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Opening Speech

LI Yong – Director General, UNIDO

Excellencies, distinguished delegates, ladies and gentlemen,

It is a great pleasure to be with you today and to welcome you to the Seventh edition of the Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development Forum.

I would like to express my sincere appreciation to the Government of the United Arab Emirates for the warm hospitality and the gracious support with the organization of the UNIDO General Conference and today's event.

The ISID Forum has become a regular gathering for representatives of governments, international and regional organizations, financial entities, the private sector, and other development partners that contribute to inclusive and sustainable industrial development.

As you know, the title of this year's Forum is "Partnership for Industry 2030".

"Partnerships" because the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) requires various actors working together. As I look at our panelists today, the combination of your distinct yet complementary roles represents precisely this spirit of multi-stakeholder partnerships for development.

"Industry" because this is the core of UNIDO's mandate. But industry is not only essential for advancing economic growth, it contributes to the social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development and many of the SDGs, besides goal 9 devoted to industry, infrastructure and innovation.

Finally, "2030" because this is our common target date, a commitment we all made in 2015. Excellencies, Distinguished delegates, Ladies and gentlemen, we have no time to waste.

Two months ago, the international community gathered in New York for the 74th session of the UN General Assembly. We took stock of progress in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and reflected on actions needed to meet our shared commitments. I was inspired by the spirit of collaboration displayed by world leaders, public and private partners, the development community and civil society.

Among many issues, the international community looked at financing efforts since the adoption of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, the global framework for financing development. There are many encouraging signs, but together we must continue to address existing financing gaps. We must do even more to deliver on our promise to eradicate poverty and leave no one behind.

Excellencies, distinguished delegates, ladies and gentlemen,

UNIDO remains committed to supporting countries in their quest to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. Inclusive and sustainable industrial development can help economies grow, can create large numbers of jobs, and can support transformational change for those who need it the most. Yet, this needs all partners on board.

We must make use of innovative approaches to leverage and coordinate different streams of resources to support countries in achieving their development goals. We need to pool together domestic public resources, private business and finance, and development cooperation.

For UNIDO, this collaborative model takes form primarily in the Programme for Country Partnership, the PCP. The PCP helps countries mobilize the knowledge and resources necessary to accelerate industrial development and to implement national, as well as broader international development agendas. Our distinguished panelists today epitomize the different elements of this partnership, bringing in their unique knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources.

You may think that I am biased but I am proud to commend the progress made since the launch of the first PCP pilots back in 2015. This is visible not only through the very tangible results of these programmes, but also through the expansion of the PCP to more countries. We now have a total of 10 PCPs, across all the geographical regions of the globe.

As you know, each PCP is led by the respective government. Today, we are honored to have on our panel the distinguished government representatives of five PCP countries: Cambodia, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Peru and Senegal. Each PCP is at a different stage and each programme is tailored to specific country needs. Excellencies, we look forward to hearing about your experiences and your vision for the future.

Looking around the room, I also see distinguished representatives from our other PCP countries. Welcome Excellencies and Distinguished delegates.

Before I give the floor to our two panels, please allow me to extend my thanks to representatives from our Member States for their presence and their readiness to engage in what I am sure will be very fruitful discussions and exchanges on the importance of partnerships for advancing industry, and the achievement of national as well as global goals.

Next year, 2020, marks 10 years left to reach the 17 SDGs. And, while a decade may seem plenty, Excellencies, Distinguished delegates, Ladies and gentlemen, we have no time to waste.

I am convinced that your contributions to today's discussions will give us new perspectives on how best to catalyze resources for the next phase of our ambitious, yet necessary goals, and help turn our shared vision into a reality.

Thank you very much.

Proceedings

This report summarizes the session's proceedings based on the audio transcript.

SESSION 1

MS. SARAH KELLY, JOURNALIST AND TV NEWS ANCHOR

We have heard a lot about the partnership models, the multi-stakeholder approach. We have heard about the PCPs and we will now hear about how that is facilitating not only the achievement of national development goals, but very specifically and regionally, how it is helping with the realization of the Third Industrial Development Decade for Africa (IDDA3).

My first question is going to go to Mr. Muchanga, who is joining us today from the African Union Commission, where he is the Commissioner for Trade and Industry. I would like to ask you a bit more about what is going on, on your continent specifically, because we know the African Union has a very clear vision for the future of the continent. It is called Agenda 2063, The Africa We Want. This

agenda stretches even further than the United Nations 2030 Agenda. Your Department of Industry and Trade, in particular, supports the African Continental Free Trade Agreement that recently came into force, and also the specific initiative called Accelerated Industrial Development of Africa. You are also a key partner in the implementation of the IDDA3, along with other entities represented on the panel today.

Tell us how these different frameworks work together and complement one another, and how they are contributing to the realization of Africa's aspirations.

We are cooperating with UNIDO, UNECA and other partners in the Annual Forum to take stock of what we bring to the implementation of the IDDA3.

MR. ALBERT MUCHANGA, COMMISSIONER FOR TRADE AND INDUSTRY, AFRICAN UNION COMMISSION (AUC)

These frameworks are very much working together. In 2013, Agenda 2063 came out of the celebration, of 50 years of the Organization of African Unity. During that time, we discussed what we wanted to achieve in the next 50 years, which is how Agenda 2063 was born. In the ten-year implementation plan are what we call flux projects. The Department of Trade and Industry has the Commodity Strategy and the African Continental Free Trade Area. All of these now come together to support the industrialization of Africa. We have what we call the strategy for the implementation of Accelerated Industrial Development for Africa (AIDA).

Through the Commodity Strategy we are improving productivity capacities, and through the African Continental Free Trade Area we are creating a large market space. We are defragmenting the 55 African countries into one single market and that is generating large economies of scale and scope, which will attract investments. That meets the needs of Member States because in order to truly industrialize they need to

have large markets. A country of 1 million people now has a market of 1.27 billion people. To ensure that this also works in sync with what is happening at the international level, we are cooperating with UNIDO, UNECA and other partners in the Annual Forum to take stock of what we bring to the implementation of the IDDA3, which ends in 2025.

Through AIDA we are receiving a lot of assistance from UNIDO at the continental, regional and national levels. The issue of partnerships is very important to us because partners bring innovation; they bring best practices; and they save resources by aligning initiatives, which is key for developing countries. When the development process first started, we had the situation where a Permanent Secretary or Director General in a Ministry would be spending about 10 hours a day getting audiences with development and cooperating partners without having the time to focus on the actual implementation.

Partnerships really make good use of time and best practices. That is

what we are doing and, of course, the rest of the world is excited. We have a large market and part of what we are doing is giving life to industrialization at the annual Celebration of Industrialization in Africa. The next event

is from 18 to 22 November. We are going to bring in participants from the civil, public and private sectors. We have about 900 people attending.

MS. SARAH KELLY

We are going to go now to one of the newest PCPs, Ivory Coast, who started their programme earlier this year. You are here representing your President, who is an IDDA3 champion. We would like to ask you about your vision for the PCP and your country. How

are you planning to support the implementation of your current National Development Plan in this next phase, which covers 2021 to 2025? And how does this link to the Third Industrial Development Decade for Africa?

To increase the rate of industrialization we found it best to adopt international standards.

H.E. MR. SOULEYMANE DIARRASSOUBA, MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Ivory Coast is committed to the economic and social development programme, known as the National Development Plan. The 2012-2015 programme covered \$20million, and the 2016 -2020 programme covered \$60 million. This has already seen more than 60 per cent participation from the private sector and has required significant effort from the State over the past eight years. We have had an 8 per cent growth rate and have reduced our inflation rate to below 1 per cent. Our debts stood at 46.6 per cent, set against the 70 per cent of the remainder of the community. We have also improved our macroeconomic framework.

Alassane Ouattara, President of Ivory Coast, is targeting structural change in the economy via industrialization. Ivory Coast has devised an industrial policy with different focus areas. We are looking at cost-cutting measures; we have an investment code in place; we have taken tax steps; and have identified certain areas for investment purposes, which are called investment parks. In terms of the quality of products and the standards we apply we have also identified some key priority areas for industrialization.

Farming and the agro-industrial sector are very important to Ivory

Coast. We produce 200 million tons of cocoa, as well as cashew nuts, cotton and rubber. It is extremely important to add value to these exported products. Originally, we were not processing these products. However now, for example, in 2018 we have increased our manufacturing rate for cocoa by 11 per cent to a total of 35 per cent. We now have far greater percentages for processed products, in excess of 80 per cent in general. Thus, we have been creating jobs in these priority sectors.

We have pinpointed areas relating to non-agricultural manufacturing and the processing of resources. For example oil and industries such as metal working and cement making, together with major consumption products, such as textiles and pharmaceuticals. We are now fully equipped to manufacture computers and domestic appliances.

To increase the rate of industrialization we found it best to adopt international standards. What does this mean? In the form of budget and partnerships with the private sector we have made efforts to develop manufacturing and to attract funds to our industrial infrastructure such as industrial parks. Furthermore, we have sought to adopt worldwide best practices in order to bring together all the global sources of funding to our industrialization efforts.

MS. SARAH KELLY

We have had two excellent perspectives already from Africa, and we are going to be hearing more about this continent later, but first I would like to

The PCP offers an ideal opportunity for the international community to mobilize and boost our industrialization policy. It has brought us to an industry that respects the environment and one that provides proper enhancement of human capital, as well as transfer of technology. All of this has come about in a global environment. We are moving towards 2030. We are pursuing our 2021 National Development Programme until 2030 in line with all other players and the African Union.

