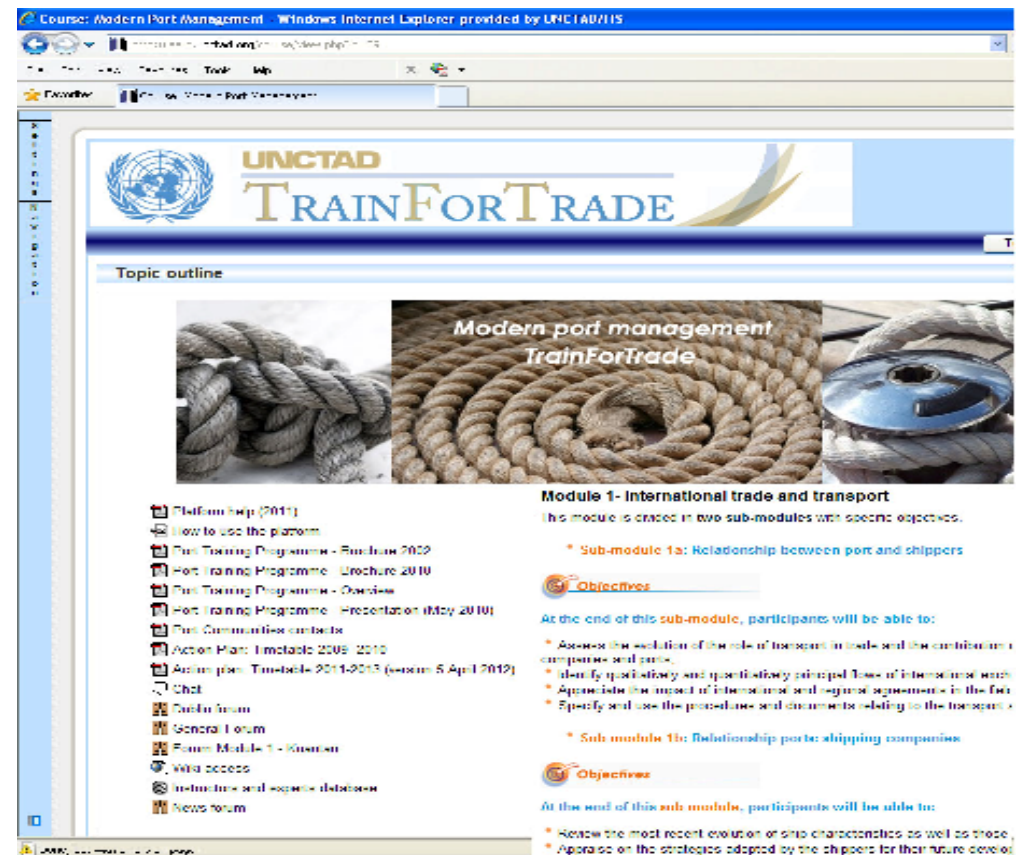
6. ROBUST METHODOLOGY FOR KNOWLEDGE SHARING AND ICT ADVANCEMENT

CORE FEATURES

- Blended learning
- Networking
- Flexibility & Outreach
- Multiplier effect
- Network - Knowledge
- Reduced cost
- Open source

<http://learn.unctad.org>

fair
knowledge
sessions
also
one
new
garden
ideas
agricultural
development
participants
share
tree
people
work
faosharing
methods

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the UNCTAD TRAINFORTRADE website. The browser title is 'Course: Modern Port Management - Windows Internet Explorer provided by UNCTAD/HS'. The website header features the UNCTAD logo and the text 'TRAINFORTRADE'. Below the header, there is a 'Topic outline' section with a list of items including 'Platform help (2011)', 'How to use the platform', 'First Training Programme - Final Exam 2009', 'First Training Programme - Lecture 2010', 'First Training Programme - Overview', 'First Training Programme - Presentation (May 2010)', 'First Communication contacts', 'Action Plan: Timeline 2009-2010', 'Action plan: Timeline 2011-2015 (version 5 April 2012)', 'Chat', 'Train forum', 'General Forum', 'Forum Module 1 - Knowledge', 'Web access', 'Intranet and external databases', and 'News forum'. To the right of the list, there is a section for 'Module 1- International trade and transport' with sub-modules and objectives. The main content area features images of ropes and a blue metal component, with the text 'Modern port management TrainForTrade' overlaid.

