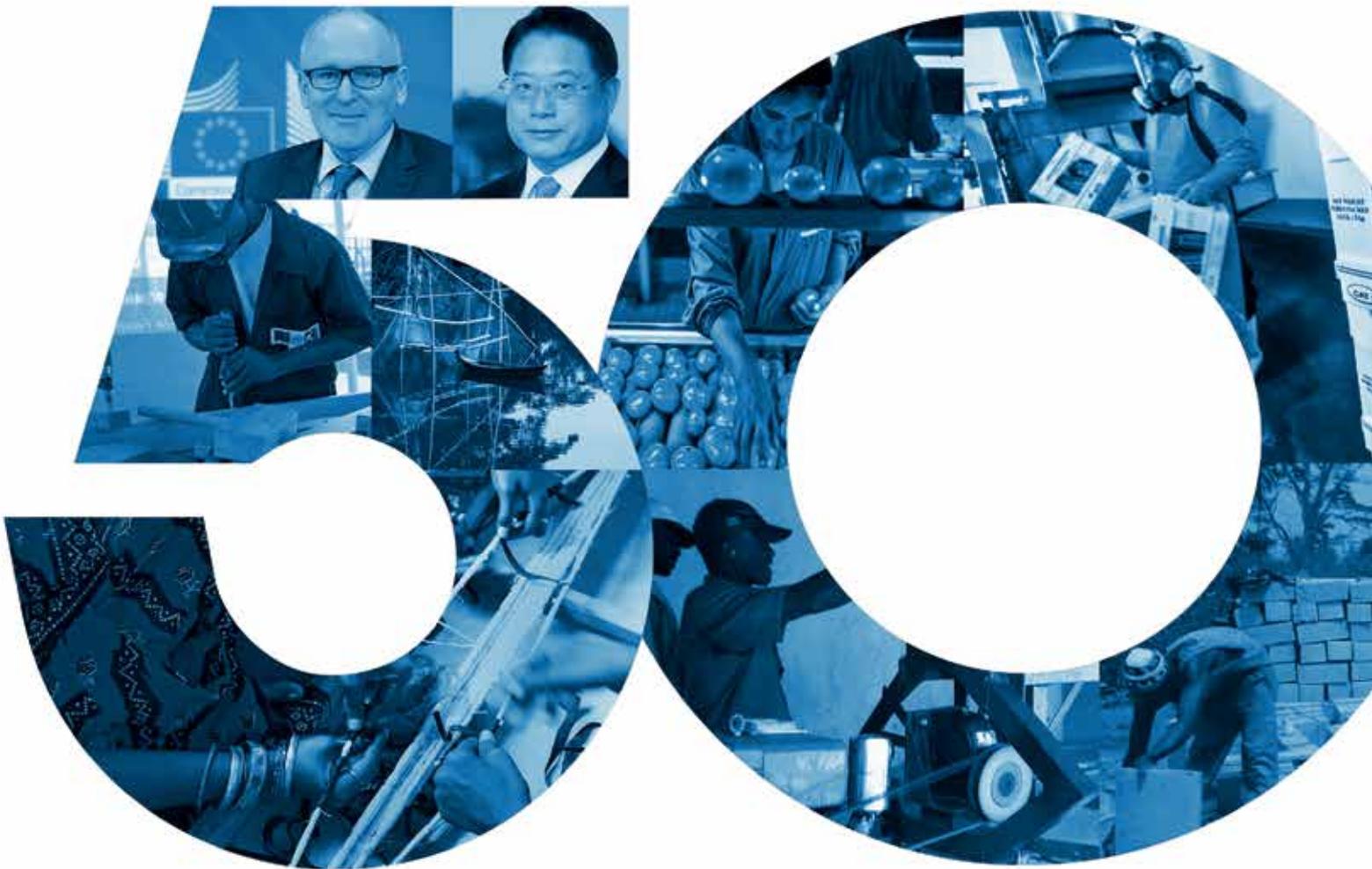


UNIDO and the European Union

A partnership for inclusive and sustainable industrial development 2005-2016





Director General of UNIDO

Together, we can contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, eradicating poverty and delivering prosperity and sustainability for all.

The EU and UNIDO base their cooperation on solid foundations. Since 2005, our cooperation has continuously expanded and today we focus on supporting inclusive and sustainable industrial development in more than 100 countries.

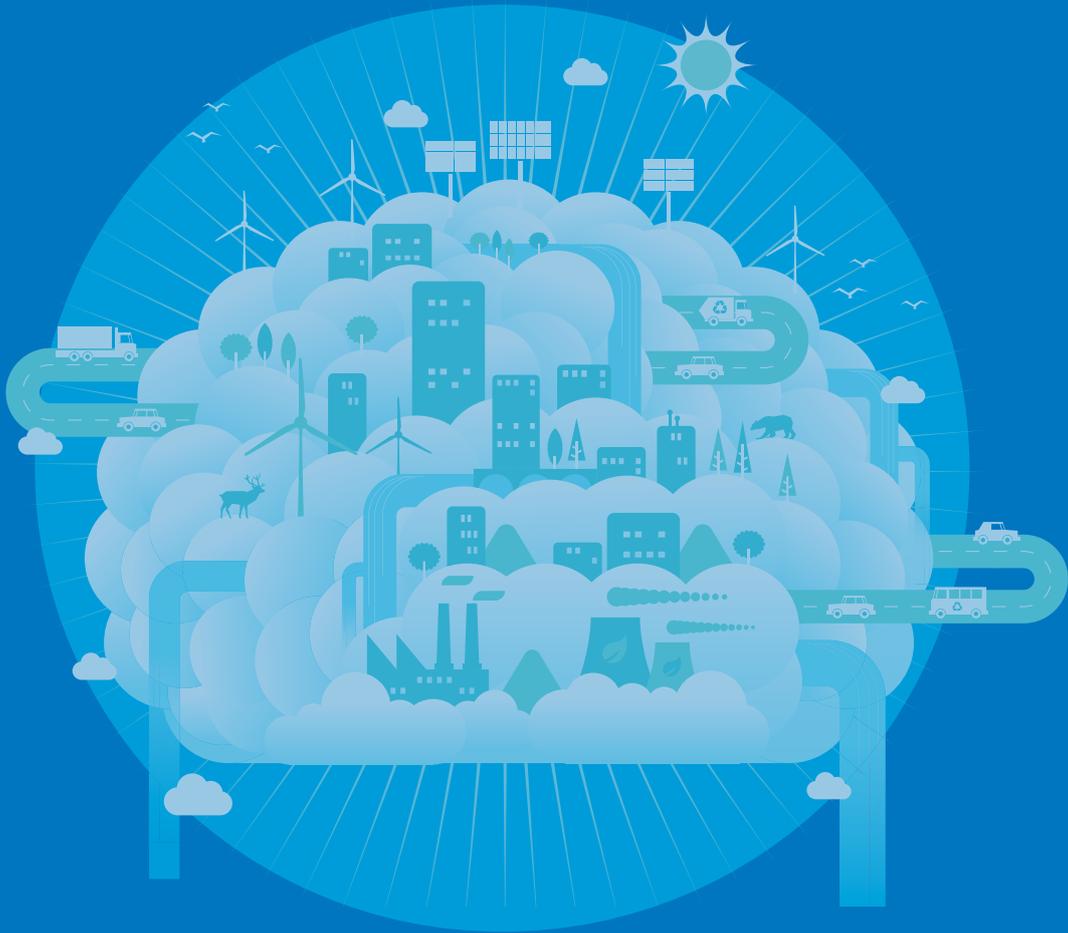
Together, we assist countries and regions in creating shared prosperity and new jobs through higher quality production and inclusive trade. We have supported sustainable energy and industries that contribute to sustained growth, while preserving the environment and the climate. Moreover our cooperation enables the EU member states to connect with today's growth poles through internationalization of small and medium-sized enterprises, technology transfer and investment opportunities. The present report provides comprehensive information on all our joint activities across the world.

Our policy exchanges have progressively incorporated the various dimensions of sustainable development and helped establish linkages between UNIDO's core mandate and the EU's internal and external policies in such areas as development, industry, the environment, agriculture and rural development, trade, energy and climate change mitigation and adaptation, and health and consumer protection, as well as research and innovation. These joint efforts were especially crucial during the post-2015 development agenda negotiations.

The current challenges, such as addressing the root causes of migration, will also require our joint efforts in a range of areas, including capacity building, vocational training, and industrial cooperation. Together we can help young people in developing countries find job opportunities, particularly in small and medium-sized enterprises.

I am convinced that through increased collaboration, UNIDO and the EU can deliver tangible results that will effectively improve the lives of many in the developing world.

LI Yong





First Vice-President of the European Commission and responsible for Sustainable Development

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is about rethinking the way we live and work. Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development will help build circular economies that bring prosperity and sustainability for all.

Endemic poverty and unsustainable development on a global scale are a threat to all of us. With a worldwide growing population, we need to move from “take-make-consume and dispose” growth patterns to a circular economy where we use our scarce resources more efficiently. In order to live and grow within our planetary boundaries, we need to redefine our societies, our relationship with nature and be creative and innovative.

When industrialization is sustainable and inclusive, it can bring an important contribution to the new agenda: it can help to lift people out of poverty and provide them with opportunities for a better life, decent work, more qualified jobs and higher incomes. At the same time, knowledge and technology transfer as well as innovation will be necessary to limit the environmental and carbon footprint of productive activities. The European Union is ready to support this process at home and with its partner countries.

In the last ten years, the cooperation between the European Union and UNIDO has demonstrated, through tangible achievements in more than hundred countries, that moving towards circular economies while generating growth and jobs is possible. Beyond traditional technical assistance, our cooperation has also helped to establish bridges between enterprises and centres of excellence from Europe and partner countries.

The implementation of the 2030 Agenda will require more international cooperation than ever for experience sharing, capacity building, and progress monitoring. It provides a clear and ambitious roadmap for the European Union and UNIDO to scale-up and accelerate their joint efforts towards building prosperity and sustainability for all.

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a stylized 'F' and 'T' followed by a horizontal line.

Frans Timmermans

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**Inclusive and Sustainable
Industrial Development for all**



Christophe Yvetot
Representative to the European Union
Head of UNIDO Brussels Office

A partnership for inclusive and sustainable industrial development

The cooperation between UNIDO and the European Union is essential for maximizing the potential of international industrial cooperation for eliminating poverty through job creation in the real economy and for accelerating the global transition towards a carbon-free and circular economy.

Implementing the new 2030 Agenda

The new 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development constitutes a unique opportunity for upgrading our cooperation. The Sustainable Development Goal 9 on “build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation” formally refers to the mandate given to UNIDO by its General Conference in Lima in December 2013 with the support of the European Union and the UN Secretary General. UNIDO and the EU already work together to support several SDGs, including poverty reduction through productive activities (Goal 1), agribusiness for food security and nutrition (Goal 2), sustainable energy (Goal 7), resource efficiency and cleaner production (Goal 12) and climate action (Goal 13) to name only a few. In general, the 2030 Development Agenda will require more international industrial cooperation than ever. Working closely together, the EU and UNIDO can help accelerate and upscale its implementation.

A growing policy convergence

The growing priority of addressing the root causes of migration and upscaling European Investments in developing countries, particularly in Africa, provides a new incentive for closer collaboration. UNIDO's work to mobilize governments, the private sector and civil society towards industrial development in countries with substantial demographic growth offers opportunities for EU development assistance, enterprises and investors to accelerate and upscale the economic transformation and jobs creation in developing countries. The new EU Consensus on Development and the European External Investment Plan should provide instruments to work more closely together with the European Union, European members States and financial institutions such as the European Investment Bank.

At the same time, the implementation of the Paris agreement will require enormous efforts to decarbonize our economies. Industries and industrial activities should be at the heart of this fundamental transition, through smart production, more energy efficiency and renewable energies and through new technologies and business models. The EU and UNIDO can build future joint cooperation on their successful experiences in Asia, Africa, Eastern Europe and the Mediterranean. This objective goes hand in hand with the transition toward a circular economy, more resource efficient and clean that closes the loop.

The cooperation between UNIDO and the European Union in the last ten years has regularly deepened and expanded, reaching new geographic and thematic areas.

Since 2005, our cooperation has dramatically increased both in terms of joint policy advocacy and projects on the ground. The opening of an office in Brussels in 2006 has been particularly instrumental, giving partners the opportunity to interact day-to-day and work more closely. The regular high level policy dialogue between UNIDO Director General and Commissioners and joint policy frameworks on development, environment and resource efficiency, agribusiness and industrial cooperation have stimulated the cooperation between UNIDO representatives and technical branches and EU Delegations in many countries. Thanks to this increased collaboration, UNIDO and the EU are now supporting the inclusive and sustainable industrial development of more than 100 countries all over the world.

The building blocks of EU-UNIDO cooperation

The growing synergy between UNIDO and the EU is essentially based on the following considerations:

- The growing recognition of the role of industry and the private sector in generating wealth and jobs both in developing countries and in the EU.
- The increasing need of international industrial cooperation to improve policies, share knowledge and technologies, foster employment and move towards a sustainable economy.
- The need to establish a global level playing field that unleashes the potential of the private sector and SMEs, particularly through improved framework conditions, international standards and norms.
- The progressive convergence between UNIDO priorities and the external dimension of EU policies in various areas such as: development, environment, industry and SMEs, energy and climate action, health and consumer protection, agriculture, trade, research and innovation.
- The fast-growing needs and requests from developing countries to UNIDO and the EU for smart industrial policies, productive and trade capacity building, environment and sustainable energy.

This report aims to document the continuous expansion of our cooperation over the last ten years. UNIDO and the EU have worked together in various thematic areas such as private sector development, productive and trade capacity building, environment and sustainable energy, agribusiness and investments, productive youth employment, as well as research and innovation.

Detailed information on all joint initiatives and projects is presented in documented and lively manner. The successful achievements presented in this report call for replication and scaling-up so that many other people can also benefit from EU-UNIDO cooperation in their everyday life and enjoy more prosperity and sustainability.

I would like to warmly thank the European institutions, particularly the Commission, the External Action Service, the Council, the Parliament and the European Investment Bank for the excellent cooperation and the great partnership. Beyond the interaction in Brussels, the contribution of many EU and UNIDO colleagues needs to be highlighted. Many services and experts have constantly shared information, organized joint events and identified joint activities in the field, making of this partnership a lively cooperation at the service of humanity.

UNIDO's contribution to the SDGs

The mandate of UNIDO is an essential component of Sustainable Development Goal 9, and is instrumental to the achievement of all the other goals



Goal 1 Shared prosperity through wealth, income and job creation

Goal 2 Agri-business and agroindustry for food safety and security

Goal 3 Local production of essential medicines, health and pollution, consumer protection

Goal 4 Vocational training and entrepreneurial skills with focus on youth and women

Goal 5 Women economic empowerment

Goal 6 Waste and water management via environmentally sound technology

Goal 7 Productive use of sustainable energy for all

Goal 8 Sustained growth, higher productivity and decent jobs through industry

Goal 9 Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Goal 10 Structural transformation for equal opportunities

Goal 11 Eco-cities and smart cities, industrial parks and clusters

Goal 12 Resource efficiency and green industry

Goal 13 Climate action through decoupling, low carbon technologies, and ozone action

Goal 14 Sustainable fisheries and protection of large maritime ecosystems

Goal 15 Sustainable natural resource and chemical management

Goal 16 Post-crisis recovery and inclusive livelihood rehabilitation

Goal 17 Program for Country Partnership, business engagement, multi-stakeholder platforms

UNIDO/UN Means of Implementation for 2030 Agenda



All supported by EU Institutions and/or EU Member States







UNIDO—a reliable and effective partner

Since 2003 UNIDO has adhered to the Financial and Administrative Framework Agreement (FAFA) between the European Commission (EC) and the United Nations. In compliance with the EC's requirements UNIDO passed a first "four pillar assessment" in 2008. **Recently UNIDO successfully passed a new, extended "pillar assessment" (including accounting, internal control, audit, procurement, sub-delegation) conducted by the EC in February 2015.** UNIDO's performance has been assessed several times by the EC and the European Court of Auditors (ECA).

"The main strengths of UNIDO are its recognised international authority in the fields of standards and quality control; its track record of a productive relationship with the national authorities as well as with other donors, and its ability to deliver quality services."

