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### Overview of the presentation



- Highlight of LDCs Graduation since 1971
- Angola: A sleeping Giant in Africa
- Transitory and structural opportunities to graduation
- Challenges and risks facing LDCs graduation process
- UNDP as a strategic partner in the graduation process

## Overview of LDCs Graduation since 1971 (1/3)

#### Current graduation criteria

#### **GNIpc**

#### HAI

% of under malnourished, U-5MR Gross Sec Enrolment Ratio, and Adult Literacy Rate

#### EVI

Pop, Remoteness, export concentration, % of agric., % of pop in elevated costal zones, victims of natural disaster, instability of agric. production, instability of exports

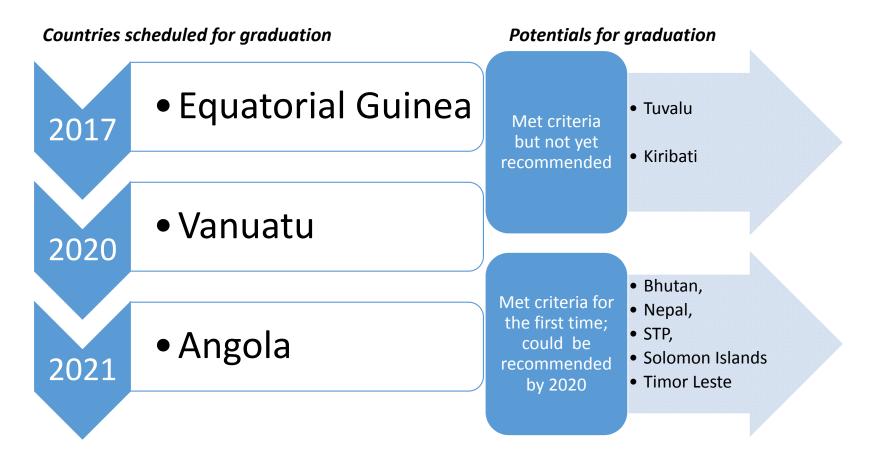
#### Countries already graduated

Botswana (19 Dec 1994) – economic and precautionary conditions

Maldives (1 Jan 2011) --- GNI per capita + HAI Cape Verde (20 Dec 2007) --- GNI per capita + HAI

Samoa (Jan 2014) ----- GNI per capita + HAI

### Overview of LDCs Graduation since 1971 (2/3)



# Overview of LDCs Graduation since 1971: Why is graduation so sticky? (3/3)

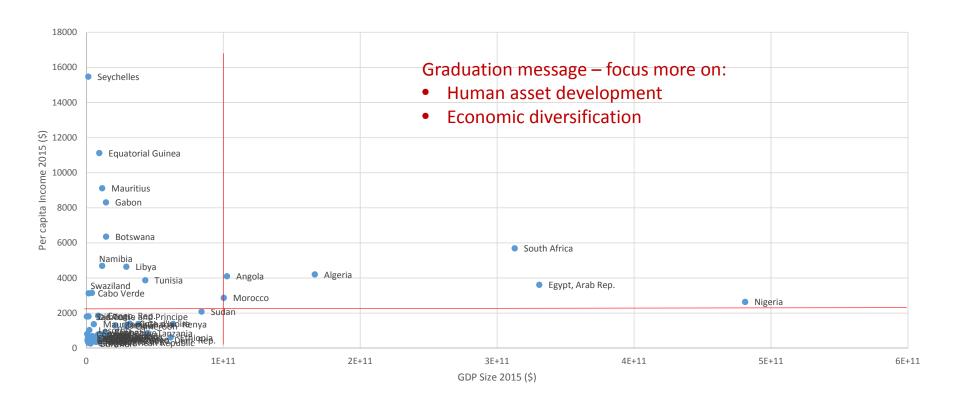
Weak capacity
to manage
economic
vulnerability
and social
transformation

 No country graduated under economic vulnerability criterion

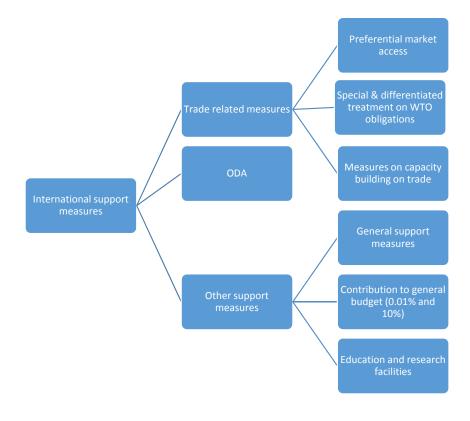
Fear of losing privileges

 Maldives, Cabo Verde, Samoa, Equatorial Guinea and recently, Vanuatu, arising from the 2014 tragic cyclone

## Angola: A Sleeping Giant in Africa



## Transitory opportunities

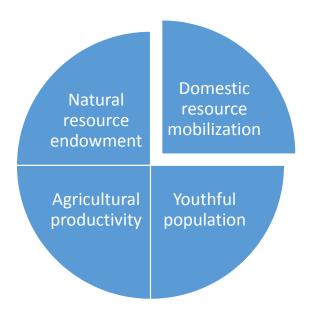




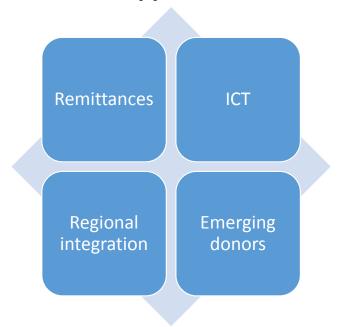
Empowered lives. Resilient nations.

## Structural and non-structural opportunities

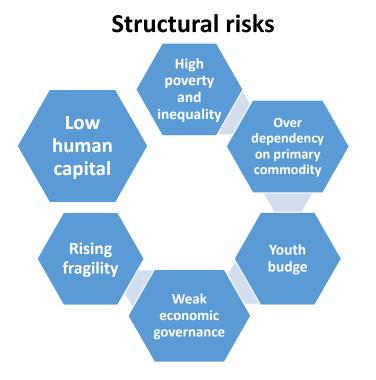
### **Structural Opportunities**



#### **Non-structural Opportunities**



# Structural and emerging risks to LDCs Graduation



#### **Emerging risks** Managing shocks and Climate change debacle vulnerability Terrorism and Violent SMEs limited access to Extremism finance (high lending rate, limited access to non-debt financing, asymmetric fiscal Emergence of support) unpredictable diseases - Ebola & Bird flu Global economic crisis Weak implementation of international support measures Rising cost of remittances





- The evolution of the criteria does not measure structural changes in the socio-economic situation of countries – given the objective of IPOA.
- Achieving IPOA's goal in Africa necessitates enhancing agricultural productivity and diversifying economies away from primary commodities production and exports
- Countries are not taking full advantages of transitory measures
- LDCs must invest in maximizing opportunities and in minimizing risks for smooth graduation

# UNDP as a Strategic Partner on LDCs Graduation







# **THANK YOU**