

# WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION

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## Integrated Framework Steering Committee

### SELECTION OF THE INITIAL THREE PILOT COUNTRIES UNDER THE INTEGRATED FRAMEWORK PILOT SCHEME

Report by the World Bank, on Behalf of the Inter-Agency Working Group,  
2<sup>nd</sup> Meeting of the IF Steering Committee, 3 May 2001

#### *Introduction*

1. This report assesses six countries<sup>1</sup> that were identified as potential candidates for inclusion in the pilot phase of the revamped Integrated Framework (IF) at the 25<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Inter-Agency Working Group (IAWG), 29 March 2001. The selection of these six countries was based on suggestions by members of the IAWG. Countries were assessed on the basis of a number of criteria that respond to suggestions made at the first meeting of the Steering Committee, as well as at the March meeting of the IAWG. These criteria include (i) demonstration of strong commitment by the government to integrate trade into its national development strategy and its PRSP; (ii) the preparatory stage of the PRSP; (iii) the preparatory stage of upcoming World Bank Consultative Group or UNDP Round Table meetings; and (iv) conducive operational country environment (e.g. level of infrastructure, resource base of the World Bank/IMF and UNDP country offices, donor response, and the pace of domestic reform).

2. All six candidates were discussed at the 26th IAWG meeting, 17 April 2001. Three countries were recommended for the pilot phase of the new IF: Cambodia, Madagascar and Mauritania. All six countries are clearly good candidates for support under the IF, and it is expected that the three other countries will be supported in follow-up, subsequent activities under the IF. Efforts are underway at the World Bank to allow trade integration efforts to be scaled up once experience has been obtained with the pilots.

3. It should be recalled that the five countries for which IF Round Tables were held under the 'old' IF - Bangladesh, the Gambia, Haiti, Tanzania, and Uganda - were not considered in the selection of pilots. However, resources are to be made available for these countries under the IF Trust Fund to support mainstreaming activities.

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<sup>1</sup> Mali, Mauritania, Madagascar, Mozambique, Nepal and Cambodia.

**B. MAURITANIA**

**1. Situation of the economy and trade sector**

4. The economy is on target for 5.5% growth in 2001, supported by sound macroeconomic policies and relatively liberal trade policy stance. Prospects for the mining and fishing sectors are good. Two years of good rainfall will reduce food import requirements this year. The government is on track for further liberalization of the economy and has a good track record in implementing economic reforms. One of the key issues identified in the PRSP is the extremely narrow structure of exports, just minerals and fish, and the potential vulnerability of the economy to external shocks. During 1999, 99% of exports consisted of just fish and ferrous metals. This vulnerability is further compounded by the periodic droughts that affect the rural population and food requirements. Similarly, imports are also very concentrated, and the share of capital goods imports, an indicator of productive investment, has come down from 40% in 1995 to 25% in 1998. FDI, which has been very important in getting greater supply response, has fluctuated around \$5 to 10 million, which is very low at 0.5 to 1 percent of GDP.

**2. Commitment of the Government to trade openness:**

- (a) Trade is included in the PRSP document. Mauritania was one of the first countries to complete a PRSP.
- (b) Mauritania is a member of the UEMOA customs union. Mauritania undertook trade reform starting in 1997 and the last phase of the tariff reform went into effect this year. Tariffs are low and structured in 4 bands: 5-10-15-20.
- (c) Mauritania is a member of the WTO.

**3. Trade and the national development strategy**

5. Trade is a high priority in the Mauritanian government, and this is reflected in the PRSP document. Mauritania is one of the few countries that has completed a full PRSP. This covers trade. The government is committed to integrating trade into the national development strategy (PRSP). The Minister of Trade has confirmed the government's intention to put trade projects and trade-related assistance on the agenda of the next CG at the end of 2001. The Government has identified a number of critical sub sectors, including tourism, livestock, fisheries, and agriculture as priority areas on which sectoral trade analysis should focus. Tourism is just developing and both the infrastructure requirements and the policy regimes need to be analyzed with recommendations to create an environment for the rapid expansion of this sector. The issues in fisheries lie in the expansion of value added within the country and also supporting the artisanal coastal fishing. Livestock is the biggest sector but not very well integrated into the formal economy and to the rest of the world. Finally, agriculture in the Senegal valley is mainly based on rice cultivation but needs to be diversified both to supply the domestic market and expand exports of diversified commodities.