Source: Independent Assessment of United Nations Organisations in Selected Countries: The Case of Bangladesh: Letter of Contract N°2008/171204—Final Report—October 2009

"It is likely that the main results will be sustained, in particular due to the strong ownership by the beneficiary. [...] Four training centres are operational since September 2010 and the strong commitment of the beneficiary prevails."

Source: European Court of Auditors: The Efficiency and Effectiveness of EU Contributions Channelled through United Nations Organisations in Conflict-Affected Countries—Special Report No 3 2011 (Referring to UNIDO's large scale project "Enhancing the capacity of Khartoum State in the delivery of vocational training services" in Sudan)

UNIDO also received high appreciation for its work from Norway and Japan, two of its largest donors:

"UNIDO appears to be delivering good value for money in the field of standards and quality, an area where the Organization has a unique competence internationally, which also Norway has played a key role to develop,"

Source: The Norad report, "Norway's Trade Related Assistance through Multilateral Organizations: A Synthesis: Study Report 8/2011—Study"

"Overall, the Norad-UNIDO collaboration is highly relevant to both partners as well as the recipient countries. UNIDO plays a special and somewhat unique role in the TCB-field and is widely recognised to form a 'centre of excellence' in this area."

Source: Review of Norad's support to UNIDO's Trade Capacity Building Programme 2005-2013: Final report 5 January 2015

UNIDO is classified in the top 4 and highest category (A) in a group of more than 60 international organizations.

Source: Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs (2015): MOFA Review: Evaluation of Assessed Contributions/ Voluntary Contributions to International Organizations

UNIDO's work is also highly rated by Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol:

Over the last 15 years the Montreal Protocol has ranked UNIDO 13 times the best and twice second best implementing agency.

Source: Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol: Annual evaluations of the Business Plans

Policy convergence

EU UNIDO

*"G20 Initiative and Report on
Industrialization of Africa and LDCs"*

4-5 Sept. 2016

Communication on
"A decent life for all: from vision to collective action"

2 June 2014

Communication on *"A Stronger Role of
the Private Sector in Achieving Inclusive and
Sustainable Growth in Developing Countries"*

13 May 2014

Communication on *"Increasing the impact of
EU Development Policy: an Agenda for Change"*

13 October 2011

Communication *"For a European Industrial Renaissance"*

22 January 2014

EU Summit on SE4ALL and launch of
"Energizing Development",

16 April 2012

UN General Assembly Resolution

"Third Industrial Development Decade for Africa " (2016-2025)

30 Jun 2016

Outcome document of the UN Sustainable Development
Summit includes *"Inclusive and sustainable industrialization"*
as SDG Number 9

25-27 September 2015

Conclusions of the Global Consultation by UNIDO and
UN Global Compact on *"Engaging the private sector in
the Post-2015 development agenda"*

September 2014

Lima Declaration *"Towards Inclusive and
Sustainable Industrial Development"*

2 December 2013

Launch of the UN *"Year of SE4ALL"*

16 January 2012

UNIDO-EU joint policy advocacy (1993-2012)

15 January

Signature of the Relationship Agreement between UNIDO and the European Commission that supports technical assistance and industrial cooperation for development.

1993
2003

23 October

UNIDO adheres to the Financial and Administrative Framework Agreement (FAFA) that provides a solid basis for more efficient cooperation and action on the ground.

5 December

UNIDO 12th General Conference, in Vienna: dialogue and cooperation with EU on Economic Partnership Agreements at the request of ACP Member States.

2007
2009

9 March

UNIDO Director General Mr. Kandeh Yumkella, met with Mr. Andris Piebalgs, EU Commissioner for Energy and Ms. Benita Ferrero-Waldner, EU Commissioner for External Relations to discuss cooperation.

28-29 September

EU-Africa Business Forum in Nairobi: UNIDO Director General delivered a key-note speech on Africa and Europe: On the road to win-win partnerships.



26-27 November

Africa-EU Business Forum in Tripoli. UNIDO Director General delivers a key-note speech on "Economic Growth: The private sector, a critical partner!"

2010



30 November

Africa-EU Summit in Tripoli recognizes the Strategy for the Accelerated Industrial Development of Africa (AIDA) and UNIDO as a major partner for regional integration and trade in the Joint Africa EU Strategy for 2011-2013.

2011

31 March

Conference of African Ministers of Industry CAMI 19 in Algiers. At the invitation of UNIDO, Mr. Antonio Tajani, the EU Vice President and Commissioner for Industry and Entrepreneurship supported AIDA and Africa-EU Industrial Cooperation.

28 November-2 December

UNIDO 14th General Conference in Vienna:

- EU Commissioner for the Environment and ACP Secretary General participate in the high level political dialogue on "The Industrial Revolution: making it sustainable" with Jeremy Rifkin.
- Launch of the first UNIDO-EU Partnership Report with the EU Commissioner for the Environment and EU Presidency (Poland)
- Signature of a Relationship Agreement between UNIDO Director General and Mr. Mohammed Ibn Chambas, Secretary General of ACP Group of States.



2012

8 February

The European Parliament launch of the UN Year of Sustainable Energy for All (SE4All).

16 April

EU Summit on SE4All with all EU Ministers for Development and the President of the European Commission. UNIDO Director General accompanies the UN Secretary General.

5 June

UNIDO Director General participates in the EU Resource Efficiency Platform (EREP).

16 June

Joint launch of the Green Industry Platform, with Mr. Janez Potočnik, EU Commissioner for the Environment at Rio+20 Conference, in Rio de Janeiro.

3 October

Brussels. 1st UNIDO-EU High Level Review Meeting. Joint Statement on Development between UNIDO Director General and Mr. Andris Piebalgs, EU Commissioner for Development.

28 November

Joint UNIDO-EU Regional Conference on "Productive Youth Employment in the Mediterranean" in Tunis, with UNIDO Director General and EU Vice-President and Commissioner for Industry and Entrepreneurship.

Adoption of Tunis "Declaration of Productive Youth Employment in the Mediterranean" giving mandate to UNIDO and the EU to coordinate its implementation.

UNIDO-EU joint policy advocacy (2013-2015)

2013



10 April

Joint Seminar on European Agribusiness in Africa and Joint Statement between UNIDO Director General, EU Commissioner for Development and Mr. Dacian Cioloș, EU Commissioner for Agriculture and Rural Development.

10 April

Joint Statement on Environment and Resource Efficiency between UNIDO Director General and EU Commissioner for the Environment.



17 October

Operational Conclusions of the 2nd UNIDO-EU High Level Review Meeting approved by UNIDO Director General and EU Commissioner for Development.

26-27 November

At European Development Days UNIDO organized five high level panels and project laboratories and participated in two others to mobilize the private sector, countries and development partners around aid for trade, food and nutrition security, youth employment, green industry, energy access, private sector and development.

2-6 December

UNIDO 15th General Conference in Lima. Adoption of the "Lima Declaration" with support of the EU and its Member States. Mr. Li Yong, UNIDO Director General and Mr. Daniel Calleja Crespo, Director General for Enterprise and Industry (DG ENTRE) signed an agreement on SME policy implementation.



2014

30 March-1 April

EU-Africa Business Forum: UNIDO organized a panel on "Investments and partnerships for productive work for youth" and participates in roundtables on inclusive agri-food chains and "Health and pharmaceuticals".

4 April

Africa-EU Heads of State Summit adopted a Declaration and Roadmap that recognizes industrialization as a priority and supports the Strategy for the Accelerated Industrial Development of Africa (AIDA).

29 April and 6 May

High level visit to UNIDO by Director General for Enterprise and Industry and Mr. Klaus Rudischhauser, Deputy Director General for Development Cooperation (DG DEVCO) to discuss collaboration with Mr. Taizo Nishikawa, Deputy to the Director General of UNIDO.



4 June

At the EU Green Week UNIDO organized a panel on industrial symbiosis for a circular economy.

16 July

UNIDO contributed to the dialogue on the private sector at the informal EU development ministerial meeting under the Italian presidency, in Florence.

30 September

In partnership with the Asia-EU Foundation, UNIDO organized a high level panel on "Green Industry and the SDGs" ahead of the ASEM Summit in October.

6 October

3rd UNIDO-EU High Level Review Meeting in Vienna with UNIDO Director General and EU Commissioner for Development. Aide Memoire on themes for future cooperation approved.



3 November

1st UNIDO Donor Meeting: Deputy Director General for Development Cooperation, presents EU-UNIDO cooperation with Head of UNIDO Liaison Office to the EU.



4-5 November

2nd ISID Forum in Vienna, with UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon and 450 participants. In his speech, Mr. Neven Mimica, Commissioner for International Cooperation and Development, supported UNIDO's Programmes for Country Partnerships and stated that he expects "a strong and effective working relationship with UNIDO".

09 December

UNIDO DG meets Mr. Neven Mimica, Commissioner for International Cooperation and Development, to strengthen the partnership.



10 December

UNIDO Director General invited to give key note speech at the 100th ACP Council of Ministers.

10 December

UNIDO DG and Director General of DG ENTRE signed a "Roadmap on industrial cooperation and SMEs". It aims to promote joint activities related to industrial and SME policies, business partnerships, entrepreneurship, investment, and standards and norms, as well as investment missions in partner countries.



2015

3-4 June

European Development Days: UNIDO Director General met Patrick Gomes, Secretary General of the ACP Group of States, Mr. Kalilou Traoré, ECOWAS Commissioner for Industry and Private Sector, and Mrs. Maria Marinaki, Managing Director for UN and Global Affairs of the EEAS. UNIDO participated in Project Labs on culture, pharmaceuticals and agribusiness.

**20 June**

Vienna Energy Forum (VEF): Mr. Fernando Frutuoso de Melo, DEVC0 Director General, led a large EU delegation, with DEVC0 Deputy Director General,

and Mr. Roberto Ridolfi, DEVC0 Director for Sustainable Growth and Development and other colleagues.

25 June

UNIDO co-organized with DG DEVC0 an Info Point conference on "Private sector development and trade facilitation through quality production" with Mr. Antti Karhunen, Head of Unit, Private Sector, DG DEVC0 and Mr. Bernardo Calzadilla, Director of UNIDO Trade Capacity Building Branch.

**9 July**

UNIDO DG meets with Mr. Phil Hogan, EU Commissioner for Agriculture and Rural Development to discuss cooperation on agribusinesses in ACP countries.

9 July

Mr. Li Yong, UNIDO DG and Mr. Werner Hoyer, President of the European Development Bank (EIB) signed a Memorandum of Understanding to support their cooperation and combine industrial expertise with development finance.

**14 July**

3rd ISID Forum in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. DEVC0 Director General, participated at the high level panel of UNIDO together with: the UN Secretary General, the President of the World Bank, the CEO of Global Environment Facility, the Chair of the African Union, the Prime Minister of Ethiopia, the Vice-President of the EIB and others.

**15 October**

EXPO Milan: Mr. Philippe Scholtès, UNIDO Managing Director, participated in the conference "Agribusiness investments in partnership with farmers' organisations in ACP countries" EU Commissioner for Agriculture and Rural Development, EU Commissioner for International Cooperation and Development and Mr. Pim Van Ballekom, Vice-President of the EIB.

4 November

UNIDO co-organized with DG DEVC0 an Info Point conference on "Post-2015, SDGs and the private sector" with Mr. Zissimos Vergos, DEVC0 Team Leader Private Sector on Development Policy, private sector representatives and UNIDO HQ colleagues.

**30 November**

16th UNIDO General Conference and 4th ISID Forum in Vienna with high level participation from EU and EIB.

2016

23 May 2016

UNIDO Director General at world Humanitarian Summit showcased solutions for addressing the migration challenges in Istanbul. At the margins, he met with Werner Hoyer, President of the EIB reiterating their commitment to further develop cooperation.

14 June 2016

UNIDO Director General and Kunio Mikuriya, the Secretary General of the World Customs Organization (WCO) signed a joint declaration aimed at supporting the implementation of the World Trade Organization's (WTO) Trade Facilitation Agreement.

**16 June 2016**

UNIDO Director General and Jerzy Bogdan Plewa, Director General for Agriculture and Rural Development signed an agreement on agribusiness in the ACP countries in presence of EU Commissioner Phil Hogan. Three High Level Panels organized on gender, means of implementation and engaging the private sector at the EDDs 2016. UNIDO Director General, stressed the importance of partnerships and industrialization for achieving the 2030 Agenda, also in discussions with Mrs. Federica Mogherini, High Representative of the EU and Commissioner for Development.

**4-6 October 2016**

The Government of Ethiopia has officially requested financial support from the EIB for the establishment of the Modjo Leather City (MLC). In response, the EIB has expressed its intention to move forward with the related financing package. The European Union also expressed their intention to co-finance the MLC through the provision of technical assistance resources

5-7 October 2016

1st International Agro-Industry Investment Forum in Addis Ababa with more than 160 B2Bs and 1200 participants, including high Level representatives from DG DEVC0, DG AGRI and EIB.

7-18 November 2016

Several joint events at COP22 including three in the EU Pavilion on tackling climate change and migration, nexus issues in the MENA region and sustainable cities.

21-25 November 2016

Top EU, ACP and EIB officials participate in UNIDO's 50 years anniversary in Vienna.



Cooperation with EU Institutions and key partners

The UNIDO Brussels Liaison Office facilitates regular dialogue with all partners represented in Brussels, such as the EU institutions, the UN family, the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP) Secretariat, representations of UNIDO Member States, as well as the private sector, academia and civil society.

EU Institutions

Growing dialogue and cooperation

The opening of the UNIDO Brussels Liaison Office in 2006 has supported the strengthening of the relationship with EU institutions, particularly the European Commission, the European Parliament, the Council of the EU, the European External Action Service and the European Investment Bank. The dialogue with these EU institutions focuses on policies related to industry for development, including inclusive and green growth and investment in developing countries and countries in transition.

The policy dialogue and the cooperation also aim to link European internal and external action objectives in various areas (development, industry, energy and climate action, environment, trade, health and consumer protection, agriculture, research and innovation, enlargement and regional policy, geographical partnerships) to global goals and to develop industrial and SME cooperation between European governments and enterprises and partner countries from all continents (e.g. EU missions for growth).

In order to nurture the partnership, the Office has multiplied the organization of high-level and technical visits to the EU as well as joint events on the occasion of the European Development Days, the EU Green Week and various European business fora. The EU also regularly comes to UNIDO Headquarters for high level and technical missions and participates regularly in UNIDO conferences and meetings all over the world (e.g. UNIDO General Conference in Lima or Vienna).

Main EU counterparts



EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development (DG DEVCO)

Boosting inclusive growth and sustainable industrial development

As main partners for many years, UNIDO and DG DEVCO progressively agreed to enhance their cooperation in areas such as energy and environment, agribusiness and food security, regional integration, Aid-for-Trade and Private Sector Development. Since 2012 annual High Level Review Meetings between UNIDO's DG, the Commissioner and the EEAS are helping strategize and scale-up the cooperation. Formal joint statements are regularly issued to invite staff at headquarters and in the field on both sides to develop cooperation. In October 2014 an "Aide Memoire on themes of future cooperation" was adopted at the annual High Level Review Meeting. On 4 November Commissioner Neven Mimica delivered his first public speech at the 2nd ISID Forum organized by UNIDO in Vienna. In June, a large EU delegation led by Mr. Frutuoso de Melo, Director General of DG DEVCO, participated actively in the Vienna Energy Forum 2015, indicating support for joint activities. He also represented the EU at UNIDO's 3rd ISID Forum in Addis Ababa within the UN Financing for Development Conference and Mr. Klaus Rudischhauser, Deputy-Director General, is expected to represent DEVCO at UNIDO's 16th General Conference in late 2015.

Directorate-General for Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs (DG GROW)

Industrial renaissance for shared prosperity

DG GROW and UNIDO have progressively strengthened their partnership with the aim to develop international industrial cooperation and support SME policy implementation. The EU's communication on the "European Industrial Renaissance" and the new mandate of UNIDO to promote ISID and respond to the "diversified needs of its Member States" show a clear convergence between the two institutions. For this reason, DG GROW and UNIDO signed an administrative arrangement on "SME policy implementation" on 3 December 2013 in Lima. On this basis, a "Roadmap on industrial cooperation and SMEs" was then signed on 10 December 2014. It aims to promote joint activities related to "industrial cooperation and SMEs", business partnerships, entrepreneurship, investment as well as standards and norms.

