

#LDC5

SDG BENEFITED

2 ZERO HUNGER



3 FOOD STOCKHOLDING MECHANISM

Global food markets have entered a period of constrained supply and increase price volatility, worsening the precarious position of LDCs. Since dependence on food imports remains high in the LDCs, ensuring food security requires exploring options to mitigate volatility originating in the world food market. The DPoA's commitments include studying different forms of food stockholding options and complementary policy measures. Given the geographic and structural heterogeneity among LDCs, the implementation of an LDC-dedicated stockholding mechanism allows for complementarity with existing regional initiatives and south-south cooperation to advance best practices.

HOW?

- By improving food security in the LDCs, including through a food import financing facility, a credit guarantee facility, and a special food reserve system.
- By helping limit price volatility.
- By helping distribute food to poor and vulnerable people, including through school and community programs.

OTHER SDGs BENEFITED



The economic and social dimension of food systems are widespread. Addressing the root causes of malnutrition is crucial to ensure good health and well-being. Fixing food systems in the LDCs can also have a positive impact in the reduction of poverty since food expenses constitute a larger percentage of income expenditure in poorer households. Likewise, public interventions to make food systems more efficient can trigger virtuous cycles in terms of productivity on agricultural and agro-industrial sectors. Food stockholding mechanisms can also provide a buffer against food shortages and price volatility due to natural disasters. For example, if there is a drought or other natural disaster that disrupts the food supply, such a mechanism could provide a reserve of food that can be used to prevent shortages and keep prices stable. For the policy recommendations of the United Nations Secretary General, see document A/77/291.

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4 QUALITY EDUCATION



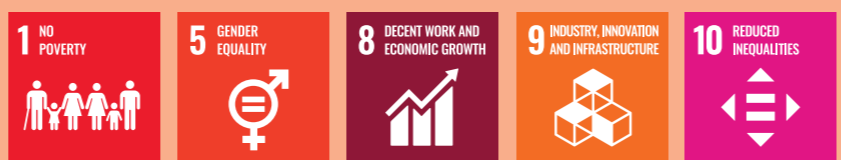
1 ONLINE UNIVERSITY

The DPoA proposes the creation of an online university dedicated to providing graduate and post-graduate studies in Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) in LDCs and recently graduated countries. Online learning has the potential to democratize access to education around the world and keep education systems running even during global crises. Thus, the online university will utilize the potential of digitalization to advance quality education in the LDCs, bridging global educational gaps and overcoming some of the challenges to provide quality education to LDCs and beyond. The goal of the university is to achieve a 50/50 gender balance at all levels while guaranteeing special access for the poorest people and those in vulnerable situations.

HOW?

- By filling gaps in access to quality education, access, research and development, specialized teachers, and physical infrastructure in a more cost-effective manner.
- By developing online educational infrastructure to reduce accessibility gaps in high-level STEM education in hard-to-reach areas.
- By assisting in course design and curriculum development for technology-enabled education and learning with high academic excellence, global recognition, and accreditation to international standards.

OTHER SDGs BENEFITED



Improving the skills of youth in the LDCs provides better prospects for future participation in labour markets. offers greater opportunities to escape poverty and is vital to achieve progress in other sustainable development goals. Easier access to high-level studies will encourage creative and technological innovations, which in turn will be able to increase productivity and facilitate long-term sustained economic growth. Likewise, the provision of digital education services will aid in reducing global educational disparities and gender inequalities in access to education. The DPoA requests the Secretary-General to submit a report exploring the modalities, resource requirements, accreditation and sustainable funding sources to the General Assembly at its seventy-eighth session. This deliverable opens tremendous opportunities for academic cooperation to advance mutual recognition of standards and accreditation systems.

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THE DOHA PROGRAMME OF ACTION AND THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

KEY DELIVERABLES OF THE DPOA

AND THEIR CONTRIBUTION TO THE 2030 AGENDA



LDC5 5TH UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES



United Nations Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States

un.org/ohrls



The Doha Programme of Action (DPOA) identifies five key deliverables that will assist the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) in removing structural impediments to inclusive growth and sustainable development. They aim to close pervasive gaps in education, food security, investment for sustainable development and resilience to climate change and facilitate smooth graduation and transition out of the LDC category.

**“THE DPOA IS A CLEAR BLUEPRINT FOR THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY FOR WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE BY ALL STAKEHOLDERS. IT CONSTITUTES CONCRETE DELIVERABLES AND COMMITMENTS TO BRING ABOUT TRANSFORMATIVE CHANGES IN THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES”**

— Rabab Fatima, USG and High Representative for LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS

#### ONLINE UNIVERSITY

To increase the provision of high-quality education, particularly in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) fields, and the diverse range of digital skills that LDCs need to cope with the demands of the 4th Industrial Revolution. The Online University can allow people in the LDCs to access educational opportunities that may not be available to them otherwise.

#### SUSTAINABLE GRADUATION SUPPORT FACILITY (IGRAD)

To ensure a smooth transition from the LDC category by assisting graduating countries to prepare for graduation and post-graduation sustainable development.

#### FOOD STOCKHOLDING MECHANISM

To enhance LDCs' capacity to address food security by providing a buffer against food shortages and price volatility, thereby helping to increase food security in LDCs.

#### INVESTMENT SUPPORT CENTRE

To increase Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) flows towards LDCs, improving financing for sustainable development and bolstering the transformative potential of the private sector.