**4. Participation in the Integrated Framework**

6. Mauritania has undergone the needs assessment process under the 'old' IF. A Pre-RT workshop was held on 31 January/1 February 2000 in Nouakchott, with the assistance of UNDP. Another Pre-RT was held in 1999. Subsequently an initial trade report was developed with IF support by an external consultant. The government is very interested in the IF pilot program.

## **5. Support for the government**

7. The Bank, IMF and UNDP country teams all support a focus on trade development in the context of the PRSP.

## **6. Governance**

8. On the two proposed indicators of economic governance (regulatory framework and rule of law), Mauritania scores around the LDC average. While this relatively low score counts against the country, the very high commitment of the government to the inclusion of trade in the PRSP offsets this.

## **7. Conclusion**

9. Because of the above factors, the IAWG recommends that Mauritania be one of the pilot countries under the IF.

## **C. MALI**

### **1. Situation of the economy and trade sector**

10. Mali is suffering from a deepening domestic crisis in the cotton sector, which has seen a slump in production, as well as from the economic and political crisis in neighbouring Côte d'Ivoire, Mali's largest export destination and source of workers' remittances. The external sector is dominated by the fluctuating output of Mali's main traditional exports, cotton and gold.

### **2. Commitment of the Government to trade openness**

11. Mali is a member of the WTO and UEMOA and has adopted the UEMOA tariff structure.

### **3. Trade and the national development strategy**

12. Trade is considered important by the government. However, in the view of the Bank country team Mali confronts serious macro-economic, political and sectoral challenges that are also priorities. The country is progressing towards a full PRSP. The I-PRSP was presented at the board in September 2000. A PRSC is being prepared to be taken to the board in December 2001. Another one will be prepared for 2002.

13. The Bank/IMF country economists are interested in trade issues and in working with the IF program. The time line for PRSP preparation, due to be completed in December 2001, provides scope for assistance in integrating trade into the development strategy.

### **4. Request for assistance from the Integrated Framework**

14. Mali has undertaken the needs assessment analysis and a trade document has been prepared with the assistance of ITC/IAF.

### **5. Governance**

15. Mali scores above average on the two governance indicators reported in Table 2.

## **6. Conclusion**

16. Given that Bank and IMF teams are of the view that there are a number of other areas that are priorities for reform, and have yet to engage counterparts fully in the trade agenda, the IAWG recommends that Mali be considered for inclusion in the IF at a later date.

## **D. CAMBODIA**

### **1. Situation of the trade sector**

17. Since the mid-1990, Cambodia has witnessed a rapid renaissance of its trade sector. The performance of the sector is however limited to the garment industry, a non traditional export fuelled by FDI. The value of export of this sub-branch amounts to over 800 millions dollars a year, of which more than half is exported to the USA (MFN status). Other sectors contributing to exports are sawn wood and raw lumber, rubber and tourism, although on a limited scale. Tourism has a high potential but will require important investment in infrastructure.

18. Some 120,000 persons, of which 85% are women, work in the garment industry. Second to the public administration, the garment industry is the largest employer in the country. Through the creation of employment, income and foreign exchange, it contributes significantly to growth and reduction of poverty. However the added value is low and with the phasing out of the MFA by 2004, there is a risk of delocalization of firms because of lower production costs in neighbouring countries. Potentially, this would result in loss of employment and income for a vulnerable group.

19. Although trade is important on the Government agenda, there is no such document as a national trade policy. Another lacuna is the absence of a diagnostic of the capacity gaps for trade and trade related sectors and a corresponding remedial plan of action.

### **2. Commitment of the Government to openness:**

20. Cambodia's trade legislation is quite liberal; and efforts are being made to implement further reforms following a November 2000 World Bank/IMF mission. Cambodia is a member of the ASEAN Free Trade area and is in the process of accession to the WTO;

### **3. Trade and the national development strategy**

21. On 30 January 2001, the Prime Minister opened the pre-CG donor meeting with a speech centered on trade and its role in the national strategy; he committed his Government to present a pro-poor trade strategy at the forthcoming CG meeting in June 2001 in Tokyo.

