

**Implementation of the Programme of Action
for the Least Developed Countries for the
Decade 2011 to 2020
Report of the Secretary-General**

Summary

The present report is submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 66/213 and ECOSOC resolution 2011/9, which requested the Secretary-General to submit a progress report on the implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020. It includes a section on graduation and smooth transition as requested by General Assembly resolution 65/171.

1. This first report assesses initial progress in the implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action (IPoA) and challenges ahead. It analyses progress achieved over the last decade in the eight priority areas for action of the IPoA, thus providing a benchmark against which future progress will be measured. It also covers activities by all relevant stakeholders including LDCs and their development partners, South-South cooperation, parliaments, civil society, the private sector and the UN system. A section on graduation and smooth transition summarizes recent developments in this area. The report concludes with policy recommendations.

I. Recent trends in the goals and targets of the priority areas for action of the IPoA

2. The IPoA was adopted in May 2011. Because of the time lag in data generation the assessment of progress in attaining its goals and targets - using statistical inference - will be done only in subsequent reports. However, as this report is the first in a series of reports on the implementation of the IPoA, this section analyses progress achieved over the last decade¹ and current situation in the eight priority areas for action.² This analysis therefore provides a baseline from which future progress will be gauged.³

3. The LDC group as a whole saw its growth performance improve considerably over the last decade. On average, GDP expanded annually by 6.6 per cent between 2001 and 2010, compared to the less than 4 per cent recorded during the period 1991-2000. This growth acceleration was underpinned by higher production and prices of primary commodities, increased investment in infrastructure development, good macroeconomic management, improved political situation in many LDCs, rising FDI and remittance flows, and increased donor support in the form of aid and debt relief. However, this decade average stood below the 7 per cent target set in the Brussels Programme of Action and reiterated in the IPoA.

4. The rate of economic growth varied among LDCs and across time. Of the 47 LDCs for which data are available, 11 had their GDP advance by more than 7 per cent per annum. Also, the pace at which GDP grew varied across the decade. The strongest growth rates were recorded between 2004 and 2008. GDP growth for the LDC group as a whole reached its lowest level at 4.5 per cent in 2009 when the global economy slid into recession.

5. Recovery has been under way since 2010, although haltingly. In the wake of the recent sovereign crisis in Europe and growing financial sector fragility, many advanced economies adopted fiscal austerity measures and experienced rising unemployment, contributing to depressing domestic demand and GDP growth with spillover effects in LDCs. In addition, there is the risk of declining ODA, with aid delivery also becoming more pro-cyclical and volatile. LDC GDP growth is estimated to have decelerated to 4.9 per cent in 2011, down from the 5.5 per cent recorded in 2010.

¹ The analysis differs from that of the last year's SG report on Ten Year appraisal of the implementation of the BPoA at least on two counts. The analysis focuses on the goals and targets of the IPoA, which are not the same as those of the BPoA, and it covers 2010.

² The wording of the priority areas for action in the IPoA are used as subtitles in this section.

³ Statistical data for the goals and targets covered below are presented in Annex 1.

6. In the meanwhile, poverty headcount in LDCs trended downward but remained high. The percentage of LDC population living on less than \$1.25 a day stood at 53.4 per cent in 2005. In view of the above mixed developments, the challenge before many LDCs is to secure a growth that delivers decent jobs and enables these countries to make significant strides toward poverty reduction and broader social development.

Productive capacity

7. The strong economic growth posted by most LDCs was not accompanied with increased value-addition in sectors with high employment-generation potential. On average, the share of agriculture dropped from 29 per cent of GDP in 2000 to 23 per cent in 2009/2010. This decline was more severe in African LDCs (-8 per cent) than in Asian and Pacific LDCs (-5 per cent). The share of services increased marginally, but mainly in the low-productivity informal sector. Similarly, the share of manufacturing remained virtually unchanged, accounting on average for 10-11 per cent of GDP. This development illustrates persistent challenges faced by most LDCs in their quest to develop a vibrant manufacturing sector and to move up the value chain. By contrast, thanks to stronger prices and output, natural-resource based sectors, such as mining and hydrocarbon industries, expanded significantly, especially in Africa.

8. The above trends suggest limited structural change towards high-productivity and labour-intensive sectors in most LDCs. As a result, these countries were unable to generate a sufficient number of decent jobs for their growing working-age populations.

9. Progress with respect to infrastructure was also mixed. The strongest growth in information and communication technology (ICT) across LDCs was recorded in mobile communications, where subscriptions grew at staggering rates over the last decade. In 2001, only 3 LDCs had a subscription rate of more than 3 per cent. By 2010, 33 LDCs - almost 70 per cent of these countries - posted a rate of more than 30 per cent. The liberalization of markets in LDCs and increased competition among mobile operators along with the provision of services tailored to the needs and purchase power of low-income households contributed to the rapid expansion of mobile communications.

10. By contrast, access to the Internet, although increasing steadily, remained low in the majority of LDCs, with only 4 out of 100 people being Internet users in 2010. This average masks important disparities among LDCs. The ratio of internet users per 100 people in 2010 ranged from 0.21 in Timor-Leste to 25 in Tuvalu. Limited availability and high prices restricted the access to the Internet together with limited use of computers, limited and unreliable supply of energy, scant access to the broadband radio spectrum and poor backbone network infrastructure. Making important strides towards reaching the target of 100 per cent access to the Internet by 2020 requires removing these obstacles.

11. Although electricity generation in LDCs had increased over the past decade, the level of power supply was still far below the growing needs of this group of countries. Per capita electricity production in LDCs rose from 132.49 Kwh in 2001 to 193.15 Kwh in 2009⁴, which stood at just 8 per cent of the level of per capita power generation of other developing countries.

⁴ The latest year for which data are available.

12. The majority of LDCs is endowed with vast sources of renewable energy - hydropower, thermal and solar resources - which they could tap into. Besides harnessing their power generation potential, a better use of existing resources, including through improving the quality of power line, better regulation, and pooling power into regional grids, could also contribute to increasing access to energy.

13. The IPoA sets a target of increasing substantively combined rail and paved road mileage and sea and air networks by 2020. Limited available data suggests that progress in expanding these modes of transport is rather mixed. On average, total road mileage increased at varying pace, with increases by more than 40 per cent in Ethiopia, Guinea, Mauritania and Togo. The quality of the roads - as mirrored by relative size of the paved road network - did not keep up with the expansion of the road network, despite institutional reforms, which were implemented by many LDCs, including the establishment of second-generation road facilities - funded through fuel levies - autonomous road agencies and maintenance management agencies.

14. Data on the state of railway systems are parsimonious but generally indicate that little improvement occurred over the last decade. Thus, passenger and freight traffic declined or at best stagnated in the majority of LDCs for which data are available.

15. Air traffic increased in the majority of LDCs, particularly in Asian and Pacific LDCs where steady growth was partially driven by tourism. The demise of national and regional airlines affected regional and international connectivity in many West African and Central African LDCs, therefore reducing air traffic. Overall, air transport markets in the majority of LDCs continued to be confronted with limited competition - which kept prices high - as well as safety issues.

16. Maritime transport in many LDCs featured high tariffs - caused by shallow shipping markets along with long handling and processing times - which dampened traffic. Limited transportation links between ports and the hinterland further increased the shipping costs of landlocked LDCs.

17. LDCs did not fare well compared to other developing countries both in terms of resources devoted to science, technology and innovation as well as the magnitude of knowledge production. As a result, LDCs generated very little knowledge and very few modern technologies. Another challenge was aligning research with the specific needs of LDCs. Furthermore, LDCs were not able to exploit the existing flexibilities in IPR regimes and the TRIPs agreement under the WTO in order to gain access to essential technologies that are used to produce essential goods and services for their populations.

Agriculture, food security and rural development

18. The majority of LDC did not witness a significant transformation of their agriculture sector over the last decade due to scant funding for agricultural research and technology, little use of yield-enhancing practices and technologies, poor infrastructure, environmental degradation, unfavourable policy and regularly frameworks - both domestically and internationally - along with emerging challenges such as climate change.

19. However, food security in LDCs seemed to have surprisingly improved. Malnutrition prevalence among children under 5 dropped in most LDCs. The

multiplication of institutional innovations - such as social safety nets - contributed in part to improved food availability, access and adequacy in some LDCs.

Trade

20. The share of LDC exports in global exports more than doubled over the course of the past decade. Yet much of this increase was driven by oil exports from Angola, Equatorial Guinea and Sudan, exports of metals from DRC and Zambia, and, to a lesser extent, garment exports from Bangladesh. Elsewhere across LDCs, exports stagnated or declined marginally. In all, LDCs exports remained heavily dependent on natural resources and low-skilled manufactured goods.

21. Continued preferential market access was granted to LDCs over the past decade. There were, however, some variations in the coverage of these preferential regimes, with the most generous schemes providing 100 per cent duty free quota free (DFQF) access combined with limited constraints regarding rules of origin⁵. Many emerging countries joined developed countries in according greater market access to LDC products.

22. However, these preferences were not as effective as expected due to preference erosion, non-tariff barriers (NTBs) and restrictive rules of origin, which limited the scope for regional and transregional cumulation between LDCs and their trading partners. Furthermore, LDCs continued to be confronted with severe supply constraints and trade-related infrastructure deficits.

23. Samoa finalised its WTO accession in May 2012. Vanuatu will become a Member of the WTO 30 days after notifying the Secretariat of the domestic ratification of its Accession Package.

24. The 8th session of the WTO Ministerial Conference, which was held in Geneva in December 2011, took three LDC-related decisions. The first directs WTO members to streamline and operationalize, by July 2012, the 2002 LDC Accession Guidelines (document WT/L/846). The second decision encourages the provision of special concessions in the area of trade in services to LDCs and for LDCs service suppliers. The third decision calls on TRIPS Council to give full consideration to a duly motivated request from LDCs for an extension of their transition period before the present deadline ends in mid-2013.

Commodities

25. The production base of the majority of LDCs was dominated by natural resources-based sectors. The share of these sectors even increased, due to the recent commodity boom. On average, the share of primary commodity exports in total exports grew from 55 per cent in 2001 to 67 per cent in 2009/2010. Few exceptions were such countries as Bhutan, The Gambia, Samoa, Sudan and Togo that managed to increase their exports of services and/or manufacturing goods.

26. Commodity prices fluctuated significantly during the last decade. Rapid hikes 2007–2008 caused commodity prices to double. Sharp declines then followed as the

⁵ The new EU GSP rules of origin, which became effective in 2011, have been simplified and relaxed, with more generous rules for LDCs.

global economy tipped into recession and overall price volatility increased. Because of the structure of their economies and limited shock-smoothing instruments at their disposal, LDCs were the most affected by this volatility.

Human and social development

27. Improvements in education outcomes, which started in the 1990s, were nurtured and expanded during the 2000s. Primary enrolment in LDCs improved significantly. International initiatives, namely the MDGs and Education for All, strong political commitment and significant policy changes, including the abolition of school fees, largely contributed to this. Concomitantly, the increasing numbers of primary school completers caused gross enrolment in secondary education to rise significantly, from 25 per cent in 2001 to 39 per cent in 2010/2011. A similar trend took hold in tertiary education.

28. Despite this progress, there are concerns about the quality of education and training at all levels as evidenced for instance by high repetition rates. Also related to quality is persistently skill mismatch, with the knowledge acquired by secondary, technical and vocational and tertiary education graduates not always being in line with labour market demand. Also, overall progress in education and training hides important disparities across geographic location, gender and social and economic status.

29. Over the last decade, infant and child mortality rates fell in nearly all LDCs, although at varying speed. Cambodia, Rwanda and Timor Leste witnessed the largest reductions, with both their infant and child mortality rates declining by 40 per cent or more. Despite this progress, mortality rates continued to be abnormally high in most LDCs.

30. Maternal mortality rates were also on the decline but standing at very high levels in most LDCs with 1,000 maternal deaths or more per 100,000 live births in 4 LDCs. LDCs were among the countries with the highest unmet need for contraceptives and family planning in the world.

31. Despite the continued reduction of new HIV infections, many LDCs still had the highest rates in the world. The percentage of population aged 15-49 living with HIV in the most affected LDCs ranged from 14 to 24 per cent. Improved access to antiretroviral treatment for HIV/AIDS reduced the number of AIDS-related deaths. The burden of malaria and tuberculosis, albeit still heavy, also eased in most LDCs thanks to bold global and domestic initiatives.

32. Strong demographic growth led to large and growing youth population in LDCs of almost 60 per cent of the population under the age of 25. Improvements in secondary education, technical and vocational and tertiary education were not as outstanding as those in primary education. Thus, high unemployment rates among the educated occurred in a context of significant skill shortages.

33. Growing populations in LDCs created strong demand for housing in this group of countries, particularly in cities where demographic expansion was the strongest. The convergence of rapid urbanization, inadequate land administration systems, insufficient investment in basic infrastructure, to name a few, led to the proliferation of slums. A number of LDCs, through effective urban planning and building regulations, were able to reduce the slum phenomenon.

34. Access to improved water sources and sanitation facilities expanded in the overwhelming majority of LDCs. However, only 61 per cent of the population of LDCs were served with improved water sources in 2008 compared to 55 per cent eight years earlier. The deficit in sanitation was even more severe with only 36 per cent of the population of LDCs using an improved sanitation facility in 2008. This was still a slight improvement from the 30 per cent level of access in 2000. Differences in access to improved water sources and sanitation between rural and urban areas continued to be significant. Insufficient investment into the sector, poor operation and maintenance and inadequate management practices, among others, contributed to the slow progress recorded over the last decade.

35. Progress in gender equality and empowerment of women was strong. Gender disparity in education consistently decreased across LDCs with 10 LDCs reaching parity in primary education. Although significant gains were recorded in tertiary education, female students remained at a distinct disadvantage in most LDCs. On average, 56 women were enrolled in tertiary education for every 100 men in 2010/2011.

36. For economic participation, and particularly job opportunities, scarce available data indicate that female employment rates increased. However, women still accounted for the majority of employment in agriculture and the informal sector, where productivity and wages are low.

37. Political participation was the dimension where gains appeared to have been the greatest. The percentage of parliamentary seats held by women, for instance, more than doubled, jumping from 10 per cent in 2001 to almost 23 per cent in 2010. Forms of affirmative action policies, such as electoral quotas reserved seats, and gender-sensitive electoral systems contributed to improving the level of women's political participation in many countries.

38. To respond to emergency situations and crises that occurred during the decade, a large number of LDCs designed or expanded safety net programmes, specifically targeting poor and vulnerable groups. Social protection programmes helped protect some poor and marginalized groups from hunger and malnutrition and helped sustain their access to basic education and health in times of crisis. Yet most of these programmes are still at embryonic state, covering only a small share of the population of LDCs, and face financial sustainability and administrative problems.

Multiple crises and other emerging challenges

39. Favourable external conditions, including rising commodity prices and increasing financial flows, combined with prudent macroeconomic policies enabled LDCs to build significant buffers in the form of, for instance, foreign reserve accumulation and lower domestic debt. On average, total reserves as a percentage of external debt swelled from 15.7 per cent in 2001 to 57.7 in 2010. In the meantime, the share of debt service as a percentage of external debt declined markedly from 11.9 per cent in 2001 to 4.4 per cent in 2010. These macroeconomic policy buffers provided many LDCs with some space to withstand relatively well the different crises that erupted during the last part of the decade, which nevertheless affected LDCs seriously.

40. The record of LDCs with respect to environmental sustainability is mixed. The proportion of land area covered by forest declined from 31 per cent in 2000 to 29.6 in

2010. However, the proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected increased from 9.5 in 2000 to 9.8 in 2010. This could contribute to protect biodiversity in LDCs. In addition, their CO₂ emissions per capita remained constant at 0.2 per cent, which was around 7 per cent of the average for all developing countries.

