



ROADMAP FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DOHA PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

FEBRUARY 2024



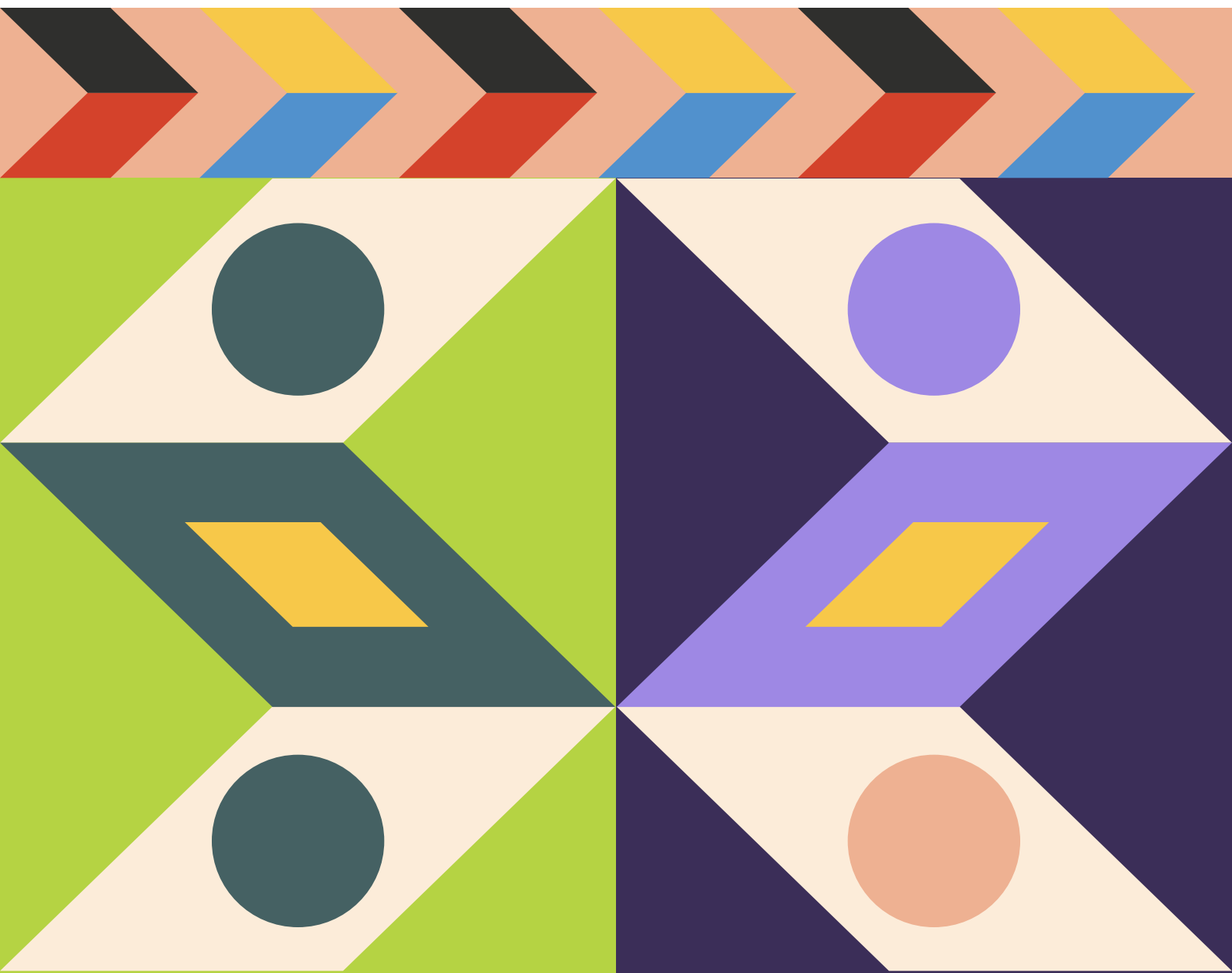
“The Doha Programme of Action reminds us that global recovery depends on LDCs getting the support they need.

They need bold investments in health, education and social protection systems – all the resources required to fully implement Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals. ”

ANTÓNIO GUTERRES, UNITED NATIONS SECRETARY-GENERAL SPEAKING AT THE FIFTH UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES



LDC5
5TH UNITED NATIONS
CONFERENCE ON THE
LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES



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Foreword

The Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States (UN-OHRLS) was invited to prepare a comprehensive roadmap for the accelerated implementation of the Doha Programme of Action (DPoA) for the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) for the decade 2022-2031. It was prepared in close consultation with the United Nations Inter-Agency Consultative Group on the LDCs.

The Roadmap identifies specific actions to be taken by governments of LDCs, development partners, the United Nations system, and other stakeholders, including the private sector to achieve the DPoA targets that are critical to implement the 2030 Agenda in the 45 LDCs and bring about transformative changes in the lives of more than 1 billion people living in these countries. It also includes milestones for the mid-term (2025) and the period leading up to 2031 to enable effective monitoring of the Programme's implementation. and to promote shared responsibility across LDCs, the UN system, development partners, and other stakeholders.

This will be a living document and be reviewed and updated at the mid-term review of the DPoA in 2025.

Governments of LDCs will remain at the forefront of its implementation. I strongly encourage them to integrate the DPoA into their national development plans and strategies, and in their development cooperation or partnership strategies.

At all levels, the UN system is committed to supporting the Governments of LDCs to ensure full and effective implementation the Doha Programme of Action. It will ensure that its commitments are reflected in corporate strategic plans and in United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks in LDCs.

The time for accelerated implementation and action is now.

In an era defined by the overlapping impacts of economic, geopolitical, and environmental crises, I hope this Roadmap will be an essential guide and compass to help the LDCs realize their full potential and chart a sustainable and irreversible pathway for their graduation from the LDC category in the next decade.



Rabab Fatima, United Nations High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States United Nations.

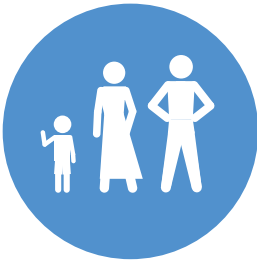
Executive summary

The Doha Programme of Action (DPoA) 2022-2031 represents a renewed and strengthened commitment by least developed countries (LDCs) and development partners, with the support of the United Nations system and other stakeholders, to address the multiple challenges, vulnerabilities and constraints faced by least developed countries. The COVID-19 pandemic has compounded long-standing challenges faced by least developed countries, along with increasing intensity and frequency of emergencies, disasters, and conflict. The Programme of Action recognizes that, notwithstanding the challenges that least developed countries face, they have agency and enormous potential for sustainable and inclusive economic growth, peace and prosperity. The Programme of Action sets out an expansive set of commitments and targets, with the expectation that acting on these commitments will accelerate progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

The Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States (UN-OHRLLS) prepared this Roadmap for the accelerated implementation of the Programme of Action, as mandated by the General Assembly, drawing on commitments made at the 5th United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (LDC5)¹ and in close consultation with the Inter-Agency Consultative Group (IACG) on the Least Developed Countries.

The Roadmap serves as a tool for least developed countries, development partners, the United Nations system and other stakeholders including the private sector and civil society, to navigate the Programme of Action. It identifies **35 priority targets across the six key action areas of the Programme of Action**. These targets are specific to least developed countries, and if pursued effectively, they can accelerate progress on SDG targets.

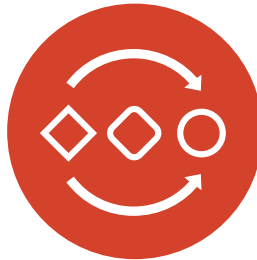
I. Investing in people
(10 TARGETS)



II. Science, technology & innovation
(4 TARGETS)



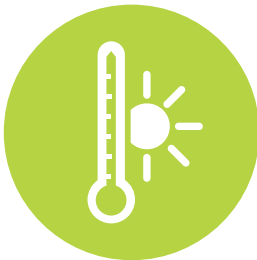
III. Structural transformation
(5 TARGETS)



IV. Trade & regional integration
(4 TARGETS)



V. Climate & building resilience
(4 TARGETS)



VI. Partnerships & graduation
(8 TARGETS)



1. The 5th United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries was held in Doha, Qatar from 5-9 March 2023. Information on the conference is available at <https://www.un.org/ldc5/>

The Roadmap incorporates the Five Key Deliverables identified as catalysts for accelerating structural transformation in least developed countries. The Programme of Action requested the Secretary-General to implement actions to achieve these Five Key Deliverables, in full coordination with the United Nations system.

Five Key Deliverables



1
Sustainable graduation support facility (iGRAD)



2
Online university



3
Food stockholding mechanism



4
International investment support centre (IISC)



5
Enhanced resilience-building

In addition to identifying specific actions to be taken by least developed countries, development partners, the United Nations system and other stakeholders, the Roadmap sets out **indicators and milestones for monitoring and reviewing progress** at the mid-term in 2026 and at the end-term of the Doha Programme of Action. The effective implementation of the Programme of Action requires least developed countries, development partners, the United Nations system and stakeholders to integrate the Programme of Action into their plans and strategies, and the Roadmap provides suggestions for **entry points and actions to mainstream the Programme of Action**.

The UN-OHRLLS is the custodian of the Roadmap and is undertaking several actions to support and coordinate its implementation, monitoring and review. The Office works with the United Nations system and development partners in providing technical support to least developed countries, mobilizes resources and support for these countries, and provides guidance and capacity building to National Focal Points in least developed countries. The UN-OHRLLS is responsible for conducting reviews of progress against milestones, and will do so in full coordination with the Inter-Agency Consultative Group (IACG) on the Least Developed Countries. The Office leads the preparation of the reports of the Secretary-General and provides the necessary support for follow-up activities emanating from decisions of the General Assembly.

The ensuing summary table sets out in practical terms what actions are needed to accelerate progress on the priority Programme of Action targets of the Roadmap. The milestones help LDCs, development partners and the United Nations system to assess progress made towards the targets. The milestones 2026 and beyond are based on Programme of Action targets, while the mid-term 2026 milestones draw on the UN-OHRLLS information on LDCs and lessons learned from the implementation of the preceding Istanbul Programme of Action.



**Investing in people in least developed countries:
eradicating poverty and building capacity to leave no one behind**

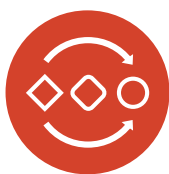
What needs to happen	Milestones
<p>The DPoA clearly underlines the need to reinforce social protection policies and programmes particularly for the most at risk and vulnerable and recognize that significant additional domestic as well as public resources as well as international resources will be needed.</p>	<p><i>On social protection</i> By 2025:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50 per cent of LDCs reviewed social protection policies/strategies <p>2026 to 2031:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 per cent of LDCs reviewed social protection policies/ strategies • 100 per cent of LDCs report expanded coverage of social protection systems <p><i>On hunger and malnutrition</i> By 2025:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operationalization of food stockholding system in progress <p>2026 to 2031</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 per cent of LDCs have integrated food systems strategies into their national agriculture and food security policies. • Food stockholding system fully operationalized
<p>The DPoA calls for enhanced efforts to improve the learning and teaching environment, and access to quality education at all levels. Particular attention needs to be paid to enhancing school infrastructure and programmes to support learning and teaching. The DPoA also calls for increasing access to tertiary education through establishing an online university for LDCs</p>	<p>By 2025:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 per cent of LDCs show increased access in at least two of four areas of school infrastructure and support • Operationalization of Online University in progress <p>2026 to 2031:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 per cent of LDCs show increased access in all four areas of school infrastructure and support • Online University cooperating with universities in all LDCs
<p>The DPoA emphasises the importance of equipping young people with knowledge and skills for the Fourth Industrial Revolution and in doing so, address the problem of youth unemployment in LDCs.</p>	<p><i>On digital teaching and learning</i> By 2025</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50 per cent of LDCs included digital technology in teaching and learning curricula <p>2026 to 2031</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 per cent of LDCs have included digital technology in teaching and learning curricula <p><i>On youth employment</i> By 2025</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50 per cent of assisted LDCs have developed roadmaps for Global Accelerator and Social Protection <p>2026 to 2031</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 per cent of LDCs assisted have developed roadmaps for Global Accelerator and Social Protection

What needs to happen	Milestones
<p>The DPoA reaffirms the necessity of gender equality and empowerment of women to drive economic growth in LDCs through supporting opportunities for women in education and participation in the economy.</p>	<p>By 2025</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 40 per cent of LDCs have policies or legislation for equal opportunities for women in business/private sector <p>2026 to 2031</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 per cent of LDCs have policies or legislation for equal opportunities for women in business/private sector
<p>The DPoA underlines the need to strengthen health systems and achieve progress in universal health coverage, recognizing that this requires greater and more impactful investments in the health sectors of LDCs.</p>	<p>By 2025</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 per cent of LDCs have increased health share of national budget <p>2026 to 2031</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 per cent of LDCs have increased health share of national budget
<p>Improving the efficiency and effectiveness of public service delivery, increasing women's representation in decision-making and political structures, and supporting the participation of LDCs in international forums are among measures proposed in the DPoA to strengthen governance in LDCs.</p>	<p><i>On e-government</i></p> <p>By 2025</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 per cent of LDCs to introduce at least one new e-government service <p>2026 to 2031</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average e-government index increased from 2020 baseline of 0.34 <p><i>On women's representation and participation</i></p> <p>By 2025</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 40 per cent of LDCs have mainstreamed women in national and sub-national peace and conflict prevention architecture <p>2026 to 2031</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 per cent of LDCs have mainstreamed women in national and sub-national peace and conflict prevention architecture



Leveraging the power of science and technology, and innovation to fight against multidimensional vulnerabilities and to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals

What needs to happen	Milestones
<p>The DPoA highlights the need to close gaps in science, technology and innovation in LDCs and calls for increased investments in digital infrastructure for e-learning, e-governance and e-commerce, in partnership with the private sector.</p>	<p>By 2025:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 per cent of schools in LDCs have access to e-learning platforms <p>2026 to 2031:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50 per cent of schools in LDCs have access to e-learning platforms
<p>The DPoA calls for strengthening institutional and human capacities in science and technology through national science institutes and opportunities for science and technology professionals to expand their professional competencies.</p>	<p><i>On science and technology skills development</i></p> <p>By 2025:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 per cent of LDCs have a current national STI skills development strategy or plan in place <p>2026 to 2031:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of STI skills development strategy is in progress in all LDCs <p><i>On national science institutes</i></p> <p>By 2025:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 per cent of LDCs have established one national science institute <p>2026 to 2031:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 per cent of LDCs have at least one functioning national science institute
<p>The DPoA stresses the necessity to expand broadband infrastructure to extend access to the internet to all, particularly women and people in hard-to-reach areas, to ensure that no one is left behind.</p>	<p>By 2025</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LDCs on average reach 35 per cent for broadband internet user penetration for both men and women <p>2026 to 2031</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 per cent of LDCs reach the 70 per cent mark for internet user penetration for both men and women



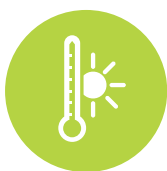
Supporting structural transformation as a driver of prosperity

What needs to happen	Milestones
<p>The DPoA underlines the necessity for LDCs to increase their economic and export diversification to transform their economies and achieve prosperity.</p>	<p>By 2025:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 per cent of LDCs have economic diversification and export diversification policies in place <p>2026 to 2031:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Export diversification at same level of other developing countries
<p>The DPoA reinforces the importance of improvements in labour productivity in LDCs in order to create sustainable productive employment, particularly for women and young people, and those in vulnerable situations.</p>	<p>By 2025:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 140 per cent of LDCs achieve a 50 per cent increase in labour productivity <p>2026 to 2031:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 per cent of LDCs achieve a 50 per cent increase in labour productivity
<p>The DPoA identifies the need for infrastructure backlogs in LDCs to be addressed, particularly in the transport and energy sectors, to transform the economies of LDCs, recognizing that this will require increased investments by LDCs, development partners and working in partnership with the private sector.</p>	<p><i>On transport infrastructure</i></p> <p>By 2025</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 per cent of LDCs have regulatory frameworks in place for public-private partnerships and have at least one public-private partnership for infrastructure development and/or maintenance <p>2026 to 2031</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 per cent of LDCs have substantially improved transport infrastructure <p><i>On energy sector</i></p> <p>By 2025</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 per cent of LDCs have in place national policy and regulatory framework for sustainable energy <p>2026 to 2031</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise energy access investment to US\$20 billion a year in LDCs
<p>The DPoA underscores the need to address constraints to private sector growth in LDCs by improving the regulatory environment, financing and capacity development to micro-, small and medium enterprises.</p>	<p>By 2025</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic credit to private sector as share of GDP increased in 50 per cent of LDCs <p>2026 to 2031</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic credit to private sector as share of GDP increased in 100 per cent of LDCs



IV. Enhancing international trade of least developed countries and regional integration

What needs to happen	Milestones
<p>The DPoA stresses the need to integrate LDCs into global trading systems to increase their share of global exports, and recognizes that this will require an enabling trade environment, capacity building, an increase in Aid-for-Trade, and completion of WTO accession processes.</p>	<p><i>On enabling environment and capacity building</i> By 2025:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 per cent of LDCs substantially increase their share of global exports <p>2026 to 2031:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 per cent increase in LDCs' share of global exports <p><i>On Aid for Trade</i> By 2025:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50 per cent increase in total Aid for Trade to LDCs over 2018 <p>2026 to 2031:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 per cent increase in total Aid for Trade to LDCs over 2018 by 2031 <p><i>On WTO accession</i> By 2025:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 40 per cent of LDCs committed to WTO accession complete the accession process by 2025 <p>2026 to 2031:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 per cent of LDCs committed to WTO accession complete the accession process by 2030
<p>The DPoA prioritises the increased participation of LDCs in e-commerce, by ensuring that LDCs have enabling regulatory environments and human and institutional capacities to benefit from e-commerce.</p>	<p>By 2025:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 per cent of LDCs have new/revised e-commerce policies in place <p>2026 to 2031:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 per cent of LDCs have increased participation in e-commerce



V.

