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UNIDO's Private Sector Development Services

Japan-SADC Infrastructure Investment Seminar

14 March 2012, Tokyo, Japan

Nilgün Taş

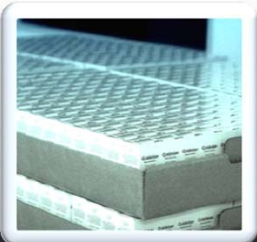
UNIDO Competitiveness, Upgrading and Partnerships Unit



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Outline

- I. UNIDO's Mandate
- II. UNIDO's Private Sector Development Services
- III. UNIDO activities in the SADC Region





I. UNIDO's Mandate

Crowd in Abengourou, Ivory Coast (6°44'N, 3°29'W).
www.yannarthusbertrand2.org

UNIDO: Key Facts

- Established in 1966 and is a UN Specialized Agency since 1986
- Has 173 Member States
- Is the lead Agency in the UN system on sustainable industrial development in developing and transition countries
- Focus on technical cooperation and global forum activities, particularly in provision of direct policy advice to Member States and capacity development assistance at institutional and enterprise levels
- Has 842 staff members at its Headquarters and established offices around the world and annually draws on services of about 1,400 international and national experts—about 50% of which are from developing countries

Thematic Priorities

UNIDO bases its work on three thematic priorities, **responding directly to the needs and requirements** of its Member States:

Poverty reduction through productive activities

Women and men are equally empowered to generate and increase their income by engaging in productive industrial activities.

Trade capacity-building

Industries in developing countries are enabled to produce and trade goods and services that meet international public and private industrial standards, and benefit increasingly from globalization.

Environment and energy

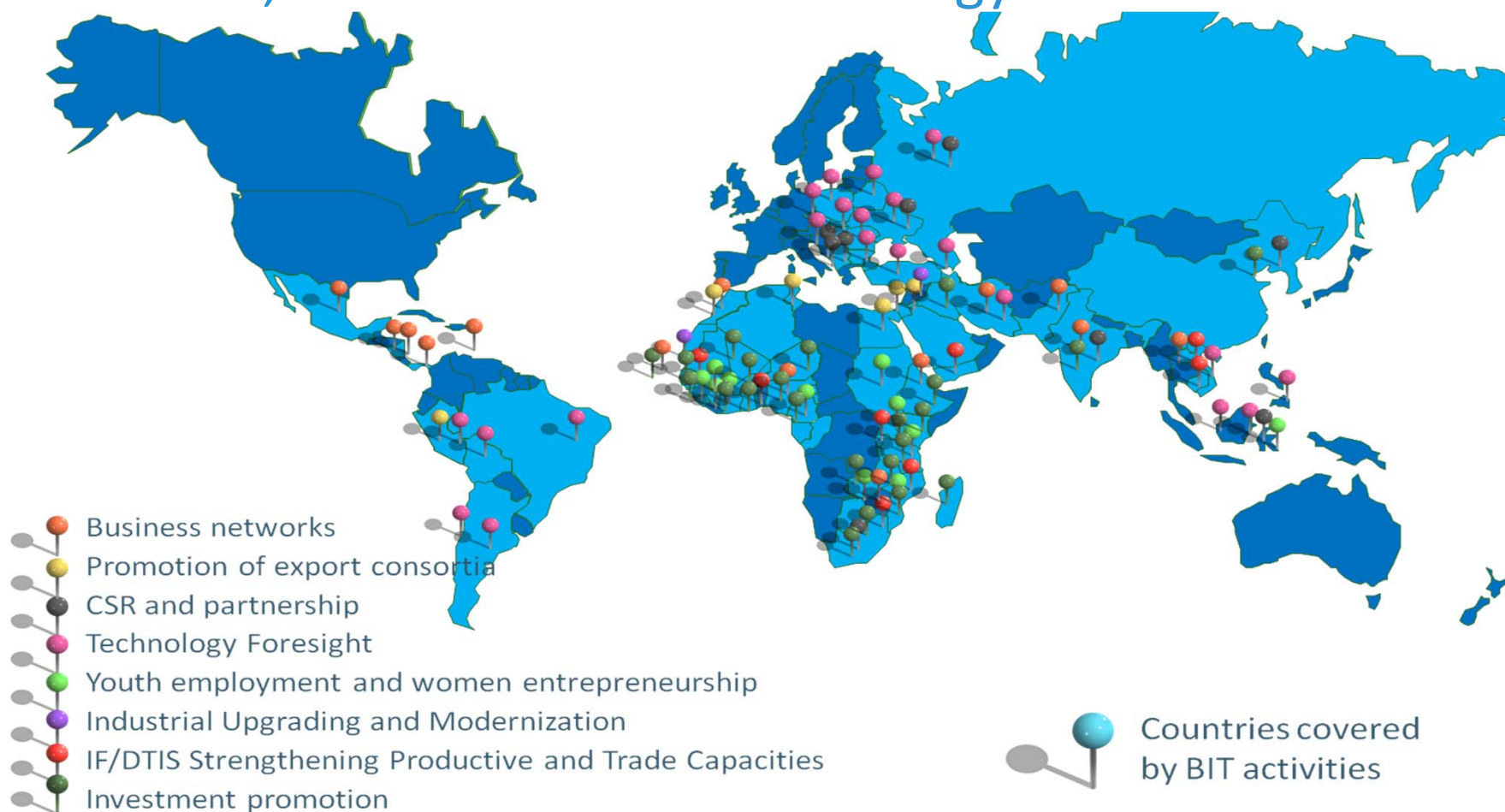
Industries adopt cleaner, resource-efficient and low-carbon patterns of production and investment, which contribute to mitigating environmental challenges and adapting to climate change.