Challenges and progress in LDCs with respect to adaptation to climate change

41. Recent international negotiations, including the COP 17 in Durban in December 2011, have led to very limited success with respect to climate change mitigation making the challenges of adapting to the effects of climate change even more urgent, especially for LDCs.

42. Their lack of economic diversification and reliance on climate-sensitive commodities for export, such as agricultural products, expose LDCs to the double threat of economic and environmental shocks. It is estimated that for every 1° C rise in average global temperatures, average annual growth in LDCs could drop by 2-3 percentage points.⁶ Land degradation and desertification in LDCs would also carry a high human cost as people are uprooted from their traditional lands. Especially African LDCs face the risk of losing large portions of their arable land, with not only dire consequences in terms of poverty and hunger but also political instability and social breakdown. Water shortage is also threatening sustainable livelihoods, especially of the rural poor. Furthermore, the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events in LDCs has increased five-fold during the last 3 decades and the number of people affected by these weather events has almost doubled. Thus LDCs have one of the largest burdens of climate sensitive diseases.

43. Consequently it is of vital importance to LDCs to intensify their adaptation efforts with support from the UN system through a variety of measures, including scaling up investment for sustainable agricultural intensification; adopting 'Climate-smart' approaches to rural development; greater attention to risk and resilience in order to manage environment- and natural-resource-related shocks; engagement in value chains to drive green growth; improved governance of natural assets for poor rural people by strengthening land tenure and community-led empowerment; equality and empowerment for women and indigenous peoples in managing natural resources; and increased access by poor rural communities to environment and climate finance.

44. The High Level Task Force on Global Food Security in a communication of March 2012 highlighted that the adoption of climate-smart agriculture and strategies to help small scale producers, which are often women, to connect to markets can increase their resilience to climate shocks. Reducing losses and waste in food production is also a relevant strategy in that respect.

45. One of the main tools available to LDCs with respect to adaptation to climate change are the national adaptation programmes of action (NAPAs), which most LDCs have prepared and started to implement. This process has increased knowledge and awareness of climate change, developed best practices and learned valuable lessons. The simplified project cycle for LDCF projects has made it easier for LDCs to access funds under the GEF. As of December 2011, LDCF has approved some \$217 million for projects and mobilized more than \$919 million in co-financing. However, more funds are needed to scale up the programme and implement all NAPAs, for which only \$537 million were pledged by end of 2011 for all of the 48 LDCs.

⁶ UNCTAD: Least Developed Country Report 2010 (UNCTAD/LDC/2010)

46. At the Conference of Parties to the UNFCCC in Durban a decision to launch the Green Climate Fund and to make provisions for allocating a minimum amount of resources for countries particularly vulnerable to climate change, such as LDCs, was made (3/CP.17). It was also decided to balance the allocation of the Green Climate Fund resources between adaptation and mitigation activities, and to have dedicated seats in the governing board for LDCs and SIDS. However, the precise volume of finance to be channelled through the GCF is still unclear.

47. In conclusion, the mainstreaming of adaptation measures into relevant national policies is of great importance for LDCs. Various sources of international funding and risk tools could be accessed to help finance capital and capacity building costs for adaptation to climate change in LDCs. These include climate-related finance, existing energy programmes and funds such as the Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Fund, the Climate Investment Funds of the World Bank and other Development Banks.

48. Over the last decade, disaster reduction gained growing recognition among policy makers in many LDCs. Several LDCs started to build or strengthen disaster management capacities and implement the Hyogo Framework for Action with the aim to build or improve early warning, preparedness and response systems. Given the cross-border nature of some hazards and in order to build synergies among national disaster management strategies, regional organizations also played an important role in these efforts.

Mobilizing financial resources for development and capacity-building

49. Domestic saving rates increased in LDCs, rising from 11.6 per cent in 2000 to 15.9 per cent in 2009/2010, driven largely by the performance of African LDCs. Despite this increase, savings rates were largely below levels reached by other developing countries, therefore limiting the ability of LDCs to invest and grow.

50. Domestic tax revenues and public savings increased in many countries, driven in part by improved tax administration. On the spending side, public expenditure management reforms helped many LDCs make progress in budget preparation, execution, and monitoring. The challenge ahead is one of consolidating and expanding these gains.

51. Net ODA disbursements to LDCs increased significantly over the past decade to \$44 billion in 2010. This represents 0.11 per cent of the GNI of DAC members up from 0.05 per cent in 1999/2000. Also, the share of total aid channelled to LDCs rose by 10 percentage points over the same period, suggesting priority being increasingly given to LDCs in aid allocation. Despite these achievements, the level of ODA-to-GNI ratio fell short of the target of 0.15-0.2 per cent reaffirmed in the IPoA. However, net bilateral ODA flows to LDCs are estimated to have recently dropped by 8.9 per cent in real terms to \$27.7 billion in 2011, whereas overall ODA declined only by 3 per cent. The aid landscape in LDCs also changed, with a number of emerging countries, such as Brazil, China, South Africa and Turkey, and private foundations and philanthropists becoming important aid providers.

52. While some aspects of aid effectiveness, particularly the strengthening of public financial management systems, saw some improvements, progress in others, particularly the use of recipient-country systems and the reduction of transaction costs associated with the provision of aid, was slow. Also, there were important strides towards formally untying aid. Yet *de facto* tying of aid persisted.

53. As a result of a series of debt relief initiatives, including the Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative and the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MRDI), debt burden of many LDCs, particularly those that had reached the completion point of these initiatives, lessened. However, the global crisis that erupted during the end of the decade increased markedly the debt vulnerabilities of many LDCs, with many of these countries in a situation of debt stress or at high risk of debt stress. Further, not all LDCs were eligible to these international debt relief initiatives. As of January 2012, 25 out of the 32 countries that had reached the completion point of the HIPC Initiative were LDCs.

54. During the last decade, FDI in LDCs increased at a much faster pace than had the GDP and trade of this group of countries, helped in large by rising commodity prices, ongoing privatization processes, improved growth prospects, greater openness to FDI and greater integration to international production networks. Despite this increase, FDI accounted for a marginal share of total FDI flows to developing countries and more worrisome declined in 2009 and 2010. After reaching \$17 billion in 2008 - up from \$6.6 billion in 2001- net FDI inflows to LDCs declined to \$14 billion in 2010.

55. Remittances to LDCs also increased significantly, soaring from \$6.8 billion in 2001 to \$24.8 billion in 2010. The size of remittances was particularly important in Asian LDCs, where they largely outpaced other traditional sources of financing, such as ODA. However, a major challenge associated with remittances is brain-drain, particularly in African LDCs.

Good governance at all levels

56. Political governance improved in LDCs, although progress was uneven. Several democratic elections were conducted over the last decade, and checks and balances on the executive branch of government increasingly took hold.

57. Commitment to the fight against corruption was also strong, as half of LDCs signed and ratified the United Nations Convention against Corruption and nine other LDCs accepted this Convention. Between April 2010 and April 2012 the number of EITI (Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative) compliant LDCs has increased from one to six, namely Central African Republic, Liberia, Mali, Mauretania, Niger and Timor-Leste. These countries make information on revenue data for extractive industries publicly available. In the meantime, most LDCs undertook public financial management reforms, particularly public procurement, payroll management and internal control systems. This resulted in better budget execution and reporting and ultimately a better use of resources. Again, improvements varied considerably across LDCs and progress was constrained in part by limited capacity, particularly in LDCs emerging from conflict.

58. Progress was made in ensuring that LDCs have greater voice in global governance. Thanks to the quota and voice reforms, the voting shares of LDCs in the BWIs increased. Yet, except for International Development Agency (IDA), where LDCs

account for 11.56 per cent of the voting shares, LDC voting shares remain low and are not commensurate with their demographic weight and their share in the total activities of international financial organizations.

II. Initial efforts to ensure the implementation of the IPoA

Mainstreaming the IPoA into national development and cooperation frameworks

59. The IPoA puts increased emphasis on its mainstreaming into relevant planning documents by LDCs, partner countries and the international community. Several LDCs, particularly Bangladesh, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Laos, Malawi and Mauritania, have started to align their development plans and frameworks with the priority areas of action of the IPoA, to foster development and achieve graduation. Laos' 7th National Socio-Economic Development Plan 2011-15, for instance, aims to secure at least 8 per cent GDP growth per annum, realise the MDGs by 2015, and make substantial steps toward graduation from LDC status by 2020.

60. Strong political will at the highest level and broad-participation have undergirded these mainstreaming efforts. The Prime Minister of Bangladesh, for instance, held a cabinet meeting dedicated to the implementation of the IPoA, thus raising awareness among all different line ministries. Further, the involvement of all stakeholders is foreseen in implementation of Malawi Growth and Development Strategy for 2011-2016. Also, In Cambodia the parliament in collaboration with the Ministry of Planning as well as IPU and OHRLLS organized a meeting with the aim to disseminate the IPoA and to create a platform to identify mechanisms for information sharing among parliament, government, international organizations and civil society organizations as well as to agree on recommendations for its effective implementation.

61. Many more LDCs are in the process of formulating new National Development Plans. This provides an opportunity to mainstream the IPoA at the national level. An increased focus of national policies and plans on the priorities of the IPoA in line with national priorities could greatly enhance the implementation of the IPoA as compared to the BPoA.

62. While hardly any reference to the Brussels Programme of Action could be found in donor strategies during the period 2001 to 2010, several development partners have started to mention LDCs and the IPoA in relevant documents. EU's recent document entitled *Council conclusions on EU's approach to trade, growth and development in the next decade*⁷ calls for a greater differentiation in the design and implementation of EU trade, investment and development policies in order to sharpen the focus on LDCs. Specifically the EU envisages to focus AFT more on LDCs and to support and facilitate the accession of LDCs to the WTO. Likewise Australia committed to prioritizing the particular needs of LDCs as expressed in the IPoA in its development cooperation strategy. Furthermore many aid agencies of DAC donors refer to LDCs in their documents. However, the focus of support towards LDCs by most donors is still limited.

63. South-South cooperation also has an important role in the implementation of the IPoA and several developing countries have taken action in this respect. Turkey announced during the Istanbul Conference a support package for LDCs, which

⁷ 3154th Foreign Affairs (Trade) Council meeting, 16 March 2012.

includes financial and technical support, scholarships, promotion of FDI and support for monitoring the implementation of the IPoA. Brazil, China, India and others have committed to increasing their support to LDCs and promoting an exchange of experiences.

64. Immediately after the Istanbul Conference, OHRLLS prepared a Road Map for the implementation of the IPoA in collaboration with the UN system, other international organizations and member states. The aim of this Road Map is to mobilize active and constructive engagement of all the development partners of LDCs by proposing specific roles for the various actors, including the UN system, in a targeted and time-bound manner.

65. An important element of the Road Map is the establishment of task forces - such as that on the establishment of a Technology Bank and Science, Technology and Innovation supporting mechanism dedicated to LDCs. Several working groups, including those on indicators for measuring progress toward reaching the goals and targets, crisis mitigation and resilience building, resource mobilization in support of the implementation of the IPoA and agriculture and food security have also been established. Their aim is to propose practical ways and means to implement broad commitments contained in the IPoA. The working group on indicators has proposed, reviewed and finalized a set of indicators for the monitoring, follow-up and review of the IPoA. This set of indicators is expected to inform national, regional and global monitoring, follow-up and review of the IPoA.⁸

66. There has been impressive progress in mainstreaming the IPoA into development policies and strategies of LDCs as well as development cooperation frameworks of development partners, particularly in view of the short time that elapsed since the adoption of the IPoA. The crucial step ahead is for all development partners to follow and to implement concrete measures in the priority areas for action.

The engagement of different stakeholders in the implementation of the IPoA

67. The recognition of the role and contribution of actors such as parliaments, the private sector, and civil society in the implementation, monitoring, follow-up and review of the IPoA are among the novelties of the IPoA.

68. The IPoA clearly states that parliaments have an important role in debating development strategies, overseeing their implementation as well as in the effective monitoring and following up of the Programme of Action. The IPU organized a briefing session on the IPoA in October 2011 which sought to raise awareness of the IPoA in the parliamentary community, both in LDCs and non LDCs and highlight the important role of parliaments reflected in the IPoA. The IPU launched guidelines on how to mainstream the IPoA into the work of national parliaments and the strengthening of the parliamentary focal point mechanism. LDC parliaments are encouraged to nominate focal points for the LDC process and share all relevant information with LDC parliaments. Parliaments are also encouraged to adopt national parliamentary action plans.

69. Also, a joint IPU-UNOHRLLS project on *Promoting parliamentary contributions to the implementation of the IPoA for the LDCs* aims at strengthening the ability of

⁸ See further explanation in the Annex.

LDC parliaments to design, implement, monitor, assess, and provide follow-up to the IPoA. The project would reinforce parliaments' contribution to development, promote the exchange of knowledge and best-practices, foster discussions on current development topics amongst parliaments, promote research and training in development matters and ensure the presence of parliamentary voices in global decision-making.

70. Civil society country consultations took place in Madagascar, Tanzania, Rwanda, Malawi, DRC and Laos. Furthermore a Pacific regional meeting of CSOs was organized in Auckland, New Zealand in September 2011 to identify common aims and objectives of civil society groups in the Pacific in order to support collaboration. CSO meetings are also planned for the African and Asian LDCs, with the aim to disseminate the content of the IPoA among CSOs from LDCs as well as to facilitate in-depth discussions on some of the priority areas of the IPoA. The meetings also intend to agree on regional strategies for the implementation of the IPoA.

71. Academia is increasingly involved in the implementation and monitoring of the IPoA. A group of think tanks and academic institutions from LDCs and partner countries established an independent monitoring mechanism for the implementation of IPoA. The new initiative, called LDC IV Monitor⁹, is planning to undertake policy research, organise dialogues and carry out outreach activities. It will complement the official follow-up and review mechanism of the IPoA.

72. As regards the private sector contribution, several initiatives started at the Istanbul Conference. The Private Sector Steering Committee provided a series of recommendations to Governments to support entrepreneurship and private enterprise, promote domestic markets, invest in infrastructure, connectivity and workforce development, encourage foreign investment, increase international trade and engage in partnerships. It was agreed to explore developing a mentoring system for LDC Stock Exchanges with developed and emerging market exchanges.

73. The Global Compact has stepped up the establishment of Local Networks in LDCs with 10 new Networks established in 2011/12. These networks are helping to advance sustainable business development; creating special forums for enterprises and other stakeholders to dialogue on challenging issues and advance joint solutions; and connecting LDCs to the broader global economy and related supply chains. The Private Sector Steering Committee¹⁰ has agreed to establish a well-structured platform, which will facilitate collaboration and interaction among LDC and non-LDC private sectors regarding the implementation of the IPoA.

74. Parliaments, the civil society and the private sector were not only actively participating in the Istanbul Conference but also started contributing to the implementation of the IPoA in their respective areas. They also need to be more involved in intergovernmental processes.

⁹ See: <http://www ldc4monitor.org>.

¹⁰ The Private Sector Track Steering Committee was established prior to the LDC IV Conference comprising private sector representatives from LDCs and their development partners to elevate private sector investment in LDCs as well as mobilize business engagement towards development objectives.

Support by the UN system for LDCs priorities

75. OHRLLS has been tasked with the full mobilization and coordination of the UN system for the implementation of the IPOA. Since May 2011 it has organised several inter-agency consultative meetings in this respect.