Addressing climate change, environmental degradation, recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic and building resilience against future shocks for risk-informed sustainable development

What needs to happen	Milestones
<p>The DPoA, drawing on the lessons learned from the COVID-19 pandemic underscores the need for LDCs to develop and strengthen their vaccine production capacities and supply chain management of vaccines and other health products.</p>	<p>By 2025:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 per cent of LDCs have improved vaccine and logistics management systems <p>2026 to 2031:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 per cent of LDCs have improved vaccine and logistics management systems
<p>The DPoA prioritises interventions to address more effectively climate change and disaster preparedness in LDCs through National Adaptation Plans and multi-hazard early warning systems.</p>	<p><i>On National Adaptation Plans</i></p> <p>By 2025:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional LDCs have NAPs in place by COP 29 <p>2026 to 2031:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 per cent LDCs have NAPs in place <p><i>On disaster preparedness</i></p> <p>By 2025:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study on multi-hazard early warning systems and multi-hazard crisis mitigation completed and submitted to the General Assembly <p>2026 to 2031:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional LDCs have multi-hazard early warning systems in place
<p>The DPoA calls for increased allocation of climate finance for adaptation to enable LDCs to respond effectively to the worsening impacts of climate change, as well as enabling better access for LDCs to climate finance.</p>	<p>By 2025:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional LDCs have submitted to the GCF at least one major project related to their NAP <p>2026 to 2031:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 per cent of LDCs have submitted to the GCF at least one major project related to their NAP



VI.

Mobilizing international solidarity, reinvigorated global partnerships and innovative tools and instruments: a march towards sustainable graduation

What needs to happen	Milestones
The DPoA reinforces the need for LDCs to increase domestic resources and reduce dependence on external resources, recognizing that this may require LDCs to undertake fiscal reforms.	<p>By 2025:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 80 per cent of LDCs reviewed their tax policies • 50 per cent of LDCs completed capacity assessments of national revenue authorities <p>2026 to 2031:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 per cent of LDCs reach at least 15 per cent tax revenue as proportion of GDP
The DPoA, recognizing that ODA remains a vital source of external resources for LDCs, emphasises the imperative for developed countries to fulfil their ODA commitments.	<p>By 2025:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 per cent of development partners show progress towards meeting respective ODA commitments to LDCs <p>2026 to 2031:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 per cent of development partners meet respective ODA commitments to LDCs
The DPoA prioritises addressing the high levels of external debt of LDCs exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic and economic downturns, and recognizes that it will require a concerted effort to bring debt to sustainable levels.	<p>By 2025:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 per cent of LDCs in need of debt assistance have conducted debt reviews <p>2026 to 2031:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 per cent of LDCs show decline in debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services
The DPoA underlines the need for increased and diversified FDI flows to LDCs, recognizing that this requires integrated support to LDCs to attract investments that will be beneficial to the country.	<p><i>On one-stop investment centre</i></p> <p>By 2025:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International Investment Support Centre will be in the process of being operationalized, on the basis of the feasibility study completed in 2024. <p>2026 to 2031:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International Investment Support Centre will be providing support to the LDCs which have requested such support, in line with the proposal made in the feasibility study
The DPoA reinforces the need for specific measures in support of graduating countries and recently graduating companies to ensure sustainable and irreversible graduation.	<p>By 2025:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IGRAD is fully operationalized <p>2026 to 2031:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15 countries meet graduation criteria by 2031
The DPoA, recognizing that quality data to measure SDG progress is lacking in LDCs, prioritises strengthening of data capacities in LDCs.	<p>By 2025:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 per cent of UNSDCFs have at least one joint /collaborative programme to strengthen data capacities of LDCs <p>2026 to 2031:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average statistical capacity indicator score for LDCs is greater than 58.0

Introduction

The Doha Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries, covering the period 2022 to 2031, was adopted on 17 March 2022 at the Fifth United Nations Conference of the Least Developed Countries held in New York. The General Assembly endorsed the Doha Programme of Action on 1 April 2022 (A/RES/76/258).² The Doha Programme of Action was developed against the backdrop of the world emerging from the COVID-19 pandemic, which saw restricted movement of people and goods within countries and between countries, with a devastating impact on the economies of developing economies, especially the least developed countries. The modest gains made by least developed countries between 2011 and 2020 were under threat of reversal, and the persistent challenges which existed prior to the COVID-19 pandemic were most likely exacerbated by the pandemic.

While the Doha Programme of Action retains the ultimate goal of previous programmes of action, namely, the sustainable and irreversible graduation of the least developed countries, it emphasises rapid, sustainable and inclusive recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic, and building resilience against future shocks. It seeks to accelerate progress and structural transformation by leveraging developments in science and technology, and investing in people, particularly youth. The Programme of Action places great stock in innovative financing and enhanced multi-stakeholder partnerships for implementing the ambitious programme.

Roadmap for implementation

The Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States (UN-OHRLLS) was invited to prepare a comprehensive roadmap for the accelerated implementation of the Doha Programme of Action, identifying the specific roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders, in order that the commitments made in the Programme of Action lead to concrete deliverables in favour of least developed countries (paragraph 302).

The Roadmap lays out the implementation path for the Programme of Action and serves as a tool for least developed countries, development partners, the United Nations system and other stakeholders including the private sector and civil society, to navigate the Programme of Action. By outlining the specific actions to be taken by actors and stakeholders, the Roadmap serves as a framework for mutual accountability of Member States, the United Nations system and development partners for progress towards the targets of the Programme of Action.

The Roadmap identifies 35 priority targets to move faster towards the overall goal of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and the ambitious targets of the Programme of Action. It sets out what needs to happen in the next decade towards the mid-term review in 2026 and beyond. The recommended actions are not an exhaustive list. They need to be complemented by further guidance as well as clear commitments and implementation plans by Member States, the United Nations system, development partners, and other stakeholders.

2. <https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N22/308/25/PDF/N2230825.pdf?OpenElement>

The Roadmap has also identified indicators and milestones for each of the recommended actions and will serve as a framework for monitoring the implementation of the Programme of Action and evaluating its effectiveness. The Roadmap recommends monitoring and review at national, regional and global levels, for accountability and for improvement from lessons learned.

The Roadmap has been prepared in close consultation with the United Nations system, in particular, with the entities represented in the Inter-Agency Consultative Group on the Least Developed Countries (IACG), which is led by UN-OHRLLS. It also draws on the reflections of the National Focal Points of least developed countries of the Doha Programme of Action and the assistance they need in implementation at the country-level.

The Roadmap is divided into the following parts:

Part I: Programme of Action and key stakeholders. This section provides an overview of the Programme of Action and the roles of key stakeholders in the implementation, monitoring and review of the Programme of Action.

Part II: Priority targets, stakeholder action, indicators of success and key milestones. This section identifies 36 priority targets and actions that can be taken by stakeholders. These are actions that have been distilled from commitments reflected in the Programme of Action statement, commitments made by stakeholders at the LDC5 Conference in Doha and written contributions received by UN-OHRLLS from IACG members. These are set out in a matrix that includes indicators of success and key milestones for 2025 and milestones for 2026 and beyond.

Part III: Mainstreaming, monitoring and review. This section identifies entry points for mainstreaming the Programme of Action and specific actions that least developed countries, the United Nations system, development partners and other stakeholders can take to mainstream the Programme of Action in the policies, plans and programmes. The section also discusses the monitoring and review mechanisms at national, regional and global levels.

Annex A: Commitments from the private sector, parliaments and youth. Annex B summarises the commitments made by the private sector, parliaments and youth at the LDC5 Conference.

Annex B: Contributions of the United Nations system. The annex contains detailed mapping of contributions that the various agencies, programmes, funds and specialized organizations of the United Nations represented in the IACG for least developed countries propose to make towards the implementation of the Programme of Action.³

The Roadmap is a living document and will be reviewed and updated at the mid-term of the Programme of Action. The indicators and milestones set out in the Roadmap will provide the framework for monitoring and reviewing progress.

3. The UN-OHRLLS conducted consultations with entities of the United Nations system and other organizations, as represented in Inter-agency Consultative Group on Least Developed Countries, to identify their contributions to the implementation of the Programme of Action. In addition, the Principals of the United Nations system in their engagement with the Secretary-General at the High-level event on 4 March 2023, made commitments in support of implementation of the Programme of Action.

Part I: Programme of Action and key stakeholders

Key focus areas for action

The Doha Programme of Action has six key focus areas for action. Each focus area represents a high-level objective, and identifies actions to achieve the targets of the Programme of Action. The focus areas cover a comprehensive array of issues and reflect the call made for greater action and extraordinary measures to address the many challenges affecting least developed countries. As each least developed country has its unique combination of challenges and are at different stages of the graduation process, the focus and actions will vary from country to country.



I. Investing in people in least developed countries: eradicating poverty and building capacity to leave no one behind

Key action areas:

- Universal social protection systems
- Achieving universal access to quality education, skills and lifelong learning
- Achieving gender equality and empowerment of all women, girls and young people to address inequality and drive economic growth
- Population and health
- Investing in young people
- Water, sanitation and hygiene
- Urbanization and shelter
- Migration and mobility
- Good and effective governance at all levels
- Building and sustaining peace for sustainable development



II. Leveraging the power of science, technology and innovation to fight against multidimensional vulnerabilities and to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals

Key action areas:

- Access to modern technologies for sustainable development and building human capital, infrastructure and institutions to reap the benefits of the fourth industrial revolution
- Science, technology and innovation for development and recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic and building resilience against emerging challenges
- Promoting private sector engagement, digitalization and broadband connectivity



III. Structural transformation as a driver of prosperity

Key action areas:

- Productive capacity building
- Infrastructure development: (a) Transport; (b) Energy
- Connecting least developed countries to global and regional value chains and strengthening their services economy and trade
- Support for private sector development



IV. Enhancing international trade of least developed countries and regional integration

Key action areas:

- Duty-free and quota-free market access
- Preferential rules of origin
- Least developed countries services waiver
- Technical assistance and capacity-building, including through Aid for Trade
- Trade-related aspects of intellectual property rights
- Agriculture and cotton
- World Trade Organization Agreement on Trade Facilitation
- E-commerce
- Special and differential treatment
- Regional integration



V. Addressing climate change, environmental degradation, recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic and building resilience against future shocks for risk-informed sustainable development

Key action areas:

- Building and sustainable recovery from COVID-19 and resilience against future shocks
- Climate adaptation and building resilience, including sustainable management of natural resources
- Access to finance and technology to address climate change



VI. Mobilizing international solidarity, reinvigorated global partnerships and innovative tools: a march towards sustainable graduation

Key action areas:

- Support for domestic resource mobilization and fight against illicit financial flows
- International public and external finance to contribute to sustainable development in the least developed countries
- Foreign direct investment
- Debt sustainability and debt cancellation initiative through improved and transparent debt architecture
- Remittances
- Extension of international support measures to graduating and graduated least developed countries to make graduation sustainable and irreversible
- Availability and use of data

Key stakeholders and their roles

The Doha Programme of Action calls upon the United Nations system, international organizations, international finance institutions, development partners, the private sector and foundations, and other stakeholders to contribute to the implementation of the Programme of Action in their relevant areas of competence. It also calls upon least developed countries, as the owners and leaders of development in their respective countries, to create the enabling environment for the effective implementation of the Programme of Action. Figure 1 summarises the roles of the key stakeholders.

Figure 1: Key stakeholders and their roles


<p>LDC governments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate DPoA into national plans and policies Create enabling environment for DPoA implementation Monitor and review and report progress to citizens, partners and stakeholders 	<p>UN-OHRLLS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist SG in systematic and effective follow-up and review of DPoA Mobilize international support and resources for implementation of DPoA Strengthen network of national focal points 	<p>IACG for LDCs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate implementation and monitoring and reporting on DPoA Facilitate information sharing among members working with LDCs 	<p>Committee for Dev Policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recommend countries for graduation and inclusion Monitor countries and those graduated
<p>Chief Executives Board</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide strategic direction for overall implementation of DPoA Ensure their respective organizations implement DPoA commitments 	<p>UN system, WB, IFIs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate DPoA into country programmes and UNSDCF Provide technical support to LDCs in their areas of mandate and expertise 	<p>Development Partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide financial and technical support for DPoA implementation Engage in South-South & Triangular Cooperation Contribute to monitoring and review 	<p>Private sector</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide financial, technical and in-kind support to enhance capacities in LDCs Pursue opportunities for public-private partnerships
<p>Parliaments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure legislation and budgets reflect DPoA priorities Undertake legislative reforms if needed to achieve DPoA targets Promote inclusive reviews of DPoA progress Hold governments accountable 	<p>Civil society</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocacy on behalf of local communities Implementation partners of DPoA Contribute to monitoring and review of DPoA progress 	<p>Youth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocacy on behalf of young people Partner with governments, development partners and communities to implement DPoA Contribute to monitoring and review of DPoA progress 	<p>Media</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raise awareness and disseminate information on DPoA Encourage and public participation in development Facilitate transmission of ideas and innovation in-country and across borders

Doha Programme of Action and the SDGs

The implementation of the Doha Programme of Action coincides with the Decade of Action to deliver the 2030 Agenda. The six key focus areas of the Programme of Action are designed to accelerate the attainment of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals.⁴ The targets and commitments made in the Programme of Action seek to address the on-going challenges and structural vulnerabilities faced by least developed countries that impede their sustainable economic growth and sustainable development. Successful implementation of the Programme of Action will also build resilience against future shocks. Table 1 maps the Roadmap priorities to the relevant SDGs.

4. See UN-OHRLLS brochure on the Doha Programme of Action and the Sustainable Development Goals downloadable at https://www.un.org/ldc5/sites/www.un.org/ldc5/files/dpoa_contributions.pdf

Table 1: Roadmap priorities to accelerate progress on Sustainable Development Goals

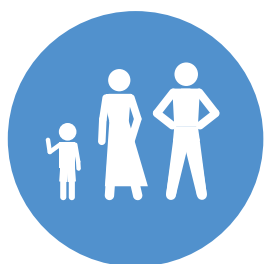
Roadmap priorities to accelerate progress on SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
<p>I. Investing in people in least developed countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social protection and actions to address food insecurity (SDGs 1, 2 and 10) • Strengthening health systems and universal health coverage (SDG3 and SDG 10) • Improving school infrastructure, establish an online university (SDG 4) • Enhancing women's economic participation (SDG 5) • Youth skills development and employment (SDG 8) • Improving delivery of public services (SDG 16) • Women's participation in peace and conflict prevention (SDG16) 	
<p>II. Leveraging the power of science and technology, and innovation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expansion of digital infrastructure for learning (SDG 4) • Digital infrastructure for employment (SDG 8) • Strengthening science, technology and innovation capacities for development and economic growth (SDG 8 and SDG 9) • Expanding broadband infrastructure to reduce inequalities in access to internet (SDG 10) 	
<p>III. Supporting structural transformation as a driver of prosperity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic and export diversification (SDG 8) • Infrastructure development to improve transport and energy (SDG 7 and SDG 9) • Improvements in labour productivity (SDG 8) • Accelerating private sector development (SDG 8) 	
<p>IV. Enhancing international trade of least developed countries and regional integration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrating LDCs into global trading system (SDG8) • Increase Aid for Trade and capacity building (SDG 8) • Progress on WTO accession (SDG 8) • Increased participation of LDCs in e-commerce (SDG 8) 	
<p>V. Addressing climate change and building resilience</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen LDC capacities for vaccine production and supply chain management (SDG 3 and SDG 13) • Actions to address climate change through national adaptation plans (SDG 13, 14, and 15) • Early warning multi-hazard and multi-crisis systems in LDCs (SDG 13) • Increased allocation of climate finance for adaptation in LDCs (SDG 13) 	
<p>VI. Partnerships and graduation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase volume of domestically mobilized resources • Meeting ODA commitments to LDCs • Managing external debt of LDCs • Increased and diversified FDI flows to LDCs • Measures to support sustainable and irreversible graduation of LDCs • Improving data quality in LDCs to measure SDG progress 	

Part II: Priority targets, actions and key deliverables

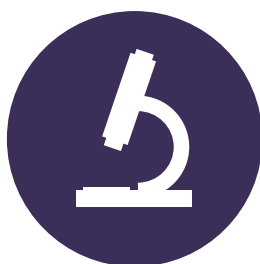
Priority targets

The Doha Programme of Action identifies a comprehensive list of targets and commitments to action to achieve those targets. The Roadmap distilled priority targets and actions from the full list, that can enable accelerated implementation of the Programme of Action and lead to concrete deliverables in favour of least developed countries. In selecting the 35 priority targets, the Roadmap focused on those that are additional to the SDG targets and specific to least developed countries. This does not preclude least developed countries, development partners, the United Nations system and other stakeholders from implementing actions in relation to the other targets in the Programme of Action.

