



JAPAN-UNIDO MULTI-STAKEHOLDER COOPERATION DIALOGUE: *AFRICA AND TICAD VII*



UNIDO'S VIEWS ON THE UPCOMING TICAD VII: FURTHER ADVANCEMENT OF IDDA III

26 October 2018
Tokyo, Japan

Victor DIWANDJA DJEMBA
CHIEF, REGIONAL DIVISION - AFRICA
PTC/PPF/AFR



IDDA3

Third Industrial Development
Decade for Africa 2016-2025



OUTLINE OF PRESENTATION

I. Context

II. UNIDO's Response

**III. IDDA III : An overview and status
of implementation**

**IV. IDDA III & TICAD VII: Areas for
further advancement**





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I. Context

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GLOBAL CONTEXT OF UNIDO TECHNICAL COOPERATION IN AFRICA

United Nations A/RES/70/1

General Assembly Dist.: General
21 October 2015

Seventieth session
Agenda items 15 and 116

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 25 September 2015

[Without reference to a Main Committee (A/70/L.1)]

70/1. Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

The General Assembly
Adopts the following outcome document of the United Nations summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda:

Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Preamble

This Agenda is a plan of action for people, planet and prosperity. It also seeks to strengthen universal peace in larger freedom. We recognize that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development.

All countries and all stakeholders, acting in collaborative partnership, will implement this plan. We are resolved to free the human race from the tyranny of poverty and want and to heal and secure our planet. We are determined to take the bold and transformative steps which are urgently needed to shift the world on to a sustainable and resilient path. As we embark on this collective journey, we pledge that no one will be left behind.

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets which we are announcing today demonstrate the scale and ambition of this new universal Agenda. They seek to build on the Millennium Development Goals and complete what they did not achieve. They seek to realize the human rights of all and to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls. They are integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development: the economic, social and environmental.

The Goals and targets will stimulate action over the next 15 years in areas of critical importance for humanity and the planet.

15-14331 (E)

Please recycle

United Nations A/RES/69/313

General Assembly Dist.: General
17 August 2015

Sixty-ninth session
Agenda item 13

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 27 July 2015

[Without reference to a Main Committee (A/69/L.82)]

69/313. Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development (Addis Ababa Action Agenda)

The General Assembly,
Recalling its resolution 68/204 of 20 December 2013, in which it decided to convene a third international conference on financing for development, as well as its resolutions 68/219 of 20 June 2014 and 69/278 of 3 May 2015,

1. *Endorses the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development (Addis Ababa Action Agenda) adopted by the Conference, which is contained in the annex to the present resolution;*
2. *Expresses its profound gratitude to the Government and the people of Ethiopia for hosting the third International Conference on Financing for Development, from 13 to 16 July 2015, and for providing all the necessary support.*

*99th plenary meeting
27 July 2015*

Annex
Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development (Addis Ababa Action Agenda)

I. A global framework for financing development post-2015

1. We, the Heads of State and Government and High Representatives, gathered in Addis Ababa from 13 to 16 July 2015, affirm our strong political commitment to address the challenge of financing and creating an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity. We reaffirm and build on the 2002 Monterrey Consensus¹ and the 2008 Doha Declaration.² Our goal is to end poverty and hunger and to achieve sustainable

15-12674 (E)

Please recycle

¹ Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Addis Ababa, 18–22 March 2002 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.L.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.
² Resolution 63/207, annex.

United Nations A/70/L.49/Rev.1

General Assembly Dist.: Limited
30 June 2016
Original: English

Seventieth session
Agenda item 15

Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields

Thailand:^a revised draft resolution

Third Industrial Development Decade for Africa (2016-2025)

The General Assembly,
Recalling its resolution 35/66 B of 5 December 1980, in which it proclaimed the 1980s as the first Industrial Development Decade for Africa, its resolution 44/237 of 22 December 1989, in which it proclaimed the period 1991-2000 as the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa, its resolution 47/177 of 22 December 1992, in which it adjusted the period for the programme for the Second Decade to cover the years 1993-2002, and its resolution 57/297 of 9 March 2003 on the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa,
Recalling also its resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", which reflects the importance of industrial development to the 2030 Agenda, including Sustainable Development Goal 9, Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation, and its interrelated targets,
Recalling further its resolution 69/313 of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, supports and complements it and helps to contextualize its means of implementation targets with concrete policies and actions, and in which the General Assembly stressed the critical importance of industrial development for developing countries, in particular African countries, as a critical source of economic growth, economic diversification and value addition,
Recalling the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020,^b adopted in May 2011 at the Fourth United Nations Conference

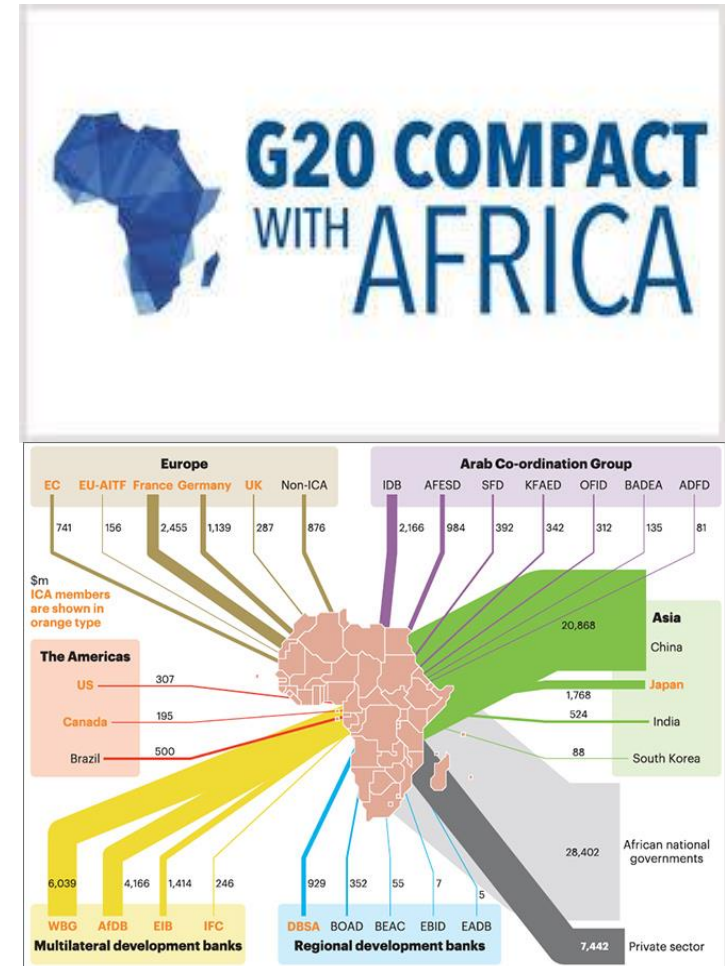
^a On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.
^b Report of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Istanbul, Turkey, 9–13 May 2011 (A/CONF.218/7), chap. II.