76. A number of UN entities have already taken decisions to mainstream the IPOA and integrate its provisions into their work programmes, including IAEA, ITU, UNCDF, UNCTAD, UNDP, UN-ESCAP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNFCCC, UNOPS, UN-WOMEN, WFP, WIPO and WMO. In several others the issue will be on the agenda of the next meeting of their governing bodies. Many agencies are also allocating 50 per cent or more of their budget towards LDCs (see Annex 2). Several UN entities organized meetings to support LDCs in the implementation of the IPOA, mostly in collaboration with OHRLLS (see Annex 3). Concomitantly, UN coordination mechanisms, like HLCP and CEB, have taken up the issue of the implementation of the IPOA.

77. The IPU was also requested by its members to mobilize support for the implementation of the IPOA. The WTO membership is expected to institutionally mainstream the trade-related elements of the IPOA into its work by revising the Work Programme of its Sub-Committee on LDCs.

78. Policy-oriented research and analysis on development issues of interest to LDCs constitutes an important component of the work of DESA, ECA, ECLAC, ESCAP, ESCWA, ECLAC, IMF, UNCTAD and the World Bank. Their publications, such as UNCTAD's *LDC reports*, have contributed to generating a body of knowledge on a wide range of issues relevant to LDCs, informing global and regional consensus building and providing an informed basis both for capacity-building and advisory engagements of and financial assistance in support of LDC development. DESA's LDC Portal on international support and smooth transition measures also provides relevant information to LDCs in this respect.¹¹

79. Operational activities undertaken by UN and other organizations cover all the 8 priority areas of the IPOA. This summary highlights some of the efforts of UN and other regional and international organizations in support of LDC development.

80. The consensus about the centrality of *productive capacity building* for sustainable development found reflection in the theme of the 2012 ECOSOC Annual Ministerial Review providing a platform to share experiences in implementing policies geared towards building and enhancing productive capacity, thus achieving international agreed employment-related development goals.

81. The World Bank and regional banks, such as the Asian and African Development Banks, have supported LDCs' infrastructure sectors, covering energy, transport, irrigation, water and sanitation, and ICT. This assistance has targeted both the physical infrastructure and regulation and national policies.

82. ITU has developed modalities to support LDCs reduce their digital gap, supporting LDCs to create and maintain an enabling telecommunication/ICT policy and regulatory environment as well as to build the required human and institutional capacity. On energy, IAEA has activities dedicated to coordinating and supporting energy planning.

¹¹ See www.un.org/ldcportal.

83. Science, technology and innovation has also received growing attention in the programmatic work of a number of UN agencies. UNESCO has assisted 24 LDCs in designing and implementing their national science, technology and innovation policies and in building the related capacities. Likewise WIPO has supported several LDCs in the area of innovation and creativity, especially to strengthen intellectual property and innovation policies and strategies and to improve access to knowledge.

84. Supporting a greater engagement between subnational governments and the private sector is an important part of UNCDF's work on productive capacity building in LDCs. UNCDF's Local Economic Development (LED) initiatives are schemes designed to leverage the ability of local governments to engage with the private sector in attracting needed investments and generating employment.

85. In the services sector eight agencies have instituted the UN Steering Committee on Tourism for Development (SCTD) with the view to unlocking the full potential of tourism in LDCs in the next decade by helping LDCs articulate their specific tourism-related needs and identifying SCTD agency capabilities that could be used to address these needs. Mining is another sector that receives attention in the technical cooperation services provided by IAEA to some LDCs. This assistance aims at improving safety and security standards of uranium mining.

86. FAO has engaged in a wide range of activities in LDCs covering *agriculture, food and nutrition*, fisheries, forestry and sustainable development. These activities are inter alia designed to secure increased and more effective public and private investment in agriculture and rural development, sustainable management and use of natural resources, and improved food security and better nutrition. Likewise, some of the interventions of UNCDF lend technical support and advice to local leaders on ways and means to integrate food security strategies into the investment planning of sub-national governments. The improvement of agricultural productivity and food security is also pursued through UN-WOMEN's programme "Securing the Rights and Livelihoods of Rural women in the context of food crisis and climate change".

87. One example of global initiative designed as a response to the food crisis was the Comprehensive Framework for Action (CFA), which brought together a large number of organizations, including FAO, IFAD and the World Bank. CFA recommended specific measures aimed at, among other things, relieving the immediate plight of vulnerable consumers and boosting small farmer food production. Many LDCs have benefited from the Global Food Crisis Response Programme (GFCR), which is an implementing instrument of CFA.

88. In the area of *trade* WTO continues to support LDCs, in particular through Biennial Technical Assistance Plans, the Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF) and the Standards and Trade Development Facility (STDF). EIF supported LDC's efforts to integrate trade issues into their national development strategies, establish structures for a coordinated delivery of trade-related assistance and build capacity to trade, including the removal of supply-side bottlenecks. Thirty LDCs have benefited from this programme, with some tangible results in the areas of trade mainstreaming and coordination of Aid for Trade.

89. Some agencies, such ITC, have provided LDCs with trade-related information through web portals. This information not only improves transparency of global trade and market access but also helps LDC exporters to make informed-decisions. A

similar initiative has been promoted by the World Bank and DESA in the context of Aid for Trade Research Partnerships.

90. LDCs have also benefited from STDF, which is managed and run by WTO. The purpose of this facility is to enable countries to meet international sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) standards, guidelines and recommendations, therefore securing access to international markets.

91. The Common Fund for Commodities has initiated and implemented projects across LDCs with the view to supporting these countries in developing *commodity* value chains. These projects encompass all dimensions of commodity-related opportunities and vulnerabilities, including production and productivity, horizontal and vertical diversification, value addition, price risk management, experience sharing and capacity building.

92. Interventions undertaken by UN and other international organizations have covered practically all dimensions of *human and social development*. In the context of promoting quality education for all in LDCs, UNESCO has paid a particular attention to 20 LDCs where education outcomes are the lowest, focusing on literacy, teachers, skills for world of work, and education sector-wide policy and planning.

93. With respect to population and health, UNFPA has supported LDCs in population situation analysis, assessment of the nexus between population dynamics and development challenges, and the conception and staging of census as well analysis of census data. Similarly, UNICEF has joined hands with other UN agencies in generating a body of knowledge on child-centred MDGs, which has spurred action in support of mother and child health. Furthermore, UNAIDS supports LDCs in formulating and implementing effective and comprehensive responses to HIV/AIDS pandemic.

94. As far as youth is concerned, UNCDF, with a seed capital provided by the MasterCard Foundation, has launched Youth Start, a programme designed to enable 10 financial service providers in seven African LDCs to develop and deliver relevant financial services to younger clients. On shelter, UN-HABITAT has supported a number of LDCs to address their needs in terms of urban planning and development, land and housing through a number of interventions.

95. As regards gender equality and empowerment of women, the protection of women and children's rights features prominently in the activities of UNICEF, UNFPA and UNWOMEN, including assistance in mainstreaming gender into their national development plans and policies. Similarly gender responsiveness in strategic planning including at the local level and economic empowerment has also received attention. UNCDF and UN Women are in the process of formulating the Access for Women's Empowerment Facility with the view to enabling more women to access appropriate and effective financial and non-financial services.

96. Several organisations are supporting LDCs in the area of *multiple crises and other emerging challenges*. To help low-income countries, many of which are LDCs, withstand the effects of economic shocks, IMF established under the umbrella of the Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust (PRGT) three new concessional lending instruments, namely the Extended Credit Facility, the Standby Credit Facility and the Rapid Credit Facility, which range from short-term and emergency financing to medium-term balance of payment support.

97. UNEP has concentrated its support to enhancing the capacity of LDCs to incorporate climate change responses into national development processes. Its activities aim to assist LDCs adapt to climate change, mitigate its effects, reduce emission from deforestation and expand knowledge and communication on climate change. Expanding the knowledge base on climate change along with promoting public awareness and offering policy and planning advice on this issue constitute some of the ways through which UNESCO is contributing to global responses to climate change.

98. *The Strategic Initiative to Address Climate Change* is one of UNDP's major instruments to support LDCs address their climate change challenges. Areas covered by this instrument include capacity building for the international climate negotiations, access to climate finance, and the mainstreaming of climate change into national development processes.

99. The World Bank and other international and regional organizations - within the context of the Climate Investment Funds - established the Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience to support LDCs in factoring resilience and adaptation into their national development plans and strategies.

100. Climate change-related assistance to LDCs also pertains to finance. UNCDF has developed the Local Adaptive Living Facility with the aim of channelling to municipal governments additional funds needed for climate-change and natural-disasters mitigating interventions.

101. A new activity in which UNCDF is partnering with UNDP is CleanStart, which is meant to deliver financing and technical assistance to microfinance institutions with the aim of enabling these institutions to facilitate the adoption and use of clean energy technologies by the poor.

102. WMO has supplied some LDCs with weather-observing systems and climate data management systems, thus supporting these countries to generate essential weather and water-related information and services, which are central for a better management of climate change and weather risks. Along with the provision of equipment, WMO has also offered these countries advocacy and capacity-building services.

103. UNCDD has teamed up with a number of UN specialized agencies and regional commissions, particularly, with the view to supporting the efforts of some LDCs to combat desertification, land degradation and drought. As part of its technical cooperation programme, IAEA has supported LDCs to acquire a better understanding and quantifiable estimates of the groundwater and surface water sources. This knowledge contributes to better planning and efficient management of these resources.

104. UNEP provides assistance for the management of harmful substances and hazardous waste to enable LDCs to institute appropriate policy and control systems and to meet international obligations pertaining to harmful substances and hazardous waste.

105. UN-HABITAT has been involved in a number of activities that contribute to disaster reduction, for example support to local mitigation interventions for decreasing vulnerabilities to cyclones and earthquakes in Mozambique.

106. Another example of initiatives aimed at alleviating the impact of natural disaster is the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR), which

was established by the World Bank in partnerships with 39 countries and 8 international organizations. GFDRR has extended grant financing and a slew of analytical and advisory services to help low-income countries, most of these being LDCs, to reduce their vulnerability to natural hazards and adapt to climate change. UNEP has been active in helping LDCs tackle vulnerability to conflicts and natural hazards. This support includes both prevention and response to these crisis situations.

107. As regards *mobilizing financial resources*, UNCDF has established the Local Finance Initiative, which is geared toward mobilizing domestic capital and directing it to viable small-scale, traditional and industrial infrastructure projects. Also, UNCDF, with the financial support of the Gates Foundation and MasterCard Foundation, has contributed to building the capacity of financial services providers in LDCs to offer saving services.

108. As far as ODA is concerned, ECOSOC's Development Cooperation Forum includes discussions on a strengthened mutual accountability framework between the LDCs and their development partners. The DCF also covers the issues of aid quantity and quality and contributes to an improved global assessment of progress in the implementation of LDC-related aid commitments.

109. The OECD and several UN entities are involved in follow-up to the Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness, including OECD work on indicators related to the commitments made at the Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness, held in Busan, end of 2011. However it is worth noting that the new Global Partnership for Development Co-operation did not specifically mention LDCs. OECD also plans to continue the monitoring of the commitments agreed in Paris and Accra, which have major implications for LDC development.

110. An essential part of UNDP's assistance to LDCs in the area of *governance* relates to enhancing the democratic process, strengthening of institutions, including parliaments and the judiciary systems, and promoting the rule of law. UNOHCHR, OHRLLS and other UN organizations are developing educational materials that highlight in the context of LDCs the nexus between human rights, particularly the right to development on the one hand and such issues as trade and FDI, on the other hand. UN-WOMEN assisted many LDCs in scaling women's participation and representation in decision making process, including through advocating in favor of a quota system in parliaments.

111. In the areas of macroeconomic management, public financial management systems, the fight against corruption and recovery of stolen assets as well as post-conflict management specific programmes dedicated to LDCs have been implemented. Through its technical assistance, IMF has supported many LDCs build their capacities in areas such as macroeconomic policy, tax policy and revenue administration, expenditure management, exchange rate system, and macroeconomic and financial statistics. UNCDF has initiated programmes to address procurement and financial administration challenges which local governments are confronted with.

112. On the fight against corruption, UNODC has contributed to advancing the United Nations Convention against Corruption in LDCs through, among others, the assessment of national anti-corruption legislation and practices with the view to identifying shortcomings, and the reform and drafting of anti-corruption legislation. Also related to the fight against corruption, many LDCs have benefited from the Stolen Asset Recovery (StAR), which is a joint UNODC and the World Bank

initiative dedicated to preventing the laundering of stolen assets and to facilitating the recovery of these assets.

III. Progress towards graduation and smooth transition

113. The Committee for Development Policy's *Triennial Review of the List of LDCs*, held in 2012, indicated that six LDCs meet the criteria for graduation. These countries either exceeded the graduation thresholds for two out of the three LDC criteria, namely GNI per capita, the human assets index (HAI) and the economic vulnerability index (EVI) or meet the income only criteria with GNI per capita of more than twice the graduation threshold. Samoa continues to meet the graduation criteria and will graduate in 2014. Equatorial Guinea is again exceeding the threshold for the income only criteria, after having been recommended for graduation by ECOSOC in 2009. Tuvalu and Vanuatu are meeting the criteria for the third time, both exceeding the income threshold and the threshold for the HAI. Kiribati is exceeding the income and HAI thresholds while Angola is meeting the income only criteria, thus both reached graduation thresholds for the first time.

114. The General Assembly in resolution 65/171 requested the Secretary-General to report on the national transition strategies of graduating countries and the support measures provided by development and trading partners. Resolution 59/209 identifies broad areas of international support measures for which smooth transition measures are recommended. These smooth transition measures include the extension of DFQF market access through Everything but Arms (EBA) for at least three additional years after graduation by the EU. The Board of the EIF decided to extend access to the programme to graduated countries by three years, with the possibility of extension on a case-by-case basis. Likewise access to the Least Developed Country Fund (LDCF) of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) can be extended to graduated countries for projects already in the pipeline. In 2011 the General Assembly decided in resolution 65/286 to extend the UN travel-related support, within existing resources, to graduated LDCs for a period appropriate to their development situations and for a maximum of three years.

115. UNCTAD and the respective UN Regional Commissions supported graduating countries in the formulation and adoption of transition strategies by analyzing the extent to which retaining LDC-specific treatment is deemed vital for the continuation of the development progress. A significant number of multi- and bilateral partners were involved in the consultations with development and trading partners on the transition strategy of Cape Verde and the Maldives.

116. In 2006, Cape Verde set up a donor support group (Grupo de Apoio a Transicao – GAT) to prepare its transition strategy, with support from UNDP. It adopted a declaration supporting Cape Verde's socio economic transformation agenda based on studies on the economic impact of the country's graduation in 2007. Total ODA to Cape Verde increased from \$172 million in 2007 to \$337 million in 2010, with some partners scaling down their assistance while others maintaining or increasing previous levels. The EU extended EBA treatment for two additional years – until January 2012 - after the expiration of the general three-year extension. Also some other trading partners have extended or phased out trade preferences to Cape Verde. Finally Cape Verde's access to the EIF was extended for three years. For the Maldives there was a less formal process but several trading partners extended trade

preferences and access to the EIF was prolonged. Samoa has started the process of developing a transition strategy.

117. At the time countries are recommended for graduation, they are still highly vulnerable and face structural handicaps, despite considerable progress made in addressing these challenges. Yet there is a lack of clarity as per what support graduated countries will be receiving from their development and trading partners. Furthermore the implementation of resolution 59/209 has been limited, leaving all initiatives to graduating countries. Also, there is virtually no monitoring of the process of smooth transition.

118. To address these shortcomings, the General Assembly adopted resolution 66/213 in December 2011, establishing an ad hoc open-ended working group with the aim to further study and strengthen the smooth transition process for the countries graduating from the LDC category. The Working Group held several substantive meetings in 2012.

