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Item 6 (b) of the provisional agenda**
**Implementation of and follow-up to
major United Nations conferences and
summits: review and coordination of the
implementation of the Programme of
Action for the Least Developed Countries
for the Decade 2001-2010**

**Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least
Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010****Report of the Secretary-General****Advance unedited version**

During the reporting period, strong economic performance of LDCs continued with most of them, except the Pacific, having met or being on track to achieve the growth and investment targets of the Brussels Programme by 2010.

Progress on human development targets has been noticeable in health and education but less in improved access to water and sanitation. Much less progress than previously thought has been made in gender parity in education and no progress on maternal mortality. Furthermore, progress on many social indicators does not seem sustainable. In half of the LDCs for which trend data are available, almost 50 per cent of population still lives in extreme poverty. Malnutrition seems to be also worsening, particularly among children and women.

The global food crisis can exacerbate malnutrition and jeopardize international efforts to achieve the overarching objective of the Brussels Programme to halve the proportion of people living in extreme poverty and hunger in LDCs by 2010, unless both the demand and supply of basic food is addressed urgently and comprehensively.

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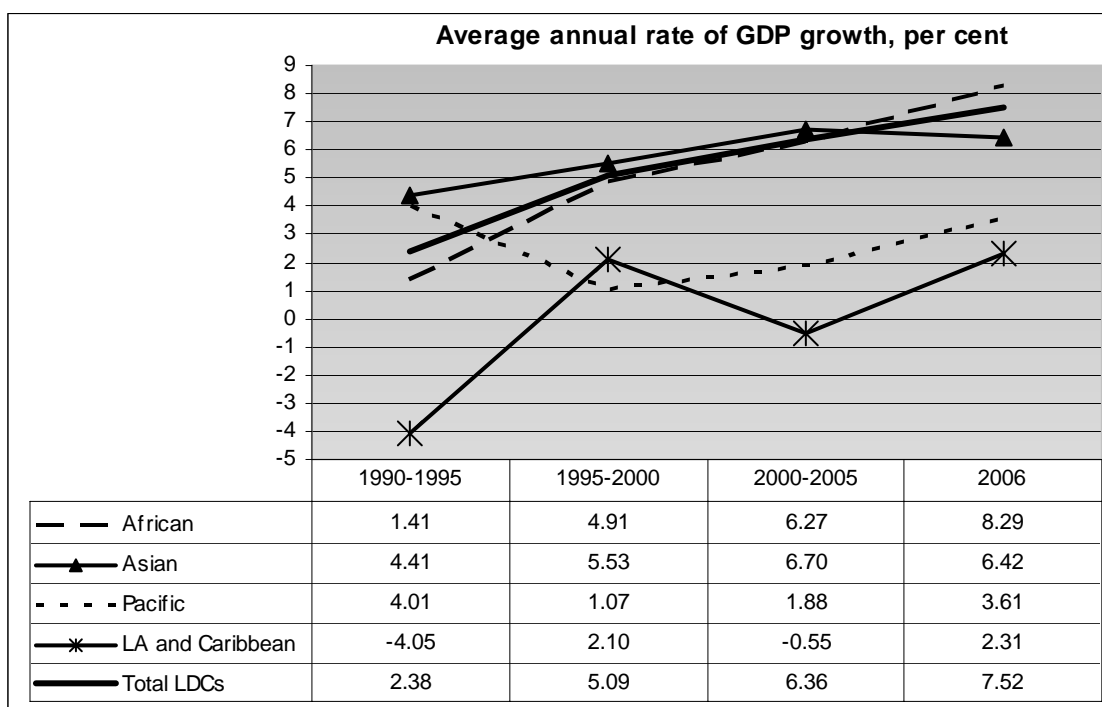
Introduction

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to General Assembly 62/203 and ECOSOC resolution 2007/31 which requested the Secretary-General to submit an annual result –oriented and analytical progress report on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010.
2. The report assesses the progress in the implementation of the Programme of Action against international goals and targets, contained therein, as well as the commitments of the least developed countries and their development partners in seven interlinked areas: 1) fostering a people-centred policy framework; 2) good governance at national and international levels; 3) building human and institutional capacities; 4) building productive capacities to make globalization work for LDCs; 5) enhancing the role of trade in development; 6) reducing vulnerability and protecting the environment and 7) mobilizing financial resources.
3. As in the past, the report follows the structure of the Programme of Action and contains a statistical annex with country data. All sources are provided at the bottom of each table. The list of LDCs used in the tables still includes Cape Verde which graduated during the reporting period. For the purposes of the analysis, all LDCs are grouped in three major regional sub-groups: African, Asian and the Pacific. Haiti is the only LDC in the Latin American and Caribbean regional sub-group

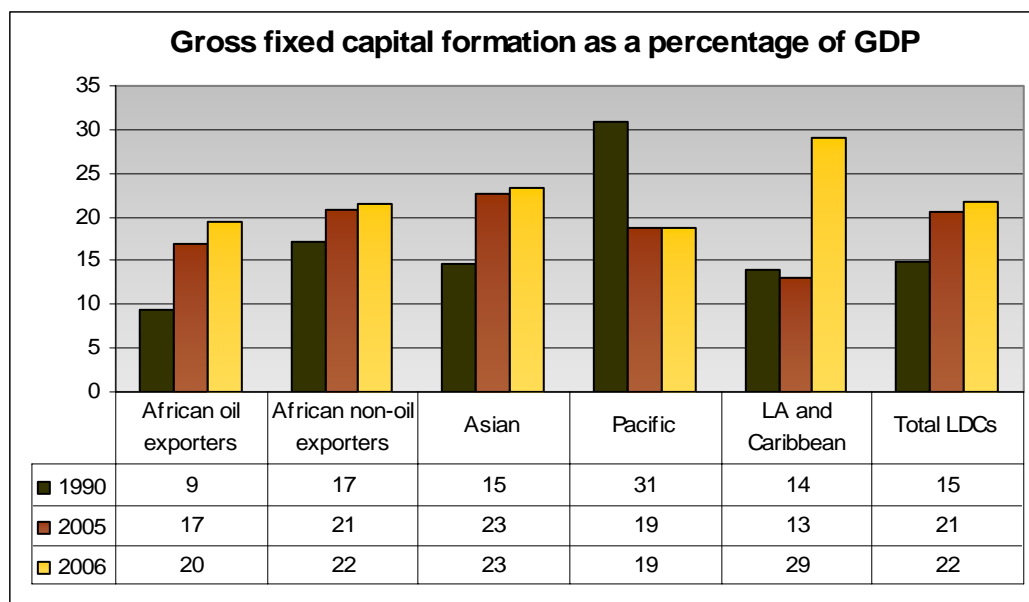
Commitment 1. Fostering a people-centered policy framework

4. The Brussels Programme underscores that accelerated, sustained and inclusive growth is central to poverty reduction, sustainable development and beneficial integration of LDCs in the world economy. To achieve the objectives of halving the proportion of people living in extreme poverty and suffering from hunger by 2015, the Programme set the targets of a least 7 per cent GDP growth per annum and 25 per cent of the ratio of investment to GDP per annum by 2010.
5. In 2006, 29 LDCs met or were on track to meet the 7 per cent growth target by 2010. This number was down from 31 in 2005 but up from 24 during the 2000-2005 period. The number of countries experiencing weak or negative growth declined steadily from 16 in 2000-2005 to 11 in 2006.
6. Among the regions, African oil exporters¹ passed and the African non-oil exporters were only 0.6 per cent below the growth target in 2006, close to the Asian LDCs. Growth in the Pacific improved substantially but was still only half the target rate.

¹ The African oil exporting LDCs as identified by the World Trade Organization are Angola, Chad, Equatorial Guinea and Sudan.



7. However, analysis of the annual GDP per capita growth shows that fast population growth in the non-oil exporting African LDCs has wiped out half of their economic gains while African oil-exporting LDCs and Asian LDCs with lower rates of population growth were able to benefit from growth. The combination of rapidly growing population and slow economic growth has resulted in little changes to the income per capita in the Pacific LDCs.
8. All regions, except the Pacific, are on track to achieve the 25 per cent investment ratio target. Rates among the African oil exporters, well below the target in 1990, are now back on track. Investment in African non-oil exporting LDCs is also back on track but increasing at a slower rate. In the Pacific LDCs, investment is below the target.
9. Thirty LDCs met or were close to the 25 per cent ratio of investment to GDP target in 2006, up from 29 in 2005 and 18 in 2000. The number of LDCs with low rates decreased steadily from 15 LDCs in 2000 to 6 in 2006.



10. Adjusted for purchasing power parity (PPP), the international poverty estimates by the World Bank show that in 9 from 17 LDCs for which data are available 50 per cent of population lives on less than a \$1(PPP) per day. Three LDCs have medium (30-49 per cent) poverty rates and 5 LDCs showed low (less than 30 per cent) poverty rates. However, estimates of governments seem to be more pessimistic. Using their own national poverty lines, 11 out of 22 LDCs for which data is available have poverty rates over 50 per cent however 10 LDCs have medium (30- 49 per cent) and 1 LDC has low(less than 30 per cent) poverty rates.

11. Malnutrition in LDCs seems to be increasing. The latest UNICEF data on child malnutrition show more positive picture than earlier FAO data on undernourished population. Thus, only 3 LDCs from 46 LDCs with data have high (45+ per cent) rates of undernourished in 2000/2006 according to UNICEF, compared to 8 LDCs from 43 LDCs for which data is available in 2002-2004, according to FAO. However, estimates of trends by UNICEF are markedly more negative than FAOs. Twenty seven LDCs, according to UNICEF estimates, show no progress compared to 10 in FAOs.

12. Soaring food prices² could further exacerbate malnutrition in LDCs, net food importing countries since 1990s. In 2007, total food bills of LDCs have increased by 19 per cent and those for vegetable oils and dairy products by 37 and 63 per cent respectively. Bills for cereals were also up by 26 per cent.³

² According to FAO, since 2006, the average world price for rice has increased by 217 per cent, wheat by 136 per cent, corn by 125 per cent and soybean by 107 per cent

³ FAO, Food Outlook, November 2007, <http://www.fao.org/docrep/010/ah876e/ah876e01.htm>

13. In the attempt to minimize food insecurity, 11 LDCs have reduced import taxes on food grains and 4 LDCs imposed export restrictions. Eight LDCs have increased supply using food grain stocks and 4 LDCs have either put in place price controls or introduced consumer subsidies. However, contrary to the intention, these measures may only accentuate the problem, by discouraging farmers to produce and preventing them from selling which increases food shortages in the world markets and contributes to pushing global prices even higher.
14. Forty seven out of 50 LDCs are classified by FAO as low income food deficit countries (LIFDCs) and 20 LDCs as countries in food crisis. According to FAO, food imports contribute to 35 per cent of calorie intake in these countries and high food prices make the poor households spend about 70 per cent of their incomes on food. High food prices could destabilize the political situation and trigger social unrest. At least five people were killed in a food riot in Haiti in early April 2008, leading to the fall of the government and emergency situation jeopardizing economic recovery and national reconciliation in this post-conflict country⁴. Food riots also took place in Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Mauritania, Mozambique, Senegal and Yemen. The food situation has also been precarious in a number of other LDCs, including Bangladesh, the largest LDC which recently suffered two severe floods and a cyclone which destroyed about 3.0 million tons of food grains.

Commitment 2. Good governance at the national and international levels

15. The Brussels Programme emphasizes that transparent, accountable and efficient practices within the government, the private sector and civil society, rule of law, respects for human rights and fundamental freedoms at the national level, as well as open, equitable, rule based, predictable and a non-discriminatory multilateral and financial system at the international level are key for the Programme to succeed.
16. Worldwide Governance Indicators 2007⁵ which measure good governance performance in six areas (voice and accountability, political stability and absence of violence, governance effectiveness, regulatory quality, rule of law and control of corruption) on the scale from -2.5 to +2.5 show steady improvement of performance of LDCs in four areas (voice and accountability, political stability, rule of law and control of corruption) but worsening in two other areas (governance effectiveness and regulatory quality) since 2000. Government

⁴ MINUSTAH, Mission des Nations Unies pour la Stabilisation en Haiti Communiqué de presse, PIO/PR/359/FR/2008, Monday, 14 April 2008 at <http://www.minustah.org/articles/1200/1/Communique-de-presse--359/PIOPR359FR2008.html>

⁵ <http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi2007/>

effectiveness and regulatory areas were the two areas where the LDCs scored the lowest among all groups of countries during the 2000-2006 period.

17. Forty eight out of fifty LDCs were eligible for external lending from the International Development Association (IDA) in 2006. The Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA) rating, decisive in the allocation of IDA interest-free credits and grants, measures good governance performance against 16 indicators in four areas (economic management, structural policies, policies for social inclusion/equity, public sector management and institutions) on the scale from 1(low) to 6 (high). Performance above the midpoint (3.5) is considered to be strong and below as weak. In 2006, LDCs scored 3.4 in economic management, 3.2 on structural policies, 3.2 on social policies and 3.0 on public sector management⁶. Except for the marginal change (-0.1) in structural policies, these scores were precisely the same as in 2005 and showed weak governance performance of LDCs.
18. Analysis of “Doing Business Indicators” which measure business regulation of countries in 10 areas (starting a business, dealing with licenses, employing workers, registering property, getting credit, protecting investors, paying taxes, trading across borders, enforcing contracts and closing a business) show that, except for paying taxes and enforcing contacts, LDCs were the most difficult to do business of the 178 countries surveyed in 2007. LDCs were also the slowest to reform. Thus, easing business entry is the most popular reform among all countries but while OECD countries reduced time to start business by 47 per cent between 2003 and 2007, the LDCs cut the time by only 15 per cent during the same period.
19. Fiscal revenues from extractive industries (taxes, royalties, signature bonuses and other payments) can contribute to economic growth and social development, if managed properly. The Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) supports transparency and accountability by making companies publish what they pay and governments what they receive from the exploration of natural oil, gas and minerals. The EITI country implementation includes the following stages: 1) signing up to the EITI principles and preparation of the work plan, 2) preparation (establishment of the multi-stakeholder committee, appointment of the EITI administrator and ensuring accounts auditing), 3) disclosure of revenues and reconciliation of payments and revenues, 4) dissemination (making public the EITI report) and, finally, 5) external validation at least every two years.
20. In 2008, Madagascar and Timor-Leste joined EITI by signing up to its principles. This brought the number of LDCs among EITI ‘candidate countries’ to 12, including eight which are currently at the preparation stage and two (Guinea and Mauritania) which have disclosed their revenues. None of the LDCs published the EITI report or undertook external validation, necessary for acquiring the status an

⁶ <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/IDA/Resources/73153-1181752621336/IRA!2006table1.xls>

EITI 'compliant country'. Guinea has become the first country for the EITI++ which aims to translate high revenues from the exploration of natural resources in better living for poor people. Under the EITI++, this country will receive technical assistance on the awarding of contracts, monitoring operations, collecting taxes, improving resource extraction, management of price volatility and investing revenues in sustainable development.