Directorate-General for Climate Action (DG CLIMA)

Decarbonizing industrial activities

For both DG CLIMA and UNIDO the decarbonization of industrial activities and the structural transformation of the economy are a top priority. Through the Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL) and Green Industry activities, UNIDO is playing a key role in mobilizing governments and the private sector for the transition towards a green economy at global level. As an example, UNIDO has been awarded "best implementing agency" over the last decade by the board of the Montreal Protocol, contributing with roughly 27% of its implementation, which represents more achievements per year in mitigating greenhouse gases emissions than the first Kyoto protocol. UNIDO also implements a large portfolio of activities worldwide to help governments and enterprises mitigate climate change. Already UNIDO and DG CLIMA are implementing a project on sustainable energy in pilot municipal waterworks in South Africa. Together with the Climate and Technology Center and Network (CTCN), co-hosted by UNIDO and supported by the EU, they organised a side event at COP 21 entitled "Technology Transfer for climate change mitigation and adaptation: building an innovative technology bridge". At COP 22 three joint side events on tackling the root causes of migration, nexus issues in the MENA region and sustainable cities in South Africa were organised.

Directorate-General for Environment (DG ENV)

Green industry for a circular economy

UNIDO and DG ENV are working closely together to boost resource efficiency in industry and to establish a circular economy. In order to support each other's goals and activities, the EU has become a member of UNIDO's Green Industry Platform (GIP), which aims to green existing industries and develop new green industrial sectors while UNIDO is a full member of the EU's European Resource Efficiency Platform (EREP). On this basis UNIDO has contributed to ambitious EREP recommendations and currently supports the EU's formulation of a communication on a circular economy. All this work is in line with EU's 2020 flagship initiative "A resource-efficient Europe" and its global objective of a transition to a resource-efficient and low-carbon economy and UNIDO objectives to support a sustainable path for industry. UNIDO's regular discussions with DG ENV tackle various issues related to circular economy and led to the signature of a joint statement on Environment and Resource Efficiency on 10 April 2013 between UNIDO DG and the Commissioner for Environment.

Directorate-General for Health and Food Safety (DG SANTE)

Food safety for consumer protection

Cooperation with DG SANTE (former DG SANCO), which was formalized by an exchange of letters in 2009, is essential to improve food safety systems in developing countries, both to secure their exports to the EU and to protect local and EU consumers. Data from DG SANTE's Rapid Alert System for Feed and Food (RASFF) is utilized for UNIDO's Trade Compliance Report. It analyzes border rejections and maps products and country related issues to better target technical assistance and improve food safety systems in developing countries. Regular cooperation has taken place particularly to train African experts within the framework of the Better Training for Safer Food (BTSF) programme. Continuous consultations have taken place to exchange knowledge and develop joint activities in the above mentioned issues.

Directorate-General for Trade (DG TRADE)

Aid for Trade for inclusive globalization

In the framework of Aid for Trade and trade negotiations, UNIDO and DG TRADE discuss best ways and means to support the progressive integration of developing economies into the world market. At the request of partner regions negotiating trade agreements with the EU, UNIDO has designed packages of accompanying measures to support various Regional Economic Communities (RECs), especially regions negotiating Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs). These programs are composed of elements such as industrial policies, standards and norms systems, industrial upgrading and innovation to boost local private sectors. In Africa, almost all RECs have included in the development component of their EPAs the quality infrastructure and private sector support activities recommended by UNIDO. Components of these programmes are currently implemented by UNIDO in partnership with the RECs in West Africa and Central Africa. In the Caribbean, a programme designed by UNIDO on "competitiveness and innovation" was later financed by the EU. In Central America, UNIDO accompanied RECs in the negotiation of an association agreement with the EU, with proposals for accompanying measures. In particular, it designed a programme aimed to reinforce the quality infrastructure of the region later financed by the EU. Regular consultations take place to discuss partner countries' capacity to comply with international and European standards as well as aid for trade in developing countries.

Directorate-General for Research and Innovation (DG RTD)

Innovation for private sector competitiveness

The cooperation between UNIDO and DG RTD has evolved along several research projects related to environmental management, food safety, hydrogen technology and industrial innovation. UNIDO's expertise in connecting research and innovation with the real economy has recently been recognized through the membership in the consortium of the Pacific Europe Network for Science (PACE-Net+). In addition, UNIDO is currently an associate member of the EWIT project to develop an e-waste implementation toolkit to support recycling in urban areas in Africa. A large majority of UNIDO Member States and an increasing number of research institutes are requesting UNIDO's expertise in industrial research and innovation related issues. In Brussels UNIDO is the UN focal point for DG-RTD and regularly organizes joint meetings to support UN-EU cooperation in research and innovation focusing on cross-cutting, contractual issues.

Directorate General for Agriculture and Rural Development (DG AGRI)

Agribusiness for food security

Although with a different geographical scope, DG AGRI and UNIDO share similar goals: food security, agribusiness and value chain development, agriculture as a competitive sector in the international market, while ensuring a high income to farmers and creating new jobs in the food processing sector. Consultations at the highest level led to the organization of a joint seminar on "European Agribusiness in Africa" in 2013 as well as a joint declaration on reinforced cooperation in the area of agribusiness in Africa (with DG DEVCO). DG AGRI recently participated in UNIDO's 2nd ISID Forum in late 2014 in Vienna to explore increased cooperation. UNIDO, for its part, contributed to an event organized by DG AGRI in the frame of the EXPO Milan in October 2015 with the participation of Phil Hogan, Commissioner for Agriculture, as well as Neven Mimica, Commissioner for International Cooperation and Development. On the 16th of June 2016, Phil Hogan, Commissioner for Agriculture and Rural Development in charge of Agriculture and Rural Development, received Li Yong, Director General UNIDO. An agreement on agribusiness in the ACP countries was signed between the DG AGRI and the UNIDO.

Directorate-General for Energy (DG ENER)

Sustainable energy for all

Consultations at the highest level took place in the context of the EU energy and climate change agenda and the United Nations global initiative on Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL) launched by Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon and originally led by UNIDO. ENER explored ways to align the European and global energy agendas. It is interesting to observe that the objectives of the SE4ALL initiative have now been anchored in the new 2030 agenda under SDG 7. At the same time the EU has recently revised its 20-20-20 energy and climate change policy to include these objectives and refocused on the 2030 timeframe. UNIDO and DG ENER are currently exploring collaboration in common challenges in the field of energy such as sustainable cities, industrial energy efficiency or renewable energy for productive use.

Directorate-General for European Neighborhood Policy and Enlargement Negotiations (DG NEAR)

Supporting productive capacities and standards compliance near the EU

Over the last years the EU has intensified its collaboration with UNIDO in the European Neighborhood, and fruitful consultations about the revised EU Neighborhood Policy recently took place. Joint projects in the area of sustainable production, creative industry, research and innovation, water management or clusters have emerged. Large regional programmes on sustainable production (SWITCH-MED) and creative industry clusters (CCI MED) in the Mediterranean as well as cleaner production in the Eastern neighborhood (Green EaP) are currently implemented with UNIDO support. UNIDO also has a long track record of supporting countries with ambitions to potentially accede the EU and particularly helping them upgrade their industrial policies and private sector to meet EU norms, standards and competitiveness levels. Recently joint activities commenced through a cluster support programme in Montenegro. On the basis of numerous requests from governments and the private sector, cooperation in the region is expected to grow in the near future.

European External Action Service (EEAS)

Joining hands for global public goods

Since the creation of the EEAS in 2009, UNIDO has had regular interaction with its services, both in Brussels and with EU Delegations worldwide. Since 2012, the interaction has become more strategic in the framework of the annual High Level Review Meetings between UNIDO's DG, the Commissioner for Development and the EEAS, represented by the Managing Director for Global and Multilateral Issues, as well as the EU Ambassador to UNIDO and the EEAS staff at all levels. These meetings allow for identifying new strategic priorities and broad guidelines for cooperation both on a policy and a programmatic level. In addition, several meetings took place between the EU and touched upon pertinent policy issues such as the 2030 agenda and effective development strategies taking into account the actual environment and the new strategic priorities of both partners. In the field, UNIDO is partnering with the EEAS and its global network of EU Delegations to discuss concrete joint project activities and advance poverty reduction and wealth creation on the ground.

European Parliament

Advocating for a transformative agenda

UNIDO closely follows the work of the European Parliament's Committees on issues related to its mandate, mainly the Committee on Development (DEVE), the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy (ITRE), Foreign Affairs (AFET) and Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI). UNIDO has been invited regularly to speak on certain matters such as sustainable energy, water management, productive work for youth, industrial pollution, cooperation with Africa and Central Asia, private sector development and others. A major event was the joint launch of the SE4ALL initiative on 8 February 2012 by UNIDO DG and the EU Commissioner for Development at the invitation of Parliamentarians and NGOs. UNIDO has also been contributing its expertise to reports of the Parliament on matters such as development, food security, and the private sector in development. The continuous dialogue with MEPs touches upon a wide range of issues related to EU development policies, including industrial development and cooperation, food security, poverty reduction, private sector development, climate change and green industry.

Council of the European Union

Deepening a high-level dialogue on industrial cooperation

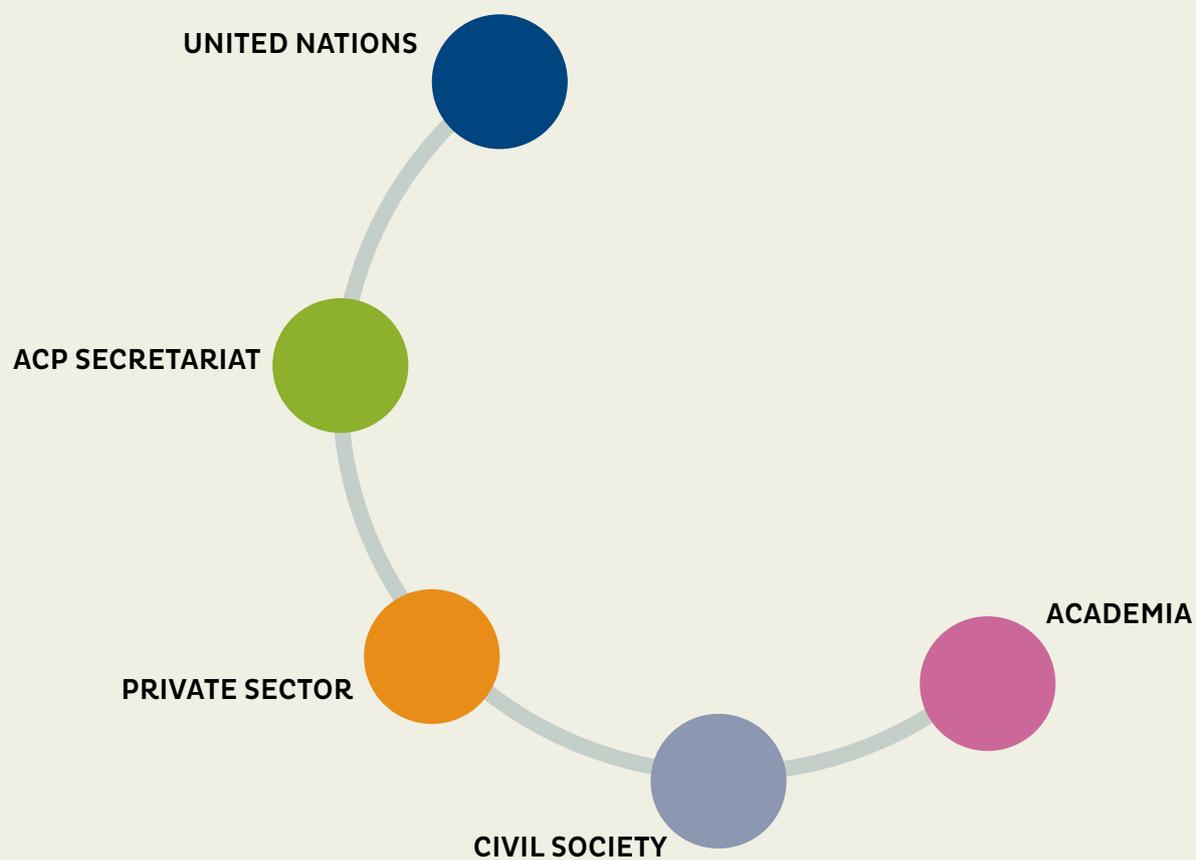
UNIDO exchanges regularly with the Permanent Representations of EU Member States in Brussels at bilateral level or at EU Council committees. Issues of high relevance and linked to UNIDO's mandate are discussed on a frequent basis. An illustrative example was the EU SE4ALL Summit on 16 April 2012, when UNIDO Director General was given a key role to moderate the debate with the EU Ministers of Development and the UN Secretary General. UNIDO was invited in the work of the Council at other occasions. The Council Working Group on Commodities invited UNIDO to speak on the topic of "Managing commodity value chains for socio-economic progress in Least Developed Countries" in 2010. In November 2012, UNIDO's Representative to the EU was invited to the informal Working Group on Development to present UNIDO's vision on the "Post-2015 Development Agenda" and on the contribution of the private sector to development. He was again invited to the informal development ministerial in Florence under the Italian presidency on 15 July 2014, to present the outcome of the UNIDO-led UN consultation on "engaging the private sector in the post-2015 development agenda". In mid-2015, at an informal luncheon with EU Member States organized by Austria, he also presented and discussed "Mobilizing the private sector for green economy and sustainable industrialization in the context of the Post-2015 agenda and COP 21". More interaction with the Council is expected, in the context of the 2030 Agenda and the European Industrial Renaissance.

European Investment Bank (EIB)

Higher impact through leveraging finance for private sector development

A constructive dialogue with the EIB has been established through various meetings on potential joint activities and cooperation in the area of blending UNIDO technical assistance with EIB financing for higher impact. This dialogue led to the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding in July 2015 to jointly promote inclusive and sustainable industrial development, particularly in Africa. Future joint activities will include investment support activities, technical assistance, and the distribution of good practices and lessons through UNIDO and EIB networks. UNIDO has already been cooperating with other Development Finance Institutions (DFIs) such as EBRD, WB, IFC, AFD, etc. and has a strong track record in leveraging funds from partner countries' public and private sectors in the area of environment and energy through the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) and the Multilateral Fund, as well as through its industrial upgrading and modernization, and investment promotion programmes. Based on complementarities, a joint work plan of activities with the EIB was developed.

Other key development partners



UN Brussels Team

Inter-agency cooperation for higher impact

Reinforcing the UN-EU partnership, UNIDO is closely working with the other 25 United Nations agencies, funds and programmes represented in Brussels. On a policy level, these organizations collaborate on common issues such as environment, migration, climate change or humanitarian affairs, as well as more specific issues such as the green economy and industry. The UN actively provides EU counterparts with expert knowledge, and provides their viewpoints to public consultations and reports. On a project level, several ongoing EU funded projects are implemented with UN sister agencies like SWITCH-MED (with UNEP), Mozambique, Côte d'Ivoire, Sri Lanka (with ITC) or Eastern Partnership Green (with UNEP, UNECE and OECD). New initiatives are also implemented by several agencies such as the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN), co-hosted by UNIDO and UNEP, as well as the Partnership for a Green Economy (PAGE) with UNIDO, UNEP, ILO and UNITAR. Moreover, the UN is in constant dialogue with the EU to fine-tune the application of the Financial and Administrative Framework Agreement (FAFA) which has greatly contributed to facilitate this partnership.

ACP Secretariat

Strengthening inclusive and green growth in the ACP

Founded at a similar time, UNIDO and the African, Caribbean and the Pacific Group of States (79 Member States) have a long standing relationship. It recently cumulated in the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding and a Relationship Agreement in 2011, which expresses a strong will to cooperate more closely. The objective of the agreements is to reinforce capacities of the ACP countries Group of States to industrialize and build up a strong private industrial sector that is competitive, creates local jobs, and takes care of the environment. A joint programme in 19 countries in Africa provides unique information of investment trends and opportunities based on a comprehensive review covering around 7000 enterprises. The new ACP strategy has made regional integration, trade and industry their top priorities and the UNIDO Director General was invited as key note speaker at the 100th ACP Council of Ministers on 10 December 2014. At this event, he confirmed the continuous support of UNIDO to the sustainable industrialization of ACP countries. On the occasion of the European Development Days in June 2015 and COP 21 in November, the UNIDO Director General met with the ACP Secretary General and indicated that UNIDO will work more closely with the ACP Secretariat to support private sector and sustainable industrial development in all ACP regions.