IV. Conclusions and policy recommendations

119. In line with the ambitious goal of the IPoA of half of the LDCs reaching the criteria for graduation, stronger incentives for graduating countries and the strengthening of the graduation process are needed. On the one hand, development and trading partners should consider extending or gradually phasing out LDC specific support measures for all graduated countries in the areas of financial and technical support as well as trade. On the other hand, graduating countries should be supported in formulating, implementing and monitoring their smooth transition strategies. The General Assembly should therefore consider the adoption of a resolution building on the recommendations of the ad-hoc working group on smooth transition.

120. Despite the short time since the Fourth UN Conference on LDCs was held in Istanbul both LDCs and development partners have started the mainstreaming of the IPoA into their national development strategies and development cooperation strategies respectively. LDCs should take the lead in further mainstreaming the IPoA into national strategies so as to fully implement the IPoA. Likewise development partners including through South-South and triangular cooperation should give priority to LDCs and align their support with LDC priorities.

121. Many of the relevant organizations of the UN system have taken decisions to implement the IPoA and have organized several meetings in this respect. To accelerate the mainstreaming of the IPoA, further support from the UN system is needed, including at the national level. Wider recognition of LDC status, including by international financial institutions, would also stimulate and facilitate better mainstreaming of the IPoA.

122. Likewise other stakeholders including parliaments, civil society and the private sector have started the implementation of the IPoA within their respective areas. However, these processes need to be accelerated and better integrated, including through an increased flow of information. In addition, further advocacy activities to enhance knowledge about the content and relevance of the IPoA for different stakeholders needs to be pursued.

123. Progress has been made in all of the priority areas of the IPoA over the decade 2001 to 2010, but in most cases the rate of such progress is not sufficient to reach the goals and targets. Realizing the overarching goal of the IPoA would require bold actions by LDCs and their development partners in implementing the actions agreed under the eight priority areas. The following policy conclusions can be drawn from the current trends described above:

- Increasing productive capacity - including in the agricultural sector - needs to be at the center of LDCs' development strategies and be supported by development partners with a focus on infrastructure development, institutional reforms and employment generation policies.
- Increasing access to knowledge and technology is crucial for structural transformation, with high priority for the establishment of a Technology Bank and a Science, Technology and Innovation supporting-mechanism.
- The commitments on DFQF market access, reduction of NTBs and on AFT as well as the recent WTO decisions need to be implemented on a priority basis.
- Human and social development needs to be strengthened further by focusing on the quality of service delivery and improved coverage of social protection schemes. Special attention needs to be given to inequalities with respect to location, gender and social and economic status.
- Resilience to economic and natural shocks needs to be increased including through targeted, timely and adequate support to the LDCs, peer-learning and experience sharing on shock management as well as promoting economic diversification.
- The operationalization of the Green Climate Fund and the allocation of a minimum amount of resources for LDCs need to be accelerated and other resources for LDC's adaptation to climate change to be increased.
- Climate change research should be supported to better understand global and regional climate change effects, and green technology, including for renewable energy production should be made available to LDCs.
- Efforts to increase the volume and quality of financial support need to be stepped up. Donor countries and other developing countries, which are in a position to do so, should set progressive quantitative aid targets for LDCs reversing the most recent decline in net bilateral ODA flows to this group of countries. The allocation of ODA towards individual countries should also take into account their special circumstances and vulnerability. Likewise ODA should be used to leverage other financing, including FDI and remittances.
- In addition to further improvements in governance of LDCs, greater participation to, and voice of LDCs in, international decision making processes is needed.

124. In order to improve the monitoring of the implementation of the IPoA its priorities should receive full attention at relevant international meetings. Existing platforms to discuss the renewed partnership for LDCs like the United Nations ECOSOC Development Cooperation Forum (DCF) should be

strengthened. Furthermore data availability for the tracking of the goals and targets of the IPoA needs to be enhanced.

Annex 1

List of Indicators for the monitoring, implementation, review and follow-up of the Istanbul Programme of Action (IPoA)

The IPoA spelled out a vision for securing sustainable growth and development in least developed countries (LDCs) for the next decade, with a focus on eight priority areas for actions. For each priority area goals and targets, both qualitative and quantitative, are included, totalling 47. They are also largely in line with the criteria that are used for the identification of least developed country, namely per capita income, human assets and economic vulnerability. The IPoA contains provisions for effective and complementary follow-up and monitoring mechanisms at national, regional and global levels. These mechanisms could be effective only if backed by indicators for which there are data that are reliable, comparable across time and countries and easy to collect and to interpret.

OHRLLS in consultation with other UN and international organizations established within the context of the Inter-Agency Consultative Group a working group on the Indicators for the monitoring, follow-up and review of the IPoA. This Working Group came up with a list of indicators to measure the rate of progress in achieving the broader objectives and the 47 goals and targets of the eight priority areas of the IPoA.

Three main considerations underpin the selection of the proposed indicators. First is the attempt to rely on well-established indicators. This implies selecting indicators that have already been used for other global frameworks. Should the existing frameworks not offer the right indicators, efforts are made to identify indicators that could not only provide relevant and clear measures of the goal or target of interest but are also anchored on international standards, recommendations and best practices. The third and last criterion is to ensure as much as possible that the selected indicators capture not only outcomes and outputs but also inputs, therefore enabling to assess efforts deployed by various stakeholders in leaving up to their respective commitments.

In total 121 distinct quantitative indicators were identified for 47 goals and targets of the IPoA. In addition to these 121 quantitative indicators, three additional indicators have been exceptionally proposed for the monitoring of the first objective of the IPoA. No indicator was specifically recommended for the other four objectives of the IPoA as their contents are to a large degree reflected in the eight priority areas for action.

Besides the 124 quantitative indicators proposed for the 8 priority areas and for the first objective of the IPoA, qualitative information is also used to monitor the rate of progress in achieving goals and targets of the IPoA.

A file describing all the proposed indicators and a set of tables with available data for these indicators are posted in the website of OHRLLS at: <http://www.unohrlls.org/en/ldc/962/>. Due to space limitations only a selected number of indicators are included in this report.

About the data

These tables have largely been compiled from official, published international sources by the United Nations Office of the High Representative for Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States (OHRLLS). The published sources are cited with each table. As national data sources

have been improved, international estimates are less and less used, except to adjust national data for comparability. Where sources have made retrospective adjustments to data, the newer data have been incorporated in these tables and so some data may differ from those published in previous years in this report.

Where shown, totals and means for the least developed countries and developing regions are weighted by absolute numbers of population or economic variable used in the denominator.

Explanatory notes

1. Years separated by a hyphen (such as 2001-2010) indicate data based on averages in the period shown, unless otherwise indicated in the notes to the tables. Years separated by a slash (such as 2009/2010) indicate that data are shown for the latest year available in the period.
2. Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.
3. Two dots (..) indicate that data are not available

Statistical Tables

Table 1
Economic Growth and poverty

	<i>Annual growth rate of GDP (constant US dollars), percentage</i>				<i>Proportion of population below international poverty line, percentage</i>
	<i>2001-2004</i>	<i>2005-2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2001-2010</i>	<i>2001/2010</i>
AFRICA					
Angola	9.56	13.62	2.30	10.84	54.3
Benin	3.83	4.40	3.00	3.49	47.3
Burkina Faso	5.78	4.40	9.24	5.03	56.5
Burundi	2.65	4.18	3.90	2.94	81.3
Central African Republic	-2.47	2.80	3.30	0.92	62.6
Chad	18.48	-0.40	4.30	7.19	61.9
Comoros	2.11	1.13	2.10	1.71	46.1
Congo, Dem. Rep.	5.29	5.08	7.24	4.97	59.2
Djibouti	3.21	5.17	..	3.71	18.8
Equatorial Guinea	23.39	9.42	0.95	11.55	..
Eritrea	0.57	-1.50	2.20	0.04	..
Ethiopia	4.10	10.46	10.14	7.54	47.3
Gambia, The	3.44	4.56	5.01	3.25	34.3
Guinea	3.83	2.21	1.93	2.52	56.7
Guinea-Bissau	-2.18	2.89	3.47	1.25	48.8
Lesotho	28.87	4.12	3.30	10.32	43.4
Liberia	-9.92	7.21	5.51	0.71	83.7
Madagascar	0.30	3.34	1.57	2.03	72.1
Malawi	4.22	7.42	7.10	5.17	73.9
Mali	4.57	4.77	4.50	4.33	1.5
Mauritania	3.94	3.58	5.01	3.65	56.3
Mozambique	7.57	7.31	7.20	6.73	21.2
Niger	2.78	4.11	8.81	3.79	55.1
Rwanda	6.81	7.46	7.50	6.68	54.5
Sao Tome and Principe	7.84	5.61	4.50	5.59	..
Senegal	4.37	3.29	4.17	3.59	28.6
Sierra Leone	14.41	5.60	4.95	7.68	38.9
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..
Sudan	4.75	8.03	4.45	5.68	..
Tanzania	7.29	6.83	6.98	6.33	78.2
Togo	3.28	2.98	3.37	2.63	38.7
Uganda	7.33	8.78	5.18	6.83	45.9
Zambia	4.59	6.13	7.61	5.10	64.5
Average Africa	5.94	7.84	5.38	7.21	53.8
ASIA and PACIFIC					
Afghanistan	11.85	11.37	8.20	11.48	..
Bangladesh	5.30	6.25	6.07	5.28	53.7

Bhutan	8.11	8.92	7.44	7.70	26.2
Cambodia	8.39	6.85	5.96	7.17	34.3
Kiribati	2.07	0.13	1.80	1.40	..
Lao PDR	6.05	7.77	9.44	6.58	39.0
Myanmar	12.71	11.48	10.42	10.86	67.4
Nepal	3.37	4.32	4.55	3.39	..
Samoa	5.26	0.69	1.71	2.24	76.7
Solomon Islands	-0.02	5.84	7.00	4.39	53.4
Timor-Leste	-1.66	5.34	7.42	4.14	45.2
Tuvalu	3.35	3.01	-1.87	0.66	..
Vanuatu	0.00	5.86	3.05	3.51	..
Yemen, Rep.	3.89	3.48	..	3.38	17.5
Average Asia and Pacific	5.78	6.21	6.03	6.19	50.44
Haiti	-1.15	2.33	-5.05	0.23	54.9
Average all LDCs	5.61	7.00	5.49	6.6	52.5

Source: United Nations Statistical Division (<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/databases.htm>)

Notes: Figures for the proportion of population below poverty line are averages of all available observations between 2001 and 2010.

Table 2
Productive capacity

	<i>Value added share of manufacturing (percent of GDP)</i>			<i>Value added share of agriculture (percent of GDP)</i>			<i>Value added share of services (percent of GDP)</i>			<i>Average annual growth of electricity production per-capita (percentage)</i>
	<i>2001</i>	<i>2009/2010</i>	<i>2001-2010</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2009/2010</i>	<i>2001-2010</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2009/2010</i>	<i>2001-2010</i>	<i>2001-2009</i>
AFRICA										
Angola	3.87	5.79	4.51	8.16	10.00	8.42	26.96	27.14	25.10	8.88
Benin	9.19	..	8.28	35.53	..	33.13	50.03	..	53.16	5.23
Burkina Faso	12.98	..	14.12	36.62	..	34.55	44.13	..	43.74	..
Burundi	8.77	..	8.60	39.52	..	39.01	41.45	..	41.89	..
Central African Republic	6.84	..	7.24	54.30	56.48	55.15	30.08	28.71	30.17	..
Chad	9.56	..	6.98	41.81	..	23.55	44.61	..	35.95	..
Comoros	4.57	4.29	4.33	49.96	46.31	48.36	38.32	41.58	39.75	..
Congo, Dem. Rep.	4.86	5.49	5.83	59.74	42.91	47.31	20.09	33.05	27.95	0.49
Djibouti	2.61	..	2.59	3.54	..	3.61	80.81	..	80.07	..
Equatorial Guinea	6.18	13.58	8.49	7.20	3.18	4.05	4.26	4.22	3.71	..
Eritrea	10.54	5.65	8.06	17.90	14.53	18.48	60.22	63.03	59.48	-0.68
Ethiopia	5.72	5.24	5.07	47.67	47.68	46.05	39.31	38.03	40.76	6.79
Gambia, The	5.19	4.96	5.13	36.26	26.93	30.26	50.83	57.34	55.42	..
Guinea	4.20	4.76	4.04	22.02	13.03	22.00	43.49	39.59	37.48	..
Guinea-Bissau	10.16	..	10.38	51.41	..	54.35	35.77	..	32.67	..
Lesotho	19.32	15.65	19.90	13.19	7.90	9.34	53.20	57.93	55.78	..
Liberia	7.09	..	10.29	73.30	..	65.96	17.15	..	20.27	..
Madagascar	12.43	14.14	13.79	27.89	29.11	28.11	57.52	54.89	56.26	..
Malawi	11.53	10.05	10.44	38.78	30.53	33.40	44.53	53.36	49.51	..
Mali	3.09	..	3.12	37.80	..	36.86	35.84	..	38.15	..

Mauritania	6.72	3.95	4.90	26.98	20.16	22.24	46.61	42.83	43.60	..
Mozambique	13.89	13.08	14.96	22.51	31.85	28.21	51.68	44.76	46.71	1.95
Niger	6.56	..	6.50	40.01	..	39.74	43.00	..	43.23	..
Rwanda	6.91	6.36	6.64	37.34	33.85	36.34	48.51	51.75	49.74	..
Sao Tome and Principe	5.70	..	6.13	19.68	..	20.01	63.46	..	61.33	..
Senegal	16.90	12.77	14.87	18.51	16.71	16.11	56.96	61.14	60.37	2.49
Sierra Leone	2.98	..	3.31	47.07	48.97	49.05	27.20	30.37	27.24	..
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sudan	7.92	5.62	6.84	42.82	23.63	32.86	38.03	43.33	40.21	8.77
Tanzania	8.98	9.83	8.93	32.87	28.15	31.00	47.83	47.31	46.39	3.81
Togo	8.89	..	9.36	37.74	..	40.28	45.03	..	38.81	-1.94
Uganda	7.53	8.31	7.63	29.69	24.25	25.13	47.74	50.28	50.10	..
Zambia	11.08	9.16	11.03	22.12	9.16	20.70	52.30	53.61	46.90	0.80
Average Africa	8.27	7.62	8.01	32.47	24.46	27.87	41.84	42.04	40.82	2.94
ASIA and PACIFIC										
Afghanistan	..	13.12	15.17	..	29.92	36.51	..	47.92	40.12	..
Bangladesh	15.61	17.89	16.86	24.10	18.59	20.49	49.96	52.96	52.07	8.73
Bhutan	8.30	8.43	8.01	27.66	18.75	23.20	35.81	38.08	36.72	..
Cambodia	17.67	15.62	17.96	36.17	36.02	33.63	40.35	40.73	41.04	9.30
Kiribati	4.88	6.20	5.12	22.58	28.62	26.17	65.84	61.84	64.79	..
Lao PDR	17.91	7.64	12.81	51.25	33.03	40.72	25.06	36.77	32.90	..
Myanmar	7.83	19.52	13.45	57.07	36.36	45.92	32.35	37.64	35.63	2.18
Nepal	9.29	6.64	8.00	37.64	36.08	35.83	44.56	48.49	46.87	4.46
Samoa	16.00	10.04	13.98	14.89	9.77	12.62	58.02	61.98	58.18	..
Solomon Islands	7.93	3.76	5.61	24.01	38.94	36.35	63.69	55.00	55.03	..
Timor-Leste	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuvalu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Vanuatu	4.50	3.04	3.92	23.53	19.71	21.80	67.42	70.40	69.66	..
Yemen, Rep.	5.32	..	5.08	11.49	..	12.30	46.86	..	47.01	4.75
Average Asia and Pacific	15.15	16.38	15.89	26.97	21.82	23.41	48.01	51.23	50.23	7.41
Haiti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.99
Average all LDCs	10.58	11.54	11.03	29.21	23.27	25.84	44.47	46.06	44.58	4.83