21. Due to their small size and high value, diamonds are often used in illegal transactions, money laundering, arms purchases, etc. Diamonds fuelled seven brutal wars in Africa in 1990, including four in LDCs: Angola, Sierra-Leone, DRC and Liberia. Recognizing the devastating role of illicit trade of diamonds in fuelling conflicts and supporting the activities of rebel movements aimed at overthrowing legitimate government, procurement of small arms and light weapons, as well as the benefits of legitimate diamond trade to economies of producing countries, exporting and importing countries, 11 LDCs have joined the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme (KPCS), an international certification scheme which regulates legal trade in rough diamonds since 2003.
22. At the fifth annual meeting of the Kimberley Process (KP) held in November 2007, two LDCs (Burkina Faso and Mali) affirmed their decision and another two (Cape Verde and Zambia) expressed their interest in joining the Process. Five LDCs (DRC, CAR, Tanzania, Togo, and Lesotho) held the first round of reviews and four LDCs (Angola, CAR, DRC, Guinea) invited the Working Group on Monitoring (WGM) for the second round review visits.
23. The Kimberley process has contributed to a significant reduction of international trade in conflict diamonds. It is estimated that less than 1 per cent of diamonds traded in 2006 were conflict diamonds compared to 15 per cent of conflict diamonds in 1990. Legal exports of diamonds increased respectfully. In fact, diamond exports in DRC in 2006 were the highest since they were discovered 100 years ago. Legal exports of diamonds in Sierra Leone increased 100-fold since the end of the war in 2002 and brought benefits to the estimated 10 per cent of the population who depend on the diamond industry⁷.

Commitment 3. Building human and institutional capacities

24. The Brussels Programme recognizes that women, men and children are the greatest assets of LDCs. Strengthening their potentials as both agents and beneficiaries of development is one of the major objectives of the Programme.
25. In 2006, 14 from 45 LDCs with trend data were on track to achieve the target of reducing maternal mortality by three quarters by 2015, and an additional 7 were making significant progress towards this goal. However, the remaining 24 LDCs, including 18 with the highest rates, were making no progress and could even experience a negative trend unless major improvements in nutrition and public

⁷ A/62/543

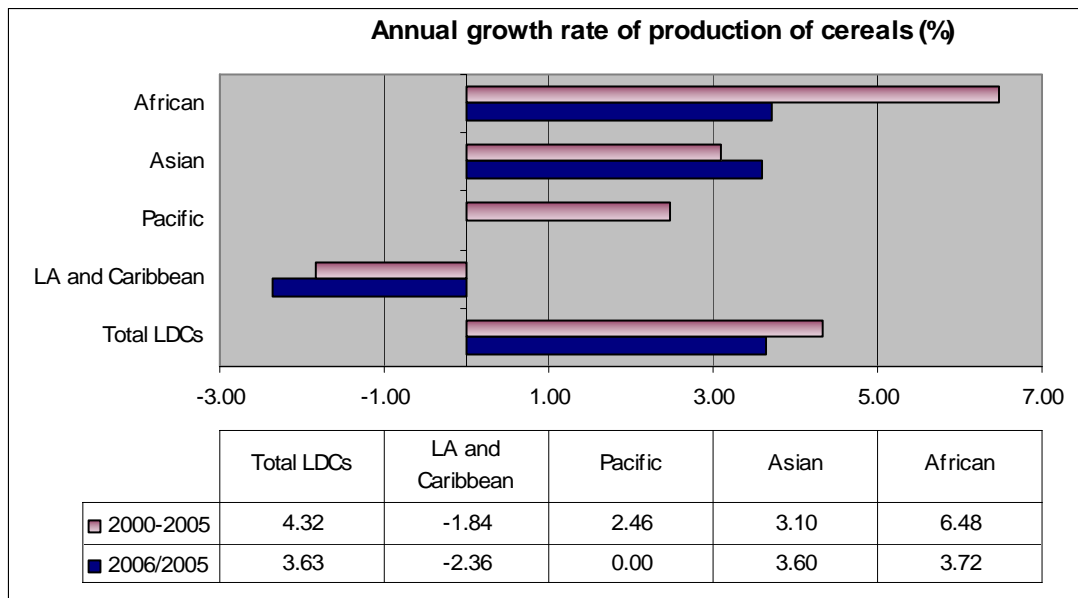
- health service delivery are made, especially in rural areas. Particularly high maternal mortality rates were found in Sub-Saharan Africa.
26. About a third of 50 LDCs has achieved or is on track to achieve the goal of reducing the infant mortality rate. Twelve more LDCs have made substantial progress toward the target since 1990 and data show continuing progress from 2004 to 2006. However, no progress or even negative change was still reported in 11 other LDCs with very high infant mortality rates.
 27. By 2006, 15 out of 50 LDCs had met or were on track to meet the target on the under five mortality rate. Significant progress, though still insufficient for achieving this target by 2010, had been made in 20 additional LDCs since 1990. However, minimal or negative trends were observed in 15 other LDCs, with the highest rates of under-five mortality.
 28. Malnutrition is the underlying cause of almost half of child deaths. Although there is good evidence of improvement in nutrition among children under 5 years old in 17 out of 48 LDCs, little or no improvement is found in the remaining LDCs, including 18 LDCs with 30 per cent+ proportion of children under five suffering from moderate or severe wasting (underweight relative to height) associated with severe malnutrition or disease.
 29. Use of treated mosquito nets has increased in the last few years but from 32 LDCs with data, only 4 LDCs reported more than 25 per cent and 19 LDCs reported 10 per cent of children sleeping under treated mosquito nets since 2003. Treatment with anti-malarial drugs is also more widespread: 23 out of 33 LDCs with data report use by a quarter of children with fever. Estimates of malaria prevalence and deaths per 1000 population for 1990-2003 which were available in 2006 show that out 30 least developed countries with trend data, 15 reported a marked improvement while 13 deteriorated. Very high numbers of deaths from malaria are found in 10 LDCs and high numbers in 9. High prevalence of malaria is mainly found in southern and south-eastern Asia, and sub-Saharan Africa, while most deaths from malaria are in sub-Saharan Africa.
 30. Treatment of TB under DOTS, internationally recommended TB control strategy, continues to make good progress, with an increasing number of LDCs (19 in 2005 compared to 9 in 2002) achieving the 85+ percentage coverage recommended by the WHO. TB case detection has been also improving: 12 LDCs in 2006 compared to 7 in 2003 have achieved the WHO 70+ per cent detection target while the number of LDCs with low percentage of TB detection has decreased from 11 in 2003 to 7 in 2006. TB prevalence and death rates have declined substantially in some LDCs but the number of countries with high prevalence increased from 26 in 2003 to 29 in 2006, while the number with high death rates declined from 24 in 2003 to 22 in 2006.

31. New data for 2000-2006 show increased knowledge and prevention of HIV/AIDS in most LDCs for which data is available. Declines in HIV incidence are now reported in three fifths of LDCs for which trend data are available. However, there are pronounced intra- and inter-regional differences. In Asia and Pacific, the epidemic has been largely confined with only 3 LDCs believed to have rates over 0.1. Rates in Cambodia, the most effected LDC in the Asia and Pacific region has been rapidly falling. In southern and eastern African LDCs, rates of HIV incidence remain the highest (10 per 100 population) and the extent of decline is still uncertain. In Central and West Africa, rates between 1 and 4 cases per 100 population are believed to be declining.
32. Twenty-six LDCs are on track or making rapid progress to achieve the universal primary education enrollment goal, up from 17 a decade ago. The number of countries making little or no progress is also down substantially, from 12 in the decade 1991-2000 to 7 in the period since 2000.
33. However, latest data show less progress than initially thought on the goals on gender equality in education, with many countries reporting little, no progress and even a decline. Thus, twenty-two out of 40 LDCs with data have either met in 2005 or are on track to reach the gender equality target in primary education in 2010. Twelve other LDCs are making progress but insufficient to meet the gender target in primary education by 2010. No progress is observed in the remaining 6 LDCs. Of 31 LDCs with data in 2005, 10 have met or were on track to meet the gender equality goal in secondary education, up from 8 in 2000. Additional 7 LDCs are making progress although insufficient to meet the target. In nearly half of LDCs there has been little or no progress during the period 2000-2005 on the gender target in secondary education. Less than a third of LDCs for which data are available have met or are on track to meet the target on the gender equality in tertiary education, pointing at “no change” between 1999 and 2005.
34. Twenty-eight LDCs are on track to achieve the sanitation target in urban areas, up from 26 in 2002, but there is little progress in the remaining LDCs. The situation in rural areas appears to be deteriorating as the number of LDCs on track had dropped from 16 in 2002 to 10 in 2004. Very low coverage and no improvement are found in the remaining 25 LDCs since 2002.
35. The target on access to safe drinking water is largely on track in urban areas: 45 out of 50 LDCs have improved access but only 20 LDCs have achieved or are on track to achieve this target by 2015 in rural areas. Very high (>3 per cent annually) urban population growth in the majority of LDCs (30 out of 50) poses a main challenge to the development of infrastructure for providing improved access to safe drinking water and sanitation.
36. Access to improved sanitation is much worse: wide coverage of population in urban areas is reported in 6 LDCs and only in 1 LDC in rural areas coverage. Only around half of the population in the majority of LDCs in urban areas and

less than 35 per cent of population in two thirds of LDCs in rural areas has access to improved sanitation.

Commitment 4. Building productive capacities to make globalization work for the least developed countries

37. The new wave of globalization has brought both opportunities and challenges but whether LDCs will ride or submerge under this wave crucially depends on their ability to build national productive capacities through capital accumulation and technological progress which could lead to structural change⁸.
38. Over 72 per cent of the population of LDCs still live in rural area and depend for subsistence and income on agriculture. In 2006, agriculture contributed 28.4 per cent of the LDCs' GDP but in individual LDCs even higher: over 60 per cent in Guinea-Bissau and over 40 per cent in Ethiopia, Rwanda, Comoros, Sierra-Leone, DRC and Tanzania.
39. Notwithstanding its importance for the economy and livelihoods of rural population, agriculture remains underdeveloped and agricultural productivity has been declining in LDCs. Data available in 2007 show that the annual rate of increase in cereals production in the African LDCs fell by half and of roots and tubers, subsistence staples in Africa from 3.40 per cent to negative 1.22 per cent. In Asian LDCs, the rate of increase in cereal production improved slightly in 2005-2006 while production of roots and tubers, much less significant crops than in African LDCs, have been rapidly growing.



⁸ The Least Developed Countries Report 2006 by UNCTAD. Sales No E.06.II.D.9, ISBN 92-1-112701-7, ISSN 0257-7550

40. Declining soil fertility is one of the major causes of falling crop yields and food production in LDCs. Despite the highest needs for replenishment of nutrient-depleted soils, the use of fertilizers in LDCs remains extremely low due to high local prices. It is estimated that fertilizer use in Asian LDCs was 44 kg per hectare and 7 kg in African LDCs in 2000-2003⁹. According to International Centre for Soil Fertility and Agriculture Development (IFDC), global prices for fertilizers have been growing steadily from 2004 through 2006 due to higher demand in emerging economies for grain-fed meat. In 2007, food prices soared by over 200 per cent as farmers in industrialized countries increased the use of fertilizers, in their efforts to raise grain production for biofuel
41. Recent study shows that the bottom 75 per cent of the population in African LDCs has access to less than 0.26 hectares per capita and the bottom 70 per cent of population in Asian LDCs has access to less than 1 hectare of land while the most disadvantaged 25 per cent of the small farmers are virtually landless. Richer households also have higher yields due to better access to inputs (fertilizers, seeds and planting material) and irrigation. As a result, net farm output per hectare for the richest 25 per cent of households was 3-6 times higher than that of the poorest 25 per cent in African LDCs. Similar patterns was observed in the Asian LDCs¹⁰.
42. The proportion of irrigated agricultural land in Asian LDCs has increased from 10 per cent in 1960s to 30 per cent in 2000-2003. Particularly strong (from 7 to 53 per cent) increase of irrigated land took place in Bangladesh but also in Lao, Myanmar and Nepal due to high public investment in irrigation. By contrast, only 7 per cent of agricultural land was irrigated in African LDCs in 2000-2003, almost the same share as in the 1960s¹¹.
43. As a result of declining soil fertility, poor access to improved seeds and planting materials, dependence on weather sensitive agriculture, unsustainable use and management of natural resources (water, land, forestry, fishery), chronic underinvestment in science and research, lack of access to land, modern technology, markets and finance, many LDCs, which used to export agricultural products, have become importers of agricultural products since 1990.
44. Poor transport infrastructure and high transport costs impede access of LDCs to local and international markets while lack of safe storage and lack of access to market information inflict significant losses of harvested crops.
45. Data available for the period 1999-2003 showed a significant increase of countries with 15+ per cent of paved roads since 1995 but little or no change in the total length of roads in the majority of LDCs since 1990. Data available for 2000-2006 for 11 LDCS shows increased lengths of roads in 7 LDCs and no

⁹ Ibid

¹⁰ Ibid

¹¹ Ibid

- change or even decrease in the remaining 4. Also, the percentage of paved roads during the period on 2000-2006 has increased in 4 LDCs and declined in 7.
46. Railways lengths are low in most of LDCs for which data are available. From 10 LDCs for which trend data are available, freight tons have been increasing in 3 LDCs and stable or falling in the remaining 7.
 47. Air services have been increasing significantly in half of LDCs for which data is available and without progress or declining in the rest. Significant transport of air freight (>10 million ton-kms) is registered in 17 LDCs during the period 2004-2006. However, 17 out of 24 LDCs for which trend data is available have registered minimal growth or decline in the air freight volume.
 48. In 2006, 36 LDCs have reached the target of 5+ main line telephone and cellular service connections per 100 population, with 11 more on track to meet this target by 2010. From 49 LDCs for which data is available, only 1 LDC has the minimal service, (less than 2 lines per 100 population) compared to 45 out of 48 in 1990.
 49. The number of LDCs with 1 internet user per 100 population has increased from 7 in 2000 to 27 in 2006. Still, 21 LDCs from 47 for which data is available had less than 1 internet user per 100 population in 2006. Furthermore, only 1 per cent of population in LDCs used internet in 2006, compared to 11 per cent of population in developing countries and 60 per cent of population in developed countries.