Commissioner Muchanga was saying that Africa is a vast market, and Ivory Coast has entered into a number of arrangements. We have an intra-American trade rate, currently at 25 per cent which is well above the average rate. In the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), we have a functioning system and we intend to keep this momentum. The PCP will help us have an industrial base that is as broad as possible, providing jobs for our young people and women. 17 per cent of the African population is made up of young people. This is predicted to rise to 20 per cent in 2030 and 40 per cent in 2040. Of course, employability is vitally important for industrialization.

turn to a different region, to Her Excellency Ms. Barrios, who is joining us from Peru, where she is the Minister of Production.

I would like to ask you a bit more about your PCP because I know that you have a very particular focus. You are the first PCP in your region and one of your priority areas is the development of sustainable industrial zones and eco-industrial parks. You have undertaken a lot of work to develop the policy framework through the new national strategy for

industrial park development. Therefore, I would like to ask you why the development of sustainable eco-industrial parks is so important for your economic ambitions and competitiveness. Also, how is the PCP helping you in this regard and how does it fit into the ongoing cooperation with UNIDO to develop a new industrial policy for Peru?

The PCP is very valuable. We can work together with our partners and devise the national strategy.

H.E. MS. ROCÍO INGRED BARRIOS ALVARADO, MINISTER OF PRODUCTION, PERU

To explain how important is the PCP to my country, I want to start by saying that we are currently sixty-fourth in the Global Competitiveness Ranking. So, in terms of innovation, we are at a disadvantage. For certain areas we must comply with international standards based on environmental considerations. We have great diversity and many natural resources and our productive capacity ranges from agro-industry to footwear, textiles, energy and oil. Of course, many different products and processing methods are involved in these industrial contexts.

When my country adopted our national competitiveness and production system, one of the priority targets we set was the implementation of sustainable industrial zones and eco-

industrial parks. Here we can focus on productive areas, and on distributing them throughout our national territory. So, we manage environmental issues in keeping with the production requirements.

The PCP is very valuable. We can work together with our partners and devise the national strategy. The challenge for us is to determine which regions, which sectors and how we will go about the implementation of our industrial parks. We are currently approving the strategy, which we hope to have ready by the end of the year. At this point, in coordination with the PCP, we will be pinpointing where to locate these industrial parks.

We are working with the PCP to devise the first industrial policy. The priority area will be the industrial

parks. The PCP has helped us identify experiences in other countries, where they were constantly diversifying. I was listening to the United Arab Emirates and the Minister this morning and they have a completely diversified approach. They have been able to take advantage of this, putting them in the fifth or sixth slot for Global Competitiveness. That is our target as well.

The PCP is a form of alliance connecting us with other countries that already have experience, especially in relation to the implementation of industrial parks.

MS. SARAH KELLY

Our representative joining us from Cambodia is His Excellency Mr. Cham, Senior Minister of Industry and Handicrafts.

You are the first PCP in the Asia-Pacific region. You are supporting the implementation of the Government's industrial development policy.

One of the priority areas of the PCP Cambodia is industrial diversification, especially through the development of Special Economic Zones. I would like to ask you the following question: how is your Government working with partners to mobilize the necessary resources to advance the development of such large-scale projects?

H.E. MR. PRASIDH CHAM, SENIOR MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND HANDICRAFTS, CAMBODIA

We have been able to rehabilitate our economy and make it sustainable to achieve GDP growth of 7 per cent a year.

Cambodia achieved peace and national reconciliation 29 years ago. Following that, foreign aid started to pour into our country. A range of countries came to assist every ministry in every segment of society based on their own expertise. This pulled us in many different directions. In order to underline our country's ownership of projects we developed regular dialogue with the development partners to align the project in the way that we want.

We have therefore been able to rehabilitate our economy and make it sustainable to achieve GDP growth of 7 per cent a year, on average. However, this is not enough for us because most of this development assistance is not earmarked for industrialization. When we heard about the Director General's initiative to create the PCP, we approached him, and in 2017 we became the first PCP country in the Asia-Pacific.

We are developing the PCP as blended assistance, including multiple stakeholders. What is important is that we show our leadership and ownership by developing the programme based on the three comparative advantages of Cambodia.

The first advantage is tourism, mainly due to Angkor Wat, one of the world's most popular tourist destinations. Our tourism industry is developing at a rate of 20 per cent a year, so this is one of the pillars of our PCP.

We used to be an agricultural country, so we are now looking to develop agro-industry and creative industries, with the aim of catching up with the global value chain. These are the two assets that we are trying to use.

However, the major advantage is serving our industrial development policy developed for the period 2015-2025. The core of this policy is based on transforming the Province of Preah Sihanouk into a multipurpose Special Economic Zone.

We want to use this zone as the base for the diversification of our industry. Over the past 29 years we have been able to attract many industries, but overall they have all been related to clothing. We have more than 900 clothing factories: textile factories, footwear and travel bags. Altogether we have more than 1,000 factories in these areas.

This is a narrow base to build on compared with other industries such as electronics. We are going to use this Province as the means to diversify our economy. We will ensure the Province has the right infrastructure to

operate efficiently and provide a 'one-stop' service for all investment in that area. At the same time the PCP is helping us commission the Shenzhen Institute for Urban Planning and Design. This institute is well-known in China. They have successfully developed many big cities and development zones there. We are looking to invest \$5 million to develop a master plan for this region set up with all the requirements we need.

We are also negotiating with other countries. Next year we are hoping to introduce Huawei's 5G technologies in Cambodia. We are planning to build the IT ecosystem for this region so that the companies investing in the area will be supported by 5G. The faster we can do this, the better. We are looking to change this area into a mini-Silicon Valley, a mini-Detroit automobile industry in Cambodia. This is what we have in mind.

In order to do this we have signed a Build-Operate-Transfer contract for \$2 billion to construct a 190 km road link from the capital city to this Province. Construction will be complete by 2023. The Government has also earmarked another \$150 million to restore and enlarge the roads within the Province. This is spread over 70 projects.

To support this diversification we have to develop the skills needed by these high-tech industries. We have set aside an initial budget of \$5 million as a Skills Development Fund. We have also earmarked another \$5 million for an Entrepreneurial Development Fund to train entrepreneurs and Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (SMEs) for market access, enabling them to connect to the global value chain. This will also help

innovative startup businesses. Finally, we have another \$5 million set aside for the Cambodia-China Friendship Polytechnic Institute.

In addition, we have also streamlined all the procedures for that area, so that the cost of transactions and of doing business in that area will be reduced. This is the main theme of our PCP in Cambodia.

MS. SARAH KELLY

We are going to hear now from one of the first pilot PCPs implemented back in 2015. We have the representative from Senegal, Mr. Ndiaye, Secretary General of the Ministry of Industry and Small and Medium. Welcome.

We would like to tap into some of your own experiences with the PCP and ask you what the main contribution of this programme has been to the implementation of your national development strategy – Plan Sénégal Émergent (PSE).

Plan Sénégal Émergent (PSE) stated that the industrial sector should be competitive and diverse, generating jobs and making a fully-fledged contribution to ISID.

MR. ADAMA BAYE RACINE NDIAYE, SECRETARY GENERAL, MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND SMALL AND MEDIUM INDUSTRY, SENEGAL

Economic and social development in Senegal was set out in Plan Sénégal Émergent (PSE). By 2035 we hope to have reached the phase of transforming Senegal into an Emerging Country.

Several areas have been targeted, especially infrastructure. We are looking to improve our competitive position and change our production outlook. Industry is one target. Plan Sénégal Émergent (PSE) defined the vision for industry. It stated that the industrial sector should be competitive and diverse, generating jobs and making a fully-fledged contribution to ISID.

In order to implement that, in 2015, we were fortunate in entering into a partnership programme with UNIDO. Until quite recently, the main difficulty for our industry was to identify partners. We have many ambitions and a lot underpinning them.

Part of the Senegal Emerging Plan identifies four major projects: to have integrated and competitive industrial platforms and agro-industrial processing areas. Senegal is also to become a manufacturing country, and, lastly, to manufacture automobiles.

However, we had trouble identifying partners. The main problem, therefore, was to get support for industry. We have been able to start up industrialization in Senegal first and foremost with the help of industrial platforms. We have brought together the pre-feasibility studies done by UNIDO, pinpointing those areas where we can succeed. We now have a fully-fledged integrated platform: the Diamniadio Industrial Platform. To start up this activity Senegal used its own funds to get the first phase up and running and on 22 November 2018 it was inaugurated. So far on this site we have seven industrial businesses together with their associated services, which has generated over 1,000 jobs. Their investment is well in excess of the initial funding of 25 billion CFA Francs.

The second phase is even more important. Thanks to the PCP again, we were able to achieve finance from the People's Republic of China to a level of \$112 billion to bring about the second phase of the Industrial Park.

MS. SARAH KELLY

We are now going to hear a regional perspective from Africa. The representative joining us from ECOWAS is Mr. Traorè. He is the Commissioner for Industry and Private Sector Promotion, Commission of ECOWAS. We know that ECOWAS is a political and economic union of African states but on a regional level you have your own industrialization strategy. It is called the West African Common Industrial Policy.

It is our ambition to turn this into an eco-industrial park and because of these partnerships and the PCP we will soon have a mini solar establishment. We will have a plant there as a result of €500 million of funds provided by the French Republic.

I would like to refer to another important project. It crystallizes the partnerships that have been supporting Senegal in its industrialization efforts: the agro-industrial platforms. This was challenging, but thanks to the feasibility studies that were undertaken we started with the southern area of Senegal, which is a highly sensitive area. The State invested heavily in terms of billions. The way to make this high-risk area stable is via agricultural and farming platforms, to create wealth and bring employment to youth and women. And thanks to the PCP we were able to mobilize two important partners: the African Development Bank, with \$40 million to fund investment in the southern agro-platform; and the Islamic Development Bank, with \$30 million for the same purpose. I could continue listing the many partners joining us thanks to the PCP, but I will stop there.

