

MATRIX I

Implementation of the Brussels Programme of Action (BPoA)

Least Developed Countries (LDCs)

Commitment I: Fostering a people-centred policy framework

Objectives	Actions taken	Further actions needed for implementation, taking into account general constraints ¹
<p>Creating an enabling environment (legal framework, institutional development) to help empower people living in poverty, especially women, and strengthening the physical, social and human capacities, through improving equal access to production resources as well as to social, health and education services.</p>	<p>(i) Setting up national forums (Benin, Bhutan, Cambodia, Gambia, Samoa, Sudan, Uganda, Yemen and Zambia) and focal points (Benin, Bhutan, Cambodia, Cape Verde, Lao P.D.R, Samoa, Sudan, Togo, Uganda, Yemen and Zambia)</p> <p>(ii) Decentralisation and reform measures that increase the participation of all stakeholders in the national process (Lao PDR).</p> <p>(iii) Economic and financial reforms that would increase resource flows to the LDCs (Samoa).</p>	<p>(i) Include reference to the BPoA in PRSPs.</p> <p>(ii) Agencies to do away with overlapping programmes</p> <p>(iii) Improve national capacity to implement programmes through training</p> <p>(iv) Setting up of national forums and focal points</p> <p>(v) Timely reporting of the implementation of the BPoA (only 9 LDCs have submitted their inputs for the SG's report: Bhutan, Cambodia, Lao P.D.R, Samoa, Somalia, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda and Zambia)</p>

Note: This matrix has been prepared from inputs supplied by the UN Development Group Office (UNDGO), UN Resident Coordinators, UNDP Human Development Reports, Annual LDC Report by UNCTAD and World Bank's World Development Report, IMF country reports, OECD/DAC reports, reports of the Regional Development Banks and inputs from governments of LDCs and their development partners, as received.

¹ Constraints such as lack of financial and human resources

Commitment 2: Good governance at national and international levels

Objectives	Actions taken	Further actions needed for implementation, taking into account general constraints¹
Fostering transparent and well-functioning Governmental systems accountable to the people, and promoting an accessible and independent judiciary.	(i) Reform of the legal and regulatory machinery (Bhutan, Samoa) (ii) Improvement in human rights legislation and their enforcement (Samoa) (iii) Signing of Peace Accords and other instruments to end conflicts.	(i) Continuation of existing reforms (ii) Decentralisation measures to improve local government administration and the decision making capacity of rural peoples (iii) Pursing measures to end conflicts

Commitment 3: Building human and institutional capacities

Objectives	Actions taken	Further actions needed for implementation, taking into account general constraints¹
Improving basic social services, especially in education and health, and developing long-term policies and strategies to facilitate them.	(i) Improvement in child nutrition in many African LDCs (ii) Reduction of maternal mortality rates by the improvement of standards of pre-natal and post-natal care (iii) Improvement in the calorific intake of children (iv) Provision of safe drinking water – In some LDCs, 85% of the population now have access to safe drinking water (Samoa) (v) Increase in school enrolment – 22 LDCs met the BPA/MDG target (2002) (vi) Improvement of medical care for women	(i) More resources are needed to meet growing needs, such as HIV/AIDS and other diseases (ii) Training of healthcare and educational personnel (iii) Improvement of government health regulations (iv) Increase of enrolment of girls in all schools, especially primary schools (v) Health education for women, especially rural women

Commitment 4: Building productive capacities to make globalisation work for LDCs

Objectives	Actions taken	Further actions needed for implementation, taking into account general constraints ¹
<p>a. Developing and strengthening the institutional, physical and social infrastructure of the LDCs. Changes in the legal and regulatory framework in these countries to stimulate productive capacity.</p>	<p>(i) Massive investments in infrastructure (Bhutan) – some improvement in managerial capacity.</p> <p>(ii) Formulation of industrial development plans (Lao PDR).</p> <p>(iii) Utilisation of FDI to finance agro-industries</p> <p>(iv) Increase of diversity of tourism sites and destinations (Samoa)</p>	<p>(i) Further financing of infrastructure projects by regional development banks, partly through grants.</p> <p>(ii) Specific measures are needed to improve the management of large scale projects</p> <p>(iii) Reduce transaction costs of projects</p>
<p>b. Promoting effective dialogue between government and the private sector, as well as developing policy consistency within trade, investment and enterprise development.</p>	<p>(i) Network of local enterprises set up in some Asian LDCs</p> <p>(ii) Promotion of women entrepreneurs, especially in African LDCs</p>	<p>Provide support to the private sector</p>
<p>c. Developing national programmes and strategies to achieve food security and promote rural development.</p>	<p>(i) National action to create food safety stocks (Samoa)</p> <p>(ii) Mitigation the effects of drought, floods etc.</p>	<p>LDCs to work closely with FAO/WFP on food security issues</p>

