

**Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010
Implementation (results matrix)¹**

Objective: significantly improve the human conditions of the poor people in all LDCs during the decade 2001-2010

Goals and targets	Policies adopted and Measures taken (outcomes)	
	Least developed countries	Development partners
Commitment 1 – Fostering a people-centered policy framework		
<p>1. Attain a GDP growth rate of at least 7 per cent per annum</p> <p>2. Increase the ratio of investment to GDP to 25 per cent per annum</p> <p>3. Make substantial progress toward halving the proportion of people living in extreme poverty by 2015</p> <p>4. Make substantial progress towards halving the proportion of people from hunger by 2015</p>	<p>Development and implementation of Sectoral Development Plans (Central African Republic), Emergency Economic Management Programme (Guinea Bissau), six National Priorities (Bangladesh). Design of an Accelerated Growth Strategy (Senegal) and a National Strategy for Growth and Reduction in Poverty (Tanzania). Adoption of an outcome-oriented approach to guide cross-sector policy priorities, sequencing, programming, budgeting and accountability (Tanzania). Creation of a "Permanent Secretariat of the National Commission for Development and Fight against Poverty" (CNDLP) (Benin). Establishment of the Observatory of Social changes (Benin), the Observatory of Households Living Conditions (Senegal).</p> <p>Lao PDR, Djibouti submitted PRSP to the Board of the WB in 2004 and Sao Tome and Principe and Cape Verde – in 2005. PR 1 was submitted to the Board in 2004 by Ethiopia, Guinea, Madagascar, Mali, Rwanda, Senegal, Zambia, Cambodia and PR 2 was submitted to the Board in 2004 by Mozambique and in 2005 by Niger, Rwanda, Cambodia, PR 3 was submitted to the Board in 2004 by Burkina Faso and Tanzania. Haiti drafted its International Cooperation Framework (ICF), a precursor to PRSP</p> <p>Hosting an African Union Summit on Employment and Poverty Alleviation that adopted a strategy for employment in Africa (Burkina Faso). Elaboration of the Employment Policy Global Framework (Madagascar), formulation of the National Employment and Labor Market policy (Zambia) and establishment of the Ministry of Works and Human Settlement</p>	<p>Promoting country-specific strategies based on economic reforms and market system in 10 LDCs (Germany), design of a long term economic strategy to boost growth to assist the Government in Haiti (ECLAC and MINUSTAH), mainstreaming food security in poverty reduction strategies that will start in 2005 in Mozambique, Tanzania, Malawi and Bhutan (FAO), dialogue and technical assistance in the formulation and implementation of gender-sensitive national development planning and poverty reduction strategies (UNFPA)</p> <p>Provision of expertise in economic governance, electricity, rural development, agriculture and food security, environment, water, urban development, social protection and gender issues and analysis of obstacles to poverty reduction in Haiti. Assistance to the Transitional Government in the elaboration of pro-poor policies in Haiti (ECLAC)</p> <p>Support to basic social services (education, health services and institutional building) and safety nets (Norway). Technical cooperation with Haiti in environmental education, traffic signalization, public health, youth and sports, culture, arts and the strengthening the human resources capacities in LDCs. (Mexico)</p> <p>Support to statistical systems of Eritrea, Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia (Norway) and to National Accounts in Yemen (ESCWA)</p>

¹ The result matrix is based on available information.

Goals and targets	Policies adopted and Measures taken (outcomes)	
	Least developed countries	Development partners
	(Bhutan).	
Commitment 1 – Fostering a people-centered policy framework		
	<p>Adoption of fiscal and financial reforms, introduction of a Credit Guarantee Scheme with interest rates as low as 10% (Bhutan). Fiscal, tax & tariff reforms in favor of the poor (Samoa). Appointment in each organization of internal auditors and drafting of the Auditor General's Acts (Bhutan)</p> <p>MDGs' reports: prepared in Afghanistan (first), Bangladesh (completed), Burundi (validated), Central African Republic (elaborated, published and broadcasted), Comoros (launched), Equatorial Guinea (finalized), Eritrea (first), Ethiopia (launched), Guinea (second finalized), Guinea Bissau (finalized), Haiti (launched), Lesotho (completed), Liberia (published), Madagascar (completed), Malawi (published and launched), Mali (elaborated), Rwanda (launched), Sao Tome e Principe (published), Zambia (first one launched); and on National Human Development in Afghanistan ("Security with a Human Face")</p> <p>Dev Info Database established in Afghanistan, Angola, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Congo D.R., Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Haiti, Lao P.D.R., Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritania, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Timor Leste, Uganda, U.R. Tanzania, Yemen, Zambia</p> <p>Development of a monitoring and evaluation system and of a Management Information System (MIS) for the National Emergency Employment Programme (NEEP) (Afghanistan)</p> <p>Census on 2004 Population & Housing and Antenatal HIV/AIDS Prevalence study (Sierra Leone) and an epidemiological study on HIV/AIDS (Haiti) Establishment of a National Statistical Bureau and completion of a web-based "Geog (District) Information System" (Bhutan)</p>	