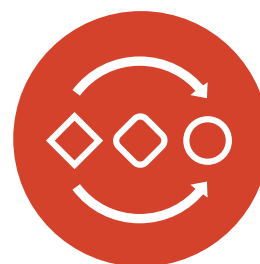
I. Investing in people (10 TARGETS)



II. Science, technology & innovation (4 TARGETS)



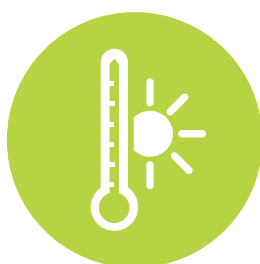
III. Structural transformation (5 TARGETS)



IV. Trade & regional integration (4 TARGETS)



V. Climate & building resilience (4 TARGETS)



VI. Partnerships & graduation (8 TARGETS)



Five key deliverables



Among the priority targets and actions are the Five Key Deliverables that will be catalysts for accelerating structural transformation in least developed countries and their progression towards sustainable graduation.

The Doha Programme of Action requested the Secretary-General, in full coordination with the United Nations system, to explore the feasibility of establishing, for least developed countries, an online university,

food stockholding, an international investment support centre, the Sustainable Graduation Support Facility and a crises mitigation and resilience-building mechanism. The Secretary-General was requested to report on these key deliverables, to the General Assembly.

The UN-OHRLLS is mandated to support the implementation of these Five Key Deliverables. Working with the United Nations system and development partners, the UN-OHRLLS provides technical support to least developed countries, conducts feasibility and scoping studies, mobilizes resources and support for least developed countries, contributes to the reports of the Secretary-General and provides support for follow-up activities emanating from decisions of the General Assembly.

Table 2: Five Key Deliverables of the Doha Programme of Action

 <p>Sustainable Graduation Support Facility (iGRAD)</p>	<p>Enabling the graduation of an increasing number of LDCs is an overarching goal of the DPoA. LDCs need smooth transition strategies and development planning and financing support to mitigate the potential impacts of withdrawal of LDCs-specific international support measures.</p> <p>iGRAD pilots have been providing tailored capacity building for graduating countries so they can preserve their development gains. Support provided is country-led and partnership-based, and includes technical assistance and policy analysis.</p> <p>UN-OHRLLS, as chair of the Inter-Agency Task Force on Graduation Support for LDCs and UNDESA as Secretariat of the Committee for Policy Development, support the full operationalization of iGRAD to be funded by voluntary contributions .</p> <p>UN-OHRLLS works in partnership with DESA, UN RCs, OECD, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNECA, UNESCAP, and many others.</p>
 <p>International Investment Support Centre (IISC)</p>	<p>Foreign direct investment (FDI) is an important source of development finance for LDCs, complementing domestic resource mobilization and investment and ODA. FDI flows to LDCs are small and concentrated in a few countries and sectors. LDC's global share of FDI remains at about 1.6 per cent. The DPoA requested the Secretary-General to explore the feasibility of establishing a one-stop-shop international investment support centre for LDCs.</p> <p>UN-OHRLLS is conducting a comprehensive mapping and gap analysis of investment facilities, consulting with member states and support providers and preparing recommendations for the Secretary-General's report for discussion by the General Assembly at its 79th session.</p> <p>UN-OHRLLS works in partnership with UNCTAD, WAIPA, IDLO, UNIDO, World Bank, the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency, academic and other service providers.</p>
 <p>Food stockholding mechanism</p>	<p>The DPoA recognizes the need to deal with the severe food insecurity experienced by many LDCs, with as many as 247.8 million people afflicted by hunger in these countries. LDCs face serious food security challenges, as they rely heavily on external food sources, have limited financing, and face escalating debts. The Secretary-General prepared a report for discussion at the General Assembly, proposing measures to improve food security in LDCs, including a food stockholding system.</p> <p>UN-OHRLLS is mandated by the General Assembly to carry out a scoping exercise on the operational requirements, governance structures, financing mechanisms and logistics considerations for a food stockholding mechanism for LDCs. FAO is the main partner for this key deliverable, along with WFP and IFAD.</p>



Online university

Low enrolment and completion rates for tertiary education in LDCs pose significant challenges to structural transformation and sustainable development. The DPoA recognizes the need to improve the quality of education, particularly tertiary education. Member States committed to exploring the feasibility of establishing an online university or similar platform for LDCs, providing graduate and post-graduate education in science, technology, engineering and mathematics.

UN-OHRLLS is mandated to conduct the feasibility study and secure resources for the operationalization of the online university. This requires the Office to work collaboratively with LDCs, development partners, academic institutions, the private sector, and other United Nations agencies (UNESCO, UNU, ITU, UNITAR, ILO and UN Resident Coordinators).



Enhanced resilience-building

LDCs are highly vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change. Addressing climate change and environmental degradation in LDCs and enhancing their resilience is a high priority of the DPoA.

Commitments of the DPoA include (i) increased support to LDCs for developing and implementing national adaptation plans, (ii) technical assistance to LDCs to develop operational national risk information systems to inform policies and decision-making, (iii) reinforcing comprehensive multi-hazard early warning systems and comprehensive multi-hazard crises mitigation and resilience-building measures.

UN-OHRLLS will support implementation of these commitments by providing technical support to 20 LDCs in greatest need to prepare national adaptation plans; technical assistance to LDCs on financial risk management as related to disasters; identifying gaps in early warning systems in LDCs and undertake advocacy to address these gaps.

UN-OHRLLS will work in partnership with LDCs, development partners and United Nations system organizations including UNFCCC, UNDP, UNDRR, UNEP, WMO, UNECA, ESCAP, ESCWA, UN Resident Coordinators' Offices, and private sector entities from the insurance and financial sectors.

Stakeholder actions, indicators of success, and milestones for the next decade

Least developed countries have primary responsibility for the implementation of the Doha Programme of Action in their respective countries, with concrete and substantial support from development partners, the United Nations system including the Bretton Woods institutions, and other stakeholders including the private sector and civil society.

The ensuing tables identify actions to be taken by least developed countries, development partners, the United Nations system, and other stakeholders, respectively. These actions are drawn from the Programme of Action, specific commitments made by development partners and other stakeholders at the LDC5 Conference, and commitments made by the United Nations system represented in the Inter-agency Consultative Group on Least Developed Countries. The tables identify indicators to assess progress made on the implementation of the Roadmap, and milestones to be achieved mid-term (2025) and 2026 to 2031.

Table 3: Stakeholder actions, indicators of success, and key milestones for the next decade⁵



Investing in people in least developed countries: eradicating poverty and building capacity to leave no one behind

		Stakeholder actions					
Challenges and gaps	Priority DPoA targets	Governments of least developed countries	Development partners	United Nations system	Other stakeholders	Indicators	Milestones
Poverty remains a key challenge for LDCs. The number of people living in extreme poverty has increased since the COVID-19 pandemic. LDCs have limited capacities and resources to provide comprehensive, sustainable social protection and reduce the number of people living in poverty.	Achieve sustainable coverage of nationally appropriate comprehensive and universal social protection measures, including floors in least developed countries	<p>Review social protection policies/strategies to progressively improve coverage and respond to future shocks</p> <p>Consider extension of social protection to include informal workers</p>	Provide financial and technical assistance to LDCs to strengthen and expand social protection in a financially sustainable manner	Provide technical assistance to LDCs to review/revise social protection policies and sustainable financing of social protection, including through INFF processes (ILO, UNDP, UNICEF, World Bank)	Private sector Partner/support LDCs to expand digital infrastructure and ICT capabilities to establish social protection registers and efficient payment systems	Number and percentage of LDCs reporting expanded coverage of their social protection systems	<p>By 2025 50 per cent of LDCs reviewed social protection policies/strategies</p> <p>2026 to 2031 100 per cent of LDCs reviewed social protection policies/ strategies 100 per cent of LDCs report expanded coverage of social protection systems</p>
The COVID-19 pandemic has disrupted food systems, with devastating consequences for LDCs already faced with high levels of food insecurity and limited access to diverse, nutritious food. Projections show that by 2030, 7 per cent of the global population (600 million) will be hungry. Capacities of LDCs to respond to disrupted food systems are severely constrained.	End hunger and malnutrition and ensure access by all people in least developed countries, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations including infants, to safe, healthy diets through sustainable year-round food systems	<p>Incorporate food systems strategies into policies for sustainable development</p> <p>Pursue adaptation of food systems to climate change and invest in building resilience of agriculture systems</p>	Meet financial commitments made to complement domestic financing of LDCs to transform agri-food systems	<p>Support LDCs to prioritize agri-food system transformation, including linking food security with social protection and innovative financing (FAO, UNCDF)</p> <p>Ensure LDCs receive support through the Food Systems Hub (FAO, IFAD, UN-DCO, UNEP, WFP, WHO)</p> <p>Key deliverable: Explore feasibility, effectiveness and administrative modalities of a system of stockholding for LDCs on regional and sub regional basis, or alternatives (UN-OHRLLS in coordination with FAO, WFP, IFAD)</p>	<p>Private sector Provide investments in research and innovation to support food systems transformation across the value chain from seeds, fertilisers, farming, processing, selling, trading, transporting,</p> <p>Civil society Advocacy on food systems transformation at national and subnational levels</p>	<p>Number and percentage of LDCs that have integrated food systems strategies into national agricultural and food security policies</p> <p>SG Report on food stockholding presented to the General Assembly in 2024</p>	<p>By 2025 Operationalization of food stockholding mechanism in progress</p> <p>2026 to 2031 100 per cent of LDCs have integrated food systems strategies into their national agriculture and food security policies.</p> <p>Food stockholding system fully operationalized</p>

5. The UN system actions in the table are based on contributions received from IACG members. The Roadmap is a living document which will be updated periodically.

Challenges and gaps	Priority DPoA targets	Governments of least developed countries	Development partners	United Nations system	Other stakeholders	Indicators	Milestones
School closures from the COVID-19 pandemic have had devastating consequences for children's learning and well being. This will have long-term impacts on human capital, including reduced earnings and career advancement.	Substantially increase access to the internet, electricity, school meals that support healthy diets, water and other vital school health services, and adequate hygiene facilities in all primary, secondary and tertiary schools in least developed countries by 2030	Prioritize and implement programmes that improve teaching and learning environments in schools. This includes comprehensive, integrated school health and nutrition programmes and safe school programmes	Provide financial and technical support to LDCs to improve school infrastructure (internet, electricity, water and sanitation)	Provide technical support to LDCs to improve school infrastructure (internet, electricity, water and sanitation) (ITU, UNESCO, UNICEF, WHO) Provide technical support to LDCs to design and implement integrated programmes (health, SRH, food security & nutrition, psycho-social support) (UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, WFP, FAO)	Private sector Partnerships with governments to improve school infrastructure, connectivity for schools Civil society Advocacy on support programmes for school-aged children and partnerships with governments to implement programmes	Percentage of LDCs with schools that have increased access to (a) electricity (b) internet (c) WASH facilities (d) school health and nutrition programmes	By 2025 100 per cent of LDCs show increased access in at least two of four areas of school infrastructure and support 2026 to 2031 100 per cent of LDCs show increased access in all four areas of school infrastructure and support
The COVID-19 pandemic also highlighted the limited access to online learning in least developed countries.	Undertake feasibility studies to explore the possibility of establishing an online university or other equivalent platforms for least developed countries	Provide data on learning needs and technology infrastructure requirements for participating in online university	Provide financial support for feasibility studies	Key deliverable Commission feasibility studies and engage least developed countries and relevant stakeholders in the process. Provide annual progress reports to the General Assembly (UN-OHRLLS in coordination with UNESCO, UNU, ITU, UNITAR, ILO)	Academic institutions in developed and developing countries to contribute knowledge and expertise to feasibility studies Private sector Contribute financial and technical resources to establish online university	SG Report on establishing an Online University presented to the General Assembly in 2024	By 2025 Operationalization of Online University in progress 2026 to 2031 Online University cooperating with universities in all LDCs
By 2030, one in five of the projected young people in the world would have been born in LDCs. Young people in LDCs face challenges of unemployment, limited decent work opportunities and lack skills to take advantage of opportunities.	Ensure lifelong digital learning opportunities for skills development	Integrate digital learning in school curricula to prepare learners and young people for frontier technologies and the new digital age	Financial and technical support for education reforms, capacity-building of teachers to use and teach digital technology	Provide technical support to reform education systems to include digital technology (UNESCO)	Private sector Provide opportunities for young people to develop skills for frontier technologies and the new digital age	Percentage of LDCs that have included digital technology in teaching and learning curricula	By 2025 50 per cent of LDCs included digital technology in teaching learning curricula 2026 to 2031 100 per cent of LDCs have included digital technology in teaching and learning curricula
	Promote entrepreneurial training to young people, including through financial and technical assistance	Partner with private sector to provide training opportunities/ learnerships for young unemployed people	Financial and technical support to governments to develop entrepreneurship programmes for young people	Capacity development for young people, including women, in technology, finance, business and provide opportunities for networking and access to markets (UNCDF, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNECA, UNESCO, FAO) Support LDCs to develop national roadmaps to implement the Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection (ILO)	Private sector Provide funding, training, coaching and mentorship to young women and men to empower them to establish their own businesses Youth organizations Raise awareness and encourage young people to take up opportunities for setting up own businesses	Percentage of young people not employed or in education participating in entrepreneurship capacity building (disaggregated by sex and LDC) Number of LDCs assisted to develop national roadmaps to implement Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection	By 2025 50 per cent of assisted LDCs have developed roadmaps for Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection 2026 to 2031 100 per cent of LDCs assisted have developed roadmaps for Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection

Challenges and gaps	Priority DPoA targets	Governments of least developed countries	Development partners	United Nations system	Other stakeholders	Indicators	Milestones
Women and girls continue to face barriers, such as lack of access to inclusive quality education and digital skills, health care services, social protection and opportunities in the labour market.	Support women's equal opportunities in education, training, business, entrepreneurship and decent jobs	Provide policy and legislative framework for ensuring women's equal access to opportunities in education, training and business	Ensure that development cooperation provides and enhances opportunities for women in education, training, and business	Provide technical support to LDCs to increase opportunities for women in business, entrepreneurship and decent jobs (UN Women and relevant UN agencies, programmes and funds)	Private sector Chambers of commerce and private sector federations encouraged to mainstream gender equality in their constitutions and operations	Percentage of LDCs that have policies or legislation for equal opportunities for women in business/private sector Representation of women in chambers of commerce and private sector federations (percentage)	By 2025 40 per cent of LDCs have policies or legislation for equal opportunities for women in business/private sector 2026 to 2031 100 per cent of LDCs have policies or legislation for equal opportunities for women in business/private sector
LDCs face many challenges in improving health of their populations owing to a lack of adequate health-care facilities and services, infrastructure, and a skilled health workers, as well as a lack of commodities and supplies	Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and nutrition, access to safe, effective, quality and affordable medicines, diagnostics, vaccines and other health technologies for all	Prioritise investment in health systems strengthening, with attention to health infrastructure and technology, and a skilled health workforce	Provide technical and financial support for governments to explore innovative financing models to achieve universal health coverage	Provide technical support to strengthen health systems, including sexual and reproductive health, and provide incentives for health workers in LDCs (WHO, ILO, UNFPA, OECD)	Private sector Public-private partnerships for universal health coverage Parliaments Scrutinize health budget allocations Civil society Advocacy on access to quality health services	Percentage of LDCs that increased health share of national budget	By 2025 60 per cent of LDCs have increased health share of national budget 2026 to 2031 100 per cent of LDCs have increased health share of national budget
E-government offers great potential for enhancing the efficiency and accessibility of public services. The average e-government index of the UNDESA for delivery of public services increased from 0.23 in 2010 to 0.34 in 2020 but remains below the world average of 0.6.	Build up efficient public administration institutions	Enhance efficiency of public administration and accessibility of services through e-government.	Provide financial and technical support to governments to expand e-government services	Technical support LDCs in establishing e-government services, and digital solutions, services and applications to facilitate access to services (UN Technology Bank and UN agencies, programmes and funds)	Private sector Public-private partnerships to expand e-government services Civil society Advocate for improved access to quality public services	Number of new or enhanced e-government services introduced in LDC public institutions by type/category of e-government services Average e-government index for LDCs	By 2025 100 per cent of LDCs to introduce at least one new e-government service 2026 to 2031 Average e-government index increased from 2020 baseline of 0.34
Many LDCs have made progress in governance in the past decade but more needs to be done.	Promote increased representation of women at all decision-making levels on national, regional and international institutions and in mechanisms for the prevention and management of conflict	Mainstream women's participation in national and subnational peace and conflict prevention architecture	Development partners supporting peace and security initiatives pay attention to mainstreaming women's participation in peace and conflict prevention	Provide technical support to national and regional bodies in development and implementation of women, peace and security strategies Promote initiatives that build cross-border social cohesion for countries in sub-regions, build peace and prevent conflict (UNDP, UNCDF, UN Peacebuilding Fund)	Parliaments Enact legislation and allocate funds for inclusion of women in social, economic and political life, including in peace and conflict prevention	Percentage of LDCs that have mainstreamed women in national and sub-national peace and conflict prevention architecture Percentage of women in peace negotiations in LDCs where such negotiations have taken place	By 2025 40 per cent of LDCs have mainstreamed women in national and sub-national peace and conflict prevention architecture 2026 to 2031 100 per cent of LDCs have mainstreamed women in national and sub-national peace and conflict prevention architecture



