



**Committee on Trade Facilitation - Trade Facilitation  
Agreement Facility (TFAF)**

**MOBILIZATION OF ASSISTANCE AND CAPACITY BUILDING FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF  
THE TRADE FACILITATION AGREEMENT\***

SNAPSHOT 2025

**1 BACKGROUND**

1.1. The Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) recognizes that building the capacity of developing and least developed Members is crucial to the implementation of the Agreement. For the first time in a WTO Agreement, assistance and capacity building is linked to the architecture of the Agreement and engages recipient and donor Members. This implementation partnership forged by the TFA *"presents a new challenge to both donors committed to providing the technical assistance and the developing countries receiving the assistance"*.<sup>1</sup>

1.2. The Committee on Trade Facilitation (CTF) is tasked with reviewing the progress in the provision of assistance and capacity building (Article 21.4 of the TFA). The Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility (TFAF) supports the CTF with this task by collecting and sharing information on TACB mobilization and challenges.

1.3. In 2024, TFAF looked at information reported by donor Members and multilateral agencies to understand the mechanisms through which technical assistance and capacity building (TACB) is provided to Members. Key findings in 2024 were that TACB interventions varied between developing and LDC Members and across thematic areas of the TFA. TFAF noted that "leaving Members behind", and "leaving TFA Articles behind" are a threat to the full implementation of the TFA and the trust placed into the newly designed Special and Differential treatment mechanism of the TFA.

1.4. In 2025, TFAF sought additional and updated information from developing and LDC Members to quantify and identify progress and gaps in the mobilization of TACB for the TFA. The questions posed in this report are:

- What is the scale of TACB needs eight years after entry into force of the TFA?
- Which Members and areas of the TFA face TACB access challenges?

**1.1 Methodology**

1.5. This report uses two data sources: (i) TFAF Monitoring and Evaluation data from June 2025; and (ii) Members' notification to the Committee on Trade Facilitation as of July 2025. The combined data from the two sources is represented in the matrix of Members' TACB needs in Annex 1.

**TFAF M&E data**

1.6. The Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility (TFAF) introduced a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework to measure progress made by Members in mobilizing TACB for the Trade Facilitation Agreement. Central to this framework is data collected through a survey shared with Members.<sup>2</sup> The

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\* This document has been republished in English only to correct an error in figure 4.

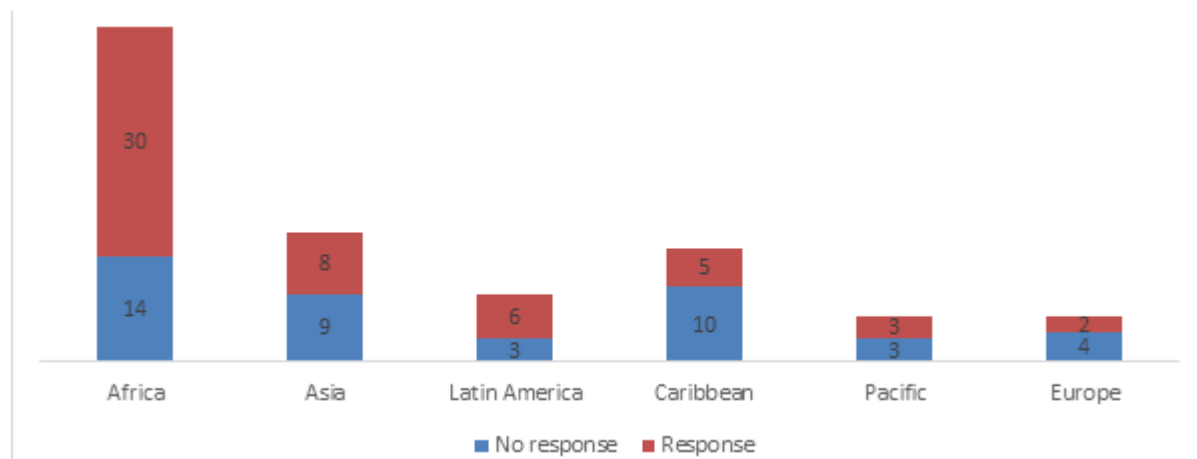
<sup>1</sup> Robert Holder, et al. (2015), *A comprehensive approach to trade facilitation and capacity building*, USAID, Washington D.C.

<sup>2</sup> The survey questions are available on the TFAF website: [TFA Documents | TFAF](#).

2025 data serve as the baseline for this M&E framework and the data collected from the responding Members constitutes the basis for this report – see the matrix of Members' TACB needs in Annex 1.

