

MATRIX II

Implementation of the Brussels Programme of Action (BPoA)

International Development Partners

Commitment 1: Fostering a people-centred policy framework

Objectives	Actions taken		Further actions needed for implementation
	Donor Countries	UN System Organizations/Civil Society	
<p>Increasing public awareness of the development challenges that LDCs face, and assisting the LDCs' efforts to empower people living in poverty and setting up effective social safety nets, through providing financial and other resources.</p>	<p><u>OECD/DAC</u> reports of increased flow of resources towards the social sector. Several bilateral programmes report growing involvement in poverty alleviation</p> <p><u>UK/DFID</u>: Empowerment of civil society in Tanzania to address poverty issues with increased participation of poor people in the development process. A GBP 2 million project to improve civil servant's role in policy and their organizational capacity as well as involvement of the vulnerable and socially excluded.</p> <p><u>Germany</u>: increased resources for poverty reduction (Mozambique and Yemen) aimed at strengthening ownership, introducing flexibility, renewed policy dialogue and identifying best practices. Support to 11 LDCs (Benin, Chad, Ethiopia, Guinea, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nepal, Senegal, Yemen) for poverty reduction</p>	<p><u>UNCDF</u>: The UNDP/UNFPA Executive Board pointed to the unique role of UNCDF as the small-scale multilateral organisations focused on micro-finance and decentralised public investment /local governance for LDCs. The major portion (70.3%) of programme expenditure is geared to LDC needs, UNCDF launched a special appeal in response to the Brussels POA.</p> <p><u>UNDP</u>: (i) Increased support to LDCs in political, administrative and fiscal decentralisation of decision-making and resource allocation, including empowerment and capacity building at the decentralized entities for financial resource management; (ii) strong support to the participatory approach and mechanisms in the formulation of PRSPs emphasising strong pro-poor stand; (iii) anchoring UNDP's development policy dialogue in the continent within MDG's that provides a framework for PRSPs and for other programme instruments such as CCAs, UNDAFs, and NHDRs (iv) operationalisation of the National Long-Term Perspective Studies (NLTPS) in Benin, Mali, Guinea-Bissau and Uganda. (v) Support to interventions aimed at increasing livelihood opportunities and economic growth in Bhutan; (vi) Assistance in the preparation of national Human Development Reports provides key socio-economic data and is expected to greatly facilitate awareness raising and further promote government and donor actions to respond to priority needs as identified by LDCs.</p>	<p><u>Development Partners</u>: Donors and other development partners should enhance their focus on the specific development issues affecting the LDCs in their public outreach, and describe their achievements in this area as a separate category in their reporting.</p>

	<p>programme to improve civil society role in PRSP. In 2002, BMZ staged an international conference on PRSP process with representatives of LDCs (Ethiopia, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Senegal, Uganda, Yemen) for exchanging experiences on the causes of poverty, political solutions, civil society participation, macroeconomic factors, gender equality and ecological sustainability.</p> <p><u>Sweden</u>: Policy based on the rights of the poor, geared to enhancing freedom of choice of poor women and men supporting empowerment. Sector-wide approach utilized e.g. health policy framework "Health is Wealth".</p> <p><u>France</u>: Projects focused on institutional reform, research and capacity building, benefits LDCs in empowering the poor, especially women (Burkina Faso and Ethiopia) and reducing poverty.</p> <p><u>Italy</u>: Organisation of workshops, courses and networks to increase public awareness in such issues as child abuse, sustainable development, poverty reduction, promotion of local cultures and traditional knowledge in LDCs.</p> <p><u>Portugal</u>: Emphasis on employment creation in 6 LDCs, reinforce the role of women in the development process (Mozambique) as well as that of local NGOs (Cape Verde).</p>	<p><u>UNCTAD</u>: LDC report for 2002 focused on poverty reduction, growth and international trade. By combining national accounts and household survey statistics, internationally comparable data on poverty has been made available.</p> <p><u>IMF</u>: As of Feb. 2003, 15 LDCs completed full PRSPs and an additional 11 are at an interim stage.</p> <p><u>World Bank</u>: Social funds finance small community managed projects that help empower the poor and the vulnerable.</p> <p><u>OHCHR</u>: Draft guidelines for integrating human rights into poverty reduction strategies, serves to mainstream human rights and rights-based approaches into national development and policy framework and in CCA/UNDAF processes.</p> <p><u>ILO</u>: Decent Work Agenda in Bangladesh, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Mali and Nepal served to integrate policies that address the effects of globalisation, incorporating poverty eradication and employment creation in PRSPs.</p> <p><u>WHO</u>: Pro-poor health dimension introduced in PRSPs.</p> <p><u>UN system organisations</u>: Most of all the UN headquarter organisations have established of focal points</p> <p><u>OHRLLS and other UN system entities</u>: Organising the International Ministerial Conference of Land-locked (of which 16 are LDCs), convened by the GA, in Almaty, Kazakhstan (August 2003). The purpose of the conference is to address the development challenges of the LLDCs.</p> <p><u>OHRLLS and DESA</u>: will organise, in 2004, an international meeting to undertake a full and comprehensive review of the implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action full the sustainable development of Small Island Developing States (SIDs) of which 11 are LDCs.</p> <p><u>"LDC Watch"</u>: An NGO established by LDC NGOs after UNLDC III with the support of NGOs from donor countries. The role of LDC Watch is that of global advocacy and monitoring and implementation of the BPoA commitments.</p>	
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Commitment 2: Good governance at national and international levels