Private sector

Strengthening the role of the private sector in development

UNIDO is the central organization for industrial development and private sector development within the UN system. Due to its expertise in business linkages, UNIDO's has been a major stakeholder and a regular contributor to EU Business Fora with Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific (EABFs, CEBF and PEBF). These fora help to identify the needs of the private sector and to design new policies and technical cooperation that can help create more and better jobs in developing countries through the development of dynamic SMEs. Due to the importance of the EU market for partner countries and the presence of EU institutions, Brussels is becoming one of the major centres in the world for private sector representation. UNIDO has engaged with business intermediaries such as Eurochambres, UAPME, Business Europe, EBCAM, Food&Drinks Europe as well as individual companies in many sectors such as energy, agribusiness, food & beverage, technology, and consumer goods represented in Brussels.

Civil Society

Reinforcing links with Non-Governmental Organizations and outreach

UNIDO is working closely with the civil society and NGOs, which are well represented in Brussels. While a constant dialogue is maintained and events are jointly organized in Brussels (e.g. with SNV, World Loop, Pure Earth [former Blacksmith Institute], UN Foundation, WWF, SOS Children's Village, Jade, European Youth Forum, Oxfam, ADNE, PLAN international, etc.), concrete project activities are taking place on the ground. For example, UNIDO works with Pure Earth to identify and remedy global industrial polluted sites with the financial support of the EU, and with several NGOs like Global Clean Cook Stove Alliance to provide clean energy access to developing countries. An outreach to a broader audience is happening in the frame of the UN Day, study visits to the UN house as well as in the frame of public events and conferences such as the EDDs, or the EU Green Week. As an example, UNIDO organized with CINE-ONU a debate on sustainable industry around the documentary "The light bulb conspiracy". UNIDO also sponsored a movie at the Millennium Festival. The Head of the UNIDO Brussels Liaison Office has participated in interviews and debates with major experts and the public, e.g. on Belgian national TV station RTBF and on French channel TV5 Monde.

Academia

Building knowledge for future generations

With its industrial statistics and flagship reports such as the Industrial Development Report (IDR), the global Competitive Industrial Performance Report (CIPR), or Networks for Prosperity (N4P) as well as specialized publications and papers, UNIDO is an international authoritative source for knowledge in the area of industrial development. Some of these reports and publications are prepared with universities or research institutes like the KU Leuven Governance Centre (N4P). In EU funded research projects, such as PACE-NET+ or EWIT, UNIDO partners with top notch research institutions to form effective consortia. Finally, UNIDO is in contact and working with several of the Brussels based think tanks like Friends of Europe, ECPDM, CEPS, KAS, FES, FEPS, and many others to present and discuss relevant policy papers and issues.

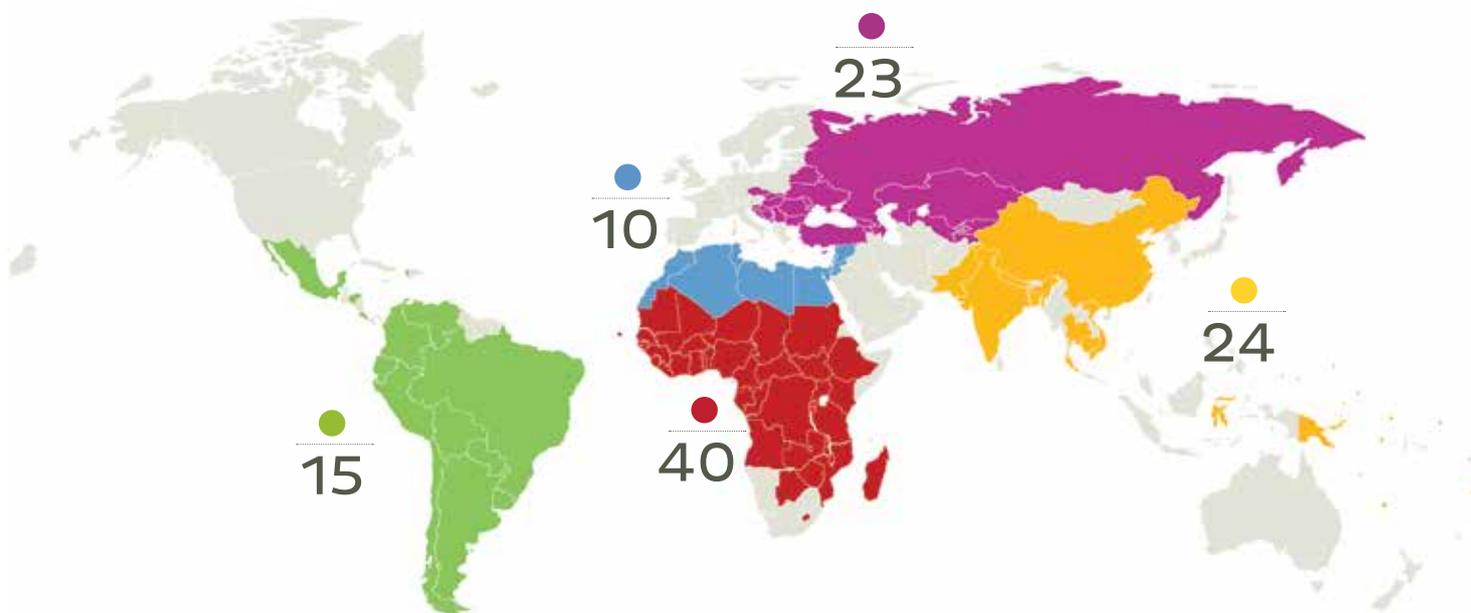
UNIDO key knowledge products



Joint publications with Brussels partners



Geographical Coverage of UNIDO-EU partnership



**UNIDO-EU partnership in
112 countries**

Geographical partnerships

UNIDO and the European Union are developing strategic partnerships with various regions of the world. The convergence of priorities is creating a supportive context for triangular cooperation on industrial development issues.

AFRICA		ASIA & PACIFIC	EUROPE & CIS	LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN	ARAB STATES
Angola	Liberia	Bangladesh	Armenia	Argentina	Algeria
Benin	Madagascar	Cambodia	Azerbaijan	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Egypt
Burkina Faso	Malawi	China	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Brazil	Israel
Burundi	Mali	Cook Islands	Belarus	Chile	Lebanon
Cameroon	Mauretania	India	Bulgaria	Colombia	Libya
Cape Verde	Mozambique	Indonesia	Croatia	Costa Rica	Morocco
Central African Republic	Niger	Kiribati	Czech Republic	Ecuador	Palestine (State of)
Chad	Nigeria	Marshall Islands	Cyprus	Haiti	Syria
Côte d'Ivoire	Rwanda	Micronesia (Fed States of)	Georgia	Honduras	Sudan
Congo (Republic of)	São Tomé and Príncipe	Nauru	Hungary	Mexico	Tunisia
Congo (Democratic Republic of)	Sierra Leone	Nepal	Kyrgyzstan	Nicaragua	
Equatorial Guinea	Senegal	Niue	Kazakhstan	Paraguay	
Ethiopia	Sudan	Pakistan	Moldova	Peru	
Gabon	South Sudan	Palau	Montenegro	Uruguay	
Gambia	South Africa	Papua New Guinea	Romania	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	
Ghana	Togo	Philippines	Russian Federation		
Guinea	Uganda	Samoa	Serbia		
Guinea Bissau	United Republic of Tanzania	Solomon Islands	Slovakia		
Kenya	Zambia	Sri Lanka	Slovenia		
Lesotho	Zimbabwe	Thailand	Tajikistan		
		Tonga	Turkey		
		Tuvalu	Ukraine		
		Vanuatu	Uzbekistan		
		Viet Nam			

Accelerating Africa's industrialization

Mobilizing Africa-EU partnership

The Africa-EU Heads of State Summit in April 2014 put the industrialization of Africa among the top priorities of the Africa-EU partnership for the coming years (2014-2017). The Declaration and Roadmap also reaffirm the political importance of the Strategy for the "Accelerated Industrial Development of Africa" (AIDA) that was prepared by UNIDO at the request of the African Heads of State and Ministers of Industry. This strategy provides African Governments and their partners clear direction for the economic structural change of the continent towards more value addition and a stronger role of the private sector in development. It is based on several pillars: industrial policy, upgrading production and trade capacity, infrastructure and energy development for industrial processes, technical skills and innovation systems, research and technology development, sustainable development, financing and resource mobilization. The AIDA had already been strongly supported under the Partnership on Regional Economic Integration, Trade and Infrastructure (Partnership 3) of the last Joint EU-Africa Strategy for 2011-2013. Substantial achievements in its implementation can be reported, particularly the establishment of standard and norm systems at regional and country level in all regions of Africa with funding from the European Union and the technical support of UNIDO. Major policy frameworks have also been developed with the support of UNIDO, such as the West African Common Industrial Policy (2010), the East African Community Industrialization Policy (2012) and the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Industrial Development Policy Framework (2014). These achievements represent a strong basis for scaling up Africa-EU industrial cooperation.

Immediately after the Africa-EU Summit in 2010, the establishment of a strengthened dialogue on Industry between the EU and Africa was proposed by the EU at the 19th Conference of African Ministries of Industry (CAMI) on 30 March 2011, in Algiers. Since then high level dialogues and joint conferences on issues such as SME policies and development, industrial cooperation, agribusiness, local production and access to essential medicines, and raw materials have taken place between the EU, UNIDO and the African Union. UNIDO has also regularly participated and contributed with panels to the EU-Africa Business Fora in Kenya (2007), Tripoli (2010) and Brussels (2014), and encouraged EU and African investments in industry and agro-industry related areas. In 2015 UNIDO organized two major events, one on financing for Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development on 14 July in Addis Ababa, with leaders of the European Commission, the African Union, the European Investment Bank, the World Bank and UNIDO. During the UN Summit on Sustainable Development, UNIDO organized an event on "Operationalization of the 2030 Agenda for Africa's Industrialization" on 26 September in New York, with participation of African Heads of State and Government and some EU member States.

Supporting regional industrial approaches in Africa

A majority of African countries have benefited from UNIDO-EU partnership through continental, regional or national projects. In a pioneer project funded by the ACP Secretariat and the EU, modern investment policies have been supported through the Africa Investment Promotion Agency Network (AfrIPAnet) and the assessment of almost 7,000 enterprises in 20 African countries (Africa Investment Reports 2011 and 2014), which represent strategic information for policy makers and investors alike. On a regional level, there has been close collaboration in West Africa, both with the West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA) and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). A spectacular achievement is the establishment of a fully operational system of accreditation, a regional quality policy and eight national frameworks in West Africa that will support the competitiveness of African enterprises. A holistic approach covering industrial policy, modernization and quality dimensions is provided to Central Africa together with the Central African Economic and Monetary Community (CEMAC). Since UNIDO's assistance was requested by several African Regional Economic Communities in the preparation of their Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs), similar approaches and activities are under discussion in other regions such as Southern and Eastern Africa.

Boosting industrial employment in African countries

Large national project portfolios have emerged in Côte d'Ivoire, Nigeria, Sudan, Cameroon, and Mozambique. In Côte d'Ivoire, the partnership has supported the reinsertion of ex-combatants and vocational training for youth, the strengthening of the local private sector in non-traditional sectors, the improvement of the cotton sector as well as the increase in quality in the cocoa and coffee sectors. In Sudan, around 3,000 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) from the Darfur crisis and other marginalized youth in and around Khartoum are now trained on a 15 month basis in newly established or refurbished Vocational Training Centres. In Nigeria, a national quality project complements the regional programme and boosts the local private sector. In Cameroon, two phases of industrial upgrading could boost the performance of hundreds of companies. In Mozambique, two phases of investment in local quality infrastructure and business support have boosted the business environment and trade. In addition, the partnership supports trade facilitation and improved market access for SMEs in Kenya and Malawi, rural market development in South Sudan, the sugar value chain in Madagascar and sustainable energy in municipal water networks in South Africa. Ethiopia and Senegal are UNIDO Partnership Country Programmes (PCPs) which consist in coordinating the activities of development partners related to industrialization at country level for more impact. The EU has participated in several ISID Forums aiming to support this innovative approach and has encouraged UNIDO to work closely with its delegations at country level.

Lima Declaration on Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development (ISID)

Recently industrial development and policies have again become a global priority for governments around the world. On this basis, at the 15th General Conference of UNIDO, held in December 2013 in Lima with the participation of UN Secretary General Ban Ki-Moon, the 173 Member States adopted the Lima Declaration “Towards Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development”. This landmark declaration was adopted with large support from all regions, including strong support from the European Union and its Member States. It renews and reinforces UNIDO’s mandate, and sets the scene for a strengthened UNIDO engagement in the 2030 Agenda and Sustainable Development framework adopted by the international community in 2015. It clearly recognizes that while poverty eradication remains the central imperative, this can only be achieved through strong, inclusive, sustainable and resilient economic and industrial growth and the effective integration of the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development. The declaration recognizes UNIDO’s role as central coordinator of Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development (ISID) in the UN system. Moreover, it calls upon UNIDO to enhance its support for the efforts of countries towards achieving which entails strengthening all of its functions in the fields of technical cooperation, action-oriented research and policy advisory services, standards and compliance, and its convening role.

Industrial Cooperation in Europe and its neighbourhood

Promoting sustainable development

As a member of the European Resource Efficiency Platform (EREP) established by the European Commission, UNIDO contributes to support the transition towards a circular economy. It participates regularly in events related to the circular economy and has a continuous dialogue with the Commission on these issues. UNIDO has regularly contributed to the EU's Green Week on topics such as industrial symbiosis, air quality, resource efficiency, and green infrastructure. Concerning the role of the private sector in development, UNIDO has organized high level panels and project labs at the European Development Day in 2012, 2013 and 2015, on topics such as productive youth employment, value chain development, small farmers - big business, aid for trade, and food security.

In the neighbourhood, UNIDO regularly contributes to the Euro-Mediterranean partnership meetings on Industrial cooperation. In 2012, UNIDO and the EU jointly organized a conference on "Productive Work for Youth" in Tunis, resulting in a Declaration that stipulates key elements for supporting youth unemployment in the region. Mandate was given to UNIDO and the EU to jointly coordinate its implementation. In Eastern Europe, UNIDO led the UN regional consultation for Europe and Central Asia on "Engaging the Private Sector in the Post-2015 development Agenda" at the invitation of the Government of Slovakia and with the participation of the EU in Bratislava in June 2014. Recently, UNIDO contributed to the 4th meeting of the Working Group on Environmental Governance and Climate Change in Tashkent in July, and the subsequent high-level conference between Europe and Central Asia in EXPO-Milan in October 2015.

Green industry in Eastern Europe and the Mediterranean

UNIDO and the EU work together in the framework of the SWITCH-MED project in partnership with UNEP and the Sustainable Consumption and Production Regional Activity Centre (SCP-RAC), to support green industrial development and entrepreneurship in nine South Mediterranean countries through Transfer of Environmentally Sound Technologies (TEST). Another large-scale project benefitting the same countries supports the establishment and reinforcement of Creative Industry Clusters to support decent job creation. At country level, UNIDO and the EU supported the establishment of the National Cleaner Production Centre (NCPC) in Lebanon.

UNIDO and the EU also work together in three Eastern neighbour countries and three Caucasian countries under the “Green EaP” project, implemented by OECD, UNEP, UNECE and UNIDO. The role of UNIDO is to incentivize SMEs to become more resource efficient. In Armenia, UNIDO is supporting farmers and producer groups to add value to agricultural produce. In addition, many activities of the global joint programme on identification and remediation of Global Industrially Polluted Sites implemented by UNIDO with Pure Earth (former Blacksmith Institute) also take place in countries of the Community of Independent States (CIS). For example, in Ukraine, joint support led to the remediation of an old dynamite factory, removing TNT and thereby avoiding a huge potential environmental and human health hazard. The cooperation is expanding to the Balkans with a project that aims to increase the competitiveness of three industrial clusters in Montenegro. Discussions on potential cooperation in Central Asia have also started in the framework of EU-Central Asia cooperation.

Boosting Green Growth in Latin America and the Caribbean

Resource efficiency and industrial policies

On the policy level, UNIDO and the EU have supported green industry and sustainable energy in the region. In 2012, UNIDO with the Ministry of Industry and Competitiveness of Ecuador (MIPRO) and the Latin American Energy Association (OLADE) organized an Expert Group Meeting for Latin America and the Caribbean called “Resource Efficiency Week”. It brought together policy makers and high-level technical staff from ministries of Industry, Productivity, Environment and Energy from over 20 Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) countries as well as the EU and international organizations. The outcome was the “Quito Strategic Proposal on Green Industry”, which outlines specific action points for a green industrial transformation in the region and requests that the EU and UNIDO support its implementation.