7. HIGH-END COURSE: “MODERN PORT MANAGEMENT”

Training material in French, English, Spanish and Portuguese

CORE FEATURES

- ✓ Participants manuals
- ✓ Instructors guides
- ✓ Presentations (PowerPoint)
- ✓ E-platform (chat, forum, agenda, downloads, etc.)
- ✓ Audio-visuals programmes (DVD)
- ✓ Group exercises / Study cases / Role-plays
- ✓ Tests (passing score)
- ✓ Reference documentation
- ✓ Evaluation/assessment sessions
- ✓ Local / regional adaptations
- ✓ Port operations visits



7. HIGH-END COURSE: “MODERN PORT MANAGEMENT”

CORE FEATURES

List of Modules:

1. International trade and transport
2. Organisation of a port system
3. Functioning of a port system
4. Future challenges to ports
5. Methods and tools of port management
6. Economic and commercial management
7. Administrative and legal management
8. Technical management and human resources development

240 Hours
8 Modules
Dissertation
Certificate



Module 4: Future challenges to ports

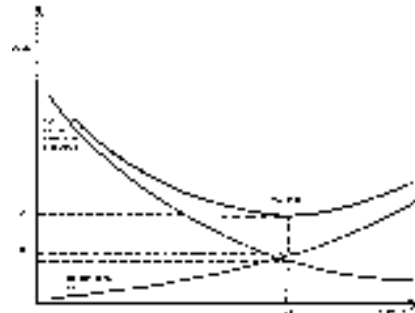
- Background
- Concept of sustainable development
- Different types of port pollution
- Generation of Pollution
 - Ships
 - Handling/storing bulk & general cargo
 - Maintenance
 - Building facilities
- Port industries and port-city interface



ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

- The environment and its cost

- Cost of damage
- Cost of protection
- Risk



- Port environmental protection policy

- Certifications and accreditation

- ISO 14001
- **ECOPORTS** (Valencia)
- EU programmes
- ESPO/PPRISM



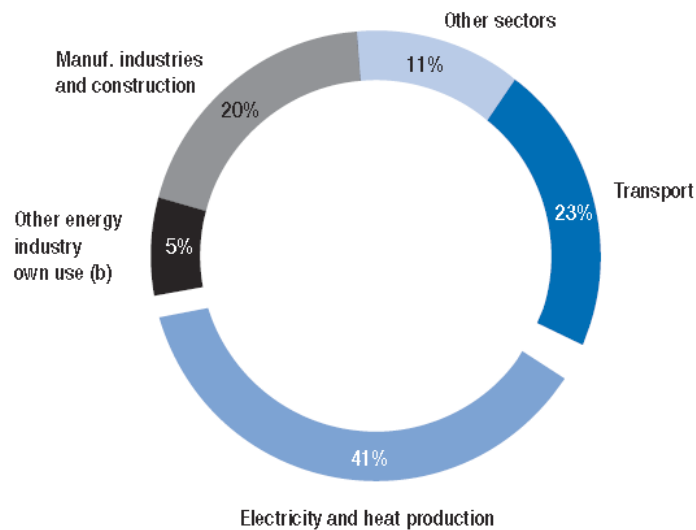
SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT: FACTS