Goals and targets	Policies adopted and Measures taken (outcomes)	
	Least developed countries	Development partners
Commitment 2– Good governance at national and international levels		
	<p>Elections held in Afghanistan (presidential), Comoros (legislative), Equatorial Guinea (legislative and municipal), The Gambia (legislative and local), Guinea Bissau (legislative), Malawi (presidential, legislative), Mali (municipal), Mozambique (presidential, legislative), Niger (presidential, legislative, local), Sierra Leone (local), Somalia (parliamentary), Bhutan (local), Burundi (referendum).</p> <p>New Constitution approved by the Loya Jirga (Afghanistan), drafted (Bhutan), entered into force (Burundi) and adopted (Central African Republic).</p> <p>Establishment of the Department of Local Governance and the establishment of a five-member committee to draft the Code of Conduct for the Cabinet and an Independent Committee to govern the Royal Civil Service Commission (Bhutan), publication and launch of a report on the State of Governance (Malawi), launch of the National Programme for Good Governance, a project of reinforcement of financial responsibility to support the Court of Auditors and the Parliament, validation of a sectoral programme on justice (Senegal)</p> <p>Court and justice reforms: setting up of the Luanda's Juvenile and Justice Court and the social centers in four Municipalities (Angola), of the Union and Islands Assemblies and Institutional Court (Comoros), the establishment of a Judicial Reform Commission (Afghanistan), the gradual shift in the composition of the judges of Buddhist institutional background to modern law-graduates (Bhutan) and the initiation of the reform of the police services, judiciary and correctional services (Liberia)</p>	<p>Funding (\$10.13 million) of 39 local projects in 29 LDCs, including funding (\$8.23 million) through the local governance programmes managed by the Local Development Unit. Allocation of 93 % of total programme expenditures to LDCs (UNCDF). Pilot projects in Laos, Mali and Uganda to catalyze voluntary engagement of local populations in governance issues (UNV)</p> <p>Support to political institutions, judicial systems, financial institutions & reforms, property registries (Norway). Support to the promotion of the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work in Benin, Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Togo (ILO)</p> <p>Support to UNITAR in local governance capacity building programme in Africa and good governance initiatives such as Promotion of Good Urban Governance in Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Burundi, Cambodia, Madagascar and DRC, Associations of Elected Representatives, particularly to the Council of the Regions and Municipalities of Africa and the World Organization of United Cities and Local Governments. Support to decentralization processes in Benin, Chad, Congo, Cape Verde, Madagascar, Mauritania, Morocco, Namibia, Niger and Senegal. Support to regional & multilateral initiatives such as the UN-Habitat project of the Global Observatory of Local Democracy and Decentralization, regional development and country planning policies at the national level in West Africa and the Project for the reinforcement of democracy in Yemen (France)</p>

Goals and targets	Policies adopted and Measures taken (outcomes)	
	Least developed countries	Development partners
Commitment 2– Good governance at national and international levels		
	<p>Abolition of capital punishment by a Royal Decree (Bhutan), signing the transborder agreement with Cote d'Ivoire and Mali on children traffic signed (Burkina Faso), adoption of the National Five-Year Plan against trafficking and exploitation of children, combating drug use among children and awareness raising on child labor (Cambodia), development of the sexual harassment policy by the Department of State for Education (Gambia), adoption of the Law on establishment of National Human Rights Commission by the Parliament (Sierra Leone) and the start of a project on a Youth National Policy Declaration (Mauritania)</p> <p>Holding a Seminar and Conferences on Human Rights (Comoros), promotion of Action Plan (Equatorial Guinea), establishment of Inter-Ministerial Committee for Human Rights (Guinea Bissau) and the launch of the report "A Call for Justice" by the Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission (Afghanistan)</p> <p>Strengthening management and accountability of the government under the New Budget Management and Accountability Act (Gambia), the establishment of a Public Utilities Regulatory Authority (Gambia), implementation of the 8 FEMM Public Accountability Principles (Samoa), adoption of the Public Finance Management Act and the Public Service Act by the Parliament (Samoa), the enactment of a new government Budgeting and Accountability Bill, a Public Procurement legislation and the establishment of a Special Financial Management Unit (Sierra Leone), reforms of Public Sector (Solomon Islands)</p>	<p>Support to post-conflict processes of political transition in Haiti, justice and control of impunity and national reconciliation in Cambodia, public infrastructure and security in DRC, UN peace building efforts in Haiti, Liberia, Sudan, EU peacekeeping efforts in DRC, NATO peacekeeping efforts in Afghanistan (France), allocation of 20% of bilateral development cooperation to peace building and crisis prevention (Germany), assistance in disarmament, reintegration and refugee issues in Sierra Leone and Liberia (Japan). Assistance in development of the General Strategic Framework for Peace building from a development perspective in Afghanistan, Angola, Burundi, Congo D.R. , Eritrea, Ethiopia, East Timor, Mozambique, Nepal, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Uganda (Norway), Assistance to post-crisis peace building and reconstruction efforts in Sierra Leone, DRC and Afghanistan. (UNV). Support to Afghanistan, Burundi, DRC, Guinea, Liberia and Somalia in their disarmament, demobilization, reinsertion and reintegration programmes (WFP)</p> <p>Initiation of a framework for political consultations among external partners and the UN system, to assist the transitional institutions in preparing for general elections (UN, DPA)</p> <p>Assistance in building partnerships with the private sector: support to OHADA, political and financial support to the United Nations Global Compact (France); Forum for dialogue between governments, employers and workers in Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, DRC, Ethiopia, Madagascar, Senegal, Tanzania and Zambia (ILO)</p> <p>Seminars on corruption control and control of drug offences (Japan), in establishing networks, capacity building and supporting the Extracting Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), setting up an Anti-Corruption Resource Centre (Norway)</p>

Goals and targets	Policies adopted and Measures taken (outcomes)	
	Least developed countries	Development partners
Commitment 2– Good governance at national and international levels		
	<p>Confidence building and conflict prevention addressed in the report "Securing Afghanistan's Future" (Afghanistan), adoption of a Legislation on Nationality, Political Parties, the Army and Defense (DRC), the submission of the Truth and Reconciliation Final Report and the start of Special Court trial (Sierra Leone), the beginning of the Process of restoring law and order (Solomon Islands)</p> <p>Decentralization process started in Senegal and Zambia. A local Government Act as part of decentralization process enacted in Sierra Leone. Nation-wide capacity building programmes for elected villages leaders (Bhutan)</p> <p>National Gender Policy elaborated (Burkina Faso), elaborated and validated (Burundi), prepared together with an Action Plan (Lesotho), elaborated (Sao Tome e Principe), formulated (Sierra Leone), National Commission for Women and Children established (Bhutan), Action Plan for Women Promotion elaborated, validated and adopted (Equatorial Guinea), sensitization made on Female Genital Mutilation (Eritrea), inclusion in the new Constitution of equal rights to women and men and adoption of a 27% quota for women in the lower House of Parliament (Afghanistan), holding of the first national workshop on the Convention of Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) (Guinea Bissau). Capacity building initiatives of the Ministry of Women's Affairs (Afghanistan)</p> <p>Corruption control: focus on anti-corruption, legal and judicial reforms, public administration reforms and reform of the armed forces (Cambodia); establishment of a Commission of Inquiry into the Properties and Assets of public servants (Gambia); development of the National Anti Corruption Strategy and adoption of the Anti-Money Laundry Act (Sierra Leone)</p>	