Objectives	Actions taken		Further actions needed for implementation
	Donor Countries	UN System Organizations	
<p>a. Supporting LDCs to strengthen institutional capacity and regulatory frameworks for improving governance.</p>	<p><u>Japan</u>: Provides support to LDCs in strengthening the foundations of democracy, promotes participation of people in governance and development and enhances the protection of human rights. Democratisation Study seminar includes electoral system, crime prevention, police administration in Afghanistan, Senegal and Tanzania.</p> <p><u>UK/DFID</u>: Along with other donors, support is provided for the Local Government Reform Programme in Tanzania to improve quality and access to public services, to ensure effective and efficient management of resources and delivery of services.</p> <p><u>Finland</u>: In 2001, contributed 2 million FIM to UNDP's Governance Fund targeted to the LDCs.</p> <p><u>Korea</u>: Provided LDCs with vehicles and office equipment as well as training in such relevant areas as crime prevention and criminal justice, tax system and administration, budgeting and several other governance-related courses. Assisted LDCs to upgrade their administrative services to their people through computer networking projects.</p>	<p><u>ECA</u>: Comprising political representation, institutional capacity and economic management and corporate governance, developing indicators to measure and monitor governance in African LDCs, incorporating the results in the first Africa Governance Report to be published in 2003.</p> <p><u>UNDP</u>: (i) Since the inception of the Annual Africa Governance Forum (AGF), 23 African LDCs have participated in national multi-stakeholder consultations and international forums on themes of accountability and transparency, conflict management, parliamentary processes and local governance for poverty eradication. (ii) Support to civil service reform in Bhutan; (iii) Assistance to governments in strengthening electoral legislation and institutional capacity; (iv) Strengthening governments capacity to plan, manage and monitor programmes. (v) A Thematic Trust Fund has been established with priority to LDCs focusing on democratic governance.</p> <p><u>World Bank</u>: Anti-corruption strategies (political accountability, civil society participation, competitive private sector, institutional restraints on power, public sector management) strengthen LDC capacity and regulatory frameworks.</p> <p><u>UNV</u>: Projects in democratic governance approved in 2002 promote the rule of law for greater access to justice (Haiti), enhance capacity of local administration and decentralisation (Mali, Laos) and generate support for human rights (Uganda).</p> <p><u>ESCAP</u>: Implementing pilot field projects under Human Dignity Initiative for community-based safety nets for human development, a seminar on rural-urban linkages for regional development (Cambodia) and training workshops in good governance (Nepal).</p>	

<p>b. Providing assistance to help the prevention and resolution of conflicts, as well as supporting confidence-building, post-conflict peace-building, reintegration and reconstruction.</p>	<p><u>Japan:</u> Involved in conflict management, promotion of peace and rehabilitation, notably in Afghanistan and Somalia, disarmament demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants in Sierra Leone, removal of land mines in Cambodia, Afghanistan, Sudan, Ethiopia, Mozambique, and financial assistance to AU and ECOWAS in conflict prevention.</p> <p><u>Germany:</u> In collaboration with the World Bank a regional programme for coordination of disarmament, demobilisation, repatriation and reintegration of ex-combatants, resource mobilisation facility that reduces administrative outlay and creation of a forum for dialogue among national stakeholders (Angola, Burundi, CAR, DRC, Rwanda, Uganda).</p> <p><u>Portugal:</u> Emphasis on prevention and resolution of conflicts and participating in peace-building (Ethiopia, DRC, Sierra Leone), capacity building in public administration and governance functions such as judicial and legal (Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau)</p> <p><u>Italy:</u> Support to peace processes in Sudan and Somalia. Demobilisation, disarmament and reintegration activities in Ethiopia and Eritrea and the Great Lakes region.</p> <p><u>Finland:</u> Supported the peace process between Ethiopia and Eritrea by sending peacekeeping officers to UNMEE. Supports the peace process in Burundi through a UNDP programme. Finland is also participating in mine clearance programmes (Cambodia and Laos).</p>	<p><u>ITU:</u> Telecom Surplus Fund finances sector reform and reconstruction of telecommunications infrastructure of countries emerging from war (Burundi, DRC, Liberia, Rwanda, Sierra Leone and Somalia). World Telecommunication Development Conference in 2002 in Istanbul approved additional countries in this category (Afghanistan, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guinea and Guinea-Bissau).</p> <p><u>UNDP:</u> (i) Through a regional project the AU's peace and security agenda is supported with technical and financial assistance to enhance its capacity in conflict prevention, peace and security in Africa through training, capacity building, institutional strengthening and harmonisation of legislation on small arms in West Africa. (ii) UNDP is also supporting the establishment of National Commissions on small arms, operationalising the "zero-landmine" initiative, reporting on small arms as well as continuing the small arms collection and destruction programme. (iii) The NLTPS programme for post-conflict countries was completed in 2002. Pilot countries, Sierra Leone and Mozambique, will provide material and lessons learned for further refinement of long-term vision and national consensus-building techniques in countries emerging from conflicts. (iv) Support to legal and judiciary reforms, drafting of criminal and civil codes, guidelines for model courts and legal amendments (Afghanistan and Nepal). (v) The Peace and Development Trust Fund in Nepal supports conflict resolution, confidence and peace-building and human rights issues.</p> <p><u>UNIFEM:</u> Building women's leadership in peace and reconciliation in DRC, Burundi, Somalia, Sudan. In collaboration with UNFPA and UNAIDS introducing gender and human rights dimension in HIV/AIDS work in post-conflict Sierra Leone</p>	<p><u>Donor Countries:</u> Donor countries should set aside sufficient funds to address the need for support to post-conflict recovery and reconstruction efforts in LDCs emerging from conflict, so that the special appeals made for sudden crises with wide global visibility do not negatively affect the funding to alleviate less visible but equally deserving complex emergencies.</p>
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Commitment 3: Building human and institutional capacities

