



**STATE OF THE  
LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES  
2016**

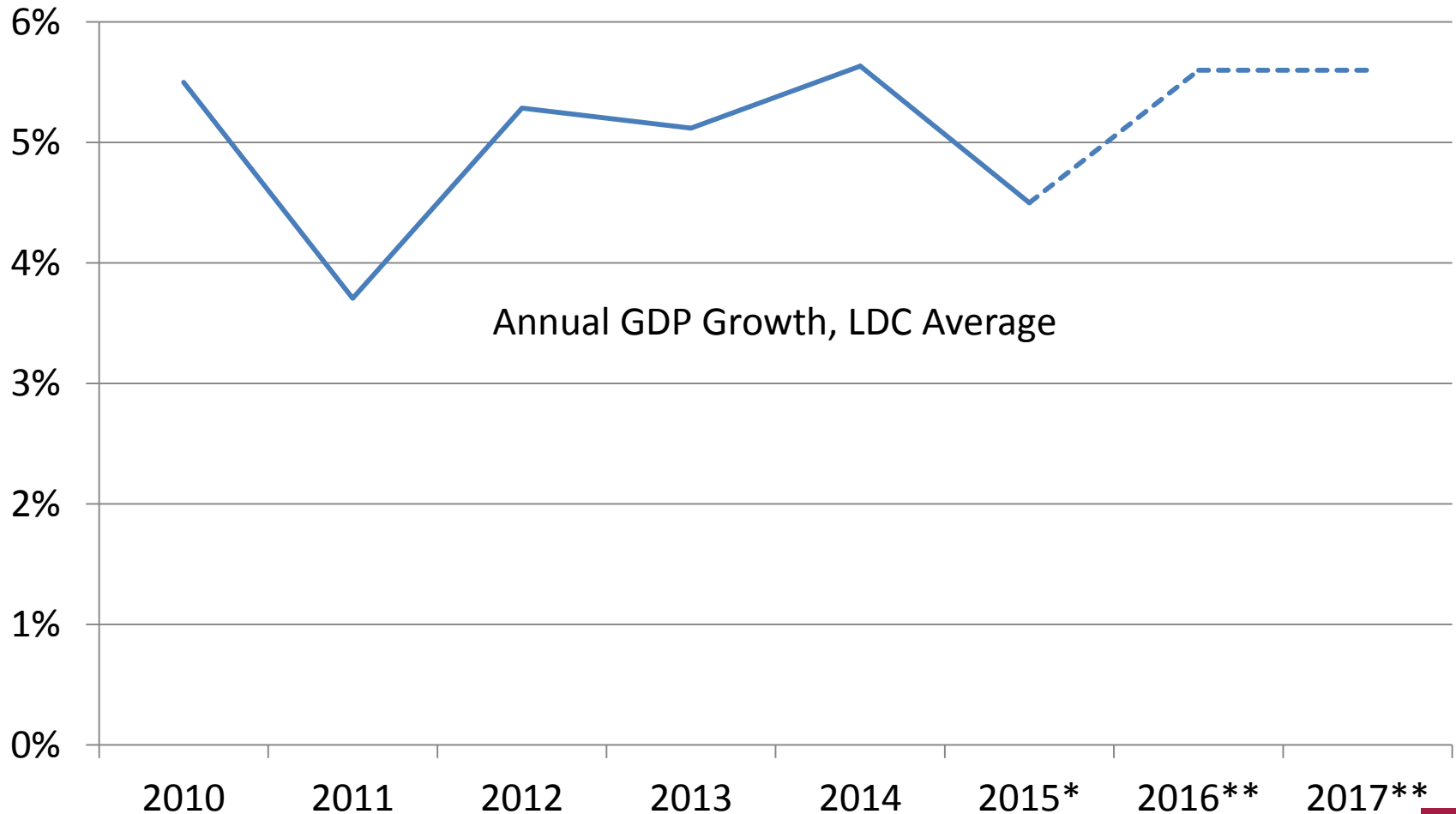
Follow up of the Implementation of  
the Istanbul Programme of Action for  
the Least Developed Countries