Goals and targets	Policies adopted and Measures taken (outcomes)	
	Least developed countries	Development partners
Commitment 3 – Building human and institutional capacities		
<p>5. Making accessible, through the primary health system, reproductive health to all individuals of appropriate ages as soon as possible and no later than the year 2015</p> <p>6. Making available the widest achievable range of safe, effective, affordable and acceptable family planning and contraceptive methods</p>	<p>Amendment of the National Population and Development Policy (Lao P.D.R.). Development of a Reproductive Health Policy (the Gambia, Guinea-Bissau). Adoption of the Application text of the Law on Reproductive Health (Mali).</p> <p>Adoption of standard tools for maternal and new born health (Afghanistan), safe motherhood and pregnancy/delivery practices, ante and post natal clinical examinations, immunization against tetanus, and distribution of iron and folic acid tablets and "safe home-delivery" kits (Bhutan)</p>	<p>More than 45% of bilateral development assistance to the social sectors (education, health, water and sanitation) targets LDCs (Norway)</p>
<p>7. Ensuring that by 2015 all children particularly girls, children in difficult circumstances and those belonging to ethnic minorities, have access to and complete, free and compulsory primary education of good quality:</p>	<p>Finalization and validation of a National Education Plan, an Education Master Plan and an Investment Plan (Comoros), elaboration of a National Policy Document on Education for All and holding of a National Conference on Education (Equatorial Guinea), achievement of a Plan of Action "Education for All" (Guinea Bissau), finalization of a Education Sector Development Programme (Eritrea), enforcement of a compulsory education policy for the primary level (Samoa), adoption of a 10-year plan for education and training (Senegal), creation of a Ministry of Youth and Sports (Sierra Leone)</p>	

Goals and targets	Policies adopted and Measures taken (outcomes)	
	Least developed countries	Development partners
Commitment 3– Building human and institutional capacities		
<p>8. Achieving a 50% improvement in levels of adult literacy by 2015, especially for women, and equitable access to basic and continuing education for all adults</p>	<p>Reallocation of public education expenditures towards primary and lower secondary education to ensure access for the poor (Solomon Islands). A National Commission for War Affected Children was created in Sierra Leone. Establishment of Community Primary schools that cater to a specific clustered community and introduction of new information technologies, including computers, in most of the schools (Bhutan). Initiation of a pilot project to improve access to food security and nutrition for Orphans and other Vulnerable Children (OVCs) (Malawi)</p>	
<p>9. Eliminating gender disparities in primary and secondary education by 2005, and achieving gender equality in education by 2015, with a focus on ensuring girls' full and equal access to and achievement in basic education of good quality</p>	<p>23.8 % of the government budget in 2002-2005 allocated to health and education. Policies on enhanced rural access to basic social services incorporated in budgets for the period 2002-2007. Construction of additional classrooms in existing schools. Development of a comprehensive civil service human resource development master plan for 2002-2007. Allocation of Nu. 359 million to training social service providers. Training of village health workers. Teacher's training capacity has been extended to additional 1, 470 people in two teachers' training institutes (Bhutan)</p>	
<p>10. Reducing the infant mortality rate below 35 per 1000 births by 2015</p>	<p>National Health Policy elaborated in Burundi, Comoros, Mauritania (including nutrition policy), Eritrea (for adolescents), Nepal ("Nepal Health Sector Programme - Implementation Plan"). Health Action Plan elaborated and adopted in Burkina Faso.</p>	
<p>11. Reducing the under 5 mortality rate below 45 per 1000 births by 2015</p>	<p>Elaboration of a policy and a road map to prevent maternal and child mortality (Central African Republic), establishment of a "Healthy Mother and Child Task Force" (Sierra-Leone)</p>	

Goals and targets	Policies adopted and Measures taken (outcomes)	
	Least developed countries	Development partners
Commitment 3 – Building human and institutional capacities		
<p>12. Reducing the maternal mortality rate by three-quarters of the current rate by 2015:</p> <p>13. Reducing the number of undernourished people by half by the year 2015</p> <p>14. Reducing by half, by 2015, the proportion of people who are unable to reach or afford safe drinking water:</p> <p>15. Reducing HIV infection rates in persons 15-24 years of age by 2005 in all countries, and by 25% in the most affected countries</p> <p>16. Increasing the percentage of women receiving maternal and prenatal care by 60%</p>	<p>Continuous learning for traditional birth attendants (Samoa), creation of a Prevention of Maternal Mortality Association (Sierra Leone)</p> <p>Cambodia: Provincial Nutrition Coordination Committees are active in several provinces. The Health Sector Support Project supported by donors will deliver needed supplements to 80% of target groups in rural areas. National food security policies developed in Bhutan, Eritrea, Lesotho, Mali, and Niger. Setting up a National Alliance against hunger (Burkina Faso). High Level seminar on Innovative approaches to meet the Hunger MDG in Africa and launch of the "Evaluation of the 2002/2003 Emergency Response in Ethiopia" (Ethiopia)</p> <p>Formulation of the Bhutan Water Vision, Water Act and Water policy, development and protection of watersheds areas through rural integrated watershed management projects; development of water testing and monitoring system and community training on maintenance and usage practices (Bhutan), implementation of the Programme Cities/Health for safe water in Malabo is being extended to 10 other districts in Equatorial. Guinea, Law on Water Resources approved in Lao PDR</p>	