22. In finalizing its Socio-Economic Development Plan II (SEDP-II) in January 2001, the Government requested support from UNDP to review the trade chapter; An inter-ministerial task force led by the Ministry of Commerce is active and meet regularly; this TF reviewed and prepared inputs for the above mentioned speech of the Prime Minister and for the SEDP-II; The Government is committed to preparing a trade agenda within its PRSP. An interim PRSP was signed in January 2001. It should be transformed into a full PRSP in the first part of 2002.

### **4. Request for assistance from the Integrated Framework**

23. A Letter of Understanding had been signed last November between UNDP, ITC and WTO and the Government represented by S.E.M. Sok An, Senior Minister, Council of Minister, requesting the intervention of the Integrated Framework. Following this letter, preliminary work has started with the support of UNDP and ITC for helping the Government to mainstream trade within its

development strategy. One of the most promising areas is the Investor Forum, an annual event sponsored by the prime Minister. Seven sub-groups are being organized jointly by the Government and the private sector and the World Bank group, FIAS, is active in fostering the dialogue with the private sector. Another priority area is the preparation of a trade policy, articulating clearly the objectives of trade policy in conjunction with other domestic policies.

## **5. Governance**

24. Cambodia has above average scores on the economic governance indicators reported in Table 2.

## **6. The actors**

25. The Secretary of State for Trade is Mr. Sok Siphana, a charismatic leader educated in the USA, totally supportive of an integrated approach. The UNDP Office is committed to trade and has allocated resources from its IPF for the trade sector. Several bilateral donors are also interested in participating in the IF approach and believe that more prominence should be given to trade in the national development policy. Canada, the United Kingdom, and Japan are among those who have responded favorably to preliminary contacts. Both the Bank and IMF country teams support work to integrate trade into the development strategy.

## **7. The road ahead**

26. Selection of Cambodia among the IF pilot countries will boost the morale of the national constituency for an export led strategy and will give a new impetus to the reform effort. There is strong alliance between the World Bank, IMF and UNDP to promote a pro-poor trade agenda for inclusion in the PRSP. As a preliminary step, a joint work plan is being developed following up on the recent PRSP stakeholders workshop held in Cambodia earlier this month.

## **8. Conclusion**

27. Because of the above factors, the IAWG recommends that Cambodia be a pilot country for the IF. There is a high probability that quick results can be expected and that the process would be completed before the WTO ministerial meeting in November.

E. NEPAL

**1. Situation of the economy trade sector**

28. Nepal's trade has been expanding rapidly in recent years following a preferential trade treaty with India. Ready-made garments have overtaken woollen carpets to become Nepal's largest export item. Garment exports grew by 43.5% in 1999/2000 to reach NRs13.9bn (US\$188m). Nepalese pashmina, sold both in India and abroad, is now Nepal's third largest export.

**2. Commitment of the Government to trade openness**

29. Nepal is an observer at the WTO, in the process of accession, and has undertaken trade liberalization.

**3. Trade and the national development strategy**

30. The government considers trade and export growth a high priority in their development strategy. However, the revised I-PRSP does not reflect a trade emphasis and the Bank/Fund have flagged this in their dialogue with the PRSP team.

**4. Request for assistance from the Integrated Framework**

31. Nepal has undergone the needs assessment process and participated in follow-up activities.

**5. Governance**

32. Nepal scores above average on the economic governance indicators reported in Table 2.

**6. The actors**

33. The government is engaged in several related major reform projects with World Bank and IMF support – including a PRGF, financial and budget reform, as well as the PRSP. As a result, an intensive focus on trade at this time is considered to be difficult to attain by Bank/Fund staff, and explains why trade has been placed a bit on the back burner. However, there is strong interest by the Bank/IMF country economists to help the government in the trade area.