1.7. The data survey was sent to all 97 Members that have submitted category C needs. Fifty-four WTO Members<sup>3</sup> responded out of which 23 are WTO LDC Members. The findings based on this dataset may not be representative for all WTO Members. Given the high level of responses from Africa, Asia and Latin America, we can consider analysis from the data to represent [reasonably] accurately the situation in these regions; however, the same is not true of the Caribbean and European regions where the responses to the survey were limited.

**Figure 1: Responses to the TFAF M&E survey**



### Members' notifications

1.8. This report also draws on information from Members' notifications to the CTF. The notifications of TACB arrangements (TFA Article 16) provide information on the existence of such arrangements. Twenty-seven Members that responded to the survey notified TACB arrangements and progress at least once to the CTF.

1.9. Lastly, the report uses early implementation information submitted by Members to the CTF. Five Members that responded to the survey shared early implementation information for 37 measures in category C.

## 2 FINDINGS

2.1. The 2025 survey results confirm a mixed landscape in mobilizing assistance for TFA implementation. Whilst progress has been made and a significant share of Members have identified development partners and needs matched by TACB arrangements, the scale of remaining TACB need continues to be high and varies unevenly across Members and Articles of the TFA.

### 2.1 Matching Members TACB needs

2.2. A first step in mobilizing assistance and capacity building consists of contacting bilateral donors and multilateral agencies<sup>4</sup>, hereafter referred to as development partners (DP).

2.3. The majority (90%) of the developing and LDC Members actively reached out to DPs to discuss their TFA category C needs. Those efforts have been largely successful. In June 2025, 69% of the

<sup>3</sup> Non respondents per geographical groups: Africa (Burundi, Cabo Verde, Central African Republic, DRC, the Gambia, Lesotho, Liberia, Mali, Namibia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Uganda, Zimbabwe); Asia (Afghanistan, Bahrain, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Mongolia, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Viet Nam); Latin America (Honduras, Panama, Peru, Caribbean: Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, St Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad & Tobago); and Europe (Albania, Armenia, Georgia, Ukraine).

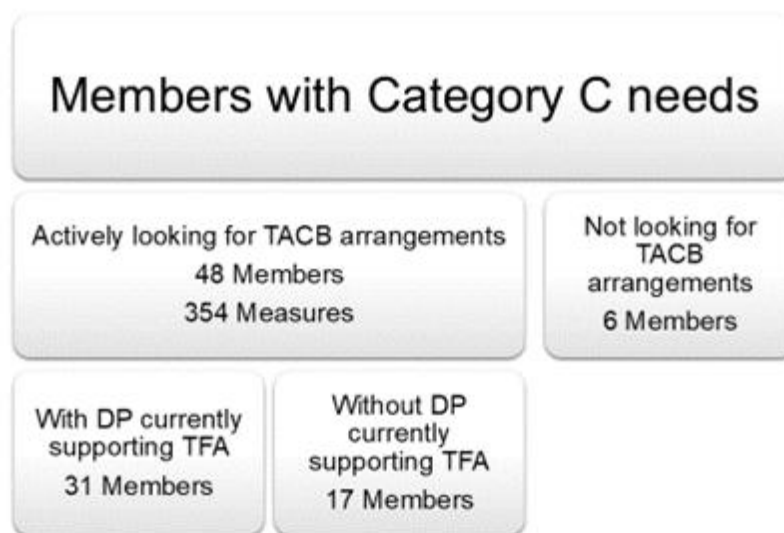
<sup>4</sup> The term Multilateral agencies includes both multilateral organizations that provide TACB through its regular funding, as well as multilateral agencies acting as implementing partner for donor Members' development aid.

Members had at least one DP for TFA related assistance and capacity building. Some Members are or have been engaged with up to seven DPs for the implementation of the TFA. The DPs are, by order of frequency, (i) multilateral development banks, (ii) multilateral agencies (World Bank Trust Fund, World Customs Organization (WCO)), and the Global Alliance on Trade Facilitation (GATF), and (iii) Donor Members, mainly the EU, Germany, and the US.