Tell us a bit more about the role of the ECOWAS Commission in supporting industrialization in the region and how you ensure coherence and complementarity between the different levels of frameworks and interventions – continental, regional, and national, for example?

The Common Industrial Policy sets out the main principles that must underpin the national policies.

MR. MAMADOU TRAORÉ, COMMISSIONER FOR INDUSTRY AND PRIVATE SECTOR PROMOTION, COMMISSION OF THE ECONOMIC COMMUNITY OF WEST AFRICAN STATES (ECOWAS)

ECOWAS is one of the eight regional communities of Africa with 15 Member States, who have pooled their resources to achieve common goals. These include promoting inclusive and sustainable development to improve the lives of the people in these States and contribute to economic development across the African continent.

ECOWAS has 780 million people with a GDP in recent years of \$670 billion. ECOWAS is also an economic region representing a very young population. Young people under 25 years old account for 65 to 70 per cent of the population. It is a pool of huge resources and ECOWAS is seeking to move ahead on the industrial development agenda. Our mandate is based on the Constitution, the revised treaty of 1993, Chapter II, Article III, Subparagraph A, which states that our role as the Commission is to harmonize national policy in the field of agriculture, trade and also in industry.

In 2010, based on this institutional framework, we launched an industrialization programme for Africa. It was adopted with a five-year strategic plan, which has now been implemented. We are currently implementing the second strategic plan. What do we expect from this regional policy? Currently industry contributes between 7 and 8 per cent to GDP, but we want to increase this, through wealth generation, to 20 per cent by 2030. We are also seeking to encourage industrial development that is respectful of the environment and can contribute diversification to the industrial fabric.

As I am sure you understand, we are working at regional level. But industrialization is being implemented State by State, so what is the role of ECOWAS?. The Common Industrial Policy sets out the main principles that must underpin the national policies. By deciding to pool our resources, ECOWAS has built a common market. We have deregulation of trade, common tariffs, and we have

tried to harmonize the greatest number of policies to limit any conflict. We have shared principles. What links us to the different States essentially revolves around the principle of subsidiarity. At continental level, we are aligned on AIDA, with the 2063 Agenda; we are working at the United Nations level with the SDGs; and we are also working with Member States on regional policy, in terms of industrialization and any other areas being developed.

We provide strong support to the States. The implementation of this regional framework has enabled us to operate very effectively. I am very happy with the development in Senegal and Ivory Coast, and we are commending this progress because we are working in a harmonized framework. One of the limits to industrialization is the size of the market. In terms of the deregulation of trade we now have an open market. Industrialization for ECOWAS is approached in terms of regional integration due to the fact that when one invests one cent in ECOWAS it represents an investment in the whole area. This provides great opportunities. We are working on the mobility of capital and investment

MS. SARAH KELLY

We have heard a lot about how the PCP can also help in achieving the SDGs, the 2030 Agenda. The Director General of UNIDO highlighted that in his introduction speech.

In that context, I would like to ask you this final question. As you look at your Government's entity,

and we are working on pooling our resources to develop industrial infrastructure, which is very much needed. This will be handled at national level, but we feel that by moving to regional level we open up so many more opportunities. For example, looking at our overarching policy for infrastructure for 2020-2040, we need to raise \$126 billion. In order to raise these funds we have to move beyond the regional framework. In parallel, we are working on the organization of the financial sector, particularly on integrating financial and capital markets so that we are able to support this.

The partnership aspect, which is also very important, is partnership with the private sector. The private sector is organizing itself and mobilizing its resources to contribute to industrial development. To support the private sector we are finalizing private-public partnerships at regional level, which will help restore confidence to the private sector in working with the public authorities. This is essential in order to be able to deal with the significant volume of investment required for the industrialization of our region.

your goals going forward and the progress in the implementation of the SDGs so far, what do you see as the main gaps or the challenges to achieve them? Also, what are the opportunities that you see for partnership models, such as the PCP, in helping to address these? We will begin with Cambodia.

I believe that sustainable economic growth, up to 7 per cent GDP growth per year, can be achieved thanks to the PCP.

H.E. MR. PRASIDH CHAM

By having all the elements of the PCP in place it has been easier to encourage development partners to collaborate, based on their expertise. I believe that the template we have set up with UNIDO would certainly attract those partners to come and help us achieve our

target, namely to move our industry share from 24 per cent to 30 per cent. I believe we could even achieve this target by the year 2025 and that sustainable economic growth, up to 7 per cent GDP growth per year, can also be achieved thanks to the PCP.

I think all our goals can be achieved thanks to the PCP's mobilization of social and financial partners and international financial institutions, both bilateral and multilateral.

H.E. MR. SOULEYMANE DIARRASSOUBA

Looking at the SDGs, the main challenge is to combat poverty through strengthening human capital, improving education and health, ensuring everyone has access to electrical power and generating jobs. Therefore, in the implementation of this inclusive growth, the Ivory Coast Government recently adopted the Government's Social Programme. We have set aside \$2 billion to deal with these challenges for the most vulnerable members of our society.

Looking further ahead, in terms of our global transformation strategy, we are stepping up

industrialization based on our strengths and the business climate, which is very favourable in Ivory Coast and allows to effectively create jobs for youth and women. The PCP is a great opportunity. It has been an accelerator to help us meet our goals for 2030, particularly the manufacturing industry to account for at least 30 per cent of GDP. I think all our goals can be achieved thanks to the PCP's mobilization of social and financial partners and international financial institutions, both bilateral and multilateral, if we all work together.

We are seeking to use social enterprises to get people out of poverty.

H.E. MS. ROCÍO INGRED BARRIOS ALVARADO

We have identified several challenges. The top priority is bridging the gap. We have economic, financial and technology transfer limitations. Poverty needs to be overcome. We are seeking to use social enterprises to get people out of poverty, and we are looking to support these social enterprises with initiatives that ensure they are sustainable in moving us away from subsistence economies. There were four components identified in the PCP implementation of

eco-sustainable parks: quality, innovation (which is essential), strengthening productive change (focused on the Agenda goals), and renewable energy.

The PCP enables us to bridge the gap, providing resources to our counterparts and strategies that we can learn from other experienced countries, to enable Peru to overcome these gaps.

With public financing we have been able to harness resources from the national private sector, which is committed to funding the investment to a level of 103 billion CFA Francs.

MR. ADAMA BAYE RACINE NDIAYE

Regarding challenges, shortcomings and prospects, we have to respond to the invitation from the President of Senegal to go beyond the results achieved so far and move fast. One of the failings in the implementation of the PCP is the delay in getting started. This is due to being late in conducting the pre-feasibility studies for some of the projects. Our instructions are to move quickly towards pre-feasibility and feasibility studies in order to fully involve our partners.

The other weakness has been pinpointed by the highest authorities of Senegal: the low-level of private-sector participation. When we assessed Priority One of the Plan for Senegal we saw that the private sector did not fully commit itself to implementation. This really was a weakness. To remedy that for Priority Two, the President of the Republic has called upon the private sector to involve itself more actively in the plan.

Going forward, we already involved in manufacturing such as with the Agropole. With public financing we have been able to harness resources from the national private sector, which is committed to funding the investment to a level of 103 billion CFA Francs. In concluding, I would like to commend the Commissioner

of ECOWAS. I think the Minister from Ivory Coast was there when we adopted the framework document for the auto policy of ECOWAS. I just want to reassure you that we have begun the work and very soon Senegal is going to implement its auto policy.

The large market we are attracting is opening up major economies of scale and scope.

MR. ALBERT MUCHANGA

I would like to talk about two challenges and one opportunity. The first challenge is alignment of efforts at a national, regional and continental level. This is going to be a major problem if we do not address it. We are coming up with the Frameworks of Collaboration at a national, regional and continental level so that we have smart collaboration, transference and open debate.

The second challenge is capacity. We need a lot of technical skills to industrialize. We need factory managers, research and development specialists, quality

control specialists and full safety specialists. The challenge now is to embark on a focused programme of capacity building.

In terms of opportunity, the large market we are attracting is opening up major economies of scale and scope. The private sector in Africa is partnering with us. Those working on the initiative have offered to unlock a lot of resources and work is under way to design a \$1 trillion financing programme for the period 2020-2030. We will deploy those resources in manufacturing, agro-processing and infrastructure development.

There is strong tripartite collaboration between the European Union, UNIDO and ECOWAS.

MR. MAMADOU TRAORÉ

ECOWAS also faces the challenges we have heard about today. In most States it is a lack of transport and energy infrastructure, skills

challenges and the need to bolster professional vocational training. There are challenges related to funding and competitiveness but

Member Governments have made progress through the reforms aiming to improve the investment fund.

One challenge for ECOWAS was the uneven allocation of investment over the area. In response, last December we adopted a common investment plan. Its key principles, in line with international norms, give us hope that all the States will move together and that investment will be distributed more evenly at regional level.

We have excellent cooperation. There is strong tripartite collaboration between the European Union, UNIDO and ECOWAS and some strong achievements in terms of infrastructure implemented through modernization and innovation programmes at regional level. All these projects will be beneficial. UNIDO is also helping us

develop the value chains we have established for agro-foods and pharmaceuticals. Given that 80 per cent of the needs of our region are currently met through imports, we need to manufacture our own drugs using best practices. We have a value chain in the building segment and we are doing good work with UNIDO. We also have support from the Asian Development Bank and other institutions and Member States have some strong support through bilateral partnerships.

Our aim is to improve regional stability through our macroeconomic convergence programme. Ivory Coast and Senegal are well advanced on this path and I hope that, over time, other countries can follow and gain access to the PCP to be able to strengthen their industrial bases.

MS. SARAH KELLY

That is a very positive note to end on. We have some time now for interventions and will begin with Egypt.

The PCP will support Egypt in achieving its industrial development goals by leveraging additional investment.