Objectives	Actions taken		Further actions needed for implementation
	Donor Countries	UN System Organizations	
Supporting LDCs in human and institutional capacity building especially in the areas of education and health, and supporting for policies that enhance social integration and safety nets.	<p><u>Japan:</u> Introduced Basic Education for Growth (BEGIN), which gives priority to Universal Primary Education. Contributed to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria.</p> <p><u>Sweden:</u> Sector-wide support in education and health through capacity building of needs assessment. Resources increased by 18 per cent from 2001 to 2002 in part due to new interventions education in Mali, Mozambique, Rwanda and Tanzania.</p> <p><u>UK/DFID:</u> In Mozambique, a GBP 15 million fund to prevent and mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS by strengthening the National Strategic Plan against HIV/AIDS and the National Strategies for the reduction of Maternal Mortality.</p> <p><u>Canada:</u> Recent announcement by CIDA of an additional \$50 million over five years for education programming in Mozambique and Tanzania.</p> <p><u>Finland:</u> Involved in particular projects: (i) Preventing trafficking in women and children (Cambodia 2000-2002); (ii) Support for a primary education sector programme (Nepal 1998-2002); (iii) Support for the development of basic education (Tanzania 1999-2003);</p>	<p><u>UNAIDS:</u> Programme Coordination Board with extensive LDC representation is fully involved in policy development and rule setting. Transparency in the design of major development programmes is promoted through National AIDS Commissions.</p> <p><u>UNDP:</u> (i) In Africa the regional programme on HIV/AIDS has produced 19 country case studies, as well as a synthesis report on best practices, strategies and institutional arrangements on responding to the HIV in the education sector. (ii) A joint publication with SIDA on mainstreaming HIV and AIDS prevention into local government planning and delivery systems was finalised and is being used as a guide in some of the programme countries, e.g. in Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia and Ethiopia. In 2002, the project also facilitated bringing together tertiary institutions from Southern and Eastern Africa to agree on a module for integrating HIV and development in their educational curricula. (iii) Strengthened resource development frameworks through, inter alia, external and in-country training in Bhutan. (iv) Improved national capacity to monitor poverty and inequality through, inter alia, support for national human development reports.</p> <p><u>FAO:</u> In 2002 the focus on health and nutrition, a framework for combating HIV/AIDS and a manual on nutritional care was prepared in collaboration with WHO. A number of publications on food and nutrition-related issues complement an approach to effective nutrition education and communication in schools, to the public at large, vulnerable groups and decision makers.</p> <p><u>UNIFEM:</u> Support a network of African Women Economists in Senegal to develop regional initiative "Africans in the Digital Divide" promoting women's access to ICT.</p>	<p><u>Development partners:</u> Donor countries and UN organisations should enhance support to LDCs to promote universal access to basic education as well as build other basic social services.</p>