16-11311 (E) 070716

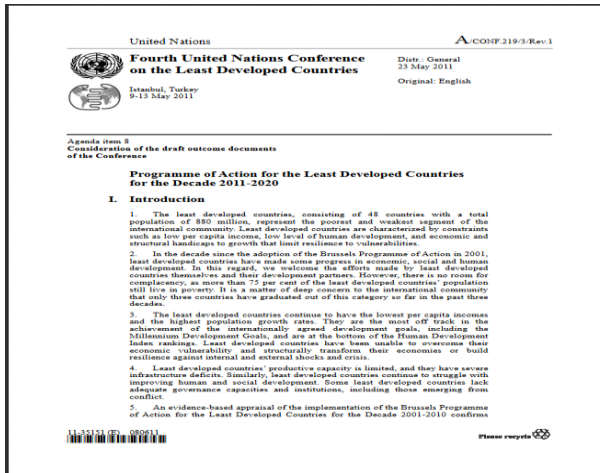
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GLOBAL CONTEXT OF UNIDO TECHNICAL COOPERATION IN AFRICA

- Initiated under the German G20 Presidency to promote private investment in Africa, including in infrastructure;
- The CwA's primary objective is to **increase attractiveness of private investment through substantial improvements of the macro, business and financing frameworks**;
- It brings together reform-minded African countries, international organizations and bilateral partners from G20 and beyond to coordinate country-specific reform agendas, **support respective policy measures and advertise investment opportunities to private investors**;
- The initiative is demand-driven and open to all African countries. Since its launch in 2017, the CwA has sparked great interest. So far, eleven African countries have joined the initiative: Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Morocco, Rwanda, Senegal, Togo and Tunisia.
- G20 and other partner countries encourage investors in their countries to respond to the investment opportunities in African Compact countries, enhancing the payoff to implementation of the investment compacts.

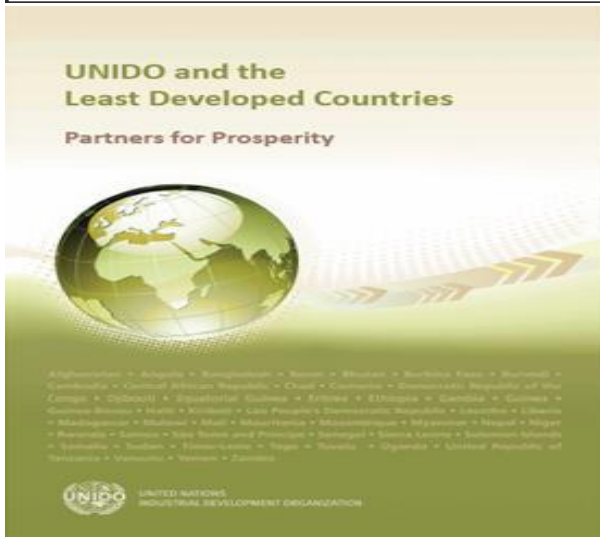


GLOBAL CONTEXT OF UNIDO TECHNICAL COOPERATION IN AFRICA



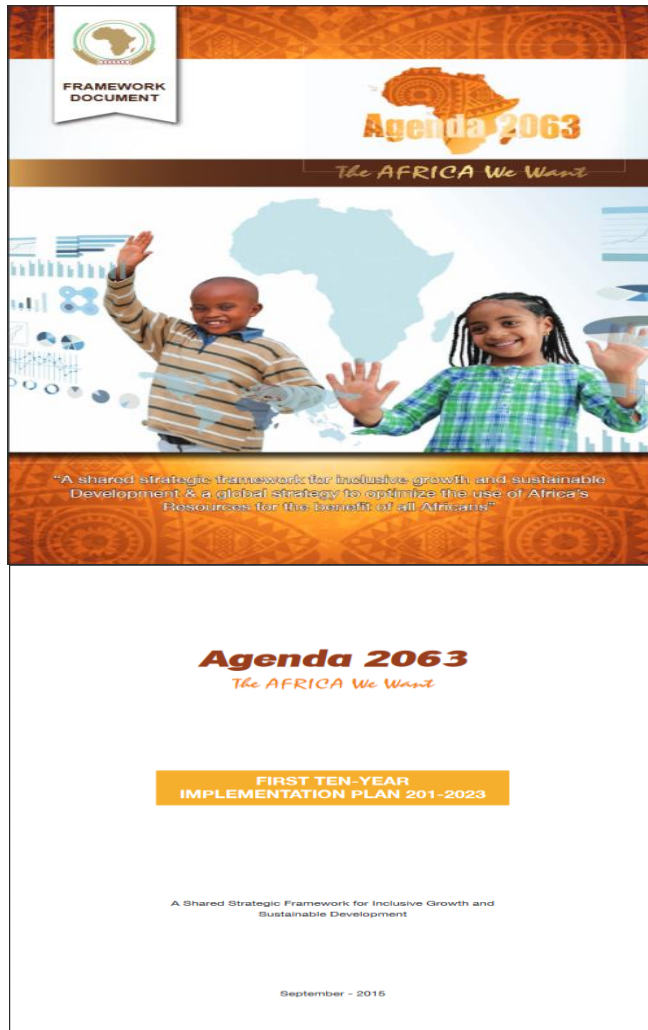
UNIDO's operational strategy towards least developed countries (LDCs) is based on a three dimensional approach derived directly from the Istanbul Programme of Action (IPoA):

- conversion of commodities into products;
- empowerment of communities; and
- regional industrial infrastructure for value chain development across borders.



- UNIDO's strategy offers concrete solutions leading to inclusive growth, sustainable industrial development and, ultimately, structural transformation of the LDCs' economies

GLOBAL CONTEXT OF UNIDO TECHNICAL COOPERATION IN AFRICA



- Strategic framework for the socio-economic transformation of the continent over the next 50 years.
- Builds on, and seeks to accelerate the implementation of past and existing continental initiatives for growth and sustainable development.
- Some of the past and current initiatives it builds on include:
 - Lagos Plan of Action,
 - Abuja Treaty
 - Minimum Integration Programme
 - Programme for Infrastructural Development in Africa (PIDA)
 - Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP)
 - New partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)
 - Accelerated Industrial Development of Africa (AIDA)
 - Regional Plans and Programmes and National Plans.
- Flagship Projects / Initiatives are:
 - Integrated High Speed Train Network; Africa Virtual and E-University; African Commodity Strategy; Annual African Forum;
 - Continental Free Trade Area**; African Passport and free movement of people; Grand Inga Dam Project; Pan African E-Network; Silencing the Guns; African Outer Space Strategy; Single Air-Transport Network

CONTINENTAL CONTEXT OF UNIDO TECHNICAL COOPERATION IN AFRICA

African Continental Free Trade Area : Creating one African Market

- The African Continental Free Trade Agreement (AfCFTA) is a trade agreement between African union member states, with the goal of creating a single market followed by free movement and a single currency union
- The African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) will cover a **market of 1.2 billion people and a gross domestic product (GDP) of \$2.5 trillion, across all 55 member States of the African Union.**
- In terms of numbers of participating countries, AfCFTA will be the world's largest free trade area since the formation of the World Trade Organization.
- The AfCFTA was **signed in Kigali , Rwanda on 21 March 2018.** It will function as an umbrella to which protocols and annexes will be added. Once all documents are concluded and ratified by 22 states, the free trade area will formally exist.
- **Negotiations will continue in 2018 with Phase II, including Competition Policy, Investment and Intellectual Property Rights.**

CFTA

#AUCitizen | #AFCFTA



1 CREATE a single continental market for goods and services, with free movement of business persons and investments

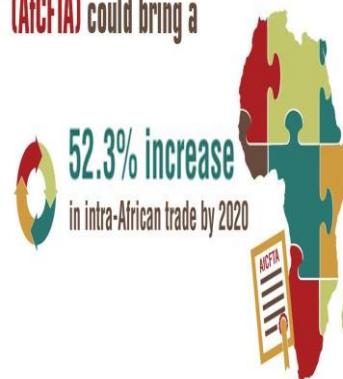
3 EXPAND intra African trade through better harmonization and coordination of trade across RECs and Africa