Leveraging the power of science and technology, and innovation to fight against multidimensional vulnerabilities and to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals

Challenges and gaps	Priority DPoA targets	Stakeholder actions				Indicators	Milestones
		Governments of least developed countries	Development partners	United Nations system	Other stakeholders		
Significant gaps remain in science, technology and innovation deployment in LDCs. They face structural challenges in building human and institutional capacities in digital innovation, and experience serious gaps in access to technologies.	Increase investment for adequate digital infrastructure to support sustainable and inclusive digital development, including for e-learning, e-governance and e-commerce	Create enabling conditions (regulatory frameworks) for attracting investment (direct and public-private partnerships), in strengthening digital infrastructure (e.g. internet backbone, fixed broadband, mobile telecommunications, network infrastructure)	Provide financial and technical support to LDCs to build their digital innovation capacity, and scaling up the development, deployment and sustainable utilization of emerging technologies	Support digital solutions such as e-commerce and e-learning platforms across LDCs- commit to having 25 LDCs implement an inclusive and rights-based digital public infrastructure (UNDP and ITU) Engage the private sector to support development of affordable digital finance and digital economy solutions; perform country-level digital finance ecosystems assessments as part of INFFs (UNCDF)	Private sector Major technology companies encouraged to work closely with public, educational, research-focused and development agencies to facilitate technology transfer on mutually agreed terms	Percentage of schools with access to e-learning platforms in each LDC Number of public-private partnerships for digital infrastructure established in each LDC and US\$ value of PPPs	By 2025 30 per cent of schools in LDCs have access to e-learning platforms 2026 to 2031 50 per cent of schools in LDCs have access to e-learning platforms
	Each least developed country will establish and strengthen a national science institute to promote local innovations, research, design and development, including emerging	Collaborate with university science and engineering faculties and national science institutions of countries in the region, to establish a national science institute	Provide financial support and technical for planning of national science institutes	Support LDCs to establish Academies of Science to provide evidence-based advice to inform policies (UN Technology Bank)	Private sector is encouraged to provide financial and in-kind support for establishment of national scientific institute	Number of new scientific institutes established in each LDC	By 2025 30 per cent of LDCs have established one national science institute 2026 to 2031 100 per cent of LDCs have at least one functioning national science institute
	Build human capital through skills development, including digital skills and literacy, and expand professional competencies	Develop and implement national science, technology and innovation skills development strategy/plan as part of a human capital development plan	Provide financial and technical support to LDCs to accelerate and scale up skills development in science, technology and innovation	Support digital skills capacity development (ITU, UNCDF, UNDP, UNESCO, UN Technology Bank)		Percentage of LDCs that have developed or reviewed and updated their national STI skills development strategy	By 2025 100 per cent of LDCs have a current national STI skills development strategy or plan in place 2026 to 2031 Implementation of STI skills development strategy is in progress in all LDCs
	By 2031, double broadband internet user penetration in least developed countries to reach 70 per cent mark for both men and women	Create enabling environment for expansion of broadband infrastructure and connectivity	Enhance their support for LDCs in building their broadband infrastructure, connectivity, access and use of digital technologies Provide voluntary and in-kind resources to the UN Technology Bank to enhance its capacity and effectiveness in supporting least developed countries	Last Mile Connectivity Toolkit to extend connectivity to those at bottom of social pyramid (ITU) Enhance LDCs capacity to build their broadband infrastructure, connectivity, access and use of digital technologies (UNECA)	Private sector Partner with public, research-focused and development agencies to facilitate technology transfer on mutually agreed terms, leverage research and innovation to meet needs and build capacities of LDCs	Percentage of LDCs that reach the 70 per cent mark for broadband Internet user penetration for both men and women	By 2025 LDCs on average reach 35 per cent for broadband internet user penetration for both men and women 2026 to 2031 100 per cent of LDCs reach the 70 per cent mark for internet user penetration for both men and women



Supporting structural transformation as a driver of prosperity

		Stakeholder actions					
Challenges and gaps	Priority DPOA targets	Governments of least developed countries	Development partners	United Nations system	Other stakeholders	Indicators	Milestones
The economies of LDCs remain largely undiversified with a high level of dependence on commodities and external assistance, and are not well integrated into regional and global value chains. LDC participation in the global export of commercial services is negligible.	Substantially increase economic and export diversification to reaching the level of other developing countries by 2030	Review existing policies and strategies with a view to increasing diversification of the economy and exports	Provide Aid-for-Trade and trade preferences for LDCs	Provide support to design industrial strategies and policies for sustainable industrialisation and industrial diversification (UNIDO) Support LDCs to develop dedicated export diversification policies and strategies (EIF)		Percentage of LDCs that have (a) economic diversification and (b) export diversification policies in place Increase in export diversification (as measured by export concentration index)	By 2025 100 per cent of LDCs have economic diversification and export diversification policies in place 2026 to 2031 Export diversification at same level of other developing countries
Economies of many LDCs feature limited productive capacities, which constrain their ability to produce effectively, diversify their economies and create sustainable productive employment	Generate quality employment opportunities for all and increase labour productivity by 50 per cent by 2031, with particular attention given to integration of women, young people, and those in vulnerable situations	Provide a conducive business ecosystem with strong regulatory frameworks with well-equipped business support services that are accessible to micro-, small and medium enterprises	Increase financial and technical support to LDCs in promoting family farming and development of small, medium and large agribusiness and industries with sustainable value addition along the agricultural value chain	Support to LDCs to conduct national capacity gaps assessments (UNCTAD) Promote inclusion and decent employment and entrepreneurship in agri-food systems (FAO)	Private sector Invest in human capacity development and skills development to increase productive capacities of LDCs	Percentage of LDCs that achieve a 50 per cent increase in labour productivity	By 2025 40 per cent of LDCs achieve a 50 per cent increase in labour productivity 2026 to 2031 100 per cent of LDCs achieve a 50 per cent increase in labour productivity
LDCs continue to face inefficient and unreliable physical transport infrastructure owing to high costs, lack of investment, poor maintenance and a lack of institutional capacity and stable policy and regulatory environments	Significantly expand, upgrade and maintain and gain access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport infrastructure and national and cross-boundary connectivity and ensure that all forms of transport infrastructure are maintained through closing the missing links and strengthening institutional capacities	Develop/review policies and regulatory frameworks to promote private sector involvement in infrastructure development and maintenance	Provide financial and technical support to LDCs to build institutional capacities for infrastructure development and maintenance	Provide financial and technical support to LDCs for infrastructure development and maintenance (IFIs) Support African LDCs to digitalize transport corridors and develop road safety strategies and action plans (UNECA)	Private sector Pursue public-private partnerships for infrastructure development and maintenance	Number of LDCs with regulatory frameworks in place for public-private partnerships in for infrastructure development and/or maintenance	By 2025 100 per cent of LDCs have regulatory frameworks in place for public-private partnerships and have at least one public-private partnership for infrastructure development and/or maintenance 2026 to 2031 100 per cent of LDCs have substantially improved transport infrastructure

Challenges and gaps	Priority DPoA targets	Governments of least developed countries	Development partners	United Nations system	Other stakeholders	Indicators	Milestones
LDCs face challenges in generation, transmission and utilization of energy, and lack capacity to mobilize large amounts of financing to invest in major power generation projects	Fifty per cent of the annual financing flows to clean cooking and electricity access should be directed to the LDCs.	<p>Create enabling environment (regulatory frameworks and policy reforms) to facilitate private sector investment in sustainable, clean energy</p> <p>Collaborate across national borders to facilitate regional power grid connectivity</p>	Substantially increase investment in LDCs in developing sustainable, reliable, modern and inclusive and equitable energy systems	<p>Provide scaled up and targeted support to LDCs in implementation of United Nations Decade of Sustainable Energy for All (UNRCO, UNRECs)</p> <p>Assist LDCs in exploring introduction of nuclear power for energy generation (IAEA)</p> <p>Create financing solutions for renewable energy entrepreneurs and value chains (UNCDF) Help promote clean and sustainable energy access for people living in LDCs (UNDP)</p>	<p>Public-private partnerships for generating clean and renewable energy in LDCs</p> <p>Private-sector financiers to work closely with development partners and service providers to develop comprehensive financing packages that leverage public and private financing (e.g. through innovative risk mitigation instruments) in order to scale up private sector investments in energy access – attract more investments in early stage equity, including for local companies, and engage local commercial banks to provide local currency debt.</p>	Percentage increase in financial flows to renewable energy in LDCs	<p>By 2025 100 per cent of LDCs have in place national policy and regulatory framework for sustainable energy</p> <p>2026 to 2031 Raise energy access investment to US\$20 billion a year in LDCs</p>
Growth of the private sector in LDCs and its potential as an instrument for achieving sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth is hampered by infrastructure bottlenecks, limited access to finance, limited human capital, etc.	Create an enabling environment for private sector development, supporting its further alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals	Put in place a transparent and rules-based regulatory framework to enable private sector development and a business environment conducive to growth and development	Provide grants to facilitate growth and sustainability of micro-, small and medium enterprises	<p>Provide financing, including grants and technical assistance, seed funding and concessional finance to facilitate growth and development of micro-, small and medium enterprises (UN system, World Bank, regional development banks)</p> <p>Provide advisory services and training packages to least developed countries in area of investment/ enterprise development and business facilitation (UNCTAD)</p>	Private sector Provide financing, training and mentoring to MSMEs and access to markets	Domestic credit to private sector as share of GDP	<p>By 2025 Domestic credit to private sector as share of GDP increased in 50 per cent of LDCs</p> <p>2026 to 2031 100 per cent of LDCs show improvements in Ease of Doing Business Ind Domestic credit to private sector as share of GDP increased in 100 per cent of LDCs</p>



IV.

Enhancing international trade of least developed countries and regional integration

		Stakeholder actions					
Challenges and gaps	Priority DPoA targets	Governments of least developed countries	Development partners	United Nations system	Other stakeholders	Indicators	Milestones
Least developed countries continue to face challenges in integrating into global trading systems. Their share of global merchandise exports has stagnated over the period 2011 to 2020, and declined more sharply than the global average due to the COVID-19 pandemic.	Significantly increase the exports of least developed countries, in particular with a view to doubling their share of global exports by 2031	Prioritize creation of an enabling trade environment consistent with WTO rules and standards	Developed countries WTO members and developing countries in a position to do so, implement duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all products originating from LDCs, consistent with WTO decisions	<p>Training officials to enhance skills and equip them with tools for negotiation on preferential rules of origin (UNCTAD)</p> <p>Support LDCs to develop national African Continental Free Trade Area Agreement (AfCFTA) strategies and implementation plans (UNECA)</p> <p>Tailored capacity development to LDCs to integrate into regional and global trading systems, and improve the enabling environment (policy and regulatory reforms) (UNDP and EIF)</p>		<p>Number of officials from LDCs trained in trade-related matters</p> <p>LDC share in world export of goods and commercial services</p>	<p>By 2025 LDCs substantially increase their share of global exports</p> <p>2026 to 2031 100 per cent increase in LDCs' share of global exports</p>
Aid for Trade commitments to LDCs fell by 19 per cent in 2019, and risk further decline due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic	Significantly increase Aid for Trade support for least developed countries, which is expected to double by 2031 from 2018 levels	Prioritize creation of an enabling trade environment consistent with WTO rules and standards	Increase support to meet trade financing needs	Increase support to meet trade financing needs (IFIs, EIF)	Private sector Increase support to meet trade financing needs	Percentage increase of total Aid for Trade to LDCs	<p>By 2025 50 per cent increase in total Aid for Trade to LDCs over 2018</p> <p>2026 to 2031 100 per cent increase in total Aid for Trade to LDCs over 2018 by 2031</p>
Since 2011, only six LDCs have successfully completed the WTO accession process, and eight are at different stages of the accession process	Ensure accession to the WTO of all least developed countries committed to do so by the end of the current decade	LDCs embarking on WTO accession process need to create a trade environment that conforms to WTO rules and standards	WTO members to fully implement 2002 accession guidelines and the 2012 General Council decision as the accession instruments for LDCs	Provide dedicated support to LDCs in the WTO accession process (EIF) Support accession LDC to create a trade environment that conforms to WTO rules and standards (ITC)		Percentage of LDCs committed to accession that complete the accession process	<p>By 2025 40 per cent of LDCs committed to WTO accession complete the accession process by 2025</p> <p>2026 to 2031 100 per cent of LDCs committed to WTO accession complete the accession process by 2030</p>
LDCs do not sufficiently benefit from opportunities offered by e-commerce owing to lack of necessary digital infrastructure, logistics facilities, skills and regulatory and policy frameworks	Increased participation of least developed countries in e-commerce by strengthening ICT infrastructure and building their human and institutional capacities to better support the development of and integration into digital value chains	Put in place the regulatory and policy frameworks for accessible, reliable and safe e-commerce for business-to-business and business-individuals	Provide additional and substantial support to LDCs address capacity constraints in e-commerce. This includes support for building required infrastructure (energy, electricity, digital); personal data protection; upgrading workforce skills; affordable and reliable access to broadband and mobile networks and Wi-Fi-connectivity	<p>Support e-commerce training modules (UNIDO)</p> <p>Develop small business digital capabilities and improve e-commerce accessibility in least developed countries (ITC)</p> <p>Support innovative digital platforms linking MSMEs in LDCs to markets and suppliers (UNCDF)</p>		<p>Percentage of LDCs that have new/revised e-commerce policies in place</p> <p>Percentage of LDCs with increased participation in e-commerce</p>	<p>By 2025 100 per cent of LDCs have new/revised e-commerce policies in place</p> <p>2026 to 2031 100 per cent of LDCs have increased participation in e-commerce</p>



Addressing climate change, environmental degradation, recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic and building resilience against future shocks for risk-informed sustainable development