	<p>(iv) Support for the education sector (Mozambique 1998-2002).</p>	<p><u>IMF</u>: Endorsement of the Africa Capacity Building Initiative in May 2002 is the organisation's response to strengthening the Government's domestic capacity in economic governance to carryout sound economic poverty-reducing policies. Plans are underway to establish five capacity-building technical assistance centres in Africa so as to increase the volume of assistance in IMF's core areas of expertise.</p> <p><u>WIPO</u>: In response to the Brussels POA an LDC Unit was established and priority WIPO deliverables were launched commencing in 2001. These included (i) WIPO Global Information Network (WIPOnet) facilitate intellectual data exchange and streamline and automate business functions of WIPO offices worldwide, expanding LDCs internet connectivity (Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, CAR, Chad, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mauritania, Nepal, Togo); (ii) WIPO Worldwide Academy administers training programmes, research and advisory services in IP for LDCs on issues of patent and trademark administration; (iii) Collective Management of Copyright and related rights apply to LDCs in terms of music and culture benefiting Chad, Guinea Bissau and Tanzania and a regional initiative in the Pacific Islands; (iv) Genetic Resources, traditional Knowledge and Folklore seminars have been undertaken for many LDCs; Small and Medium-size Enterprises have benefited from a CD-ROM that provides practical information seminars in IP are organised for LDCs.</p> <p><u>WMO</u>: Special LDC Trust Fund to support these activities will be submitted to the WMO Congress in 2003 encompassing capacity building and human resource development of National Meteorological and Hydrological Services, strengthening and maintenance of basic meteorological infrastructure for natural disaster mitigation and prevention, climate monitoring and prediction, flood forecasting, and water resources assessment and management.</p>	
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Commitment 4: Building productive capacities to make globalisation work for LDCs

Objectives	Actions taken		Further actions needed for implementation
	Donor countries	UN System Organizations/Civil Society (private sector)	
<p>a. Supporting LDCs to access finance by domestic resource mobilisation, foreign direct investment and increased ODA.</p>	<p><u>Germany:</u> In 2002 in collaboration with UNCTAD, carried out investment policy reviews (Cambodia, Lesotho, Mauritania, Senegal, Yemen) and strengthened Women Entrepreneurs (Ethiopia and Uganda).</p> <p><u>Sweden:</u> Support for public-private initiatives such as the Investment Advisory Council, work with partners in energy, transport and communication systems e.g. infrastructure cooperation programmes (Laos, Mozambique, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia), improvement of energy services to the poor using low cost technologies, improvement of rural roads through labour intensive methods.</p> <p><u>UK/DFID:</u> Financing Bangladesh's gas sector (GBP 20 million) to improve efficiency in management of production and distribution. Also, supporting capacity enhancement of Bangladesh pond farms and aquaculture production.</p> <p><u>Finland:</u> seeks to target its aid increasingly to LDCs. In 2001, Finland focused its aid to 5 LDC long-term partners (Ethiopia, Tanzania, Mozambique, Zambia and Nepal).</p>	<p><u>UNCTAD:</u> (1) In 2002 two new initiatives were launched in LDCs: (i) "FDI in LDCs at a glance", a report depicting trends and changes in FDI as well as FDI profiles for each of the 49 LDCs. It reviewed developments in international legal frameworks and presented comprehensive information and vital statistics on overall investment conditions. (ii) Technical Cooperation for capacity-building activities in investment, technology and enterprise development included e.g. ways and means to facilitate FDI flows in target countries; improvement of the national investment climate through investment policy reviews in 7 LDCs, promoting good governance in investment promotion and facilitation in 5 LDCs ; preparation of investment guides in 5 LDCs; Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EMPRETEC) has benefited many LDCs through a special initiative funded by the Government of Germany is assisting women entrepreneurs.</p> <p><u>UNDP:</u> Jointly with UNCDF, implementation of micro-finance projects continued in 2002. (i) It provided financial and technical support to 34 micro-finance institutions in, inter alia, Mozambique, Togo, Benin and Madagascar. A significant number of the institutions receiving assistance made notable progress towards financial and operational sustainability. The MicroSave component of the programme established partnerships with nine institutions in the region, many of them in LDCs, to develop new financial products and improve existing ones. (ii) Supported resource mobilisation and private sector development through, inter alia, supporting national partnership and consultative mechanisms.</p> <p><u>UNIDO:</u> In collaboration with UNCTAD, promoted FDI increases in four pilot countries (Cambodia, Mozambique, Uganda and Tanzania) and organised two regional workshops for East and West Africa on the "Integration of LDCs in global trade-challenges and opportunities from the Doha Development Agenda".</p>	<p><u>Development partners:</u> Donor Countries and UN Organisations should further assist LDCs in building the capacities for mobilising domestic and external resources. They should equally support these countries to access finance by foreign direct investment and increased ODA.</p>