2 RESOLVE the challenges of multiple and overlapping memberships and expedite the regional and continental integration processes

4 ENHANCE competitiveness at the industry and enterprise level

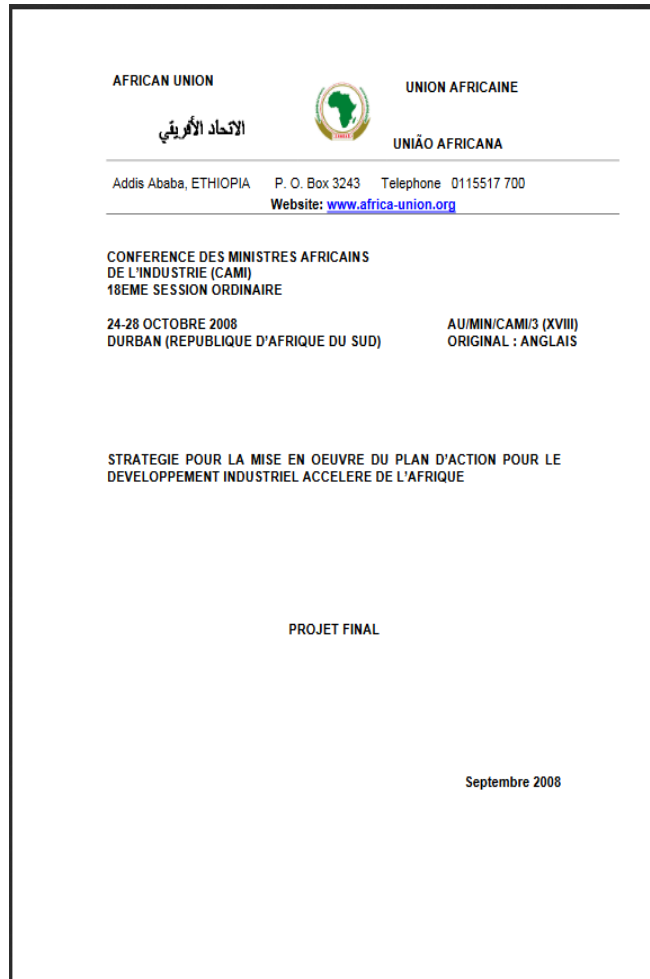


The African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) could bring a





GLOBAL CONTEXT OF UNIDO TECHNICAL COOPERATION IN AFRICA



UNIDO provided technical and financial assistance for AIDA's development with industrialization as a key pillar.

AIDA's Action Plan and Implementation Strategy constitute the latest manifestation of far-reaching initiative adopted by African Heads of State since the Industrial Development Decade of Africa 1 (IDDA 1) and Industrial Development Decade of Africa 2 (IDDA 2) programmes of the 1980s and 1990s, and the 2003 Alliance for Africa's Industrialization (AAI).

The Strategy embodies seven clusters, 21 programmes and 53 projects covering substantial aspects of industrial development, including:

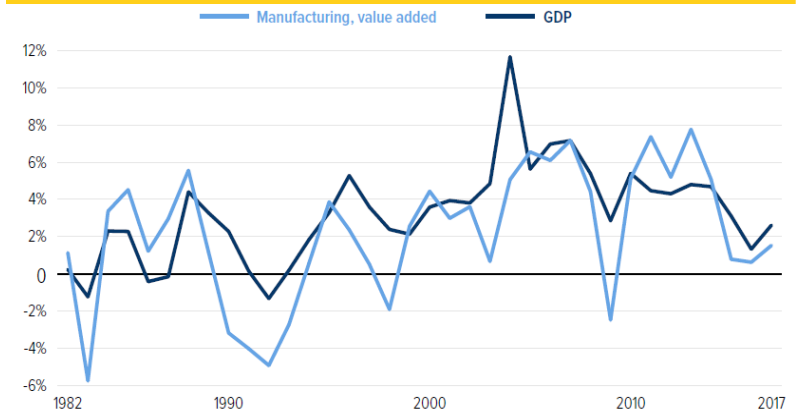
- upgrading and modernization; industrial policy development and management; industrial innovation and technology systems; industrial skills development; renewable energy; and trade capacity building.



PERFORMANCE OF AFRICA'S MANUFACTURING

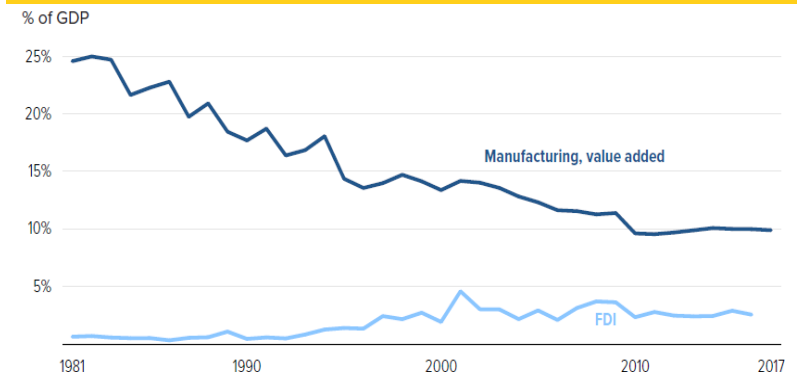
- Despite above mentioned frameworks, **Africa remains the poorest and the most vulnerable region in the world;**
- Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) doubled its growth rate in the 2000s compared to the 1990s. However, **the growth has not been transformative;**
- Africa remains on the margins of industrialization, as reflected by low and declining shares of manufacturing value added (MVA) in GDP since 1970;
- The share of manufacturing in GDP remained at 10 per cent in 2017; compared to South Asia which stood at 15% while manufacturing value added (MVA) per capita stood at \$196 compared to a global average of \$1,708.

Annual GDP growth and growth in manufacturing output in sub-Saharan Africa, 1995-2016



Source: World Development Indicators.

Manufacturing value added and foreign direct investment in sub-Saharan Africa

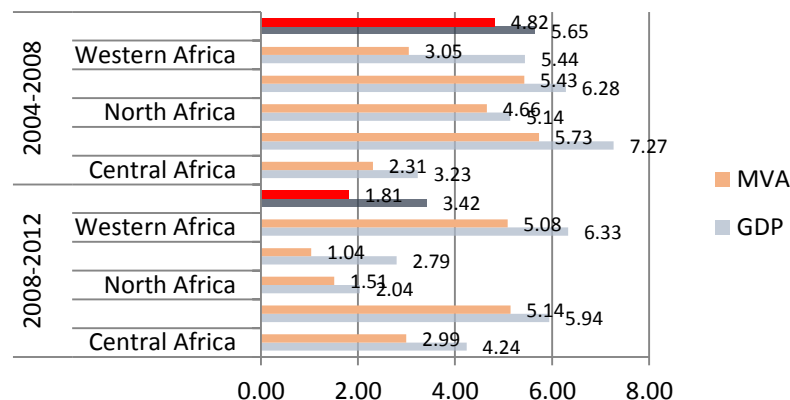


Source: World Development Indicators.

PERFORMANCE OF AFRICA'S MANUFACTURING

- **Manufacturing production in Africa remains concentrated in low technology products** such as food, textiles, clothing and footwear.
- Africa's manufactured exports grew 14,3% between 2006-2010 above the world average, but account for less than 1,5% of the world manufactured exports since 2000
- **The employment share in manufacturing was estimated at 7.7 per cent in 2017** compared to agriculture, which employs an average of 53 per cent of the working population and the services sector that employs around 33 per cent.
- Foreign direct investment (FDI) to Africa stood at \$42 billion in 2017, a decline of 21.5% compared to 2016.