Commitment 5. Enhancing the role of trade in development

50. Merchandise exports of LDCs as percentage of world exports has been growing steadily since 2002 and reached 0.9 per cent in 2006. However, excluding oil, the share of LDCs exports in world trade in 2006 remained at the level of 2002 – 0.4 per cent.
51. The annual growth rate of LDC exports in 2006 has decreased by 9 per cent since 2005 but was still double the rate of global exports. Exports of manufactures of LDCs grew in 2005 and 2006 faster than world exports for the first time in the decade and exports of commodities of LDCs in 2006 returned to the high rate of 2004. Noteworthy, LDC exporters of commodities experienced a more heterogeneous growth pattern, due to the greater variance in international prices between mineral and agricultural commodities.
52. Average tariffs of developed countries on textiles decreased from 4.5 per cent in 1996 to 3.2 per cent in 2006 but tariffs on clothing, a strategically important sector for many LDCs, have decreased much less: from 8.1 per cent in 1996 to 6.4 per cent in 2006. Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural commodities have been decreasing steadily: from 4 per cent in 1996 to 2.8 per cent in 2006.

Developed countries' average tariffs on imports on key products from developing countries, 1996-2004 (%)											
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Agricultural goods											
Developing countries*	10.5	10.0	10.0	9.5	9.3	9.3	9.5	9.4	9.2	8.9	8.6
Least developed countries	4.0	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	3.1	3.1	2.8
Textiles											
Developing countries*	7.3	7.2	7.0	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.0	5.8	5.2	5.3	5.2
Least developed countries	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.2
Clothing											
Developing countries*	11.4	11.3	11.2	10.9	10.8	11.3	10.0	9.7	8.6	8.3	8.2
Least developed countries	8.1	8.1	8.0	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.4	7.0	6.4	6.4	6.4

Source: Calculations prepared by the International Trade Centre (ITC), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and World Trade Organization (WTO)

* All developing countries, including LDCs.

53. Duty-free access for LDCs' products to developed countries markets has almost not changed since 1996. Although percentage of exports from LDCs, excluding arms has increased from 68 per cent in 1996 to 89 per cent in 2006, the percentage of exports from LDCs, excluding arms and oil, has increased marginally: from 78 per cent in 1996 to 79 per cent in 2006.

Proportion of total developed country imports from developing countries and least developed countries, admitted free of duty, 1996-2005 (%)											
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Excluding arms:											
Developing countries*	53	54	54	62	63	67	67	71	76	76	81
Least developed countries	68	69	81	76	75	78	78	81	82	83	89
Excluding arms and oil:											
Developing countries*	54	55	54	63	65	64	69	71	76	76	77
Least developed countries	78	77	78	72	70	71	74	78	80	80	79

Source: Calculations prepared by the International Trade Centre (ITC), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and World Trade Organization (WTO)

* All developing countries, including LDCs.

54. In response to the decision on the 97 per cent of a duty-free and quota free (DFQF) market access for LDCs products adopted at the sixth Ministerial Conference in Hong Kong, several developed countries informed the WTO that they had already met the conditions (Australia, the EC, New Zealand and Norway) and few other informed about the steps taken in this regard. With the enlargement of the EU to 25 members and subsequent expansion of the Customs Union, Bulgaria and Romania will also provide the DFQF market access to LDCs exports under the EBA initiative. Turkey will grant the DFQF market to LDCs as part of the alignment to the GSP of the EU under its agreement on the Customs Union with EC¹².

¹² WT/COMTD/LDC/W/41/Rev.1

55. Several developing countries (China, India, Brazil, and the RoK etc.) have also indicated their intention to improve markets access for LDCs either on a bilateral basis or within regional trade agreements (RTAs) such as APTA, SAFTA, ASEAN, etc.
56. In April 2008, India announced a duty free tariff preference (DFTP) scheme for all LDCs. The scheme would cover 94 per cent of total tariff lines of India and would offer preferential market access to almost 93 per cent of exports of LDCs. Products of immediate interest for LDCs include cotton, cocoa, aluminum ore, cashew nuts and ready made garments. To enjoy tariff preference, a product has to be classified as originating in the LDC under a) a wholly produced or obtained category or b) not wholly produced or obtained category. India will also provide technical assistance, as appropriate, for the effective implementation of the scheme.
57. Official development assistance from OECD/DAC to trade-related capacity building in LDCs fell by 42 per cent since 2001 but increased substantially from 2005. As percentage of total ODA of OECD/DAC, trade-related capacity building (TCB) to LDCs fell from 4.5 per cent in 2001 to 1.6 per cent in 2005 but recovered to 2.6 per cent in 2006, still below the 2001 high.
58. As of March 2008, 46 LDCs were at different stages of the Integrated Framework¹³, including 30 LDCs which had concluded the Diagnostic Trade Integrated Study (DTIS) and held validation workshop, 11 LDCs which had started the DTIS and 5 LDCs in which the Technical Reviews (TRs) were underway. Countries which have not yet applied include Bangladesh, Bhutan, Myanmar and Somalia.
59. Following the decision of the WTO Hong Kong Ministerial Conference in December 2005 to enhance IF, the IF bodies adopted recommendations on its enhancement and began its operationalization in May 2007. It is estimated that the implementation of the EIF will require US\$ 400 million for the first 15 years. From this amount, US\$ 250 will be provided from the EIF Trust Fund and the remainder through bilateral assistance programmes. From US\$ 250 million necessary for the replenishment of EIF Trust Fund, 110 million were pledged at the conference held on 25 September 2007 in Stockholm. The EIF is aimed at providing a) increased, additional, predictable financial resources for the implementation of Action Matrices, 2) strengthened in-country capacities to manage implement and monitor the IF process and 3) enhanced IF governance.

¹³ The Integrated Framework established in 1997 and revamped in 2000 is managed by six agencies (IMF, ITC, UNCTAD, UNDP, WB and WTO). It is aimed at assisting LDCs in mainstreaming trade into their national development plans and PRSPs and facilitating the coordinated delivery of trade-related assistance. By addressing their supply-side constraints, it also contributes to better integration of LDCs in the multilateral trading system. The IF process includes four stages: 1) awareness-building on the importance of trade for development, 2) preparation of a DTIS and an action plan (Action Matrix) for better integration into global trading system, 3) integration of the plan of action in national development plans and PRSP and 4) implementation of the action plan in partnership with the development partners.

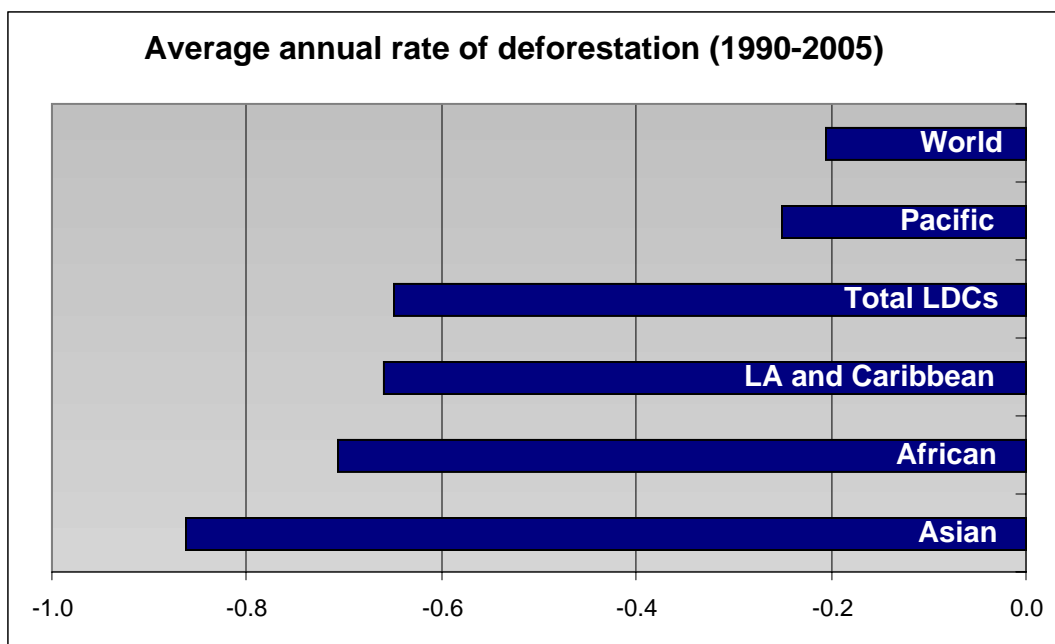
Implementation of the EIF will also facilitate access of LDCs to funding of trade-related projects under Aid for Trade.

60. Despite the adoption of Guidelines to facilitate and accelerate negotiations on accession of LDCs to the WTO by the General Council in 2002 and subsequent decisions of the WTO Ministerial Conferences, only three LDCs (Cambodia, Nepal and Cape-Verde) have joined WTO since its establishment in 1995. Ten other LDCs are at various stages of accession.

Commitment 6. Reducing vulnerability and protecting environment

61. Although LDCs contribute the least to the global warming (0.4 per cent of cumulative GHG emissions between 1995-2005), they are hit the hardest by the adverse effects of climate change due to their high vulnerability and lowest adaptive capacities.
62. Under the UNFCCC, all developed and developing countries agreed to formulate and implement national programmes containing measures to facilitate adequate adaptation to climate change. Recognizing the special needs of LDCs, in particular in terms of funding and transfer of technology, the Conference of the Parties has also established the LDC Trust Fund and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG), to assist the LDCs in the preparation and implementation of the national adaptation programmes of Action (NAPAs) by providing technical guidance and advice.
63. The NAPA process includes the following stages: synthesis of available information, participatory assessment of vulnerability to climate change and extreme weather events, identification of areas of highest risks, identification of key adaptation measures, selection of criteria for prioritization of activities and making a short list of prioritized activities. The development of a NAPA also includes the preparation of the outlines of projects and related activities aimed at addressing the most urgent and immediate adaptation needs of LDCs.
64. In 2008, 46 LDCs had prepared or were preparing NAPAs, many with the assistance of LEG. As of 30 April 2007, cumulative net allocations from the LDCF were US\$ 12 million. All approved allocations were committed and disbursed. Seventeen donors have pledged contributions to the LDCF. The total amount of pledges reached US\$115.8 million.
65. The stocktaking exercise of 21 completed NAPAs by LEG held in Bangkok from 3 to 5 September 2007 showed that limited integration of adaptation into national development policy and planning and lack of technical and institutional capacity are major barriers to adaptation measures under NAPAs. More specifically, these include lack of ability to incorporate climate change and other environmental issues into socio-economic and sectoral plans, lack of capacity to mainstream adaptation into broader national development, lack of ability to formulate, analyze