Goals and targets	Policies adopted and Measures taken (outcomes)	
	Least developed countries	Development partners
Commitment 3– Building human and institutional capacities		
<p>17. Halving malnutrition of women and among pre-school children in LDCs by 2015</p> <p>18. Substantially reducing infection rates from malaria, tuberculosis and other killer diseases in LDCs by the end of the decade; reducing TB deaths and prevalence by 50% by 2010 and reducing the burden of disease associated with malaria by 50% by 2010</p> <p>19. Promoting child health and survival and reducing disparities between and within developed and developing countries as quickly as possible, with particular attention to eliminating the pattern of excess and preventable mortality among girl infants and children</p>	<p>National HIV/AIDS Strategy developed in Burundi, the National Action Plan against AIDS is being implemented in Guinea Bissau, the National Strategic Plan for National response to HIV/AIDS revised in Haiti, the second National Multicultural Strategic Plan on HIV/AIDS developed in Mozambique, the Strategic Plan against HIV/AIDS validated in Sao Tome e Principe, progress achieved in the National initiative on HIV/AIDS in Senegal, Comprehensive Sector Strategies and Work Place Action Plans to mainstream HIV/AIDS developed in Tanzania, the Programme for the prevention of HIV/AIDS among the Eritrean Youth, Eritrean Defense Force and the National Service Corps developed in Eritrea, the Universal Voluntary Counseling and Testing (UVCT) Initiative and "Scaling up manual" on HIV/AIDS launched in Lesotho</p> <p>UN GFATM Agreement signed in Liberia, Nepal, Yemen (technical aspects completed), Lesotho (institutional measures taken for the disbursement of the facility approved in 2003), and Guinea Bissau (document reformulated and finalized). Regional workshop on planning HIV/AIDS interventions in border areas of The Gambia River Basin (The Gambia), first national workshop on HIV/AIDS (Afghanistan), national Forum on HIV/AIDS "For an AIDS free generation" (Guinea Bissau), workshop on Women, AIDS and Religion (Madagascar), Indian Ocean Scientific International Conference on HIV/AIDS (Madagascar), "Open Door activities on HIV/AIDS" (Guinea Bissau), 4th National Council for fight against HIV/AIDS (Burkina Faso). Legislation against discrimination of HIV and People Living with AIDS approved by National Assembly in Angola. Establishment of centers for HIV/AIDS prevention of mother-to-child transmission in each of the 12 district hospitals and a launch of a Rapid Result Initiative (RRI) in Sierra Leone, "Insular Committees" against AIDS are up and running in Comoros</p>	

Goals and targets	Policies adopted and Measures taken (outcomes)	
	Least developed countries	Development partners
Commitment 3– Building human and institutional capacities		
<p>20. Improving the health and nutritional status of infants and children</p> <p>21. Promoting breast feeding as a child survival strategy</p>	<p>School Feeding Programmes are run in Bhutan. National School Health and Nutrition Programme are implemented in Eritrea, School Feeding and Deworming Programme is being implemented in Ethiopia. Providing training to social workers in IMCI case management skills, in management of severely malnourished children, in Life Saving Skills (Eritrea), at the national level (Guinea Bissau), training under the Nurses' Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (Solomon Islands), and under the Provincial Mother and Child Clinics Midwifery programme (Solomon Islands).</p> <p>Final evaluation of the 5-year Malaria Control Programme carried out in Eritrea, a National strategy for the usage of insecticide-treated bed nets developed in Afghanistan; a National Strategy against malaria is being implemented in Mali, a Strategic Plans against Malaria elaborated in Equatorial Guinea, an Action Plan for intermittent preventive care of malaria for pregnant women (TPI) adopted in Equatorial Guinea, distribution of Insecticide treated nets and training on malaria protection took place in Eritrea, a National Control of Diarrhea Diseases Programme is under way in Bhutan, rolling out of a Program to provide free ARV in Malawi.</p> <p>Adoption and implementation of IMCI strategy to reduce child deaths and illnesses (Afghanistan) launch of Enhanced Outreach Strategy, targeted supplementary food for child survival Interventions (Ethiopia), adoption of a Child health policy (Samoa). Implementation of an expanded programme on immunization in Bhutan, organization of National Days for Integrated Inoculations against Poliomyelitis in Equatorial Guinea</p> <p>Formulation and launch of a breast feeding policy with a code for marketing of breast milk substitutes (Bhutan), on going development of a breastfeeding policy and planning of regular nutrition surveys (Samoa)</p>	