An aerial photograph of an orange orchard. Numerous cardboard boxes filled with ripe, orange-colored fruit are arranged in rows on a paved surface. A red tractor is positioned in the lower center, and a yellow tractor is in the lower right. Two workers are visible near the yellow tractor. The scene is brightly lit, casting shadows on the ground.

II. UNIDO PSD Services

Poverty reduction through productive activities

Business, Investment and Technology Services



Poverty reduction through productive activities

Industrial upgrading and modernization program-IUMP

- In UEMOA, 99 enterprises in 8 countries

Technical assistance delivered

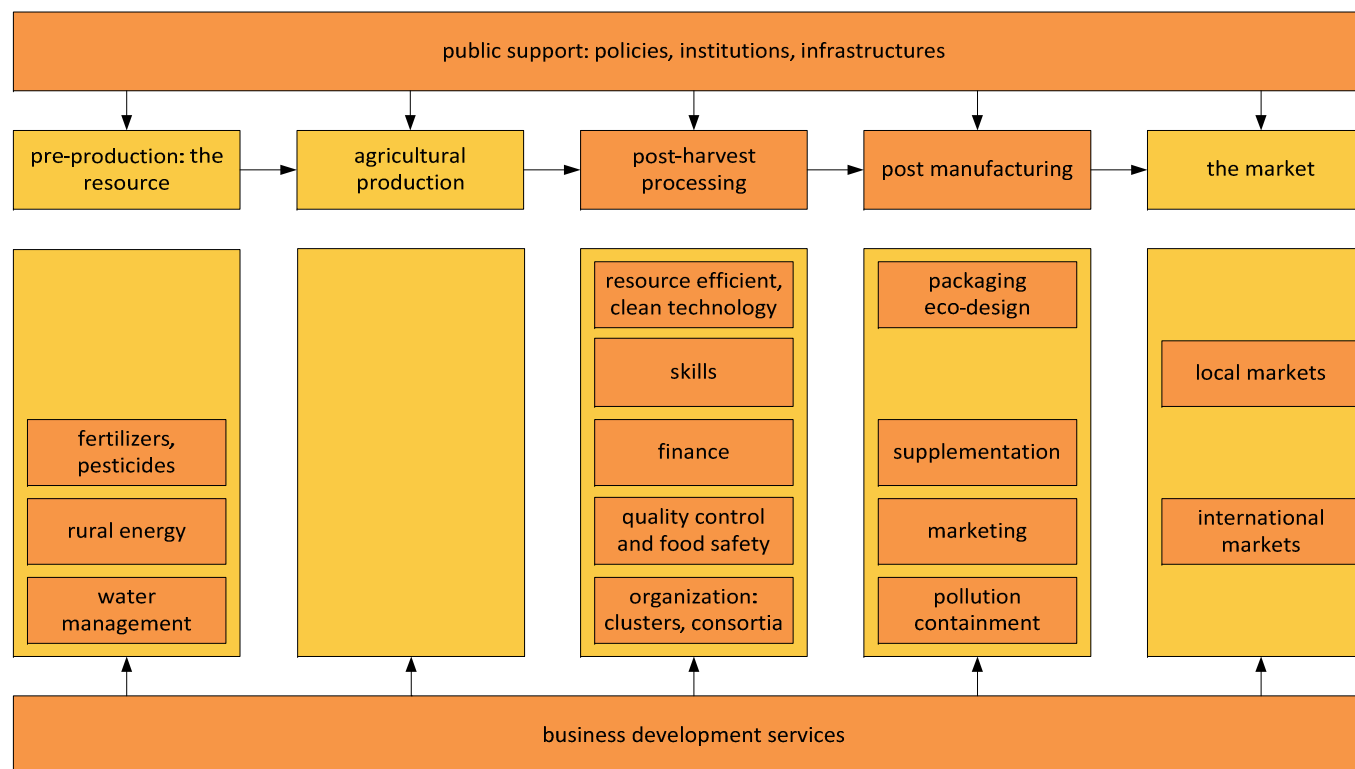
Kind of assistance	Number of Actions	Estimated Amount (EUR)	%
Management	68	670 263	11%
Finance/Accounting	83	956 170	16%
Software	50	1 016 220	17%
Marketing	69	954 344	16%
Technical (production process)	120	1 238 719	21%
Quality	88	1 158 215	19%
Total	478	5 993 931	100%

Investments made

Kind of investment	Estimated Amount (EUR)	% of total Investment
Production equipment	14 069 530	66.4%
Maintenance	31 617	0.2%
Laboratory equipment	910 407	4.3%
Rolling material	313 837	1.5%
Hardware	212 117	1.0%
Reducing impact on environment	76 208	0.4%
Energy saving equipment	831 891	3.9%
Civil Engineering / Construction	1 778 645	8.4%
Other	2 966 034	14.0%
TOTAL	21 190 286	100.0%

Poverty reduction through productive activities

Strengthening agro-commodity value chains



Poverty reduction through productive activities

Promoting Business Environment Reforms

- In Viet Nam, through direct policy advice to the Government and institutional capacity development, UNIDO is assisting the establishment of a business registration system to ease market entry and to decrease the costs and risks of doing business
- Results:
 - Legally valid information of over 650,000 businesses will be accessible on-line by end of 2012
 - In 2011, 83% of all registrations were completed within 5 days
 - Registration for business, tax, public security and statistics is done using a consolidated single form and each enterprise receives a unique ID
 - Enterprise databases of Ministries of Planning and Investment, Finance, Public Security have been synchronized.