#### RESILIENCE BUILDING MECHANISM

To increase LDCs' resilience to climate change through adaptation, early warning system improvement, and multi-stakeholder resilience-building measures. Such measures will support the ability of individuals, communities, and systems to withstand and recover from adverse shocks; build long-term resilience; and safeguard hard-won development gains.

For these deliverables to materialize, stronger partnerships at all levels are needed; partnerships essential to address global challenges and promote global cooperation and solidarity. These public goods will benefit all members of the global community and consequently, help foster a sense of shared responsibility and a commitment to working together to address shared challenges. Global cooperation is particularly important for LDCs, who often lack the resources and capacity required to tackle multiple challenges on their own.

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#### SDG BENEFITED

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



#### HOW?

- By providing technical and policy options to graduating countries to adapt to post-graduation challenges and to support implementation of smooth transition strategies.
- By supporting country-specific monitoring processes and providing policy advice to avoid any reversals in development gains.
- By serving as a repository and clearing house of initiatives and projects that support graduating and graduated countries.

### 2 REINFORCING THE SUSTAINABLE GRADUATION SUPPORT FACILITY (IGRAD):

A smooth transition from the least developed country category is vital to avoid disruptions in the development path of graduating countries. Phasing out international support measures (ISMs) is a delicate process that requires careful planning from both graduating LDCs and development partners. Traditionally, graduating LDCs require dedicated assistance to face the structural challenge of phasing out support measures without losing market access, technology transfers and competitiveness. The slow recovery from COVID-19, coupled with the escalating climate, food, and energy crises, have accentuated the need for smooth graduation strategies. The Sustainable Graduation Support Facility (iGRAD) allows the deployment of country-led and country-tailored capacity building assistance for smooth transition strategies that protect development gains of graduating countries. It also provides coordinated UN system support to deliver graduation-related advisory and capacity-building services.

#### OTHER SDGs BENEFITED



Smooth transition measures aim to maintain development momentum during graduation and post-graduation phases. Thus, they are crucial in supporting steady progress towards all SDGs. Since international support measures have a strong focus on preferential market access, duty free and quota free treatment, support through the iGRAD facility can have a significant impact on the SDGs related to structural transformation, sustainable growth, and poverty reduction. iGRAD also supports graduated and graduating LDCs to prepare and build their resilience against shocks including climate change, natural disasters, and health.

#### SDG BENEFITED

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



#### HOW?

- By unlocking opportunities for integrating local private sector capital with global businesses through leveraging the strengths of the LDCs such as the 'youth bulge' and demographic dividend and comparative advantages in labour.
- By providing financial and technical support for project preparation and contract negotiation.
- By providing advisory support for investment-related dispute resolution; access to information on investment facilities; improving enabling environments; and risk insurance and guarantees such as through the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency.

#### OTHER SDGs BENEFITED



Attracting additional capital flows bolsters economic growth, industry and infrastructure development, increase human capacities, address capability constraints, and creates more resilience in the LDCs. These transformational effects may have positive impacts in multiple areas, including in the reduction of poverty, improvement of the quality and provision of public services, creation of wider-ranging and more sustainable solutions, and in the reduction of global inequalities by bridging the great finance divide globally and between developing countries. This centre will work with governments, businesses, and other stakeholders to identify and support development projects that align with the LDCs' sustainable development goals.

#### SDG BENEFITED

13 CLIMATE ACTION



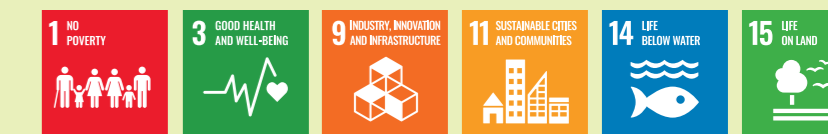
#### HOW?

- By building and strengthening multi-hazard early warning systems and a comprehensive multi-hazard crisis mitigation and resilience mechanism for each least developed country.
- By investing in disaster risk reduction for greater preparedness to ensure LDCs are more resilient against climate catastrophes
- By improving early warning capacity to ensure preparedness to prevent and respond to any shocks including unforeseen economic setbacks.

### 5 ENHANCED RESILIENCE BUILDING MECHANISM

Building adaptive capacity and resilience at the individual and community level lies at the core of the Doha Programme of Action. Among the countries reporting to the Sendai Framework targets for disaster losses, LDCs account for 48% of livelihood disruptions, 40% of deaths, 17% of economic losses, and 14% of infrastructure damage – even though their combined GDP amounts to only 1% of the total, while their population represents only 18% of the reporters. In 2020 alone, 8.5 million people in LDCs were displaced due to disasters. However, most people in the LDCs and Small Island Developing States (SIDS) remain unprotected by early warning systems. The DPoA notes the high importance of building resilience in least developed countries through increased capacity building and finance for climate change adaptation. The DPoA aims to support and reinforce existing comprehensive multi-hazard early warning systems and comprehensive multi-hazard crisis mitigation and resilience-building measures for least developed countries.

#### OTHER SDGs BENEFITED



Integrating disaster risk reduction within policies for structural transformation, productive capacities, infrastructure development, health and education, and sustainable agriculture will ensure that investment decisions made today will not create further risks for current and future generations. Also, early warning systems assist public officials and planners, saving money overall by protecting critical infrastructure. Successful early warning systems improve preparedness, save lives and jobs, land and infrastructure and support long-term prosperity.