Transportation sector

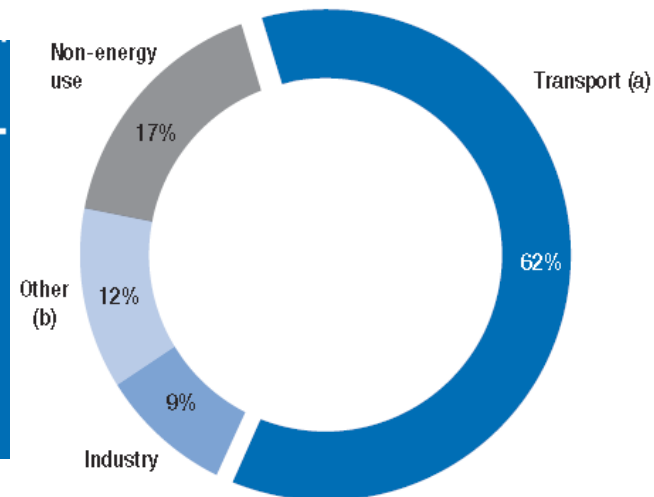
- ✓ Consumes 50% liquid fossil fuels
- ✓ Accounts for 13% GHG emissions
- ✓ Represents 25% of CO₂ emissions (57% in 2030)



World CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion



World oil consumption



SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT: FACTS

✓ 2012 Doha Mandate directs UNCTAD to:

«Assist [...] countries to address challenges affecting their participation in trade from geographical constraints with a view to improving transport systems and connections, designing and implementing resilient and sustainable transport systems...»

✓ MYE 2009 – 2010 - 2011: Sustainable freight transport, Climate change challenges for maritime transport

✓ Report 2010: Oil prices and maritime freight rates: Confirmed rising oil prices rising freight rates for Ctn – Iron ore – Crude oil

SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT: KEY MESSAGES

- ✓ More awareness-raising about the complex implications of CC for ports and related transport networks, hinterland connections and (adjacent) cities
- ✓ Appropriately-funded scientific research, based on adequate data
- ✓ Targeted vulnerability studies for ports and coastal transport infrastructure
- ✓ Cooperation (scientists, engineers, industry, international organizations and policy makers) – bridge science and policy gap!
- ✓ Up-to-date information on CC impacts and adaptation measures should be made available, widely disseminated, and taken into account by policy makers, transportation planners and development strategists

SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT: KEY MESSAGES

Adequate funding paramount for effective adaptation

- ✓ Ways to generate necessary financial resources
- ✓ Reinvesting proceeds from financial instruments related to mitigation of maritime transport GHG emissions within the industry
- ✓ Take advantage of existing technology and develop new technologies

Further **research and analytical work** is needed to:

- ✓ Identify best practice and develop guidance, checklists, and other tools in support of adaptation in ports/transport
- ✓ Gain more insight into the relationship between oil prices and maritime freight rates – to what extent sharply rising and sustained high levels of oil prices may affect rates and determine any potentially relevant thresholds
- ✓ Investigate the impact of maritime transport costs on the composition of global trade, flows and patterns

SPANISH-SPEAKING NETWORK (PTP-SPA)

- **Valencia Declaration (March 2008)**



SOUTH AMERICA

CHILE

ECUADOR

PERU

URUGUAY

VENEZUELA

CARIBBEAN

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

CENTRAL AMERICA

EL SALVADOR

GUATEMALA

HONDURAS

MEXICO

NICARAGUA

PANAMA



SPANISH-SPEAKING NETWORK (PTP-SPA)



- **Módulos 1-4, Gijón (Nov 2008)**
 - ✓ 15 participantes (10 Guatemala, 3 Perú, 1 Ecuador y 1 República Dominicana)
- **Módulos 5-8, Valencia (Oct 2009)**
 - ✓ 13 participantes (9 Guatemala, 3 Perú y 1 México)
- **Formación de Instructores, Gijón (Jun 2010)**
 - ✓ 12 participantes (7 Guatemala, 5 Perú)
- **Formación de Instructores, Valencia (May 2013)**
 - ✓ 9 participantes (5 Perú, 4 Rep Dominicana)



SPANISH-SPEAKING NETWORK (PTP-SPA)