As part of the implementation of the EU-UNIDO Roadmap on Industrial Cooperation and SMEs, UNIDO Brussels chaired a panel on “developing opportunities for investment” during the Industrial Policy Dialogue between the European Union and Latin America in Santiago de Chile on 23 April 2015. The objective of this meeting was to exchange views on the instruments and policies applied in both regions to improve industrial competitiveness and to develop a roadmap for promoting cooperation in the following areas: integration of SMEs in global value chains, technology cooperation in the digital age, promotion of technical requirements and standards for innovation and competitiveness, and developing investment opportunities.

Quality and research in Central America

In Central America, UNIDO designed a large scale regional programme on quality infrastructure in partnership with the EU and the Secretariat for Economic Integration and Central America. This programme was validated by the two regions in support of the Association Agreement and funded by the EU (PRACAMS). In the field of research and innovation, UNIDO participated in the high level segment of a workshop organised by the 7th Framework Programme (FP7) project "Enhancing Scientific Cooperation between the European Union and Central America (ENLACE) and EUCARINET" with the objective of strengthening the international visibility of Central American and Caribbean research potential in the field of Biodiversity and Climate Change, and increasing collaboration possibilities with Europe. The role of UNIDO was to highlight possible linkages between research, innovation and the private sector in order to ensure that research and innovation provide socio-economic benefits for the people of the three regions.

Competitiveness and Energy in the Caribbean

Similarly, in the Caribbean, UNIDO designed a regional programme on competitiveness and innovation in partnership with the EU and CARICOM. The programme was then funded by the EU and implemented by local partners. In addition, UNIDO was invited several times by the Eastern Caribbean States (ECS) Embassy in Brussels to support the "Green Growth and Investment" objectives of the region, providing expertise and ideas to move this agenda forward. UNIDO also contributed to the second Caribbean-EU Business Forum (CEBF) held in London in 2012, providing proposals for strengthening the local economy, focusing on agri-business and creative industries.

UNIDO is currently setting up the Caribbean Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (CCREEE), which was successfully validated by energy experts and specialists of CARICOM Member States in a regional workshop from 21 to 22 July 2014 in Roseau, Dominica and inaugurated on 28 October 2015 in Barbados in presence of officials from the region and the UNIDO Director General, with the support of the European Union. In the EU Council Conclusions of 19th May 2014 the creation of renewable energy and energy efficiency centre in SIDS was recommended. CCREEE is expected to closely collaborate with the Observatory for Renewable Energy in LAC run by UNIDO. On the national level, UNIDO and the EU jointly supported Haiti, the only Least Developed Country in the Caribbean, in the framework of two projects that aim to support its competitiveness. One project established the National Bureau of Norms and a second project aims to strengthen the national quality infrastructure and to support SME certification.

Supporting quality trade, innovation and energy in Asia and the Pacific

Green Industry for the future

On a policy level, UNIDO has been organizing biannual regional conferences on Green Industry in which the EU has participated, such as in Manila, Philippines (2009), Tokyo, Japan (2011) and Guangzhou, China (2013). In Brussels, UNIDO is contributing actively to EU-Asia discussions, in partnership with the Asia-Europe Foundation. UNIDO Brussels delivered a speech at the high level segment of the conference on “Sustainable Development Goals for Asia and Europe” at the European Economic and Social Council in September 2014, and invited partners from the private sector to demonstrate how energy and resource efficiency work for businesses. UNIDO Brussels participated in a conference organized by the Asia-Europe Foundation at the French Senate in September 2015 opening a dialogue between representatives from Asia and Europe in preparation for the COP21 in Paris in December.

Quality trade and Environment in Asia

UNIDO and the EU have, for some years, supported Bangladesh and Pakistan in their efforts to reduce poverty and create wealth by becoming high-quality trading partners. In Bangladesh, joint efforts have led to increased food safety, better working conditions, increased quality standards and reinforced quality infrastructure in the areas of fisheries, textiles and garments.

In Pakistan, an improved trade policy was formulated and implemented and the national quality infrastructure strengthened to bolster the private sector in the area of fisheries, horticulture and industrial products. Moreover, together, the EU and UNIDO supported Nepal's WTO accession and integration into the world economy by providing useful support. Through UNIDO's technical assistance, chemical testing laboratories were upgraded and brought in line with the EU's REACH legislative requirements.

Another joint project under SWITCH-Asia assisted the leather industry to decrease its environmental footprint in terms of water, resources, use of chemicals, and pollution. Finally, SMEs in Vietnam were supported in their adoption of Corporate Social Responsibility (CRS) standards and their linkages with global supply chains were improved. The EU also financed some technical assistance to enhance the competitiveness of Thai food and agricultural exports.

Innovation, SMEs and sustainable energy in the Pacific

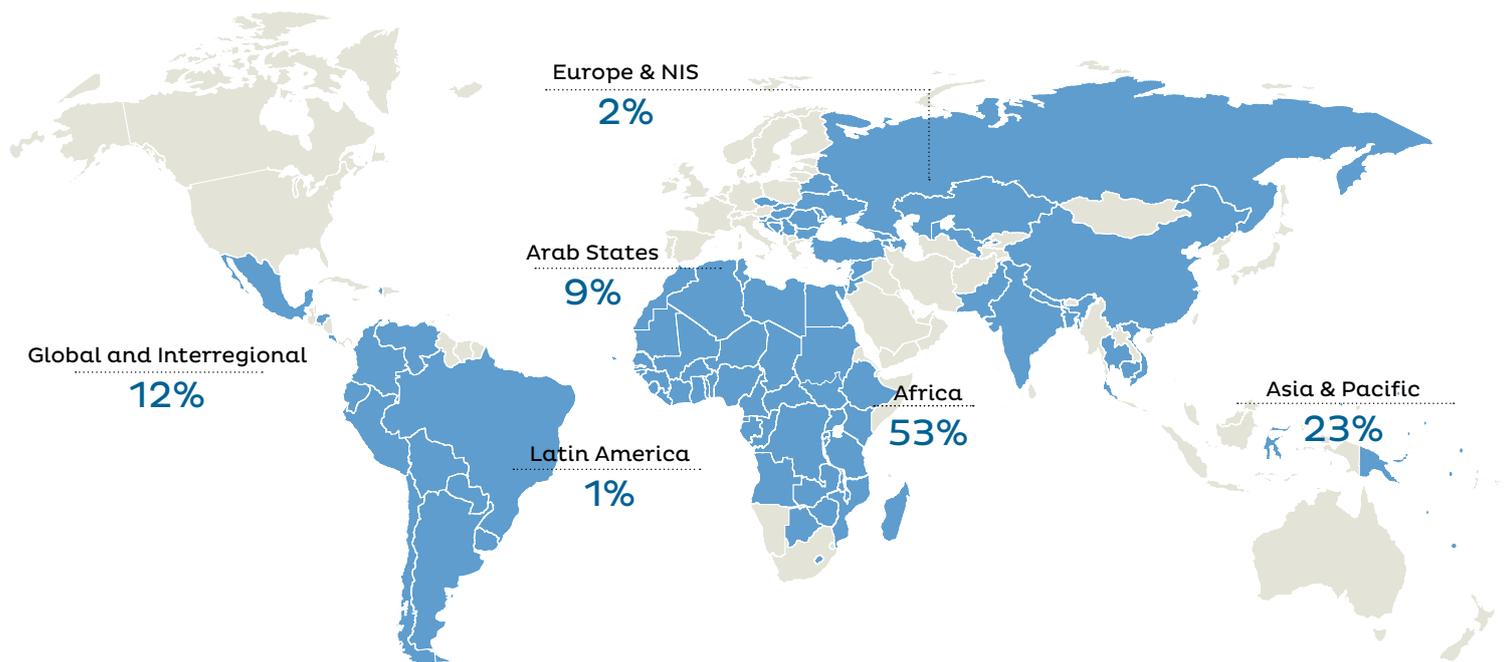
In the Pacific, UNIDO and the EU are working to improve the research and innovation system of the region and to support the local private sector through technical cooperation and business linkages. UNIDO actively contributed to the first and second Pacific-EU Business Forums (PEBF) in 2012 and 2014, which both took place in Port Vila, Vanuatu. The first PEBF requested a stronger involvement of UNIDO in the region and three years later UNIDO was able to come back with a handful of concrete activities. On behalf of the UN system, in June 2014 UNIDO also conducted a regional consultation on “Engaging the Private Sector in the Post-2015 Development Framework”.

Since 2014, UNIDO is a member of a consortium in a research project (PACE-Net Plus) financed by the EU in which, together with local and regional partners, it is responsible for mapping innovation in the Pacific and identifying links with the real economy and industry.

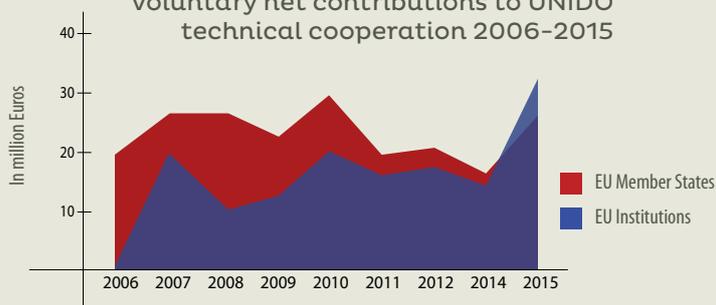
UNIDO is also establishing the Pacific Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (PCREEE), which has been validated by experts and was approved by the Ministers of Energy on 4 April 2014 in Nadi, Fiji. In the EU Council Conclusions of 19th May 2014 the creation of renewable energy and energy efficiency centres in SIDS was recommended. The Centre, which will be located in Fiji, in partnership with the Secretariat of the Pacific Community, should be inaugurated by the end of 2015 or beginning of 2016. PCREEE will play a catalytic role in bringing about a transformation towards a more sustainable energy use in the region. Together with local institutions, it will support the elaboration of tailored policy frameworks and quality standards, assist in the implementation of renewable energy and energy efficiency projects, and facilitate capacity building and training, as well as advocacy, awareness raising, knowledge and networking.

Finally, as follow-up to the ACP Ministerial on Fisheries in Suva in 2012, UNIDO has worked together with local partners, the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) and the Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA), to prepare a regional fisheries SME value chain project for future implementation and to support food security in the region.

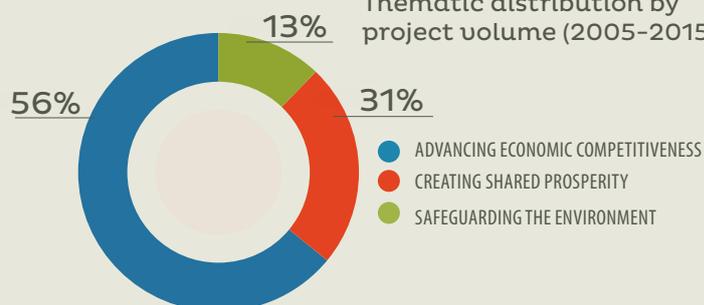
Geographical distribution by project volume (2006-2015)



Voluntary net contributions to UNIDO technical cooperation 2006-2015



Thematic distribution by project volume (2005-2015)



Facts and figures

Over the last decade, the European Union Institutions have become a major donor of UNIDO. Together with its Member States, the European Union is the largest contributor.

During the last ten years, the European Union has regularly invested in UNIDO technical cooperation programme. The cooperation has mainly been developed through policy dialogue and joint programming on the basis of developing countries' needs and requests. Between 2005 and 2015, the voluntary net contributions (without support costs) from EU institutions, essentially the European Commission, amounted to US\$175 million and that of European Union Member States to US\$215 million totalling US\$390 million. Between 2009 and 2015, EU Institutions have become UNIDO's largest provider of voluntary contributions.

The cooperation has matured by consolidating cooperation in Aid-for-Trade and Private Sector Development, while increasingly expanding towards Green Industry.

In terms of thematic distribution, the partnership has initially focused on advancing economic competitiveness (56%) and creating shared prosperity (31%) around Aid-for-Trade and Private Sector Development. With the joint move towards green industry and economy, the cooperation has progressively included safeguarding the environment (13%). The annual review of cooperation and the structural dialogue institutionalized in Brussels and in the field should contribute to more cooperation in the future. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) provide ample thematic space for cooperation to advance sustainable development globally.

Aligned with global needs, the cooperation has focused on Africa and Asia. However new horizons of cooperation have opened up in Europe's Neighbourhood as well as the Caribbean and the Pacific.

In terms of geographic distribution Sub-Saharan Africa represents the largest amount of cooperation with half of the joint projects (53%). Through inter-regional, regional and country projects, UNIDO and the EU are working in partnership with almost all the countries of the continent. The second pillar of cooperation is Asia and the Pacific with almost a quarter (23%) of the joint activities, mostly concentrated in South and Southeast Asia. More recently, the EU's neighbourhood, especially the Southern Mediterranean countries, has become another important anchor of cooperation (9%). Except for Haiti and Nicaragua, cooperation in Latin America and the Caribbean is predominantly taking place in the frame of regional and interregional programmes.



Creating decent
productive jobs for all

A partnership for inclusive growth

Local entrepreneurs, including women and youth, will be essential players for eradicating poverty and food insecurity within the next generation.

90% of jobs worldwide are provided by Small and Medium sized Enterprises (SMEs). However, for enterprises to flourish and create quality jobs, the right framework conditions and institutional support are necessary. The public and private sector need to dialogue and cooperate to achieve the shared objective of prosperity for all. Through joint policy advocacy and concrete projects in the field, the EU and UNIDO are working together to ensure that poverty and hunger can be alleviated within the next generation. Both institutions share the same vision: that the private sector is the primary driver of growth and jobs, and that its development needs to be supported by smart public policies and solid institutions.

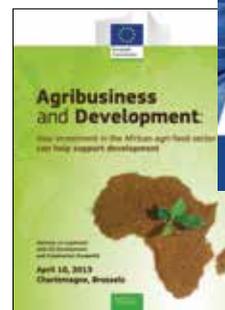
Joint policy advocacy for agribusiness and productive youth employment

Since agriculture remains an essential pillar of the economy in many developing countries, the development of agro-industrial and agribusiness activities will play a central role in creating more and better jobs and mobilizing other sectors of the economy, including services, through spill-over effects and business linkages. In a joint seminar, "European Agribusiness in Africa", held in Brussels on 10 April 2013, the UNIDO Director General and the EU Commissioners for Development and for Agriculture and Rural Development advocated for further development of agro-industry and agribusiness in Africa and for more partnerships between African and European private sectors to accompany and support food security and the growing food market on the continent. At this occasion both UNIDO and the EU launched their publications on agribusiness. This partnership for agribusiness was confirmed and even expanded at the occasion of EXPO Milan in October 2015, where the EU Commissioners for International Cooperation and Development and for Agriculture and Rural Development again supported this strategy together with UNIDO, the African Union, the EIB and other partners. UNIDO also works with GIZ, SNV, COLACP and CTA to boost sustainable agribusiness and value chains in the Small Farmers, Big Business (SFBB) Partnership which organized panels at the EDDs with the EU on topics such as "Feed the change" or "Value Chains for Value Gains".