2.4. Only 17 Members did not have an active DP. Nine of those 17 Members are LDC Members, and 13 are French-speaking with 8 being French-speaking LDC Members. Three Members are upper middle-income countries (Botswana, Gabon and Suriname) and five Members are lower middle-income countries (Cameroon, Congo, Morocco, Nicaragua, Tunisia).<sup>5</sup>

2.5. When adding up the existing arrangements with DPs, there is still an absolute gap in covering Members' category C needs – see Annex 1 for the full matrix. Eight years after entry into force of the TFA, 52% of the category C measures, equivalent to 354 out of 688 measures, are not yet addressed by a TACB arrangement.<sup>6</sup> Only 6 Members do not look for TACB arrangements anymore.<sup>7</sup> The remaining 48 Members are still searching to identify DPs and/or TACB arrangements with existing DPs.

**Figure 2: Members with remaining TACB needs**



2.6. Developing and LDC Members that do not find TACB from DPs do not remain idle. Some decide to make progress using their own resources as the early implementation notifications, progress arrangements and shifting of category to B indicate. Despite such progress, these Members would still prefer to benefit from TACB to access knowledge and experience to improve and avoid mistakes.

## 2.2 Members' progress filling capacity gaps

2.7. Developing Members are in different situations when adding up the information on remaining TACB needs and engagement with DPs. Four different groups of Members can be identified – see Annex 3 for the list.

2.8. A relatively small number of Members have made little to no progress mobilizing TACB for the TFA. These Members have a high number of category C measures and still seek TACB arrangements for most, if not all of them. Their needs cover the entire spectrum of the TFA, including most customs clearance related measures.

<sup>5</sup> According to the OECD DAC ODA recipient countries list. The DAC status UMIC or LMIC alone is not sufficient to explain the lack of TACB arrangements as 6 out of the 9 UMICs and 10 out of 14 LMICs in the dataset have TACB partners and 3 even matched all their TACB needs.

<sup>6</sup> Fifty category C measures are already confirmed implemented and 99 measures are currently part of a TACB arrangements. For 185 category C measures Members are not actively looking but the reasons are unknown.

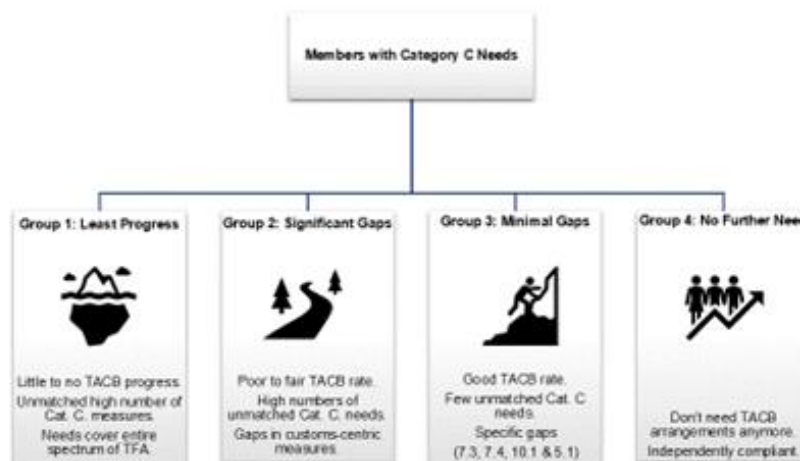
<sup>7</sup> These Members are Cambodia, El Salvador, Montenegro, Nepal, Paraguay and the Philippines.

2.9. A second group of Members have a poor to fair TACB mobilization rate and still have a relatively high number of unmatched category C needs. Their TACB mobilization gaps remain significant and are frequently clustered around interlinked measures, such as the customs-centric measures.

2.10. A third group of Members continue to look for TACB for a small number of unmatched category C needs only. Most of those Members have a good TACB mobilization rate and have implemented using their own resources when no DP came forward. The challenge for them is to find DPs to support TACB that is targeted to the remaining gaps, frequently related to measures 7.4, 10.4, 5.3 or 5.1.

2.11. Finally, there are those Members that have made sufficient progress in mobilizing TACB so that they are no longer seeking TACB arrangements.

**Figure 3: Members' groups**



## 2.3 TACB mobilization gaps

2.12. There are remaining TACB needs identifiable across the entire TFA. The highest number of ongoing TACB requests are for the following Articles – see full list in Annex 2:

- Article 5.3 Second Test (28 Members);
- Article 7.4. Risk Management (23 Members);
- Article 10.4 Single Window (22 Members);
- Article 8 Border Agency Cooperation (19 Members); and
- Article 7.6 Publication of Average Release Times.

2.13. These are also the measures with the highest number of category C commitments. This indicates that the TACB gaps for these measures have not yet been closed despite many TACB arrangements reported and DPs offering support for at least four of them.