**7. Conclusion**

34. Nepal is a good candidate for inclusion in the IF Pilot Phase Work Program. However, given other activities supported by international development agencies, the IAWG recommends that Nepal be considered in the second wave of pilot IF countries.

F. MOZAMBIQUE

**1. Situation of the economy and trade sector**

35. Mozambique has made impressive strides in emerging from conflict and managing the transition to a market economy. However, political stability remains fragile, as reflected in recent demonstrations and violence, and the country has suffered from serious flooding requiring reconstruction. Prospects for exports are expected to improve as the Mozal aluminum smelter reaches full capacity this year.

**2. Commitment of the Government to trade openness**

36. Mozambique is a member of the WTO. Trade issues are a priority for the Government of Mozambique, and the government has undertaken numerous trade policy reforms, including streamlining of licensing, reduction in products controlled by state monopolies and simplification of the tariff structure from 34 to 5 rates, ranging from 5 to 35 percent. Quantitative restrictions on the export of cashews were removed and the export tax lowered from an effective rate of 40 percent to 14 percent. The government recently completed a Trade Policy Review under the WTO auspices that was well received.

**3. Trade and the national development strategy**

37. The government presented its I-PRSP to the World Bank board in April 2000; and the PRSP is expected to be finalized in May 2001, although it may be delayed.

38. Economic policy is dominated the government's efforts to promote macroeconomic stability, high rates of sustainable economic growth and increased delivery of social services in support of its overall objective of achieving a rapid reduction in poverty. It is also now taking action to accelerate structural reforms, where commitment had earlier flagged, particularly in liberalizing the transport and telecommunications sectors which it hopes to see completed this year. The government's other main priorities are to deepen customs and tax reform, strengthen budget execution procedures and accelerate efforts to strengthen the judiciary, all of which have been identified as a growing constraint to economic rapid growth. It is also to finalize its poverty reduction strategy paper (PRSP), which will determine how resources saved through debt relief are to be spent.

39. Mainstreaming trade issues in the PRSP process is considered important, and trade issues have received some prominence in the third PRSP draft (February 2001). Macro & trade issues are considered one of six priority areas, and specific mention is made of the intention to reduce the maximum tariff to 25%.

**4. Governance**

40. Mozambique scores significantly below average on the rule of law indicator reported in Table 2.

**5. Request for assistance from the Integrated Framework**

41. No needs assessment analysis has been done.

## **6. Conclusion**

42. Given advanced nature of the PRSP, it would appear difficult to contribute assistance under the IF pilot to Mozambique before its completion. The IAWG recommends that Mozambique not be considered as an IF pilot country, but be given priority in a subsequent phase of the IF.

## **G. MADAGASCAR**

### **1. Situation of the economy and trade sector**

43. Real GDP grew by 8% in 2000, owing to better-than-expected receipts from agriculture and tourism; forecasts for 2001-02 stand at 7% and 6.6%, respectively. The macroeconomic outlook for 2001-02 is positive, with strong growth in tourism and exports expected and stable inflation below 5 percent. The country has had a strong export performance in the past years and is expected to continue to perform well in the coming years. Tourism has been booming and EPZs have been doing well.

### **2. Commitment to Trade Reform**

44. Madagascar has completed an interim PRSP and is in the process of preparing a full PRSP, expected to be completed in the fall of 2001. In the I-PRSP, the government declared its commitment to regional integration and trade liberalization in the context of COMESA. Madagascar is member of COMESA and leads the Indian Ocean Commission effort to liberalize trade, in particular through a custom duty initiative.

45. With Bank assistance, a number of projects are being planned, including a trade facilitation and transport development project under auspices of the Bank's Africa Transport Facility, and a tourism development effort.

### **3. Request For Assistance From the Integrated Framework**

46. The government has done a needs assessment and expressed interest in holding a RT in November 2000. Under the aegis of the Ministry of Commerce, preparatory assistance under the ITC/AIF project was provided, with a launch workshop held in Antananarivo on 13 March 2000.