		Stakeholder actions					
Challenges and gaps	Priority DPoA targets	Governments of least developed countries	Development partners	United Nations system	Other stakeholders	Indicators	Milestones
<p>The COVID-19 pandemic highlighted the challenges for LDCs in accessing quality, safe, efficacious and affordable diagnoses, therapeutics, vaccines, and essential health technologies. The pandemic further weakened already fragile health systems in least developed countries</p>	<p>Promote and encourage technology transfer on mutually agreed terms to increase production capacities of the entire supply chain of vaccines and any other health products in the regions of least developed countries</p>	<p>Build on experiences of response to the COVID-19 pandemic to further strengthen the supply chain management of vaccines and other health products</p>	<p>Provide financial and in-kind support to LDCs</p> <p>Increase resources of regional and multilateral emergency financing facilities and ease conditions of access to these facilities</p>	<p>Advance local pharmaceutical production (UNIDO)</p> <p>Support introduction of digital vaccine/logistics management and beneficiary management systems (UNDP)</p>	<p>Private sector Work with public, educational, research-focused and development agencies to facilitate technology transfer on mutually agreed terms</p>	<p>Percentage of LDCs with improved vaccine and logistics management systems</p>	<p>By 2025 30 per cent of LDCs have improved vaccine and logistics management systems</p> <p>2026 to 2031 100 per cent of LDCs have improved vaccine and logistics management systems</p>
<p>The economic downturn in LDCs following the COVID-19 pandemic is a threat to the implementation of the Paris Agreement, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, as well as the ability of LDCs to respond effectively to the adverse impacts of climate change and environmental degradation</p>	<p>Support formulation and implementation of national adaptation plans, including integrated and strategic adaptation action at the national and local levels by all least developed countries, making use of the Green Climate Fund and existing initiatives such as the National Adaptation Plan Global Network and Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility</p>	<p>Develop comprehensive national and local adaptation plans and mobilize sufficient resources for implementation</p> <p>Implement policies, programmes and projects identified in national adaptation plans and ensure that implementation is monitored and evaluated</p>	<p>Ensure that bilateral and multilateral support is aligned with national and local adaptation, climate resilience and disaster-risk reduction strategies</p>	<p>Support LDCs in preparation of NAPs (UNFCCC through UN4NAPs, OHRLLS, FAO, UNIDO, UNDP, UNEP)</p> <p>Boost capacity development and technical assistance at local level (municipalities and local governments) to support implementation of NAPs through UNCDF Climate Adaptive Living Facility (UNCDF)</p>	<p>Private sector Support LDCs in formulating and implementing national adaptation plans and strategies, NDCs and DRR</p> <p>Support environmental, social and corporate governance and take climate change and biodiversity into consideration in investment decisions in LDCs</p>	<p>Number of LDCs with NAPs in place by COP 29 and beyond</p>	<p>By 2025 Additional LDCs have NAPs in place by COP 29</p> <p>2026 to 2031 100 per cent LDCs have NAPs in place</p>

Challenges and gaps	Priority DPoA targets	Governments of least developed countries	Development partners	United Nations system	Other stakeholders	Indicators	Milestones
	Support and reinforce, as appropriate, the existing comprehensive multi-hazard early warning system and comprehensive multi-hazard crisis mitigation and resilience-building measures for the least developed countries	Prioritize strengthening of early warning systems and multi-hazard crisis mitigation	Enhance support to LDCs strengthen capacities of institutions charged with systematic collection, analysis and validation of climate-related data and disaster risk data	<p>Secretary-General's Early Warning Initiative for All (WMO, UNDRR and partners)</p> <p>Key deliverable: Conduct comprehensive study on multi-hazard early warning and crises mitigation (UN-OHRLLS)</p> <p>Strengthen capacities of national government institutions, local authorities and farming communities to cope with the impacts of climate change by enhancing the coherence between disaster risk reduction, climate action and social protection (FAO)</p> <p>Enhance preparedness for disasters in LDCs and support installation of early warning systems (UNDP) Support LDCs with climate change projections and geospatial analysis to support DRR, (UNDRR and ECSWA)</p> <p>Support investments and capacity in automated weather systems and their operations and maintenance, agro-hydrological forecasting and information, related institutional capacity building and last mile technologies for user groups (GEF)</p>	Private sector Support LDCs with technology and data to improve early warning systems and mitigate impacts of climate change	<p>Completion of comprehensive study on multi-hazard early warning systems and multi-hazard crises mitigation</p> <p>Percentage of LDCs that have multi-hazard early warning systems in place</p> <p>Volume of climate finance invested in early warning systems in LDCs, including under the Secretary-General's Early Warnings for All Initiative</p>	<p>By 2025 Study on multi-hazard early warning systems and multi-hazard crisis mitigation completed and submitted to General Assembly</p> <p>2026 to 2031 Additional LDCs have multi-hazard early warning systems in place</p>
The current provision of climate finance for adaptation remains insufficient for least developed countries to respond to worsening climate change impacts.	Increase climate finance provided for adaptation and resilience, in particular for vulnerable countries, including least developed countries	Actively pursue opportunities to access various climate or green financing facilities	<p>Facilitate access to GCF funding</p> <p>Increase commitments for increase in climate-related ODA and to mobilize climate finance in line with OECD-DAC Declaration on a new approach to align development cooperation effectiveness with goals of Paris Agreement on Climate Change - special focus on LDCs and SIDS (OECD)</p>	<p>Double adaptation finance by 2025 for least developed countries (GEF)</p> <p>Support LDCs to establish capacities to issue green and blue bonds (UNCDF)</p> <p>Support countries in accessing climate finance (FAO)</p> <p>Support Arab LDCs through Arab Climate Finance Access and Mobilization Strategy 2022-2030 (LAS, UNFCCC, ESCWA)</p>	Private sector Share risks with governments on large-scale climate change projects	<p>Increased in volume of ODA climate finance committed to LDCs</p> <p>Percentage of LDCs who have submitted to the GCF at least one major project related to their NAP</p>	<p>By 2025 Additional LDCs have submitted to the GCF at least one major project related to their NAP</p> <p>2026 to 2031 100 per cent of LDCs have submitted to the GCF at least one major project related to their NAP</p>



Mobilizing international solidarity, reinvigorated global partnerships and innovative tools: a march towards sustainable graduation

		Stakeholder actions					
Challenges and gaps	Priority DPoA targets	Governments of least developed countries	Development partners	United Nations system	Other stakeholders	Indicators	Milestones
LDCs are highly dependent on external resources, including ODA, concessional lending, remittances, and foreign direct investment to finance sustainable development. They need assistance to strengthen capacities to increase domestic resources.	Increase tax revenue as a proportion of GDP to at least 15 per cent in all least developed countries to enable them to become sustainable	Review existing tax policies and capacities of national revenue authorities with a view to improving the progressiveness of tax policy and efficiency of tax administration, and address tax evasion and tax avoidance Undertake fiscal reforms, as may be appropriate	Meet ODA targets and allocate a significant share for domestic resource mobilisation in LDCs	Capacity development of tax administrations and tax audit capacities in LDCs, including supporting their digitalization (OECD) Support countries in building tax audit capacity and reduce tax leakages through international taxation and transactions (UNDP)		Percentage of LDCs that have reviewed their tax policies Percentage of LDCs that have completed capacity assessments of their national revenue authorities Percentage point increase in tax revenue as proportion of GDP	By 2025 80 per cent of LDCs reviewed their tax policies 50 per cent of LDCs completed capacity assessments of national revenue authorities 2026 to 2031 100 per cent of LDCs reach at least 15 per cent tax revenue as proportion of GDP
ODA from DAC countries to LDCs increased in real terms between 2011 and 2019, but the average share of GNI to LDCs declined. There is a need for developed countries to fulfil, and where possible, enhance their support to LDCs	Ensure fulfilment of respective ODA commitments to least developed countries	Implement actions to improve effectiveness of development cooperation and transparency and accountability on external finance	Meet ODA targets and allocate a significant share for domestic resource mobilization in LDCs	Support LDCs to implement actions aimed at improving development cooperation effectiveness, transparency and accountability (UNDP, UNDESA)	Parliament Provide oversight on external finances including ODA In developed countries provide oversight of ODA allocations to LDCs	All development partners meet respective ODA commitments to LDCs or show progress towards meeting ODA targets	By 2025 100 per cent of development partners show progress towards meeting respective ODA commitments to LDCs 2026 to 2031 100 per cent development partners meet respective ODA commitments to LDCs
External debt of LDCs continues to increase. The COVID-19 pandemic and resulting economic downturn have exacerbated financial vulnerabilities and debt risks of LDCs.	Address the debt of least developed countries by 2025 and provide coordinated and appropriate debt solutions in a timely manner to all least developed countries that face debt vulnerabilities or are in debt distress, in order to work towards sustainable debt levels in all least developed countries	Conduct review of debt and debt risks and develop plans to manage debt sustainably	Promote debt sustainability through implementation and extension of G20 Common Framework for Debt Treatments beyond the Debt Service Suspension Initiative Include State-contingent clauses in public debt contracts	IMF to conduct in-depth reviews of least developed countries' external debt, effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on least developed countries' debt servicing capacity and possible policy options at the national and international levels to effectively address the external debt problem of least developed countries (IMF) Assist LDCs to use UNCTAD's Debt Management Financial Analysis System for solutions and policy decision-making on handling public liabilities (UNCTAD)	Parliament Scrutinize budgets to ensure debt is managed sustainably	Percentage of LDCs who require debt assistance that have conducted debt reviews SDG Indicator 17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services.	By 2025 100 per cent of LDCs in need of debt assistance have conducted debt reviews 2026 to 2031 100 per cent of LDCs show decline in debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services

Challenges and gaps	Priority DPoA targets	Governments of least developed countries	Development partners	United Nations system	Other stakeholders	Indicators	Milestones
FDI flows to least developed countries have been declining since 2015, and the COVID-19 pandemic has accelerated the decline. 70% of FDI flows go to only 5 of the 46 LDCs, and a significant amount of the other 30% of flows remains heavily concentrated in extractive industries.	<p>Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries</p> <p>Explore feasibility of an International Investment Promotion Centre</p> <p>Support Centre for the LDCs and recently graduated countries</p>	<p>Strengthen regulatory and policy environments to attract FDI that is beneficial for the country</p> <p>Develop a pipeline of projects that attract investment</p>		<p>Key deliverable: Explore the feasibility of establishing an international investment support centre in form of a one-stop-shop to mobilize support for implementation of the promotion investment regime for LDCs (OHRLLS/Secretary-General)</p> <p>Support capacity building of LDCs' investment promotion agencies in attracting FDI, investment policy reviews and advisory services, including through EIF-funded Inter-agency Executive College for Least Developed Countries (EIF, ILO, UN-OHRLLS, UNCTAD, UNIDO, WAIPA)</p>		<p>Development partners support the establishment of an IISC</p>	<p>By 2025 The International Investment Support Centre will be in the process of being operationalized, on the basis of the feasibility study completed in 2024.</p> <p>2026 to 2031 The International Investment Support Centre will be providing support to the LDCs which have requested such support, in line with the proposal made in the feasibility study</p>
Past experience has demonstrated the importance of on-going support to graduating and recently graduated countries to ensure that graduation is sustainable and irreversible. The imperative is greater than before, given the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.	<p>Enable 15 additional least developed countries to meet the criteria for graduation by 2031</p> <p>Provide specific support measures to recently graduated countries for making the graduation sustainable and irreversible</p>	<p>Graduating countries should prepare transition plans to minimize disruption and ensure smooth transition out of LDC status</p>	<p>Support the operationalization of the Sustainable Graduation Support Facility (iGRAD) in the UN-OHRLLS</p> <p>ODA providers should coordinate transition finance with graduating LDCs to minimize disruption of ODA flows</p>	<p>Assist least developed countries to prepare transition plans or formulate "Smooth Transition Strategies" to enable smooth graduation (ESCAP, OHRLLS, UNDP, UNDESA, UNECA, Resident Coordinators' Offices, coordinated by Inter-Agency Task Force)</p> <p>Enhance monitoring of graduating and recently graduated countries to better respond to emerging crises and ensuring appropriate support to these countries (Committee for Development Policy)</p>		<p>Key deliverable: Operationalization of iGRAD</p> <p>Number of LDCs meeting graduation criteria at CDP triennial reviews</p>	<p>By 2025 iGRAD is fully operationalized</p> <p>2026 to 2031 15 countries meet graduation criteria by 2031</p>
Many least developed countries lack quality data to measure and track progress of the SDGs. The average statistical capacity indicator score of 58.0 in 2019 remains below the world average of 64.	<p>Significantly increase the availability of high-quality, timely, reliable and disaggregated data</p>	<p>Prioritise strengthening capacities of national statistical offices and modernizing national population data systems</p>	<p>Prioritise financial support and technical assistance to strengthen capacities of national statistical offices</p>	<p>UN Resident Coordinators Offices should ensure joint/collaborative programmes of UN agencies on improving the quality and availability of data in least developed countries</p>		<p>Number of UNSDCF for LDCs that have one joint/collaborative programme to strengthen data capacities of LDCs</p> <p>Average statistical capacity indicator score for LDCs</p>	<p>By 2025 100 per cent of UNSDCFs have at least one joint / collaborative programme to strengthen data capacities of LDCs</p> <p>2026 to 2031 Average statistical capacity indicator score for LDCs is greater than 58.0</p>

Part III: Mainstreaming, monitoring and review

Mainstreaming the Programme of Action

The accelerated implementation of the Programme of Action requires that the commitments and actions be systematically integrated or mainstreamed into strategies, policies, plans and programmes of least developed countries, the United Nations system, including the World Bank Group, IMF, other international organisations and financial institutions, and other stakeholders.

Best practice examples of UN agencies in mainstreaming DPoA

Several UN agencies have started the mainstreaming of the DPoA. For example, UNIDO developed a comprehensive operational strategy for the LDCs, which was endorsed by member states at the 19 Ministerial Conference in November 2023, covering the whole duration of the DPoA from 2022 to 2031 and all its 6 priority areas. Other UN entities like ESCAP and FAO have created dedicated units for countries in special situations, covering LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS, ensuring mainstreaming of the DPoA in their work.

Table 4 provides suggested entry points and actions for mainstreaming the Programme of Action.

Table 4: Mainstreaming the DPoA by LDCs, partners and stakeholders	
<i>Least development countries</i>	
Entry points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National development plans • Sector plans, policies and programmes • Strategic plans and budgets of ministries • National development cooperation policies • Monitoring & evaluation frameworks for SDGs, sector programmes
Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish institutional arrangements or strengthen existing arrangements (e.g. National Focal Points) for mainstreaming and coordination of DPoA activities • Conduct advocacy to raise awareness and obtain 'buy-in' of ministries, sub-national governments and other stakeholders for government's DPoA commitments and actions • Analyse existing plans, policies and programmes to identify where DPoA commitments and actions best fit • Analyse context to identify constraints and opportunities for effective mainstreaming of DPoA and develop action plan to address these, with support from UNRCO, UN-OHRLLS and development partners, as may be appropriate • Assess monitoring & evaluation capacities (policies, frameworks, data, resources) to identify aspects that should be strengthened to support monitoring and reporting on DPoA commitments and actions • Incorporate DPoA commitments and actions in accountability mechanisms of ministries (e.g. annual reports, institutional performance reviews) • Incorporate DPoA in SDG reporting and Voluntary National Reviews • Review and update national development cooperation policies/strategies/frameworks to reflect national DPoA priorities • Place DPoA on agenda of national development cooperation forums/ development partner forums

Development partners	
Entry points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development cooperation policies • Country programme strategies • Monitoring & evaluation
Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Align development partner corporate and country programme strategies with DPoA commitments and priorities of LDCs • Monitor implementation of their commitments and take action to address shortcomings • Timely reporting of progress to national capitals and partnership forums

United Nations Programmes, Funds, Agencies, Specialized Organizations, World Bank Group, IMF and others offices at global, regional and national levels	
Entry points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic plans of United Nations entities/organizations • Strategic plans of United Nations Regional Economic Commissions • United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework or equivalent • Agency country programme frameworks or country strategies • Programme and strategy reviews of agencies at global, regional and country level
Actions	<p>Global level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • United Nations entities/organizations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - integrate their DPoA commitments into strategic plans and annual work plans - issue guidance to staff on implementation of DPoA at Headquarters, regional and country level - ensure that monitoring systems are able to track progress with delivery of commitments and provide data for reporting • Coordination structures (e.g. CEB, UNDG, and IACG for LDCs) retain DPoA as a standing item on their agenda • Provide guidance to UN Resident Coordinators on integration of DPoA into UNSDCF <p>Regional level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UN Economic Commissions integrate regional-specific commitments to regional strategies and programmes • UN Economic Commissions convene regional consultations to mobilize support for DPoA from regional bodies <p>Country level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNRCO use Common Country Analyses and UNSDCF formulation processes to integrate DPoA commitments and actions • UN-OHRLLS in collaboration with UNRCO/RCs support LDC National Focal Points to mainstream DPoA • UNRCO/RCs strengthen own capacities and capacities of LDCs to monitor and report on progress with implementation of DPoA commitments and actions • Country representatives of United Nations entities to integrate their organizations' commitments into country programmes or strategies

Private sector	
Entry points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corporate social investment and corporate social responsibility • Sustainability reporting (e.g. SDG Compass and GRI)
Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inclusion of private sector representatives, as appropriate in monitoring, reviewing and stocktaking events related to the implementation of the DPoA to encourage private sector organizations to implement and report on private sector action identified in DPoA Roadmap and commitments made at LDC5 in Doha.

Parliaments	
Entry points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New policies and legislation introduced into parliament • Budgets and annual reports of government ministries
Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy among parliamentarians to create awareness of DPoA and role of parliamentarians • Scrutinize legislation, budgets and annual reports of ministries to assess alignment with DPoA commitments and progress towards targets

The UN-OHRLLS, in coordination with the United Nations Resident Coordinators Office in least developed countries, will provide technical advice and tools to assist LDCs for mainstreaming the Programme of Action into their national development plans and strategies, and developing national implementation road maps. A number of least developed countries have begun mainstreaming the Programme of Action into national development plans and strategies, drawing on the lessons learned from the implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action. National Focal Points have identified the need to strengthen their technical capacities in areas including mainstreaming the Programme of Action at subnational level, and to align the frameworks and reporting required of least developed countries. The UN-OHRLLS will implement measures to enhance the capacities of National Focal Points to perform their functions in respect of the Programme of Action, effectively.