<p>b. Providing technical support for developing institutional, physical and social infrastructure in LDCs.</p>	<p><u>Korea</u>: Assisted LDCs through technical cooperation in crop production, food processing and agriculture (including agricultural financing), mineral exploitation, electricity generation, industrial development and R&D planning and management.</p> <p><u>Finland</u>: Several projects targeting to improve the infrastructure in the LDCs.</p> <p><u>Japan</u>: Construction and rehabilitation of school facilities (Rwanda and Tanzania), roads, bridges and ports (Cambodia, Laos and Samoa), communication network (Angola and Nepal). Supporting projects of the agricultural sector (Gambia and Myanmar), fishery sector (Gambia and Guinea). Cooperation with NERICA (New Rice for Africa) project through UNDP. Provided \$3.7 million for the FAO food security project in 2001 and 2002 (DRC, Uganda, Sudan and Mozambique).</p>	<p><u>UNCTAD</u>: International meeting in Portugal in 2002 discussed UNCTAD strategy on port training and implementation modalities. Of 23 countries that participated majority were from LDCs (Angola, Benin, Cambodia, Cape Verde, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Togo, Tanzania) and plan of action adopted for implementation of UNCTAD port management training in the LDCs.</p> <p><u>UNDP</u>: UNDP continued to implement the “TICAD IT Initiatives for Africa” project, whose aim is to assist, inter alia, African LDCs to open up their telecommunications sector and move towards forward-looking knowledge-based economies. The project has so far assisted in the formulation of IT strategies in four countries, including Tanzania and Zambia, and the establishment of 36 Cisco LDC Networking Academies in Africa and promoted partnership between Asian and African private sectors in ICT through the holding of two workshops in Malaysia and Benin. (iii) Provided legislative and technical training and assistance in the ICT field in Afghanistan and Nepal, including in policy formulation and analysis. (iv) In Nepal, UNDP is piloting the development of rural telecentres.</p> <p><u>UNIDO</u>: Formulated renewable energy projects promoting solar, wind and biomass energy in 6 countries (Bhutan, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Myanmar, Zambia) approved for GEF funding. Together with UNDP in the regional multi-functional platform programme promoting simple diesel engine generating electricity for lighting, refrigeration, water pumps and other tools. Facilitates rural women income-generating opportunities, management experience, increase social status, viable jobs and increase girls attendance in school. Platforms have been installed in Burkina Faso, Guinea and Mali with plans for Senegal.</p> <p><u>UNV</u>: In 2002 UN Volunteers placed in 16 LDCs provided ICT skills training to equip individuals for modern employment opportunities. ICT utilised to network public services at national and decentralized levels linking scattered small islands belonging to the same country (e.g. Maldives) to facilitate national campaigns (e.g. HIV/AIDS) and reach isolated rural communities.</p> <p><u>ESCAP</u>: Strengthening of strategic planning in and management of energy requires training for energy, environment and planning officials. Accordingly, in 2002, an institutional capacity building project on renewable training was initiated for LDCs in the Pacific to be continued in the next biennium. Advisory services on energy efficiency in industry and renewable energy development were provided to Cambodia and Vanuatu.</p>	<p><u>Donor Countries</u>: Donor countries should increase the provision of technical support for developing institutional, physical and social infrastructure in LDCs.</p>
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ITU: Increased programmes in 2002 with the introduction of new technologies in wireless utilisation (Bhutan), ICT (Haiti, Djibouti), reform and restructuring (CAR, Djibouti) and universal access policy and expansion of multipurpose telecentres (Mali, Malawi) along with training resulted in improved teledensities and greater INTERNET penetration throughout the LDCs.

ECA: National Information and Communications Infrastructure established in 11 African LDCs. Plans underway for additional 13 LDCs.

World Bank: Lesotho Roads Rehabilitation and Maintenance project developed a pool of small local entrepreneurs for rural road rehabilitation, including women entrepreneurs and ensures equal access to work. In Mali an energy project engages local communities in management of forests and community energy systems.

FAO: Emphasis has been placed on the two priority areas of agro-industries and food security. With respect to the first, best practices in forest management (CAR) followed by 14 case studies were central to a regional workshop in 2002 that shared information and experiences (Angola, Burundi, CAR, DRC, Equatorial Guinea, Rwanda). Placing emphasis on increased and sustainable food production and productivity the Special Programme for Food Security was expanded in 2002 becoming operational in 39 LDCs. Trust Fund for Food Security and for Emergency Prevention of Transboundary Pests and Diseases of Animals and Plants was established with an initial target of US\$ 500 million. Pilot projects in Burkina Faso, Haiti and Madagascar on Food Insecurity and Vulnerability Information and Mapping System will seek to improve access to information for decision-making, policy and programme formulation and monitoring. Several LDCs benefited from the joint FAO/WHO Global Forum of Food Safety Regulators in 2002.

UPU: Technical Assistance training for LDC capacity building to improve quality of service of postal personnel, efficiency of operations, postal reform and introduce new technologies. Mobilisation of resources to undertake these activities in concert with ECA, ICAO, ITU, UNDP and the World Bank, is a major goal.

International Chamber of Commerce: Play a pivotal role in the development of the private sector in LDCs by enhancing their management and service capacity.