### **4. Support for the government's trade efforts**

47. The Bank and Fund country teams are fully supportive of undertaking the integration study envisaged in the pilot phase of the IF, and consider that given past and ongoing work on the PRSP and trade-related issues there is a very good prospect that trade will be integrated into the PRSP. The WTO Members also expressed strong support for making Madagascar an early recipient of a revitalised IF in the February 2001 review of its trade policy.

## **5. Governance**

48. Madagascar has an above average score on the regulatory framework, but slightly below average on the rule of law.

## **6. Conclusions**

49. Given Madagascar's past involvement with the IF, the countries strong interest in trade and active preparation of the PRSP and the planned CG towards the end of the year, the IAWG recommends that it be included a one of the 3 pilot countries.



**Table 1. Review of 6 countries under consideration for IF Pilot Program**

<b>Country</b>	<b><i>Date of last Consultative Group meeting</i></b>	<b><i>Anticipated date of next Consultative Group or other donors meeting</i></b>	<b><i>Interim-PRSP Or PRSP</i></b>	<b><i>Commitment to trade in PRSP</i></b>	<b><i>Environment conducive for IF to succeed? (High, medium, low) [Based on tables 2-3 below and consultations]</i></b>
<b>Cambodia</b>	May 2000	June 2001; winter 2002	Oct 2000; Board Jan 2001; Full PRSP: end 2001	Yes	High
<b>Madagascar</b>	None recently	Fall 2001	I-PRSP board Dec 2000. PRSP: Sept. 2001	Yes	High
<b>Mali</b>	Not a CG country; **RT- Sep 1998	RT 2002-03	I-PRSP board Sept 2000	Yes	Medium/high
<b>Mauritania</b>	March 1998	December 2001	PRSP in Dec 2000; board Feb 2001.	Yes	High
<b>Mozambique</b>	May 2000	CG programmed for last quarter of 2001	I-PRSP to the board in April 2000; PRSP expected to go to board May 2001	Yes	Medium/high
<b>Nepal</b>	April 2000	None scheduled	Interim PRSP under preparation; PRSP expected Dec 2001	Yes	Medium/high

**Table 1 (continued): Other LDCs Identified by the IAWG (NB: This is incomplete and will be updated in the future)**

<i>Country</i>	<i>Date of last Consultative Group meeting</i>	<i>Anticipated date of next Consultative Group or other donors meeting</i>	<i>Interim-PRSP Or PRSP</i>	<i>Committed to trade in PRSP?</i>
<b>Haiti</b>	April 1997 last formal CG; **RT on Trade 11-12 Nov 1999; Informal donor meetings, WDC, May 2000.	No new date for formal CG because of political crisis. Next Informal donor meeting, WDC, Oct 5, 2000.	December 2001 (Review by Board)- Final PRSP not before 2003	Unclear. No PRSP process yet because of political difficulties.
<b>Gambia</b>	**RT-1998 Nov 1999	**RT April 2001	IPRSP board Dec 2000; PRSP Dec 2001	
<b>Bangladesh</b>	April 2000 development forum	Not before 7/2001, development forum	PRSP expected late 2001	The Export diversification project (coordinated with WTO and DFID) is listed as one of the main responses of the Bank to IF. The project has 4 major components and an allocation for new projects of around US\$2-3 million. Disbursement has been slow due to poor absorptive capacity. Matching grant and customs reforms components doing well.
<b>Eritrea</b>	Development Partners' Meeting in November 1998		Not certain due to political situation; possible mid 2001	Yes
<b>Tanzania</b>	May 2000	April 2001	IPRSP – April 2000; PRSP Oct 2000.	In the PRSP, mention of export expansion as a pillar to poverty reduction strategy. The government is placing increased emphasis on reforms aimed at promoting export-oriented expansion and diversification.
<b>Djibouti</b>	May 1997	2 <sup>nd</sup> half of 2001; round table with UNDP leadership	I-PRSP June 2000	Trade (broadly defined) looms large in the country's future. More discussion and work needs to be done on what kind of work (from PRSP to mission work, to trade-related technical assistance) is most needed and should be undertaken.