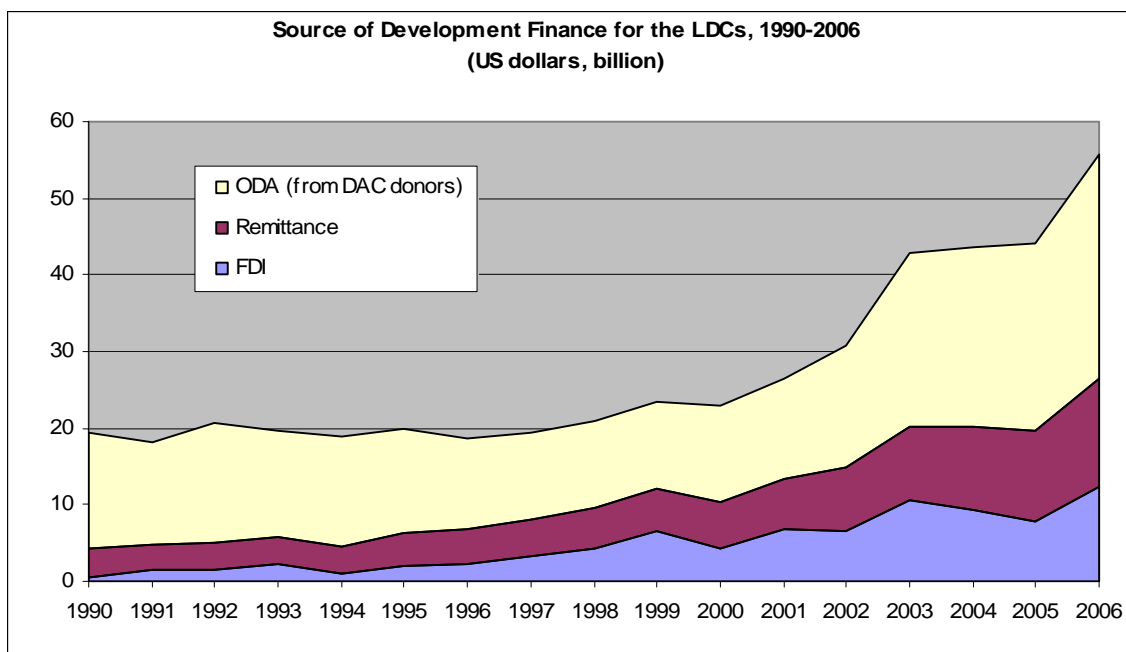
- and implement integrated strategies and policies, lack of availability of and access to data, lack of capacity and resources of research institutions, lack of in-depth knowledge to develop fundable adaptation projects, lack of sufficient technical support.
66. The Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) established under the Kyoto Protocol has been the principal mechanism for financing low-carbon technologies in developing countries. However, the CDM benefits large emitting developing countries, not those who have the lowest capacity to adopt to the climate change. As of 11 April 2008, 999 projects for the issuance of 205,064,680 million certified emission reductions (CERs) have been registered and other 86 projects for the issuance of 14, 266,652 CERs have been in the process of registration. China, India, Brazil, Mexico, Malaysia, Chile and RoK accounted for 80.78 per cent of all project activities. Large countries submit large projects. Large projects account for 52.17 per cent of all project activities under the CDM. Most of the projects are in the energy sector, industry and transport. Agriculture and forestry, strategic sectors for LDCs, account only for 6.5 per cent and 0.08 per cent respectively of all projects activities under the CDM. In addition, CDM registration process remains complicated and there is also an admission fee. As a result, the number of registered projects from LDCs has increased from 7 in February 2007 to 9 in April 2008 while the number of all registered projects under the CDM during the same period increased from 500 to less than 1000.
67. Given the minimum contribution to global GHG emissions, adaptation is the major response of LDCs to climate change. However, adaptation in LDCs can be effective only when it is complemented by mitigation.
68. Deforestation contributes to 17.3 per cent of global anthropogenic GHG emissions. Agricultural expansion, wood extraction, infrastructure expansion are the major causes of deforestation. During the period of 2000-2005, the average annual rate of deforestation of LDCs was 0.70 per cent, compared to 0.18 per cent of the world. The average annual rate of deforestation in the Pacific LDCs and Asian LDCs was even higher: 0.78 per cent and 0.93 per cent respectively. African LDCs had lower rates of deforestation (0.60 per cent). However, rapid deforestation has been taking place in a number of African LDCs: Burundi (5 per cent), Togo (4.5 per cent), Benin (2.5 per cent) and Uganda (2.2 per cent).



69. With 86 million hectares of area, the rainforest of the Democratic Republic of Congo is the world's second largest tropical forest providing 8 per cent of global carbon storage. It is estimated that forest loss and degradation in the Congo River Basin can release to the atmosphere 34.4 billion CO₂ by 2050, more carbon than any other land use practice on the continent. Forests of DRC are vital not only for global environment but also for livelihoods of Congolese people. Almost 40 million rural Congolese depend on the forests for their food, income, energy, shelter, medicines and cultural needs. Indigenous group, including the Pygmies, rely on forests almost entirely. In this regard, socially, environmentally and economically sustainable policies are crucial for the sustainable management of the forests in the DRC.

Commitment 7. Mobilizing financial resources

70. Effective public finance, including taxation, is essential for financing development. However, the tax base in LDCs remains too narrow, tax collection institutions and policies remain too weak to generate adequate public revenues. As a result, domestic resource mobilization remains a challenge for many LDCs who rely, and some heavily, on the Official Development Assistance (ODA). In 2006, ODA accounted from 40 to 70 per cent of public finance in individual LDCs and 8.8 per cent of GNI of LDCs as a whole. However, in 11 LDCs the share of ODA to GNI was higher (>20 per cent) reaching above 50 per cent in Samoa (60 per cent), Madagascar (54 per cent) and Burundi (53 per cent).



71. Total donors' ODA to LDCs continued increasing since 2000 and reached US\$ 29.4 billion in 2006. However, both as percent of total donors' ODA (28.2 per cent) and the per cent of donors' GNI (0.09 per cent), ODA to LDCs remained at the level of 1990. Most of the increase of the ODA was due to debt forgiveness and emergency assistance. Six out of 22 donors met the 0.20 ODA/GNI target in 2006, only one more than in 2000. Two donors (Belgium and UK) are on track to meet the 0.20 per cent ODA/GNI target and three other are on track to meet the interim target of 0.15 per cent target by 2010.
72. Total expenditures of the United Nations system for operational activities in LDCs have doubled since 2002 and reached US\$ 5.3 billion in 2006. As per cent of total expenditures on operational activities of UN system, the expenditures in LDCs steadily increased from 28.4 per cent in 2002 to 36.7 per cent in 2005 but dropped to 34.0 per cent in 2006, mainly due to the significant decreases in expenditures by WFP (- 7.1 per cent) and IFAD (- 4.1 per cent). All 10 top recipients of UN expenditures for operational activities as percentage of GNI in 2006 were LDCs: Liberia (34 per cent), Burundi (17 per cent), Guinea-Bissau, DRC, Timor-Leste, Eritrea, Maldives (>5 per cent) and Sao Tome and Principe, Malawi and Sierra-Leone (> 4 per cent). Thirteen out of 20 top recipients of the UN assistance per capita in 2006 were also LDCs, including Maldives (US\$145), Liberia (US\$47), Timor-Leste (US\$46), and Sao Tome and Principe (US\$ 37).
73. As of February 2008, 32 from 50 LDCs participated in the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative (HIPC) of the World Bank and IMF. Delivery of debt relief by the World Bank under the HIPC Initiative and the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI) continued increasing from US\$ 2.80 billion in mid 2006 to US\$

- 3.24 billion by the beginning of 2008, reaching 37 per cent of commitments in the 2006 terms of net present value (NPV). IMF delivery, already at 80 per cent in 2006, increased to 88 per cent, or US\$ 1.34 billion. The number of LDCs which have passed the completion point has increased from 13 in 2006 to 17 in 2008. Twelve LDCs passed from the pre-decision to the pre-completion point while the remaining LDCs under consideration were dropped.
74. As a result of debt relief measures under the HIPC Initiative and the MDRI, 32 LDCs in 2006 have reduced ratio of debt service to exports of goods and services below 10 per cent, compared to 29 LDCs in 2004 and only 14 in 1990. Furthermore, no country had debt service to exports ratio over 20 per cent, compared to 11 LDCs in 1990. Reduced debt service ratios can be also attributed to the significant increase of exports of LDCs. Notwithstanding the positive impact of debt relief measures, 9 post-completion LDCs (Benin, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Sao Tome and Principe and Sierra Leone) showed a moderate risk and 1 LDC (Rwanda) have high risk of debt distress, suggesting that the underlying vulnerabilities for debt sustainability remain and need to be further addressed.
75. Unsurprisingly, 6 out of 7 LDCs with a risk of debt distress have been identified for additional debt relief at a completion point (topping-up), including two (Sao Tome and Principe and Malawi) to which it has been committed. Topping-up assistance to Sao Tome and Principe has been committed due to severe impact of drought on its export volumes. The largely unexpected decline in export prices and a fall in international interest rates were the main factors behind the commitment to top-up debt relief to Malawi.
76. Total foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows to LDCs, in current US\$, have increased nearly three times since 1990 and reached US\$ 12, 334 million in 2006. As percentage of GDP, FDI into LDCs has increased nine fold since 1990 and reached 3.7 per cent in 2006. The number of LDCs with the share of FDI in GDP over 5 per cent has increased from 6 in 1990 to 14 in 2006 while the number of LDCs with the share of FDI in GDP less than 1 per cent or negative has declined from 26 in 1990 to 14 in 2006. Among the regions, oil-exporting LDCs in Africa and LDCs in the Pacific had the highest share (6 per cent and 6.8 per cent respectively) of FDI as percentage of GDP among 44 LDCs for which data is available in 2006.
77. Workers remittances to LDCs have doubled since 2000 and reached US\$ 14.02 billion in 2006. More than half of remittances to LDCs have originated in the South. Top 10 remittance recipients among LDCs in 2006 were Bangladesh, Nepal, Yemen, Haiti, Sudan, Senegal, Uganda, Lesotho, Cambodia and Togo. Top 10 remittance recipients as per cent of GDP in 2006 among LDCs were Lesotho, Haiti, Nepal, Gambia, Cape Verde, Kiribati, Guinea-Bissau, Bangladesh, Uganda and Togo.

Conclusions and recommendations

78. During the reporting period, strong economic performance of LDCs continued with most of them, except the Pacific, having met or being on track to achieve the growth and investment targets of the Brussels Programme by 2010. Merchandise exports of LDCs have been growing double the rate of the world exports since 2000. Net Foreign Direct Investments and remittances inflows to LDCs have more than doubled.
79. Progress on human development targets has been noticeable in health and education but further progress on these targets will crucially depend on improved access to water and sanitation where progress has been far less, due to chronic underinvestment in the infrastructure for delivering services in rural areas and rapid growth of population in urban areas. Less progress than previously thought has been also made in gender parity in education and no progress on maternal mortality. Trend data on extreme poverty suggest that almost 50 per cent of population in half of the LDCs for which data are available live in extreme poverty while malnutrition seems to be worsening, particularly among children and women.
80. The rising costs of basic food exacerbates malnutrition and seriously jeopardizes international efforts to achieve the overarching objective of the Brussels Programme to halve the proportion of people living in extreme poverty and hunger in LDCs by 2010. Furthermore, it risks destabilizing the political situation and triggering social unrest in countries with political instability which include 26 LDCs. The global food crisis caused by high oil prices, poor harvest as a result of extreme weather, change in diets in emerging economies and production of biofuel needs to be addressed immediately and comprehensively, taking into account both the demand and the supply of food.
81. On the demand side, energy consumption could be significantly decreased by adopting cost-effective energy-efficient technologies in buildings, industry and transport, as well as carbon saving strategies which will enable tackling climate change and securing provision of sustainable energy.
82. On the supply side, the short term strategy should include 1) immediate humanitarian assistance to countries in food crisis which requires scaling up international assistance and closing a \$750 million hole doled up by high food prices in the WFP budget; 2) social protection programmes like cash support, food-for-work programmes, school feeding programmes; and 3) financial lending and crop insurance schemes.
83. In the midterm, the prospects for supply rely on increase of agricultural productivity by improving farmers' access to finance and markets, which will enable them to purchase agricultural inputs (seeds and fertilizers), as well as agricultural machinery and tools and other innovations for receiving higher yields.

Higher yields require better irrigation, transport infrastructure, electricity, investment in research and development and improvement of market information systems. Midterm solution to the food crisis also requires rethinking the use of biofuel which contributes from 10 to 30 per cent increase of global food prices and could reduce calorie intake by 4.8 per cent in Africa and 2.5 per cent in Asia by 2020, according to various sources. Given the share in oil supplies and its critical role in the oil demand-supply balance, cutting biofuels could push oil prices higher, increase cost of transportation, fertilizers, some of the biggest components of agricultural costs which push food prices further up. Competition for grain can be reduced by biofuel production from sugar (ethanol) or by the production of “second generation” biofuel from waste products (straw or wood).

84. In the long run, the state-led ‘green revolution’, through its extension, should facilitate the transition to a high-value agricultural revolution led by the private sector. Due its large share in the economy and large rural populations, agriculture has an enormous potential to reduce poverty in LDCs by improving food security, providing employment and income and improving livelihoods of the poorest, particularly women.
85. The agriculture-for- development agenda calls for the full trade liberalization which could significantly increase agricultural commodity prices and increase welfare gains for LDCs. It is, therefore, absolutely crucial to urgently conclude the Doha Round of trade negotiations and let trade work for poverty reduction and sustainable development in LDCs.
86. Greenhouse emissions from agriculture (land degradation and deforestation) contribute a significant part of total emissions. Reduction of deforestation, control of wildfires, efficient management of livestock waste, conservation agriculture could reduce the environment footprint while sustainable land cultivation, livestock and forests management, efficient irrigation and watershed management, along with the development of crop varieties resistant to pest and drought could increase resilience of agricultural production in LDCs to climate change. Carbon trading schemes which provide financing for avoided deforestation and soil carbon sequestration also offer the opportunity to reduce emissions from agriculture.
87. Finally, the global food crisis provides an opportunity to address the issue of high fertility, especially in African LDCs. Slower population growth will reduce pressures faced by LDCs with food security, land tenure, environmental degradation and water supply. It will strengthen the human capital, critical for sustained growth and sustainable development. Improvement of access of women to education, health care, family planning, overcoming gender inequalities, cultural and religious tradition is also crucial for addressing high fertility and high population growth.