Commitment 5: Enhancing the role of trade in development

Objectives	Actions taken		Further actions needed for implementation
	Donor Countries	UN System Organizations/Civil Society/Private Sector	
Assisting in capacity-building in trade policy, and providing financial, technical and other forms of assistance to improve transport infrastructure.	<p>Market access remains an issue, linked to discussion on agricultural subsidies. LDC merchandise exports grew, but commodity prices declined. Much depends on progress made in the WTO negotiations, particularly in developing a General Agreement on Trade in Services.</p> <p><u>OECD/DAC</u>: (i) subscribed to the Doha Development Agenda, agreed to mainstreaming trade in development policies, reaffirmed commitments to the Integrated Framework for Trade related Technical Assistance and financial support to the Integrated Framework (IF) Trust Fund. (ii) Preferential arrangements: USA Africa Growth and Opportunity Act, Japan's revised Generalised System of Preferences (GSP) scheme and others such as Canada's and Switzerland's are on stream for fuller exploitation by LDCs.</p> <p><u>EU</u>: Preferential arrangements of the EU's "Everything but Arms" for LDCs.</p> <p><u>France</u>: organises training programmes for LDC officials on matters of multilateral trade negotiations. Financially assists UNCTAD programmes: JITAP programme (technical assistance), TRAINFORTRADE programme as well as investment promotion programmes in Mali.</p>	<p><u>UNCTAD</u>: Support for LDCs achieved through a series of training seminars, workshops, policy studies and technical assistance, in collaboration with other UN entities. Training in international investment agreements, trade negotiations, market access and competitiveness, programmes aimed at building national and regional capacity for diversification of export commodities have been directed to LDCs. An international network of cooperation grouping universities and institutions of higher learning provide training in international trade utilising distance-learning techniques. Of particular importance is preparation of decision makers for successive WTO ministerial meetings and negotiations. Expansion of e-commerce and the installation of the Advance Cargo Information System, a transport management tool that generates transport statistics by tracking activities on rail, at ports and on rivers.</p> <p><u>UNDP</u>: Reinforced advocacy for empowerment of women and gender equity. Assistance to women's groups, through targeted workshops, to access global markets, including export opportunities offered by the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA), as well as promotion of North/South and South/South cooperation with an emphasis on joint ventures and other business initiatives, market intelligence, high standards and quality control. Regional seminars have supported, inter alia, Bhutan in preparing for WTO accession.</p> <p><u>World Bank</u>: Promotion of changes in the world trading system directly benefits the poor. In collaboration with WTO and other multilateral agencies provide support for the Doha Development Agenda. The World Bank Institute helps build capacity of LDCs for participation in WTO meetings.</p>	<p><u>Donor Countries</u>: Donor countries should continue their efforts to open up their markets to the LDCs, and reduce internal subsidies as well as tariffs to allow the LDCs to compete on a level playing field.</p>

	<p><u>Finland:</u> Trade-related technical assistance and capacity building activities are targeted to LDCs. In WTO, Finland stresses the importance of paying sufficient attention to those policy issues which are important to LDCs. Furthermore, support is given to: (i) the integration of LDCs to the world trading system; (ii) the integration of LDCs' trade policies into their development strategies; (iii) the promotion of market access of the LDCs and (iv) the strengthening of the negotiation capacities of LDCs in trade related issues.</p>	<p><u>ECA:</u> In collaboration with the African Union, African Economic Research Consortium, UNCTAD, UNDP and WTO, organised workshops to enhance capacity of African countries, primarily LDCs, in trade policy formulation and negotiations leading up to the Doha WTO Ministerial meeting in November 2001.</p> <p><u>FAO:</u> Strengthening LDC capacity in agriculture and trade related matters. Regional economic integration is encouraged through collaboration with regional economic organisations in developing strategies and programmes for agricultural development and food security. Technical analyses, participation in expert group meetings, training and technical assistance address an array of developmental issues. For example, by clarifying negotiating positions on agricultural-related issues, improving LDC access to WTO ministerial meetings, participation on international standard setting bodies, training private small/medium size industries in good hygiene and good manufacturing practices and improvement of food quality to protect consumers and enhance access international markets, LDCs seek to become more competitive on a global scale.</p> <p><u>WTO:</u> The fourth WTO Ministerial Conference in Doha in November 2001 adopted the Doha Development Agenda that provided impetus for specific targeted follow-up to the Brussels POA. First, effective integration of the LDCs into the multilateral trading system depends on (i) the Integrated Framework in partnership with other core agencies (IMF, ITC, UNCTAD, UNDP, WB, WTO), bilateral donors (OECD/DAC) and the LDCs; (ii) WTO work programme for LDCs adopted in February 2002 that has already attracted an increase in funds and (iii) Annual WTO plans for technical assistance and capacity building. Second, the WTO work programme for LDCs focuses on the following issues: (i) market access; (ii) trade-related technical assistance (TA) and capacity building (CB) initiatives; (iii) support for diversification of LDCs production and export base; (iv) mainstreaming relevant POA priorities; (v) LDCs participation in the multilateral trading system; (vi) accession of LDCs into WTO; (vii) follow-up to WTO Ministerial decisions and declarations. Third, positive developments during 2002 include a technical assistance plan that reflected increases in LDC priority activities; an upsurge of training including trade policy courses specifically for LDCs; pilot phase of the IF in Cambodia, Madagascar and Mauritania; in July the first WTO Seminar on LDC Accession was convened in Geneva and on the basis of the LDC sub-</p>	<p><u>WTO:</u> Simplified fast track; efforts should be made to allow LDCs to accede to WTO. Upcoming Cancun meeting provides an opportunity to do so.</p>
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		<p>committee recommendations the WTO General Council is considering approval of guidelines on LDC accession; Fourth, a remodelled IF becomes a mechanism for mainstreaming trade into national development plans and poverty reduction strategies. Led by the WB the remodelled IF is made up of three stages (i) a diagnostic trade integration study for each country (ii) an Action Matrix of policy recommendations and priority TA needs, and (iii) trade policy priorities in the PRSP and the TA fed into Consultative Groups and Roundtables. A monitoring and evaluation process has been put in place through periodic Heads of Agency meetings to endorse good practices of coordination and coherence and address constraints.</p> <p><u>ITC</u>: In 2002 the LDC Unit was established to coordinate the work with LDCs and create synergies with ongoing programmes. As a member organisation of the Integrated Framework, ITC supported the Diagnostic Trade Integration Study (DTIS) for Burundi, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Guinea, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Nepal, Senegal and Yemen. Projects were launched in export diversification, e-commerce, trade support services and trade information. Follow-up projects with IF Trust Fund financing in Bangladesh, Haiti, Gambia, Tanzania and Uganda supported building national capacity developing commercial opportunities within a liberalising Multilateral Trade System. Supply-side capacity was assisted with workshops and product development, certification and identification of new market opportunities. Industry-level briefings on phasing out the quota system, provision of advisory and training services in competitiveness were incorporated within action plans for Cambodia, Lesotho, Malawi and Nepal covering such issues as supply chain management, productivity improvement, product development, marketing and performance benchmarking.</p>	
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Commitment 6: Reducing vulnerability and protecting the environment