<b>Country</b>	<b><i>Date of last Consultative Group meeting</i></b>	<b><i>Anticipated date of next Consultative Group or other donors meeting</i></b>	<b><i>Interim-PRSP Or PRSP</i></b>	<b><i>Committed to trade in PRSP?</i></b>
<b>Ethiopia</b>	December 1996	<i>mid-2001</i>	I-PRSP paper Nov 2000 March 2001 Board meeting postponed.	
<b>Guinea</b>	Last CG: June 1998, A presentation for trade related technical assistance was made by the Government during an informal meeting held in Geneva in February 1999.	<i>No CG planned;</i> A round table for trade related technical assistance is expected to take place in December 2000. **RT May-June 2001	I-PRSP Oct 2000; Board Dec 2000; PRSC possible end May 2001.	
<b>Lesotho</b>	**RT -1997	<i>Jan 2001</i>	Oct- Dec 2000 PRSP SEP 2001	<i>Yes</i>
<b>Malawi</b>	May 2000	**RT Oct 2000 on Decentralization; September 2001 (CG aid / stakeholder consultation ), April 2002: CG stakeholder consultation	I-PRSP board Dec 2000	Yes
<b>Sao Tome and Principe</b>	No a CG country; **RT 1992	**RT 5-6 Oct 2000, Geneva	I-PRSP board April 2000	

<b>Country</b>	<b><i>Date of last Consultative Group meeting</i></b>	<b><i>Anticipated date of next Consultative Group or other donors meeting</i></b>	<b><i>Interim-PRSP Or PRSP</i></b>	<b><i>Committed to trade in PRSP?</i></b>
<b>Yemen</b>	Fall 1997	None scheduled	I-PRSP dec 2000; Board Feb 2001;  Government has proposed the date of Feb 01 for the PRSP submission and April 01 date for Board; These dates may be overly ambitious	
<b>Zambia</b>	Jul 2000	June 2001	I-PRSP Board August 2000	Yes
<b>Uganda</b>	March 2000 – presentation on implementation of the IF	Tentatively May 2001	PRSP board May 2000.	Yes

**Table 2. 20 Least Developed Countries: Governance Characteristics**

(ii)	LDC	Regulatory Framework		Rule of Law	
		Estimate	Stand Error	Estimate	Stand Error
	Bangladesh	-0.155	0.395	-0.929	0.276
	Cambodia	-0.036	0.602	-0.235	0.601
	Chad	-0.740	0.597	-0.827	0.450
	Djibouti	-0.522	0.602	-0.235	0.601
	Ethiopia	-0.033	0.333	0.269	0.429
	Gambia, The	-0.250	0.520	0.274	0.443
	Guinea	0.197	0.517	-0.762	0.371
	Haiti	-1.133	0.520	-1.495	0.443
	Lesotho	-0.058	0.351	-0.240	0.566
	Liberia	-1.248	0.718	-1.289	0.549
	Madagascar	-0.209	0.517	-0.825	0.371
	Malawi	0.081	0.332	-0.409	0.281
	Mali	0.290	0.517	-0.465	0.371
	Mauritania	-0.846	0.602	-0.558	0.601
	Mozambique	-0.227	0.332	-1.046	0.363
	Nepal	-0.360	0.602	-0.558	0.601
	Tanzania	0.183	0.291	0.161	0.253
	Uganda	0.184	0.291	-0.013	0.253
	Yemen, Rep.	-0.523	0.520	-1.008	0.314
	Zambia	0.252	0.291	-0.402	0.253
	<b>LDC Average</b>	<b>-0.620</b>	<b>0.488</b>	<b>-0.758</b>	<b>0.432</b>
<b>Memo:</b>					
	Other Low Income	-0.526	0.339	-0.605	0.245
	Lower Middle Income	-0.032	0.378	-0.158	0.279
	Upper Middle Income	0.521	0.315	0.292	0.255
	High Income	0.784	0.272	1.301	0.242

The governance indicators reported in this file reflect the statistical compilation of perceptions of the quality of governance of a large number of survey respondents in industrial and developing countries, as well as non-governmental organizations, commercial risk rating agencies, and think-tanks during 1991 and 1998. They in no way reflect the official position of the World Bank, its Executive Directors, or the countries they represent. As discussed in detail in the accompanying papers, countries' relative positions on these indicators are subject to large margins of error that are clearly indicated in an available data file.