2.14. Developing and LDC Members report that they face barriers to mobilize TACB:

- i. when sequential and consecutive interventions are needed to build the capacity;
- ii. when different approaches are needed to address all capacity development levels;
- iii. where DPs have no expertise, scalable solutions or no guidelines and experiences have been developed;

- iv. when development partners offer top-down designed solutions rather than bottom-up bespoke approaches; and
- v. when financial assistance for infrastructure and equipment is needed.

2.15. In addition, some measures fall behind because they are aligned neither with donor Members' nor recipient's priorities.

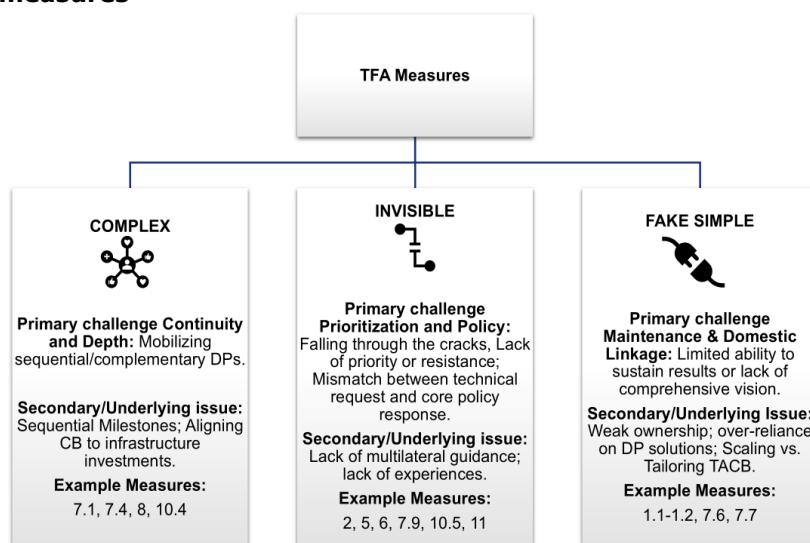
2.16. These reasons explain why some category C needs remain unaddressed, even when TACB arrangements have been concluded. Such needs risk going 'under the radar' are difficult to observe from analysis of the notifications alone. From the perspective of mobilizing targeted TACB, such TFA measures can be grouped into complex, invisible, and "fake simple" measures.

2.17. Complex measures are those measures of the TFA where Members indicate that they require sequential interventions to incrementally build capacity from one milestone to another. Whilst DPs may support one intervention and one milestone, Members struggle to mobilize additional DP with complementary expertise and funding to further the reform process. This is compounded by the need for infrastructure and equipment. For example, under Article 8, the Members' needs include infrastructure development, procedure revisions and harmonization, and collaborative systems. Few DPs support such a comprehensive or long-term intervention. A strategic response would be to combine DPs and approaches in a mid-term approach.

2.18. Invisible measures are those measures of the TFA for which there is little progress in terms of TACB and implementation. It appears that they are not prioritized by either DPs or Members or, even worse/or more concerning, face resistance to implementation. Guidance and sharing of experiences are also lacking and for some of these measures understanding what is expected from the TFA rule also differs. For example, Members request assistance for an electronic notification system, ICT infrastructure, and laboratory infrastructure under Article 5, whilst this is not necessarily needed to be compliant with the TFA rules.

2.19. As a final group, there are TFA measures for which Members have had relatively good success mobilizing TACB. Frequently DP offer solutions that have been implemented in other Members and that can be replicated. The challenge of these measures lies in the fact that recipient Members may over-rely on these solutions to solve all CB gaps. Many recipient Members struggle to sustain the result and transform it into on-going compliance with the TFA rules. Web-based trade information portals<sup>8</sup> are a good example of solutions provided by DPs which Members struggle to maintain, update and keep relevant after the project's timeline. Likewise, a Time Release Study supported by a DP may not translate into capacity to replicate the data collection and re-use the acquired skills.

**Figure 4: TFA measures**



<sup>8</sup> These TIPs are centralized platforms, hosted either in-country or by the multilateral agency, and managed, at least for the duration of the project, by one government agency; this can be the Single Window (Kenya) or investment promotion agencies (Kazakhstan), or a Ministry of Trade (Lao PDR).

### 3 RECOMMENDATIONS

3.1. The findings from the 54 Members included in the survey, confirm progress in the mobilization of TACB for the TFA. Currently more than 20% of category C measures are covered by TACB arrangements with DPs. Nevertheless, more TACB is needed to match the scale and complexity of Members' TFA capacity building needs. Developing and LDC Members are still looking for TACB for more than half of their category C needs. Most of these needs have definitive implementation dates by 2030.