Annex table 1
Economic growth and fixed capital formation

	GDP average annual growth in constant US dollars, per cent		Per capita GDP in constant US dollars		Per capita GDP in current US dollars	Gross fixed formation per cent, GDP	Foreign direct investment, net inflows, as perc. of GDP		Total population (000s)	Population growth, per cent per year			
	1990-95	1995-00	2000-05	2006			1990	2006			1990	2006	
Least developed countries													
Africa													
Oil exporters													
Angola	-3.37	6.13	10.35	14.30	977	1 319	2 855	13	-3.3	-4.3	-0.1	16 557	2.78
Chad	4.29	2.69	14.95	2.90	252	428	634	23	0.5	12.0	10.7	10 468	2.88
Equatorial Guinea	8.83	33.88	26.63	-1.00	391	5 671	19 166	33	8.4	24.7	19.3	496	2.38
Sudan	5.11	7.57	6.80	12.10	615	1 218	934	24	-0.3	8.3	9.4	37 707	2.22
Subtotal (oil exporters)	2.27	7.19	8.76	11.54	651	1 151	1 512	20	-1.63	4.96	5.99	65 228	
Non-oil exporters													
Benin	4.21	4.84	4.10	3.60	356	415	536	20	3.4	1.2	1.3	8 760	3.02
Burkina Faso	4.71	4.66	6.21	5.90	352	491	416	24	0.0	0.3	0.4	14 359	2.89
Burundi	-2.11	-1.23	2.11	6.10	202	140	114	24	0.1	0.1	0.0	8 173	3.90
Cape Verde	5.21	8.36	5.25	5.50	868	1 557	2 153	39	0.1	1.7	10.7	519	2.23
Central African Republic	0.68	1.60	-0.95	3.20	431	335	333	6	0.0	0.4	1.6	4 265	1.83
Comoros	1.28	1.64	2.30	1.20	463	391	486	14	0.2	0.3	0.2	818	2.46
Democratic Rep. of the Congo	-7.25	-3.91	4.00	6.50	220	100	136	17	0.2	5.7	2.1	60 644	3.22
Djibouti	2.06	0.39	2.86	4.20	815	756	925	19	..	3.2	14.1	819	1.74
Eritrea	11.70	0.84	4.07	2.00	239	363	249	18	..	1.2	0.3	4 692	3.24
Ethiopia	1.09	4.68	5.60	10.60	213	259	164	20	0.1	1.9	2.7	81 021	2.51
Gambia	2.68	4.52	3.79	5.60	346	363	307	24	4.5	11.3	16.1	1 663	2.63
Guinea	3.90	4.24	3.08	5.00	467	559	311	19	0.7	3.1	3.3	9 181	2.16
Guinea-Bissau	2.76	-0.15	-0.23	4.60	229	166	196	16	0.8	3.3	13.8	1 646	2.98
Lesotho	4.00	2.89	3.02	1.60	386	512	725	41	2.8	6.4	5.2	1 995	0.63
Liberia	-22.55	35.07	-4.60	7.00	180	114	192	12	58.6	36.7	-13.0	3 579	4.50
Madagascar	-0.33	3.83	2.27	4.70	256	224	287	22	0.7	0.6	4.2	19 159	2.66
Malawi	7.72	3.86	2.42	8.50	185	277	164	8	1.2	0.1	0.9	13 571	2.57
Mali	3.68	4.47	6.39	4.60	327	446	498	18	0.2	3.0	3.2	11 968	3.02
Mauritania	3.45	2.54	4.03	14.10	540	644	899	29	0.7	6.3	-0.1	3 044	2.53
Mozambique	2.61	7.92	8.55	8.50	200	352	349	23	0.4	1.6	2.2	20 971	1.95

Annex table 1

Economic growth and fixed capital formation

Niger	0.74	3.75	4.57	3.50	320	295	247	19	1.6	1.3	0.6	13 737	3.49
Rwanda	-8.50	10.17	5.27	3.00	348	372	242	21	0.3	0.4	0.5	9 464	2.76
São Tomé and Príncipe	1.34	2.16	3.76	5.50	500	568	480	68	..	6.2	-0.4	155	1.61
Senegal	1.41	5.22	4.57	4.00	771	906	768	26	1.0	0.6	0.6	12 072	2.46
Sierra Leone	1.47	-10.23	12.77	9.70	230	206	318	5	5.0	6.9	4.1	5 743	2.04
Somalia	-7.20	2.10	2.86	2.40	148	106	283	20	0.6	..	..	8 445	2.92
Togo	-0.72	2.32	1.99	4.20	436	335	356	20	1.1	3.7	2.6	6 410	2.65
Uganda	7.46	6.45	5.91	6.20	205	339	346	24	-0.1	4.3	4.2	29 899	3.24
United Republic of Tanzania	4.00	4.08	6.85	5.90	179	254	335	22	0.0	3.6	3.7	39 459	2.47
Zambia	-1.33	2.72	4.76	6.00	461	458	938	25	6.2	3.6	5.4	11 696	1.91
Subtotal (non-oil exporters)	1.07	3.89	4.96	6.39	270	300	302	22	1.1	2.8	2.9	407 927	
Subtotal (Africa)	1.41	4.91	6.27	8.29	323	417	469	21	0.5	3.7	4.3	473 155	
Asia													
Afghanistan	-3.54	-3.44	12.60	11.10	286	196	319	17	..	..	..	26 088	3.85
Bangladesh	4.49	5.34	5.60	6.50	282	461	437	26	0.0	1.3	1.1	155 991	1.67
Bhutan	3.79	6.76	7.60	8.50	510	1 124	1 422	53	0.5	0.1	0.6	649	1.43
Cambodia	6.45	7.19	9.14	7.20	175	384	453	18	..	6.0	6.7	14 197	1.74
Lao People's Democratic Rep.	6.40	6.17	6.33	7.30	212	403	599	31	0.7	1.0	5.5	5 759	1.72
Maldives	6.75	8.35	5.04	21.70	995	2 310	3 020	56	2.6	1.3	1.5	300	1.76
Myanmar	5.84	8.48	12.80	7.00	129	417	281	15	..	..	..	48 379	0.85
Nepal	5.19	4.82	2.95	1.90	184	245	290	18	0.2	0.0	-0.1	27 641	1.97
Timor-Leste	4.49	-3.77	0.96	-1.60	242	171	319	17	..	..	..	1 114	3.50
Yemen	5.93	7.04	3.99	3.90	312	419	853	22	-2.7	-1.8	5.9	21 732	2.97
Subtotal	4.41	5.53	6.70	6.42	241	406	427	23	0.1	1.1	2.5	301 849	
Pacific													
Kiribati	4.56	5.62	2.87	0.80	389	574	801	43	..	..	..	94	..
Samoa	1.05	3.63	4.05	4.00	696	962	2348	10	5.9	-0.9	4.9	185	0.87
Solomon Islands	5.12	-2.60	1.49	5.00	662	545	860	19	4.9	6.2	5.5	484	2.33
Tuvalu	1.92	1.76	5.92	1.00	1 111	1 600	2441	56	..	..	..	10	..
Vanuatu	4.54	3.15	0.36	3.40	1 027	1 059	1635	21	8.7	3.6	11.2	221	2.38
Subtotal	4.01	1.07	1.88	3.61	725	751	1 321	19	6.0	2.5	6.8	994	
Latin America and the Caribbean													
Haiti	-4.05	2.10	-0.55	2.30	368	249	489	29	0.3	0.6	3.2	9 446	1.58
Total	2.38	5.09	6.36	7.52	291	411	454	22	0.4	1.4	3.7	785 444	2.37

Sources: United Nations Statistics Division, *National Accounts Main Aggregates Database*, <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/snaama/introduction.asp> (accessed 10 February 2008); World Bank, *World Development Indicators 08* (Washington, D.C.), table 6.10, and *WDI and GDF Online*, <http://www.worldbank.org> (accessed 23 April 2008); United Nations Population Division, *World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision, Data online*, <http://www.un.org/esa/population> (accessed 15 March 2008).

Annex table 2

Poverty and hunger

	Poverty rate, perc. pop.		Pop. under- nour. (%)	Perc. difference, proportion pop. under- nourished	Pop. total (000s)	Pop. growth, per cent per year	Refugees/ displaced pop. (000s)	Life expect- ancy, years	Change, life expectancy, years
	PPP dollar	National estimate							
Least developed countries	1997/04	1998/04	2002/04	1990 to 2004	2006	2006	2006	2005-2010	1995-2010
Africa									
Angola	..	..	35	-23	16 557	2.87	61.70	42.7	1.7
Benin	31.0	29.0	12	-8	8 760	3.18	12.15	56.7	1.9
Burkina Faso	27.0	46.4	15	-6	14 359	3.05	1.27	52.3	2
Burundi	55.0	68.0	66	18	8 173	4.00	82.31	49.6	4.3
Cape Verde	..	..	..	..	519	2.41	..	71.7	3.1
Central African Republic	..	..	44	-6	4 265	1.76	161.32	44.7	-1.4
Chad	..	..	35	-23	10 468	3.18	399.46	50.7	-0.9
Comoros	..	..	..	..	818	2.52	0.00	65.2	4.5
Democratic Rep. of the Congo	..	..	74	42	60 644	3.24	1 814.99	46.5	3.9
Djibouti	..	..	24	-29	819	1.84	9.28	54.8	1.6
Equatorial Guinea	..	..	..	..	496	2.46	..	51.6	3.4
Eritrea	..	..	75	..	4 692	3.65	6.66	58.0	4.6
Ethiopia	23.0	44.2	46	..	81 021	2.58	97.33	52.9	3.5
Gambia	59.0	61.3	29	7	1 663	2.84	14.36	59.4	3.5
Guinea	..	..	24	-15	9 181	1.98	35.36	56.0	4.5
Guinea-Bissau	..	65.7	39	15	1 646	3.07	8.12	46.4	1.5
Lesotho	..	68.0	13	-4	1 995	0.72	..	42.6	-13
Liberia	..	..	50	15	3 579	3.99	362.02	45.7	3.5
Madagascar	61.0	71.3	38	3	19 159	2.77	..	59.4	4.4
Malawi	42.0	65.3	35	-15	13 571	2.61	9.19	48.3	0.8
Mali	..	63.8	29	0	11 968	3.07	12.47	54.5	4.6
Mauritania	26.0	46.3	10	-5	3 044	2.73	30.36	64.2	3.8
Mozambique	..	54.1	44	-22	20 971	2.13	6.87	42.1	-4.2
Niger	..	..	32	-9	13 737	3.56	0.34	56.9	5.6
Rwanda	52.0	60.3	33	-11	9 464	2.49	59.11	46.2	10.1
São Tomé and Príncipe	..	..	10	-8	155	1.56	..	65.5	2.2
Senegal	..	..	20	-3	12 072	2.56	23.23	63.1	2.9
Sierra Leone	..	70.2	51	4	5 743	2.80	27.73	42.6	2.7
Somalia	..	..	..	..	8 445	3.03	403.74	48.2	4.4
Sudan	..	..	26	-6	37 707	2.19	1 622.22	58.6	3.2
Togo	..	..	24	-9	6 410	2.75	17.69	58.4	0
Uganda	85.0	37.7	19	-5	29 899	3.29	2 169.03	51.5	6.9
United Republic of Tanzania	58.0	35.7	44	7	39 459	2.55	485.68	52.5	4
Zambia	76.0	68.0	46	-2	11 696	1.90	120.47	42.4	2.2
Asia									
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	26 088	4.07	527.71	43.8	2
Bangladesh	36.0	49.8	30	-5	155 991	1.77	326.39	64.1	4.7
Bhutan	..	..	..	..	649	1.85	..	65.6	6.7
Cambodia	55.0	35.0	33	-10	14 197	1.73	0.30	59.7	3.2
Lao People's Democratic Rep.	27.0	33.0	19	-10	5 759	1.68	..	64.4	4.9
Maldives	..	..	10	-7	300	1.59	..	68.5	5.1

Annex table 2

Poverty and hunger

Myanmar	..	..	5	-5	48 379	0.86	728.00	62.1	1.8
Nepal	..	30.9	17	-3	27 641	2.02	3 640.04	63.8	4.4
Timor-Leste	..	..	9	-2	1 114	4.38	166.96	60.8	6.4
Yemen	16.0	41.8	38	4	21 732	3.02	96.66	62.7	4.7
Pacific									
Kiribati	..	..	7	-2	94	2.17	..	..	..
Samoa	..	..	4	-7	185	0.63	..	71.5	3.1
Solomon Islands	..	..	21	-12	484	2.45	..	63.6	2.9
Tuvalu	..	..	..	..	10	-4.22	..	..	..
Vanuatu	..	..	11	..	221	2.62	..	70.0	3.5
Latin America and the Caribbean									
Haiti	54.0	..	46	-19	9 446	1.61	0.00	60.9	4.2

Sources: World Bank, *World Development Indicators 2007* (Washington, D.C.), table 2.6, PovcalNet, <http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/jsp/index.jsp> (accessed 1 March 2008); Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *The State of Food Insecurity in the World 2006*, with 2006 updates from FAOSTAT Database, *Food Security Statistics*, http://www.fao.org/faostat/foodsecurity/index_en (accessed 1 March 2007); United Nations Population Division, *World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision, Data online*, <http://www.un.org/esa/population> (accessed 15 March 2008).

Annex table 3

Reproductive health and health services

Least developed countries	Skilled health personnel at birth (%)	Women with antenatal visit to skilled practitioner (%)	Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000)		Contraceptive use, currently married women 15-49, any method (%)	
	2000/06	2000/06	2000/06 reported	2005 adjusted	1990/95	2000/06
Africa						
Angola	45	66	..	1 400	8	6
Benin	78	88	500	840	16	17
Burkina Faso	54	85	480	700	8	17
Burundi	34	92	620	1 100	..	9
Cape Verde	89	99	76	210	..	53
Central African Republic	53	69	540	980	15	19
Chad	14	39	1 100	1 500	..	3
Comoros	62	75	380	400	21	26
Democratic Rep. of the Congo	61	68	1 300	1 100	8	31
Djibouti	61	67	74	650	..	9
Equatorial Guinea	65	86	..	680	..	..
Eritrea	28	70	1 000	450	5	8
Ethiopia	6	28	670	720	4	15
Gambia	57	98	730	690	12	18
Guinea	38	82	980	910	2	9
Guinea-Bissau	39	78	410	1 100	..	10
Lesotho	55	90	760	960	23	37
Liberia	51	85	580	1 200	..	10
Madagascar	51	80	470	510	17	27
Malawi	54	92	980	1 100	13	42
Mali	41	57	580	970	..	8
Mauritania	57	64	750	820	3	8
Mozambique	48	85	410	520	..	17
Niger	33	46	650	1 800	4	11
Rwanda	39	94	750	1 300	21	17
São Tomé and Príncipe	81	97	150	..	..	30
Senegal	52	87	430	980	7	12
Sierra Leone	43	81	1 800	2 100	..	5
Somalia	33	26	1 000	1 400	..	15
Sudan	87	60	550	450	10	7
Togo	62	84	480	510	..	17
Uganda	42	94	510	550	..	24
United Republic of Tanzania	43	78	580	950	10	26
Zambia	43	93	730	830	15	34
Asia						
Afghanistan	14	16	1 600	1 800	..	10
Bangladesh	20	48	320	570	40	58
Bhutan	56	51	260	440	19	31
Cambodia	44	69	470	540	13	40
Lao People's Democratic Rep.	19	27	410	660	19	32
Maldives	84	81	140	120	..	39
Myanmar	57	76	320	380	17	34

Annex table 3

Reproductive health and health services

Nepal	19	44	280	830	23	48
Timor-Leste	18	61	..	380	..	10
Yemen	27	41	370	430	7	23
Pacific						
Kiribati	85	88	56	..	..	21
Samoa	100	..	29	..	..	43
Solomon Islands	85	..	140	220	..	7
Tuvalu	100	..	..	..	..	32
Vanuatu	88	..	68	..	..	28
Latin America and the Caribbean						
Haiti	26	85	630	670	..	32
Least Developed Countries	38	59		870		30

Source: United Nations Children's Fund, *The State of the World's Children 2008—Child Survival* (New York), table 8.