**SPECIAL THEME**  
Coherence and Synergies between  
the IPoA and the 2030 Agenda



**UN-OHRLLS**

# LDCs Grew Around 5% Annually, Below the 7% Target of IPoA and SDGs



\* Estimate

\*\* Forecast



UN-OHRLS

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

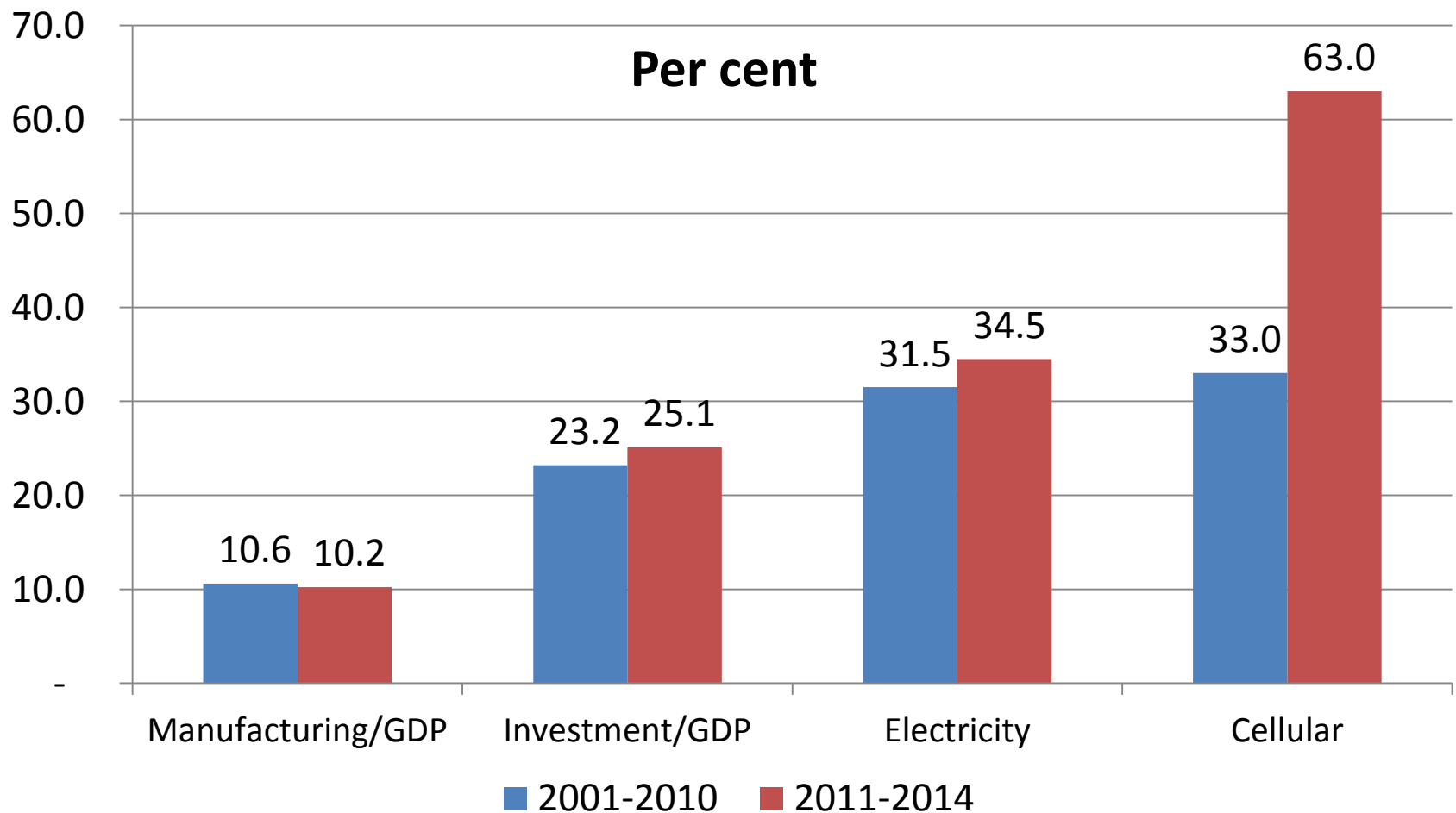


# Acceleration in Meeting Graduation Criteria Since IPoA

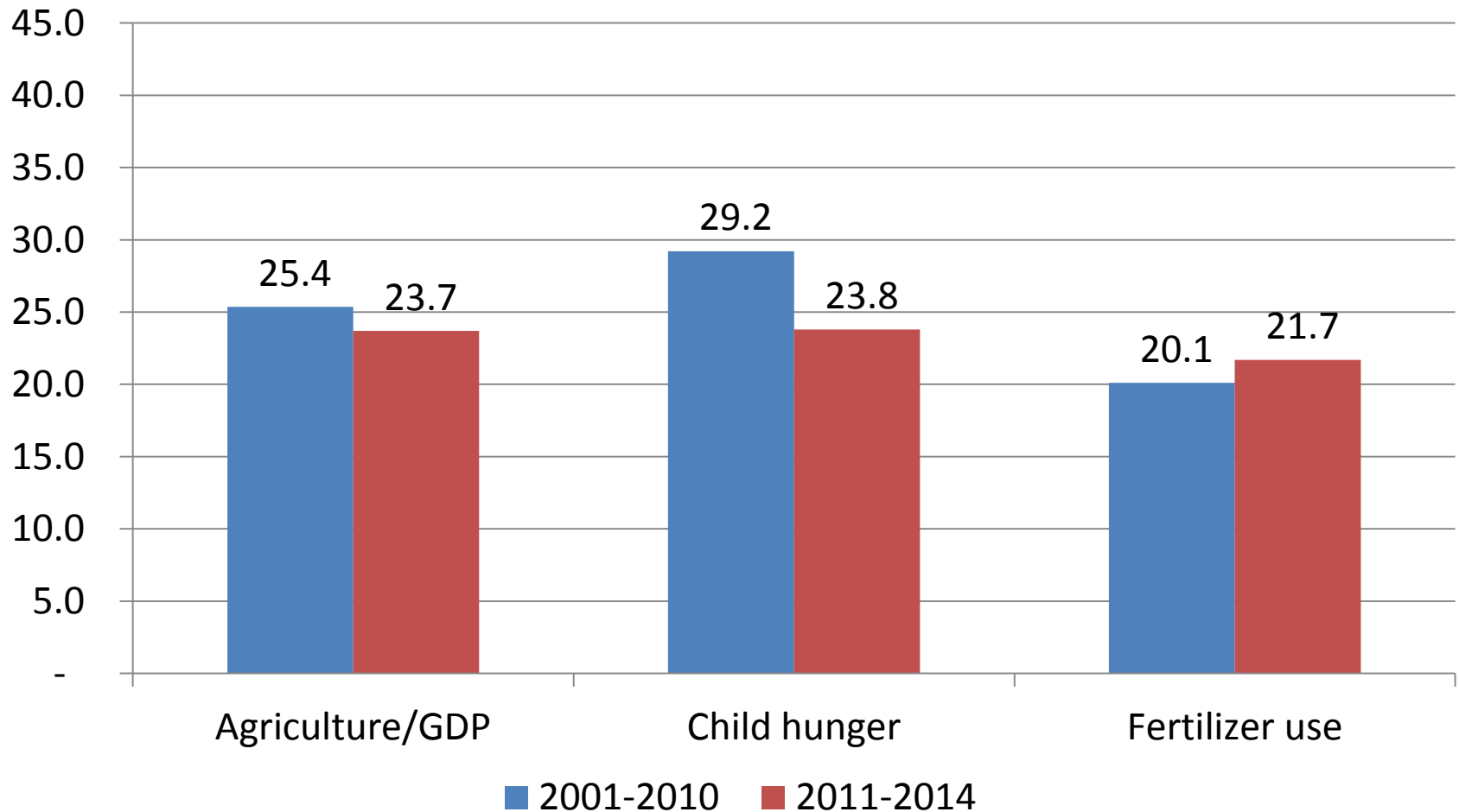
- Up to 2011: Botswana (1994), Cabo Verde (2007) and Maldives (2011)
- Since 2011:
  - Samoa graduated in January 2014
  - Angola, Equatorial Guinea, Kiribati, Vanuatu, Tuvalu are in the process of graduation
  - Bhutan, Nepal, Sao Tome and Principe, Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste met graduation thresholds first time in 2015