3.2. The 2025 data confirm the findings from last year, that TACB mobilization progress has been uneven across developing and LDC Members. Whilst some Members have several active DPs, other Members have few or none. This cannot only be attributed to recipient Members' strategy or inactivity to engage with DPs; it also reflects DPs thematic, sectoral and geographic priorities.

3.3. Furthermore, Members face challenges to mobilize TACB interventions that respond to their specific capacity development needs. Existing TACB seems to be top-down designed by DPs rather than responding to Members' specific situation. DPs and recipient Members focus on a few TACB needs, whilst leaving out other areas of the TFA without due coordination on what will and will not be prioritized and by whom. Even for those measures that are frequently supported by DPs, i.e. Articles 1.1-1.2, 7.4 and 10.4, the TACB often is provided at insufficient volume and depth to embed capacity development.

3.4. Overall, the identification of DPs is not the main barrier for mobilizing TACB. Only a few Members have no development partner for the TFA at all. The challenge is to match available assistance with the specific category C needs of the TFA, in terms of scope (number of category C needs per Member), and depth (impact of TACB for capacity development). Mobilizing assistance for infrastructure and equipment also remains a stumbling block for some measures. At the same time, recipient Members often fail to mobilize domestic resources where necessary to sustain and deepen results and rely too much on top-down designed one-off solutions. Realistic expectation management is an important aspect for both DP and recipient Members when it comes to the provision of off-the-shelf solutions.

3.5. Addressing these challenges to TACB mobilization for the TFA requires that (i) a sufficient volume of development aid is allocated through the most suitable instruments, that (ii) holes in the geographic distribution are plugged, (iii) that the impact and sustainability of existing TACB support is deepened, (iv) support is expanded to areas that are not yet well covered, (v) domestic resources and political support for TF changes are mobilized, and (vi) information on the above is available regularly and in an up-to-date manner to allow for monitoring and calibration as required.

3.6. In a context of reduced development aid, improving coordination between DPs is necessary to collectively deliver better. The objective must be to fill expertise gaps as well as a Member's gaps. Developing and LDC Members are at different stages requiring different coordinated responses by the DPs. At this stage, few Members would be capable of benefiting from short-term top down designed TACB solutions. Most Members still require support to build TFA implementation foundations.

3.7. The data collection on TACB arrangements must be improved (quantitative and qualitative aspects) to be able to monitor and discuss implementation progress in an informed way. It should also encourage thematic discussion of capacity development approaches, challenges and gaps for TFA measures to deepen the impact and build experience to provide TACB to Members across the entire TFA.

## Annex 1: List of Members' remaining TACB needs

	Art. 1.1	Art. 1.2	Art. 1.3	Art. 1.4	Art. 2.1	Art. 2.2	Art. 3	Art. 4	Art. 5.1	Art. 5.2	Art. 5.3	Art. 6.1	Art. 6.2	Art. 6.3	Art. 7.1	Art. 7.2	Art. 7.3	Art. 7.4
Angola		PA/X			N		S				X	PA/X	X				N	U
Antigua and Barbuda	U	X	X			X	X				X	X	X					X
Bangladesh			U	U							X				U			X
Belize	PA/D	PA/D	PA/D	PA/D	U	U	PA/D	X	PA/D	X	X	S	X	X	X	PA/D		PA/D
Benin																	X	
Bolivia, Plurinational State of							U				X							
Botswana			U								U							N
Burkina Faso	U	U	X			X		X	X		X	X	X		X	X		X
Côte d'Ivoire	PA/D	U	PA/D		PA/D	OR	PA/D					PA/D	PA/X	OR		PA/U		
Cambodia				I/PA											I/PA			
Cameroon							X		X	U	X			X		X	U	X
Chad	X	X	X								X	X	X			X	X	X
Comoros							X	X			X	X	X		X	X		
Congo		X				X							X			X	X	X
Djibouti	X	X	X	X			X		X	X	X				X	X	X	X
Dominican Republic											X							U
Ecuador						X					X							X
Egypt	I/OR	X	U	S			PA/X		I/OR		I/OR	U	N		I/OR	I/OR		PA/X
El Salvador								U					U					
Eswatini	PA/D	PA/D	PA/D						N	S	X				S			PA/U
Gabon	X	X	X	X			S	S	S		X	S	S	S			S	S
Ghana	PA/D	PA/D	PA/D	U	OR	OR	PA/X	OR	PA/X		PA/X	OR	X		OR	I/OR		PA/X
Guatemala	PA/D	PA/D	U												U			U
Guinea	X	X					X		X		S				S			S
Jamaica	S	S					U	U	U		X	U	S	S	S	U	S	U
Kenya		I/PA	X					U	PA/U		PA/U	PA/U	PA/X	U	PA/X			PA/U
Lao, People's Democratic Republic							S/PA				S/PA					S		PA/X
Madagascar	I/PA	I/PA	I/U	I/U	U	I/U	I/PA		N		X	U	X	U	X	X	X	PA/X
Malawi							X	U										U
Maldives		X	I/OR	I/OR	X		I/PA		X		X					I/OR	X	X
Mauritania	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	X		X
Mauritius			U								X							U
Moldova, Republic of		PA/D							U						PA/U			
Montenegro																U		
Morocco									X						X			X
Mozambique			U			X	X					U	U					
Myanmar	S, I/OR	S		S	S, I/OR	S, I/OR	S		S, I/OR		S, I/OR				S, I/OR	S, I/OR	S	S, I/OR