GUATEMALA

- o Puerto Quetzal
- o Comisión Portuaria Nacional (CPN)
- o Puerto Santo Tomás de Castilla
- o Puerto Barrios
 - ✓ 1er Ciclo (2009-2010): 19 participantes (15 certificados)
 - ✓ 2do Ciclo (2011-2012): 15 participantes (9 certificados)



PERU

- o Autoridad Portuaria Nacional
- o Puerto del Callao
 - ✓ 1er Ciclo (2009-2010): 24 participantes (15 certificados)
 - ✓ 2do Ciclo (2011-2012): 25 participantes (15 certificados)
 - ✓ 3ro Ciclo (2013-2014): 25 participantes



Autoridad Portuaria Nacional

REPUBLICA DOMINICANA

- o Comisión Presidencial MSP
- o Autoridad Portuaria Dominicana
- o Haina International Terminals
 - ✓ 1er Ciclo (2013-2014): 35 participantes



APORDOM
Autoridad Portuaria Dominicana

EVENTS	SENIOR MANAGERS	COUNTRIES	MIDDLE MANAGERS	CYCLES	CERTIFIED
PTP-FRE					
Modules 1-8	135	Bénin	152	8	107
Pedagogic Workshop	138	Cameroun	192	9	150
E-learning Workshop	130	Comores	5	1*	5
Total	403	Djibouti	49	2	15
		Gabon	70	4	65
		Guinée	76	5	63
		Sénégal	127	9	107
		Togo	85	6	75
		Tunisie	25	2	21
		Cambodia	52	3	45
		Total	833	48	653
PTP-ENG					
Modules 1-8	92	Ghana	49	2	37
Pedagogic Workshop	25	Indonesia	47	2	39
E-learning Workshop	28	Malaysia	24	1	1
Total	145	Maldives	37	2	20
		Namibia	23	1	11
		Tanzania	49	2	31
		Total	229	10	139
PTP-SPA					
Modules 1-8	46	Guatemala	38	2	24
Pedagogic Workshop	12	Peru	73	2	30
		Dominican Republic	35	1	
Total	58	Total	146	4	54
PTP-POR					
Modules 1-8	49	Angola*	48	2	11
Pedagogic Workshop		Cabo Verde/ Praia	36	2	34
E-learning Workshop		Cabo Verde/ Mindelo	35	2	32
Total	49	Total	119	6	77
Grand Total	655		1327	68	923

PTP: IMPLEMENTATION STEPS

1. Official request to UNCTAD
2. Implementation mission / fact-findings
3. Definition of action plan
4. Membership in the PTP Network (cost-sharing)
5. Designation of Focal Point
6. Establishment of the National Steering Committee
7. Selection of participants and instructors
8. Training of trainers workshops: content and coaching
9. Access to the platform and validated training package
10. Deliveries of “Modern Port Management” course + evaluations
11. UNCTAD support with international instructors
12. Network Cooperation / Regional exchanges
13. Dissertations and UNCTAD Certificate
14. Coordination meeting
15. Impact and HR development strategy



PTP: GENERIC TIMETABLE

YEAR 1												
I			II			III			IV			
JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	
Member Ports	Module1		Module2		ToT M1-4 + Briefing		Module3		Module4			

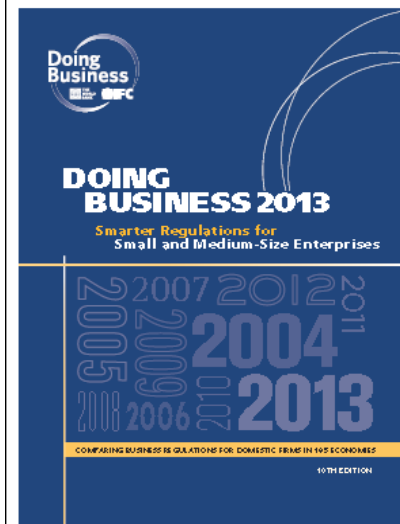
YEAR 2												
I			II			III			IV			
JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	
Member Ports	Module5		Module6		ToT M5-8 + Briefing	Module7		Module8		Jury + Certificate		

Module = 1 week
 Training of Trainers = 2 weeks
 Jury = 3 days

PORT PERFORMANCE INDICATORS VS THE PTP?