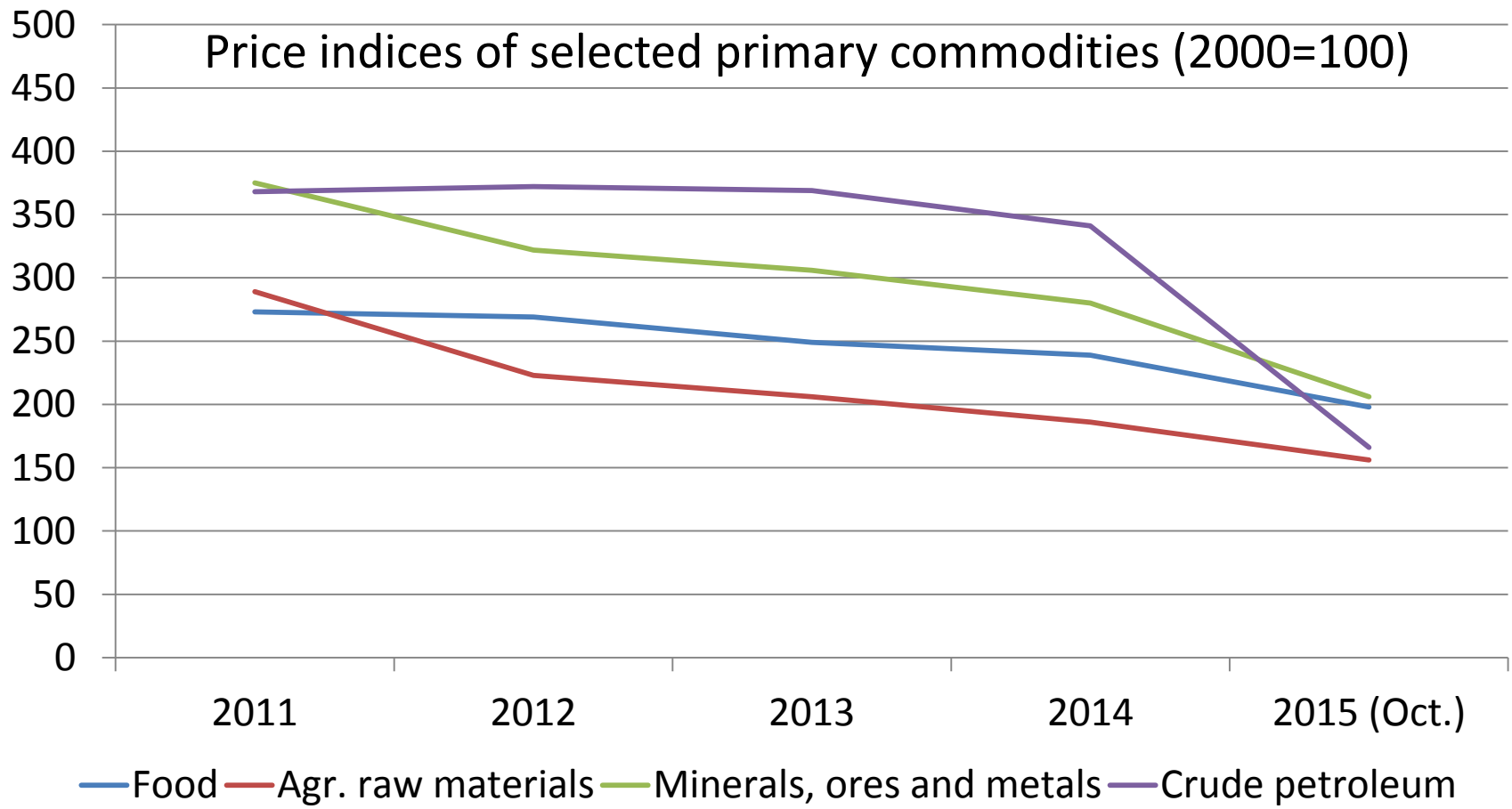
# Productive Capacity in LDCs is Improving but from a Low Base