Trade capacity building

Conformity assessment infrastructure

Promoting conformity of products with international technical standards and market requirements by strengthening the necessary physical and institutional quality infrastructure



Trade capacity building

Strategic partnerships for QI development



Environment and Energy

Resource efficient and cleaner production

- Cleaner production centers in 47 countries, providing
 - In-plant assessments and technical assistance to identify and implement cleaner production (CP) options; at the same time demonstrating business benefits of CP
 - Green technology and investment promotion
 - Training
 - Policy advice
 - Information dissemination and awareness raising

Environment and Energy

Industrial energy efficiency and renewable energy for productive use

- System optimization for industrial energy efficiency at plants
- Implementation of industrial energy management standards
- Implementation, particularly in rural areas, of:
 - Bioenergy
 - Small hydropower
 - Solar energy
 - Wind energy

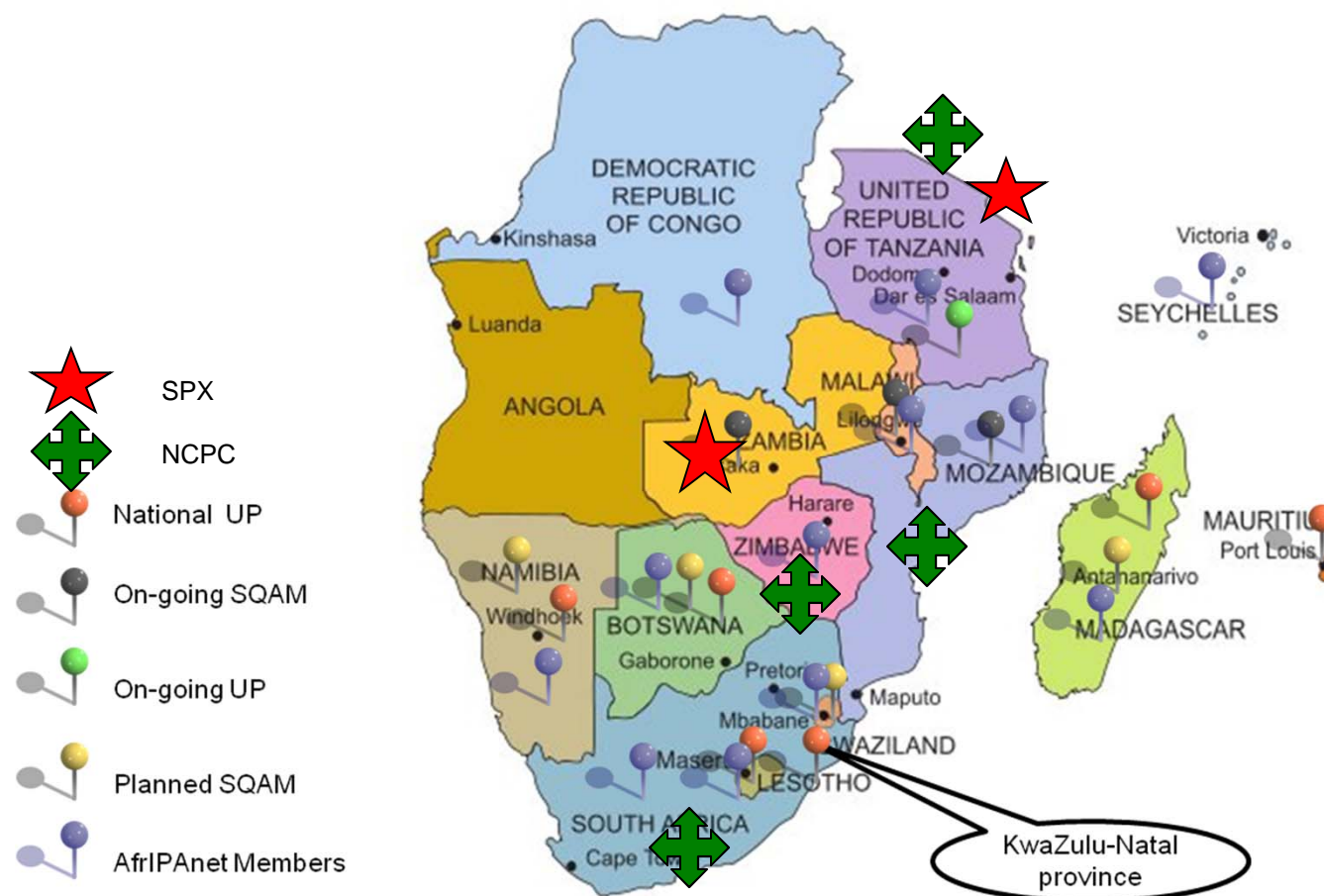
III. UNIDO activities in SADC





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IUMP, SPX, NCPC in SADC countries