Commitment 5: Enhancing the role of trade in development

Objectives	Actions taken	Further actions needed for implementation, taking into account general constraints ¹
a. Integrating trade policies into national development policies and ensuring that these are geared towards the global market.	(i) Setting up of Trade Points in LDCs (ii) Furthering the process of WTO accession ² (Yemen, Vanuatu, Sudan, Samoa, Nepal, Lao PDR, Ethiopia, Cape Verde, Cambodia, Bhutan) ³ (iii) Taking advantage of GSP schemes, AGOA and the EU's "Everything But Arms" (EBA) scheme. (iv) Diversification measures (v) Improving supply capacity	(i) Continue to take an active part in WTO negotiations, particularly in the fulfilment of WTO agreements, especially the special arrangements for the LDCs. (ii) The regional development banks (AfDB, AsDB) to fund some trade and investment projects on a grant basis (market research into new products and services produced by LDCs).
b. Promoting sub-regional and regional cooperation, compatible with multilateral trade rules.	Specific actions taken within regional economic groupings (such as NEPAD) to foster greater cooperation on trade matters.	1- Further reductions in tariff within sub-regional groupings. Improvements in supply capacity at the sub-regional/regional level to take advantage of globalisation

² LDCs which are members of the WTO since 1995-96: Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, DRC (1997), Djibouti, The Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Haiti, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Myanmar, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

³ No LDCs have completed WTO accession since the BPoA

Commitment 6: Reducing vulnerability and protecting the environment

Objectives	Actions taken	Further actions needed for implementation, taking into account general constraints ¹
Strengthening national strategies and capacity as to promote sustained economic growth and development	(i) National environment plans elaborated (Samoa, Lao PDR, Cambodia) (ii) Disaster management improved (iii) Biodiversity programmes enhanced (iv) Almost all LDCs are parties to the 5 major multilateral environmental conventions. 16 additional ratifications have taken place since BPoA.	(i) Support for further ratification and implementation of international conventions (ii) Take advantage of GEF/World Bank technical-operation programmes

Commitment 7: Mobilizing financial resources

Objectives	Actions taken	Further actions needed for implementation, taking into account general constraints ¹
<p><u>A. Domestic Resource Mobilization</u></p> <p>a. Develop efficient and appropriate financial legal and regulatory systems.</p> <p>b. Stimulate domestic savings and promoting innovative financial mechanisms to mobilize savings and deliver financial services to the poor.</p> <p>c. Improve the efficiency and equity of tax collection systems and enhance the transparency of public expenditures.</p> <p>d. Prevent corruption, bribery, money laundering, the illegal transfer of funds and other illicit activities.</p>	(i) Increased domestic savings in some LDCs. (ii) Establishment of micro-finance projects as part of government strategy for growth in many LDCs. (iii) Maintaining fiscal balance and the determination of prudent monetary policies.	(i) Financial flows to LDCs for budgetary support. (ii) Further increases in domestic savings (iii) Increased efforts at the creation of diverse financial institutions and on improving the conditions for access to credit (iv) Support for NGO in micro-finance activities

<p><u>B. Aid and its effectiveness</u></p> <p>Increasing national ownership through better integration of external aid into macroeconomic and sectoral programmes.</p>		<p>Increase aid flows to meet targets set in the BPOA</p>
<p><u>C. External Debt</u></p> <p>Enhancing a conducive national policy framework that contributes effectively to poverty eradication and promotes faster economic growth.</p>	<p>Actions have been taken in PRSPs to address the issues of debt, especially at the international level.</p>	<p>Further action to improve debt management at the national and international levels by the LDCs and their development partners.</p>
<p><u>D. FDI and other private external flows</u></p> <p>Strengthening the enabling environment for private sector development and foreign investment flows.</p>	<p>Actions taken to reform investment laws and improve the climate for investment in the LDCs (Lao PDR).</p>	<p>Continue reforms to attract FDI as well as improve investment environment.</p>