REPRESENTATIVE FROM EGYPT

I would like to share some relevant remarks given that Egypt joined the PCP countries in December 2018.

First, Egypt is committed to full ownership of the PCP. This new phase of collaboration will apply UNIDO's expertise to the National Development Agenda of Egypt and focus on sectors with high growth potential. Second, the PCP

will support Egypt in achieving its industrial development goals by leveraging additional investment in sectors with high potential to generate growth and quality jobs.

Third, the PCP will advance Egypt's industrialization by upgrading value chains and strengthening infrastructure quality; mainstreaming the

circular economy, resource efficiency, and cleaner production models, into national policies and strategies; strengthening the social and economic and environmental performance of industrial parks; and, more importantly, mainstreaming industry 4.0 for Egyptian industry and in relations with Africa.

Egypt is confident that UNIDO can provide practical, relevant solutions to the country's industrialization goals given that economic reform depends strongly on industrial development.

Finally, I want to thank Director General Li Yong and his team for their dedication and efforts and for choosing Egypt as the next country to implement a UNIDO PCP. We look forward to further scaling up the work to achieve even more remarkable results under the PCP, within Egypt's Vision 2030 framework for development.

The PCP offers many opportunities, as well as challenges, and we are ready to explore these and the benefits of ISID.

We intend to step up partnership efforts with UNIDO on the PCP programme in selected countries.

REPRESENTATIVE FROM GERMANY

I want to thank the panellists for sharing their experiences, which show that the PCP involves a real, hands-on approach to deliver the ambitious strategies and visions we have. I think we should really appreciate the pragmatic and practical approaches being taken in the different countries. The discussion provided a global perspective, but with a clear focus on African countries. It is a pleasure to see that Africa is now a region

of dynamic growth, increasing its skilled labour and future markets. A lot of potential is now being seen and what is happening through PCPs is very much in line with the German Government's objectives for cooperating with its partners in Africa. That is why we intend to step up partnership efforts with UNIDO on the PCP programme in selected countries and we are looking forward to signing an agreement on this in November.

Rwanda has identified three main sectors for sustainable industrial parks.

REPRESENTATIVE FROM RWANDA

First, I would like to thank all our development partners, and especially UNIDO for developing the PCP.

Rwanda has been selected as the fourth African country, to benefit from the PCP. Since December

2018, the Government has been discussing with UNIDO how to implement our PCP. As a result of these discussions, Rwanda has identified three main sectors for sustainable industrial parks. We already have eight parks, each at different stages. We also have agro-processing, resource efficiency and cleaner production.

Rwanda has put in place a coordination mechanism developed by several government institutions, including the Ministries of Finance and Economic Planning, Agriculture, and Trade and Industry, which I am representing today. In addition, we have created a

steering committee at our National Industrial Research and Development Agency – the implementing institution for the programme.

The private sector has been involved in the whole process and the public sector has been party to all government-level discussions as well as those with development partners.

Finally, I would like to recognize this great opportunity that has been given to the Republic of Rwanda to implement this very important programme.

A key challenge for Nigeria as regards PCP will be capacity building.

REPRESENTATIVE FROM NIGERIA

Nigeria is not yet a PCP but it aspires to be.

A key challenge is capacity building. As we are talking about partnership, I want to ask whether there is a way, through private-sector partnership, to scale up skills acquisition for the young population in Africa. For example, through the opening of internship programmes in Fortune 500 companies, re-skilling

and the use of some of the funds for education in information and communications technology and industrialization.

Finally, I want to thank Director General Li Yong for his efforts and commitment to bringing inclusive, sustainable industrial development to Africa.

MS. SARAH KELLY

Perhaps the most appropriate person to answer your question is Mr. Muchanga.

One of our ideas is a system where the private sector does the training and receives a tax credit for doing so.

MR. ALBERT MUCHANGA

In our industrialization strategy and the continental industrial policy, technical skill building is a major focus. We are working within the Department of Human Resources, Science and Technology of the African Union System to promote employability among young people, because we have identified that the current education system does not meet the needs of industry. We are working with those departments, and industry, to ensure we promote the right skills.

One of the ideas on the drawing board, but yet to get approval, is a system where the private sector does the training and receives a tax credit for doing so. The advantage is that industry will then immediately employ the people it really needs. Governments were not initially keen to give those tax credits but the idea is under discussion. Thank you.

MS. SARAH KELLY

The next intervention is from Algeria.

Africa is serious about developing its industry.

REPRESENTATIVE FROM ALGERIA

First I would like to thank today's speakers, who have shown that Africa is serious about developing its industry, especially in the light of the continent's Agenda 2063 and its commitment to the official development goals and 2030 Agenda.

As a member of the small group of Ambassadors, I would like to report on the field visit to Ethiopia. There

we saw, first-hand, the strong points of the PCP. Nigeria is not yet a member, but we are now interested and might consider it. However, one thing is well established now: the PCP is a very specific and effective tool for bringing together partners.

Partnerships are not just about finance, the bringing together of private and public funding sources, but also about human

resources. Perhaps we have not spoken enough about human resources. When we visited an industrial park in Ethiopia, we saw that the region is really taking off, thanks to a pool of people doing their utmost to get the park up and running and put industry at the centre of the region.

The field trip was outstanding, and I want to say how important it is to tell Western countries and donors about this – because wealthy countries are in a position to make contributions.

MS. SARAH KELLY

That has clearly resonated with many here. We have a second panel coming up where you are going to hear about partnerships again, and where private

We are often invited to meetings in Vienna where migration is discussed. Now, the PCP is an effective tool for creating jobs for young people in their own countries and intelligently restricting migration in a win-win way.

I hope that wealthy countries, those in a position to invest in Africa, will do so, because Africa has many resources – both natural and agricultural. PCPs have demonstrated their effectiveness and investing in our countries is an intelligent way of improving life for Africans and reducing immigration.

industry representatives will provide a different perspective.



SESSION 2

MS. SARAH KELLY

We would like to invite our second panel to the stage. The focus of this panel is on highlighting how various partners contribute knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources to support industrialization, including by linking their respective initiatives to the PCP.

We are going to begin with Mr. Al-Bassam. You are the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa. This

is a financial institution that supports economic, financial and technical cooperation between the Arab and African regions. We have been hearing from Government representatives of PCP countries from both regions, about the importance of partnerships with financial institutions to support the realization of large-scale industrial projects. In that context, I would like to ask: What role do you see for financial institutions, like your own, in supporting countries' industrialization processes?

BADEA's activity in Africa has had a significant impact on the economic development of sub-Saharan African countries.

MR. YOUSEF IBRAHIM AL-BASSAM, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, ARAB BANK FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA

The Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA) is an international financial institution established in 1973, based in Khartoum, Sudan, and owned by 18 Arab countries. It began financial activities in 1975 and is now active in 44 African and Arab countries. It started with a capital of \$ 230 million and Member Countries have increased its capital over the years. Due to the high demand for development, the most recent capital increase was \$1.4 billion, with total capital now standing at about \$4.8 billion.

The objective is to strengthen economic, financial and technical cooperation between the Arab and African regions, and to build Arab-African solidarity, based on equality and friendship. To achieve the objectives, BADEA was mandated to coordinate the financing of the economic development of African countries and to encourage partnerships that provide Arab capital for African development.

Further financing options are concessional loans to the public sector; loans to the private sector

and for trade financing; grants for technical assistance from experts; feasibility studies; and trainings. During the period 1975 to 2018, BADEA has had cumulative funding of \$ 5.8 billion.

BADEA's activity in Africa has had a significant impact on the economic development of sub-Saharan African countries by reducing poverty and improving economic and social indicators. Our main involvement has been in roads, water supply, agricultural-programme development, energy, airports, railways, harbours, industry, health and education.

For the 2030 Strategy, BADEA has adopted a first stage, based on four pillars that take into consideration the SDGs and the African Agenda 2063. The associated strategies are based on infrastructure investment for inclusive industrialization and innovation, agricultural value chain development, hosting trade and private-sector development for growth and job creation, SMEs and entrepreneurship development.

MS. SARAH KELLY

In the last panel, we heard from Senegal, an original pilot PCP country, implemented since 2015. We have another PCP that started implementation that year and have the great honour of being joined by His Excellency, Mr. Nebebe, State Minister for the Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation of Ethiopia. You bring a range and a depth of perspective today. Your country has shown very

BADEA and UNIDO cooperate and share many common areas of synergy in both their scope and mandate. BADEA is interested in a smart partnership that would enable it to benefit from UNIDO's technical capability and experience, especially in terms of technical cooperation, analytical and research functions, policy advisory services, nominated functions and standards, quality-related activities, and convening a partnership for knowledge transfer, networking and industrial cooperation.

In return, BADEA has a lot to offer UNIDO, especially in terms of gaining a deeper understanding of the needs and priorities of its clients and African countries. We would also bring a unique capability to aggregate resources and knowledge from our development partners in the Arab coordination group. Over the past 10 years BADEA has supported UNIDO's technical support and capacity-building operations, and will continue to do so in the future.

strong leadership and ownership of the PCP since the beginning, and, in that context, I would like to ask you how the PCP has helped bring together different partners and leverage resources in your country to support industrial development. Could you give some concrete examples for other countries interested in the PCP model?

The PCP has helped us coordinate within Government, Ministries and sectoral Ministries.

H.E. MR. ADMASU NEBEBE, STATE MINISTER, MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND ECONOMIC COOPERATION, ETHIOPIA

Ethiopia and Senegal represent the originators of the PCP programme. We have come a long way and have achieved many successes. There are several critical factors that explain why we have done well with UNIDO in the framework of the PCP.

