

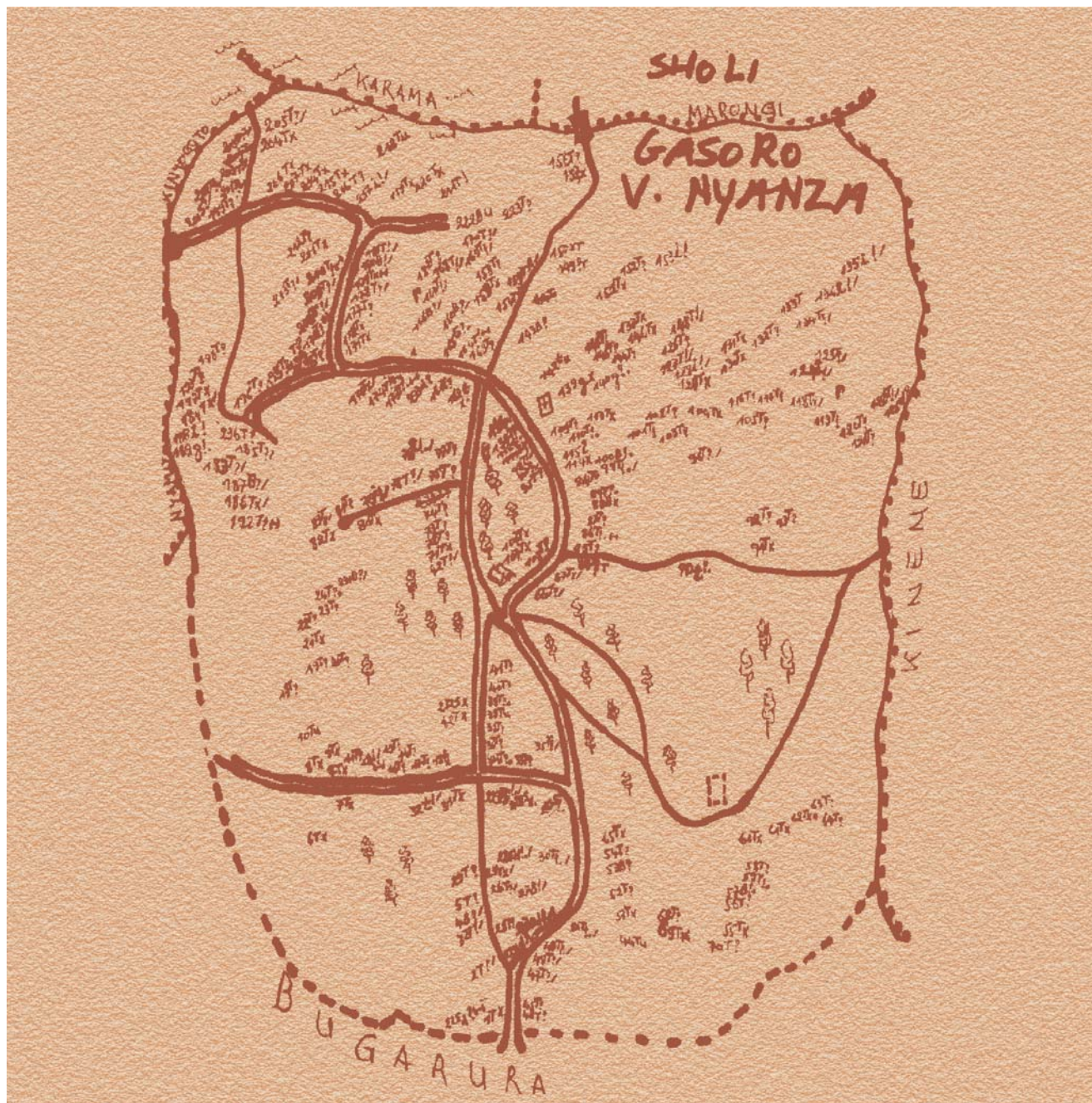
# THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES REPORT 2004