Goals and targets	Policies adopted and Measures taken (outcomes)	
	Least developed countries	Development partners
Commitment 4 – Building productive capacities to make globalization work for LDCs		
<p>22. Increasing road networks or connections in LDCs to the current level of other developing countries and urban road capacities, including sewerage and other related facilities by 2010</p>	<p>A telecom project funded in Bhutan by Denmark will provide 2, 544 telephone lines in rural. Participation in the Asian Highway Network of ESCAP will enable to upgrade the highway that links Bhutan to India</p> <p>Development of a communications sector policy to improve telecom and postal services and upgrading of the only international port and local ports in Samoa</p> <p>Building 7 new wharves to the Marine Infrastructure Project (Solomon Islands)</p>	<p>Funding by AFD (EUR 116 million) of infrastructure: transport 30%, water and sanitation 18%, energy 31%, urban equipment 18%. (France). Budget support to the Roads and Highways Department in Bangladesh (United Kingdom). Encouragement of private investments in Afghanistan through the funding of the establishment of the department Private Sector Growth in the Ministry of Commerce. (United Kingdom). Implementation of 60 actions for quality infrastructure and capacity-building in Benin, Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger, Guinea-Bissau, Senegal and Togo (UEMOA/EU/UNIDO)</p>
<p>23. Modernizing and expanding ports and airports and their ancillary facilities to enhance their capacities by 2010</p>	<p>Implementation of a National Policy on Science and Technology (Sierra Leone)</p> <p>ICT in LDCs supported through the World Summit on Information Technology (Norway), implementation of 18 projects, including a regional workshop on e-government (ESCAP), support to Women in Business to engage policy dialogue on engendering ICT policies in Zambia and Zimbabwe (UNIFEM)</p>	<p>Assistance to Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, DRC, Guinea, Lao PDR, Mauritania, Myanmar, Rwanda, Somali, Uganda in five priority areas: development of rural telecommunication, development of infrastructure and introduction of new technologies and services, telecommunication sector restructuring, telecommunication human resources development/management, telecommunication financing and partnership building. Assistance to Countries in Special Needs (emerging from conflicts); Burundi, Liberia, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia</p>
<p>24. Modernizing and expanding railway connections and facilities, increasing their capacities to the level of those in other developing countries by the end of the decade</p>	<p>Allocation of 50% of HRD resources to the private sector , strengthening regulatory frameworks (ex. Bankruptcy Act, The Moveable and Immovable Act, The Negotiable Instruments Act, revised Companies Act, Copyright Act, Industrial Property Act and Commercial Sales of Goods Act) and establishment of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Bhutan. Initiation of a rural enterprise development programme to promote informal sectors in rural areas (Bhutan)</p> <p>Implementation of a Micro-credit Scheme (Sierra Leone), of 65 projects in 7 provinces by the SIG-funded Small Business Assistance Project that created 115 full time and 350 part time jobs created (Solomon Islands), implementation of the Investment Code in process (Burundi)</p>	<p>Providing computers to schools at different levels (ITU)</p> <p>Funding of telecom infrastructure in Tanzania and Uganda (Germany) (iv) Development of rural telecommunications in Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, D.R. Congo, Guinea, Lao PDR, Mauritania, Myanmar, Rwanda, Somalia and Uganda (ITU). Support to the inclusion, participation and visibility of key members in WSIS Preparatory Conferences and in different arenas (UNIFEM).</p> <p>Support to strengthening the role of enterprises in the ZSP area through FSP Project (France). 40 expert missions to 15 different LDCs in 2004 in cooperation with international corporations to upgrade the expertise in emerging enterprises (UNV)</p>

Goals and targets	Policies adopted and Measures taken (outcomes)	
	Least developed countries	Development partners
Commitment 4 – Building productive capacities to make globalization work for LDCs		
<p>25. Increasing LDCs' communication networks, including telecomm. and postal services, and improving access of the poor to such services in urban and rural areas to reach the current levels in other developing countries</p> <p>26. Increasing computer literacy among students in higher institutions and universities by 50% and in junior and high schools by 25% by 2015</p> <p>27. Increasing average telephone density to 5 main lines per 100 inhabitants and Internet connections to 10 users per 100 inhabitants by the year 2010</p>	<p>Initiation of a solar energy programme in areas that are not within the reach of electricity and construction of mini and micro-hydels in remote areas. (Bhutan). Start of the work on the completion of the Bumbuna Hydroelectric Dam (Sierra Leone)</p> <p>Preparation of the National Investment Programme for the agricultural sector (Guinea Bissau), adoption of a National Medium Term Investment Plan in Agriculture (Zambia). Institution of the Bhutan Agriculture and Food Regulatory Authority, pursuance of a "Triple Gem Theory" of production, access and marketing to boost growth in the agricultural sector, construction of farm roads, undertaking of technology dissemination through delivery of extension services at grassroots levels, creation of a marketing division in the Ministry of Agriculture, subsidizing purchase of farm machinery and equipment by the farmers (Bhutan). Formulation of the 2004/05 Budget for the Agricultural Sector Lead Ministries (ASLMs) (Tanzania). Machinery and improved seedlings provided to farmers and farming communities (Sierra Leone). Implementation of concerted land use plans (Central African Republic). Identification of new sites for agricultural development (Solomon Islands). Rural based integrated development plans with emphasis on poverty eradication and integrated rural enterprise development programmes initiated in Bhutan. Establishment of community banks and commercial bank branches in rural areas. Enactment of a National Micro-Finance policy (Sierra Leone).</p> <p>A geological mapping of the country. The manufacturing and mining sectors have been opened to FDI up to 70% of equity; licensing approach was made more transparent or liberalized (Bhutan). Preparation of a new mining policy (Sierra Leone)</p> <p>Allocation of Nu. 29.3 million to establish the Hotel and Tourism Management Institute in 2005 (Bhutan)</p>	<p>Microfinance programmes in 9 LDCs totaling to \$ 1.91 million. (UNCDF) Microcredit schemes financed in many LDCs, including Tanzania and Uganda (Norway)</p> <p>EUR 20 million allocated to fossil energies of which 80% to LDCs through the Global Environment Fund and the French Fund-FFEM (France)</p> <p>Strengthening of national Food Insecurity and Vulnerability Info and Mapping Systems together with analysis of food security in Afghanistan, Angola, Eritrea, Malawi, Mauritania, Mozambique, Somalia and Yemen (FAO). Implementation of a strategy for the LDCs that includes support to agriculture distributive chains and irrigation by the AFD in Cambodia and Lao P.D.R. (France). Technical assistance to improved rice production systems in LDCs within TICAD process (Japan). Development of strategies to promote private enterprise of agriculture and rural development in 13 LDCs of which Cambodia, Chad, Guinea, Laos, Lesotho, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Senegal and Zambia (Germany). Support to 33 African LDCs under the NEPAD Comprehensive African Agriculture Programme (FAO). Assistance to Tanzania and Zambia in innovative, effective and profitable farming (IFAD). Integrated Programs dealing with the productive capacities of the agro-industry and the manufacturing sectors in order to reduce commodity dependency in 18, mainly African LDCs. Further 6 LDCs will also soon be assisted. (UNIDO)</p>