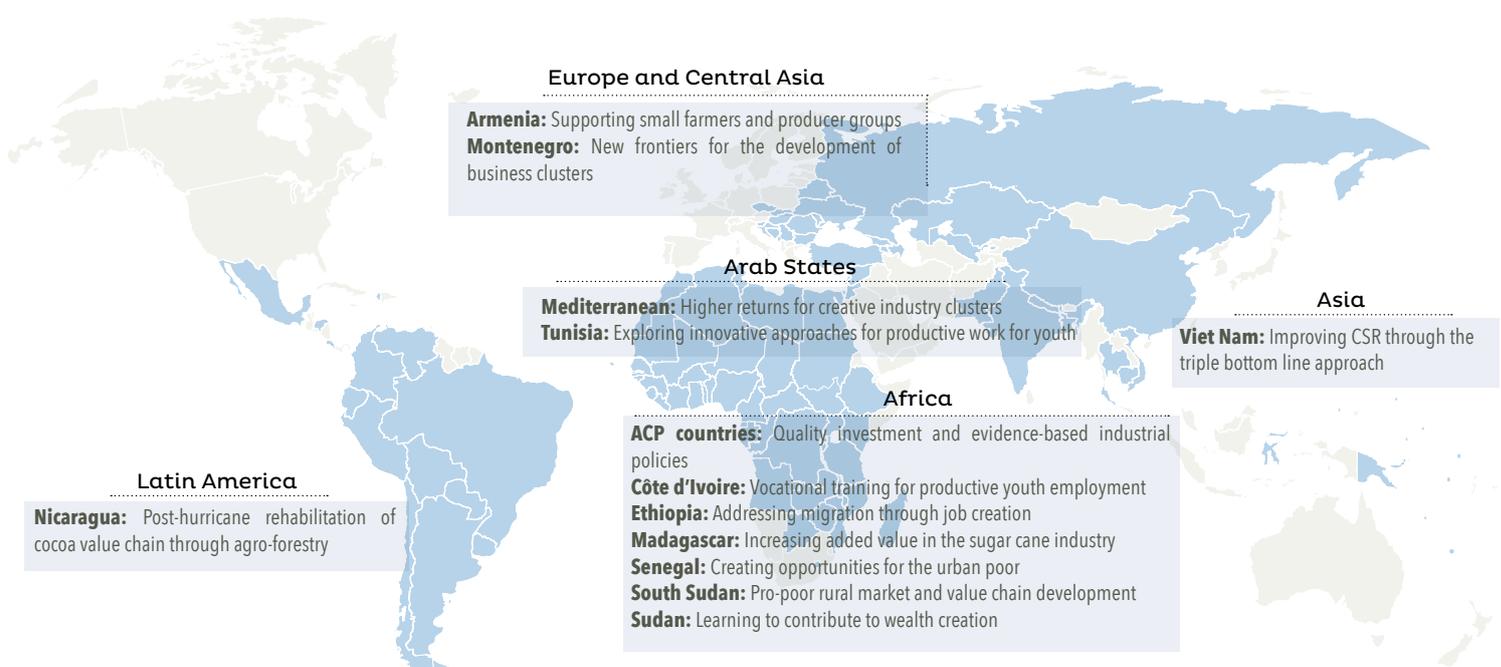
UNIDO and the EU also jointly advocated for Youth Employment at the occasion of the Conference that they co-financed on “Productive Work for Youth in Tunisia and the MENA Region” in Tunis on 28 November 2012, with the participation of the UNIDO Director General and the Vice-President of the European Commission and Commissioner for Industry and Entrepreneurship, as well as Tunisian authorities and all Mediterranean countries. At the end of the conference all stakeholders adopted the Tunis Declaration with 10 recommendations on Productive Youth Employment, giving a mandate to UNIDO and the EU to jointly coordinate their implementation. A high level panel was also jointly organized with NGOs at the EDDs 2013 on “Productive Work for Youth”.

Joint projects for poverty reduction and inclusive employment

At the request of developing countries, UNIDO and the EU have jointly implemented several regional and country projects in Africa, Asia and the European Neighbourhood that aim to support pro-poor value chain development, quality investment, CSR and inclusive wealth creation. A special focus was to address the root causes of migration and conflict by improving the employability of young people and women through vocational training centred around the real needs of the local economy, and helping local enterprises to improve their competitiveness and create more jobs.



Creating Shared Prosperity





UNIDO Services for inclusive growth

Agribusiness and rural entrepreneurship

Activities support the economic transformation of countries through agribusiness value chains that mobilize industrial linkages with local businesses for improving employment and income opportunities, with a focus on agro-based and agro-related businesses and industries, including in the food, leather, textiles, wood and agricultural equipment sectors.



Women and Youth in productive activities

The primary focus in this area is on the knowledge, skills, technologies and business support services needed to enable women and youth to engage in productive activities, generate income, and thereby reduce poverty. UNIDO assists governments to develop policies towards an enabling environment for economic growth that is gender and age-responsive.



Human security and post crisis rehabilitation and migration issues

In countries and regions emerging from a crisis situation, empowering local communities to promote their participation in post-crisis productive rehabilitation and reconstruction through building sustainable livelihoods is essential. In this context, the local private sector is an engine of growth, holding the key to socioeconomic progress and future stability. Entrepreneurs can be assisted to reorganize their businesses, increase their productivity and improve product quality standards to meet market demand on a continuous basis. UNIDO works towards tackling the root causes of migration through the creation of jobs income generation to achieve economic resilience and furthermore supports forcibly displaced persons in countries of transition, protracted crises and the co-development with host communities.



Africa Investor Report

TOWARDS EVIDENCE-BASED
INVESTMENT PROMOTION STRATEGIES



Quality investment and evidence-based industrial policies

Context

In comparison to other regions of the world, private-sector foreign and domestic investment in ACP countries has been limited over the past decades. In this context, UNIDO supported the launch of the Africa Investment Promotion Agency Network (AfriPANet) in response to the challenges facing African investment promotion agencies (IPAs) in 2001.

Strategy

The programme consists of four components:

- An investor survey providing aggregated statistics for investors drawn from representative samples of different economic sectors.
- An Investment Monitoring Platform facilitating research of survey statistics and creating linkages between enterprises, investors and other involved parties.
- UNIDO capacity-building efforts to ensure IPAs are supported through research, policy advocacy, strategy inputs and aftercare services.
- A Subcontracting and Partnership Exchange Programme (SPX), which brings foreign investors and public procurement to selected African countries, and helps develop local SMEs through profitable business/investment opportunities.

Achievements

- More than 7,000 enterprises in the 19 African countries have been surveyed, providing a unique source of information for domestic and foreign investors.
- The results have been presented in the 2010 EU-Africa Business Forum (EABF), at which participants recommended the project be expanded to all African countries in terms of the survey, platform and institutional capacity building.
- The data available on the Investment Monitoring Platform (IMP) is a unique in-depth source of information about the private sector at the company and sector level in Africa.

ACP countries

Geographical coverage

Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia

PROJECT

Survey of enterprises in selected African, Caribbean and Pacific countries (ACP) combined with: Capacity-building of investment promotion agencies (IPAs) in sub-Saharan Africa

Duration
Phase I 2008–2011
Phase II 2012–2014

EU contribution
Phase I € 2,769,908
Phase II € 1,600,000



For more information on this project:
TII@unido.org

Associated with



Côte d'Ivoire

PROJECT

Support to the upgrading of vocational training in Côte d'Ivoire (PROFORME)

Duration

2012-2018

Total budget

€ 28,500,000

EU contribution

€ 28,500,000

Partners

MEMEASFP, ADDR



For more information on this project:
AGR@unido.org

Vocational training for productive youth employment

Context

The poverty rate in Côte d'Ivoire is 48%. This situation particularly affects youth and especially young women. For these 4 million young people one of the biggest challenges is a lack of the necessary skills and qualifications to obtain a decent job.

Strategy

The project is providing support to the Government of Côte d'Ivoire in the reform of its technical and vocational training system: the capacity building of government actors, the training of 5,000 people (2,500 ex-combatants and 2,500 youth) and the rehabilitation of 11 vocational training centres throughout the country.

The training of young people and ex-combatants as well as the rehabilitation are carried out in partnership with the State Ministry for Employment, Vocational Training and Social Affairs (MEMEASFP), the Ivorian agency for disarmament demobilization and reintegration (ADDR), and the United Nations Office in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI). The private sector is involved at all stages of the training, from the creation of effective tools for training and education to implementation.

Status quo and outlook

The first convention signed with the EU gave UNIDO the mandate of training 2500 young people and providing capacity building for ministerial participants. Two amendments to the convention were signed in 2014 and 2015, extending UNIDO's responsibility respectively to the training and re-insertion of 2500 ex-combatants and the rehabilitation of 11 vocational training centres.

Associated with



Achievements and expeted results

- 1,826 young people and 191 ex-combatants trained, training of 1,823 ex-combatants ongoing and workshops for another 700 ex-combatants started in July 2015.
- Capacity building at the institutional level for key actors in the government and for the management of four pilot vocational centres. This included the implementation of a new governance system for the training centres; development of a quality-based compliance plan; change management; analysis of training needs in synergy with regional development; training of trainers-of-trainers; and an update of technical and pedagogic knowledge available to the Ministry.
- Implementation of a communication plan for the Ministry to raise awareness about TVET (website, newsletter, TV and radio ads, establishment of a call centre, events to increase visibility, etc.).
- Strengthening of the maintenance protocol for equipment and infrastructure in the training centres based on a bottom-up approach.
- Physical rehabilitation for 11 Vocational Technical Centres planned.



Ethiopia

PROJECT

Stemming irregular migration
in northern and central
Ethiopia

Duration

2016 -2019

Total budget

€ 1,639,163

EU contribution

€ 1,639,163

Partners

Italy



For more information on this project:
TII @unido.org

Addressing Migration through Job Creation

Context

The EU and Ethiopia signed a joint Declaration for a Common Agenda on Migration and Mobility (CAMP), reflecting the importance of Ethiopia as a key country of origin, transit and destination of irregular migrants and refugees from the Horn of Africa on the route to Europe. The government actively supports the reintegration of returnees and is willing to address migration matters in a comprehensive way.

Strategy

As part of a larger intervention, the project relies on sector and value-chain development strategies, targeting agro-industrial and related industries. Identifying sectors that have the capacity to create jobs in an effective manner and in line with the GTP II, Ethiopian economic growth strategy, is the core of the intervention and methodology proposed by UNIDO. In this regard, an effective development strategy calls for the expansion of those sectors that generate higher added-value and employment.

This project has been articulated in line with the Valletta Action Plan under the chapter "Development benefits of migration and addressing root causes of irregular migration and forced displacement". Furthermore, the new country strategy outlined in the Growth and Transformation Plan II (GTP II) makes youth and employment a high priority and intends to achieve results in particular through the development of light industries and agro processing industries. Ethiopia is also one of the UNIDO's Programme for Country Partnership (PCP) pilot countries that supports Ethiopia's ambition to become a Middle Income Country by 2025 and create jobs and prosperity at large scale through inclusive and sustainable industrialization.

Objective

The main objective is to contribute to the reduction of irregular migration from Northern and Central Ethiopia by creating greater economic and employment opportunities for young women and men through the development of high potential sectors particularly in the area of agro-industries and related (e.g. leather, textile, metal working, edible oil, etc.).

Expected results

- Improved matching of labour demand and supply in selected value chains and growth sectors, particularly for young women & men, contributing to the reduction of the migration flows.
- Business support structures (public & private), technical centres in the selected sectors and financial institutions provide better quality services to young women and men.

Associated with



Increasing added value in the sugar industry

Context

91% of the population in Madagascar lives with less than \$2 a day and 77,1% is considered to be in extreme poverty (living with less than \$1,25 a day). Although agriculture has a significant weight in the economy of the country and amounts for two thirds of GDP, local production remains insufficient to cover the needs of the population, favouring imports.

The agricultural system in general is becoming more and more fragmented and disorganized, and rural entrepreneurs lack technical competence and know-how in management and commercialization.

Strategy

The overall objective of the project is to contribute to poverty alleviation in rural areas through the inclusive and sustainable development of the sugar cane industry. The main activities will focus on: 1) the establishment of at least 3 pilot small scale sugar processing plants in collaboration with the private sector; 2) the establishment of at least 3 nurseries in collaboration with the national counterpart; 3) capacity building via training and advisory services to farmers, private operators and national institutions engaged in the sugar cane sector; 4) dissemination of the business model throughout the country.

The project has a holistic approach based on the development of the sugar cane sector in partnership with the private sector. This will allow industry players to take advantage of the existing potential through the creation of added value, thus increasing revenues. More precisely, the project will be executed with the participation and involvement of beneficiaries and partners.

Target beneficiaries are smallholder farmers who will be able to find new opportunities arising for their production, sugar cane processors who will improve the quality of their products and will find new market opportunities, and consumers in the target areas who will have access to quality sugar products that are more affordable. The project pays special attention to women and youth.

Expected results

- Sugar cane producers will improve their productivity thanks to the new techniques and advisory support.
- Private operators will be supported by the establishment of competitive and autonomous processing units.
- An economic model of sugar transformation and derived products will be disseminated among private operators and other industry participants.

Madagascar



PROJECT

Support to the development of small scale sugar cane industry in Madagascar



Duration
2015-2018

Total budget
€ 2,346,289

EU contribution
€ 2,200,000



For more information on this project:
AGR@unido.org



Senegal

PROJECT

Support for urban micro economic activities



Duration

2006-2007

Total budget

€ 1,356,707

EU contribution

€ 1,219,512



For more information on this project:
TII@unido.org

Creating opportunities for the urban poor

Context

In Senegal Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) represent over 90 % of the national economy. The importance of this sector has justified the creation of a Ministry for SME, Micro Finance and Women Entrepreneurs as well as two agencies for the Development and Promotion of SMEs (ADPME) and for the Promotion and Development of Handicrafts (APDA). In terms of macroeconomic policy, this sector is a priority of the various policy frameworks: poverty reduction strategy, private sector development strategy and decentralization policy.

Strategy

This project is one component of a larger project entitled PADELU (Projet d'Appui au Développement Local Urbain). The full project includes an Infrastructure and Services component, an Information and Communication Component and a Urban Micro-Economic Activities Component (MAEU). This last part, implemented by UNIDO, aimed to increase employment and income opportunities for urban populations and facilitate the expansion of economic activities in micro and small urban businesses. More specifically, UNIDO helped micro and small businesses with technical support and enabled them access to finance for their development.

Achievements

- Stimulation of economic activities in ten local communities located in six different regions.
- 20 economic coordinators recruited and trained.
- Approximately 150 business task forces created, mobilizing approximately 4,000 members.
- Technical and financial support actions for approximately 150 public projects launched.
- Conception of a sustainable funding strategy/plan for the main beneficiaries' projects.

Associated with



Pro-poor rural market and value chain development

Context

The South Sudan Development Plan (SSDP) is considered as the main strategic approach to address the key objectives of the New Nation-building effort. The SSDP views agriculture as having the greatest potential for launching the national development dynamic. This action responds in essence to the 4 challenges identified by the SSDP: Access to agricultural inputs, intensification of extension services, access to markets through improved infrastructure and the development of professional organizations to access finance and obtain economies of scale.

Objective

The overall objective set for the global action by the EU is to contribute to the improvement of food security and income of the population of South Sudan in order to boost the rural economy and reach a sustainable food security level in the country.

Five goals have been identified for this global-approach action:

1. Facilitating, monitoring and regulating government structure.
2. Sustainable supply of agriculture and livestock inputs and services through the private sector.
3. Enhanced local value addition and strengthening the value chain.
4. Improved basic technical literacy and numeracy skills.
5. Increased trade and marketing volume.

Expected results

- Identifying potential commodities and upgrading strategy for at least five value chains.
- Implementing five upgraded value chain strategies.
- Improving capacities of at least 800 actors performing in value chains who will implement technological and business tools for value addition enhancement.
- Establishing four fully equipped agro-processing pilot centres, with farmer organizations benefitting directly from project assistance for the establishment of self-sustainable micro-processing pilot centres.

South Sudan

PROJECT

Enhanced local value addition and strengthening value chains

Duration
2015-2017

€ Total budget
€ 2,000,000

EU contribution
€ 2,000,000



For more information on this project:
AGR@unido.org

Associated with



Sudan

PROJECT

Enhancing the capacity of Khartoum State in the delivery of pro-poor vocational training services

Duration
2007-2010

Total budget

€ 28,920,000

EU contribution

€ 10,999,904



For more information on this project:
AGR@unido.org

Learning to contribute to wealth creation

Context

Since 2005, Khartoum State has been witnessing a tremendous boost in investments and job opportunities in various industrial sectors. However, the State experienced high and growing unemployment, particularly among the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and the young population, due to the lack of market oriented skills training, the missing link between technical and entrepreneurial skills, and limited access to existing urban training centres and facilities.

Strategy

UNIDO successfully teamed up with the Sudanese Chamber of Industries, CSOs, and the entities of the public sector agencies responsible for Industrial Human Resource Development in Khartoum State. The project had two main interlinked components, which supported 1) the establishment and functioning of 5 modernized Vocational Training Centres (VTCs), and 2) Sustainable Livelihood programmes for IDPs and families, in 4 major IDP camps and CSOs. A gender sensitive approach was crucial and ICT provided a solid basis for innovative specialized Competency Based Training (CBT) curricula, international exchange programmes, and logistical arrangements for state-of-the-art selected training equipment and an enlightened management style for VTC managers. Specialized and innovative training for technical educators, managers for institution building, administrative staff and CSOs were conducted to ensure high-quality knowledge transfer and business support. The Khartoum State showed high ownership and contributed \$20 milliones to the project.