Growth of MVA and GDP (%) - Regional level

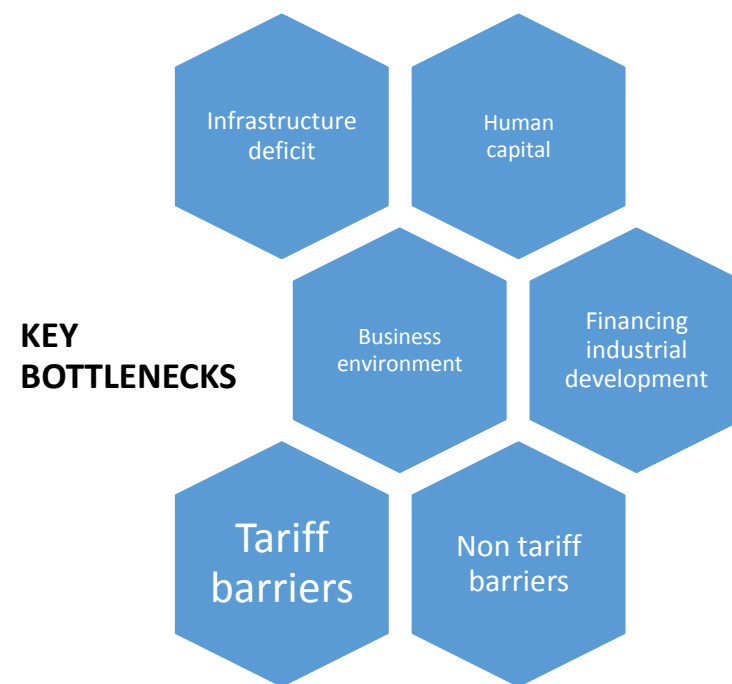
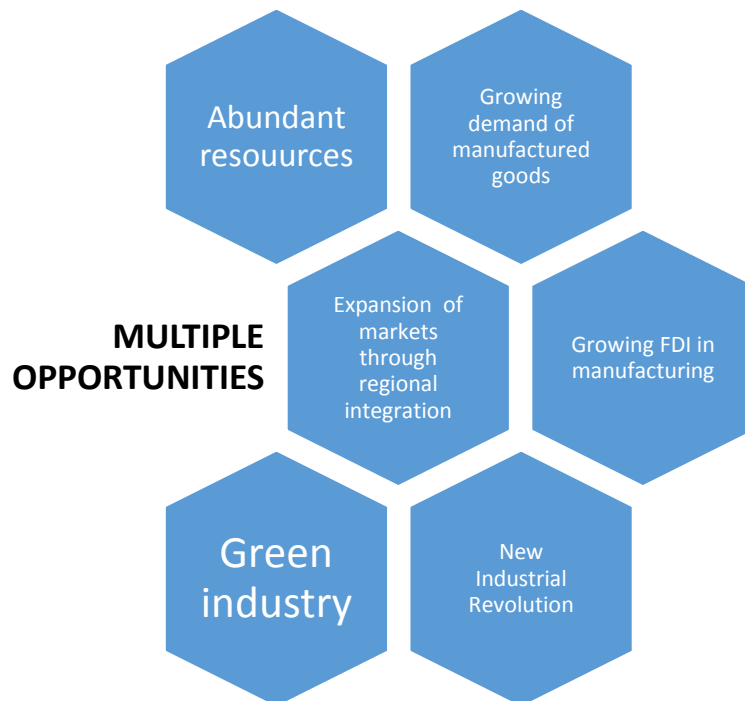


Source: UNSD (2014a).

Sectoral employment shares in Africa and other world regions



OPPORTUNITIES & CHALLENGES FOR AFRICA'S MANUFACTURING





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UNIDO's vision and mandate



- ISID enhances and reinforces economic growth and diversification in a socially inclusive and environmentally sound manner, guided by four overarching principles:
 - No one is left behind in benefiting from industrial growth, and prosperity is shared among all parts of society in all countries as industry creates the wealth needed to address critical social and humanitarian needs.
 - Every country is able to achieve a higher level of industrialization in their economies, and benefits from the globalization of markets for industrial goods and services.
 - Broader economic and social progress is supported within an environmentally sustainable framework.
 - The unique knowledge and resources of all relevant development actors are combined to maximize the development impact of ISID.

I. CREATING SHARED PROSPERITY

AGRIBUSINESS AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

- Agro-industrial parks (Ethiopia, Senegal, Belarus, Morocco, Nigeria)
- Assisting agribusiness infrastructure development in Armenia
- Supporting coffee industry development in Ethiopia



4 coffee drying centres



15 cooperatives established



9,500 farmers trained



WOMEN AND YOUNG PEOPLE IN PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES

- Fostering entrepreneurship in Tunisia
- Entrepreneurship national curriculum in Madagascar



5 year-entrepreneurship technical



3,500 entrepreneurs and students trained



849 jobs created so far
200 of those at start-up businesses
40% launched by women



HUMAN SECURITY AND POST-CRISIS REHABILITATION

- Providing vocational training in Iraq
- Rebuilding and expanding livelihoods in Jordan



490 farmers and refugees trained



60 producer groups formed



II. ADVANCING ECONOMIC COMPETITIVENESS

INVESTMENT, TECHNOLOGY AND SME DEVELOPMENT

- Revitalizing the textile industry in Tajikistan
- **Developing export consortiums in Colombia**
- Modernizing the automotive supply industry in Belarus
- Industry 4.0.



Training activities reached **860 participants**

22 consortium members managed to penetrate new markets



COMPETITIVE TRADE CAPACITIES AND CORPORATE RESPONSIBILITY

- Helping raise standards in Chad's gum Arabic production
- **Supporting business registration reform in Viet Nam**



Business-consolidated registration system operated in **63 provinces**



100,000 new businesses registered



ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT

- **Supporting the development of the textile and clothing industry in Armenia**
- UNIDO's 9 Investment and Technology Promotion Offices (ITPOs)



25 enterprises involved



800 new jobs created



III. SAFEGUARDING THE ENVIRONMENT

RESOURCE-EFFICIENT AND LOW-CARBON INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

- Supporting the development of resource efficient and cleaner production
- Fostering sustainable development through eco-industrial parks
- Climate-sensitive business development in Africa
- Improving sustainability in the Kenyan tea industry



155,000+ tons of CO2 emissions avoided in 2017



527 enterprises assisted



ACCESS TO CLEAN ENERGY FOR PRODUCTIVE USE

- Small hydropower for sustainable industrial development
- Global Cleantech Innovation Programme
- Industrial energy efficiency in Egypt



55 experts, **30** government representatives and **150** industry professionals



\$ 35 million of annual energy savings



IMPLEMENTATION OF MULTILATERAL ENVIRONMENTAL AGREEMENTS

- Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer
- Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants
- Minamata Convention on Mercury
- Circular Economy



87,439 people trained (+143% increase of women)



98 environmental policies, laws and regulations approved



3,416 companies adopting best POPs practices



IV. STRENGTHENING KNOWLEDGE AND INSTITUTIONS

The new strategic priority both strengthens and complements the existing “thematic” strategic priorities. More specifically, strengthening knowledge and institutions means, among others:

- a) Advancing the **technical, policy** and **normative knowledge** base for ISID, including by extracting relevant data, knowledge and policy recommendations from technical cooperation projects and programmes ;
- b) Building the **analytical, statistical and reporting capacity** on ISID-related matters, also in the context of the follow-up and review architecture of the SDGs, at the global, regional and national level;
- c) Facilitating the **policy dialogue** on issues pertaining to the advancement of ISID, particularly, but not exclusively, in developing and middle-income countries;
- d) Strengthening the Organization’s efforts to perform the **sector-specific technical and analytical work** required in the appraisal phase of large-scale country programmes, including the PCPs;
- e) Strengthening the **institutional capacity of Member States** of UNIDO for ISID, facilitating the integration of all services delivered by UNIDO across functions and thematic areas for the provision of long-term development results.