Goals and targets	Policies adopted and Measures taken (outcomes)	
	Least developed countries	Development partners
Commitment 4 – Building productive capacities to make globalization work for LDCs		
		<p>WIPO assists LDCs in technological capacity building (WIPO World Academy), legislative advice, collective management of copyright and related rights, small and medium-sized enterprises (Tanzania, Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Nepal, and Bangladesh), genetic resources, traditional knowledge and folklore. Other WIPO deliverables include the WIPO Global Information Network (WIPOnet) accessible to 48 LDCs with the web portal for the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF) LDCs (Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Samoa, Tuvalu, Vanuatu), the annual forum on IP in August 2004 in Khartoum, Sudan, the training programme organized, in collaboration with the Swedish Government in November 2004 in Stockholm, and the Ministerial Conference on integrating IP in national development policies of LDCs organized, with the financial assistance of Republic of Korea, in October 2004 in Seoul.</p> <p>Support to sustainable tourism at the Partner States level in capacity building in administration, vocational training, promotion establishment (e.g. Madagascar and Senegal), in innovative experiences with ecotourism, collateral tourism, agro tourism (e.g. West Africa and horn of Africa, Madagascar) and international level (France), implementation of 25 projects in Poverty alleviation through sustainable tourism development (ESCAP). A pilot project on tourism in Mali (UNV)</p>

Goals and targets	Policies adopted and Measures taken (outcomes)	
	Least developed countries	Development partners
Commitment 5– Enhancing the role of trade in development		
	<p>Improvement of Trade related policies and import / export mechanisms: Conclusion of the Trade Policy Review and enactment of the Investment Code into law (Sierra Leone). Implementation of an Export Development Strategy (Senegal). Formulation of a marketing plan to identify local and international markets and potential products (Bhutan)</p> <p>Accession to WTO (Cambodia, Nepal). First Working Party Meeting at the WTO for Cape Verde, Bhutan, Lao PDR. and Yemen. Accession to the Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMST-EC), a regional body for economic and trade cooperation (Bhutan and Nepal)</p> <p>Ratification of the PACER and PICTA (free trade) agreements in 2002 and 2003. Preparing for PICTA (free trade) agreements in accession to WTO. (Samoa).</p>	<p>Integrated Framework (IF), jointly managed By WTO, WB, IMF, ITC, UNCTAD, and UNDP, currently covers 22 LDCs and will be extended to 30 in 2005. Under the IF DTIS has been carried out in 22 LDCs and DTIS validation workshops held in 12 LDCs. Implementation meetings with donors have been held in Burundi, Cambodia, Madagascar, Nepal, Mauritania and Senegal. 9 African LDCs participate in the Joint Integrated Technical Assistance Programme (JITAP), jointly managed by WTO, UNCTAD and ITC and 10 benefit both from JITAP and IF.</p> <p>Subregional workshop was organized upon the request of the IF Working Group in Kigali, Rwanda in October 2004. 18 LDCs benefited from “Agricultural Trade Policy Simulation Models. Organization of a workshop on the Use of Internet for Efficient International Trade to which Bhutan, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Nepal participated. Trade facilitation programmes ACYCUDA and ACIS, capacity building in trade negotiations and commercial diplomacy and accession to WTO. Bangladesh, Cambodia and selected SIDS LDCs benefit from the implementation on activities focusing on (1) liberalization of environmental goods and services and (2) market access for specific agricultural goods (UNCTAD).</p>

Goals and targets	Policies adopted and Measures taken (outcomes)	
	Least developed countries	Development partners
Commitment 5 – Enhancing the role of trade in development		
		<p>Integrated Framework (IF): Project design in Burundi, Ethiopia, Djibouti, Guinea, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Nepal and Senegal. Support to Francophone LDCs to enhance their capacity to participate in IF: Burundi, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Madagascar and Rwanda. National projects in Gambia, Mauritania, the United Republic of Tanzania and Uganda. Organization of regional Executive Forums on National Export Strategies concentrating on Business for Development. Design of national export strategies launched including in Cambodia, Gambia, Lao D.R., Malawi, Uganda, Zambia, Burkina Faso and Benin. Field-level advice on farming practices, processing and storage techniques and export marketing of organic spices, herbs, essential oils and honey. Extension of the World Trade Net Programme to Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, Haiti, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Nepal, Senegal and Zambia. Continuation of the Export-Led Poverty Reduction Programme. Procurement of Market Analysis Tools to Cape Verde, Chad, Madagascar, Mozambique, Sierra Leone and Senegal. Increased resources were devoted to analyzing markets and business practices of a number of sectors of high interest to LDCs (incl. organic food, bio-diversity products and medicinal plants), support was provided to Product Development for silk in Cambodia, strengthening of the supply side through different projects (mushrooms and peaches in Lesotho, mangoes in Haiti, jute in Bangladesh), generation of business in LDCs through the South-South Trade Promotion Programme (leather, books, pharmaceuticals, foodstuff and emergency articles) (ITC)</p>