Source: World Development Indicators (<http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators>) and UNIDO (http://www.unido.org/index.php?id=4835&ucg_no64=1/data/ida.cfm)

Table 3
Agriculture, Food Security, and Rural Development

	<i>Malnutrition prevalence among children under age 5 (percentage)</i>		<i>Agricultural irrigated land (percent of total agricultural land)</i>		<i>Value added share of agriculture, percentage difference</i>
	2000/2001	2006/2009	2004	2007/2009	2001/2002 - 2009/2010
AFRICA					
Angola	27.50	..	..	..	1.84
Benin	21.50	20.20	..	..	..
Burkina Faso	..	26.00	..	..	..
Burundi	38.90	..	..	..	..
Central African Republic	21.80	..	..	..	2.18
Chad	29.40	..	..	..	..
Comoros	25.00	..	..	..	-3.65
Congo, Dem. Rep.	33.60	28.20	..	..	-16.84
Djibouti	..	29.60	..	..	..
Equatorial Guinea	15.70	..	..	..	-4.02
Eritrea	..	..	..	..	-3.37
Ethiopia	42.00	..	0.37	0.49	0.02
Gambia, The	15.40	15.80	..	..	-9.33
Guinea	29.10	20.80	..	..	-9.00
Guinea-Bissau	21.90	17.40	..	..	..
Lesotho	15.00	..	..	..	-5.28
Liberia	22.80	20.40	..	..	..
Madagascar	..	..	2.18	2.18	1.22
Malawi	21.50	15.50	..	0.53	-8.26
Mali	30.10	27.90	..	..	..
Mauritania	30.40	16.70	..	..	-6.82
Mozambique	..	..	..	..	9.35
Niger	43.60	39.90	..	..	..
Rwanda	20.30	..	..	..	-3.48
Sao Tome and Principe	10.10	13.10	..	..	..
Senegal	20.30	..	0.69	..	-1.80
Sierra Leone	24.70	21.30	..	..	1.89
Somalia	22.80	32.80	..	..	..
Sudan	38.40	31.70	1.23	1.04	-19.19
Tanzania	..	..	..	..	-4.72
Togo	..	22.30	..	..	..
Uganda	19.00	16.40	..	..	-5.44
Zambia	..	14.90	..	..	-12.96
Average Africa	28.37	20.22	0.85	0.81	-8.01
ASIA and PACIFIC					
Afghanistan	..	..	5.50	4.84	-15.24
Bangladesh	45.40	41.30	51.35	..	-5.51
Bhutan	..	12.00	6.79	6.76	-8.91

Cambodia	39.50	28.80	..	..	-0.15
Kiribati	..	..	..	..	6.03
Lao PDR	36.40	31.60	..	..	-18.22
Myanmar	30.10	..	23.20	24.76	-20.71
Nepal	43.00	38.80	27.74	27.74	-1.56
Samoa	..	..	..	..	-5.11
Solomon Islands	..	11.50	..	..	14.93
Timor-Leste	..	..	..	..	..
Tuvalu	..	1.60	..	..	..
Vanuatu	..	11.70	..	..	-3.82
Yemen, Rep.	..	..	2.87	..	..
Average Asia and Pacific	45.02	27.79	37.71	19.89	-5.09
Haiti	13.90	18.90	..	..	..
Average all LDCs	38.10	23.64	23.22	8.76	-5.94

Source: World Development Indicators (<http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators>)

Notes: For the indicator "value added share of agriculture, percentage change" a negative sign indicates that the value added share has decreased over the period 2001/2002-2009/2010

The Asian and Pacific and all LDCs averages of the indicator "Agricultural irrigated land" are not directly comparable over time as data for Bangladesh are not available in 2007/2009.

Table 4
Trade and Commodities

	<i>Share of LDCs exports in world total exports (percentage)</i>			<i>Exports of primary commodities, percentage of total exports</i>		
	<i>2001</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2009/2010</i>
AFRICA						
Angola	0.1055	0.2299	0.3511	..	..	..
Benin	0.0060	0.0055	0.0079	82.89	90.77	..
Burkina Faso	0.0036	0.0045	0.0085	82.95	92.28	90.92
Burundi	0.0006	0.0006	0.0007	..	93.66	93.85
Central African Republic	0.0023	0.0012	0.0009	50.96	62.18	..
Chad	0.0031	0.0294	0.0226	..	..	..
Comoros	0.0003	0.0001	0.0001	96.04	..	..
Congo, Dem. Rep.	0.0142	0.0229	0.0348	..	..	..
Djibouti	0.0005	0.0004	0.0006	..	..	7.23
Equatorial Guinea	0.0280	0.0673	0.0689	..	..	..
Eritrea	0.0003	0.0001	0.0001	49.28	..	..
Ethiopia	0.0073	0.0086	0.0147	86.57	..	90.18
Gambia, The	0.0002	0.0001	0.0001	96.38	..	60.89
Guinea	0.0118	0.0081	0.0082	71.67	87.42	..
Guinea-Bissau	0.0010	0.0009	0.0008	..	..	..
Lesotho	0.0045	0.0062	0.0054	17.30	..	..
Liberia	0.0021	0.0013	0.0015	..	..	..
Madagascar	0.0150	0.0081	0.0072	54.26	43.85	45.97
Malawi	0.0073	0.0049	0.0070	89.76	83.55	91.03
Mali	0.0117	0.0105	0.0154	76.48	82.63	78.55
Mauritania	0.0057	0.0060	0.0133	..	..	88.30
Mozambique	0.0114	0.0170	0.0210	89.94	93.47	94.21
Niger				91.69	83.65	85.34
Rwanda	0.0014	0.0012	0.0020	97.32	96.60	92.36
Sao Tome and Principe	0.0000	0.0001	0.0001	..	..	..
Senegal	0.0162	0.0150	0.0142	70.80	54.78	59.81
Sierra Leone	0.0005	0.0015	0.0022	..	..	..
Somalia				..	..	..
Sudan	0.0274	0.0460	0.0751	98.66	99.36	99.30
Tanzania	0.0138	0.0160	0.0242	83.30	85.73	75.56
Togo	0.0058	0.0063	0.0053	50.32	41.89	25.66
Uganda	0.0073	0.0077	0.0106	94.46	88.45	77.12
Zambia	0.0159	0.0173	0.0473	85.53	91.20	93.36
Africa	0.3308	0.5445	0.7716	83.51	84.78	77.96
ASIA and PACIFIC						
Afghanistan	0.0011	0.0037	0.0028	..	..	..
Bangladesh	0.0982	0.0886	0.1259	7.22	8.71	..
Bhutan				..	50.19	30.49
Cambodia	0.0242	0.0295	0.0330	3.58	2.52	3.85

Kiribati	0.0001	0.0000	0.0001	..	85.58	..
Lao PDR	0.0052	0.0053	0.0105	..	..	..
Myanmar	0.0385	0.0364	0.0574	..	..	..
Nepal	0.0119	0.0082	0.0056	..	..	27.74
Samoa	0.0010	0.0008	0.0004	32.77	23.32	21.71
Solomon Islands	0.0008	0.0010	0.0015	..	..	..
Timor-Leste	0.0000	0.0001	0.0001	..	96.38	..
Tuvalu	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	..	..	..
Vanuatu	0.0003	0.0004	0.0003	..	..	..
Yemen, Rep.	0.0545	0.0535	0.0571	97.57	98.40	98.32
Asia and Pacific	0.0842	0.0766	0.1072	7.21	9.27	16.79
Haiti	0.0044	0.0045	0.0038	..	..	..
All LDCs	0.4194	0.6256	0.8826	55.34	53.94	67.28

Source: World Development Indicators (<http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators>) and WTO (<http://stat.wto.org/Home/WSDBHome.aspx?Language=>)

Notes: The figures for Africa, Asian and Pacific, and all LDCs are: (i) group totals in the first three columns and (ii) group averages in the last three columns.

Table 5
Human Development (Education and Training)

	<i>Gross intake primary education (percentage)</i>			<i>Gross enrolment in secondary education</i>			<i>Pupil/teacher ratio in primary education</i>			<i>Pupil/teacher ratio in secondary education</i>		
	<i>2001</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010/2011</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010/2011</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010/2011</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010/2011</i>
AFRICA												
Angola	..	..	165	17	16	31	..	..	46	19	..	39
Benin	106	112	153	25	37	..	54	47	46	22	..	..
Burkina Faso	47	72	89	10	13	23	47	47	48	..	..	26
Burundi	76	94	161	11	14	25	50	49	51	..	23	30
Central African Republic	..	68	107	12	..	13	..	89	84	..	..	52
Chad	80	98	119	13	16	26	71	63	56	36	34	32
Comoros	101	89	..	..	46	..	38	35	..	..	14	..
Congo, Dem. Rep.	..	..	111	..	..	38	..	..	37	..	..	16
Djibouti	37	46	60	16	23	36	..	35	35	..	..	28
Equatorial Guinea	..	93	92	28	..	..	43	..	27	..	..	..
Eritrea	62	59	42	25	30	32	45	48	38	52	51	39
Ethiopia	84	143	137	17	25	36	..	..	54	..	..	43
Gambia, The	99	92	88	..	..	54	39	37	..	..	..	..
Guinea	65	87	104	19	31	..	44	45	42	..	34	..
Guinea-Bissau	..	..	166	..	34	..	..	..	52	..	..	..
Lesotho	128	100	99	32	37	46	47	42	34	..	17	..
Liberia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madagascar	113	184	184	..	22	..	47	54	40	..	22	..
Malawi	189	163	154	33	28	32	..	..	79	..	..	..
Mali	61	69	79	..	24	39	63	54	48	..	..	25
Mauritania	96	117	105	21	23	24	42	40	37	26	31	..

Mozambique	118	145	164	7	13	25	66	66	58	..	32	35
Niger	47	62	95	7	10	13	42	44	39	24	27	30
Rwanda	122	191	184	11	16	32	51	69	65	26	29	29
Sao Tome and Principe	116	110	112	..	46	59	34	31	30	..	22	20
Senegal	80	94	103	17	23	37	51	42	34	25	26	32
Sierra Leone	..	..	127	28	..	..	37	..	31	27	..	..
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sudan	52	60	..	29	32	..	24	29	..	22	22	..
Tanzania	109	108	96	34	55	56	51	..	30	28	24	23
Togo	108	107	154	80	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..
Uganda	180	159	155	..	..	..	46	56	51	..	..	..
Zambia	92	128	115	..	..	..	55	66	58	..	..	..
Average Africa	94	111	131	21	27	35	47	50	47	26	26	31
ASIA and PACIFIC												
Afghanistan	..	84	108	11	17	46	..	..	44	..	..	..
Bangladesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	43	37	24	28
Bhutan	83	100	102	44	45	70	39	31	25	32	28	21
Cambodia	146	137	143	19	35	46	53	53	48	20	..	..
Kiribati	113	133	..	79	88	..	24	25	..	21	17	..
Lao PDR	116	121	..	37	45	..	30	31	..	23	25	..
Myanmar	141	133	152	40	47	54	32	31	28	31	33	34
Nepal	108	..	..	38	46	..	37	40	30	33	..	..
Samoa	114	..	125	80	84	85	25	..	30	21	..	21
Solomon Islands	..	..	..	25	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Timor-Leste	..	111	141	36	47	..	34	34	41	..	31	..
Tuvalu	107	99	..	16	19	28	54	50	49	18	19	..
Vanuatu	129	..	124	36	..	55	24	..	22	15	..	..

Yemen, Rep.	92	115	103	45	46	44	..	..	31	..	..	..
Average Asia and Pacific	121	126	134	31	38	50	36	43	39	34	26	30
Haiti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Average all LDCs	97	113	132	25	31	39	44	47	44	31	26	31

Source: UNESCO (<http://www.uis.unesco.org/Pages/default.aspx>)

Table 6
Human Development (Education and Training)

	<i>Female to male ratio in primary education</i>			<i>Female to male ratio in secondary education</i>			<i>Female to male ratio in tertiary education</i>		
	<i>2001</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010/2011</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010/2011</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010/2011</i>
AFRICA									
Angola	..	..	0.81	0.79	..	0.69	..	..	0.83
Benin	0.68	0.77	0.87	0.47	0.55	..	0.25	..	..
Burkina Faso	0.70	0.78	0.89	0.64	0.69	0.75	0.34	0.44	0.47
Burundi	0.80	0.86	0.99	0.79	0.74	0.72	0.37	0.38	0.55
Central African Republic	0.69	0.70	0.72	..	..	0.59	..	..	0.32
Chad	0.63	0.67	0.73	0.30	0.34	0.41	0.18	0.06	0.17
Comoros	0.81	0.86	..	..	0.74	..	..	..	0.72
Congo, Dem. Rep.	..	..	0.86	..	..	0.57	..	..	..
Djibouti	0.75	0.80	0.89	0.61	0.65	0.78	0.72	0.72	0.66
Equatorial Guinea	0.95	0.95	0.96	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eritrea	0.82	0.80	0.82	0.71	0.59	0.76	0.15	..	0.33
Ethiopia	0.68	0.82	0.90	0.66	0.59	0.81	0.27	0.32	0.36
Gambia, The	0.90	1.02	1.01	..	..	0.95	..	..	..
Guinea	0.70	0.79	0.81	0.39	0.49	..	..	0.23	..
Guinea-Bissau	..	..	0.94	..	..	..	0.19	..	..
Lesotho	1.01	0.99	0.96	1.27	1.26	1.36	1.74	1.32	..
Liberia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madagascar	0.96	0.96	0.98	..	0.96	..	0.83	0.89	0.91
Malawi	0.96	1.01	1.02	0.77	0.81	0.90	0.41	0.55	0.61
Mali	0.71	0.77	0.85	..	0.60	0.68	0.49	0.53	0.40
Mauritania	0.93	1.00	1.02	0.75	0.85	0.82	0.20	0.33	0.39

Mozambique	0.77	0.84	0.90	0.63	0.69	0.82	..	0.50	..
Niger	0.65	0.69	0.79	0.64	0.64	0.66	..	0.42	0.42
Rwanda	1.00	1.04	1.03	1.01	0.89	1.03	0.51	..	0.78
Sao Tome and Principe	0.92	0.95	0.95	..	1.05	1.12	..	..	0.95
Senegal	0.87	0.95	1.04	0.65	0.74	0.86	..	..	0.59
Sierra Leone	0.71	..	0.95	0.71	..	..	0.40	..	..
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sudan	0.82	0.84	..	0.93	0.91	..	..	..	..
Tanzania	..	0.88	0.92	..	0.95	0.96	..	..	..
Togo	1.01	0.94	..	0.86	..	..	..	..	..
Uganda	0.97	0.96	1.00	..	..	..	0.31	0.48	0.82
Zambia	0.93	0.95	1.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Average Africa	0.80	0.86	0.90	0.71	0.73	0.76	0.38	0.44	0.54
ASIA and PACIFIC									
Afghanistan	..	0.55	0.65	..	0.30	0.47	..	..	..
Bangladesh	..	1.00	1.02	1.04	1.02	1.07	0.51	0.50	..
Bhutan	0.88	0.95	0.99	0.83	0.89	1.02	0.51	0.53	0.66
Cambodia	0.86	0.90	0.92	0.55	0.72	0.86	0.38	0.46	..
Kiribati	0.97	0.98	..	1.13	1.08	..	..	..	..
Lao PDR	0.83	0.85	..	0.69	0.74	..	0.58	0.70	..
Myanmar	0.97	0.99	0.98	0.94	0.97	1.05	..	..	..
Nepal	0.79	0.86	1.02	0.67	0.81	..	0.26	..	0.68
Samoa	0.93	..	0.93	1.02	1.03	1.03	0.80	..	..
Solomon Islands	0.86	0.88	..	0.75	0.77	..	..	..	..
Timor-Leste	0.79	0.85	0.90	0.46	0.53	..	..	..	..
Tuvalu	0.96	0.98	1.00	0.77	0.80	0.85	0.53	..	..
Vanuatu	0.92	0.91	0.90	0.86	..	0.95	..	..	..