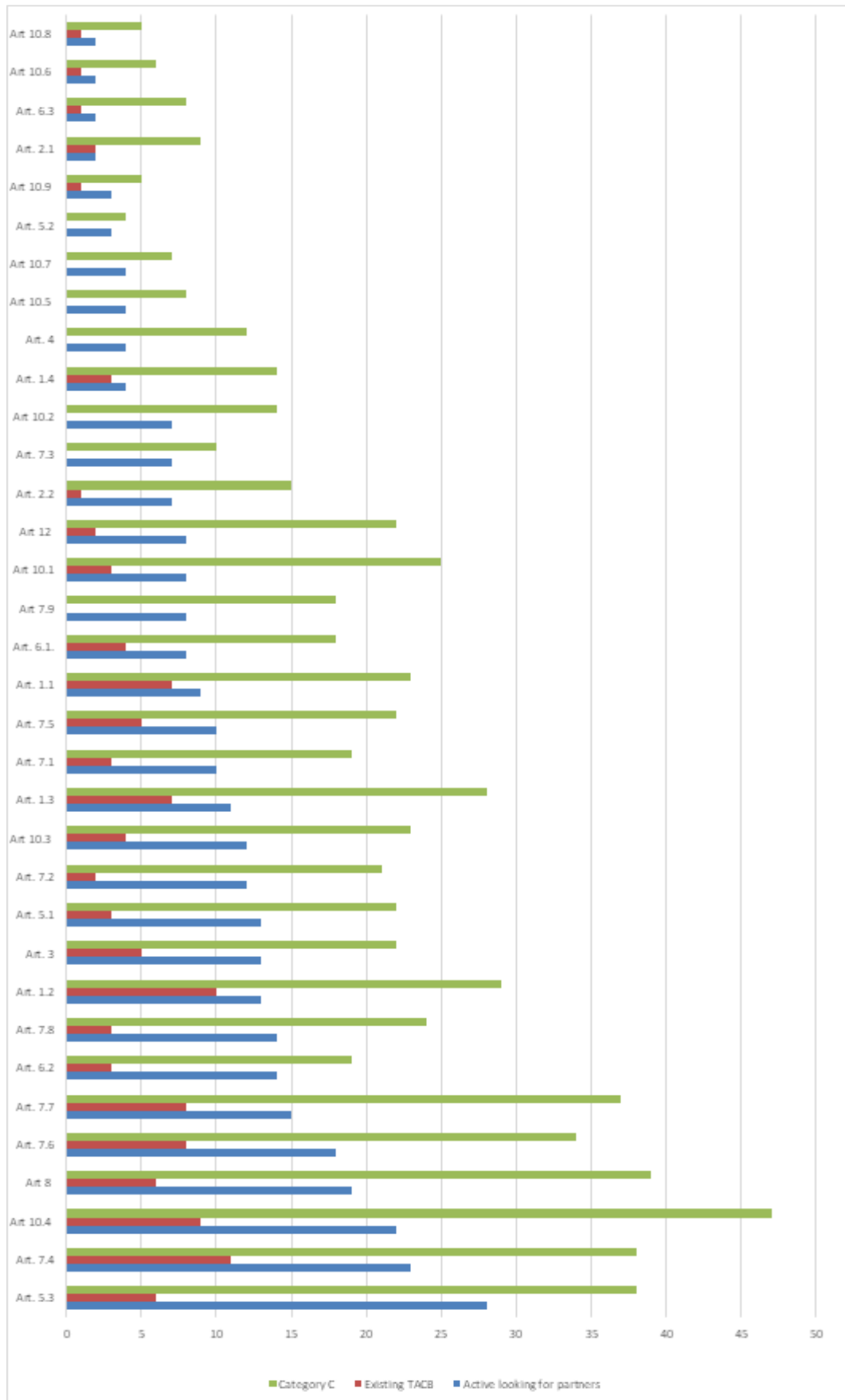
	Art. 1.1	Art. 1.2	Art. 1.3	Art. 1.4	Art. 2.1	Art. 2.2	Art. 3	Art. 4	Art. 5.1	Art. 5.2	Art. 5.3	Art. 6.1	Art. 6.2	Art. 6.3	Art. 7.1	Art. 7.2	Art. 7.3	Art. 7.4
Nepal		U	S		S		S	U	U		U		S	S	S	S	S	U
Nicaragua			X						U		X							
Niger	X	X	X								X				X	X		X
Nigeria	X										X							X
Papua New Guinea	U	U							X		N					N		X
Paraguay	PA/D	PA/D	PA/D	PA/D	PA/D	PA/D					PA/D							
Philippines																		
Rwanda			PA/X				S		S		PA/X							PA/X
Senegal	PA/D	PA/D	PA/D	PA/D			X		X			PA/D	PA/D	PA/D				
Solomon Islands							X	U	X	X	PA/D				PA/D	S	U	PA/D
Sri Lanka	U	U	U	U	U	I/U	X		U		U	U	U				I/U	X
Suriname	X	U	U	U			U	U			X		X	U	X	X	X	U
Tanzania	X	PA/X	X			U					X	U	U					U
Togo		PA/D														X		PA/X
Tunisia						X	PA/D		X		X	X	X			X		X
Vanuatu	S	S	S							S	PA/X							PA/X
Zambia	N	X	U	X	N	N	N		X		U	X		U	U	U		U