Objectives	Actions taken		Further actions needed for implementation
	Donor Countries	UN System Organizations	
<p>a. Supporting LDCs' efforts in environmental protection in the context of sustainable development.</p>	<p><u>EU</u>: In partnership with UK/DFID, UNDP and the World Bank, work has commenced to firm up linkages between poverty and the environment</p> <p><u>Italy</u>: Support activities against desertification for poverty reduction in the Sahel; contributes to FAO Special Fund for Food Security and supports natural resources management programmes in Ethiopia, Mozambique and the Great Lakes region.</p> <p><u>UK/DFID</u>: In partnership with other donors contribute to the Uganda Forest Sector Umbrella Programme that had an impact on the Poverty Eradication Action Plan and the Agriculture Modernization Plan. Together they contribute to sustainable increases in economic and environmental benefits from forests and trees particularly for the poor and the vulnerable. Government and stakeholders are able to prioritise activities within a nationally owned Forest Plan.</p> <p><u>Portugal</u>: Provided training and capacity building support for formulation of national environmental policies and databases in Angola, Cape Verde, Mozambique, Sao Tome.</p>	<p><u>UNDP</u>: The UNDP's Africa 2000 Network Programme (A2N) provided important support to participatory development and poverty reduction at the community level. The Africa 2000 programme is being implemented in the following LDCs: Burundi, Burkina Faso, Lesotho, Mauritania, Rwanda, Senegal, Uganda, and Tanzania. (i) It created micro-projects, which empowered people to self-help and special interest groups to diagnose local development problems in the areas of energy and environment, good governance, environmentally sensitive sustainable livelihoods and employment generation; (ii) Through its support of over 980 community-based projects in the 12 countries, local skills have been strengthened in the management of development projects; (iii) The project's support to the NGO community has facilitated the formation of NGO lobby groups on environment issues as well as linkages between local governance and sound environmental management at the community level.</p> <p>UNDP has also provided assistance to governments in meeting their obligations under multilateral environmental treaties and supported the preparation of National Assessment Reports to the WSSD and the integration of these into national development planning frameworks.</p> <p><u>ESCAP</u>: Through training and advisory services emphasis is placed on capacity building in strategic environmental planning for LDCs in the Pacific in 2002, consistent with the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme. Attention is also directed to prevention of urban disasters from flooding, groundwater contamination (Bangladesh), urban and industrial environmental management (Vanuatu), natural hazards management and sustainable development e.g. climate change and water resource management (Lao People's Democratic Republic).</p>	<p><u>Development partners</u>: donor countries and UN organisations should further assist in sharing and disseminating information to LDCs regarding effective means of preventing environmental disasters and degradation. Moreover, the international community should increase available resources for the funding of such activities, particularly through triangular cooperation.</p>

