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**LDC5 Conference side event:
Addressing vulnerabilities through production transformation
Launch of the LDC5 Monitor
Thursday 9 March, at 12:15-13:45 (UTC+3),
in Room 105 at the Qatar National Convention Centre, Doha
AGENDA**

12:15-12:45	<p>OPENING SESSION</p> <p><i>Special introductory remarks</i> Rabab Fatima, Under-Secretary-General and High Representative, UN-OHRLS</p> <p><i>Welcoming</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ragnheiður Elín Árnadóttir, Director, OECD Development Centre ▪ Kunal Sen, Director, UNU-WIDER ▪ Patrick Guillamont, President, FERDI
12:45-13:30	<p>HIGH LEVEL PANEL DISCUSSION</p> <p>Delivering on the Doha Programme of Action: the role of the LDC5 Monitor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Abdur Rahim Khan, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Commerce, Bangladesh ▪ H.E. Silvino Augusto José Moreno, Minister of Industry and Trade, Mozambique ▪ Béguédouwé Paneto, General Secretary, Ministry of Development Planning and Cooperation, Togo ▪ Jean-Baptiste Faivre, Ambassador of France to Qatar, France ▪ Petra Paasilinna, Deputy Director, Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Finland <p><i>Chair:</i> Annalisa Primi, Head, Economic Transformation and Development Division OECD Development Centre</p>
13:30- 13:40	<p>DEBATE</p> <p><i>Kick-off interventions</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Patricia Scotland, Secretary-General, Commonwealth ▪ Laurence Arnould, Program specialist, OIF ▪ Chris Sharrock, Vice President for UN Affairs, Microsoft
13:40-13:45	<p>CONCLUSIONS</p> <p>Annalisa Primi, Head, Economic Transformation and Development Division, OECD Development Centre</p>

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One of the main developmental constraints of Least Developed Countries is a lack of productive capacities and dependency on commodities, which create a vicious circle because it is both a consequence and a cause of their structural and income-related challenges. This characteristic illustrates the need for structural and production transformation of these economies, i.e. the development of higher-value added products and the shift of resources from less to more productive activities within the agriculture, industrial and services sectors.

This side event will contribute to the [Doha Programme of Action](#) (DPoA) by focusing on **production transformation** as an organising framework to tackle LDCs' **vulnerabilities**. It will identify concrete actions to advance the objectives of the Programme of Action **by launching a process of independent monitoring of the implementation of the programme, the LDC5 Monitor**. Moreover, it will delve into options for transforming the international support to better face these particular challenges, including the pressing need to reform the international financial architecture by using important international gatherings, like the Summit on a new "Global Financing Pact" planned for June 2023 in Paris.

About the LDC5 Monitor

The LDC5 Monitor is an independent partnership to monitor and assess the implementation of DPoA. It comprises both analytical and peer-learning activities and involves international organisations, research institutions and interested LDCs. This Monitor will serve to provide suggestions on how international support measures (ISM) should be adapted to better support LDCs in facing vulnerabilities and in undertaking successful production transformation. The initiative will follow and extend the one that took place a decade ago under the name of LDC4 Monitor and shed light on the implementation of several aspects of the Istanbul Programme of Action. All the members of the previous LDC4 Monitor and other interested partners are invited to join the launching of the new Monitor. Going forward, the Monitor's activities will be complemented by e.g. OECD Development Centre's Production Transformation Policy Reviews (PTPRs), the OECD Initiative for Policy Dialogue on Global Value Chains, Production Transformation and Development, and the LDC Future Forums organised by UN-OHRLS and financed by the Government of Finland, among others.

Key goals of the event

The side event and the following activities of the LDC5 Monitor have two goals:

(i) to support the global community in rethinking the focus on vulnerability and ensuring that the international support system responds to LDCs' vulnerabilities during the implementation of the Doha Programme of Action, including by promoting greater mobilisation and better allocation of official development assistance (ODA) and other financing sources for the LDCs, and exploring what reforms

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would be necessary in the international financing architecture to give the means to LDCs to undertake production transformation to reduce their vulnerabilities.

(ii) to support the LDCs and the international community in advancing the implementation of the DPoA, by focusing on structural transformation and on the reduction of vulnerabilities. Structural transformation strategies will be instrumental to address several challenges and advance all pillars of the Implementation Plan.

This event will serve to gather insights from participants on the value of the LDC5 Monitor and reflections on how to best implement it. This tool will promote peer learning, both among interested LDCs and with other developing countries. The LDC5 Monitor will also produce original research and analysis on LDCs' vulnerabilities and how structural and production transformation can help tackle them.

About the organisers

The United Nations University World Institute for Development Economics Research (UNU-WIDER) provides economic analysis and policy advice with the aim of promoting sustainable and equitable development for all. It is a unique blend of think tank, research institute, and UN agency – providing a range of services: policy advice to governments, training to researchers and authorities, and freely available original research.

The OECD Development Centre helps developing countries and emerging economies find innovative policy solutions to promote sustainable growth, reduce poverty and inequalities, and improve people's lives. The Centre facilitates a policy dialogue between governments, involving public, private and philanthropic actors. Countries from Africa, Asia and Latin America participate as full members in the Centre, where they interact on an equal footing with OECD members. The OECD Development Centre is actively engaged in supporting LDCs sustainable and smooth graduation through the PTPRs (Production Transformation Policy Reviews).

The Foundation for Studies and Research on International Development (FERDI) is a think tank which was created in 2003. Its primary, research-based purpose, is to influence the international discussion on major development issues. Independent and not-for-profit, FERDI mobilizes high-level researchers in the field of international development and offers relevant and innovative thinking on the key issues in development economics. FERDI is particularly active on issues related to development effectiveness, sustainable development, and global governance.

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