	Art. 7.5	Art. 7.6	Art. 7.7	Art. 7.8	Art. 7.9	Art 8	Art 9	Art 10.1	Art 10.2	Art 10.3	Art 10.4	Art 10.5	Art 10.6	Art 10.7	Art 10.8	Art 10.9	Art 11	Art 12
Angola			OR		N	U			X	N	U		X	N		N		S
Antigua and Barbuda	N	U	X								X				X			X
Bangladesh	U		U	U	X	X		X			U						X	
Belize	PA/D	PA/D		X	X	X		S		PA/X	PA/D			X		PA/X	X	
Benin		X															X	
Bolivia, Plurinational State of								U			U							
Botswana											X							
Burkina Faso	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X						X	X
Côte d'Ivoire		PA/D	PA/D			PA/D		PA/D	X		PA/D		I/OR					PA/D
Cambodia			I/PA		S	I/PA					I/PA						I/PA	
Cameroon	X		X	X	U	U		X		U	X			X			X	
Chad	X	X	X			X		X	X	X	X	X						
Comoros		X	X	X		X					X							
Congo		X		X		X		I/OR			I/OR	I/OR					I/OR	
Djibouti	X		X	X						X	X			X			X	X
Dominican Republic		X		X	U	U			X		U							
Ecuador	X		X			X					X						S	
Egypt	I/PA	I/PA	I/PA	PA/X	I/PA	I/OR		I/OR	I/OR	I/OR	I/OR						X	I/PA
El Salvador			U			U			U		U	U					U	U
Eswatini	PA/U	PA/U	PA/U			PA/X		U		U	PA/X							PA/U
Gabon	S	X	S			X		S	S	S	X		S	S				
Ghana	PA/X	OR	OR	OR	X	X		OR										X
Guatemala		PA/D	U	U	U	X		OR			U							OR
Guinea	S	X	S	S	S	X			S	X	X						X	
Jamaica	S	U	U			U	S			U	U					U		U
Kenya	I/PA	X	U	I/OR	X	U		PA/U	I/OR	PA/X	I/PA				U		PA/U	X
Lao, People's Democratic Republic	S/PA	S/PA	PA/U	S		S/PA		PA/X	S/PA	S/PA	S			S/PA	PA/U		S/PA	S
Madagascar	X		X	X	X	PA/X		U	X	X	X		I/U	X			X	X
Malawi	PA/U	U	PA/U			OR					X							
Maldives	I/OR	X	X	X		S				X	PA/X					X	I/OR	
Mauritania	X	X	X			X			X	X	X					X	X	
Mauritius											U							
Moldova, Republic of				PA/U	U						PA/X						PA/U	
Montenegro					U						U							
Morocco					X						X	N						
Mozambique		U		X		U					U	U						
Myanmar	S	S	S, I/OR	S	S, I/OR	S	S, I/OR	S, I/OR	S, I/OR	S	X			S, I/OR		S, I/OR	X	S, I/OR
Nepal	S	S	U	U		U	U	U		U	U			S		S	S	U