Cross-cutting priorities

GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT



5 GENDER
EQUALITY



PARTNERSHIPS AND SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION



17 PARTNERSHIPS
FOR THE GOALS



INDUSTRIAL ADVICE, RESEARCH AND STATISTICS



9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION
AND INFRASTRUCTURE



UNIDO's innovative model



UNIDO's innovative model for accelerating ISID

Programme for Country Partnership



GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP



PRIORITY SECTORS/AREAS



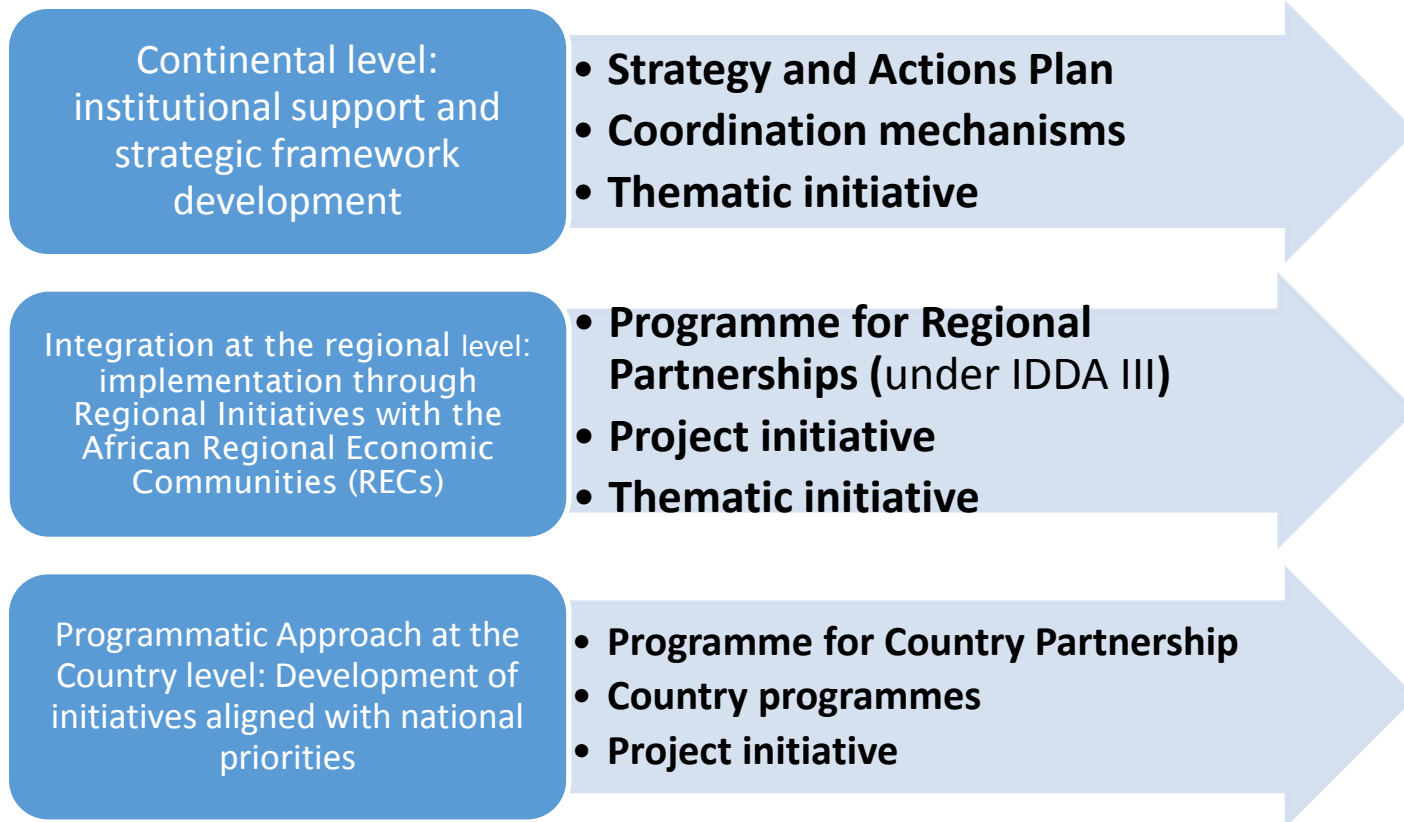
MULTISTAKEHOLDER
PARTNERSHIP



FACILITATION OF PUBLIC
AND PRIVATE FINANCE



UNIDO's Strategic interventions in Africa



UNIDO Presence in Africa (SSA)

UNIDO Member States 45

29 LDCs 6 SIDS 19 MICs

UNIDO local presence in 20 countries
incl. regional hubs and regional offices in
Ethiopia, Nigeria and **South Africa**

18 Country programmes (2017)

PCP in **Ethiopia** and **Senegal**

Technical cooperation (2017) \$54.6million



UNDAFs signed (2017): **Côte d'Ivoire** (2017-2020),
Gambia (2017-2021), **Mozambique** (2017-2020)

- 45 countries covered (physical presence in 22 countries)
- Regional offices (2) in Ethiopia, Nigeria and South Africa
- Country offices (16) in Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, DR Congo, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Mozambique, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda and Zimbabwe
- National Cleaner Production Centre - NCPC (11) in Ethiopia, Kenya, Mauritius, Mozambique, South Africa, United Rep. of Tanzania, Uganda, Zimbabwe, Cape Verde, Rwanda and Senegal.
- SPX in Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Senegal, South Africa.
- Regional Energy Centers in Nigeria and Cape Verde.