It is also foreseen to continue with some of the processes initiated before the LDC5 Conference that bring together various stakeholders to foster the implementation of the Programme of Action.

LDC Future Forum for evidence based policy formulation

To provide a comprehensive and analytical assessment of the constraints LDCs face in achieving sustainable development, and identifying and sharing innovative solutions to their challenges, in support of the accelerated implementation of the Doha Programme of Action, UN-OHRLLS, together with selected partners, will organise annual LDC Future Forums to discuss priority thematic topics for the sustainable development of the LDCs over the next decade, including innovation, digitalisation, technology, investment, learning and climate change. The LDC Future Forum will take place every year, rotating between Helsinki, Finland, and an LDC capital and will bring together policy-makers, researchers, experts from LDCs, LDC Permanent Representatives from New York, and other UN and international organizations as well as private sector representatives.

Monitoring and review

Successful implementation and follow-up of the Programme of Action requires efficient monitoring, reporting and review at national, sub-regional and regional, and global levels. The Programme of Action specifically requests that the implementation and monitoring mechanisms established after the Istanbul Programme of Action be strengthened and improved to ensure timely and effective follow-up of the implementation of the Doha Programme of Action (paragraph 295). The Roadmap identifies existing mechanisms at national, regional and global levels that serve as mechanisms for monitoring and review, and potentially enable effective follow-up at these levels. Each of these mechanisms has its distinct role, and the mechanisms at the different levels (national, regional and global) are mutually reinforcing. Table 5 outlines these mechanisms and their use in monitoring and review of the Programme of Action implementation.

Table 5: Monitoring and review mechanisms and their use

<i>National level</i>	
Monitoring and review mechanisms of LDC governments	Lead monitoring and review of DPoA implementation progress using and strengthening existing mechanisms, e.g. Voluntary National Reviews of SDG progress, nationally determined contributions. Joint reviews with development partners and UN country teams. Contribute to regional and global reviews of DPoA implementation progress and results.
UN Resident Coordinators and UN Country Teams	Joint annual reviews of UNSDCF, UN Partnership Frameworks for Sustainable development, Common Country Analysis, or equivalent by government and UN country teams. In LDCs these can serve as a platform for discussing progress on DPoA implementation, and serve as mechanism for mutual accountability for results.
Country-level offices/ programmes of World Bank Group, IMF and other multilateral institutions and development partners	Monitor and report on the specific commitment to DPoA and contribute to and support national monitoring of DPoA
National development cooperation forums and partnership forums	Joint structure of governments and development partners. Meet at least annually to review effectiveness of development cooperation and serve as platforms for mutual accountability for development results. In LDCs these forums can be used to monitor and review progress on DPoA implementation.
National parliaments in LDCs and in development partner countries	Scrutinize reports from government on implementing DPoA commitments
Civil society and youth platforms	Participate in reviews of DPoA implementation progress, and can also conduct own reviews and prepare shadow reports
Private sector platforms	Participate in reviews of DPoA implementation progress, and can also conduct own reviews and prepare shadow reports
<i>Regional level</i>	
United Nations Regional Economic Commissions	Monitor and report implementation of their specific commitments to implementation of DPoA. Conduct biennial reviews of implementation of DPoA in their region, in close coordination and cooperation with sub-regional and regional development banks and other intergovernmental organizations. Draw on national reviews of DPoA implementation and contribute to follow-up and review at the global level.
Regional offices and programmes of United Nations agencies, funds and programmes	Monitor and review implementation of agency commitments to regional initiatives under DPoA, draw on reviews of agencies at country level, and contribute to biennial regional reviews of regional economic commissions.
Regional Collaboration Platforms (RCP) of the UNSDG	All United Nations entities working on sustainable development at regional level are members. RCPs provide policy support and access to expertise to respond to specific needs and priorities of the region, and also support Resident Coordinators and UN country teams. Are positioned to provide technical support at regional and country level on monitoring and reporting on DPoA.

Global level	
General Assembly	Discuss annual reviews of progress and challenges of DPoA implementation
ECOSOC	Discuss annual reviews of progress and challenges of DPoA implementation
Development Cooperation Forum	Review trends in international development cooperation, including to LDCs and graduated countries. Provides information on volumes and quality of development cooperation, and alignment with national development priorities. Biennial DCF survey study focuses on effectiveness of development cooperation for LDCs.
High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development	Platform for follow-up and review of 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Discuss Voluntary National Review reports including those presented by LDCs. VNRs report progress towards SDG targets and this data can be used for DPoA as well.
United Nations System Chief Executives Board	Is the highest-level coordination forum in the United Nations system, and meets semi-annually. The High-level Committee on Programmes (HLCP) considers and reports on programmatic issues emanating from decisions of the General Assembly and mandates from governing bodies. Members of the CEB made commitments in support of implementing the DPoA and the HLCP receives and discusses reports from UN-OHRLLS on progress with DPoA implementation.
Governing bodies of United Nations agencies, programmes and funds, and specialized organizations	Discuss programme performance of entity (global, regional or national) and are positioned to review progress made with implementation of entity commitments to DPoA.
United Nations Sustainable Development Group	Guides, supports, tracks and oversees coordination of development operations. Manages the United Nations Resident Coordinator system and is positioned provide support to Resident Coordinators and UN Country Teams to mainstream DPoA into UNSDCFs and report on DPoA. Host the UNSDG data portal.
Inter-Agency Consultative Group for Least Developed Countries	Group, led by OHRLLS, for member organizations to exchange information on their activities in respect of LDCs. Make substantive contributions to the preparation of reports prepared by the UN-OHRLLS on LDC programmes including the DPoA.
Ministerial Meetings for the Least Developed Countries	Annual meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of LDCs is an important platform for discussing and strategizing on issues relating to development, economic growth and sustainable progress of LDCs. It receives updates on DPoA implementation and its declarations seek to reinforce commitments and actions of Member States, the United Nations system and other stakeholders and partners.
UN-OHRLLS	Custodian of DPoA Roadmap and is responsible for conducting reviews of progress against milestones, in full coordination with the IACG for LDCs. Also provides annual platforms for LDC policy-makers, researchers and National Focal Points to share innovations and discuss challenges. These platforms have potential to provide qualitative data to inform progress reports.
Inter-Parliamentary Union	Supports national parliaments in their oversight role and holding governments accountable for implementing their DPoA commitments. Provides a platform for parliamentarians to collectively review implementation progress and challenges.

Mid-term and end-of-term review

The Roadmap is a living document and will be reviewed at the mid-term in 2025. The UN-OHRLLS will conduct the review in full coordination with the Inter-Agency Consultative Group. The review will assess progress against the milestones set out in the Roadmap. It will draw on data available within the United Nations system and the Inter-Agency Consultative Group, development partners and from least developed countries. The UN-OHRLLS will engage the National Focal Points in the mid-term review through a brief survey of progress against milestones, and this will be complemented by a review workshop/focus group discussion on lessons learned, good practices, and areas for revising the Roadmap. The review will also engage the United Nations system and a sample of development partners for feedback on their commitments. The Roadmap will then be updated for the final term of the Programme of Action.

In the year prior to the end of the term of the Programme of Action, the UN-OHRLLS will commission an evaluation of the implementation of the DPOA and the results achieved – effectiveness to determine the extent to which the actions implemented under the Roadmap contributed to progress towards the targets of the Programme of Action. The end-of-term evaluation, while it will focus on the Roadmap, should include the Programme of Action targets that were not covered in the Roadmap. The UN-OHRLLS should develop the terms of reference for the evaluation in full collaboration with the Inter-Agency Consultative Group and ensure that the evaluation complies with the norms and standards of the United Nations Evaluation Group.

Conclusion

The agenda of the Doha Programme of Action is appropriately ambitious to place the least developed countries firmly on the path to sustainable graduation. There is strong political will to implement the Programme of Action, as demonstrated in the deliberations of the September 2023 Ministerial Meeting of Least Developed Countries. The Roadmap provides a clear path for actions, which least developed countries, the United Nations system, the World Bank Group and other multilateral institutions, the private sector and civil society can take to achieve the ambitions of the Doha Programme of Action.

In addition to the technical and financial support that least developed countries need to implement the specific actions attached to the priority targets set out in the Roadmap, they need support to enable them to coordinate the implementation of the Roadmap, monitor and report on progress, and contribute to processes and dialogue at regional and global levels. The Roadmap therefore proposes that:

- I. The United Nations system and development partners **prioritise support to least developed countries to strengthen their statistical capacities** in order to generate the high-quality reliable data needed for measuring and tracking progress of the SDGs.
- II. The UN-OHRLLS continues to **strengthen the capacities of National Focal Points**. These include providing a framework and guidelines for mainstreaming the DPoA, building capacities of National Focal Points to monitor and evaluate implementation of the DPoA and coordinate follow-up actions, and supporting National Focal Points to mobilize resources required for extensive advocacy and inclusive stakeholder consultations. Providing National Focal Points with a single portal to access the tools, guidance and frameworks that can assist them in their role. Strengthening networking among National Focal Points through annual meetings can contribute enhancing capacities of National Focal Points.
- III. United Nations Resident Coordinators and UN country teams play a critical role in the implementation of the Doha Programme of Action. They should ensure that the Programme of Action is firmly embedded in the UNSDCF and support their government partners to mainstream the Programme of Action. The UN-OHRLLS should collaborate with the United Nations Sustainable Development Group to **provide practical guidance to Resident Coordinators and UN Country Teams on mainstreaming the Programme of Action**.

Annex A: Private sector, parliaments and youth commitments

Private sector ⁶	
<p>Investing in people</p> 	<p>Partnership to create a stronger skills base among young people in LDCs, including bringing new skilling programmes to the Democratic Republic of Congo, Lesotho and other LDCs in Africa</p> <p>Partnerships to mobilize funding to empower young women and men of 33 African LDCs to create small businesses through funding, coaching, training and mentoring, and through providing access to global markets</p> <p>Partnership with FAO and UNIDO to support LDCs to transform their agrifood systems by accelerating SDG-compliant investments in food systems transformation</p>
<p>Science, technology & innovation</p> 	<p>New investments to bring broadband connectivity to 20 million people in Africa, starting with the Democratic Republic of Congo and Zambia</p> <p>Scaling up Digital Agriculture Platform to enhance the quality of farmers' production, enabling them to better manage their business. This will support 40 million farmers and agri-stakeholders in Africa</p> <p>Partnership to connect 20 million people in Africa and focus on schools as a driver of long-term skills transformation and development</p> <p>Raising finance to scale up connectivity in LDCs</p> <p>Digitizing last-mile supply chain focusing on women in Bangladesh</p>
<p>Structural transformation</p> 	<p>Partnership between international investment bank and local banks to boost female entrepreneurship and the blue economy in Tanzania</p> <p>New initiative to mobilize finance to build 200 solar mini-grids in Sub-Saharan Africa LDCs</p> <p>Partnership with UNWTO established a new Tourism for Development Fund to support an enabling environment for sustainable tourism in LDCs. The Fund aims to mobilize further resources from donors and private investors to promote sustainable tourism in LDCs through international visibility campaigns, with first initiatives planned for Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania and Zambia.</p> <p>Establishment of the Indian Ocean Platform to support the tourism industry of island nations that face unique vulnerabilities</p>
<p>Climate & building resilience</p> 	<p>Partnerships to apply AI technology and satellite data to assist African countries with climate change adaptation projects, anticipate new patterns in migration and provide information for businesses</p> <p>Partnership with UNDP and OHRLLS to add 20 LDCs to programme to make insurance accessible to SMEs and vulnerable communities</p> <p>Raising a new sustainability and connectivity fund to invest in local business tackling climate change</p> <p>Development of the World Wide Carbon Value Exchange for small and medium companies in emerging economies including LDCs. Includes digital finance, which will lower costs and reduce transaction times</p>
<p>Partnerships & graduation</p> 	<p>Increase financial support to LDCs</p> <p>Partnership with UNCDF, UNDP and UNIDO in Madagascar through the Joint SDG Fund Initiative</p>

6. For more details on commitments announced by the private sector at LDC5, see Private Sector Forum 5th United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (LDC5) <https://www.un.org/lcd5/private-sector-forum>

Parliaments

- Commit to holding governments accountable for implementing the DPoA
- Ensure that all governments, not only those in LDCs internalize the DPoA through policy and legislative reforms
- Scrutinize all Acts of parliament including budgets to ensure alignment with provisions of the DPoA
- Strengthen governance all round, including making parliaments more effective
- Increase representation of women and youth in parliaments
- Stimulate greater public participation in parliamentary process by engaging with civil society, the private sector and other stakeholders

Civil society

- Commitment to work with the multilateral system in addressing challenges, especially those in LDCs
- Collaborate with civil society actors from other LDCs and regionally and globally on implementation and follow-up of the DPoA
- Support a UN Tax Convention to address tax havens and other illicit financial flows
- Advocate for full implementation of ODA commitments (0.7 and more) in form of unconditional grants
- Promote agro-ecology
- Advocate for governments to engage farmers into agricultural policies to enhance agro-ecological practices in LDCs
- Advocate for LDCs, developed countries, IFIs, development partners and private sector to address structural challenges to social protection, employment, access to education
- Advocate for equity and justice in addressing issues of climate change, biodiversity, public health
- Advocate for closing the digital divide and an effective governance framework at international level to hold transnational digital corporations accountable

Youth

- Youth declaration at LDC5 conference commits youth to play a proactive role in the implementation of the DPoA
- Advocate for inclusion of young people in implementation of the DPoA in all thematic areas
- Advocate for youth policies in LDCs that recognize young people as rights holders and stakeholders
- Advocate for creation of meaningful spaces and mechanisms for young people to engage in implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the DPoA
- Advocate for Member States to:
 - Invest in young people
 - Ensure access to education for young people
 - Ensure access to decent employment and entrepreneurship
 - Strengthen capacities of youth for political participation
 - Meaningful involvement of youth in climate policies and support youth-led climate initiatives
 - Engage youth CSOs and youth volunteers in programmes to tackle disease and build resilience
 - Promote gender equality in youth programmes
 - Empower young people to participate in sustainable agriculture for food security
 - Recognize and empower youth refugees, asylum seekers and displaced youth
 - Digital inclusion and connection of young people
- Youth as advocates for peace in conflict situations

Annex B: Contribution of United Nations system and international and regional organizations



Key focus area: I. Investing in people in least developed countries: eradicating poverty and building capacity to leave no one behind

Universal social protection systems	
<i>Contribution of United Nations system and international and regional organizations</i>	<i>Lead</i>
Implement productive capacity-building projects in agribusiness sector focused on food and industrial crops	EIF
Support regional follow-up and review of the Global Food Systems Summit	ESCAP
Develop a risk framework for assessing food system risks	ESCAP
Strengthen policy coherence and impact on sustainable agriculture and agro-ecology for ASEAN least developed countries	ESCAP
Provide technical support to enhance social protection systems in line with the Action Plan to Strengthen Regional Cooperation on Social Protection in Asia and the Pacific	ESCAP
Provide technical support on implementation of the outcome document of the Asia-Pacific Fourth Review and Appraisal of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing	ESCAP
Provide technical support to selected LDCs in the Arab region aiming to identify and close gaps in social protection coverage, financing, and implementation of national social protection systems and programmes.	ESCWA
Provide technical support to selected LDCs in the Arab region aiming to enhance organizational and human capacity to plan and implement national social protection policies and programmes.	ESCWA
Provide technical support to selected LDCs in the Arab region in using machine learning approaches to analyse social registry/beneficiary data aiming to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of social assistance programmes.	ESCWA
Support sustainable agrifood systems transformation for healthy diets in least developed countries.	FAO
Scale up efforts to support least developed countries in developing national roadmaps to implement the Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection	ILO and UNDP
Provide blended and innovative financing solutions for local sustainable food systems in least developed countries	UNCDF
Develop and scale-up Technical and Vocational Education Training (TVET) systems to address the skills gap in least developed countries	UNIDO

Achieving universal access to quality education, skills and lifelong learning	
Technical assistance and capacity development to least developed countries to transform education systems: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equip education systems to promote inclusion • Develop gender transformative education • Equip learners with skills to meet labour market and societal demands • Training and support to teachers to improve learning outcomes • Leverage technologies and digital innovations for inclusive, effective and relevant learning • Strengthen education systems to respond flexibly to evolving learning environments 	UNESCO
Digital skills development of youth for full participation in socio-economic activities at national levels	ITU