1. Liner Shipping Connectivity Index (UNCTAD)
2. Logistics Performance Index (WB)
3. Global Competitiveness Index (WEF): Pillar 2.04 - Quality of port infrastructure
4. Ease of Doing Business Index (IFC–WB): Topic 8 - Trading across borders

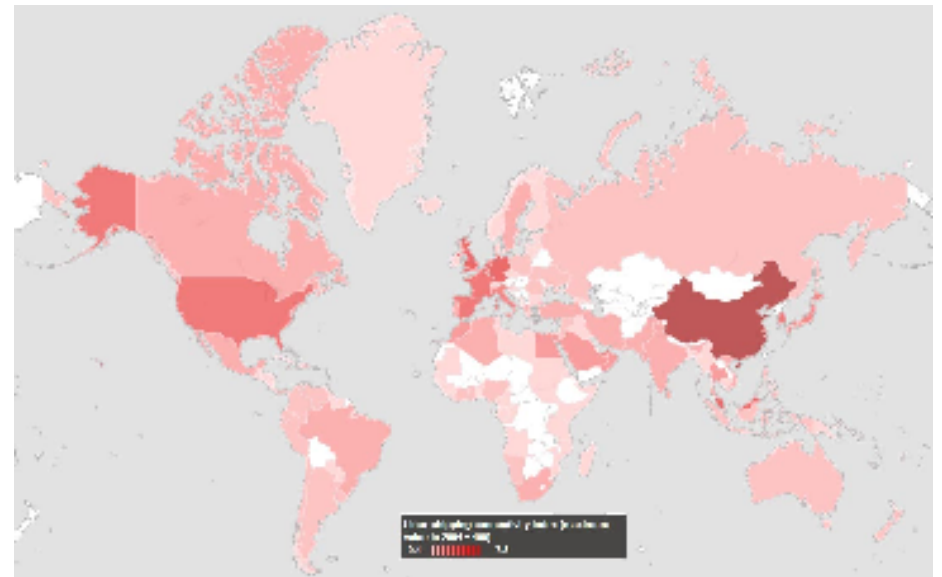
Others...