Yemen, Rep.	0.60	0.71	0.78	0.39	0.47	0.60	..	0.35	..
Average Asia and Pacific	0.90	0.93	0.96	0.94	0.89	0.97	0.48	0.51	0.68
Haiti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Average all LDcs	0.81	0.88	0.92	0.80	0.79	0.84	0.42	0.46	0.56

Source: UNESCO (<http://www.uis.unesco.org/Pages/default.aspx>)

Table 7
Human development (Population and Primary Health)

	<i>Infant mortality rate (0-1 years) per 1000 live births</i>			<i>Maternal mortality rate (0-1 years) per 100,000 births</i>			<i>Contraceptive prevalence (% of women 15-49)</i>	<i>HIV prevalence (population ages 15-49)</i>		
	<i>2001</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2001-2010</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2009</i>
AFRICA										
Angola	116	108	98	880	720	610	6	1.9	1.9	2
Benin	87	81	73	560	460	410	18	1.4	1.3	1.2
Burkina Faso	98	95	93	650	600	560	16	2.1	1.5	1.2
Burundi	99	94	88	1200	1100	970	14	5	4	3.3
Central African Republic	114	111	106	900	910	850	19	8.9	6.6	4.7
Chad	105	102	99	1300	1200	1200	3	3.2	3.5	3.4
Comoros	74	69	63	390	360	340	..	0	0	0.1
Congo, Dem. Rep.	117	117	112	850	740	670	26	..	..	..
Djibouti	82	78	73	330	320	300	16	2.9	2.7	2.5
Equatorial Guinea	96	89	81	480	320	280	..	1.9	3.6	5
Eritrea	58	50	42	420	330	280	8	1.2	1	0.8
Ethiopia	85	77	68	750	560	470	15	0.6	1.1	2
Gambia, The	65	61	57	560	460	400	18	1.7	1.5	1.3
Guinea	103	93	81	920	780	680	8	2	2.4	2.5
Guinea-Bissau	105	99	92	1100	1100	1000	10	2.6	2.1	1.9
Lesotho	87	83	65	470	570	530	41	3.1	2.2	1.5
Liberia	110	92	74	1100	1100	990	11	0.2	0.2	0.2
Madagascar	63	53	43	580	490	440	34	13.8	12.1	11
Malawi	94	77	58	770	620	510	37	0	0	0
Mali	112	106	99	980	880	830	8	1.6	1.2	1

Mauritania	77	76	75	640	590	550	9	0.6	0.7	0.7
Mozambique	117	106	92	780	640	550	16	9.4	11.2	11.5
Niger	95	84	73	1100	910	820	11	1	0.9	0.8
Rwanda	100	79	59	1100	720	540	27	3.7	3.1	2.9
Sao Tome and Principe	57	55	53	..	..	..	35	..	..	..
Senegal	62	56	50	560	460	410	12	0.6	0.8	0.9
Sierra Leone	139	128	114	1300	1100	970	7	1.1	1.5	1.6
Somalia	108	108	108	1200	1200	1200	15	0.3	0.4	0.7
Sudan	72	69	66	770	760	750	8	0.4	0.6	1.1
Tanzania	77	65	50	920	860	790	30	7.1	6.2	5.6
Togo	75	71	66	450	380	350	17	3.6	3.4	3.2
Uganda	85	75	63	640	510	430	22	7	6.4	6.5
Zambia	91	84	69	600	560	470	38	14.3	13.9	13.5
Average Africa	92.64	85.55	76.48	811.49	698.77	628.09	23	3.88	3.76	3.77
ASIA and PACIFIC										
Afghanistan	104	104	103	1800	1500	1400	16	..	..	..
Bangladesh	60	49	38	500	420	340	56	0	0	0
Bhutan	63	53	44	420	260	200	35	0	0.1	0.2
Cambodia	73	58	43	470	350	290	45	1.2	0.8	0.5
Kiribati	49	44	39	..	..	..	22	0	0.1	0.2
Lao PDR	62	52	42	790	650	580	38	24.5	23.6	23.6
Myanmar	62	57	50	290	250	240	37	0.8	0.7	0.6
Nepal	61	51	41	550	440	380	42	0.5	0.4	0.4
Samoa	19	19	17	..	..	..	29	..	..	..
Solomon Islands	28	26	23	110	110	100	21	..	..	..
Timor-Leste	77	62	46	520	420	370	15	..	..	..
Tuvalu	34	31	27	..	..	..	31	..	..	..

Vanuatu	19	15	12	..	..	..	38	..	..	..
Yemen, Rep.	70	64	57	340	250	210	25	..	..	..
Average Asia and Pacific	64.15	55.72	47.26	583.19	494.08	435.91	39	0.81	0.78	0.81
Haiti	76	67	70	450	350	300	32	..	..	..
Average all LDCs	82.00	74.67	66.33	701.04	616.58	551.97	32	2.68	2.63	2.67

Source: United Nations Statistical Division (<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/databases.htm>)

Table 8
Human development (youth development)

	<i>Youth literacy(percentage of population ages 15-24)</i>		
	<i>2000/2001</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2001-2010</i>
AFRICA			
Angola	72.19	73.12	72.66
Benin	..	54.33	49.82
Burkina Faso	..	..	34.48
Burundi	73.33	76.58	76.58
Central African Republic	60.81	64.67	64.67
Chad	37.56	46.26	43.97
Comoros	80.19	85.27	85.27
Congo, Dem. Rep.	70.42	65.42	67.92
Djibouti	..	..	..
Equatorial Guinea	97.13	97.92	97.92
Eritrea	..	88.66	83.30
Ethiopia	..	..	47.25
Gambia, The	52.56	65.47	65.47
Guinea	..	61.07	54.08
Guinea-Bissau	59.49	70.88	70.88
Lesotho	90.93	91.97	91.97
Liberia	..	75.64	73.38
Madagascar	70.24	64.94	64.94
Malawi	..	86.46	86.46
Mali	..	..	38.82
Mauritania	61.34	67.69	67.69
Mozambique	..	70.87	66.38
Niger	14.00	..	25.27
Rwanda	77.62	77.22	77.22
Sao Tome and Principe	95.42	95.33	95.37
Senegal	..	65.01	55.00
Sierra Leone	..	57.61	52.77
Somalia	..	..	..
Sudan	78.16	85.92	85.92
Tanzania	..	..	..
Togo	..	..	..
Uganda	..	77.42	77.91
Zambia	..	74.59	71.84
Average Africa	70.80	71.80	53.24
ASIA and PACIFIC			
Afghanistan	..	..	..
Bangladesh	63.62	75.45	69.54
Bhutan	..	..	74.41
Cambodia	..	..	85.43

Kiribati	..	..	..
Lao PDR	78.46	..	81.19
Myanmar	94.59	95.69	95.69
Nepal	70.05	81.96	76.00
Samoa	..	99.48	99.43
Solomon Islands	..	..	..
Timor-Leste	74.44	..	76.45
Tuvalu	..	..	82.43
Vanuatu	..	93.96	93.01
Yemen, Rep.	..	84.12	80.63
Average Asia and Pacific	92.05	81.41	68.19
Haiti	..	..	72.35
Average all LDCs	79.11	75.82	59.81

Source: UNESCO (<http://www.uis.unesco.org/Pages/default.aspx>)

Table 9
Human development (Shelter and Water Sanitation)

	<i>Percentage of population using an improved drinking water source</i>			<i>Percentage of population using an improved sanitation facility</i>		
	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2008</i>
AFRICA						
Angola	41	47	50	40	50	57
Benin	66	72	75	9	11	12
Burkina Faso	60	70	76	8	11	11
Burundi	72	72	72	45	46	46
Central African Republic	63	65	67	22	29	34
Chad	45	49	50	7	9	9
Comoros	92	95	95	28	35	36
Congo, Dem. Rep.	44	45	46	16	20	23
Djibouti	84	89	92	63	58	56
Equatorial Guinea	43	43	..	51	51	..
Eritrea	54	60	61	11	13	14
Ethiopia	28	35	38	8	10	12
Gambia, The	84	89	92	63	65	67
Guinea	62	68	71	15	17	19
Guinea-Bissau	55	58	61	18	20	21
Lesotho	74	83	85	29	28	29
Liberia	65	67	68	14	16	17
Madagascar	37	40	41	10	11	11
Malawi	63	74	80	50	54	56
Mali	44	51	56	32	35	36
Mauritania	40	45	49	21	24	26
Mozambique	42	45	47	14	15	17
Niger	42	45	48	7	9	9
Rwanda	67	66	65	40	49	54
Sao Tome and Principe	79	85	89	21	24	26
Senegal	65	68	69	45	49	51
Sierra Leone	55	51	49	11	12	13
Somalia	23	28	30	22	22	23
Sudan	61	59	57	34	34	34
Tanzania	54	54	54	24	24	24
Togo	55	58	60	12	12	12
Uganda	57	64	67	44	47	48
Zambia	54	58	60	47	47	49
Average Africa	48.17	51.83	53.69	22.65	25.02	26.62
ASIA and PACIFIC						
Afghanistan	21	41	48	32	35	37
Bangladesh	79	80	80	44	50	53

Bhutan	91	91	92	62	64	65
Cambodia	46	56	61	17	24	29
Kiribati	62	64	..	33	35	..
Lao PDR	48	54	57	26	43	53
Myanmar	66	71	71	65	81	81
Nepal	83	86	88	23	28	31
Samoa	89	88	..	100	100	100
Solomon Islands	70	70	..	31	32	..
Timor-Leste	52	63	69	32	44	50
Tuvalu	94	96	97	83	83	84
Vanuatu	72	79	83	41	48	52
Yemen, Rep.	65	63	62	37	46	52
Average Asia and Pacific	68.76	73.01	74.69	43.40	50.38	53.61
Haiti	55	60	63	22	19	17
Average all LDcs	55.31	59.71	61.09	29.59	34.41	36.16

Source: United Nations Statistical Division (<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/databases.htm>)

Notes: Data are available only for years 2001, 2005, and 2008

Table 10
Human Development (Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women)

	<i>Percentage of parliamentary seats held by women</i>			<i>Contraceptive prevalence (in proportion of women ages 15-49), difference point</i>	<i>Female to male ratio in primary education (point difference)</i>	<i>Female to male ratio in secondary education (point difference)</i>	<i>Female to male ratio in tertiary education (point difference)</i>
	<i>2001</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2000/2004 - 2005/2009</i>	<i>2000/2004 - 2005/2009</i>	<i>2000/2004 - 2005/2009</i>	<i>2000/2004 - 2005/2009</i>
AFRICA							
Angola	15.5	15.0	38.6	..	..	..	..
Benin	6.0	7.2	10.8	-1.60	0.11	0.09	..
Burkina Faso	8.1	11.7	15.3	3.60	0.10	0.06	0.14
Burundi	14.4	18.4	31.4	-8.60	0.12	-0.05	0.01
Central African Republic	7.3	..	9.6	-8.90	0.02	..	0.17
Chad	2.4	6.5	5.2	..	..	..	..
Comoros	..	3.0	3.0	..	..	..	..
Congo, Dem. Rep.	..	12.0	8.4	-10.80	0.05	-0.03	..
Djibouti	0.0	10.8	13.8	11.15	0.09	0.04	-0.09
Equatorial Guinea	5.0	18.0	10.0	..	..	..	..
Eritrea	14.7	22.0	22.0	..	..	..	..
Ethiopia	7.7	7.7	21.9	6.60	0.16	0.06	0.02
Gambia, The	2.0	13.2	7.5	..	..	..	..
Guinea	8.8	19.3	..	2.60	0.10	0.12	0.10
Guinea-Bissau	7.8	14.0	10.0	2.70	..	..	..
Lesotho	3.8	11.7	24.2	5.82	-0.02	0.04	-0.31
Liberia	7.8	5.3	12.5	1.40	0.17	..	..
Madagascar	8.0	6.9	..	16.95	0.01	..	0.04

Malawi	9.3	14.0	20.8	9.45	0.04	0.06	0.09
Mali	12.2	10.2	10.2	0.10	0.06	0.07	-0.04
Mauritania	3.8	3.7	22.1	1.30	0.05	0.06	0.10
Mozambique	30.0	34.8	39.2	-0.30	0.08	0.08	0.03
Niger	1.2	12.4	9.7	-2.80	0.06	-0.01	0.03
Rwanda	25.7	48.8	56.3	13.70	0.03	-0.04	0.21
Sao Tome and Principe	9.1	9.1	7.3	5.25	0.03	-0.02	..
Senegal	12.1	19.2	22.7	..	..	..	..
Sierra Leone	8.8	14.5	13.2	2.45	..	..	..
Somalia	..	..	6.9	..	..	..	..
Sudan	..	9.7	18.9	..	..	..	..
Tanzania	..	21.4	30.7	-1.80	0.01	0.02	-0.45
Togo	4.9	6.2	11.1	-8.90	-0.07	..	..
Uganda	17.8	23.9	31.5	-1.10	0.01	..	0.09
Zambia	10.1	12.0	14.0	6.60	0.03	..	..
Average Africa	11.9	15.7	24.7	4.33	0.07	0.05	-0.02
ASIA and PACIFIC							
Afghanistan	..	..	27.3	10.73	0.13	0.11	-0.04
Bangladesh	9.1	2.0	18.6	-1.75	..	0.01	0.06
Bhutan	9.3	9.3	8.5	4.70	0.09	0.11	0.01
Cambodia	7.4	9.8	21.1	16.20	0.03	0.18	0.11
Kiribati	4.9	4.8	4.3	..	..	..	..
Lao PDR	21.2	22.9	25.2	5.80	0.03	0.05	0.15
Myanmar	..	..	..	5.35	0.00	0.03	..
Nepal	5.9	..	33.2	9.70	0.13	0.16	0.34
Samoa	8.2	6.1	8.2	..	..	..	..
Solomon Islands	2.0	0.0	0.0	27.80	0.02	0.02	..