First, even before the PCP we already had a strong industrial development policy: a vision to become the light-manufacturing hub of Africa by 2025. While that policy already existed, our interventions and cooperation were fragmented, even within the country. Everybody was approaching the industrial sector hub differently and working on a fragmented basis. When we began the PCP, we first mobilized the country's leadership, starting with the Prime Minister, but also regional Governments, Presidents and sectoral Ministries. Our objective was to involve these entities in the PCP concept, and we were convinced the PCP would help mobilize and harmonize local and international partnerships. Also, we are not looking only at

international, partner and multi-stakeholder coordination, but also at local level. Coordination is very important, and we have mobilized more than 600 sectors to become part of the PCP.

The PCP has helped us coordinate within Government, Ministries and sectoral Ministries. To manage the coordination process we established an interministerial committee, comprised of line ministries under the leadership of the Ministry of Trade and Industry Building on this we brought all the partners into this national committee. So, the government system we have established started with the participation of local entities but is now bringing other partners on board.

We have streamlined existing support for the industrial sector into aligned processes, which proved persuasive for our partners and boosted their confidence in us. Also, in terms of value for money, we have been streamlining and avoiding duplication and redundancy. As a result, we have

been able to mobilize huge amounts of resources. Once we had created the government system at the highest level, we put in place subcommittees, led by different State Ministers as for example the resource mobilization subcommittee, which I lead.

Building on that, the first thing we have committed to, as a Government, is to develop industrial parks for agroprocessing. We have assigned a federal budget to establish the four agro-industrial parks that started under the PCP. By taking action ourselves, we have attracted a range of partners to mobilize a huge amount of resources. To give a concrete example, energy is critical for all industries to be fully operational. Energy generation exists already, but distribution, transmission lines, and connections to the industrial parks are also a critical element. To address this, we have attracted about \$ 2 billion in funds and have already signed a public-private partnership agreement. We are now working to supply that energy. There is a lot of private sector interest, both national and international, in the agro-industrial parks.

But the aim is not just to build the parks but also to achieve agricultural transformation. We cannot treat the early stages of African industrialization without addressing agriculture. By working with partners we

have designed an investment programme that develops Agro-Commodity Procurement Zones through the PCP.

The PCP is also helping us address the supply side of industrialization, which means transforming agriculture, improving irrigation, among others. We are now working on a contract between farmers, cooperatives, service providers, and private sector agroprocessing businesses, who are investing resources there.

We are also connecting the supply side to the industrial parks, so that they have markets as well. We have three sectors in total, including leather and textiles. We are building a "leather city", where we are connecting all the related products and all the tanneries in the country into the leather industry. We are also working with numerous partners in this area. The PCP is bringing together the European Investment Bank, the European Union and UNIDO. We have mobilized more than \$ 100 million to create a common zone with a common waste water treatment to ensure environmentally friendly operations in the leather industry.

Things are really moving fast but the challenge is capacity in the local districts – skills in the local area which is one of the challenges we need to address and something that UNIDO is also helping us with through the PCP.

MS. SARAH KELLY

We will stay in the region and go to the representative from the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, Mr. Luke. He is the

coordinator of the African Trade Policy Centre. Welcome and thank you for joining us. I would like to ask you about the work your organization

is doing to support socioeconomic development in Africa, including economic diversification, regional integration and trade. Could you tell us how you see industrialization supporting economic transformation and sustainable development?

Our research shows that to overcome poverty, one needs to transform productive processes and industrialization.

MR. DAVID LUKE, COORDINATOR OF THE AFRICAN TRADE POLICY CENTRE, UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

Excellencies, Distinguished Colleagues. The United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) is a regional think tank. It also works closely with the African Union and other regional organizations to build consensus on key policy directions on the continent. In addition, the Commission also provides technical assistance through research into new, cutting-edge areas for policy development.

UNECA has always maintained that industrialization is key to the transformation of Africa. Our research shows that to overcome poverty, which is pervasive on the continent, one needs to transform productive processes and industrialization is central to achieving that.

This afternoon, we have heard a fascinating discussion of the transformation process under way on the continent, both within

the PCP and outside it, given that a number of countries are doing similar things. What we are seeing is the gaps being filled and the industrial infrastructure being put in place. New approaches are considering digital transformation and trying to meet its challenges. We have talked about the skills gap and the solutions being found to overcome them.

It is also an era where we must understand the fragility of ecosystems and climate change. You have heard from several countries that are trying to embark on an industrial path that is also eco-friendly and are paying attention to these dynamics.

It is clear that the future of Africa, given the population pressures and need for jobs, means we have to move along the path of economic transformation, and as we do, we must meet all these challenges.

One important point that has emerged in the discussions is that many African Governments are themselves putting resources into creating the infrastructure for industrialization. But, as we have heard from the representative from BADEA, other financial institutions are also forming partnerships to provide much needed financial support. The automotive sector was mentioned in the interventions with auto manufacturers setting up their own operations in several African countries. We now have a pan-African auto pact and a strategy that is emerging among several countries. The pharmaceuticals sector is seeing important investments too. Let me

underscore what the Ethiopian Minister has just said: Africa is primarily an agricultural continent, and the transformation of our economies really must begin with agriculture in order to be inclusive. That is key, and it is also part of the solution to the continent's issue of food security.

We have talked about transformation for a long time and it is now happening before our eyes. We are seeing solutions to the key challenges and we are delighted with what we have heard today.

MS. SARAH KELLY

We are now going to hear a perspective from private industry. Joining us from China, we have a Vice-President of Huawei, Mr Xue. I would like to begin by asking you about the enormous potential of digitalization to accelerate achievement of the SDGs, particularly for developing countries in the context of SDG 9. That goal refers to the linkage between industry, innovation and infrastructure,

and some PCP countries have prioritized industry 4.0 in their programmes. Huawei is a global provider of information and communications technology, infrastructure and smart devices. I would like to ask you how do you see innovation and technology helping countries advance in industrial development and the SDGs more generally?

MR. XUE MAN, VICE-PRESIDENT, HUAWEI

We estimate that by 2025 smart technology will be with everyone, every organization and every sector.

First, we believe that the future is digital. We estimate in our Global Industry Vision (GIV) that by 2025 smart technology will be with everyone, every organization and every sector. 97 per cent of big enterprises will be using smart technologies, and as digital economies develop rapidly, that

will accelerate industrial and sustainable development.

We support the development of the digital economy via 5G technology and artificial intelligence. Huawei is currently focused on connectivity and digitalization to build better information and communications

technology and infrastructure. An example is mining in Liuyang, in Hunan Province. As you know, mining can be very dangerous, so we have deployed 5G technology

to make the mining operations unmanned and remote, and improve their efficiency.

MS. SARAH KELLY

Now, we will hear the UNIDO perspective from Mr Scholtès, the Managing Director of the Directorate for Programme Development and Technical Cooperation at UNIDO.

in 2015, and currently covers 10 countries. Please tell us a bit more about how you engage with different partners and why the partnership approach is so important, especially for United Nations development work.

We have heard so much about the PCP: that it was first introduced in 2014, began to be implemented

The best way to use our limited resources for technical assistance was by informing the dialogue between different stakeholders, namely, government, policymakers, enterprises, economic players.

MR. PHILIPPE SCHOLTÈS, MANAGING DIRECTOR, PROGRAMME DEVELOPMENT AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION, UNIDO

Not only is it important for UNIDO, but it is of extreme significance for the countries themselves.

Let me start with a statement that the President of Niger made this morning in his keynote address, who said that to sustain growth at 6 per cent, Niger needed to raise the investment ratio (as a proportion of GDP).

What he was hinting at was the incremental capital output ratio. If you are in a country like Niger, where infrastructure is relatively weak, you need invest a lot of money into roads, railroads, ports

and airports before you can start seeing economic growth. That is punitive if you are a company that wants to do business and you do not have, as OECD countries do, a solid infrastructure environment. This is why SDG 9 puts industry and infrastructure together. For industry and manufacturing to progress infrastructure is essential.

Yesterday we had the Ministerial Conference on the Least Developed Countries (LDCs). We observe that – a typical feature of LDCs is a lack of coordination between different stakeholders and economic agents: an enterprise that needs to invest;

a farmer who needs to decide which crops to grow; a processor who could take commodities and transform them to add value; an institution that provides extension services; or the Government in its provision of public goods and infrastructure, such as utilities and roads, among others, that businesses need to flourish.

A few years ago we came to the view, that the best way to use our limited resources for technical assistance was by informing the dialogue between these different stakeholders: government, policymakers, enterprises, economic players, in order to create a common understanding among the agents best placed to generate growth and employment.

We started this initiative in 2014 in Ethiopia and in Senegal, as Dr. Admasu mentioned. We also heard in the previous panel,] the Ambassador of Algeria reminding us that she had been part of a team of Ambassadors, a group of permanent representatives to UNIDO, who visited Ethiopia in October 2017. Dr. Admasu was our host then, so he will remember that a few months later, the Government of Ethiopia had asked UNIDO to work with them on the organization of an international investment forum on agribusiness to take place in March 2018. Weeks before the event there were political changes in the country. The Prime Minister had resigned and there was some turbulence. We asked our partners in the Government whether they thought

the event should go ahead and they insisted it should. The event was very successful in attracting foreign investors and it enabled me to meet, separately, four Ministers of the Government of Ethiopia: Dr. Admasu, Minister of Finance and Economic Development, the Minister of Industry, the Minister of Agriculture and Livestock, and the Minister of Science and Technology. It was impressive to see how, despite meeting the four Ministers independently in their respective offices, they were all talking the same language and driving in the same direction, what created the climate of confidence that made it possible to host an international event during a political crisis. That is an example of the stability and predictability that is so important for the Government, for foreign and national investors.