Annex table 4

Universal primary education and gender equality in education

A. Enrolment

Least developed countries	Enrolment ratio in primary education, net per 100			Ratio of girls to boys enrolment ratios in primary education			Ratio of girls to boys enrolment ratios in secondary education			Ratio of girls to boys enrolment ratios in tertiary education		
	1991	1999/00	2004/05	1991	1999/00	2004/05	1991	1999/00	2004/05	1991	1999/00	2004/05
Africa												
Angola	50	..	..	0.92	0.86	..	..	0.82	..	..	0.63	..
Benin	41	52	78	0.51	0.69	0.80	0.42	0.46	0.57	0.15	0.25	..
Burkina Faso	29	36	45	0.64	0.71	0.80	0.53	0.65	0.70	0.30	0.30	0.45
Burundi	53	43	60	0.84	0.80	0.86	0.58	..	0.74	0.36	0.35	0.38
Cape Verde	91	98	90	0.94	0.97	0.95	..	..	1.07	..	1.00	1.04
Central African Republic	52	..	..	0.64	..	0.66	0.40	..	..	0.15	0.19	..
Chad	35	54	..	0.45	0.61	0.67	0.20	0.28	0.33	..	0.17	0.14
Comoros	57	55	..	0.73	0.85	0.88	0.65	0.82	0.76	..	0.73	0.77
Democratic Rep. of the Congo	54	..	..	0.75	0.90	..	..	0.52	..	..	..	..
Djibouti	29	28	33	0.72	0.73	0.82	0.66	0.66	0.66	..	0.89	0.73
Equatorial Guinea	91	84	..	0.96	0.95	0.95	..	0.60	..	0.14	0.43	..
Eritrea	16	41	47	0.94	0.82	0.81	..	0.69	0.59	..	0.16	0.15
Ethiopia	22	36	61	0.66	0.67	0.86	0.75	0.61	0.65	0.22	0.28	0.32
Gambia	48	67	..	0.68	0.85	1.06	0.49	0.68	0.82	..	0.29	0.23
Guinea	27	47	66	0.49	0.70	0.84	0.34	0.39	0.53	0.07	..	0.24
Guinea-Bissau	38	45	..	0.55	0.67	..	..	0.54	..	..	0.18	..
Lesotho	71	82	87	1.22	1.04	1.00	1.42	1.31	1.26	1.30	1.52	1.27
Liberia	..	66	..	..	0.73	..	..	0.72	..	..	0.76	..
Madagascar	64	65	92	0.98	0.96	0.96	0.97	0.96	..	0.82	0.86	0.89
Malawi	48	..	95	0.84	0.96	1.02	0.46	0.74	0.81	0.34	0.38	0.54
Mali	21	..	51	0.60	0.75	0.80	0.52	0.56	0.62	0.16	0.48	0.47
Mauritania	35	63	72	0.73	0.94	1.01	0.46	0.72	0.85	0.16	..	0.33
Mozambique	43	56	79	0.75	0.76	0.85	0.57	0.63	0.69	..	..	0.49
Niger	22	25	40	0.60	0.69	0.73	0.44	0.67	0.68	..	..	0.45
Rwanda	66	..	74	0.97	0.97	1.02	0.75	0.94	0.89	..	0.48	0.62
São Tomé and Príncipe	..	..	97	..	0.98	0.98	..	..	1.08	..	..	..
Senegal	43	54	69	0.73	0.87	0.97	0.53	0.65	0.75	..	..	..

Annex table 4

Universal primary education and gender equality in education

Sierra Leone	43	..	..	0.70	..	0.81	0.57	..	0.74	..	..	..
Somalia	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sudan	40	43	..	0.77	0.85	0.87	0.79	..	0.94	0.88	0.92	..
Togo	64	77	78	0.65	0.78	0.85	0.34	0.44	0.51	0.16	0.20	..
Uganda	..	..	..	0.85	0.94	1.00	0.59	0.77	0.81	0.38	0.51	..
United Republic of Tanzania	49	51	91	0.98	0.99	0.96	0.77	0.82	..	0.19	0.27	0.48
Zambia	..	63	89	..	0.93	0.95	..	0.81	0.82	..	0.46	..
Asia												
Afghanistan	..	..	..	0.55	0.08	0.59	0.51	..	0.33	..	..	0.28
Bangladesh	..	89	94	..	1.00	1.03	..	1.04	1.03	..	0.51	0.53
Bhutan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cambodia	69	91	99	0.81	0.87	0.92	0.43	0.54	0.69	..	0.33	0.46
Lao People's Democratic Rep.	63	82	84	0.79	0.85	0.88	0.62	0.70	0.76	..	0.53	0.72
Maldives	..	96	79	..	1.00	0.98	..	1.08	1.14	..	..	2.37
Myanmar	98	82	90	0.96	0.99	1.02	0.98	1.07	0.99	..	1.60	..
Nepal	..	70	..	0.63	0.79	0.91	0.46	0.71	0.86	0.33	0.40	0.40
Timor-Leste	..	..	98	..	..	0.92	..	..	1.00	..	..	..
Yemen	51	60	75	0.35	0.63	0.74	..	0.42	0.49	..	0.28	0.37
Pacific												
Kiribati	..	97	..	..	0.99	1.02	..	1.61	1.13	..	..	..
Samoa	..	90	90	1.02	1.00	1.00	1.96	1.14	1.12	..	0.93	..
Solomon Islands	..	..	..	0.86	0.92	0.95	0.61	0.78	0.83	..	..	..
Tuvalu	..	..	..	..	1.04	1.07	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vanuatu	..	93	94	0.96	0.98	0.97	0.80	1.15	0.86	..	..	0.58
Latin America and the Caribbean												
Haiti	22	..	..	0.94	..	..	0.96	..	..	..	..	..
Total	52	60	73	0.79	0.87	0.89	..	0.81	0.81	..	0.66	0.63

Sources: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *EFA Global Monitoring Report 2008—Education for All by 2015, Will we make it?* (Paris, 2007), table 5, 8, 9A and 12, and updated data provided 20 April 2008 by UNESCO Institute for Statistics (Montreal).

Annex table 4 (cont.)

Universal primary education and gender equality in education**B. Adult literacy**

	Adult literacy (aged 15+) (percentage literate)						Change in gender difference, perc. points 1990 to 2007	Change in adult literacy, perc. points 1990 to 2007
	1990			2007				
Least developed countries	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total		
Africa								
Angola	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Benin	16.6	39.9	27.2	27.9	53.1	40.5	-12.6	13.3
Burkina Faso	8.2	19.6	13.6	21.6	36.7	28.7	-8.0	15.2
Burundi	27.5	48.2	37.4	..	..	..	..	..
Cape Verde	53.0	74.8	62.8	78.8	89.4	83.8	-5.6	21.0
Central African Republic	20.3	48.0	33.6	..	..	..	..	..
Chad	..	..	12.2	..	..	..	..	..
Comoros	72.2	82.3	77.3	69.8	80.3	75.1	-5.3	-2.2
Democratic Rep. of the Congo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Djibouti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Equatorial Guinea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eritrea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ethiopia	18.5	36.0	27.0	..	..	..	..	..
Gambia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guinea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guinea-Bissau	28.5	56.2	42.0	54.4	75.1	64.6	-10.6	22.5
Lesotho	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liberia	29.7	52.1	40.8	50.9	60.2	55.5	-4.7	14.7
Madagascar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malawi	33.5	65.3	48.5	64.6	79.2	71.8	-7.4	23.3
Mali	..	..	..	16.0	31.4	23.3	-8.1	..
Mauritania	..	..	..	48.3	63.3	55.8	-7.5	..
Mozambique	..	..	..	33.0	57.2	44.4	-12.8	..
Niger	..	..	..	16.4	44.3	30.4	-13.9	..
Rwanda	..	..	57.9	..	..	..	..	..
São Tomé and Príncipe	61.9	85.2	73.2	82.7	93.4	87.9	-5.5	14.7
Senegal	17.9	36.9	26.9	32.3	53.1	42.6	-10.6	15.7
Sierra Leone	..	..	..	26.8	50.0	38.1	-11.9	..
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sudan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Togo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uganda	44.8	68.2	56.1	65.5	81.8	73.6	-8.2	17.5
United Republic of Tanzania	48.1	71.4	59.1	65.9	79.0	72.3	-6.6	13.2
Zambia	57.4	73.0	65.0	..	..	..	..	..
Asia								
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangladesh	25.8	44.3	35.3	48.0	58.7	53.5	-5.2	18.2
Bhutan	..	..	..	42.2	67.1	55.6	-11.5	..
Cambodia	..	..	..	67.7	85.8	76.3	-9.5	..
Lao People's Democratic Rep.	..	..	..	66.6	80.0	73.2	-6.8	..

Annex table 4 (cont.)

Universal primary education and gender equality in education

Maldives	96.1	95.9	96.0	97.1	97.0	97.0	0.1	1.0
Myanmar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nepal	17.4	49.2	33.0	43.6	70.3	56.5	-13.8	23.5
Timor-Leste	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yemen	17.1	56.7	37.1	40.5	77.0	58.9	-18.2	21.8
Pacific								
Kiribati	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Samoa	97.4	98.4	97.9	98.4	98.9	98.7	-0.2	0.8
Solomon Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuvalu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vanuatu	62.5	68.4	65.5	76.1	80.0	78.1	-1.9	12.6
Latin America and the Caribbean								
Haiti	45.9	46.6	46.2	64.0	60.1	62.1	2.0	15.9

Sources: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *EFA Global Monitoring Report 2008—Education for All by 2015, Will we make it?* (Paris, 2007), table 5, 8, 9A and 12, and updated data provided 20 April 2008 by UNESCO Institute for Statistics (Montreal).

Annex table 5
Infant and child health

Least developed countries	Under-5 mortality rate, per 1000			Infant mortality rate, per 1000			Percentage of 1-year old children immunized,			Perc. children <6 months exclusively breastfed	Prevalence of moderately/severely under-weight children < five	
	1990	2004	2006	1990	2004	2006	DPT3					
	2006	2004	2006	2006	2004	2006	2004	2006	2006			2000/06
Africa												
Angola	260	260	260	154	154	154	84	48	59	44	11	31
Benin	185	152	148	111	90	88	64	89	83	93	70	23
Burkina Faso	206	192	204	123	97	122	78	88	88	95	7	37
Burundi	190	190	181	114	114	109	84	75	74	74	45	39
Cape Verde	60	36	34	45	27	25	72	65	75	72	57	...
Central African Republic	173	193	175	114	115	115	91	35	40	40	23	29
Chad	201	200	209	120	117	124	80	23	50	20	2	37
Comoros	120	70	68	88	52	51	57	66	76	69	21	25
Democratic Rep. of the Congo	205	205	205	129	129	129	84	73	64	77	24	31
Djibouti	175	126	130	116	101	86	64	67	64	72	1	29
Equatorial Guinea	170	204	206	103	122	124	98	51	33	33	24	19
Eritrea	147	82	74	88	52	48	55	95	83	97	52	40
Ethiopia	204	166	123	122	110	77	60	63	80	72	49	38
Gambia	153	122	113	103	89	84	69	95	38	95	41	20
Guinea	235	155	161	139	101	98	36	67	69	71	27	26
Guinea-Bissau	240	203	200	142	126	119	59	60	80	77	16	19
Lesotho	101	82	132	81	61	102	61	85	78	83	36	20
Liberia	235	235	235	157	157	157	85	94	31	88	35	26
Madagascar	168	123	115	103	76	72	59	59	61	61	67	42
Malawi	221	175	120	131	110	76	54	85	89	99	56	19
Mali	250	219	217	140	121	119	70	86	76	85	25	33
Mauritania	133	125	125	85	78	78	78	62	70	68	20	32
Mozambique	235	152	138	158	104	96	40	77	72	72	30	24
Niger	320	259	253	191	152	148	56	47	62	39	14	44
Rwanda	176	203	160	106	118	98	97	95	89	99	88	23
São Tomé and Príncipe	100	118	96	65	75	63	87	85	99	99	60	9
Senegal	149	137	116	72	78	60	77	80	87	89	34	17

Annex table 5
Infant and child health

Sierra Leone	290	283	270	169	165	159	75	67	61	64	8	30
Somalia	203	225	145	121	133	90	90	35	30	35	9	36
Sudan	120	91	89	74	63	61	71	73	55	78	16	41
Togo	149	140	108	88	78	69	77	83	71	87	28	26
Uganda	160	138	134	93	80	78	73	89	87	80	60	20
United Republic of Tanzania	161	126	118	102	78	74	64	93	95	90	41	22
Zambia	180	182	182	101	102	102	91	84	80	80	40	20
Asia												
Afghanistan	260	257	257	168	165	165	80	68	66	77	...	39
Bangladesh	149	77	69	100	56	52	48	81	85	88	37	48
Bhutan	166	80	70	107	67	63	35	90	89	95	...	19
Cambodia	116	141	82	85	97	65	94	78	85	80	60	36
Laos People's Democratic Rep.	163	83	75	120	65	59	42	48	45	57	23	40
Maldives	111	46	30	78	35	26	56	97	96	98	10	30
Myanmar	130	106	104	91	76	74	73	78	82	82	15	32
Nepal	142	76	59	99	59	46	51	85	80	89	53	39
Timor-Leste	177	80	55	133	64	47	25	64	57	67	31	46
Yemen	139	111	100	98	82	75	70	80	78	85	12	46
Pacific												
Kiribati	88	65	64	65	49	47	73	61	62	86	80	13
Samoa	50	30	28	40	25	23	75	54	68	56	...	...
Solomon Islands	121	56	73	86	34	55	78	84	80	91	65	...
Tuvalu	54	51	38	42	36	31	80	84	98	97	...	...
Vanuatu	62	40	36	48	32	30	74	99	49	85	50	...
Latin America and the Caribbean												
Haiti	152	117	80	105	74	60	64	58	43	53	41	22
Least Developed Countries	180	155	142	113	98	90	75	74	76	77	46	35

Sources: United Nations Children's Fund, *The State of the World's Children 2008* (New York), tables 1-3.