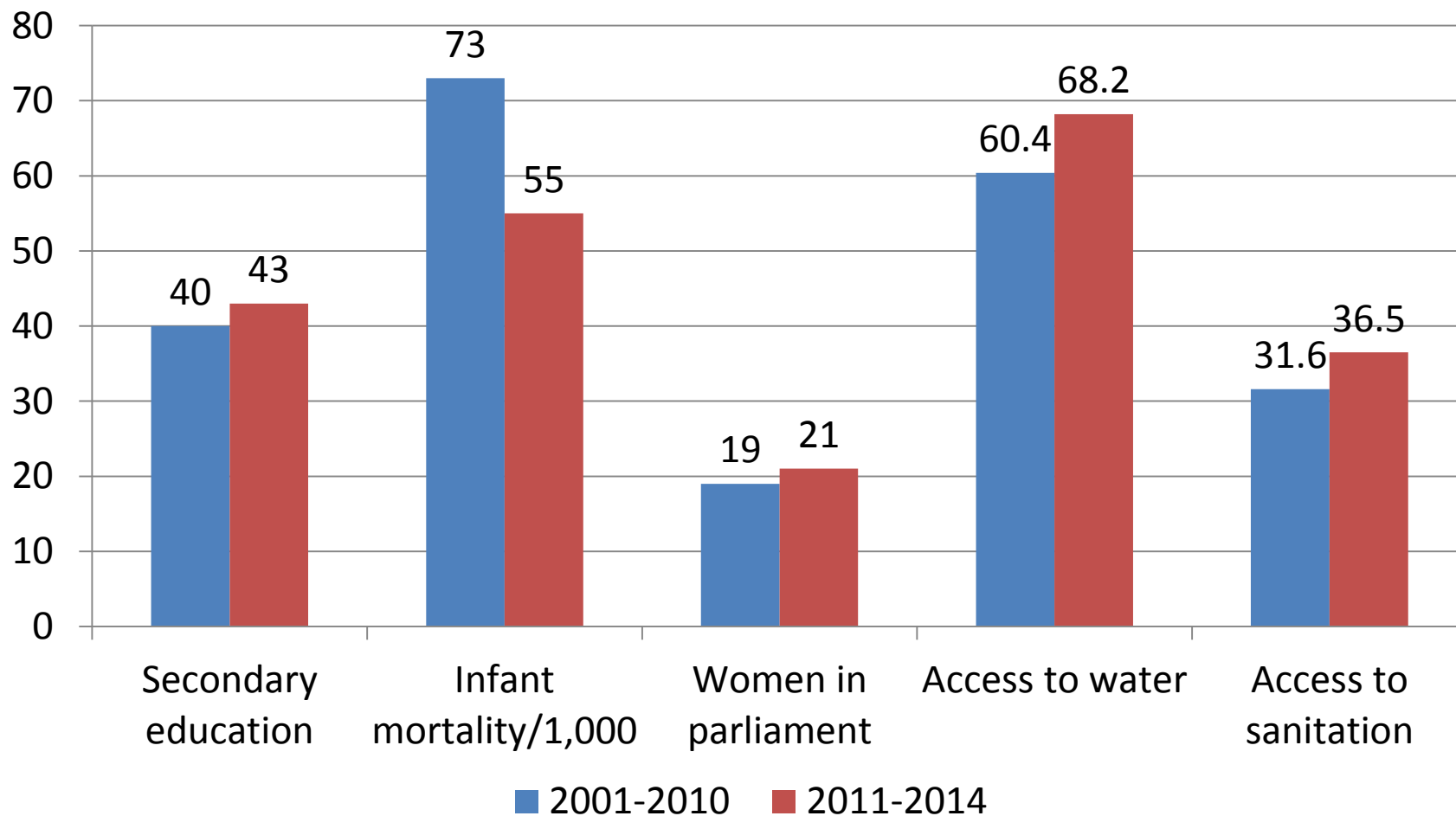
# Agriculture is Still Dominant, Small Improvements in Food Security