We believe that a neutral international organization, like UNIDO, can make the best use of the resources at its disposal by articulating the choices that can be made and brokering discussions with the foreign community, the Government and industry in a way that is entirely detached and free of any vested interest. We are such an international organization, and we simply try to progress industrialization faster, in a sustainable way. We believe that what we have seen in Ethiopia and Senegal in the last few years, and what we see today in Morocco and Egypt and in the many countries at different stages of the process is indeed the best way to optimize the use of our technical assistance resources.

MS. SARAH KELLY

I want to pick up on what you just said about trying to make industrialization happen in a sustainable

way. Here we are at the Seventh ISID Forum, where ISID is the ultimate goal. Next year, 2020, leaves

only 10 years to achieve the SDGs, so the clock is ticking. There is a sense of urgency and that leads to a question that I want to ask all of you, starting with Ethiopia. What are the most urgent and crucial

tasks ahead? And what role does the entity that you represent have to play in this global partnership for sustainable development?

It is very important to innovate, not only in terms of resource mobilization, but in the way we organize our economic system in order to be able to accelerate the pace of change and growth.

H.E. MR. ADMASU NEBEBE

I think one of the critical issues is the need for sustained and rapid economic growth. If the rate of economic growth is not as expected, then transformation becomes difficult.

Transition from an economy based on agriculture to one centred on industry requires growth, which in turn needs sustainable structural transformation. Economic growth is the prerequisite for any change that will help achieve the 2030 SDGs.

It is also very important to innovate, not only in terms of resource mobilization, but in the way we organize our economic system in order to be able to accelerate the pace of change and growth.

Third, we need to look at employment, especially for the youth. In Africa, we have a huge wealth of young people and whatever we are achieving in

terms of growth must generate employment. This will automatically help eradicate poverty having thus multiple effect.

As Minister of Finance, I must stimulate the local economy. This domestic-resource mobilization is a critical element. In Africa, we are not really mobilizing enough domestic resources. Domestic resource mobilization should be central in order to be able to increasingly rely on our own resources. In the short-term we are also using external resources, like Official Development Assistance (ODA), but that is not enough. It is obvious that we have not transformed our economies through ODA, but ODA could be used for a different purpose: for innovation, which is especially important for industrialization. For example, we received a grant from one country, but that grant leveraged a further two thirds in resources. As a result, we raised \$170 million for wind energy.

That is innovation. We are using ODA to increase the amount of resource flowing from the private sector. Public resources could also be used for such purpose. Public-private partnerships are becoming common, but, they have to be effective. We need to bring both

public and private resources together to share risks. Domestic resource mobilization should be seen as a critical element to help us meet the challenges of our 2063 Agenda.

MS. SARAH KELLY

We need to bring the public and the private sectors together. I hear that very much in your message and we will turn to that right now. Let us go again to Mr. Al-Bassam from the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa. Mr. Al-Bassam, I want to reiterate the question for you. If you consider the

2030 target date, when the SDGs will hopefully be achieved, what are the most urgent tasks you see? And what role does your entity, especially as a private-sector body investing in African development have to play in this global partnership?

The development institutions should provide technical assistance and raise the curve on financing requirements for the SDGs.

MR. YOUSEF IBRAHIM AL-BASSAM

We believe there should be a requirement for recipient countries to create and build capacity and the development institutions

should play a role in it by providing technical assistance and raising the curve on financing requirements for the SDGs.

MS. SARAH KELLY

A perspective now from Huawei, also in the private sector.

We are now in a digital economy and that the biggest challenge we face is the digital divide.

MR. XUE MAN

We are convinced that we are now in a digital economy and that the biggest challenge we face is the digital divide. According to some statistics, there are still 380 million people in the world with no access

to the Internet, which is a huge divide.

Therefore, our goal is to allow everyone to have widespread and high-quality access to Internet and

digital economy and to be able to benefit it. We think Huawei has a responsibility to help achieve this. We have a project called Tech for All where the goal is to remove this digital divide, and we hope that others will join us so that, together, we can solve a lot of problems, including the social and environmental ones among others. In the next five years, Huawei will help 500 million people in the world benefit from the Internet.

For example, we have a project in Kenya where we have transformed some containers into mobile classrooms and are providing training for teachers, women and the youth in rural areas. We work with UNESCO out there

because, as many people have mentioned, education and training are critical.

Another example is in Spain where we are taking advantage of some of the technological innovations of P30 smartphones and artificial intelligence technologies to help parents. By using this technology, they can detect, early on, whether their children have eye problems. We think this technology can benefit many people in the world. So, I am convinced that new technologies can help us achieve numerous goals and make the world a better place.

MS. SARAH KELLY

Let us now get the perspective from UNIDO.

In the last two decades, UNIDO has moved rapidly to expand its partnerships with private entities in a way that makes good business sense.

MR. PHILIPPE SCHOLTÈS

Yes – a perspective from UNIDO and on the United Nations System as a whole. Just before the General Assembly of the United Nations that adopted Agenda 2030 and the 17 SDGs, there was the third Financing for Development Conference of the United Nations in Addis Ababa. It was interesting that, for the first time, there was distinct recognition by the United Nations System and by the development community at large, that the SDGs could not be achieved with public money alone,

whether from Governments and national budgets or from ODA. There was a huge gap between what the public sector was able to provide for development and what achieving the SDGs required.

That gap must be filled by the private sector, and, in the last two decades, UNIDO has moved rapidly to expand its partnerships with private entities in a way that makes good business sense. It is not a question of charity towards

private companies. We simply facilitate the alignment of the legitimate commercial goals of private entities – whether profit, market share, geographic expansion or otherwise – and our development goals as a United Nations Agency. The challenge with a public-private partnership, such as the joint declaration we will sign later today with Huawei, is to delineate the common ground and an appropriate distribution of costs.

Clearly, both parties have something to gain in the partnership. We, on the public side, because we believe that private entities can add value and provide and leverage resources, and the private sector because we have something they do not. The first challenge is to agree on the metrics of success for the partnership to ensure there is a clear understanding between us when

it comes to monitoring the benefits of the association; the second is to negotiate a distribution of costs for the project that reflects the split of the anticipated benefits. We work with many private companies, both large and small, in different development projects, and UNIDO's outreach in the 100-plus countries where we are currently active is valuable to a private entity. We are increasingly partnering with smaller companies who find it beneficial to de-risk their prospecting in new markets, and their identification of new partners, by taking advantage of the outreach and networks we have on the ground. Given that this helps us advance and resource our goal of promoting ISID, we believe it is the best way to make use of our technical assistance resources.

MS. SARAH KELLY

Mr. Luke, I will turn to you now on the question of what you see as the most urgent and crucial tasks ahead, and how you see your entity encouraging

the kinds of global partnership we have been talking about.

If AFCFTA were fully implemented, it could double movements of goods and trade until 2030.

MR. DAVID LUKE

Much has already been said about the outlook for 2030. I want to come back to an issue that was raised at the previous panel, which UNECA thinks is going to be important in changing the dynamics during the 10 years to 2030 – the African Continental Free Trade Area (AFCFTA).

Our research shows that if AFCFTA were fully implemented, it could double movements of goods and trade during the period. This would have positive impacts on growth, GDP, employment and economic diversification. We predict that industry will benefit most from the opening up of trade and predictable

rules for both goods and services – but other sectors, such as agriculture, will benefit too.

During this ten-year period, we will see a complete change in scaled governance in the way trade schedules are administered. In addition, there will be an effort to deal with non-tariff barriers, because it is not just about bringing down tariffs. Efforts are being made to put in place a non-tariff barrier mechanism under the African Union, which would be able to report and apply discipline in this respect.

Also, there is a need for predictable rules on investments. The area of innovation that has been raised today also requires predictable rules in the field

of intellectual property rights, levelling the playing field and competition policy.

African countries have taken on a huge agenda of autonomous reforms, and these reforms are not being dictated from outside. The African Governments themselves are undertaking them, as they see the benefit of the continent's market, with its 1.2 billion people and almost \$3 trillion of GDP. Taking advantage of that market needs predictable rules. This is the great effort that we are going to see over the next 10 years. Getting this right will be a major boost in transforming the continent and going a long way towards achieving the SDGs.

MS. SARAH KELLY

You mentioned many points there, but I want to pick up on one: how innovation can be used to achieve the SDGs by 2030. I would like to ask Mr. Xue from

Huawei whether he can give us some examples of how innovation and digitalization can really push that agenda forward.

Innovation brings us higher speed and lower cost, and this accelerates development.

MR. XUE MAN

Innovation is important, and we have invested hugely in it. Last year, we invested \$15 billion to maintain our leading position. On specific examples, let me start with 5G.

Thanks to our innovation, we have moved from 2G to 3G, signed eleven 4G contracts with Middle Eastern countries, and are now moving to 5G in the region. All

this is due to reducing the costs of transmission. For example, today, if you transmit a high-definition movie, it only takes seconds to download compared with a few minutes using 3G technology. So, innovation brings us higher speed and lower cost, and this accelerates development, especially industrial development.

The United Arab Emirates has adopted a strategy on 5G, cloud computing and artificial intelligence (AI), which, in my view, is a very wise decision. The country is a leader in artificial intelligence: it already has a Minister and university for AI.

MS. SARAH KELLY

I would like to get another country perspective. Perhaps we can have the reaction from Ethiopia on what we just heard from Huawei.

In innovation, science and technology, there must be research.

H.E. MR. ADMASU NEBEBE

I have said that innovation is a critical factor to accelerate our sustainable goals. We are working, at different levels with a range of institutions, including Huawei to deliver things in a different way; it is not business as usual. The most important is that if we can deliver things in six months today, then we can deliver them in two months with innovation.

We are not yet there, but we believe that innovation is a critical factor in implementing our SDG activities and support. We are considering a lot of options. Take the example of cultural productivity: our farmers are using grain feed only once, but for our agro-industrial parks, we decided we need to triple it. How? That is where we need innovation. Productivity per hectare is currently about 24-25 kilograms, so the

question is: how can we change it to 40-50 kilograms?