	Art. 7.5	Art. 7.6	Art. 7.7	Art. 7.8	Art 7.9	Art 8	Art 9	Art 10.1	Art 10.2	Art 10.3	Art 10.4	Art 10.5	Art 10.6	Art 10.7	Art 10.8	Art 10.9	Art 11	Art 12
Nicaragua			S								PA/U							
Niger	U	X	U	U		X		U		U	U						X	U
Nigeria		X		X	X			X		X	X	X			X		X	X
Papua New Guinea		X	X			U	N	U	S		U							U
Paraguay		I/PA	PA/D	PA/D		PA/D												
Philippines											U							
Rwanda		PA/D				PA/D							PA/X					
Senegal	PA/D		PA/D	U		U						X						
Solomon Islands		PA/D	U			U		U		PA/D	PA/D							U
Sri Lanka	I/U	U	I/U		U	X		U	U	U	X							X
Suriname	X	X	X	X	U	U		X	U	U	U	U	U		U		U	U
Tanzania			PA/D		U	X		U			PA/D			U			U	U
Togo		PA/X	X			PA/X						X					PA/D	
Tunisia	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X						X	
Vanuatu		PA/X	PA/X							PA/X	PA/X						S	
Zambia	U	U	U	U		U		U		U	U		U		N	N	X	U

Legend	
X	Actively Looking for TACB
N	Actively looking for TACB, but measure not Category C
U	Unknown TACB status
S	Shifted from C to B
OR	Informed that measure is implemented through own resources
I/OR	Confirmed implementation with own resources
I/PA	Confirmed implementation with reported Partner Arrangement
PA/X	Partner Arrangement notified but still looking for TACB
PA/D	Partner Arrangement notified and not looking for TACB
PA/U	Partner arrangement notified and unknown if looking for TACB

**Annex 2: TACB mobilization gap by Article**

**Annex 3: Members' TACB mobilization rate**

		Member	Category C measures	Remaining TACB needs	TACB mobilization gap (%)
GROUP 1 TACB mobilization: Very poor		Burkina Faso	23	21	91
		Chad	18	18	100
		Djibouti	20	20	100
		Madagascar	29	17	59
		Mauritania	24	24	100
		Tunisia	18	17	94
GROUP 2 TACB mobilization progress; poor to fair		Angola	10	6	60
		Bangladesh	13	6	46
		Belize	26	13	50
		Antigua & Barbuda	14	12	86
		Cameroun	18	13	72
		Comoros	12	12	100
		Congo	13	9	69
		Ecuador	7	7	100
		Gabon	8	8	100
		Ghana	23	9	39
		Guinea	9	9	100
		Kenya	22	7	32
		Maldives	18	12	67
		Niger	17	10	59
		Nigeria	13	13	100
		Suriname	28	11	39
		Togo	8	6	75
		Vanuatu	6	6	100
GROUP 3	A TACB mobilization rate: good	Côte d'Ivoire	18	2	11
		Egypt	22	5	23
		Myanmar	3	2	67
		Jamaica	15	3	7
		Solomon Islands	15	3	20
		Sri Lanka	23	5	22
		Tanzania	16	5	31
		Zambia	21	5	24
	B TACB mobilization rate: fair to good	Benin	3	3	100
		Bolivia	6	1	25
		Botswana	4	1	33
		Dominican Republic	5	4	50
		Eswatini	13	3	23
		Guatemala	13	1	8
		Lao PDR	8	2	50
		Malawi	13	2	25
		Mauritius	8	1	25
		Moldova	4	1	14
		Morocco	5	5	100
		Mozambique	7	3	30
		Nicaragua	4	2	50
		Papua New Guinea	10	4	40
		Rwanda	4	4	67
		Senegal	10	3	23
GROUP 4 TACB mobilization rate: very good		Cambodia	3	0	0
		El Salvador	6	0	0
		Montenegro	9	0	0
		Nepal	13	0	0
		Paraguay	11	0	0
		Philippines	1	0	0