## *Linking International Trade with Poverty Reduction*



UNITED NATIONS

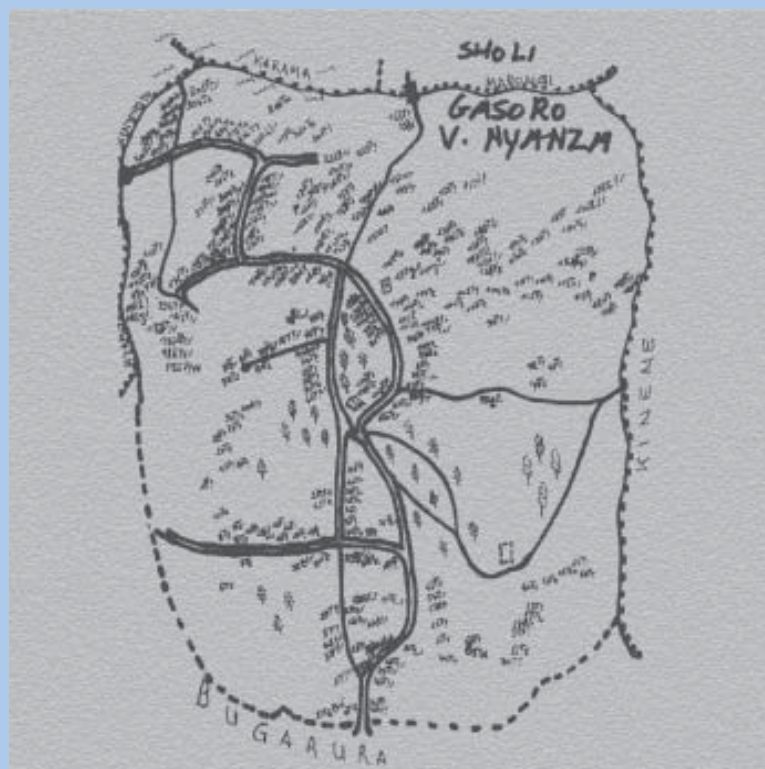
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UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT  
Geneva

# THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES REPORT 2004

Prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat



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## The Front Cover

The front cover shows detail from a social map of Sholi Cellule in Nyanza District, Butare Province, Rwanda. The map is part of the Rwanda Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper published in 2002. The map is the result of a participatory process of project planning and implementation at the cellule level through which the community seeks to identify its most important development problems. As part of the process, the cellule members collectively draw a social map that indicates details of every household's location, their social category, type of shelter, all social and economic infrastructure and landmarks in the cellule. The map is first drawn on the ground using local materials and later copied onto a piece of cloth for the community to keep as a tool for future planning.

The community itself defines how they categorise the people in their community. In Sholi Cellule, they identified four social categories which are marked on the map as follows:

Category of poor	Map Symbol	Number of households	Characteristics
Umutindi/Umukene Nyakujya	!	43	They have to beg and have nothing; no clothes, no food, no shelter. Their children cannot go to school, they cannot afford medical care and have no farmland.
Umutindi/Umukene	?	114	They do not have sufficient food but can work for others to survive, they dress poorly, have insufficient farmland and can hardly get medical care. They have shelter but no livestock and are always suffering.
Umutindi/Umukene wifashije	x	60	They have small and poor shelter, and a minimal harvest, their children can go to primary school, they can clothe themselves but with difficulty, they can hardly access medical care, but manage to have sufficient to eat and they have small ruminants.
Umukungu	u	13	They have excess harvest to sell and livestock, they can afford medical care, and have a little money. Their children can go to secondary school. They eat well, are neat, have a good house and a bicycle, and can engage others as labour.

The map is reproduced with permission.

### Symbols on the Map

!	umukene/umutindi nyakujya	s	house being built, already with roof
?	umukene	d	house being built not yet with roof
x	umukene wifashije	r	a water point
u	umukungu	🌳	a tree
/	household with a small landholding	🏰	a church (Adventist in this case)
(.)	household with no land	==	a road
•	household with no shelter	—	a path
T	house with tiles	🌊	a river
B	house with iron sheeting	#	a bridge
i	house with thatch	⛪	a genocide memorial site
g	destroyed house (still visible)	☠	a cemetery
⋈	destroyed house (no longer visible)	🌿	wetland

# Acknowledgements

*The Least Developed Countries Report 2004* was prepared by a team consisting of Charles Gore (team leader), Lisa Borgatti, Marquise David, Michael Herrmann, Ivanka Hoppenbrouwer-Rodriguez (from 23 February 2004), Zeljka Kozul-Wright, Madasamyraja Rajalingam and Utumporn Reungsuwan. Juliana Gonsalves also worked with the team between 21 May 2003 and 21 November 2003 on secondment from the Economic Commission for Africa. Massoud Karshenas acted as principal consultant to the Report. Detailed comments were received from Mussie Delelegn, Samuel Gayi, Lev Komlev, Joerg Mayer, Marcel Namfua and Taffere Tesfachew. Specific inputs and advice were also received from Céline Bacrot, Pierre Encontre, Gunter Fischer, Massi Malmberg and Jean-Claude Mporamazina. The work was carried out under the overall supervision of Habib Ouane, Head, Special Programme for Least Developed, Landlocked and Island Developing Countries within UNCTAD.

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