UNIDO TC in Africa until 2018

Ongoing Projects

38

Total Budget

\$63,415,498

2018 Budget

\$11,456,739

Total Expenditures

\$42,558,949

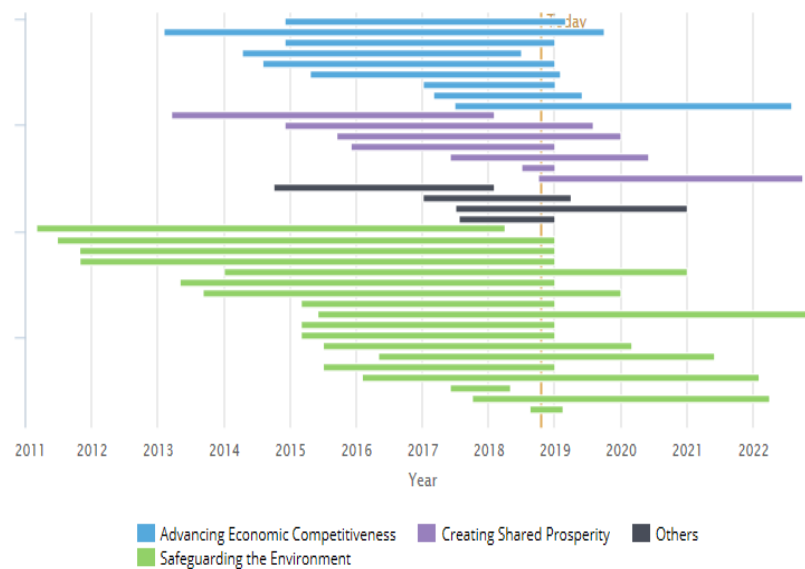
2018 Expenditures

\$7,001,358

Distribution of TC services across SDGs

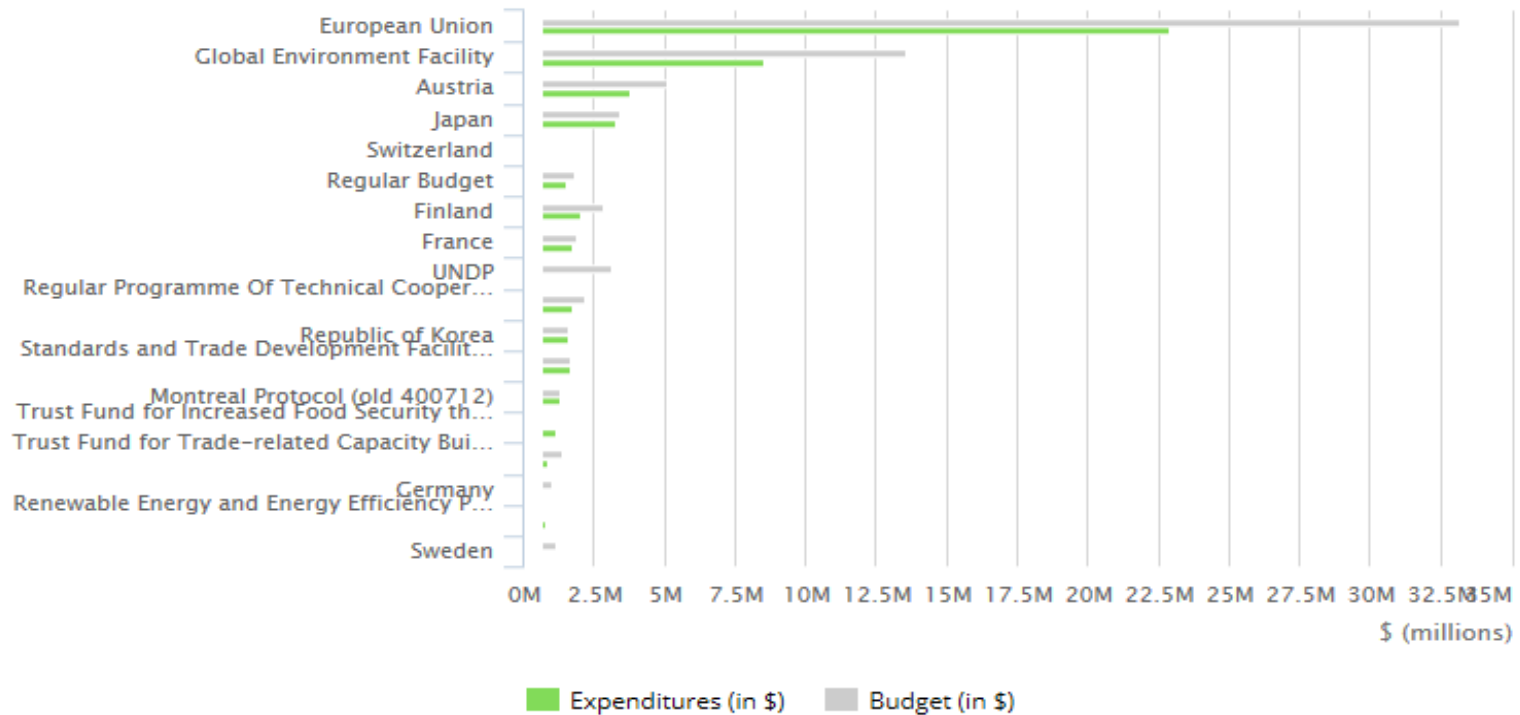


Timeline for Ongoing Projects



UNIDO TC in Africa

Top Donors for Ongoing Projects





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FROM IDDA I TO ... IDDA III

IDDA I

- 1980-1990
- Structural Adjustment Programme
- African Debt crisis
- ...

IDDA II

- 1990-2000
- End of cold war
- Diverse crisis (political, civil wars, drought and food insecurity ..)
- New era of neo-liberalism (from GATT to WTO)
- ...

- 2000 - 2015
- MDGs
- NEPAD
- AU's Action Plan for AIDA
- AU Agenda 2063
- ...

IDDA III

- 2016 - 2025
- SDGs & Agenda 2030
SD – SDG 9
- AfCFTA
- G20 Compact for Africa
- ...

KEY ELEMENTS OF IDDA III



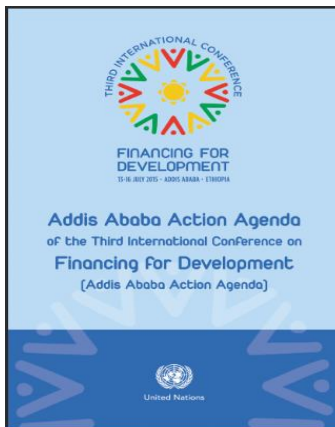
- July 2016, the period between 2016-2025 was proclaimed by the UN General Assembly as “Third Industrial Development Decade for Africa **underlining the need for sustainable industrialization of the continent.**
- It called upon the AUC, NEPAD, UNECA and specifically, **UNIDO to develop, operationalize and lead the implementation of the programme** for the Third Industrial Development Decade for Africa.
- Invited **UNIDO to scale up technical assistance to African countries in accordance with its mandate to promote ISID** for successful implementation of IDDA III



9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION
AND INFRASTRUCTURE



KEY ELEMENTS OF IDDA III



17 PARTNERSHIPS
FOR THE GOALS



- Invited **UNIDO** to foster partnerships for North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation together with other relevant UN agencies and via public-private partnerships with multi-stakeholders to promote Africa's industrialization;
- Encouraged **UNIDO** to mobilize adequate resources for implementation of the Decade
- Invited the international community, particularly bilateral and multilateral partners, UN system, global and financial institutions, in particular the AfDB, WB, IMF and to ensure full support for the implementation of IDDA III
- Requested the **UNIDO** to submit to the GA a periodic progress report on the implementation of IDDA III



IDDA III AREAS OF FOCUS

Joint initiatives in favour of industrialization, including:

- Technology transfer;
- Information and Communication technology
- Productive diversification
- Agro-business value chain development;
- Industrial parks and special economic zones (SEZ) development;
- Renewable energy and energy efficiency;
- Trade capacity building;
- Industrial policy;
- Human capital development;
- Public-private sector partnerships strengthening; etc.