Timor-Leste	..	25.3	29.2	10.80	0.05	0.06	..
Tuvalu	0.0	0.0	0.0	-1.10	0.03	0.03	0.24
Vanuatu	0.0	3.8	3.8	..	..	..	..
Yemen, Rep.	0.7	0.3	0.3	4.60	0.11	0.09	0.07
Average Asia and Pacific	8.74	3.40	19.13	-0.48	0.10	0.00	0.14
Haiti	..	3.6	4.1	3.90	..	..	..
Average all LDCs	9.8	10.6	22.6	3.53	0.09	0.03	0.05

Sources: UNESCO (<http://www.uis.unesco.org/Pages/default.aspx>) and United Nations Statistical Division (<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/databases.htm>)

Table 11
Human development (Social Protection)

	<i>Public health expenditure (percentage of GDP)</i>		<i>Public education expenditure (percentage of GDP)</i>	
	2009	2001	2005	2010
AFRICA				
Angola	4.09	..	2.56	..
Benin	2.32	3.65	4.07	..
Burkina Faso	3.95	..	4.46	..
Burundi	6.03	3.84	5.10	9.24
Central African Republic	1.66	..	1.64	1.19
Chad	3.86	2.43	2.12	2.78
Comoros	2.09	..	..	..
Congo, Dem. Rep.	0.48	..	..	..
Djibouti	5.38	7.81	8.36	..
Equatorial Guinea	3.39	0.58	..	..
Eritrea	0.98	4.43	..	..
Ethiopia	2.05	3.73	..	4.69
Gambia, The	3.01	..	..	4.99
Guinea	0.87	2.04	1.85	..
Guinea-Bissau	1.56	..	..	..
Lesotho	5.59	11.14	14.79	..
Liberia	5.24	..	..	..
Madagascar	2.75	3.25	3.85	..
Malawi	3.60	4.51	..	4.64
Mali	2.68	3.50	4.15	4.47
Mauritania	1.57	3.28	..	4.33
Mozambique	4.68	..	5.20	..
Niger	3.51	2.87	..	3.85
Rwanda	3.89	5.67	3.13	4.99
Sao Tome and Principe	2.91	..	..	..
Senegal	3.17	3.29	5.15	5.63
Sierra Leone	1.43	4.65	3.72	..
Somalia	..	..	..	..
Sudan	2.00	..	..	..
Tanzania	3.75	..	..	13.97
Togo	1.31	..	..	..
Uganda	1.56	..	..	6.18
Zambia	3.63	1.99	2.01	..
Average Africa	2.93	3.44	3.68	7.27
ASIA and PACIFIC				
Afghanistan	1.59	..	..	..
Bangladesh	1.12	2.46	..	..
Bhutan	4.50	5.87	7.20	4.02

Cambodia	1.26	1.72	..	2.60
Kiribati	10.33	11.85	..	..
Lao PDR	0.78	1.99	2.43	3.27
Myanmar	0.19	1.26	..	..
Nepal	2.05	3.71	..	4.72
Samoa	6.11	4.29	..	..
Solomon Islands	4.92	..	..	..
Timor-Leste	8.73	4.20	3.41	4.45
Tuvalu	10.48	..	..	..
Vanuatu	2.87	8.95	..	..
Yemen, Rep.	1.57	9.63	..	..
Average Asia and Pacific	1.41	2.73	3.14	3.57
Haiti	1.35	..	..	..
Average all LDCs	2.28	3.51	3.67	6.51

Sources: WHO (<http://www.who.int/whosis/en/>) and UNESCO (<http://www.uis.unesco.org/Pages/default.aspx>)

Table 12
Multiple Crises and Emerging Challenges

	<i>Total reserves (percentage of external debt)</i>			<i>Total debt service (percentage of external debt)</i>		
	<i>2001</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2001-2010</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2009/2010</i>	<i>2001-2010</i>
AFRICA						
Angola	8.68	106.40	55.71	33.01	4.49	12.80
Benin	39.77	98.26	85.92	8.60	2.48	5.11
Burkina Faso	17.46	52.03	43.49	13.69	3.72	8.37
Burundi	1.67	61.83	18.88	49.71	16.58	45.90
Central African Republic	14.78	47.09	20.51	..	..	..
Chad	11.55	36.48	31.01	..	..	3.86
Comoros	26.13	30.09	35.54	..	14.85	16.03
Congo, Dem. Rep.	0.72	22.51	4.00	..	3.76	8.02
Djibouti	27.13	33.14	25.51	4.45	7.48	6.27
Equatorial Guinea	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eritrea	12.75	11.30	6.52	..	..	..
Ethiopia	8.54	..	25.40	18.36	3.00	6.81
Gambia, The	21.72	42.88	23.81	..	7.24	11.69
Guinea	7.11	..	6.28	12.65	5.65	13.29
Guinea-Bissau	7.69	14.29	9.50	7.05	..	8.41
Lesotho	64.66	..	72.90	12.38	1.94	5.78
Liberia	0.02	..	3.78	..	1.28	35.61
Madagascar	9.59	51.04	29.17	4.99	2.55	3.80
Malawi	7.97	35.30	15.19	9.46	..	9.19
Mali	12.20	57.79	42.60	8.89	2.52	5.40
Mauritania	1.74	11.70	6.86	..	4.81	5.28
Mozambique	15.03	54.93	36.47	8.55	2.94	3.62
Niger	6.71	67.48	34.47	8.19	..	8.99
Rwanda	16.56	102.29	58.59	11.62	2.34	8.40
Sao Tome and Principe	5.03	..	9.24	28.00	6.54	24.80
Senegal	12.42	55.68	42.79	14.53	..	10.35
Sierra Leone	4.26	52.57	23.28	112.17	2.56	16.86
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sudan	0.33	4.74	5.61	13.66	4.17	6.93
Tanzania	17.89	45.07	37.26	7.78	3.03	3.70
Togo	8.97	41.38	22.65	7.47	4.37	4.78
Uganda	26.35	94.81	76.07	6.94	1.84	6.04
Zambia	3.01	56.76	25.69	17.19	1.91	12.82
Average Africa	11.49	57.33	36.11	14.90	3.44	7.82
ASIA and PACIFIC						
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangladesh	8.78	44.77	22.30	9.59	4.65	7.00
Bhutan	121.94	111.57	93.67	..	14.12	7.89
Cambodia	25.86	81.63	47.00	1.02	0.83	0.78

Kiribati	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lao PDR	6.05	19.87	12.96	9.01	14.80	16.69
Myanmar	8.06	..	11.15	1.36	..	1.72
Nepal	39.51	79.01	54.44	7.83	10.48	9.34
Samoa	42.26	68.00	51.46	..	5.24	4.60
Solomon Islands	11.85	123.36	54.40	7.14	5.92	7.35
Timor-Leste	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuvalu	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vanuatu	52.60	108.84	83.39	0.98	1.65	1.48
Yemen, Rep.	71.14	93.91	105.44	6.98	2.76	3.82
Average Asia and Pacific	13.51	53.53	29.47	8.85	5.23	7.06
Haiti	11.29	271.82	44.62	5.91	15.66	9.85
Average all LDCs	15.73	57.74	36.61	11.89	4.37	7.32

Source: World Development Indicators (<http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators>)

Table 13
Mobilizing Financial Resources for Development and Capacity Building

	<i>Gross domestic savings (percentage of GDP)</i>			<i>Gross national savings (percentage of GDP)</i>		
	<i>2000</i>	<i>2009/2010</i>	<i>2001-2010</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2009/2010</i>	<i>2001-2010</i>
AFRICA						
Angola	41.85	28.78	30.51	23.75	15.84	16.93
Benin	5.99	12.18	7.15	10.37	12.79	9.61
Burkina Faso	0.64	..	2.92	5.12	..	7.00
Burundi	-6.03	..	-13.37	4.36	..	6.05
Central African Republic	5.17	2.72	1.58	..	..	..
Chad	5.48	12.00	14.43	..	..	..
Comoros	-5.71	-21.10	-11.65	..	..	..
Congo, Dem. Rep.	4.46	17.06	6.22	..	..	..
Djibouti	-6.53	..	7.43	5.35	..	24.71
Equatorial Guinea	74.54	58.81	78.63	..	..	..
Eritrea	-42.86	..	-26.13	4.37	..	..
Ethiopia	8.34	0.41	4.95	15.90	16.60	17.62
Gambia, The	8.54	6.50	8.55	..	12.59	14.62
Guinea	15.44	15.65	15.08	15.36	9.82	7.86
Guinea-Bissau	-8.50	..	-15.55	..	..	-7.31
Lesotho	-25.01	-30.89	-26.63	37.28	33.63	29.42
Liberia	..	..	-38.36	..	..	78.17
Madagascar	7.72	8.96	9.34	8.81	..	12.38
Malawi	3.83	14.72	6.52	9.52	12.83	8.70
Mali	11.96	..	12.27	15.94	..	12.66
Mauritania	-8.64	12.65	3.03	..	..	..
Mozambique	10.45	5.72	5.57	10.44	10.85	7.88
Niger	3.54	..	6.41	5.25	..	9.30
Rwanda	1.34	4.19	2.51	12.90	14.97	13.43
Sao Tome and Principe	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senegal	11.17	9.39	8.72	13.79	19.40	16.62
Sierra Leone	-14.32	3.32	0.12	-3.65	13.04	7.66
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sudan	15.94	24.19	19.21	9.26	17.78	14.61
Tanzania	10.05	16.85	14.41	12.72	20.23	17.66
Togo	-2.17	..	2.58	0.75	..	5.88
Uganda	8.04	13.48	10.06	14.36	18.77	18.22
Zambia	3.05	31.48	20.85	-1.35	22.46	15.03
Average Africa	11.87	16.38	14.92	12.45	17.17	15.28
ASIA and PACIFIC						
Afghanistan	..	-21.79	-19.97	..	..	..
Bangladesh	17.78	17.80	17.64	26.59	38.40	33.16
Bhutan	26.92	33.98	34.89	..	..	..

Cambodia	5.61	11.93	11.77	13.95	12.53	15.24
Kiribati	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lao PDR	-0.19	21.50	13.07	2.44	19.59	12.01
Myanmar	12.35	22.69	14.40	..	..	..
Nepal	15.17	7.39	9.85	21.73	37.16	29.05
Samoa	..	..	..	..	..	..
Solomon Islands	-7.91	..	-4.51	-6.29	..	2.00
Timor-Leste	-46.87	..	..	..	..	..
Tuvalu	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vanuatu	11.12	..	12.41	9.30	..	12.40
Yemen, Rep.	25.18	..	20.38	33.57	..	24.74
Average Asia and Pacific	15.69	..	16.18	23.91	..	30.15
Haiti	6.62	-20.20	-2.24	..	23.20	25.63
Average all LDCs	11.60	15.95	15.35	16.96	25.19	21.91

Source: World Development Indicators (<http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators>)

Table 14
Aid from DAC Countries to Least Developed Countries (Net donor disbursements)

	1999-2000			2009			2010		
	USD million	Per cent of donor's total	Per cent of donor's GNI	USD million	Per cent of donor's total	Per cent of donor's GNI	USD million	Per cent of donor's total	Per cent of donor's GNI
Australia	276	28	0.07	728	26	0.08	1 160	30	0.10
Austria	108	23	0.05	348	30	0.09	459	38	0.12
Belgium	241	31	0.10	957	37	0.20	1 448	48	0.31
Canada	378	22	0.06	1 482	37	0.11	2 294	44	0.15
Denmark	583	34	0.35	1 098	39	0.34	1 127	39	0.36
Finland	120	31	0.10	451	35	0.19	479	36	0.20
France	1 360	28	0.10	3 273	26	0.12	3 681	29	0.14
Germany	1 399	27	0.07	3 390	28	0.10	3 655	28	0.11
Greece	29	14	0.02	117	19	0.04	106	21	0.04
Ireland	117	49	0.15	512	51	0.28	498	56	0.29
Italy	548	34	0.05	1 139	35	0.05	1 187	40	0.06
Japan	2 182	17	0.05	3 218	34	0.06	4 510	41	0.08
Korea	84	32	0.02	251	31	0.03	450	38	0.04
Luxembourg	35	29	0.20	153	37	0.39	155	38	0.40
Netherlands	766	24	0.20	1 627	25	0.21	1 858	29	0.24
New Zealand	34	28	0.07	104	34	0.09	101	30	0.08
Norway	459	35	0.29	1 258	31	0.33	1 405	31	0.34
Portugal	168	62	0.16	211	41	0.10	286	44	0.13
Spain	222	17	0.04	1 704	26	0.12	1 619	27	0.12
Sweden	501	29	0.22	1 398	31	0.34	1 408	31	0.30
Switzerland	278	30	0.10	699	30	0.14	619	27	0.11
United Kingdom	1 241	31	0.09	3 922	35	0.18	4 680	36	0.21

United States	1 891	20	0.02	9 404	33	0.07	10 788	36	0.07
TOTAL DAC	13 021	24	0.05	37 443	31	0.10	43 973	34	0.11
<i>of which:</i>									
DAC-EU countries	7 439	29	0.09	20 300	30	0.13	22 646	33	0.15

Source: OECD (http://www.oecd.org/document/9/0,3746,en_2649_34447_1893129_1_1_1_1,00.html)

Table 15
External Debt and Debt Forgiveness

	<i>External debt stock (percentage of GNI)</i>		<i>External debt stock, percentage point difference</i>	<i>Debt forgiveness or reduction, annual average (percentage of GDP)</i>	<i>Debt forgiveness or reduction, cumulative since 2002 (percentage of GDP)</i>
	<i>2001</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2001-2010</i>	<i>2001-2010</i>	<i>2001-2010</i>
AFRICA					
Angola	114.36	24.58	-89.78	-0.51	-4.56
Benin	62.02	18.41	-43.61	-4.17	-37.54
Burkina Faso	53.19	23.31	-29.88	-3.54	-31.82
Burundi	165.59	33.80	-131.79	-10.77	-96.97
Central African Republic	85.83	19.15	-66.68	-3.69	-33.19
Chad	64.37	25.74	-38.63	-0.38	-3.41
Comoros	108.29	90.08	-18.20	-0.03	-0.27
Congo, Dem. Rep.	269.15	47.08	-222.06	-12.29	-110.57
Djibouti	44.30	..	..	-0.06	-0.53
Equatorial Guinea	..	..	..	..	..
Eritrea	57.75	48.15	-9.60	-0.03	-0.27
Ethiopia	70.69	24.13	-46.56	-8.09	-72.78
Gambia, The	123.61	63.29	-60.32	-5.65	-50.81
Guinea	104.64	69.09	-35.55	-1.03	-9.24
Guinea-Bissau	492.58	124.78	-367.80	-8.86	-79.71
Lesotho	69.12	28.44	-40.68	-0.22	-2.01
Liberia	743.00	28.34	-714.66	-27.66	-248.94
Madagascar	92.91	26.60	-66.31	-10.60	-95.41
Malawi	153.52	18.51	-135.02	-11.86	-106.72

Mali	116.01	26.11	-89.90	-7.77	-69.93
Mauritania	209.78	67.02	-142.76	-12.01	-108.11
Mozambique	128.28	43.77	-84.51	-5.04	-45.39
Niger	83.88	20.51	-63.37	-6.39	-57.48
Rwanda	77.53	14.23	-63.30	-7.57	-68.09
Sao Tome and Principe	..	85.25	..	-27.09	-216.75
Senegal	76.47	28.50	-47.96	-4.66	-41.96
Sierra Leone	154.46	40.84	-113.62	-13.69	-123.19
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..
Sudan	123.46	39.05	-84.41	-0.06	-0.58
Tanzania	62.79	37.65	-25.14	-5.60	-50.38
Togo	108.37	61.15	-47.22	-1.07	-9.67
Uganda	64.95	17.90	-47.04	-5.67	-51.06
Zambia	175.81	25.80	-150.01	-13.07	-117.66
Average Africa	109.36	31.67	-77.69	-5.01	-45.10
ASIA and PACIFIC					
Afghanistan	..	..	..	-0.51	-2.55
Bangladesh	30.57	22.81	-7.76	-0.20	-1.80
Bhutan	58.24	63.27	5.03	0.00	0.00
Cambodia	70.17	43.38	-26.79	-0.23	-2.03
Kiribati	..	..	..	..	..
Lao PDR	146.67	78.96	-67.71	-5.69	-51.17
Myanmar	..	..	..	..	..
Nepal	48.82	23.40	-25.43	0.00	0.00
Samoa	54.77	56.64	1.87	-0.36	-3.24
Solomon Islands	40.50	38.85	-1.65	-0.23	-2.08
Timor-Leste	..	..	..	..	..