Achieving gender equality and empowerment of all women, girls and young people

Technical assistance and capacity development for National Women Machinery (NWM) in the least developed countries on women's advancement and gender mainstreaming.	ESCWA
Technical assistance and capacity development to facilitate national reporting on SDG indicators 5.a.2 and 5.a.1, as well as post-reporting support, to contribute to the improvement of legal frameworks, policies, and practices to strengthen women's land rights.	FAO
Enhance justice for women and girls in LDCs through research, policy and programming support on the elimination of discriminatory laws, combatting gender-based violence, and strengthening women's participation in the justice sector	IDLO
Strengthening of women's formal, informal and customary land rights, through law reform, awareness raising, legal aid, and increased participation by women in land governance and administration	IDLO
Encourage the appointment of female staff in customs administrations and government agencies, including promoting them to managerial positions	UNCTAD
Increase the access of women to productive resources, creating enabling conditions for women's entrepreneurship and job creation, education and vocational training and women's leadership, promoting women's agency in climate change adaptation and mitigation, and building the knowledge and capacity for gender-responsive industrial development.	UNIDO
Girls in ICT Day celebrations of ITU, Girls can Code Global Initiative and its regional chapters to encourage more girls and women in ICTs, EQUALS Coalition to encourage more girls and women into ICTs and technology	UN Women, ITU

Population and health

Provide technical assistance and capacity development to LDCs in the region, for population and housing census, mainstreaming older persons issues into development policies, and develop older persons laws and strategies	ESCWA
Support the Regional Review and Appraisal of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, including in least developed countries of the Arab region	ESCWA
Support the Regional Review of the progress made in implementing the Cairo Declaration 2013 – 6th review of the International Conference on Population and Development, including in least development countries of the Arab region	ESCWA
Enhance quality of delivery of radiation medicine services particularly for cancer diagnosis and treatment in least developed countries	IAEA
Strengthen LDCs' capacity to prevent non-communicable diseases through enhanced policy and legal measures that promote healthy diets	IDLO
Strengthen health systems through investments in health workforce (Working for Health Programme)	ILO, OECD, WHO
Strengthen national capacities in provision of maternal and neonatal care; maternal death surveillance and response reviews for action; strengthen access to community-based care; strengthen access to family planning	UNFPA

Investing in young people	
Increase availability of appropriate financing for SMEs involving young entrepreneurs	CFC
Provide technical assistance to educate and encourage young entrepreneurs	CFC, UNIDO
Connected youth with private sector training, internship and employment opportunities through a digital platform	ESCWA
Empower young agri-entrepreneurs through capacity development and networking opportunities	FAO
Strengthen internal FAO capacities towards an equal youth inclusion in work programmes	FAO
Support and scale up interventions contributing towards the implementation of Youth2030: The UN Youth Strategy.	Inter-Agency Network on Youth Development (IANYD) members, including FAO.
Digital skills development of youth for full participation in socio-economic activities at national levels	ITU
Capacity building on how to keep children safe while online to make meaningful use of internet access for development while mitigating risks	ITU
Provide skills training and financial support for youth entrepreneurs in least developed countries	UNCDF, UNIDO
Capacity building on competition and consumer protection policies	UNCTAD
Technical and capacity building programmes and tools for the promotion of sustainable and resilient transport systems and logistics, including empowerment of young people	UNCTAD
Train youths in entrepreneurial skills, connect them with financial organizations and provide a supportive policy environment	UNDP, UNIDP
Technical assistance to develop an inclusive financing model for MSMEs, including youth-owned MSMEs before they approach financial institutions, and capacity building for preparedness to access finance	UNECA, UNIDO
Train young entrepreneurs on technology for MSME competitiveness in three SADC countries	UNECA, UNIDO
Support youth-led action through grants and capacity strengthening, including entrepreneurial training (UNESCO Youth Global Grant Scheme)	UNESCO
Capacity development through vocational education and training programmes targeting women and youth	UNIDO

Water, sanitation and hygiene Urbanization and shelter	
Sustainable cities initiative, including establishing climate resilience in urban planning and management and increasing partnership with diverse actors and developing city networks	UNIDO

Migration and mobility

Provide technical support on implementation of the Global Compact for Migration	ESCAP
Support the regional review of the progress made in implementing the Global Compact for Migration in the Arab Region including for least developed countries	ESCWA
Technical assistance and capacity building to develop national migration policies and mainstream migration in development plans and policies	ESCWA

Good and effective governance at all levels

Provide technical support in Civil Registration and Legal Identity for all for evidence-based policy	ESCWA, UNFPA, WHO
Provide technical assistance in measurement of illicit financial flows	UNCTAD
Research and analysis and advisory services on transport law and policy	UNCTAD
Supporting National Trade Facilitation Committees (PPPs) in implementing reforms	UNCTAD

Building and sustaining peace for sustainable development

Support forecasting and analysis on climate risks and risks to resilience, including risk of conflict, in regional climate modelling and geospatial analysis	ESCWA
Operationalizing the Triple Nexus Approach in conflict and fragile settings: Reinforcing national actors to advance collective outcomes that reduce risks and vulnerabilities	ESCWA
Technical assistance and capacity development to least developed countries to develop and implement national action plans on UNSCR 1325	ESCWA
Provide blended and innovative financing solutions to sustain peace in least developed countries affected by fragility and conflict	UNCDF
Promote social cohesion and regional initiatives for peace and conflict prevention, including in the Lake Chad Basin, Sahel and Horn of Africa programmes, with the Africa Border Centre	UNDP



Key focus area: II. Leveraging the power of science and technology, and innovation to fight against multidimensional vulnerabilities and to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals

Universal social protection systems	
Contribution of United Nations system and international and regional organizations	Lead
Build capacity of member states on digitalization of the energy sector to increase sustainability and access in rural areas in order to address vulnerability	ESCWA
Capacity building and support member states based on needs: action plan for digital transformation in education and capacity in ICT indicators (Mauritania); capacity to develop policies to reduce digital divide and an interoperability roadmap for digital services (Somalia); developing a legal framework to establish Telecom and Digital Transformation authority (Yemen)	ESCWA
Promote public investment in research, support capacity development of regional, national and local research and higher education institutions, promote co-creation and co-innovation approaches in sustainable agrifood systems transformation for healthy diets.	FAO, UNIDO
Support nuclear science technology and innovation through human capacity building and knowledge sharing at the level of research, development and application to LDCs	IAEA, UNIDO
Ensure available, affordable and resilient digital infrastructure in beneficiary countries through Partner2Connect Digital Coalition, assist national governments in establishing inter-operable, secure and reusable IT infrastructure (Govstack), increase last mile access for rural areas	ITU
Promote digitization of financial infrastructure in African least developed countries	OSAA
Prepare common blueprint for digital transformation to support member states, especially LDCs	OSET
Convene the Least Developed Countries Future Forum to discuss thematic topics for sustainable development including innovation, digitalization, technology, investment, learning and climate change	OHRLLS
Provide advisory services and training to least developed countries through the green FDI platform	UNCTAD
Support to least developed countries to gain access to the satellite-based cropwatch monitoring system to strengthen their food security monitoring mechanism	UNCTAD
Research, analysis and advisory services on transport law and policy	UNCTAD
Support sustainable implementation, enhancement and optimal use of latest technologies for trade facilitation	UNCTAD
Support digital solutions such as e-commerce and e-learning platforms across least developed countries- commit to having 25 least developed countries implement an inclusive and rights-based digital public infrastructure	UNDP with ITU
Mobilize young researchers and scientists to promote innovative scientific endeavours	UNESCO
Provide technical support to least developed countries to develop science education	UNESCO
Provide technical support and advisory services to least developed countries to establish centre of excellence for the transfer of technology for sustainable industrialization	UNIDO
Support least developed countries' STI professionals to enrol in e-learning and training courses on accessing and utilising online scientific resources	UN Technology Bank
Support least developed countries to establish Academies of Science to provide evidence-based advice to inform policies	UN Technology Bank, UNIDO
Mobilise scholarships for LDC students in industrial design. Award scholarships in genetic engineering and biotechnology and Collaborative Research Grants to fellows in least developed countries	UN Technology Bank
Establish Technology Makers Labs in 8 least developed countries by 2031	UN Technology Bank

Scale up digitalization of tourism sector in LDCs through Tourism Digital Future Programme	UNWTO
Provide assistance to least developed countries in using IP as a tool for growth and development; scale up support to least developed countries; develop policies and practices to enable least developed countries to use IP as tool for innovation, creativity and entrepreneurship, scale up support for commercialization of impactful WIPO projects	WIPO
Build IP skills and awareness, especially for women, youth, MSMEs and broaden target participants of WIPO Academy	WIPO

Science, technology, and innovation for development and recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic and building resilience against emerging challenges

Support development and implementation of digital solutions for facilitating more efficient trade from and within least developed countries, including enhancing cross-border digitalization	EIF UNIDP
Provide research and capacity-building to develop innovative strategies for improving rural digital transport and connectivity for socio-economic resilience	ESCAP
Strengthen capacities of national agrifood innovation systems, co-create and scale sustainable and appropriate technologies and innovations	FAO, UNIDO
Support implementation of analytical tool - "Inclusive Digital Economies Scorecard" in majority of least developed countries	UNCDF
Support to least developed countries to leverage STI for building a sustainable economy based on the bio-circular-green model	UNCTAD
Support to enhanced capacity of least developed countries to undertake cutting-edge STI research for SDG implementation, including by young female researchers	UNCTAD
Provide technical assistance to least developed countries to enhance their TI policy making through STI policy reviews	UNCTAD
Provision of support to entrepreneurs to make best use of digital platforms to expand their business and access finance	UNDP, UNIDO
Enhance support to least developed countries to build their broadband infrastructure, connectivity, access and use of digital technologies	UNECA, UNIDO
Development of innovation ecosystems and policy advisory services for least developed countries	UNIDO
Support digital transformation and industrial recovery initiatives in LDCs	UNIDO
Conduct technology needs assessments in least developed countries	UN Technology Bank

Promoting private sector engagement, digitalization and broadband connectivity

Engage the private sector to support development of affordable digital finance and digital economy solutions; perform country-level digital finance ecosystems assessments as part of INFFs	UNCDF
Support the economic empowerment of women digital entrepreneurs in LDCs through the e-Trade for Women initiative.	UNCTAD
Leverage partnerships and actions with the private sector to enhance digital skills capacity building at local level	UNESCO, UNIDO
Foster digital transformation in small and medium enterprises	UNIDO
Promote global alliance on Artificial Intelligence for industry and manufacturing to support Fourth Industrial Revolution in least developed countries	UNIDO



Key Focus Area III: Structural transformation as a driver of prosperity

Productive capacity-building	
Contribution of United Nations system and international and regional organizations	Lead
Provide capacity building in economic empowerment of women and enhancing employment opportunities for persons with disabilities	ESCAP
Promote inclusion and decent employment and entrepreneurship in agrifood systems with a focus on vulnerable and disadvantaged groups, including children, women, youth and Indigenous Peoples, while preventing child labour in agriculture.	FAO
Conduct national productive capacities gap assessments	UNCTAD, UNIDO
Invest in vertical and horizontal diversification of commodity dependent people in least developed countries	CFC
Promote economic and export diversification through dedicated export diversification policies and development of export diversification strategies	EIF
Harnessing Critical Energy Transition Minerals for Sustainable Development in LDCs (and LLDCs) while ensuring just transitions in low carbon technologies	UNEP, UNDP, UN Regional Commissions and other UN agencies
Provide support to design industrial strategies and policies for sustainable industrialisation	UNIDO
Advance sustainable waste management through life-cycle and circular approaches	UNEP
Infrastructure development	
Provide capacity development on deployment of clean cooking solutions with focus on electric cooking	ESCAP
Support LDCs in accessing solar energy in rural areas in Arab Region	ESCWA
Provide technical support for deployment of clean cooking solutions in Arab and African LDCs with a focus on LPG as a transition fuel to RE	ESCWA
Research, technical cooperation, consensus building and collaboration on climate change adaptation, resilience-building and DRR for ports and other critical transport infrastructure, including technical, policy and legal approaches to facilitate risk assessment and effective adaptation action	UNCTAD
Technical cooperation and capacity building on financing sustainable and resilient transport infrastructure and improving connectivity including through public-private partnerships (PPPs) and sustainable/climate finance.	UNCTAD
Create financing solutions for renewable energy entrepreneurs and value chains	UNCDF
Help mobilize clean and sustainable energy access for people living in LDCs	UNDP
Promote renewable energy through micro and mini hydroelectricity and solar plants	UNDP
Digitalisation of transport corridors (use of satellite imagery to assess status of regional corridors, develop road safety strategies and action plans	UNECA
Harness green minerals boom and establish LIB manufacturing capabilities and value chains on the continent	UNECA
Promote renewable energy and energy efficiency for productive use in LDCs. Support LDCs in developing industrial agglomerations including integrated agro-industrial parks, Special Economic Zones and industrial clusters at national, cross border and regional level	UNIDO

Connecting least developed countries to global and regional value chains and strengthening their services economy and trade

Promoting concrete opportunities for boosting women and youth's livelihoods and capacities in value chains and agribusiness.	FAO
Provide assistance to LDCs to strengthen their ability to engage in digital trade.	UNCTAD
Technical assistance and capacity building programmes and tools to support sustainable and resilient transport systems and logistics	UNCTAD
Encourage e-commerce in LDCs through automation and simplification of related procedures	UNCTAD
Initiatives on building regional value chains with potential to create 250% more jobs on continent; build capacity and provide technical assistance to WTO LDC group in general and Africa least developed countries in particular	UNECA, UNIDO
Developing sustainable value chains to support food systems transformation	UNIDO

Support for private sector development

Improve economic and export diversification of least developed countries by committing around \$5 million per annum for projects to develop innovative enterprise in commodity sector in least developed countries	CFC
Launch the new Commodity Impact Investing Facility to target agri-SMEs operating in developing countries, with special focus on least developed countries	CFC
Enhancing capacities to de-risk clean energy investments as a means to increase reliable access and sustainable development for the most vulnerable.	ESCWA
Technical assistance and capacity development to upgrade commercial and economic laws and improve resolution of commercial disputes through courts and tribunals, as well as through the use of arbitration, mediation and ADR mechanisms	IDLO
Review of competition laws and policies and capacity development support to government authorities with a mandate to implement the law and policy and to courts with competence to hear competition cases	IDLO
Implement OECD recommendations on (a) Policy Framework for Investment; (b) FDI Qualities for Sustainable Development; and (c) strengthening role of development cooperation for mobilizing FDI	OECD
Provide advisory services and training packages to least developed countries in area of investment/enterprise development and business facilitation.	UNCTAD
Technical cooperation and capacity building in competition and consumer protection policies	UNCTAD
Support transport infrastructure development and logistics through public-private partnerships (PPPs)	UNCTAD
Address infrastructure investment in African countries using public-private partnerships as financial model	UNECA
Engage with financial industry through private sector partnerships to redirect public and private investment toward sustainable choices and business models	UNEP
Scale-up UNIDO's enhanced multi-stakeholders partnership approach in LDCs to support the design and implementation of industrialization strategies and instruments	UNIDO



Key Focus Area IV: Enhancing international trade of least developed countries and regional integration

Duty-free and quota-free market access	
<i>Contribution of United Nations system and international and regional organizations</i>	<i>Lead</i>
Mobilize resources from newly established Commodity Impact Investment Facility to invest in export capacity of least developed countries	CFC
Support governments to design inclusive and evidence-based trade and trade-related policies and strategies for agriculture and fisheries sectors and improve the enabling environment for production and trade of forest products.	FAO, UNIDO
Provide tailored capacity development to LDCs helping them to integrate into regional and global trading systems, and improve the enabling environment (policy and regulatory reforms)	UNDP and EIF
Support trade capacity building for market access	UNIDO
Preferential rules of origin	
Improve quality of products to meet buyers' requirements	ITC
Provide executive trainings to enhance skills and knowledge of officials from least developed countries, equipping them with necessary tools to devise negotiating strategies on preferential rules of origin	UNCTAD
Manage database on import trends, tariff offers made by Member States under the AfCFTA and related rules of origin for African least developed countries	UNCTAD
Support countries to seize AfCFTA opportunities for youth and women entrepreneurship	UNDP
Support least developed countries in developing their national AfCFTA strategies and implementation plans	UNECA
Technical assistance and capacity-building, including Aid for Trade	
Provide dedicated support to least developed countries in the WTO accession process	EIF
Improve participation of least developed countries in strategic value chains for increased connectivity to regional and international markets. This includes leveraging additional Aid for Trade resources and support WTO accession processes	EIF
Strengthen the human and institutional capacities of countries and support the development of policies and strategies for better agricultural, fisheries and forestry products trade.	FAO
Support laboratory nuclear analytical capacity to facilitate export of commodities, particularly food and agricultural products	IAEA
Technical assistance and capacity development support in the areas of law reform, anti-corruption and digital legal services to address domestic barriers to international trade.	IDLO
Support accessing least developed countries to create a trade environment that conforms to WTO rules and standards, and help countries to maintain predictable and enforceable laws and regulations	ITC
Improving international coordination of support to LDCs related to e-commerce and digital trade, through the eTrade for all initiative, with its 35 member organizations.	UNCTAD