The 2 governance indicators in this worksheet are measured in units ranging from about -2.5 to 2.5, with higher values corresponding to better governance outcomes. The column labelled "Estimate" provides the point estimate. The column labelled "Standard Error" contains the corresponding standard error. The regulatory framework focuses on government's good policies: measures of incidence of market un-friendly policies such as price controls, or inadequate bank supervision, as well as perceptions of the burdens imposed by excessive regulation in areas such as foreign trade and business development. The rule of law index includes several indicators which measure the extent to which agents have confidence in and abide by the rules of society. These include perceptions of the incidence of both violent and non-violent crimes, the effectiveness and predictability of the judiciary, and the enforceability of the contracts.

The indicators are based on data referring to 1997-1998. Details on the concepts measured by each indicator, its components, and the interpretation of the point estimates and standard errors can be found in the research papers by Kaufmann, Kraay and Zoido-Lobaton (1999a,b). All indicators are subject to a margin of error.

Table 3. 20 Least Developed Countries' Characteristics

<i>Country</i>	<i>HIPC</i>	<i>WTO status</i>			<i>Conflict-affected</i>	<i>Other Regional Aspect</i>	<i>GNP per capita (1997)</i>	<i>Population (million)</i>	<i>Ownership of trade integration/PRSP (high, med, low)</i>	<i>WB/IMF/UNDP support (high, medium low)</i>	<i>Intensity of on-going/past activities under IF (high, medium, low)</i>
		Member	Observer	None							
<b>Cambodia</b>			X			-	300	10.5	High	high	high (CG Feb 1999)
<b>Madagascar</b>	X	X				Island	250	15.8	High	high	medium
<b>Mali</b>	X	X				Land Locked	260	11.4	Medium/high, country faces number of serious macro challenges	medium	low
<b>Mauritania</b>	X	X				-	440	2.4	High	high	high (prep mtg, 2/00; next mtg, Dec 2001).
<b>Mozambique</b>	X	X			X	-	140	18.2	High	low/medium	low, no mtg set yet
<b>Nepal</b>			X			Land Locked	-	22.6	high, but limited emphasis in CAS and I-PRSP	medium	low
<b>Bangladesh</b>		X				-	360	122	Medium/high	high	high
<b>Chad</b>		X				Land Locked	230	6.7			
<b>Djibouti</b>		X				-	-	0.6			
<b>Equatorial Guinea</b>				X		-	1060	0.4			
<b>Eritrea</b>				X	X	-	230	3.4	High	high	Low
<b>Ethiopia</b>	X		X		X	Land Locked	110	60.1			
<b>Gambia</b>	X	X				-	340	1.2			high (Sep 99 )
<b>Guinea</b>	X	X				-	550	7.6			
<b>Haiti</b>		X				Island	220	7.4			high (Nov 99)
<b>Kiribati</b>				X		Island	910	0.1			
<b>Lesotho</b>		X				Land Locked	680	2.1	high		
<b>Liberia</b>				X		-	-	2.5			
<b>Malawi</b>	X	X				Land Locked	210	10.1			

<i>Country</i>	<i>HIPC</i>	<i>WTO status</i>			<i>Conflict-affected</i>	<i>Other Regional Aspect</i>	<i>GNP per capita (1997)</i>	<i>Population (million)</i>	<i>Ownership of trade integration/PRSP (high, med, low)</i>	<i>WB/IMF/UNDP support (high, medium low)</i>	<i>Intensity of on-going/past activities under IF (high, medium, low)</i>
<b>Niger</b>	X	X				Land Locked	200	9.8			
<b>Sao Tome &amp; Principe</b>	X			X		Island	290	0.1			
<b>Sierra Leone</b>	X	X			X	-	160	4.4			
<b>Tanzania</b>	X	X				-	210	31.5	Medium/high		high
<b>Uganda</b>	X	X				Land Locked	330	21	high		high
<b>Yemen</b>	X		X		X	-	270	16.3			
<b>Zambia</b>	X	X				Land Locked	370	8.5			high

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