In innovation, science and technology, there must be research, so we are putting more resources into research now. In terms of access to finance, we are asking how we can digitalize things. How can we use innovation to enhance access to finance? Without access to funding, for farmers and young people, we cannot create sustained growth. Hence, we are considering different options and actions at local level.

There is also innovation on resource mobilization. Blending of resources, both public to public and private to public is one area we are looking at, as well as risk financing. Traditional public-financing resources are not enough so we must innovate on resource mobilization.

MS. SARAH KELLY

We now have time for an audience response. We will take Burkina Faso first, followed by Italy, Togo and the European Union.

We have developed a National Industrialization Strategy as part of our Economic and Social Development Plan, which is the development framework for Burkina Faso.

REPRESENTATIVE FROM BURKINA FASO

I want to applaud the quality of the contributions from the panellists: we can learn a lot for the process we are putting in place in Burkina Faso. I should say that we have developed a National Industrialization Strategy as part of our Economic and Social Development Plan, which is the development framework for Burkina Faso. This calls for mobilization of domestic resources and also for the private sector to be on board to generate the funding required for implementation.

We are combining our efforts and have a country programme in development with UNIDO. We need to improve that further and bring together all the strategies together with the programme that has already been prepared to that end. Could I also ask Philippe Scholtès for a comment on whether we can gain assistance through a PCP, in parallel to implementing national strategies and making

use of studies to address our infrastructure needs.

The process requires time and our strategy runs to 2023. The question is how we can make progress on our infrastructure strategy at the same time.

I do understand, listening to the other contributions that most of this will build upon the PCP.

In conclusion, the Ambassador of Algeria said that one of the responses to migration lies in African development because it generates jobs, and that brings me to the issue of security. There are many risks in our modern world and that is particularly true of the Sahel region, where my country is. International partnership is of the utmost significance to counter such risks, and as we try to build capacity and resilience we should be looking at security.

MS. SARAH KELLY

The response from Mr Scholtès?

The country programme currently under way in Burkina Faso can gradually be channelled towards a more PCP-like approach by multiplying, in particular, the steps involving funding and the private sector.

MR. PHILIPPE SCHOLTÈS

Something we want to avoid in UNIDO is giving the impression that there are PCP and non-PCP countries, or any form of divide or discrimination, and the reason we have been very cautious in the way we have approached PCPs is due to our capacity. We have some limitations in terms of human resources at our headquarters in Vienna and we cannot do more or do things faster. We started cautiously and have moved from 4 PCPs to 10. We try to make the best of our experience, and to draw conclusions and lessons that will benefit other countries.

You have heard what the representative of Kenya said this morning. That is interesting for us because Kenya has forged ahead and innovated. It has been a self-starter on PCPs, taking the view that it does not have time for UNIDO to get involved; that it has understood the strategy well enough to forge ahead on its own; and that it will take a more piecemeal approach to UNIDO's services.

What I am in a position to say is that the country programme currently under way in Burkina Faso can gradually be channelled towards a more PCP-like approach by multiplying, in particular, the steps involving funding and the private sector so that partnership and resource mobilization is made use of on as broad a basis as possible.

Your second question was on migration and security – a concern that we tend to share. We see that working through PCPs by the creation of job opportunities, particularly for vocational training programmes. We target the youth in some countries or people who have been involved in conflict situations. We would like to stabilize things by creating jobs for them. This is reactive but also preventative because it makes people, especially young people, more employable.

Two years ago, I was posted in Abidjan for a major vocational training programme. The European

Union had decided to tie together development goals and the migration crisis. We were trying to show that the type of programme we devise can help reduce pressure and migration flows. I was discussing things with the Ambassador of the European Union in Ivory Coast, making the point that we just had to hope that every young person we trained there would stay, rather than crossing the sea to go to Europe. But he said that it

was not just the person who gets the vocational training who gains. The multiplier effect created means the whole community benefits from their income. The same applies to many programmes we are involved in that are intended to improve the employment prospects of young people throughout Africa – especially technological and vocational training programmes.

MS. SARAH KELLY

The next intervention is from Italy.

We are committed to the implementation of the three major components of the PCP in Ethiopia through the establishment of agro-industrial parks and the development of the leather and textiles sectors.

REPRESENTATIVE FROM ITALY

We believe partnerships between governments, international organizations and the private sector are essential for industrial development. That is why we fully support the PCP approach because it increases the ownership by beneficiary countries and establishes partnerships with international organizations – UNIDO in this case – but also other organizations and the private sector. I want to give you a couple of examples where Italy is involved with the private sector and UNIDO, which we think may provide a good example for other members.

We are committed to the implementation of the three major components of the PCP in Ethiopia through the establishment of agro-industrial parks and the development of the leather and textiles sectors. Inside the gift box that you have received, there is a leather key holder that was produced as part of a technical assistance project for upgrading the Ethiopian leather industry. This, we believe, is something that should continue, and we look forward to working with UNIDO on this.

Another example is a coffee-sector project in Ethiopia between the Italian coffee company Illycaffè, the Ernesto Illy Foundation and UNIDO. The project has now been extended to Mozambique and we believe that the partnership approach has been effective in increasing the quality, traceability and international recognition of Ethiopian coffee. The ultimate goal is to increase coffee

export revenues and smallholder-farmer incomes, and we believe we can replicate the results achieved.

Let me also mention that there is a photo exhibition, in the exhibition hubs just outside this hall. It presents other projects that Italy has worked on with UNIDO, which are aimed at empowering women in Pakistan.

MS. SARAH KELLY

The next intervention will be from the European Union.

UNIDO's important work to scale up development impact through partnerships, and especially PCPs, has proved a valuable contribution to the implementation of United Nations Development System reform at country level.

REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE EUROPEAN UNION

I want to thank everybody for their positive references to what the European Union is doing. We can only achieve the ambitious targets of the 2030 Agenda through comprehensive efforts and this requires partnerships between governments, international organizations, civil society, and most importantly, the private sector.

UNIDO's important work to scale up development impact through partnerships, and especially

PCPs, has proved a valuable contribution to the implementation of United Nations Development System reform at country level. In recognition of the importance we place on the PCP, I want to remind you that the European Union and its Member States, together with the group of G77 Nations and China, have tabled a resolution on UNIDO's activities on PCPs, and we very much look forward to its adoption by the General Conference.

MS. SARAH KELLY

The final intervention will go to Togo.

UNIDO is very active in my country, especially on quality issues.

REPRESENTATIVE FROM TOGO

I want to thank the Director General for all he has done since he came to the helm of the organization. Togo is not a PCP, but UNIDO is very active in my country, especially on quality issues. I would also like to thank all the panellists. The quality of their statements showed that all countries are doing their utmost and that regional bodies and financial and technical partners are all creating the requirements for a strategy and a policy to bring about industrialization in Africa.

However, there is also a big challenge we need to come to grips with. Despite the strategies and policies, we see that national investment is not high. Most of the benefits of these investments go to foreign investors. What does this mean? The banks are still approaching the issue of funding conventionally, so young entrepreneurs are barred from

access. But a young entrepreneur who wants to invest in the industrial sector is always up against the problem of the amounts involved. If banks follow conventional policies, such a person will not have access to finance. Therefore we must change that attitude. What framework is the required to help young, national entrepreneurs? That is something I would like to bring to your attention.

My second point is that we have seen how Ethiopia has driven a revolution in terms of national investment. What mechanism have they devised to help young entrepreneurs and give them access to funds? Could you share your experience with us, because we see that there is a ratio of 80 per cent foreign investment to 20 per cent national investment in virtually all African countries. Thank you.

MS. SARAH KELLY

Just a very quick response, if you would, on how you are facilitating young entrepreneurs; how you are investing in them in your country?

Last year, we assigned an evolving annual fund of ETB 10 billion for entrepreneurs.

H.E. MR. ADMASU NEBEBE

We have been implementing a different approach. For example, last year, we assigned an evolving annual fund of ETB 10 billion for entrepreneurs. They have direct

access to this with minimum collateral, and it is all facilitated, so entrepreneurs have begun to gather their start-up capital. This is just one example.

Signing Ceremonies

- 1 Exchange of letters between Director General of UNIDO and the Minister of Trade and Industry of Ivory Coast on the country's commitment to mobilize a financial contribution of € 120,000 to support the programming phase of the Programme for Country Partnership (PCP).

This financial contribution will facilitate the completion of the PCP Programme Document, the start of the implementation phase of the PCP, and the resource mobilization process. It also marks the strong national ownership of the PCP and catalyzes the mobilization of partners around it.



- 2 Signing of the Implementation Agreement between Director General of UNIDO and the Minister of Production of the Republic of Peru on the "Sustainable Industrial Zone (SIZ) Development in Peru" project funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF). Funded by the GEF with a budget of \$ 4.1 million, the project will be implemented by UNIDO in coordination with the Ministry of Production of Peru (PRODUCE), as part of the Programme for Country Partnership (PCP) for Peru. It seeks to improve the regulatory mechanisms for the development of sustainable industrial zones; promote the adoption and diffusion of low-carbon, clean technologies and practices; reduce emissions of unintentional persistent organic pollutants, greenhouse gases and air pollutants; and enhance sound chemicals management in Peruvian sustainable industrial zones.

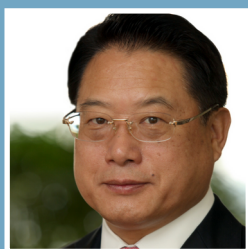


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Signing of a Joint Declaration between Director General of UNIDO and Vice President of Huawei Technologies to strengthen partnership that will focus in the areas of industrial innovation and digitalization aiming at contributing to inclusive and sustainable industrial development and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Huawei, a global provider of information and communication technologies infrastructure and smart devices, can make a significant contribution to the promotion of advanced information and communication technologies in developing countries. Both parties agreed to develop joint initiatives initially within the framework of UNIDO's Programmes for Country Partnership.



