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THE ROLE OF
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN
FOSTERING COOPERATION
BETWEEN
DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING
COUNTRIES
(CASE STUDY UNIDO, UGANDA AND
SOUTH KOREA)



Rationale/Justification

- What is happening in Uganda and Is there need for cooperation?
- The answer is YES,
- Yes because Uganda and east Africa in general is Happening
- Yes Because Uganda and Africa is pregnant with opportunities,

Background (Uganda)

- According to the world bank statistics 2013:–
- Total population 37.58Million (EAC 400M)
- GDP US\$21.4 billion
- GDP Growth 5.5%
- Inflation 5.5%
- Percentage of people with access to electricity 12%

Background

- 1989/90–98/99 Uganda's economic growth performance averaged an impressive rate of 6.9% per year; which was far above the Sub-Saharan average of 2.4%.
- During this period the share contribution to GDP by industry and manufacturing increased from 11 and 6% to 20 and 10% respectively.

Background

- Over the period 2001/2 – 2005/6, the share of industry to GDP remained in the region of 18.9% and 20.5%.
- In the same period, the contribution of industry to GDP growth rate rose from 1.5% in 2001/2 to 2.1% in 2004/5 before declining to 0.9% in 2005/6.



Government Policy

- Industrial development is an integral and important part of the Government's overall development strategy
- The industrial sector occupies a central position in the Government's vision and actions that are geared towards economic and social transformation.
- Sustainable industrialization provides a key factor in the overall economic and social transformation of Uganda and presents greater prospects of a high rate of growth.
- This is to be achieved through transforming Uganda into a modern and Industrial Country by 2040
- Can be achieved through adding value by processing
- Increasing exports of higher value products, especially from agricultural and mineral resources



Government ongoing Interventions in Industrial Development

- In an effort to accelerate the pace of industrialization, Government pledged to facilitate investors, and build strategic partnerships to support that initiative
- This initiative is expected to rapidly transform the economy through industrialization, create gainful employment, and expand the service sector; thus increasing wealth for all Ugandans.



- Setting up of the Kampala Industrial Business Park (KIBP) at Namanve funded by World Bank. Construction of the road network, as well as installing electricity and water services is ongoing.
- Agri-parks for Floriculture and Horticulture in Kabale, Ibanda, Kabarole, Bukwo, Kapchorwa and Ntungamo districts



- Other smaller parks will be created in all the major towns of Uganda with an approximate size of about 50 acres.
- Information and Communications Technology (ICT) Parks shall be established at Entebbe Road (at Kakungulu Estate), Jinja and Namanve.
- Export processing Zones (EPZ) are to be set up in Arua, Busia, Kasese, Kabale, Entebbe International Airport and Namanve



- 21 Industry business parks are to be constructed at; Arua, Lira, Gulu, Soroti, Moroto, Mbale, Tororo, Iganga, Jinja, Luwero, Nakaseke, Masaka, Nakasongola, Bushenyi, Kabale, Kasese, Fort–Portal, Hoima, Rakai, and Mubende.
- Soroti, Mbale and Kasese industrial parks are already underway.



Areas of Possible Cooperation

- Exploiting and developing natural domestic resource– based industries such as petroleum, cement, and fertilizer industries; and promote competitive industries that use local raw materials.
- Agro–processing, i.e. Food processing, leather and leather products, textiles and garments, sugar, dairy products, and value addition in niche exports.
- Engineering for capital goods, agricultural implements, construction materials, and fabrication / Jua Kali operations.



Areas of Possible Cooperation

- Knowledge-based industries such as ICT, call centers, and pharmaceuticals that exploit knowledge in science, technology and innovation.
- Trade Promotion/Exchange Programme between Korean Companies and the Ugandan counterparts (UNIDO, ITPO),
- Commercial agriculture. Availability of farm land,
- Renewable energy (hydro, solar, biomass) waste to energy. All require advanced technology,
- Tourism and hospitality. Uganda has a total of 10 national parks, with tourist visits average of 150,000 per annum between 2006–2010.

Roles of International Organizations in Promoting partnerships between Developed and developing countries

- International organizations are Organizations with international Membership, scope, or presence. There are two types:–
- International Non governmental Organizations (INGOs) e.g ICRC, MSfs etc,
- Intergovernmental Organizations, also known as intergovernmental Organizations. These are primarily made up of Sovereign Member states, such as the UN (in my and this particular case is UNIDO).

UNIDO – Key Facts

- Established in 1966, Specialized Agency since 1985
- Lead role within UN system on industrial development
- Constitutional mandate to promote sustainable industrial development in developing countries and countries in transition
- UNIDO is the only UN specialized agency promoting the creation of wealth and tackling poverty through industry/manufacturing



Three inter-related



Poverty reduction **through**
productive activities






Trade capacity building



Energy and Environment

UNIDO: 6 branches, 3 themes, 2 clusters

programme development and technical cooperation	agribusiness development	poverty reduction through productive activities	poverty cluster
	business, investment and technology		
	trade capacity-building	trade capacity- building	  
	environment management	environment and energy	environment and energy cluster
	energy and climate change		
	Montreal Protocol		



Role of UNIDO In fostering Cooperation with member states.

- We promote voluntary cooperation and coordination between or amongst member States through:–
 1. Global forum activities (studies or collection and dissemination of information,
 2. Setting Internationally acceptable norms
 3. Facilitation of missions, meetings, conferences (Convener)
 4. Engaging in technical cooperation activities (Programme design and Implementation with stakeholders, especially member states.
 5. Advisory services (Areas of focus for member states),
 6. Use of ITPO offices, 13 so far scarred around the world, One here in Korea



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THANK YOU ALL FOR LISTENING
TO ME