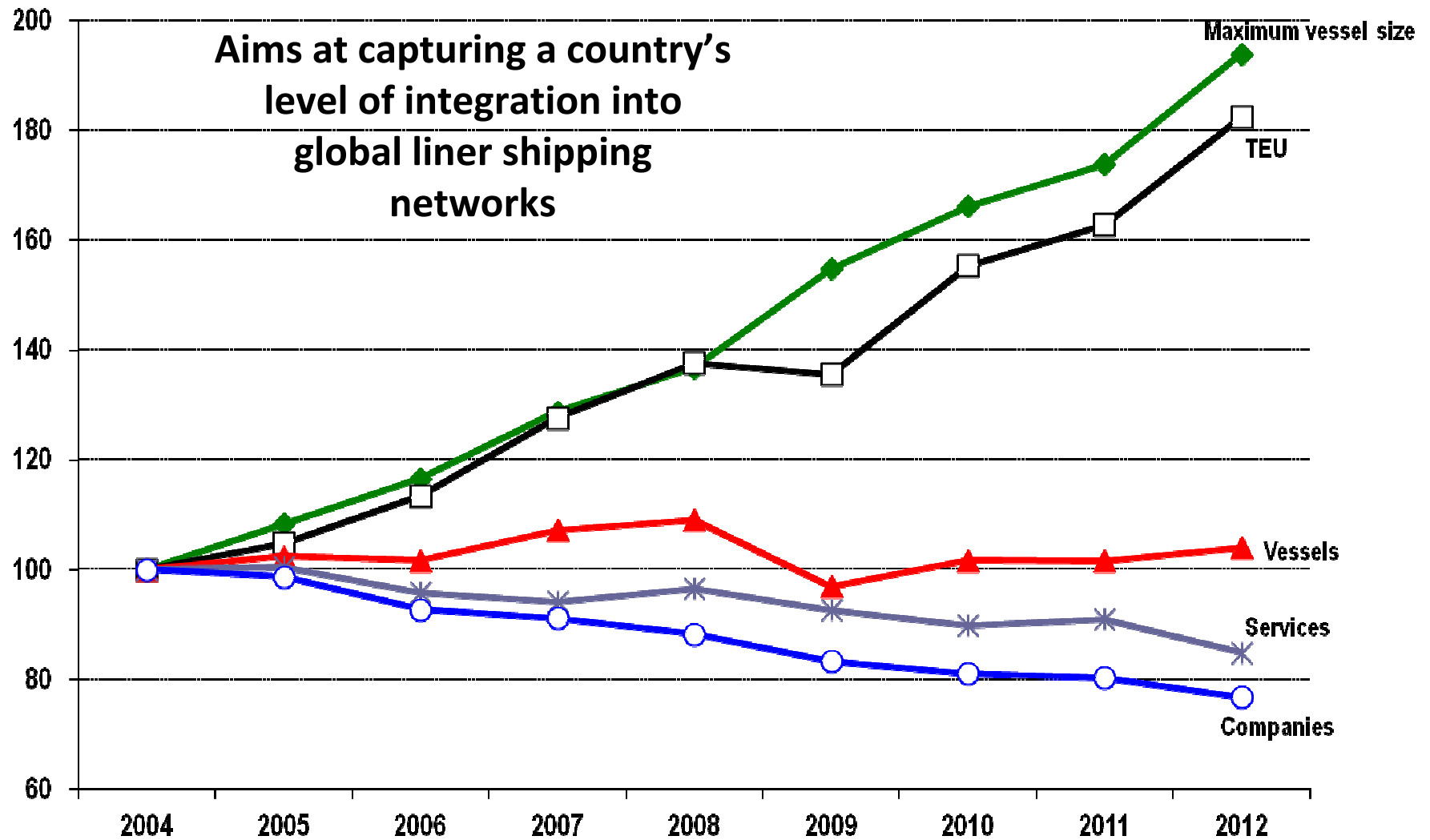
UNCTAD LINER SHIPPING CONNECTIVITY INDEX (LSCI)

Aims at capturing a country's level of integration into global liner shipping networks

- Database 2004-2012 / 162 countries
- 5 main components:
 1. Number of ships
 2. Container carrying capacity (TEU)
 3. Maximum ship sizes
 4. Number of services
 5. Number of shipping companies



UNCTAD LINER SHIPPING CONNECTIVITY INDEX (LSCI)



162 countries

UNCTAD LSCI 2004-2012

Country	2004	2012	Rank 2012	change 12/04	Change 12/04 %
China	100	152.06	1	52.06	52
Hong Kong (China)	94.42	115.27	2	20.85	22
Singapore	81.87	105.02	3	23.15	28
Germany	76.59	93.32	4	16.73	22
Netherlands	78.81	92.1	5	13.29	17
Korea, Rep.	68.68	92.02	6	23.34	34
Malaysia	62.83	90.96	7	28.13	45
Belgium	73.16	88.47	8	15.31	21
United Kingdom	81.69	87.46	9	5.77	7
United States	83.3	81.63	10	-1.67	-2
Spain	54.44	76.58	11	22.14	41
France	67.34	71.84	12	4.5	7
Sri Lanka	34.68	41.13	23	6.45	19
Mexico	25.29	36.09	29	10.8	43
Indonesia	25.88	25.91	45	0.03	0
Dominican Republic	12.45	22.87	48	10.42	84
Peru	14.79	21.18	55	6.39	43
Portugal	17.54	21.08	56	3.54	20
Djibouti	6.76	21.02	57	14.26	211
Guatemala	12.28	20.88	58	8.6	70
Nigeria	12.83	19.85	61	7.02	55
Philippines	15.45	18.56	62	3.11	20
Ghana	12.48	18.01	64	5.53	44
Cote d'Ivoire	14.39	17.38	66	2.99	21
Togo	10.19	14.08	71	3.89	38
Benin	10.13	12.69	72	2.56	25
Senegal	10.15	12.27	73	2.12	21
Namibia	6.28	12.02	74	5.74	91
Tanzania	8.1	11.49	78	3.39	42
Cameroon	10.46	11.4	79	0.94	9
Angola	9.67	11.27	80	1.6	17
Gabon	8.78	7.97	98	-0.81	-9
Comoros	6.07	7.14	101	1.07	18
Tunisia	8.76	6.33	105	-2.43	-28
Guinea	6.13	6.21	106	0.08	1
Ireland	8.78	5.94	109	-2.84	-32
Cambodia	3.89	5.36	118	1.47	38
Haiti	4.91	4.75	120	-0.16	-3
Cape Verde	1.9	4.24	126	2.34	123
Congo, Dem. Rep.	3.05	3.73	141	0.68	22
Maldives	4.15	1.62	159	-2.53	-61