Provide support for the automation of trade-related procedures through the implementation of customs IT system and Single Window	UNCTAD
Conduct regional consultations with least developed countries in Africa, to support implementation of trade-related aspects of the Doha Programme of Action,	UNECA
Provide an experience sharing platform bringing together high-level government officials from African least developed countries, trade experts and academia to identify challenges, explore trade opportunities for least developed countries and identify trade-related areas where these countries require support from development partners	UNECA
Implement signed partnership agreement with OHRLLS to better support trade development in least developed countries	WTO

Trade-related aspects of intellectual property rights

Provide a global platform to facilitate science and technology transfers in area of agrifood systems among countries on mutually agreed terms through South-south and triangular cooperation	FAO
Support transfer of know-how and technology from North to South and South to South, promote sharing of best practices among least developed countries	ITC
Industrial policy work to support adoption and adaptation as well as absorptive capacity of technology transfer	UNIDO

Agriculture and cotton

Support crops' productivity including cash crops through mutation breeding for better yield, nutritious value, resistant to disease and tolerant to drought and salinity	IAEA
Initiatives to develop and strengthen agricultural and non-agricultural regional/continental value chains including the cotton/textile value chain	UNIDO, ITC, WTO

World Trade Organization Agreement on Trade Facilitation

Assistance to implement trade facilitation commitments under the WTO TFA and general trade facilitation reforms, including eLearning	UNCTAD
Implementation of transparency provisions under the WTO TFA through Trade Portals	UNCTAD
Implementation of electronic Single Windows for trade	UNCTAD
Implementation of trade facilitation project management and monitoring tools through the UNCTAD Reform Tracker	UNCTAD
Assistance on regional trade facilitation implementation to RECs and continental organization	UNCTAD
Analysis and capacity building on Climate-smart Trade Facilitation	UNCTAD

E-commerce

Provide training and advisory services on cross-border paperless trade implementation	ESCAP
Provide research and guide for digital trade/e-commerce regulatory analysis	ESCAP

Address gaps in rural digital accessibility, capability and content and provide extension and training services for inclusive use of digital technologies (FAO)	FAO
Develop small business digital capabilities and improve e-commerce accessibility in least developed countries	ITC
Support innovative platforms linking MSMEs to markets and suppliers, provide financial services, enhance skills and enable easier formalization	UNCDF
Provide eTrade readiness assistance to LDCs through eTrade Readiness Assessments, E-commerce Strategies and capacity-building related to the measurement of e-commerce and the digital economy and to e-commerce and law reform.	UNCTAD
Research, analysis and advisory services on transport law policy, including electronic bills of lading	UNCTAD
Encourage e-commerce in LDCs through automation and simplification of related procedures	UNCTAD
Support e-commerce training modules for least developed countries	UNIDO

Regional integration

Provide capacity building on trade negotiation through Trade Intelligence and Negotiation Adviser – a tool to examine effects of LDC graduation	ESCAP
Provide online tool - Regional Integration and Value Chain Analyser to support LDCs in deepening integration and evidence-based regional integration policy formulation	ESCAP
Provide secretariat support for participation of LDCs in regional transport infrastructure agreements on the Asian Highway Network, Trans-Asian Railway Network and Dry Ports	ESCAP
Technical assistance and capacity building programme to support the institutional development of corridors and improve their operations and sustainability performance.	UNCTAD
Provide regional support and encourage South-South cooperation through the establishment of regional technical support centres	UNCTAD
Technical assistance and capacity building programme to implement regional transit solutions	UNCTAD
Support all African Countries to participate effectively and maximize the benefits of their participation in ACFTA by supporting them to prepare ACFTA national implementation strategies	UNECA
Support the development of regional productive systems including regional/continental African ecosystems for enterprise upgrading including cluster development, quality infrastructure, sustainable food systems, and innovation systems	UNIDO



Key Focus Area V: Addressing climate change, environmental degradation, recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic and building resilience against future shocks

Building inclusive sustainable and inclusive recovery from COVID-19 and resilience against future shocks

<i>Contribution of United Nations system and international and regional organizations</i>	<i>Lead</i>
Strengthen universal health care through promoting affordable and equitable access to vaccines, diagnostics and therapeutics	ESCAP
Implement projects supporting recovery from the pandemic with a focus on sectors most affected and groups such as women	EIF
Strengthen LDCs' legal frameworks and capacities to better prevent and respond to future public health risks in line with international norms and standards	IDLO
Strengthen health systems through investments in health workforce (Working for Health Programme)	ILO, OECD, WHO
Advisory work programme on access to medicines and investment framework for pandemic recovery and sustainable development	UNCTAD
Advisory work and training packages on investment promotion in the health sector, enterprise development and health sector	UNCTAD
Advisory work, training and capacity building on TrainForTrade "Building Port Resilience against pandemics" (BPR) component, Ports and Maritime Supply Chain Resilience	UNCTAD
Support the implementation of automated system for the accelerated, simplified and streamlined relief of emergency consignments (ASYREC developed by ASYCUDA)	UNCTAD
Support introduction of digital vaccine/logistics management and beneficiary management systems	UNDP
Strengthen Health Systems for Global Health Security and Universal Health Coverage in developing? countries	UNFPA
Support industrial policy for mitigation of effects of pandemic as well as effective recovery including repurposing of production	UNIDO
Advance local pharmaceutical production (LPP)	UNIDO
Inclusion of LDCs tourism recovery tracking in UNWTO dashboards (UNWTO)	UNWTO
Development of COVID-19 Tourism Recovery Technical Assistance Package to address impact of COVID-19 and develop an approach to recovery and to reinforcing tourism in the post pandemic framework	UNWTO

Climate adaptation and building resilience, including sustainable management of natural resources

Provide capacity building on disaster and climate resilience through ESCAP Risk and Resilience Portal and capacity building on gender-responsive and disability-inclusive disaster risk reduction policies and programmes	ESCAP
Support least developed countries with climate change projections and geospatial analysis to support DRR, and coherence with climate change policies	UNDRR/ ESCWA
Climate security project - provide policy options to mitigate climate change from exacerbating root causes and drivers of conflict	ESCWA
Support forecasting and analysis on climate risks to resilience through a multi-hazard lens	ESCWA

Support countries to better coordinate their water and agriculture sectors for enhanced water and food security	ESCWA
Provide technical assistance to assess food systems functioning for enhanced resilience, inclusivity and sustainability	ESCWA
Support adoption and up scaling of agricultural DRR good practices, risk transfer mechanisms and shock-responsive social protection systems at national, subnational and local levels for more resilient agricultural livelihoods	FAO
Strengthen capacities of national government institutions, local authorities and farming communities to cope with the impacts of climate change by enhancing the coherence between disaster risk reduction, climate action and social protection, and linking social protection systems to early warnings to channel anticipatory actions	FAO
Support investments and capacity in automated weather systems and their operations and maintenance, agro-hydrological forecasting and information, related institutional capacity building and last mile technologies for user groups	GEF
Support smart agriculture through nuclear and nuclear-related techniques for better adaptation to climate change	IAEA
Strengthen LDCs' ability to effectively prevent, manage, and mitigate land disputes, through revision of land laws and strengthened capacity to resolve disputes through adjudication, mediation and ADR mechanisms, and Strengthen capacities of LDCs to develop gender-responsive legal and regulatory frameworks and institutional capacity on climate justice and empowering women's access to land and natural resources through legal empowerment measures	IDLO
Research, technical cooperation, consensus building and collaboration on climate change adaptation, resilience-building and DRR for ports and other critical transport infrastructure, including technical, policy and legal approaches to facilitate risk assessment and effective adaptation action	UNCTAD
Support the implementation of automated system for the management and monitoring of international trade of endangered species of fauna and flora (eCITES developed by ASYCUDA)	UNCTAD
Enhance preparedness for disasters in least developed countries and support installation of early warning systems	UNDP
Support countries on disaster risk reduction and strengthen climate information systems for early warning	UNECA
Support for actions to prevent and mitigate ecosystem degradation to restore nature and restore resilience through the support to the implementation of the Kuming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework with a view to enhance societal and ecological resilience	UNEP
Support capacities for early warning and early action in least developed countries	UNEP
Support countries on multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk reduction	UNESCO
Sustainable use of water resources. This includes capacity-building for the industrial sector to improve water productivity, reuse and recycling, as well as the introduction at all levels of government policies and training in the adoption of the ecosystem approach and the sustainable use of its living resources.	UNIDO
Transfer of best available technologies and environmental practices to improve industrial and municipal water management and productivity, and help prevent the discharge of industrial effluents into international waters (rivers, lakes, wetlands, and coastal areas)	UNIDO
improve industrial energy efficiency by contributing to the transformation of markets for energy-efficient products and services	UNIDO
Capacity building, direct technical support to enterprises and assistance to government institutions on Cleaner Production (CP) policy matters, as well as the promotion, adaptation and transfer of environmentally sound technologies and the implementation of advanced CP business models, such as chemical leasing	UNIDO
Support implementation of multilateral environmental agreements	UNIDO
Promote global technology innovation initiatives (Global Clean Tech Innovation Programme)	UNIDO

Access to finance and technology to address climate change

Provide training on climate finance mobilization and access for least developed countries	ESCAP
Provide research and capacity building to develop frameworks to mobilize private finance and to facilitate green low-carbon transition	ESCAP
Support Arab Initiative for Mobilizing Climate Finance for Water, including identifying and targeting water projects for finance in LDCs	ESCWA
Support resource mobilization for Arab and African LDCs via coordination with Saudi Green Initiative	ESCWA
Double adaptation finance by 2025 for least developed countries	GEF
Support Arab least developed countries through the Arab Climate Finance Access and Mobilization Strategy 2022-2030	LAS, UNFCC, ESCWA
Increase commitments for increase climate-related ODA and to mobilize climate finance in line with OECD-DAC Declaration on a new approach to align development cooperation effectiveness with goals of Paris Agreement on Climate Change - special focus on LDCs and SIDS	OECD
Strengthen effectiveness of climate finance in line with development cooperation effectiveness principles	OECD
Expand implementation of UNCDF's Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility to assist least developed countries to implement National and local climate adaptation plans	UNCDF
Support countries to establish capacities to issue green and blue bonds	UNCDF
Promote better access to affordable adaptation finance and technology for ports and other critical transport infrastructure in LDCs and other vulnerable developing countries	UNCTAD
Enhance capacity of member states to access climate finance for integrated NDC implementation	UNECA



Key Focus Area VI: Mobilizing international solidarity, reinvigorated global partnerships and innovative tools: a march towards sustainable graduation

Support for domestic resource mobilization and fight against illicit financial flows	
Contribution of United Nations system and international and regional organizations	Lead
Provide capacity building on combating tax avoidance and increasing tax compliance	ESCAP
Improve revenue mobilization, fiscal and natural resource management	IMF Thematic Funds for Capacity Development
Implement international standards on cross-border taxation (including exchange rate information, BEPS, VAT on e-commerce)	OECD
Capacity development of tax administrations in least developed countries, including supporting their digitalization	OECD
Support countries in building tax audit capacity and reduce tax leakages through international taxation and transaction, among others (Tax Inspectors Without Borders)	OECD
Support public finance management and own-source revenue management at sub-national level in least developed countries	UNCDF
Support increased customs revenue collection through automation and streamlining of trade procedures	UNCTAD

International public and external finance to contribute to sustainable development in least developed countries	
Deploy concessional finance (grants, loans, guarantees) from UNCDF BRIDGE financing facility for financially viable SDG projects in LDCs in order to mobilize and catalyse sustainable private investment for the SDGs	UNCDF
Establish and support externally managed global and country-level blended finance funds and mechanisms to attract private capital	UNCDF
Support as Secretariat the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation in LDCs in fulfilment of commitments	UNDP
Scale-up UNIDO's enhanced multi-stakeholders partnership approach in LDCs to support the design and implementation of industrialization strategies and instruments leading to the mobilization of large scale public and private finance and investment	UNIDO

Foreign Direct Investment	
Assist least developed countries in developing FDI promotion strategies, including in the digital economy and digital infrastructure	ESCAP
Provide technical support and capacity development to least developed countries and recently graduated countries in development of legal and policy frameworks for investment promotion and facilitation, through the Investment Support Programme	IDLO
Undertake investment policy reviews and provide advisory service to least developed countries on how to maximize benefits from FDI and provide advisory services based on needs assessment	UNCTAD

Use OECD Policy Framework for Investment to design and implement effective investment promotion strategies for least developed countries, in line with national development strategies	OECD
Support capacity building of least developed countries' investment promotion agencies in attracting FDI, including through EIF-funded Inter-agency Executive College for Least Developed Countries	EIF, ILO, OHRLLS, UNCTAD, UNIDO, WAIPA
Support least developed countries through analytical work, strengthening national trade-related institutions, investment promotion and sector-specific production capacity in face of preference erosion	EIF, WAIPA, UNCTAD

Debt sustainability and debt cancellation initiative through improved and transparent debt architecture

IMF and World Bank to use multi-pronged approach to address debt vulnerabilities through IMF Thematic Fund for Capacity Development: Debt Management Facility III	IMF and World Bank
Assist least developed countries to use UNCTAD's Debt Management Financial Analysis System for solutions and policy decision-making on handling public liabilities	UNCTAD
Support least developed countries in development of Integrated National Financing Frameworks	UNDP, UNDESA

Extension of international support measures to graduating and graduated least developed countries to make graduation sustainable and reversible

Assist least developed countries to prepare for and adjust to graduation, including through transition plans or formulation of "Smooth Transition Strategies" to enable smooth graduation	OHRLLS, UNDP, UNDESA, ESCAP, UNECA, UNCTAD, Resident Coordinators' Offices
Continue to enhance system of monitoring graduating and recently graduated countries	CDP (UNDESA)
Provide technical assistance to countries scheduled for graduation, in developing and upgrading their national intellectual property systems to meet IP-related obligations after graduating, and enable them to harness IP and innovation to attain graduation goals	WIPO
IMF surveillance to evaluate economic policies of least developed countries, identifying stability and growth risks	IMF

Availability and use of data

Provide technical support and capacity building for policy and data integration	ESCAP, UNIDO
Provide technical support to revive the Central Bureau of Statistics in Sudan	ESCWA
Provide sex-disaggregated data, gender-sensitive indicators and gender analyses to inform gender responsive food, nutrition and climate policies, strategies, laws, and programmes.	FAO
Improve the evidence base for decision-making, through the collection, processing and dissemination of high quality and granular data on food security and nutrition.	FAO
Support the harmonization and dissemination of detailed data on food composition, food consumption and nutrient intakes to enable enhanced understanding of dietary intakes at the individual level.	FAO

Support least developed countries to implement recommendations from UNCTAD research to strengthen statistical capacity	UNCTAD
Training and capacity building of data and statistics users and producers through TrainForTrade International Trade Statistics Merchandise and Services components	UNCTAD
Inform and build capacities to design and implement adequate and evidence-based maritime transport policies	UNCTAD
Provide assistance for the implementation of trade data extraction tools from customs IT system such as ASYCUDAWorld	UNCTAD
Strengthen population (demographic) data systems in least developed countries	UNFPA
Enhance data capacities of least developed countries, through for example, multiple indicator cluster surveys	UNICEF
Support development of Industry Observatory at national, regional and continental level in Africa	UNIDO
Technical assistance to least developed countries to improve their tourism statistical systems and in the development of market intelligence systems for better tracking of performance and competitiveness	UNWTO

Acronyms

AAAA	Addis Ababa Action Agenda
CDP	Committee for Policy Development
CEB	Chief Executives Board
CFC	Common Fund for Commodities
COP	Conference of the Parties
DCO	United Nations Development Coordination Office
DFI	Development finance institution
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EIF	Enhanced Integrated Framework
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
IACG	Inter Agency Consultative Group on the Least Developed Countries
IDLO	International Development Law Organization
IEAA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFI	International financial institutions
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPU	Inter-Parliamentary Union
IRENA	International Renewable Energy Agency
ITC	International Trade Centre
LDC	Least Developed Country
MDB	Multilateral development bank
NDC	Nationally determined contribution
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
OHRLLS	United Nations Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States

OSAA	United Nations Office of the Special Adviser on Africa
Paris Agreement	Paris Agreement on Climate Change
RC	Resident Coordinator
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
UN	United Nations
UN DESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UN ECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UN ECLAC	United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
UN ESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
UN ESCWA	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDRR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNGA	United Nations General Assembly
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNICITRAL	United Nations Commission on International Trade Law
UNOSSC	United Nations Office on South-South Cooperation
UNU-WIDER	United Nations University World Institute for Development Economics Research
UNWTO	United Nations World Tourism Organization
WAIPA	World Association of Investment Agencies
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Programme
WTO	World Trade Organization