	<p><u>Finland</u>: supports environmental and forestry programmes in LDCs (e.g. forest programme in Tanzania 2000-2004, development of environmental administration in Nepal 1999-2005).</p>		
<p>b. Assisting LDCs in disaster mitigation and establishing protective measures and contingency plans.</p>	<p><u>Japan</u>: Actively involved in providing emergency assistance and support for dealing with natural disasters through the dispatch of Japanese Disaster Relief Teams.</p> <p><u>Finland</u>: Support to the development of a weather service system in Mozambique (2002-2005)</p>	<p><u>FAO</u>: Coverage is primarily focused on mitigation of forest fires and on food security through more effective management. As a member of the Inter-Agency Task Force on Disaster Reduction, 9 regional wildfire networks have been established, information disseminated, guidelines, model arrangements and training for capacity building has been established. In reducing vulnerability of agricultural communities to natural disasters, countries are assisted in developing national food insecurity and vulnerability information and mapping systems e.g. drought-mitigation and management strategies, multi-stakeholder disaster management strategies and mechanisms and community based risk alleviation strategies. Global Information and Early Warning System for Food and Agriculture monitors food supply and provides up-to-date information on crop prospects and gives early warning on imminent food crises.</p> <p><u>UNDP</u>: Supported the operationalisation of the National Disaster Reduction and Response System in Bangladesh.</p> <p><u>UNV</u>: A newly established internal facility permits speedy response with deployment of UNVs for relief and humanitarian purposes as was the case in the Mozambique floods and severe drought in Malawi.</p> <p><u>GEF</u>: In 2001 in response to the request of the Conference of Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, GEF provided funding for building capacities of LDCs for preparation of National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs) to address adverse effects of climate change. In 2002 GEF organised a consultation with the LDC Expert Group in Tanzania to develop relevant guidelines.</p> <p><u>IMO</u>: Programme for environmental protection entails strengthening national and regional capacity to prevent and mitigate marine pollution through training and expert advisory services. Angola, Benin, Comoros, DRC, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mozambique and Namibia have been the main beneficiaries for developing, revising and up-dating national legislation. Maldives received assistance in oil spill contingency planning.</p>	

Commitment 7: Mobilizing financial resources

Objectives	Actions taken		Further actions needed for implementation
	Donor Countries	UN System Organizations	
<p><u>A. Domestic resource mobilisation</u> Ensuring that aid and debt relief measures support domestic resource mobilization efforts.</p>	<p>The amount of ODA allocated to LDCs has declined from \$14.3 billion in 1991 to \$12.2 billion in 1999 and \$11.7 billion in 2001. Five of the twenty-two OECD/DAC members (Denmark, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden) allocated more than 0.20 per cent of their ODA to LDCs in 2001. Since the Monterrey Conference a number of DAC members announced increases in ODA to achieve the MDGs e.g. Canada, Norway and Switzerland. In addition, some DAC members have exceeded set criteria for untying AID including Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, the Netherlands, Norway Switzerland, Canada and the UK.</p>	<p><u>ESCAP</u>: In line with the Monterrey Consensus, small and medium scale enterprises in Bangladesh were examined in the context of the Grameen Bank in 2002. The Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific in 2002 devoted attention to regional aid flows from traditional donors, from regional member countries and development assistance and debt relief by the international community to LDCs.</p>	<p><u>Development partners</u>: Development partners should further ensure that aid and debt relief measures support domestic resource mobilisation efforts in LDCs.</p>
<p><u>B. Aid and its effectiveness</u></p> <p>a. Continuing or reaffirming the ODA commitment to achieve the per cent target set in 1981 & 1990</p> <p>b. Developing information systems, which record indicators relating to aid effectiveness.</p>	<p>Globally, 3.4 per cent of ODA was allocated to debt relief in 2001. Some of the most vulnerable LDCs are not yet eligible for the HIPC initiative, but overall, some \$15 billion of the LDCs future debt service has been eliminated.</p> <p>In 20 LDCs, the IMF and the World Bank collaboration resulted in debt reduction packages, supported by several donors, notably Canada, Italy, Japan and the UK. A number of donors have also contributed to the HIPC Trust Fund.</p>	<p><u>UNDP</u>: Assistance in the preparation of an annual report detailing and analysing the flow of ODA to Bhutan.</p> <p><u>UNESCO</u>: To improve coordination the Bureau of Strategic Planning the Africa Department carried out focused needs assessments taking account of the decision to mainstream the POA agenda. Pilot studies in Cambodia, Haiti and Niger for improved coordination efforts, on which basis, information will be utilised for increased appeals for extra-budgetary resources</p> <p><u>UNDP</u>: Support to national governments in setting up poverty monitoring and data collection/analysis systems, including monitoring of progress towards MDGs.</p>	<p><u>Development partners</u>: In order to ensure aid effectiveness, development partners should continue to reaffirm previous ODA commitments. Moreover, the international community should increase their support for the development of information systems relating to aid.</p>

<p><u>C. External debt</u></p> <p>Effectively implementing the enhanced HIPC Initiatives and providing adequate financial resources for the implementation of the Initiative.</p>	<p><u>Finland:</u> Contributed to the HIPC fund EUR 10.1 million for 2002 and 2003.</p>	<p><u>IMF:</u> In collaboration with the WB, 22 African LDCs have received debt-reduction packages under the enhanced HIPC, eliminating over \$ 40 billion in debt. Post-HIPC additionality of debt relief will be considered on a case-by-case basis, in the context of sustainability.</p> <p><u>South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC):</u> A special appeal was made to the donor community and financial institutions to widen the scope of HIPC to countries facing developmental difficulties.</p>	<p><u>Development Partners:</u> International financial institutions should further develop their debt relief measures to LDCs.</p>
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