Source: UNCTAD based on figures from CI Online

WB: LOGISTICS PERFORMANCE INDEX (LPI)

Measures logistics efficiency: Access to global freight and logistics networks (155 countries)

Country	LPI Rank	LPI Score
Singapore	1	4.13
Hong Kong, China	2	4.12
Finland	3	4.05
Germany	4	4.03
Netherlands	5	4.02
Denmark	6	4.02
Belgium	7	3.98
Japan	8	3.93
United States	9	3.93
United Kingdom	10	3.9
France	12	3.85
Spain	20	3.7
South Africa	23	3.67
Ireland	25	3.52
Portugal	28	3.5
Malaysia	29	3.49
Mexico	47	3.06
Philippines	52	3.02
Indonesia	59	2.94
Peru	60	2.94
Benin	67	2.85
Guatemala	74	2.8

Sri Lanka	81	2.75
Cote d'Ivoire	83	2.73
Dominican Republic	85	2.7
Tanzania	88	2.65
Namibia	89	2.65
Togo	97	2.58
Cambodia	101	2.56
Maldives	104	2.55
Cameroon	106	2.53
Ghana	108	2.51
Senegal	110	2.49
São Tomé and Príncipe	114	2.48
Guinea	115	2.48
Nigeria	121	2.45
Algeria	125	2.41
Gabon	131	2.34
Angola	138	2.28
Congo, Dem. Rep.	143	2.21
Comoros	146	2.14
Haiti	153	2.03
Djibouti	154	1.8

6 dimensions:

1. Customs
2. Infrastructure
3. International shipments
4. Logistics quality and competence
5. Tracking and tracing
6. Timeliness

GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS INDEX

Stage 1: Factor-driven (53 economies)	Transition from stage 1 to stage 2 (17 economies)	Stage 2: Efficiency-driven (53 economies)	Transition from stage 2 to stage 3 (21 economies)	Stage 3: Innovation-driven (59 economies)
Bangladesh	Algeria	Albania	Argentina	Australia
Bahrain	Azerbaijan	Armenia	Bahrain	Austria
Burkina Faso	Ecuador	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Barbados	Belgium
Burundi	Bahrain	Bulgaria	Braz	Canada
Cambodia	Brunei Darussalam	Cape Verde	Chile	Cyprus
Cameroon	Egypt	China	Croatia	Czech Republic
Cuba	Ghana	Colombia	Estonia	Denmark
Côte d'Ivoire	Honduras	Costa Rica	Hungary	Finland
Dominica	Iran, Islamic Rep.	Cuba	Kazakhstan	France
Gambia, The	Kuwait	Cyprus	Latvia	Germany
Ghana	Libya	Dominican Republic	Lebanon	Greece
Guinea	Mongolia	Ecuador	Lithuania	Hong Kong SAR
Haiti	Philippines	El Salvador	Malaysia	Iceland
India	Qatar	Georgia	Mexico	Ireland
Kenya	Saudi Arabia	Guatemala	Oman	Israel
Korea, Republic	Sri Lanka	Guyana	Paraguay	Italy
Lesotho	Venezuela	Indonesia	Russian Federation	Japan
Liberia		Jamaica	Seychelles	Korea, Rep.
Madagascar		Jordan	Trinidad and Tobago	Luxembourg
Malawi		Kazakhstan	Turkey	Malta
Maldives		Mexico	Uruguay	Netherlands
Mali		Morocco		New Zealand
Mauritania		Namibia		Norway
Moldova		Panama		Portugal
Mozambique		Paraguay		Puerto Rico
Nepal		Peru		Singapore
Nicaragua		Romania		Slovak Republic
Nigeria		Serbia		Slovenia
Pakistan		South Africa		Spain
Rwanda		Suriname		Sweden
Senegal		Swaziland		Switzerland
Sierra Leone		Taiwan		Taiwan, China
Tajikistan		Timor-Leste		United Arab Emirates
Tanzania		Tunisia		United Kingdom
Togo				United States
Turkey				
Uganda				
Ukraine				
Yemen				
Zambia				
Zimbabwe				

Source: WEF – Global Competitiveness Report 2012-2013

GCI: PILLAR 2.04 - QUALITY OF PORT INFRASTRUCTURE

How would you assess the port facilities in your country? 144 countries
 [7 = well developed and efficient by international standards] [1 = extremely underdeveloped]

Rank	Entity	Value
1	Netherlands	6.77
2	Singapore	6.76
3	Hong Kong SAR	6.54
4	Panama	6.42
5	United Arab Emirates	6.40
6	Belgium	6.33
7	Finland	6.31
8	Iceland	6.16
9	Germany	6.04
10	Bahrain	6.01
14	Spain	5.76
21	Malaysia	5.52
26	France	5.41
27	Namibia	5.35
30	Ireland	5.30
40	Portugal	5.03
43	Seychelles	4.96
45	Sri Lanka	4.88
51	Dominican Republic	4.71

52	South Africa	4.69
53	Côte d'Ivoire	4.64
58	Senegal	4.53
64	Mexico	4.26
69	Cambodia	4.21
76	Ghana	4.03
84	Guatemala	3.96
85	Cape Verde	3.93
95	Benin	3.73
99	Cameroon	3.67
104	Indonesia	3.57
106	Nigeria	3.55
107	Guinea	3.54
111	Peru	3.47
117	Tanzania	3.33
120	Philippines	3.32
138	Gabon	2.64
141	Haiti	1.89
144	Kyrgyz Republic	1.50

Source: WEF – Global Competitiveness Report 2012-2013

EASE OF DOING BUSINESS INDEX

Topic 8: Trading across borders (185 countries)

Economy	Trading Across Borders
Singapore	1
Hong Kong SAR, China	2
Korea, Rep.	3
Denmark	4
United Arab Emirates	5
Finland	6
Estonia	7
Sweden	8
Panama	9
Malaysia	11
United Kingdom	14
Portugal	17
France	27
Ireland	28
Belgium	29
Tunisia	30
Seychelles	33
Indonesia	37
Spain	39
Djibouti	41
Dominican Republic	46

Philippines	53
Peru	60
Mexico	61
Cape Verde	63
Senegal	67
Ghana	99
Togo	101
Guatemala	117
Cambodia	118
Tanzania	122
Benin	130
Guinea	133
Gabon	135
Maldives	138
Namibia	140
Comoros	146
Haiti	149
Nigeria	154
Cameroon	157
Côte d'Ivoire	163
Angola	164
Congo, Dem. Rep.	170

Source: IFC-WB: Doing Business 2013

PTP: TRADE RELATED TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE



“TrainForTrade programme is putting ports around the world in one village where information becomes power and tools for development and modernization of our ports”.

Hebel Mwasenga (Tanzania Ports Authority)



THANK YOU

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