Goals and targets	Policies adopted and Measures taken (outcomes)	
	Least developed countries	Development partners
Commitment 5 – Enhancing the role of trade in development		
		<p>Financial contribution to the Integrated Framework of technical assistance for the LDCs. Financing through UNCTAD, ITC (EUR 850,000), JITAP. "French Programme for reinforcing trade capacities": allocation of EUR 30 million to technical cooperation and training actions (improved export capacities and institutional technical assistance) in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Guinea, Madagascar (prawns), Mali, Mauritania, Senegal (enterprises diagnosis), Cambodia (cahoutchouc), Lao P.D.R. (secured geographical indications). Support to strengthening capacities in international trade and of multilateral trade negotiation capacities in Lao P.D.R. and Cambodia. Financial support to the programme of fair trade development in Africa (rice, cocoa, coffee cotton), including Burkina Faso, Mali, Senegal (shea butter, handicraft) (France). Financial assistance to the WTO Global Trust Fund. Training of managers in charge of trade and investments from 13 African countries in 2004. Organized 3 Africa-Asia Business Forums to bridge business opportunities between Asia and Africa (Japan)</p> <p>Implementation of 11 projects, including in strengthening capacities of developing countries to manage globalization through effective integration into the multilateral trading system (Phase II) (ESCAP), assistance to Haiti in preparing "National Strategy to Strengthen Trade Related Capacities" and support to free trade negotiations concerning HCP (Hemispheric Cooperation Program) and FTAA (Free Trade Area of the Americas) (ECLAC). 20 regional Economic Integration (REI) projects in the Initiative for ASEAN Integration (IAI) Work Plan at various stages of implementation (ASEAN)</p> <p>Assistance to include gender perspective in Preferential Trade Agreements in Southern African countries and LDCs. Support to Southern Africa Women in Business to lobby for a gender sensitive trade policy within the context of COMESA (UNIFEM)</p>

Goals and targets	Policies adopted and Measures taken (outcomes)	
	Least developed countries	Development partners
Commitment 5 – Enhancing the role of trade in development		
		<p>Nepal and Cambodia acceded to WTO. The Secretariat streamlined the accession process of LDCs by reducing the number of Working Party meetings and by providing targeted technical assistance from WTO Members. Acceding LDCs receive bilateral technical assistance from WTO Members (WTO). Assistance to Bhutan, Cape Verde, Ethiopia, Laos, Sudan and Yemen in their accession process to the WTO (UNCTAD). Assistance to the Yemeni government in preparation for their initial offer on market access for goods and participate in the custom authority training workshop and to train their specialists on this topic. Assistance to Yemen in its effort to access the WTO (ESOWAS).</p> <p>Some 34 WTO Members, including EU as one and Observers have taken significant market access initiatives in favor of LDCs under the GSTP and GSP, including the EU Everything but Arms (EBA) initiative and the USA African Growth Opportunity Act (AGOA).</p>

Goals and targets	Policies adopted and Measures taken (outcomes)	
	Least developed countries	Development partners
Commitment 6 – Reducing vulnerability and protecting the environment		
	<p>Adoption of the National Biodiversity Strategy Plan by the Ministry of Urban Affairs and the Environment (Angola), the National Environmental Action Plan, National Environment Policy, National Environment Protection Act and the National Environment Protection Board (Sierra Leone) Finalization of the review of the National Environment Management Strategy (Solomon Islands).</p> <p>Ban of the import of ozone depleting substance (Bhutan). Development of the Reforestation Project Green Afghanistan Initiative (GAIN) (Afghanistan). Forestry reforms to combat illegal logging, wildlife smuggling, corruption and encroachment on forest land (Cambodia). Preparation of a PDF"A" Integrated Sustainable Land Management project proposal. Finalization of a project document on wind energy applications. (Eritrea). A research project on fresh water protection (Haiti)</p> <p>Adoption of the Vulnerability Reduction Strategy and Action Plan and establishment of a Vulnerability Reduction Unit. Preparation of a Government Contingency Plan for disasters. (Mozambique). The National Disaster Management Policy approved in Sierra Leone and Samoa. Establishment of an agency to deal with such issues (Samoa). An Action Plan for the "National Service for Risks and Catastrophes Management" was approved (SNGRC) (Rwanda). Setting up an Early Warning System in few selected lakes to monitor the glacial lakes and adoption of environment friendly road-building techniques to mitigate the dangers from landslides (Bhutan)</p> <p>Establishment of a National Social Security and Insurance Trust (Sierra Leone). Implementation of a project on drought mitigation in Faryab province (Afghanistan). Launch of a Website on Humanitarian and disaster management information (Zambia)</p>	<p>From 50 LDCs 48 are eligible for GEF funding and 26 LDCs have been allocated funds in 2004 to enhance their adaptive capacity and implement their national Adaptation Plans of Action. Grants have been also provided for their environmental projects in 6 areas: biodiversity, climate change, international waters, land degradation, the ozone layer and persistent organic pollutants. Promotion of soil / water conservation and the fight against desertification in Burkina Faso and Participation in Yemen Renewable Energy Forum in April 2004. Organization and delivery of training workshop on Environmental Management systems in Yemen. Workshop on environmental law for Cambodia. Assistance with ratification of the Ozone treaties and Amendments in Afghanistan (UNEP)</p> <p>Workshops and activities aimed at enhancing member countries' awareness and capacity to implement multilateral environmental agreements (e.g. the Clean Development Mechanism under the Kyoto Protocol on the UNFCCC and chemicals) and enhance their capacity to implement the ASEAN Marine Water Quality Criteria. Capacity building workshops for the participating cities in the Framework for Environmentally Sustainable Cities. The draft of the ASEAN Framework Agreement on Access to, and Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits arising from the Utilization of Biological and Genetic resources is being finalized and the work on the draft of the ASEAN Strategic Action Plan on Water Resources Development is under way. Development of an ASEAN Heritage Parks Programme. Activities under the ASEAN Agreement on Transboundary Haze Pollution and ASEAN Regional Programme on Disaster Management (29 activities). Formulation of an ASEAN regional instrument on disaster management and emergency response and the associated standard operating procedures, designation of a road map and conduct of a training (refresher courses and expertise development). Holding of a regional workshop on emergency community and social services. Establishment of an ASEAN Disaster Information Sharing and Communication Network (ASEAN).</p>