Biographies



LI YONG

**Director General
United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)**

Li Yong, Director General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), has had an extensive career as a senior economic and financial policymaker. As Vice-Minister of Finance of the People's Republic of China and a member of the Monetary Policy Committee of the Central Bank for a decade, LI has long been involved in setting and harmonizing fiscal, monetary and industrial policies and in supporting sound economic growth in China. Throughout his career, he has advocated financial-sector reform and prompted major financial institutions to establish corporate governance, deal with toxic assets and strengthen risk management. LI prioritizes fiscal and financial measures to promote agricultural development and small and medium-sized enterprises, both of which represent cornerstones for creating economic opportunities, reducing poverty and promoting gender equality. He played a key role in China's cooperation with multilateral development organizations, such as the World Bank Group and the Asian Development Bank.



PHILIPPE SCHOLTÈS

**Managing Director, Directorate of Programme Development and Technical Cooperation
United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)**

Philippe Scholtès joined UNIDO in 1988. He has since served in various capacities including as Director of the Agribusiness Development Department, UNIDO Representative in Viet Nam and Regional Director for South Asia in India. Scholtès holds a Master of Science in engineering from the Institut supérieur industriel du Luxembourg and a Master of Science in Economics from the Catholic University of Louvain.



CHAM PRASIDH

**Senior Minister and Minister of Industry and Handicraft
Cambodia**

Prior to appointment of his current role in 2013, Prasidh served as the Minister of Commerce for 15 years. Prasidh also had extensive high-level roles, including of the Chief Negotiator for Cambodia's Accession to the World Trade Organization, ASEAN Economic Minister for Cambodia, and ASEM Economic Minister for Cambodia.



ALBERT MUDENDA MUCHANGA

**Commissioner for Trade and Industry
African Union Commission (AUC)**

Albert Muchanga serves as the African Union Commissioner for Trade and Industry. Prior to joining the African Union, he held various positions, including with the Zambian Civil Service at home and as Deputy Executive Secretary of the Southern African Development Community abroad. As African Union Commissioner for Trade and Industry, he spearheaded the Union's efforts in driving the negotiations, conclusion and ratification of the Agreement Establishing the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), which entered into force on 30 May 2019, and was successfully launched in July 2019.



SOULEYMANE DIARRASSOUBA

Minister of Commerce and Industry
Cote d'Ivoire

Souleymane Diarrassouba serves as the Minister of Commerce and Industry for the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire. Before joining the Government in January 2017, Souleymane Diarrassouba was the Managing Director of the Atlantic Business International Group, the financial, control and development holding company of the Atlantic Bank and Insurance entities in Sub-Saharan Africa. His expertise in the banking sector earned him the positions of President of the Federations of Banks of the West African Monetary and Economic Union, President of the Professional Association of Banks and Financial Establishment of Côte d'Ivoire, and Vice-President of the Ivorian Employers' Association. He previously served as Côte d'Ivoire's Minister of Trade, Crafts and Small and Medium-Enterprise Promotion, and Minister of Industry and Mining. He holds a DES in Banking from the CNAM of Paris, a DESS in Audit and Management Control, and a Master's degree in Management from the National University of Côte d'Ivoire. He is AMP certified by the MDE Business School, in partnership with the IESE Business School of Barcelona. Souleymane Diarrassouba was awarded the titles of Officer of the Order of Merit of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire, and Officer of the Order of Agricultural Merit of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire.



ROCÍO INGRED BARRIOS ALVARADO

Minister of Production
Peru

Rocío Alvarado is the Minister of Production of Peru. Previously, she served as Vice-Minister of Fisheries and Aquaculture and as Executive President of the National Institute of Quality of Peru, among other positions. Minister Barrios has more than 20 years of experience in the Peruvian public administration, including in the Public Ministry, the Ministry of Economy and Finance, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Production, the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion, and the Ministry of Housing, Construction and Sanitation. She holds Master's in Public Management, a postgraduate in Finance and Business Law from ESAN University and a Law Degree from the San Martín de Porres University of Peru.



ADAMA BAYE RACINE NDIAYE

Secretary General, Ministry of Industry and Small and Medium Industry
Senegal

Adama Baye Racine Ndiaye serves as Secretary General of the Ministry of Industry and Small and Medium Industry of Senegal since December 2017. Prior to this, he served as Deputy Governor, President of the Special Delegation of the Diourbel Regional Council, Prefet of Department and as Director of Cabinet. Adama Baye Racine Ndiaye is a civil administrator by training. He holds a Master's degree in economic sciences, a diploma of engineering in works planning, and a diploma from the National School of Administration of Senegal.



MAMADOU TRAORÉ

**Commissioner for Industry and Private Sector Promotion
Commission of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)**

Mamadou Traoré serves as the Commissioner for Industry and Private Sector Promotion, Commission of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), before which he held the position of Commissioner for Macro-economic Policy and Economic Research at the ECOWAS Commission. Prior to this, he served as Secretary-General of the Ministry of Economy, Industry and Trade of Mali (2007), and of the Department of Mines (2013). He was also the First National Coordinator of the Businesses Restructuring and Upgrading Programme of Mali, the Deputy National Director of Industry, and the Head of Standardization, Quality Promotion and Intellectual Property Division at the National Directorate of Industry, among others. Within the course of his career, Mamadou Traore acquired vast experience in the mining sector, industrial strategies, trade policies, as well as integration and investment.



YUSEF IBRAHIM AL-BASSAM

**Chairman of the Board of Directors
Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA)**

Mr. Yousef Bin Ibrahim Al-Bassam is the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA) and the Advisor to the Saudi Fund for Development (SFD). Previously, from 2001 to 2018, he acted as the Vice Chairman and Managing Director of the SFD. He also held the position of Alternate Governor for Saudi Arabia in the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank and Representative of Saudi Arabia and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Arab Investment Company among others. In September 2009, he was appointed as representative of Saudi Arabia and Chairman of Gulf Cooperation Council Cooperative Committee for Gaza Reconstruction. Mr. Al-Bassam was a lecturer at the King Saud University from 1979 to 1981. With over 30 years of experience in finance and development project, he participated in numerous seminars, conferences and economic activities. Mr. Al-Bassam holds a Masters Degree from the University of Michigan, U.S.A. and a Bachelor's Degree in Civil Engineering from the King Saud University, Saudi Arabia.



ADMASU NEBEBE

**State Minister of Finance and Economic Cooperation
thiopia**

Admasu Nebebe is State Minister at the Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation of Ethiopia since December 2016, before which he held several different positions within the same Ministry. With over 25 years of progressive leadership experience, including as Director of the Directorate for United Nations Agencies and Regional Economic Cooperation and as Head of the Climate Resilient Green Economy Facility. During his tenure, he led the mobilization of external resources for the country's Growth and Transformation Plan, and mobilized, negotiated and signed foreign development grants and loans. He also managed and coordinated bilateral economic cooperation, as well as relationships with international and regional organizations, and oversaw the implementation of external economic agreements and programmes. Admasu Nebebe holds a Master's degree in Development Studies from the Institute of Social Studies in The Hague, Netherlands, and a Bachelor's degree in Management and Public Administration from Addis Ababa University.

**DAVID LUKE**

**Coordinator of the African Trade Policy Centre
United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)**

David Luke is Coordinator of the African Trade Policy Centre at the UN Economic Commission for Africa with the rank of a director at the Commission. He is responsible for leading ECA's research, policy advisory services, training and capacity development on inclusive trade policies and in particular the boosting intra-African trade and the continental free trade area initiatives. His portfolio also includes WTO, EPAs, Brexit, AGOA, Africa's trade with emerging economies, and trade and cross-cutting policy areas such as trade, industrialization and structural transformation, trade and gender, trade and public health and trade and climate change. Prior to joining ECA in 2014, he served as UNDP trade policy adviser in Southern Africa and Geneva and also as Senior Economist and Chief of Trade at the Organization for African Unity/African Union Commission, and as an Associate Professor at Dalhousie University in Halifax, Canada.

**XUE MAN**

**Vice-President
Huawei**

XUE Man serves as Vice-President of Huawei. Prior to this, he held various managerial positions within the company such as Account Department Director, Deputy General Manager of the Huawei Shandong Representative Office, General Manager of the Huawei Anhui Representative Office, General Manager of the Huawei Beijing Representative Office, General Manager of the Huawei Mexico Representative Office, Chief Executive Officer of Huawei Mexico, and administrative team member of Huawei Latin America. He also served in various roles across public organizations of China, including as Vice-Chairman of the China Chamber of Commerce for Import and Export of Machinery and Electronic Products, Vice-Chairman of the China Association of Communication Enterprises, and as Executive Director of the Chinese Institute of Electronics. XUE Man holds Master's degree, with more than 20 years of experience in the communications industry.

**KELLY SARAH**

**Moderator
Journalist and TV News Anchor**

Sarah Kelly is an American journalist and television news anchor. She is the Anchor-at-Large at Deutsche Welle in Berlin, where she hosts the flagship international news programme "DW News" and the talk show "Global Talk". Previously, Sarah was an anchor and producer at Bloomberg Television in New York. In addition to her journalism, Sarah moderates high-level panels at global conferences, such as the World Economic Forum and the G20. She has been named a German Chancellor Fellow and an Atlantik-Brücke Young Leader. Sarah holds a Bachelor of Arts in Political Science (magna cum laude) from Columbia University, where she was a trustee scholar.



UNITED NATIONS
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

United Nations Industrial Development Organization

Vienna International Centre
P.O. Box 300, 1400 Vienna, Austria

Telephone +43 1 260260

www.unido.org

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