Components of a SADC pilot regional industrial upgrading and modernization proposal

Outcome 1

- Regulatory and business frameworks of SADC countries enhanced and harmonized **regionally** to improve competitiveness of manufacturing SMEs

Outcome 2

- Quality infrastructure, technical and advisory support institutions at **regional and national levels** strengthened in providing assistance to manufacturing SMEs and program implementation in the selected priority sectors

Outcome 3

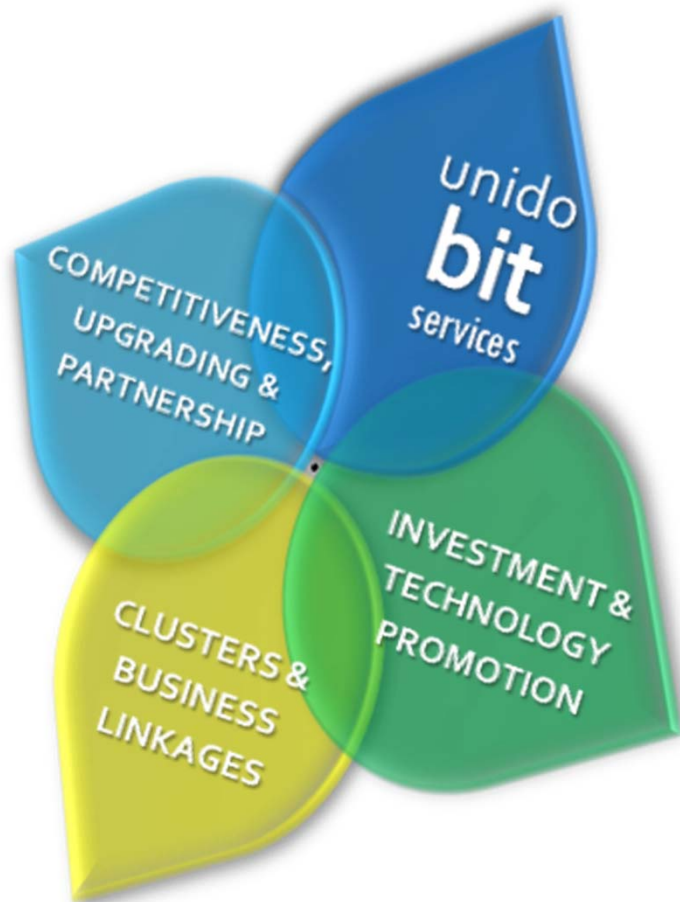
- Pilot manufacturing SMEs operating in priority sectors of the SADC countries that have developed their national IUMPs supported to improve industrial competitiveness

What purpose will this program serve?

- It is a pilot program at the regional level. It will help:
 - Experimentation with a number of **priority thematic issues** that SADC MS identify as regional level solutions to industrialization
 - **Learning by doing** and unearth a number of **challenges in collaboration**:
 - Is there “clarity of intent” for working together, and on what?
 - What are the new ways of working together?
 - How to deal with capacity gaps between partners?
 - How to manage expectations, particularly of external parties?
 - What are the best ways of sharing good practices?
 - How to build coherence among SADC industry stakeholders and how to extend this to third parties (e.g. other mandate holders in land issues, infrastructure issues, etc.)?
 - Based on lessons learned, what else to do together, in what order, etc.?



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Thank you!

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