PROGRESS IN IDDA III IMPLEMENTATION

IDDA III ROADMAP AND IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTIVITIES

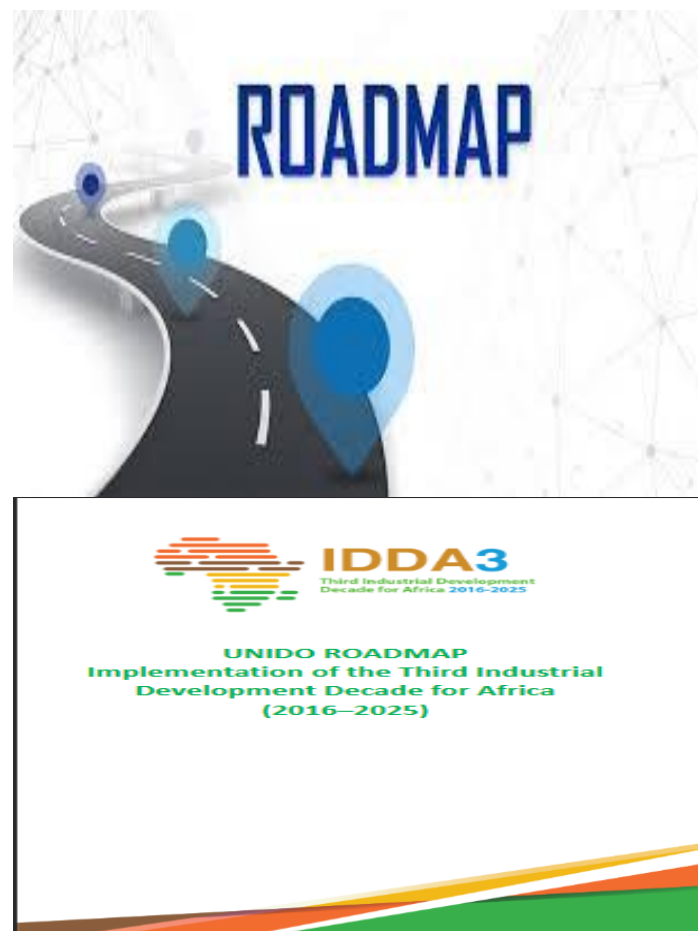
Developed to form basis for collaboration with other stakeholders

➤ Main Pillars of the Roadmap

- Pillar 1: Global Forums
- Pillar 2: Strategic Support Towards the Development and Management of Industrial Policy Instruments
- Pillar 3: Technical Co-operation
- Pillar 4: Co-operation with AU, NEPAD and African Regional Economic Communities (RECs)
- Pillar 5: Partnerships and Resource Mobilization
- Pillar 6: Communication and Advocacy

➤ Annexes to the UNIDO Roadmap

- Resource mobilization
- Monitoring and Evaluation strategy
- Coordination Mechanism architecture



PROGRESS IN IDDA IMPLEMENTATION Cont.

PILLAR 1: GLOBAL FORUMS



Enhancing global partnerships for IDDA3
Key for successful implementation of the
African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA)



PROGRAMMES

- Programme 1.1: UNGA and ECOSOC Meetings as platforms
- Programme 1.2: AU Conferences and Events as platforms
- Programme 1.3: UNIDO global platforms as platforms

Examples

- IDDA III Side Event at United Nations General Assembly (UNGA), Sept 2017 co-organized by UNIDO, AUC, AFDB, UNECA & OSAA
- IDDA III Side Event at United Nations General Assembly (UNGA), Sept 2018 co-organized by UNIDO, AUC, AFDB, UNECA & FAO
- AU Ministerial Conference of the Specialized Committee on Industry, Trade and Mining (STC-TIM), Oct 2018
- UNIDO-European Investment Bank (EIB) Africa Day, Nov 2018





PROGRESS IN IDDA IMPLEMENTATION Cont.

PILLAR 2: STRATEGIC SUPPORT TOWARDS THE DEVELOPMENT & MANAGEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY INSTRUMENTS

PROGRAMMES

- Programme 2.1: Strengthening Governance, Research and Statistics
- Programme 2.2: Policy Advice and Institutional human Capital Development for African RECs
- Programme 2.3: Policy Advice and Institutional human Capital Development for African Countries

Examples

- AU Executive training for high-level policymakers from African Union Member Countries and RECs on “Manufacturing the Future: Industrial Policy for Africa” (date: TBC)
- AU Executive training for high-level policymakers from African Union Member Countries and RECs on Industrial Statistics (date: TBC)
- Expansion of multi-stakeholder approach at regional level

PROGRESS IN IDDA IMPLEMENTATION Cont.

PILLAR 3: TECHNICAL COOPERATION

PROGRAMMES

- Programme 3.1: Industrializing Africa by promoting Special Economic Zones and Industrial Parks
- Programme 3.2: Diversifying Industrial Production in African Countries through value chain development
- Programme 3.3: Energy Security and Access for Industrialization
- Programme 3.4: Upgrading Technological Capacities in African countries for environmentally sustainable Industrial Production
- Programme 3.5: Trade Capacity Building in Support the Competitiveness of African Industrial Enterprise

Examples

- West Africa Quality System programme
- SADC Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (SACREEE)
- Quality Infrastructure Programme for Central Africa (PIQAC)
- Pharmaceutical Production Plan implementation in coordination with the AUC
- **Joint EU/WB/ITC/UNIDO Africa-Caribbean-Pacific Investment Promotion initiative in Cooperation with WIPA**



PROGRESS IN IDDA IMPLEMENTATION Cont.

PILLAR 4: CO-OPERATION WITH AU, NEPAD AND AFRICAN RECs

PROGRAMMES

- Programme 4.1: Support Implementation of Plan of Action of the Accelerated Industrial Development of Africa (AIDA) at the AU Level
- Programme 4.2: Support Implementation of Plan of Action of the Accelerated Industrial Development of Africa at the REC level
- Programme 4.3: Support Implementation of Plan of Action of the Accelerated Industrial Development of Africa at Country Level

Examples

- Support to the establishment of the Implementation Coordination Unit of the Africa Union Accelerated Industrial Development for Africa (AIDA)
- Expansion of the multi-stakeholder platform at regional level (to be rolled out)

PROGRESS IN IDDA IMPLEMENTATION Cont.

PILLAR 5: PARTNERSHIPS AND RESOURCE MOBILIZATION



PROGRAMMES

- Programme 5.1: Organization of Global Pledging Forums
- Programme 5.2: Dedicated IDDDA III Consultative Forums
- Programme 5.3: Integrating African Industrialization in North-South and South-South Economic, Diplomacy, and Industrial Co-operation Partnership
- Programme 5.4: Operationalization of Selected Projects in the Financing and Resource Mobilization Strategy of AIDA

Examples

- **UNIDO-AfDB MOU signed in May 2018 to support selected programmes and projects within the industrialize Africa Strategy**
- Various partnership agreements with UN agencies and other development partners

PROGRESS IN IDDA IMPLEMENTATION Cont.

PILLAR 6: COMMUNICATION AND ADVOCACY

PROGRAMMES

- Programme 6.1: IDDA III Communication and Advocacy Strategy paper and Promotional Instruments
- Programme 6.2: IDDA III Promotional Campaign
- Programme 6.3: IDDA III Champions

Examples of activities undertaken /initiated

- IDDA Championship initiative launched in September 2018 . So far 7 Heads of States have confirmed their willingness to act as IDDA III Champions, incl. Presidents of Côte d'Ivoire, Kenya, Malta, Niger, Senegal, South Africa, and Zambia.
- IDDA III Focal points in place in various institutions (UN agencies and others)
- Coordination mechanism for IDDA III implementation developed



SUMMARY OF PROGRESS MADE – IMPLEMENTATION OF IDDA III RESOLUTION

1. UNIDO IDDA III development and implementation of selected activities under its respective pillars
2. Designation of IDDA III 34 Focal points from various institutions (UN agencies and others) – AUC, UNECA, AfDB, WB, EU, EIB., NEPAD, FAO, ILO, WTO, UNCTAD, OSAA, UNOHRLLS, BADEA, UNDESA, IFAD, ECOSOC, ITC, WHO, WIPO, ITU, UNDP, IOM, UNCTAD, ECOWAS, EAC, COMESA
3. IDDA III Championship initiative launch - 7 Heads of States have confirmed their willingness to act as IDDA III Champions, incl. Presidents of Côte d'Ivoire, Kenya, Malta, Niger, Senegal, South Africa, and Zambia.
4. Coordination mechanism for IDDA III implementation developed
5. Successful submission of IDDA III progress report to the UNGA through the UNSG.