Annex table 6
HIV/AIDS prevalence and prevention

Least developed countries	HIV prevalence rate, adults aged 15-49		Condom use at least high risk sex, perc.		Condom use rate of contraceptive prevalence rate (%)		Perc. 15-24 with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS, 2000/2006		AIDS orphans (one or both parents died) (000s)		Orphans school attendance ratio to non-orphans
	2005		2000/06		1996/04		2000/06		2005		
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	
Africa											
Angola	3.7	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	160	..	90
Benin	1.8 *	19	34	44	7	8	14	14	62	..	..
Burkina Faso	2.0	54	67	67	15	19	23	23	120	..	71
Burundi	3.3 *	..	..	25	1	30	..	..	120	..	86
Cape Verde	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central African Republic	10.7 *	..	..	41	3	17	..	..	140	..	96
Chad	3.5 *	..	..	17	0	8	20	20	57	..	105
Comoros	<0.1	..	..	..	3	10	..	..	..	..	59
Democratic Rep. of the Congo	3.2	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	680	..	72
Djibouti	3.1	..	..	26	..	18	22	22	6	..	82
Equatorial Guinea	3.2 *	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	5	..	95
Eritrea	2.4	..	..	..	8	37	..	..	36	..	83
Ethiopia	0.9 - 3.5	17	30	28	4	21	33	33	..	..	60
Gambia	2.4	..	..	54	1	39	..	..	4	..	87
Guinea	1.5 *	17	32	26	10	17	23	23	28	..	73
Guinea-Bissau	3.8	..	..	39	1	18	..	..	11	..	97
Lesotho	23.2 *	..	..	53	6	26	18	18	97	..	95
Liberia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madagascar	0.5	5	12	5	2	19	16	16	13	..	76
Malawi	14.1 *	32	38	40	5	41	36	36	550	..	96
Mali	1.7 *	14	30	17	4	9	15	15	94	..	104
Mauritania	0.7	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	7	..	..
Mozambique	16.1	29	33	29	5	20	33	33	510	..	80
Niger	1.1 *	7	30	18	0	13	16	16	46	..	..
Rwanda	3.1 *	23	55	26	3	51	54	54	210	..	82
São Tomé and Príncipe	..	..	..	56	0	44	..	..	..	..	109

Annex table 6
HIV/AIDS prevalence and prevention

Senegal	0.9 *	..	..	36	52	7	19	24	25	83
Sierra Leone	1.6 *	..	..	20	..	2	17	..	31	83
Somalia	0.9	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	23	87
Sudan	1.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96
Togo	3.2	22	41	50	..	6	28	..	88	94
Uganda	6.7 *	44	62	53	55	8	30	35	1000	94
United Republic of Tanzania	6.5 *	42	47	34	46	11	45	40	1100	102
Zambia	17.0 *	33	42	26	38	11	41	46	710	103
Asia										
Afghanistan	<0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangladesh	<0.1	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..
Bhutan	<0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cambodia	1.6 *	..	..	..	84	..	50	45	..	80
Lao People's Democratic Rep.	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maldives	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Myanmar	1.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nepal	0.5	..	..	..	78	..	28	44	..	..
Timor-Leste	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yemen	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pacific										
Kiribati	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Samoa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Solomon Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuvalu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vanuatu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Latin America and the Caribbean										
Haiti	3.8 *	19	30	29	43	..	32	40	..	86

* Estimate based on surveys completed in 2005. Estimates for other countries are based on surveys in earlier years.

Sources: UNAIDS, 2006 Report on the global AIDS epidemic (Geneva, 2006), 07 AIDS epidemic update (Geneva, 2007), and "Assessment of the epidemiological situation" (by country), <http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/epidemiology/pubfacts/en/>; and United Nations Children's Fund, *The State of the World's Children 2008—Child Survival* (New York), table 4.

Annex table 7

Malaria and tuberculosis prevalence, mortality, prevention and treatment

Senegal	..	119.3	1 337	7	27	378	469	504	42	53	58	52	..	66	..
Sierra Leone	..	95.4	..	5	52	491	855	977	55	103	119	31	35	81	86
Somalia	..	2.4	10	9	8	795	348	293	114	57	41	63	83	89	89
Sudan	301.2	91.8	2 479	0	50	414	395	419	59	64	68	31	30	78	82
Togo	234.6	92.2	791	38	48	270	499	459	36	73	66	46	46	80	82
Uganda†	..	477.9	8 450	10	62	775	778	787	89	104	105	13	19	68	71
United Republic of Tanzania†	411.1	289.7	14 156	16	58	296	613	561	56	95	84	44	44	60	73
Zambia	235.8	..	5 763	23	58	636	659	568	100	121	102	63	53	83	84
Asia															
Afghanistan	23.0	24.7	..	..	..	614	350	231	70	42	32	34	66	87	90
Bangladesh†	0.5	0.4	574	..	..	621	457	391	74	53	45	35	65	84	91
Bhutan	5.6	1.7	15	..	..	244	111	96	17	8	7	119	112	86	91
Cambodia†	12.7	5.0	492	4	0	915	702	665	119	101	92	62	62	92	93
Lao People's Democratic Rep.	5.3	3.3	187	18	9	476	324	292	38	26	24	48	77	75	90
Maldives	..	..	..	..	..	147	55	54	8	4	4	95	87	95	86
Myanmar†	24.4	14.5	2 476	..	..	411	186	169	50	24	13	76	109	81	85
Nepal	1.2	0.4	3	..	..	625	269	244	51	25	23	66	64	86	88
Timor-Leste	..	40.9	8	8	47	1208	822	789	125	101	98	43	33	81	82
Yemen	1.0	13.2	29	..	..	239	147	132	16	11	10	45	43	80	80
Pacific															
Kiribati	..	..	..	..	..	1162	471	402	115	54	45	63	82	94	93
Samoa	..	..	..	..	..	44	28	25	5	3	3	69	80	84	91
Solomon Islands	..	189.9	71	..	..	661	247	194	65	27	23	44	42	90	85
Tuvalu	..	..	..	..	..	1150	653	504	106	62	55	..	29	..	100
Vanuatu	192.7	71.9	..	..	..	213	76	65	21	9	8	68	73	79	81
Latin America and the Caribbean															
Haiti	0.7	1.2	16	..	5	785	458	402	107	66	58	41	55	78	81
Least Developed Countries															
				32	33										

* The internationally recommended strategy for TB control.

† TB "high burden countries", or designated by the World Health Organisation

Sources: United Nations Children's Fund and World Health Organization, *World Malaria Report 2005* (Geneva, 2005), <http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/epidemiology/pubfacts/en/>; United Nations Children's Fund, *The State of the World's Children 2008—Child Survival* (New York), table 3, and World Health Organization, *Global Tuberculosis Control 2008—Surveillance, Planning, Financing* (Geneva, 2008).

Annex table 8
Improved water and sanitation

	Percentage population urban				Annual growth rate (%)		Percentage of population with access to improved sanitation		Percentage of population with access to improved drinking water	
	1990	2000	2005	2007	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
	1990	2000	2005	2007	2000-2005	2000-2005	2004	2004	2004	2004
Least developed countries										
Africa										
Angola	37.1	49	54	55.8	4.82	0.84	56	16	75	40
Benin	34.5	38.3	40	40.8	4.08	2.67	59	11	78	57
Burkina Faso	13.8	16.6	18.3	19.1	5.19	2.76	42	6	94	54
Burundi	6.3	8.3	9.5	10.1	6.10	3.01	47	35	92	77
Cape Verde	44.1	53.4	57.4	58.9	3.79	0.57	61	19	86	73
Central African Republic	36.8	37.6	38.1	38.4	1.86	1.49	37	12	93	43
Chad	20.8	23.4	25.3	26.1	5.17	3.12	24	4	41	82
Comoros	27.9	28.1	27.9	27.9	2.51	2.70	41	29	92	96
Democratic Rep. of the Congo	27.8	29.8	32.1	33.3	4.41	2.29	42	25	82	29
Djibouti	75.7	83.3	86.1	87	2.59	-1.66	88	50	76	59
Equatorial Guinea	34.7	38.8	38.9	39.2	2.41	2.30	60	46	45	42
Eritrea	15.8	17.8	19.4	20.2	5.88	3.72	32	3	74	57
Ethiopia	12.6	14.9	16.1	16.6	4.09	2.32	44	7	81	11
Gambia	38.3	49.1	53.9	55.7	4.97	1.13	72	46	95	77
Guinea	28	31	33	33.9	3.08	1.29	31	11	78	35
Guinea-Bissau	28.1	29.7	29.6	29.7	3.00	3.08	57	23	79	49
Lesotho	14	20	23.3	24.7	4.05	0.14	61	32	92	76
Liberia	45.3	54.3	58.1	59.5	3.65	0.52	49	7	72	52
Madagascar	23.6	27.1	28.5	29.1	3.82	2.44	48	26	77	35
Malawi	11.6	15.2	17.3	18.3	5.24	2.07	66	42	98	68
Mali	23.3	27.9	30.5	31.6	4.76	2.25	59	39	78	36
Mauritania	39.7	40	40.4	40.7	3.08	2.74	49	8	59	44
Mozambique	21.1	30.7	34.5	36.1	4.76	1.29	53	19	72	26
Niger	15.4	16.2	16.3	16.4	3.65	3.49	43	4	80	36
Rwanda	5.4	13.8	17.5	18	7.27	1.54	56	38	92	69
São Tomé and Príncipe	43.6	53.4	58.1	59.8	3.37	-0.39	32	20	89	73
Senegal	39	40.6	41.6	42	3.05	2.29	79	34	92	60
Sierra Leone	32.9	35.5	36.8	37.4	4.96	3.82	53	30	75	46
Somalia	29.7	33.2	35.2	36.1	4.13	2.41	48	14	32	27
Sudan	26.6	36.1	40.8	42.6	4.46	0.50	50	24	78	64
Togo	30.1	36.5	39.9	41.3	4.67	1.77	71	15	80	36
Uganda	11.1	12.1	12.5	12.8	3.94	3.08	51	41	87	56
United Republic of Tanzania	18.9	22.3	24.2	25	4.19	2.07	53	43	85	49
Zambia	39.4	34.8	35	35.2	1.99	1.81	59	52	90	40
Asia										
Afghanistan	18.3	21.3	22.9	23.6	5.26	3.38	49	29	63	31
Bangladesh	19.8	23.6	25.7	26.6	3.58	1.34	51	35	82	72
Bhutan	16.4	25.4	31	33.3	6.60	1.07	65	70	86	60
Cambodia	12.6	16.9	19.7	20.9	4.84	1.07	53	8	64	35
Lao People's Democratic Rep.	15.4	22	27.4	29.7	6.02	0.18	67	20	79	43
Maldives	25.8	27.7	33.9	36.6	5.62	-0.23	100	42	98	76

Annex table 8
Improved water and sanitation

Myanmar	24.9	28	30.6	31.9	2.68	0.15	58	72	80	77
Nepal	8.9	13.4	15.8	16.7	5.27	1.53	62	30	96	89
Timor-Leste	20.8	24.3	26.1	26.9	6.75	4.82	66	33	77	56
Yemen	20.9	26.3	28.9	30.1	4.91	2.24	86	28	71	65
Pacific										
Kiribati	35	43	43.6	43.7	2.09	1.60	59	22	77	53
Samoa	21.2	21.9	22.4	22.7	1.17	0.57	100	100	90	87
Solomon Islands	13.7	15.7	17	17.6	4.10	2.27	98	18	94	65
Tuvalu	40.7	46	48.1	49	1.38	-0.29	93	84	94	92
Vanuatu	18.7	21.7	23.5	24.3	4.09	2.08	78	42	86	52
Latin America and the Caribbean										
Haiti	28.5	35.6	42.7	45.6	5.28	-0.73	57	14	52	24

Sources: United Nations Children's Fund, *The State of the World's Children 2007—Women and Children, the Double Dividend of Gender Inequality* (New York), and United Nations Population Division, *World Urbanization Prospects—The 2007 Revision* (New York, 2008) and <http://esa.un.org/unup/index.asp>.