Achievements

- 3225 youth (42% female) trained and once fully operational capacity to train 3000 people every 15 months.
- A new VTC training and organizational management gender-sensitive culture introduced with 96 managers and administrative staff for 5 VTCs.
- At least 175 highly skilled new trainers have been trained in sector-specific CBT curricula.
- The Khartoum State Government and the Federal Ministry of Industry have established a Council for Vocational Training and Technical Education, aimed at ensuring private sector approaches, financing and sustainability policies after the project lifetime.
- CBT training and technical assistance provided in building and construction, automotive, heavy equipment, repairing and maintenance, ICT and electronics, metal and light engineering, refrigeration and air cooling, footwear, and hotel and catering services.

Associated with



Higher returns for creative industry clusters

Context

Every year, five million new jobs are needed to ensure social inclusion in the Southern Mediterranean; these jobs could be created by small and medium enterprises (SMEs). However, they need support to become more competitive – in terms of their business, environmental and social performance. One answer is helping the development of creative and cultural industries in a region where creativity can easily flourish due to an important number of traditional techniques and products highly linked to their culture. At the same time, transforming individual talent into collective actions through clusters development appears as a suitable solution for a region where SMEs account for over 90 per cent of the region's overall employment.

Strategy

- Map CCI clusters and value chains in the region and select two promising cluster initiatives.
- Give technical and financial assistance.
- Establish linkages between international buyers and local suppliers.
- Create linkages with support institutions.
- Assist institutions in policy making processes.

Status quo and outlook

14 CCI clusters have been selected in 7 countries. The implementation phase will focus on strategic options for each cluster, the implementation of detailed action plans and product improvement.

Expected results

- Increased competitiveness, improvement of value chains, development of innovative products rooted in cultural heritage and increased collective efficiency gains.
- Better access to new markets and partnerships with buyers.
- Drawing the attention of national financial institutions to the potential of creative and cultural industries; creation of linkages between Southern Mediterranean and European Union cluster-supporting institutions and strengthening the capacity of local business support and advisory institutions.
- Promotion of a more conducive environment for the development of well-performing clusters and replication of the project on a wider scale.

Associated with



Mediterranean

Geographical coverage

Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Palestine, Tunisia

PROJECT

Development of Clusters in the Cultural and Creative Industries in the Southern Mediterranean

Duration

2013-2017

Total budget

€ 5,600,000

EU contribution

€ 5,000,000

Partner

UfM, Italy



For more information on this project:
www.cci-clusters.org or TII@unido.org

Tunisia

PROJECT

EU/UNIDO International Conference on Productive Work for Youth in Tunisia and the MENA Region

Duration
2012

Total budget

€ 240,000

EU contribution

€ 200,000

Partner

API



For more information on this project:
TII@unido.org

Exploring innovative approaches for productive work

Context

In order to assist governments of MENA countries in their efforts to promote entrepreneurship, share knowledge on international best practices and focus on the way forward by bringing together all stakeholders, the European Union and UNIDO have joined forces and organized the "International Conference on Productive Work for Youth in Tunisia and the MENA Region", which took place in Tunis from 28 to 29 November 2012.

Objective

The main aim of the conference was to strengthen the coordination and synergies between the Governments, donors and technical agencies, and civil society engaged in the sector of youth employment by contributing to the discussion, sharing latest reports and papers, lessons learned, present good practices, and organize side-events.

Outcome

The conference has produced the Tunis Declaration that would provide recommendation to the government of Tunisia other representatives from the MENA countries on how to develop youth entrepreneurship and employment in an inclusive and sustainable manner.

Achievements

- Successful promotion of youth-led innovative business profiles and mobilization of funds for projects.
- MENA-wide e-discussions and Tunisian platform for e-discussion, networking and investment promotion through established transnational networks.
- Background paper and preparatory regional workshops were organized.
- Several follow-up activities took place, including the development of a harmonized action plan and two large projects for youth employment in Tunisia.
- 1,700 participants joined the conference.

Associated with





Viet Nam

PROJECT

Helping Vietnamese SMEs adapt and adopt CSR for improved linkages with global supply chains in sustainable production

Duration

2009-2013

Total budget

€ 2,014,334

EU contribution

€ 1,611,467

Partners

VCCI, EuroCham, LEFASO,
VITAS, VEIA, ILSSA, STAMEQ,
MTEC, Sequa



For more information on this project:

www.switch-asia.eu or
environment@unido.org

Improving CSR through the triple bottom line approach

Context

Major buyers of Vietnamese products, including transnational corporations (TNC), are tightening their procurement guidelines to comply with Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) requirements in the fields of environment and labour. Although this will improve labour practices and environmental impact, it can be a serious constraint for many Vietnamese enterprises. Over 90% of the enterprises are small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) and they do not have sufficient capacity to comply with the strict requirements.

Objectives

The project aims to improve the environmental and social performance of Vietnamese SMEs and enhance their international competitiveness through better understanding of corporate social and environmental standards and strengthened cooperation between Europe and Asia.

Achievements

- Out of 65 initial candidates, 17 national CSR Experts successfully concluded the 18-month education program on UNIDO reap26 and are now forming the CSR Experts Group Vietnam.
- Based on 22 Multi-Stakeholder Discussion Fora, awareness of the multidimensional nature of CSR (ISO26000) was significantly improved.
- More than 80 companies participated in in-depth CSR training workshops and are now using the UNIDO reap26 methodology.
- The ISO26000 was recognized, translated and published as a national standard in late 2013 by the Ministry of Science and Technology.
- The criteria and the procedures of the 2012 National Vietnamese CSR Award were redesigned to include the core subjects of ISO26000.
- Around 120 events were held and another 30 supported, totalling around 6,000 participants.

Associated with



Supporting small farmers and producer groups

Context

Armenia has a large potential to produce and process high value agricultural commodities, including fruits, vegetables and animal products. However, smallholder farmers lack farming skills, capital and access to markets, which combined with fragmented production plots and adverse growing conditions, result in low productivity of the newly established small farms.

Objective

The UNIDO-UNDP ENPARD technical assistance project aims to:

- Strengthen newly-established producer groups.
- Effectively engage producer groups in value addition activities.
- Strengthen value chains that provide improved access to affordable, better quality food.
- Contribute to the development of rural areas and improve access to local and international markets.
- Ensure the introduction of environmentally-friendly farming and food processing practices.

Expected results

- At least 30 new business-oriented farmers in the targeted value chains and marzes (provinces) officially registered, with approved business plans (40% led by women).
- Training conducted for staff of at least 30 producer groups in: business planning, administration and organization; budgeting and financial management; commodity marketing; food safety and traceability at production level; and policy advice for agricultural and rural development decision-making.
- At least 1,000 farmers (of which 40% women and 30% youth) trained in the targeted marzes on possible structures and benefits of group organization and matters of improved primary production.
- Products from assisted producer groups attain at least 10% premium price and 20% increase in annual turnover, and 90% comply with food quality standards.
- EUR 500,000 in new financing secured for targeted value chains.

Armenia

PROJECT

UNIDO-UNDP ENPARD
technical assistance

Duration
2015-2017



Total budget

€ 3,400,000

EU contribution

€ 2,400,000

Partner

UNDP



For more information on this project:
TII@unido.org

Associated with



Montenegro



PROJECT

Enhancing the competitiveness of local SMEs in Montenegro through cluster development



Duration
2014-2016

Total budget
€ 525,000

EU contribution
€ 500,000

Partner
UNDP



For more information on this project:
TII@unido.org

New frontiers for the development of business clusters

Context

While essential for the development of a competitive private sector, SMEs face considerable challenges as they cannot individually achieve, for example, economies of scale and are unable to take advantage of larger market opportunities. Within the framework of the "One UN" programme, UNIDO provided support to the Ministry of Economy in introducing the concept of clusters – a proven methodology for the increased competitiveness of SMEs within a given value chain – by building local capacity, conducting a mapping of existing SME agglomerations, and developing a national cluster strategy.

Strategy

The EU-funded project will strengthen the competitiveness and market access of selected clusters and networks in Montenegro, and will ultimately contribute to the implementation of the National Strategy for Sustainable Economic Growth through the Development of Business Clusters (2012-2016). The project's main activities are:

- Technical assistance to the Ministry of Economy and relevant business support institutions on the implementation of the national cluster strategy's action plan
- Training and coaching of local self-government units on how to develop and implement cluster support programmes
- Direct assistance to four selected clusters in the formulation, implementation and monitoring of joint action plans and the creation of market linkages

Expected results

- Four clusters are operational in different value chains and market linkages are created
- Clusters develop linkages for competitiveness and gain from collective efficiency
- The capacity of national and regional government actors is strengthened; they are empowered to develop and implement cluster-related action plans as well as to provide support to SME clusters
- The national cluster strategy's action plan is enabled



Associated with



Post-hurricane rehabilitation of cocoa value chain through agro-forestry

Context

On September 4, 2007, Hurricane Felix hit the territory of the Region Autonomous North Atlantic (RAAN), affecting more than 200,000 people. The hurricane caused severe damage to infrastructure and environment: 1.3 million hectares of forests were severely damaged and 427,000 hectares completely destroyed, 1,366 fishing boats and transport destroyed, 86,538 hectares of agricultural crops were lost and some 40,000 cattle died. This include a large part of the cocoa production in the municipalities Rosita and Bonanza where cocoa production is an important part of the livelihood.

Strategy

Promote the socio- economic stability and rehabilitation in the RAAN region after Hurricane Felix through:

- Developing capacities for rehabilitation of production systems based on agroforestry as an alternative to reduce poverty and generate income quickly and effectively.
- Strengthening the institutional support structure and organizational level of farmers to improve their productive capacity and marketing skills.

Achievements

- 169 hectares of new cocoa plantation were established: 70 % of the agroforestry areas established reached their planned production in the first stage of the project.
- 556 producers learnt the agricultural practices of cocoa and post-harvest techniques and 100 were certified organic
- 24 producer groups created and their structures and functioning reinforced and 100 productive leaders strengthened the organizational fabric of their territories and organizations.
- 80 % of the project's peasant families with income stabilized at \$3,000 annually (per manzana) and 60% of them have maintained a permanent link in production processes and marketing of their products.
- 3 collection centers were built and functional in the territory and 3 farmers' markets established during the peak agro-forestry crops.
- 2 chocolatiers established purchase cocoa agreements in the territory.

Associated with



Nicaragua

PROJECT

Rehabilitation and Development of Cocoa Production Areas Affected by Hurricane Felix in Rosita, Bonanza, Sahsa and Sumubila and promoting the Organization of Producers and its inclusion in the National Cocoa Market

Duration
2009 -2011

€ Total budget
€ 419,240

EU contribution
€ 363,814

Partner
UNDP, Spain



For more information on this project:
TII@unido.org



Improving the trade
capacity of enterprises

A Partnership for Private Sector Development

Enhancing the capacity of developing countries to participate in global trade is critical for their economic growth.

UNIDO has been the largest provider of trade-related assistance in the UN system with a strong support of the EU over the last ten years. Together UNIDO and the EU have been working to support the integration of developing countries in the global economy through the reinforcement of the ability of the private sector to:

- Trade internationally.
- Participate in global value chains.
- Manufacture products with high-export potential at the level of quality required by the markets, particularly SPS and TBT issues.
- Ensure that their products conform to the relevant international standards, private buyer requirements and technical requirements.

Joint advocacy for regional integration, quality trade and private sector development

At the request of ACP Regional Economic Communities (RECs), UNIDO was invited to participate in the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) Preparatory Task Forces. Moreover UNIDO was invited by both ACP countries and the EU to support the identification and formulation of the development component of EPA development programmes (e.g. PAPED in West Africa). UNIDO was a partner in Partnership 3 on Regional Economic Integration, Trade and Infrastructure of the last Joint EU-Africa Strategy (JEAS) for 2011-2013 and is contributing to the current JEAS (2014-2017). At various occasions, including during the European Development Days in 2012, 2013, and 2015 the UNIDO and EU advocated for effective strategies for building trade capacities and facilitating trade. UNIDO has also been contributing substantially to all recent business forums of the EU with African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) regions.

The Aid for Trade agenda is closely linked with SPS/TBT issues. Based on the border rejection data from the EU's Rapid Alert System for Feed and Food (RASFF), together with data from the USA, Japan and Australia are utilized for UNIDO's Trade Standard Compliance Report that identifies border rejections and maps related products, technical issues and countries involved for designing targeted technical assistance to improve food safety systems in developing countries. Regular cooperation has taken place particularly to train African experts within the framework of the Better Training for Safer Food (BTSF) programme.

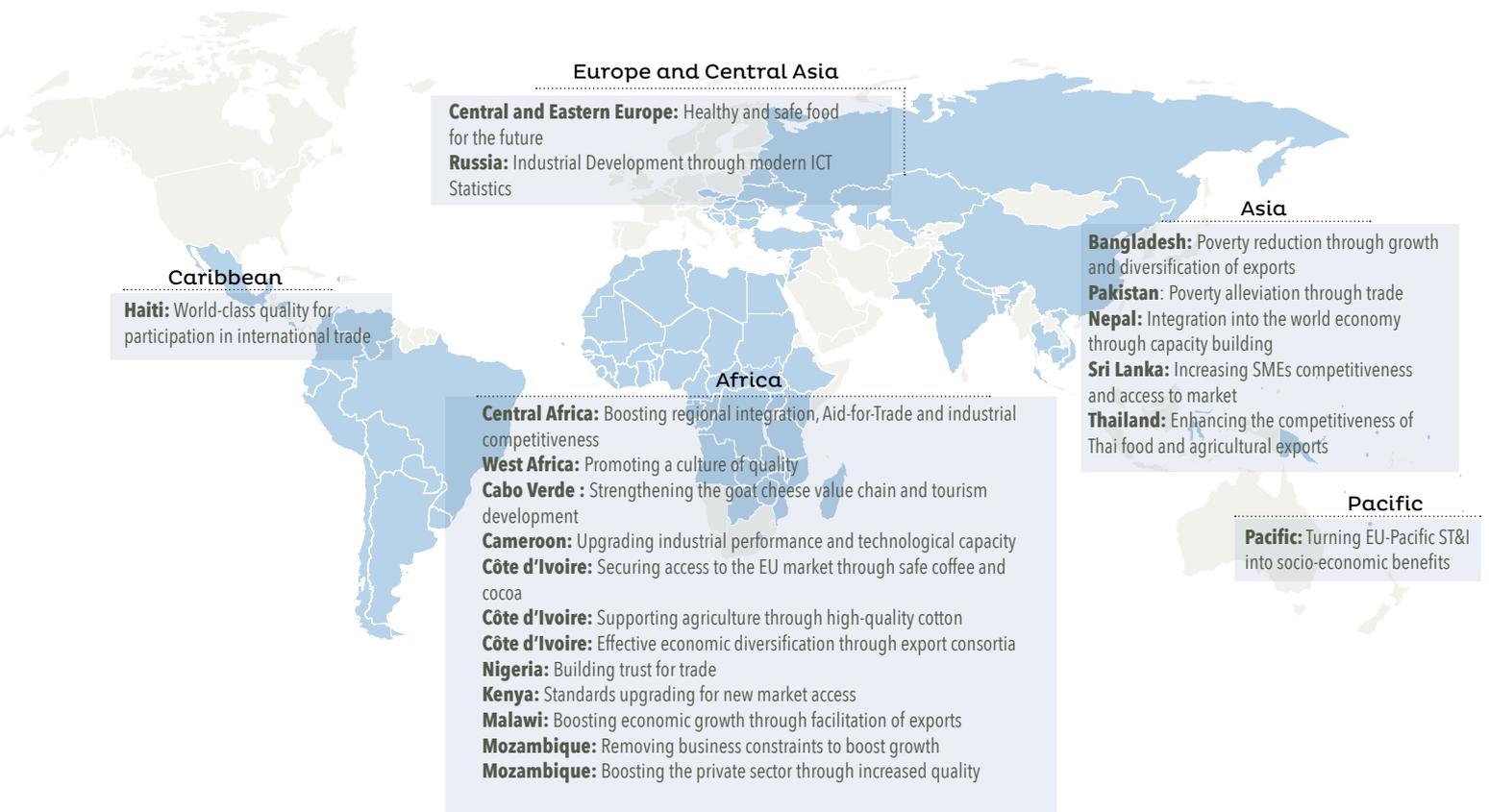
Finally the EU and UNIDO support private sector development and meaningful engagement with businesses in development. They have worked closely in the frame of the global consultation on "Engaging the private sector in Post-2015 era" and the EU's contribution; Recently DEVCO Info-Points were organized on quality production and Post-2015, SDGs and the private sector.