Goals and targets	Policies adopted and Measures taken (outcomes)	
	Least developed countries	Development partners
Commitment 6 – Reducing vulnerability and protecting the environment		
		<p>AFD is financially committed (EUR 9.2 mln) to the protection of the environment in African LDCs in the areas of water, biodiversity, combating desertification and land degradation, climate change, fishing and marine environment and economic analysis of environmental projects. Support is provided to sustainable planning of forest concessions in Central African Republic. A project is going on to keep safe the Bagre dam in Burkina Faso. The development of the Qirimbas National Park in Mozambique in marine and land areas In collaboration with the World Wildlife Fund. Protection of coral reefs in South Pacific in Micronesia. Co financing with KFW of the Grand Limpopo transborder park in Mozambique. Support of the Trust Fund for the long term management of protected areas network in Madagascar (France). Support to a project for cactus sowing to restore the soil of the province Anse a Pitre in Haiti. (Mexico)</p> <p>Targeted funds provided to local government in Mali to conserve and protect natural resources. Protection of natural resources through the involvement of poor farmers in the implementation of environmental work in their own land, generating incomes in Rwanda (UNCDF)</p> <p>Support to policy dialogue on population, environment and sustainable development issues and to the collection of good quality data and research (UNFPA). Assistance in teaching clean and environmentally friendly principles such as energy saving and management, waste minimization and by-products processing in Guinea, Mali and Sudan (UNIDO) Evaluation of September 2004's flood impact on Haiti on request from national authorities (ECLAC). Implementation of 13 projects, including capacity building in the use of advanced Earth observation technologies for environment and natural resources management (ESCAP)</p>

Goals and targets	Policies adopted and Measures taken (outcomes)	
	Least developed countries	Development partners
Commitment 6 – Reducing vulnerability and protecting the environment		
		Assistance to several LDCs to assess the status of National Meteorological Services and to prepare project proposals. Assistance to National Meteorological Services of several LDCs in enhancing their capabilities in providing climate application products and issue early warning advisories on natural disasters of hydro meteorological origin. Establishment of a Trust Fund for the LDCs to assist the countries in generating a warning system for natural disasters of meteorological origin. (WMO)

Goals and targets	Policies adopted and Measures taken (outcomes)	
	Least developed countries	Development partners
Commitment 7 – Mobilizing financial resources		
<p>28. Donor countries providing more than 0.2% of their GNP as ODA to LDCs: continue to do so and increase their efforts</p> <p>29. Other donor countries which have met the 0.15% target: undertake to reach 0.2% expeditiously</p> <p>30. All other donor countries which have committed themselves to the 0.15% target: reaffirm their commitment and undertake either to achieve the target within the next five years or to make their best efforts to accelerate their endeavors to reach the target</p>	<p>Establishment of National Revenue Authority (The Gambia) Development of a Mid Term Investment National Programme (Mauritania). Institutionalization of the Assistance Strategy, a 3 year strategic framework to increase aid coordination and harmonization. Adoption of new mechanisms for managing aid. (Tanzania). A Joint Development Partnership Committee (DEPAC) to monitor the Paris Consultative Group benchmarks established in Sierra Leone.</p> <p>Adoption of an FDI policy with foreign investors allowed a maximum equity of 70% (Bhutan). Implementation of a policy to attract Foreign Investments (Senegal)</p> <p>By March 2005, of 30 LDCs participating in enhanced HIPC initiative 11 reached completion point, 10 reached the decision point and 9 remain under consideration for debt relief.</p>	<p>Total \$ 22 542 million or 0.13 GNI/ODA provided by DAC countries to LDCs in 2003. Belgium, Denmark, Ireland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Sweden reached the 0.20 GNI/ODA target and France reached 0.15 GNI/ODA target in 2003. Distribution of ODA to LDCs by sector: social infrastructure and services - \$8 433 million, economic infrastructure- \$3 325 million, production sectors – \$1 567 million, multisector, including gender- \$1 635 million, commodity aid – \$3 042 million, debt relief – \$6 617 million, emergency assistance- \$2 431 million. 92 per cent of aid has been untied and 94.7 per cent of bilateral aid to LDCs has been provided in grants. LDCs accounted for most (41.1 per cent) of OECD/DAC and EU (47.1 per cent) ODA.</p> <p>In Paris Declaration adopted a the High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in March 2005 the donors agreed to further improve aid harmonization and effectiveness and agreed on 5 from 12 indicators that will be used to monitor implementation of 50 commitments to improve aid quality.</p> <p>Total amount pledged by EC to the HIPC Initiative is EURO 1.6 billion, including commitment of EURO 934 million as a donor and EURO 680 million as a creditor. This includes EURO 60 million to the LDC initiative by which 100% relief is granted on the EC special loans to the eligible least developed ACP countries. EC also undertook study “Beyond HIPC” (EC). Debt relief (EUR 12.7 million) through Paris Club and on bilateral basis (France). Cancellation of debt to HIPC countries, including some LDCs (Japan). Implementation of 3 projects, including c capacity building for external debt management (ESCAP)</p>

Goals and targets	Policies adopted and Measures taken (outcomes)	
	Least developed countries	Development partners
Commitment 7 – Mobilizing financial resources		
		<p>The Priority Solidarity Zone (PSZ) of France covers 55 countries, mostly LDCs, eligible for priority allocation of French bilateral ODA. In 2003 the project committee approved 91 projects with a valued of EURO 170 million to PSZ. France supports the reinforcement and professionalisation of the microfinance sector in the ZSP in several areas regulatory framework, capacity building, assessing the impact of microfinance projects on poverty reduction and dissemination of know-how. It held a discussion group within the framework of the SME Donors Group on microfinance. The AFD directly supports Microfinance Institutions and an international conference on microfinance to be organized in Paris. (France)</p> <p>Grant to the Women's Economic Empowerment Association, Yemen, to build its expertise in microfinance and promote savings from and credit groups for rural women. (IFAD). Some 11 LDCs have improved their policy and regulatory framework with the help of UNCDF. Poor households, 80% comprising poor women, have been offered microfinance solutions. (UNCDF). Partnership to deliver micro credit to the poorest in both urban and rural areas in Zambia. (UNV and Grameen Trust). Programme on Good Governance in Investment Promotion and Facilitation in Ethiopia, Lesotho, Maldives, Mali and Tanzania (UNCTAD),</p>