Tuvalu	..	..	..	..	..
Vanuatu	27.22	20.92	-6.29	-0.14	-1.22
Yemen, Rep.	59.35	25.59	-33.76	-0.28	-2.50
Average Asia and Pacific	38.55	27.05	-11.50	-0.35	-3.13
Haiti	..	7.31	..	-3.75	-33.77
Average all LDCs	80.21	29.54	-50.67	-3.08	-27.68

Source: World Development Indicators (<http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators>)

Table 16
Good Governance

<i>Status of adoption of United Nations Convention against Corruption</i>			
	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification</i>	<i>Acceptance</i>
AFRICA			
Angola	10-Dec-03	29-Aug-06	
Benin	10-Dec-03	14-Oct-04	
Burkina Faso	10-Dec-03	10-Oct-06	
Burundi			10-Mar-06
Central African Republic	11-Feb-04	06-Oct-06	
Chad			
Comoros	10-Dec-03		
Congo, Dem. Rep.			23-Sep-10
Djibouti	17-Jun-04	20-Apr-05	
Equatorial Guinea			
Eritrea			
Ethiopia	10-Dec-03	26-Nov-07	
Gambia, The			
Guinea	15-Jul-05		
Guinea-Bissau			10-Sep-07
Lesotho	16-Sep-05	16-Sep-05	
Liberia			16-Sep-05
Madagascar	10-Dec-03	22-Sep-04	
Malawi	21-Sep-04	04-Dec-07	
Mali	09-Dec-03	18-Apr-08	
Mauritania			25-Oct-06
Mozambique	25-May-04	09-Apr-08	
Niger			
Rwanda	30-Nov-04	04-Oct-06	
Sao Tome and Principe	08-Dec-05	12-Apr-06	
Senegal	09-Dec-03	16-Nov-05	
Sierra Leone	09-Dec-03	30-Sep-04	
Somalia			
Sudan	14-Jan-05		
Tanzania	09-Dec-03	25-May-05	
Togo	10-Dec-03	06-Jul-05	
Uganda	09-Dec-03	09-Sep-04	
Zambia	11-Dec-03	07-Dec-07	
ASIA AND PACIFIC			
Afghanistan	20-Feb-04	25-Aug-08	
Bangladesh			27-Feb-07
Bhutan	15-Sep-05		
Cambodia			05-Sep-07
Kiribati			

Lao PDR	10-Dec-03	25-Sep-09	
Myanmar	02-Dec-05		
Nepal	10-Dec-03	31-Mar-11	
Samoa			
Solomon Islands			06-Jan-12
Timor-Leste	10-Dec-03	27-Mar-09	
Tuvalu			
Vanuatu			12-Jul-11
Yemen, Rep.	11-Dec-03	07-Nov-05	
Haiti	10-Dec-03	14-Sep-09	

Source: UNODC (<http://www.unodc.org/>)

Table 17
Current voting shares (%) at IMF and World Bank Institutions

	<i>IMF</i>	<i>IBRD</i>	<i>IFC</i>	<i>MIGA</i>	<i>IDA</i>
AFRICA					
Angola	0.14	0.17	0.07	0.20	0.31
Benin	0.05	0.07	0.02	0.16	0.26
Burkina Faso	0.05	0.07	0.04	0.14	0.26
Burundi	0.06	0.06	0.01	0.14	0.24
Central African Republic	0.05	0.07	0.02	0.14	0.23
Chad	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.14	0.23
Comoros	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.20
Congo, Dem. Rep.	0.24	0.17	0.10	0.38	0.37
Djibouti	0.04	0.05	0.01	0.13	0.21
Equatorial Guinea	0.05	0.06	0.01	0.13	0.03
Eritrea	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.13	0.20
Ethiopia	0.08	0.07	0.02	0.17	0.23
Gambia, The	0.04	0.05	0.01	0.13	0.24
Guinea	0.07	0.09	0.02	0.15	0.16
Guinea-Bissau	0.04	0.05	0.01	0.13	0.20
Lesotho	0.04	0.05	0.01	0.15	0.21
Liberia	0.08	0.04	0.01	0.15	0.24
Madagascar	0.08	0.10	0.03	0.19	0.25
Malawi	0.06	0.08	0.09	0.15	0.24
Mali	0.07	0.08	0.03	0.18	0.25
Mauritania	0.05	0.07	0.02	0.16	0.23
Mozambique	0.07	0.07	0.02	0.19	0.27
Niger	0.06	0.07	0.02	0.00	0.23
Rwanda	0.06	0.08	0.02	0.17	0.24
Sao Tome and Principe	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.00	0.23
Senegal	0.09	0.14	0.11	0.23	0.29
Sierra Leone	0.07	0.06	0.02	0.17	0.27
Somalia	0.05	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.05
Sudan	0.10	0.07	0.01	0.20	0.25
Tanzania	0.11	0.09	0.05	0.22	0.33
Togo	0.06	0.08	0.04	0.15	0.27
Uganda	0.10	0.05	0.04	0.22	0.22
Zambia	0.22	0.18	0.06	0.26	0.35
Total Africa	2.47	2.53	1.09	5.07	7.79
ASIA and PACIFIC					
Afghanistan	0.09	0.03	0.01	0.16	0.25
Bangladesh	0.24	0.30	0.38	0.38	0.57
Bhutan	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.20
Cambodia	0.06	0.03	0.02	0.18	0.29
Kiribati	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.20
Lao PDR	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.14	0.23

Myanmar	0.13	0.16	0.04	0.00	0.35
Nepal	0.06	0.07	0.04	0.17	0.26
Samoa	0.03	0.05	0.01	0.13	0.20
Solomon Islands	0.03	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.20
Timor-Leste	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.13	0.21
Tuvalu	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.01
Vanuatu	0.04	0.05	0.01	0.13	0.24
Yemen, Rep.	0.13	0.15	0.04	0.18	0.32
Total Asia and Pacific	0.98	1.08	0.67	1.60	3.53
Haiti	0.06	0.08	0.04	0.14	0.24
Total LDC	3.48	3.69	1.80	6.80	11.56

Source: IMF (<http://www.imf.org/external/np/sec/memdir/members.aspx#2>) and World Bank (<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/EXTABOUTUS/ORGANIZATION/BODEXT/0,,contentMDK:21429866~menuPK:64020035~pagePK:64020054~piPK:64020408~theSitePK:278036,00,htm>)

Annex 2

Resource allocations of international and regional organizations to LDC specific activities 2010/2011

Table A2-1

Total amount and percentage of resources of various international organizations devoted to LDCs in 2010/2011

<i>Organizations</i>	<i>Total resources allocated to LDCs in 2010/2011, in million of \$US</i>	<i>Share of Total Budget Allocated to LDCs</i>
CFC	15.35 ¹	34
ESCWA	0.175	..
FAO	710.3 ²	..
IAEA	19.66 ³	..
IFAD	1759 ⁴	52
ITC	482.9	55
ITU	7 ⁵	..
IPU	0.15	1.25
UN Compact	0.2	..
UN Habitat	177.47	41
UN Women	60.8 ⁶	..
UNCDF	..	97.7/99.4 ⁷
UNCTAD	..	36 ⁸
UNESCO	126.55 ⁹	12
UNFCCC	1.7	..
UNFPA	280.80	49
UNICEF	3212.27 ¹⁰	51
UNODC	4.8 ¹¹	..
WFP	2600 ¹²	70
WMO	..	9/20

Source: Based on submissions to the 2012 SG report on Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011 to 2020

Notes:

1 This represents the 5 regular projects and 12 smaller projects approved in 2010/2011

2 of this amount 52 per cent was for technical cooperation projects/programmes and the rest for emergency operations and assistance.

3 The breakdown is 18.04 million in TCF and 1.62 million in extB Funds.

4 This includes 920 million approved by the Board of IFAD for LDCs and 678 million of co-financing.

5 This amount is in Swiss Francs. The breakdown is as follows CHF 2 million in regularly budget and CHF 5million in project funds.

6 This include 2011 budget for Senegal, Mali, Rwanda, Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Guinea Bissau, Niger, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Burundi, DRC and Mozambique and 2010 and 2011 budgets for Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Laos, Timor Lest, Kiribati, Samoa, Solomon Island, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Cambodia and Afghanistan.

7 Country/regional programmes only.

8 This corresponds to the average share of total share national projects and programmes in support of LDCs.

9 The total is split between 20.98 million of regular programme resources and 105.58 of extra-budgetary resources.

10 Includes core and non-core programme resources.

11 For Good Governance at all levels.

12 This is the total resources received in 2010. These figures include multilateral resources (i.e. non-directed by the donor), where WFP has full flexibility to allocate funding.

13 This means that 9%of the regular budget and 20 % of extra-budgetary resources are devoted to LDC specific activities.

Table A2-2

Total amount and percentage of Asian Development Banks' budget allocated to LDCs in 2010/2011

	<i>OCR^a</i>		<i>ADF^b</i>		<i>TA</i>	
	<i>US \$ Million</i>	<i>US %</i>	<i>US \$ Million</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>US \$ Million</i>	<i>%</i>
2010	800	7.60%	1,442.49	45.40%	25.05	17.00%
2011	548.2	4.80%	1,182.99	46.40%	23.24	16.40%

Source: Excerpt from ADB's submission to the 2012 SG report on Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011 to 2020

Notes:

a OCR includes sovereign and non-sovereign assistance (loans, equities and guarantees).

b ADF includes loans and grants.

Percentages are ADB's total assistance for the year

Annex 3

Major Meetings organised by UN departments and agencies in favour of LDCs, June 2011 – April 2012

Title	Date and venue	Organisers	Description
Ministerial Roundtable Breakfast on: The gender dimension of education in post-conflict African countries and LDCs	6 July, 2011, Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland	OHRLLS, OSAA, UNESCO	The event focused on issues of access to and quality of education as well as institutional and financial constraints that hamper the ability of post-conflict African countries and LDCs to improve access and quality of education. It came up with recommendations on ways to improve gender equity in education and to ensure that education contributes to peace, security and development.
High-Level Policy Dialogue on: The Challenges of Education in Africa and LDCs	7 July, 2011, Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland	OHRLLS, OSAA	The event featured four presentations, which were followed by interactive discussions. It reviewed the education trends in Africa and LDCs, underlined emerging education needs in these countries and offered recommendations on how to address these needs.
Second Committee Special Event on: Follow up to the LDC IV Conference integrating its provisions into national plans and policies	21 October 2011, UNHQ, New York	Bureau of the Second Committee, DESA, OHRLLS	The side event contributed to raising awareness of the importance of streamlining the IPoA into national policies and of taking concrete steps to use the IPoA in planning processes. It discussed ways how this can be achieved based on experiences from the implementation of the previous Brussels Programme of Action (BPoA) and the mainstreaming of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) into Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) and donor strategies. The importance of political will and broad involvement of all ministries and stakeholders was highlighted.
Workshop on Coordination and Partnership for enhancing the benefits of weather climate- and water-related services in the development of LDCs in Africa	9-10 November 2011, Cotonou, Benin	WMO, OHRLLS	The workshop provided an overview of the IPoA with a focus on agriculture and food security, disaster reduction, and access to information and technology. It also presented the road map for the implementation of the IPoA to the national Focal Points. The conclusions highlighted the continued need for capacity building and increasing human and financial resources and empowerment of women to upgrade National Meteorological Services. They also stressed that more cooperation with other stakeholders should be envisaged including the use of synergies with other national actors in development especially the national Focal Points.
Least Developed Countries Ministerial Conference “LDCs structural transformation and	24-25 November 2011, Vienna, Austria	UNIDO, OHRLLS	At this meeting an overview of the IPoA, as well as the Roadmap were presented. This offered an opportunity for discussion on the central measures needed by the various actors within the United Nations system and beyond

UNIDO's support in the context of the Istanbul Programme of Action"			for their effective and timely implementation of the IPoA with respect to productive capacity. The meeting adopted the 2011 LDC Ministerial Plan of Action, which highlights the role of a well-functioning and socially responsible private sector. It further states that small and medium-sized enterprises and an appropriate legal framework are crucial for promoting entrepreneurship, investment, agribusiness development and economic diversification as well as achieving full and productive employment and decent work for all.
Side event on "Aid and Development Effectiveness in the Least Developed Countries for the implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action".	30 November, Busan, South Korea	Government of Nepal, OHRLLS, LDC Watch	The meeting took place on the margins of the Fourth High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness held in Busan, Republic of Korea, from 29 November to 1 December 2010. The side event highlighted that integration of the IPoA into LDC development strategies and donor policies would be an important step towards the alignment of aid with national priorities. There was also a consensus that improved ownership and leadership are required for improved aid and development effectiveness and for the effective implementation of the IPoA in LDCs. Other essential ingredients of success include broader participation and contribution to all stakeholders, stronger involvement of all, a bold reflection of the gender dimensions in policy-making process, a deserved attention to the peace and security agenda and strong monitoring and evaluation frameworks, underpinned by verifiable indicators.
Regional Meeting of Asia-Pacific LDCs on the implementation of the IPoA	14-16 December 2011, Bangkok, Thailand	ESCAP, OHRLLS	The meeting brought together all key stakeholders of the IPoA, including member governments, the UN system, relevant regional organizations, development partners and the broad spectrum of the civil society from Asia and the Pacific region. The meeting adopted the Regional Road Map for implementing the IPoA in Asia and the Pacific region for the Decade 2011-2020. It contains a set of capacity development activities aimed at delivering knowledge products, dissemination and advocacy, expert services, and reviews, monitoring and evaluation, and provides a basis for formulating technical assistance programmes and projects at regional, sub-regional and national levels.
Joint meeting of the Executive Boards: Least developed countries: United nations collaborative contribution to the implementation of the Istanbul Programme of	30 January 2012 UNHQ, New York	UNDP, UNFPA, UNOPS, UNICEF, UN-Women, WFP	At this meeting the collaborative contribution to the implementation of the IPoA was discussed. In this context the alignment of support with LDC priorities including productive capacity and employment, the reduction of transaction costs and the need to involve country offices in the support for mainstreaming the IPoA into national

Action			development plans was emphasized. The agencies involved are planning to focus on four tasks that need to be accomplished if LDCs are to achieve their overall goals, namely: build national capacities for effective delivery of basic services, mainstream IPoA into national plans and programmes, help youth develop and strengthen resilience, including to climate change.
Breakfast Meeting: Building productive capacity for achieving the MDGs: leveraging the role of ECOSOC for the implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action	9 March 2012, Permanent Mission of Turkey to the UN, New York	President of ECOSOC, OHRLLS	The breakfast meeting discussed ways to promote dialogue on key policies and support measures required to foster productive capacity and inclusive and sustainable economic growth in LDCs. It concluded that LDC specific needs should be incorporated into the post-Rio and post-2015 development agenda; that wider development partners should be included in ECOSOC to ensure coherent and integrated approaches towards LDCs, with special focus on strengthening policy coherence with the BWIs and WTO; and LDC priorities should be mainstreamed in all ECOSOC forums.
Academic Roundtable: Economic Growth and Structural Change: Priorities for the Least Developed Countries	9 March 2012, Faculty House of Columbia University, New York City	World Bank (Development Research Group), OHRLLS, Columbia University,	It was highlighted that the IPoA calls for a shift in the development paradigm, with a rebalancing of priorities between the productive sectors and social sectors as well as a balanced role of the state and the market. Justin Lin, Chief Economist of the World Bank recommended that by following their comparative advantage, LDCs can attract some of the jobs which will no longer be competitive in China due to increasing wages in line with his theory of New Structural Economics. Other panellists emphasised the role of the state in promoting change, mobilizing resources, and expanding trade opportunities.
High-level event on the implementation of the IPoA for the LDCs	24 April 2012, Doha, Qatar	UNCTAD, OHRLLS	The event was organised as part of the UNCTAD XIII conference. It examined the challenges associated with graduation from LDCs status and the actions that both the LDCs and their development partners need to take to ensure a smooth transition within the agreed timetable. It was concluded that the business-as-usual approach to policymaking is not sufficient to place the LDCs on the path of more dynamic and inclusive development and enable half of them to meet the graduation criteria by 2020.