Annex table 9 Communications

Least developed countries Africa	Permanent and mobile post offices per 100,000 population				Telephone lines and cellular subscribers per 100 population						Internet users per 100 population				
	1990		2006		Main lines			Cellular			2004		2006		
	1990	2004	2006	2006	1990	2000	2006	2003/04	2006	2003/04	2006	2003/04	2006	2003/04	2006
Angola	1.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.6	6.7	14.3	7.4	15.0	1.2	1.2	0.6	0.6
Benin	3.7	2.2	2.0	2.0	0.3	0.8	0.9	3.4	12.1	4.4	13.0	1.5	1.5	8.0	8.0
Burkina Faso	1.0	0.6	..	..	0.2	0.5	0.7	3.0	7.5	3.6	8.2	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6
Burundi	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.9	2.0	1.2	2.4	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.8
Cape Verde	17.5	..	6.9	6.9	2.4	12.6	13.8	13.9	21.0	29.5	34.8	5.3	5.3	6.4	6.4
Central African Republic	..	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.3	1.5	2.5	1.8	2.7	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Chad	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.4	4.7	1.5	4.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6
Comoros	..	..	2.9	2.9	0.8	1.0	2.1	0.3	2.0	1.9	4.1	1.0	1.0	2.6	2.6
Democratic Rep. of the Congo	1.0	0.2	..	..	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.9	7.4	1.9	7.5	..	..	0.3	0.3
Djibouti	..	1.4	..	..	1.1	1.5	1.6	3.4	6.4	5.1	7.9	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4
Equatorial Guinea	..	4.2	..	..	0.4	1.4	2.0	11.0	19.3	12.7	21.3	1.0	1.0	1.6	1.6
Eritrea	..	1.5	1.4	..	..	0.8	0.8	0.5	1.4	1.4	2.2	1.2	1.2	2.2	2.2
Ethiopia	1.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.3	1.1	0.9	2.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Gambia	..	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.7	2.7	3.0	12.0	26.0	14.6	29.0	3.4	3.4	5.3	5.3
Guinea	1.2	..	..	..	0.2	0.3	0.3	1.4	2.4	1.8	2.7	5.8	5.8	0.5	0.5
Guinea-Bissau	2.4	1.4	..	..	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.1	7.1	0.9	7.9	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.3
Lesotho	8.7	7.8	..	..	0.7	1.2	2.7	8.8	13.9	10.9	16.6	2.4	2.4	2.9	2.9
Liberia	..	..	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.4	4.9	1.6	5.1	..	..	..	..
Madagascar	11.8	4.2	3.9	3.9	0.3	0.3	0.7	1.9	5.5	2.2	6.2	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
Malawi	..	2.5	2.4	2.4	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.8	3.3	2.6	4.1	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
Mali	1.1	..	..	..	0.1	0.4	0.6	3.6	10.9	4.3	11.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
Mauritania	..	0.9	..	..	0.3	0.7	1.1	17.5	33.6	18.9	34.7	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.0
Mozambique	2.1	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3	3.7	11.6	4.2	11.9	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9
Niger	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.2	2.3	1.4	2.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Rwanda	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.6	3.4	1.9	3.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
São Tomé and Príncipe	9.5	6.7	..	..	1.9	3.3	4.7	3.2	11.5	7.8	16.3	12.2	12.2	18.1	18.1
Senegal	1.8	1.2	..	..	0.6	2.2	2.4	9.9	25.0	12.2	27.4	4.7	4.7	5.5	5.5
Sierra Leone	..	..	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.5	2.3	2.2	2.7	2.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2

Annex table 9
Communications

Somalia	..	..	..	0.2	0.4	1.2	4.2	6.1	5.8	7.3	1.7	1.1
Sudan	3.2	0.6	0.5	0.3	1.2	1.7	3.0	12.7	6.0	14.4	3.3	9.5
Togo	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.9	1.3	4.4	11.2	5.6	12.5	4.4	5.1
Uganda	1.6	1.2	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.4	4.4	6.7	4.6	7.1	0.8	2.5
United Republic of Tanzania	3.2	1.1	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.4	4.4	14.8	4.8	15.2	0.9	1.0
Zambia	5.3	1.7	..	0.8	0.8	0.8	2.8	14.0	3.5	14.8	2.1	4.2
Asia												
Afghanistan	..	1.7	1.8	0.2	0.1	0.5	2.4	8.1	2.6	8.6	0.1	1.7
Bangladesh	..	6.6	6.3	0.2	0.4	0.8	2.9	13.3	3.4	14.0	0.2	0.3
Bhutan	15.4	17.7	13.9	0.4	2.2	..	0.8	..	2.0	..	0.9	..
Cambodia	..	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.2	3.5	7.9	3.8	8.2	0.3	0.3
Lao People's Democratic Rep.	3.1	4.2	7.6	0.2	0.8	1.3	3.5	10.8	4.8	12.0	0.4	0.4
Maldives	13.4	74.2	71.7	2.9	9.1	10.9	34.5	87.9	44.1	98.8	5.8	6.6
Myanmar	2.8	2.8	2.8	0.2	0.5	0.9	0.2	0.4	1.0	1.4	0.1	0.2
Nepal	..	..	..	0.3	1.2	2.2	0.7	41.8	2.3	44.0	0.7	1.1
Timor-Leste	..	0.6	..	..	..	0.2	..	4.9	..	5.1	..	0.1
Yemen	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.9	4.5	5.2	13.8	9.0	18.2	0.9	1.3
Pacific												
Kiribati	33.3	..	..	1.7	4.0	5.1	0.6	0.7	4.6	5.8	2.4	2.2
Samoa	28.0	..	..	2.6	4.9	10.9	5.8	13.4	13.1	24.3	3.3	4.5
Solomon Islands	36.0	..	..	1.5	1.8	1.6	0.3	1.3	1.6	2.8	0.6	1.6
Tuvalu	..	..	..	1.3	7.0	8.5	0.0	12.4	7.0	20.9	..	16.2
Vanuatu	..	..	21.7	1.8	3.5	3.2	4.8	5.9	8.0	9.1	3.5	3.5
Latin America and the Caribbean												
Haiti	1.8	0.6	..	0.7	0.9	1.7	4.7	5.9	6.4	7.6	5.9	7.5
Least Developed Countries	1.6	2.3	0.9	2.1							10.8	1.1

Source: Universal Postal Union, *Postal Statistics Database*, <http://www.upu.org>, accessed 1 March 2008; International Telecommunications Union, *Country data by region (online) and World Telecommunications/CT Indicators*, <http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/ey/Indicators/Indicators.aspx>, accessed 21 April 2008.

Annex table 11
Official development assistance, ODA/DAC donors

Country	ODA, net to LDCs, million US dollars				ODA, net to LDCs, as perc. of total				ODA, net to LDCs, as perc. of OECD/DAC donors' gross national income				ODA for trade capacity - building as perc. of total ODA			
	1990	2000	2005	2006	1990	2000	2005	2006	1990	2000	2005	2006	2001	2005	2006	
Australia	171	293	419	451	17.9	29.7	24.9	21.3	0.06	0.08	0.06	0.06	2.1	1.1	2.3	
Austria	106	113	245	252	63.0	25.6	15.5	16.8	0.07	0.06	0.08	0.08	..	3.4	2.2	
Belgium	367	221	609	729	41.3	26.9	31.0	36.9	0.19	0.10	0.16	0.18	2.4	4.7	7.9	
Canada	740	308	1 048	1 244	30.0	17.7	27.9	33.8	0.13	0.05	0.09	0.10	11.0	1.3	3.3	
Denmark	462	537	814	878	39.5	32.3	38.6	39.3	0.37	0.34	0.31	0.31	0.7	..	6.1	
Finland	317	112	245	296	37.5	30.2	27.2	35.5	0.24	0.09	0.13	0.14	1.1	3.2	8.4	
France	2 286	1 144	2 392	2 624	31.9	27.9	23.9	24.8	0.19	0.08	0.11	0.12	1.2	2.8	3.9	
Germany	1 769	1 212	1 884	2 642	28.0	24.1	18.7	25.3	0.12	0.07	0.07	0.09	2.7	2.1	0.6	
Greece	..	19	79	103	..	8.2	20.7	24.2	..	0.02	0.04	0.04	..	0.0	2.7	
Ireland	21	114	365	524	36.7	48.9	50.7	51.3	0.06	0.14	0.21	0.28	0.3	0.1	1.2	
Italy	1 382	389	1 407	789	40.7	28.3	27.6	21.7	0.13	0.04	0.08	0.04	1.1	0.7	0.9	
Japan	1 753	2 159	2 326	3 340	19.3	16.0	17.7	29.9	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.07	0.6	0.7	0.9	
Luxembourg	10	46	106	123	39.3	37.6	41.2	42.5	0.08	0.27	0.35	0.38	..	..	..
Netherlands	834	794	1 658	1 395	32.9	25.3	32.4	25.6	0.30	0.21	0.27	0.21	2.9	3.4	4.6	
New Zealand	18	29	70	74	19.1	25.9	25.5	28.6	0.04	0.07	0.07	0.08	10.8	10.2	12.5	
Norway	532	427	1 029	1 129	44.1	33.8	36.9	38.2	0.52	0.26	0.35	0.34	4.1	3.3	2.9	
Portugal	100	171	210	240	70.3	63.1	55.6	60.6	0.17	0.16	0.12	0.13	0.7	1.2	0.6	
Spain	194	144	817	767	20.2	12.0	27.1	20.1	0.04	0.03	0.07	0.06	0.1	0.6	3.7	
Sweden	775	532	1 101	1 152	38.6	29.6	32.7	29.1	0.35	0.24	0.31	0.30	1.0	2.6	1.6	
Switzerland	325	270	405	453	43.4	30.3	22.9	27.5	0.14	0.10	0.10	0.11	6.2	11.1	10.3	
United Kingdom	834	1 426	2 709	3 827	31.6	31.7	25.2	30.7	0.09	0.10	0.12	0.16	4.9	2.2	2.4	
United States	2 199	1 989	4 661	6 416	19.3	20.0	16.7	27.3	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.05	7.3	4.5	4.2	
Total	15 198	12 448	24 597	29 448	28.0	23.2	23.0	28.2	0.09	0.05	0.08	0.09	4.5	1.6	2.6	

Sources: Richard Manning, OECD Development Assistance Committee, *Development Co-operation Report 2007* (Paris, 2008), table 25, and DAC Online Database on Aid Activities, <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/50/17/5037721.htm>, accessed 1 April 2008.

Annex table 12

World Bank/IMF debt relief under HIPC Initiative, and public and publicly guaranteed debt service

Least developed countries	LDCs in HIPC Initiative and debt relief status with World Bank and IMF, February 2008										Debt service as perc. of LDC exports of goods, services and income abroad		
	Pre-completion point	Post-completion point	World Bank (\$ million NPV*)		IMF (\$ million)		Delivered	Committed	Delivered	% delivered	1990	2005	2006
			Committed	Delivered	% delivered	Committed								Delivered	% delivered
Africa													
Angola											7.1	10.5	12.6
Benin		X		53.1	48.0	18.0	20.0	111.1	111.1	111.1	9.2	5.1	5.2
Burkina Faso		X		180.6	59.4	44.0	46.0	104.5	104.5	104.5	7.8	7.6	5.5
Burundi		X		29.5	6.6	19.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.7	28.4	10.8
Cape Verde													
Central African Republic		X									12.5		
Chad		X		41.1	48.1	14.0	9.0	64.3	64.3	64.3	3.8	0.9	1.8
Comoros											2.5		
Democratic Rep. of the Congo		X		385.6	39.4	228.0	3.0	1.3	1.3	1.3		6.4	9.3
Djibouti												4.5	6.4
Equatorial Guinea													
Eritrea													
Ethiopia		X		213.3	20.9	45.0	47.0	104.4	104.4	104.4	37.6	2.1	3.7
Gambia		X		11.9	40.8	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.8	12.0	11.6
Guinea		X		79.4	40.0	24.0	5.0	20.8	20.8	20.8	19.6	13.4	11.3
Guinea-Bissau		X		34.8	28.5	9.0	1.0	11.1	11.1	11.1	22.1	4.4	7.8
Lesotho											4.2	7.4	4.0
Liberia													
Madagascar		X		112.0	33.3	15.0	16.0	106.7	106.7	106.7	44.4	5.1	3.9
Malawi		X		129.9	17.6	33.0	37.0	112.1	112.1	112.1	28	8.9	8.3
Mali		X		139.6	57.8	46.0	49.0	106.5	106.5	106.5	14.7	7.1	4.3
Mauritania		X		48.5	37.0	35.0	38.0	108.6	108.6	108.6	28.8	6.3	5.6
Mozambique		X		553.4	98.0	107.0	108.0	100.9	100.9	100.9	17.3	3.1	0.8
Niger		X		78.8	25.7	31.0	34.0	109.7	109.7	109.7	6.6	4.3	2.3
Rwanda		X		101.9	21.5	47.0	51.0	108.5	108.5	108.5	9.9	7.4	3.5
São Tomé and Príncipe		X		8.2	20.5	1.0					28.7	48.1	19.0
Senegal		X		102.5	63.2	34.0	38.0	111.8	111.8	111.8	18.3	5.6	2.6
Sierra Leone		X		39.8	26.9	100.0	107.0	107.0	107.0	107.0	10.1	8.9	5.7

Annex table 12

World Bank/IMF debt relief under HIPC Initiative, and public and publicly guaranteed debt service

Somalia										..	..	..	..
Sudan										4.8	7.7	4.9	4.9
Togo										11.5	1.8	..	..
Uganda		X								78.6	9.8	5.8	5.8
United Republic of Tanzania		X								31.3	5.4	2.0	2.0
Zambia		X								14.5	6.6	2.2	2.2
Asia													
Afghanistan		X								..	1.8	1.8	1.8
Bangladesh										34.8	7.2	4.8	4.8
Bhutan										..	..	..	..
Cambodia										..	0.7	0.6	0.6
Lao People's Democratic Rep.										8.5	..	..	..
Maldives										4	6.8	4.7	4.7
Myanmar										18.2	2.2	1.4	1.4
Nepal										14.7	8.2	9.7	9.7
Timor-Leste										..	..	..	..
Yemen										7.1	3.0	2.7	2.7
Pacific													
Kiribati										..	..	..	..
Samoa										10.6	4.7	5.5	5.5
Solomon Islands										11.3	4.8	2	2
Tuvalu										..	..	..	..
Vanuatu										1.6	0.9	1.5	1.5
Latin America and the Caribbean													
Haiti		X								9.1	17.5	8.5	8.5
Least Developed Countries		8	17	8 817.0	3 237.1	36.7	1 532.0	1 335.0	87.1				

* Net present value end-2006, as calculated by World Bank.

Sources : World Bank, *World Development Indicators 08* (Washington, D.C., 2008), table 1.4 and 6.9, and *WDI and GDF Online*, <http://www.worldbank.org>, accessed 23 April 2008.