Next Steps in the implementation of IDDA III



- Joint IDDA III Roadmap (with various stakeholders)
- Joint IDDA III programmes
- Partnership building for joint implementation of IDDA III interventions
- Operationalization of coordination mechanism in consultation with stakeholders
- Enhanced resource mobilization to support IDDA III implementation
- Promotion and advocacy for IDDA III, incl. IDDA III Championship programme



OUTLINE OF THE PRESENTATION

I. Context

II. UNIDO's Response

III. IDDA III : An overview and status
of implementation

**IV. IDDA III & TICAD VII: Areas for
further advancement**





UNIDO and TICAD VI

- **The Main TICAD Partners , the Government of Japan , the AU and UNDP recognized UNIDO's role in the African region**
- **UNIDO Participation in TICAD VI :**
 - **Side event jointly organized with the African Union Commission and the Government of Kenya and held prior to the conference, on 26 August 2016 in the afternoon at the Kenyatta International Conference Center in Nairobi.**
 - **Memorandum of Understanding signed with the Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO),** which highlights the future technical cooperation on industrialization activities in Africa. The new partnership will allow UNIDO and JETRO to develop joint cooperation projects and activities aimed at enhancing sustainable industrialization in developing countries and the economies in transition through promoting trade and investment.
 - **Second UNIDO side event jointly organized by UNIDO ITPO Tokyo, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry of Japan (METI), the Overseas Human Resources and Industry Development Association (HIDA), and the Japan Productivity Center (JPC),** took place on the 27 August 2016 in Nairobi.



UNIDO and TICAD VI Cont.

- The adoption of Nairobi Declaration on Advancing Africa's Sustainable Development Agenda- TICAD Partnership for prosperity ,
- UNIDO contributes under Pillar 1 of the Declaration which is on : Promoting structural economic transformation through economic diversification and industrialization .
- 4 areas identified as priority issues for pillar 1 which are relevant for UNIDO
 - Economic diversification and industrialization
 - Quality Infrastructure
 - Private sector development
 - Human resources development.
- Sub pillars :
 - Under Economic Diversification and Industrialization include Region-wide development; Food value chain (FVC); and Agriculture and blue/ocean economy.
 - Under Private Sector and Human resources sub pillar, sectors of focus include business environment, trade and investments which are all within UNIDO mandate.



UNIDO and TICAD VI Cont.

- **Funding for technical assistance from a variety of sources incl. the Japanese Supplementary Budget of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and contributions from the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry:**
- **Low Carbon and Climate Resilient Industrial Development (LCCR) project.** Currently under implementation in Egypt, Kenya, Senegal and South Africa, helped local businesses to assess vulnerable areas of their production chains; adopt appropriate technologies provided by Japanese suppliers for strengthening the climate resilience; and produce more energy and resource efficient, higher valued products. In the framework of the project, UNIDO, in collaboration with UNIDO Investment Technology Promotion Office in Tokyo (ITPO), successfully bridged Japanese and African companies as business partners and provided opportunities to explore investment possibilities to the climate resilient technology.
 - **Low Carbon Low Emission Clean Energy Technology (LCET) Programme project.** It aims to globally promote the rapid deployment and dissemination of new low carbon technologies, and is currently being implemented in Ethiopia, Kenya and Morocco. The targeted partnership programme will result in transferring Japan's ultra-low head micro hydropower technology to Ethiopia and Kenya and redox flow battery technology to Morocco.
 - **UNIDO Geothermal Programme.** UNIDO in cooperation with the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and KenGen will start the *Operation and Maintenance capacity strengthening with IoT Technologies for the Olkaria Geothermal Power Station* project. Its objective is to increase power generation capacity while maintaining the current capacity factor and minimizing potential operation and maintenance issues of the Olkaria Geothermal Power Station .



UNIDO and TICAD VI Cont.

- **UNIDO implements several projects aimed at ensuring human security for the most vulnerable populations by focusing on the needs of individual people, diversifying local economies and increasing the self-help capacities for reconstruction of livelihoods of communities.**
- **Projects carried out in close cooperation between recipient countries, Japan and UNIDO: i.e.**
 - Government of **Ethiopia**'s Rural WASH Programme introduces an innovative solar-powered water sanitation system.
 - In **Liberia** youth employment is promoted through vocational training in mining, construction and agriculture.
 - In **Nigeria** social stabilization and economic resilience among youth is enhanced through entrepreneurship education.
 - Two projects, one in **Somalia** and the other one in **South Sudan**, shift the focus from humanitarian-based aid to sustainable development assistance by delivering technical and vocational skills training to young people and women.

Japan supports UNIDO's role in the implementation of the programme for the Third Industrial Development Decade for Africa (IDDA III) 2016-2025



- *“Japan maintains its commitment to African development, as evidenced by the TICAD process. We hope this funding will help UNIDO move forward in its implementation of IDDA III, by, inter alia, creating synergy with the forthcoming TICAD VII,” said Ambassador Kitano.*
- *UNIDO Director General LI Yong said, “The project will strengthen UNIDO’s capacity to fulfill its role entrusted by the UN General Assembly, by moving the IDDA III agenda steadily forward in order to foster inclusive and sustainable industrial development in Africa. It will benefit from fostering the links between IDDA III and the TICAD process, especially by coordinating UNIDO’s participation in TICAD VII in Yokohama in 2019.”*



Support to UNIDO's role in the implementation of IDDA III 2016-2025

Expected Outcomes

- Increased common understanding of critical elements for the implementation of IDDA III.
- Enhanced synergies between TICAD process and IDDA III.
- Information shared on the TICAD VII process
- Increased cooperation with donors and partners present, in particular with GoJ, and Japanese private sector.

Outputs and activities

- **Output 1:** UNIDO staff capacity for the implementation of TICAD and IDDA III.
- **Output 2:** TICAD VII pre-event
- **Output 3:** UNIDO participation at TICAD VII main conference
- **Output 4:** UNIDO side-event in the margins of the TICAD VII Conference
- **Output 5:** UNIDO high level event in the margins of the 74th session of the UNGA
- **Output 6:** UNIDO activities incl. TC projects and programmes to contribute to TICAD VII and post TICAD VII follow-up programmes.





Areas for further advancement

- Development and implementation of well-coordinated regional-level industrial policies within the AfCFTA framework;
- Development and enhancement of national and regional value chains with a focus on those sectors that can effectively facilitate integration into regional and global economies and energize industrialization;
- Support towards the development of requisite industrial infrastructure such as special economic zones and industrial parks to facilitate industrialization;
- Enhanced trade capacities to effectively support both regional and international trade;



Areas for further advancement

- Upgrading of digital capabilities as one of the possible routes that Africa can use to leap frog its development and crucial to this would be the need for a robust digital industrial strategy that can address the opportunities and challenges offered by the digital economy;
- Renewable energy development to decrease dependency on energy imports, create jobs and mitigate climate change;
- Private sector development and investment promotion through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation;
- Last but not least human capital development with a focus on development of necessary skills of SMEs and in particular those of the youth and women.



Thank you!
v.djemba@unido.org