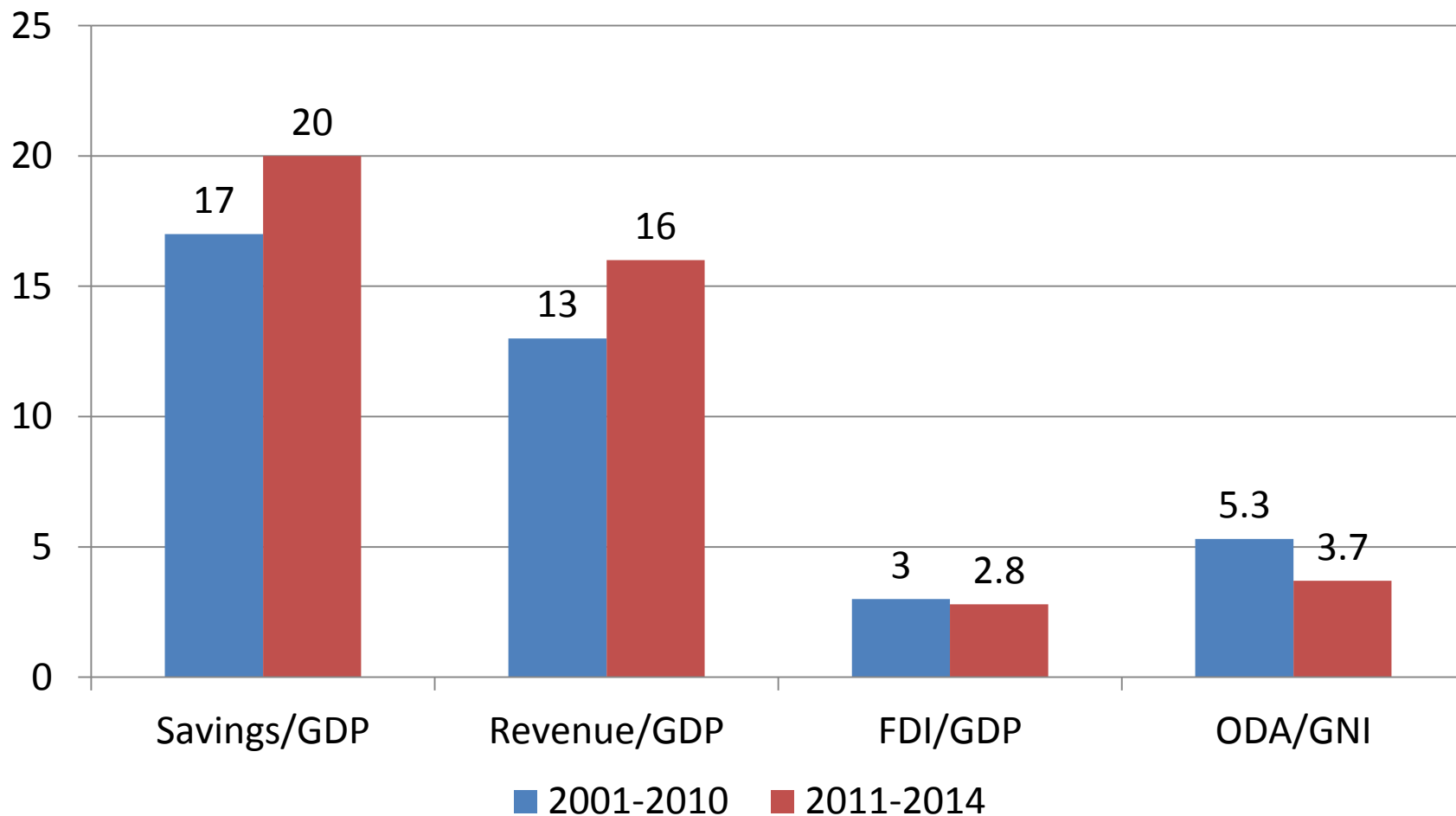
# The Decline in Commodity Prices Highlights the Vulnerability of LDCs



# Moderate Progress in Human and Social Development



# Domestic Resource Mobilization has Improved, More External Finance Needed





# IPoA and SDGs

- All areas covered by the IPoA are also included in the SDGs
- In some areas the SDGs have more specific targets
- The IPoA could be understood as the focused priorities of LDCs going towards the SDGs
- In order to accelerate progress towards the implementation of the IPoA and the SDGs efforts need to be stepped up



# Recommendations

- Strengthening mutual and domestic accountability
- Country ownership and leadership remains crucial
- Development partners to provide 0.15 - 0.2% of their GNI as ODA to LDCs and increase ODA



# Recommendations (cont.)

- Investment promotion regimes for LDCs should complement their efforts to enhance their business and regulatory environment to attract larger and more diversified FDI flows
- Align monitoring processes of the IPoA and 2030 Agenda to avoid duplication and excessive reporting burden on national systems
- More disaggregated data needed, especially rural populations, women, youth, children and the disabled – and ensure that no one is left behind



# Recommendations (cont.)

- Timely establishment and operationalization of a crisis mitigation and resilience-building mechanism for the least developed countries
- Support to the Technology Bank for its effective functioning and increase donor assistance dedicated to addressing the STI challenges of the LDCs