Joint projects for quality globalization

Cooperation has expanded progressively and joint support programmes have been deployed in almost 50 countries in ACP as well as in Asia, in Eastern Europe and the Balkans, that have requested UNIDO's technical assistance. In the context of the EU-Africa partnership, UNIDO and the EU can already report substantial achievements on its implementation, particularly the establishment of quality systems at regional and country levels in all regions of Africa.



Projects for private sector development





UNIDO services for private sector development

Competitive productive capacities for international trade

The technical cooperation aims to support enterprises in their efforts to offer competitive, safe, reliable and cost-effective products in world markets. This requires identifying sectors and products that have competitive potential and are suitable for local value addition, as well as analysing and assessing trends in industrial performance at national, regional and global levels, and formulating strategies and policies designed to improve industrial competitiveness and to overcome technical barriers to trade (TBT) and comply with sanitary and phytosanitary measures (SPS).



Quality and compliance infrastructure

The technical cooperation aims to help enterprises comply with international standards and market requirements as well as with the WTO TBT Agreement and the Agreement on the Application of SPS Measures. Of particular importance are the standards regarding food hygiene and food safety (ISO 22000), but there are also other important international systems standards such as quality management (ISO 9001), environmental management (ISO 14001), and social accountability (SA 8000). The technical assistance includes developing capacities in national standards bodies to perform internationally recognized product testing and calibration in metrology, testing and inspection services, and developing accreditation institutions to accredit laboratories, system certifiers and inspection bodies. It also supports producers in performing self-declarations of conformity such as the CE markings and others.



Corporate social responsibility for market integration

Corporate social responsibility (CSR) is also an area where international buyers are increasingly requiring exporter compliance, especially in light of the international standard on social responsibility (ISO 26000). Support for SME development should become an important part of the CSR commitment of large companies in the context of responsible supply chain management, and improvements in social and environmental impacts can go hand-in-hand with better quality and management. In its CSR Programme, UNIDO addresses the need to establish a framework for SMEs that helps translate CSR principles into a relevant SME perspective, thereby enhancing their competitiveness and market access.



Business, investment and technology services

The focus in this area is to support the development of local productive capacities and responsible investments in a private sector-led process, and promote the upgrading of industrial enterprises and technical support institutions that drive the economic growth process. These support services are aimed at stimulating technological dynamism for the creation of skilled jobs, enhancing the developmental impact of private sector activities, and supporting the integration of SMEs into national and global value chains through the establishment of pro-poor and market-driven business linkages.



Central Africa

Geographical coverage

Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Republic of Congo, DR Congo, Gabon, São Tomé and Príncipe

PROJECT

Support Programme for Trade and Economic Integration (PACIE):

- Quality infrastructure programme for Central Africa (PIQAC)
- Restructuring and upgrading programme for Central Africa (PRMN)

Duration
2014–2017



Total budget
€ 12,120,020

EU contribution
€ 12,120,020

PIQAC € 5,820,020
PRMN € 6,300,000



For more information on this project:
TII@unido.org

Boosting regional integration, Aid-for-Trade and industrial competitiveness

Context

During the 2000s growth in Central Africa was very volatile, even negative, due to conflicts in some of the countries, the instability of raw materials (e.g. oil, minerals, agricultural and forestry products) as well as high demographic growth. The private sector's potential and its support structures are still at an early stage compared to other regions.

Objectives

In line with regional priorities and at the request of the Communauté Economique et Monétaire de l'Afrique Centrale (CEMAC) and Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), the programme aims to enhance the region's competitiveness and foster regional integration by boosting local quality and the performance of the local private sector.

Strategy

The programme aims to foster regional integration and competitiveness in a holistic way. An industrial policy will guide future interventions to maximize the benefits of inclusive and sustainable (re-)industrialization. A culture of quality will be induced through harmonization of regional norms and standards, building or reinforcing the quality infrastructure and promoting quality measures. The competitiveness of key sectors will be enhanced through the Industrial Upgrading and Modernization Programme (IUMP) for local companies, especially SMEs.

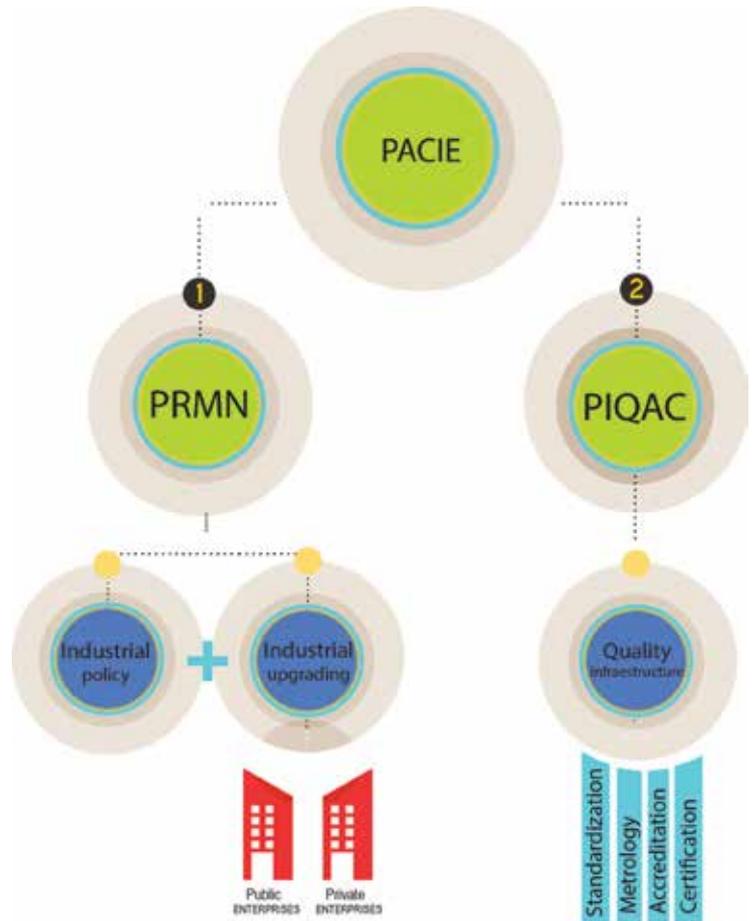
Associated with



Expected results

- Diagnosis and design of a regional industrial policy and capacity building for policy makers (PRMN).
- Establishment of a culture of quality through regional quality norms and standards, reinforced quality infrastructure, higher awareness amongst consumers and companies (PIQAC).
- Increased performance and competitiveness of local companies of key sectors through supporting implementation of industrial upgrading and modernization programme (PRMN).
- Enhanced capacities of regional and national support institutions in order to improve services provided to the private sector (PIQAC, PRMN).

PROGRAMME COMPONENTS



Capacities of regional and national support institutions

West Africa

Geographical coverage

Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo

PROJECT

Support to the implementation of the ECOWAS Quality Policy

Duration

Phase I 2001–2005

Phase II 2007–2012

Phase III 2014–2018

EU contribution

Phase I € 14,000,000

Phase II €16,900,000

Phase III €12,000,000



For more information on this project:
TII@unido.org

Promoting a culture of quality

Context

Following a successful first phase from 2001 to 2005, the second phase of the West Africa Quality Programme (WAQP) was launched in 2007 for a period of 5 years. The aim was to strengthen regional economic integration and trade by creating an environment that facilitates compliance with international trade rules and technical regulations. Through the programme, tangible results were achieved: A regional quality policy as well as some national quality policies were adopted, a regional quality infrastructure scheme was established, regional standards were adopted, 21 testing/calibration laboratories were accredited as per ISO/IEC 17025 and ISO 15189 standards, 20 enterprises were certified as per ISO 9001 and ISO 22000 standards, metrology laboratories were equipped and more than 4,000 staff members of laboratories, inspection bodies and private companies were trained. However, in order to deepen regional integration and to consolidate the implementation of quality infrastructure, it was decided to further support the region. The West Africa Quality System Programme was born.

Strategy

Maintain, strengthen and specialize are the bywords of this programme. In order to build on the successes of the former phases, it is essential to consolidate the edifice. Thanks to the recently adopted quality policy of the ECOWAS and its related quality infrastructure scheme, the programme will support the ECOWAS Commission and the 16 West African countries in strengthening their quality infrastructure for greater effectiveness, leading to enhanced competitiveness and better intra- and inter-regional trade participation. Finally, the programme will bolster the creation of quality centres of excellence and networks of specialized quality institutions such as laboratories and conformity assessment bodies to provide efficient services to local and exporting companies. Consumers, for their part, will enjoy more protection and, eventually, economic development will be sustainably promoted.

The EU-funded West Africa Quality Program (phase 3) 2014 – 2018, a regional initiative (ECOWAS + Mauritania), is designed to support the implementation of the regional quality policy (ECOQUAL) in order to establish a framework for the

Associated with



development and operation of appropriate regional quality infrastructure to facilitate intra-regional and international trade, to protect the consumer and the environment, and to promote sustainable economic development.

Achievements

- A majority of countries in the region sensitized on quality matters at the highest level have taken ownership and triggered actions to fill the gaps: Quality policies have been adopted by several governments and quality infrastructure institutions have been created and/or strengthened in several countries.
- Heads of State of ECOWAS countries have adopted a regional Quality Policy (ECOQUAL).
- National and regional quality awards are instituted and regularly organised in the 8 UEMOA Member States.
- 21 laboratories accredited (as per ISO 17025 and ISO 15189 standards) and many more increasingly sensitized on accreditation and looking forward to accreditation.
- Over 5,000 staff from public/private institutions and companies are trained in various quality fields (e.g., ISO 9001; ISO 22000, and HACCP system) and are operational.

PROGRAMME COMPONENTS



Cabo Verde

PROJECT

Strengthening sustainable supplier development in the goat cheese value chain and fostering business linkages with the tourism industry.

Duration

2016 -2018

Total budget

€ 281,000

EU contribution

€ 281,000

Partner



For more information on this project:
TII @unido.org

Strengthening the goat cheese value chain and tourism development

Context

Despite its recent graduation from LDC status in 2008, Cabo Verde still faces various challenges such as poor natural resource endowment, high unemployment (especially amongst youth), a population scattered among many islands and limited real growth. About a quarter of the population still lives in poverty. Competitiveness of national industries and private sector development institutions are relatively weak.

Strategy

By setting up two clusters of goat cheese producers, one in Boa Vista and one in Fogo, the project aims to strengthen the value chain and develop linkages with economic operators from the tourism industry for mutually-beneficial and mutually-reinforcing transactions that will strengthen a cross-promotion of both sectors.

The project aims to develop the goat cheese value chain to ultimately improve the livelihoods of small farmers and producers of goat cheese in Boa Vista and in Fogo. By fostering business linkages with economic operators in the tourism sector, their livelihoods will also be improved.

Expected results

Improve the economic conditions of small farmers and small producers of goat cheese in Boa Vista and Fogo and contribute to inclusive and sustainable local development, also through business linkages with economic operators in the tourism industry.

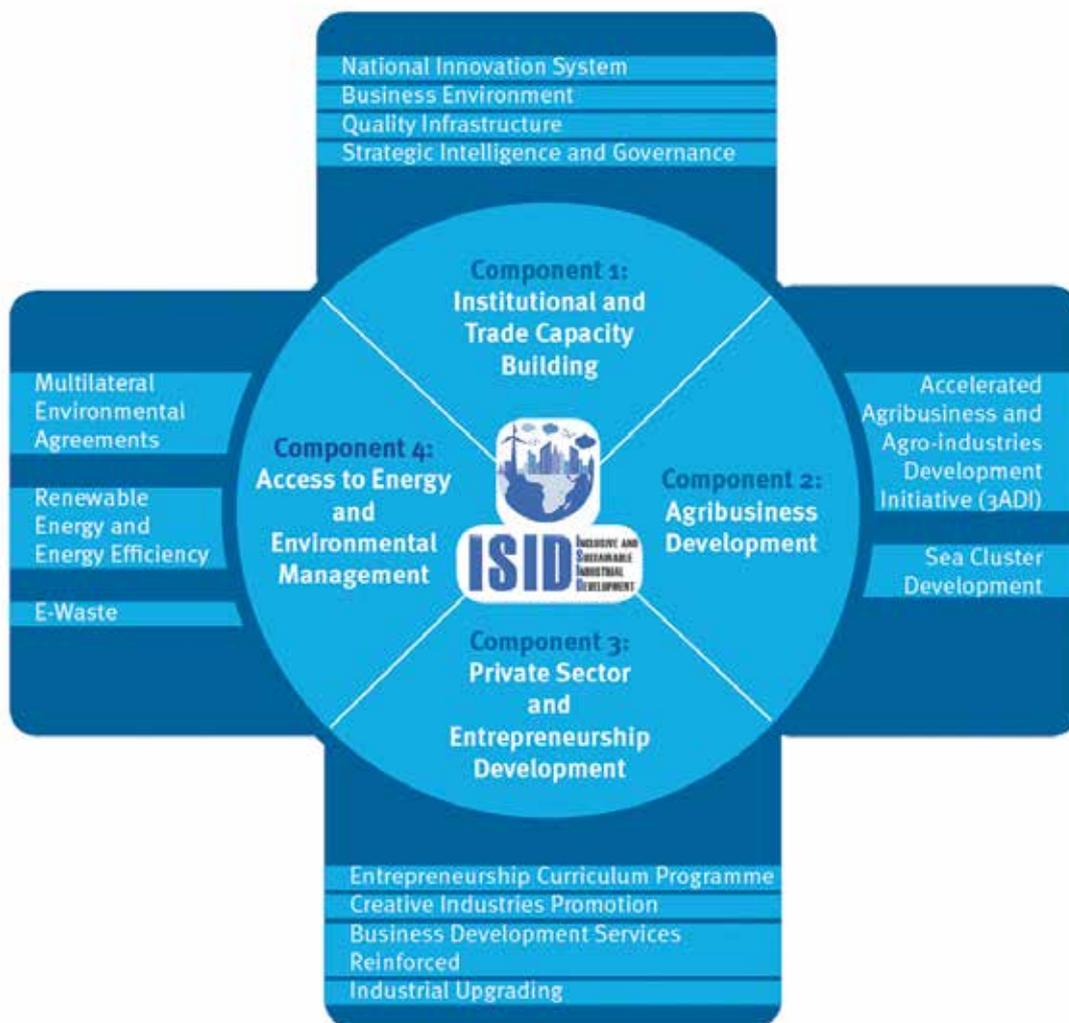
The expected results are as follows:

- Value chain analysis and stakeholder mapping conducted
- Two clusters are set up and receive technical assistance to improve their competitiveness
- Business linkages are fostered between the two clusters and the tourism sector
- Plans for the replication and scaling up of the project are prepared
- Results disseminated to stakeholders

Associated with



CABO VERDE COUNTRY PROGRAMME 2015-2017



Cameroon

PROJECT

Programme to support industrial upgrading, standardization and quality in Cameroon

Duration

Phase I 2008–2012

Phase II 2013–2016

Total budget

Phase I € 7,235,946

Phase II €10,000,000

EU contribution

Phase I € 3,538,000

Phase II €10,000,000

(€2,500,000 through UNIDO)

Upgrading industrial performance and technological capacity

Context

Cameroon has good conditions for economic development in terms of agriculture, energy and geology. Notwithstanding its potential, Cameroon has seen the competitive performance of its economic tissue decline steadily for several decades in spite of the efforts achieved through economic adjustment policies. Today Cameroon has a great potential to become an emerging economy if it can increasingly add value to its rich natural resources and develop a dynamic agro-industry and agribusiness sector that employ more people and create sustained wealth in the country. To reach this objective, policies and technical cooperation should focus on improving the quality of products and upgrading private sector processes.

Strategy

The overall objective of the program is to strengthen Cameroon's productive activities, support its quality infrastructure and supplier-buyer matchmaking as well as upgrading the private sector and the business environment. All this will facilitate the economic integration of Cameroon at the sub-regional and international level.

Status quo and outlook

The first phase of the program was successfully completed. It has reinforced the quality system of Cameroon through established norms and standards and built the required capacities to support competitiveness of private enterprises through the upgrading programme.



For more information on this project:
TII @unido.org

Associated with

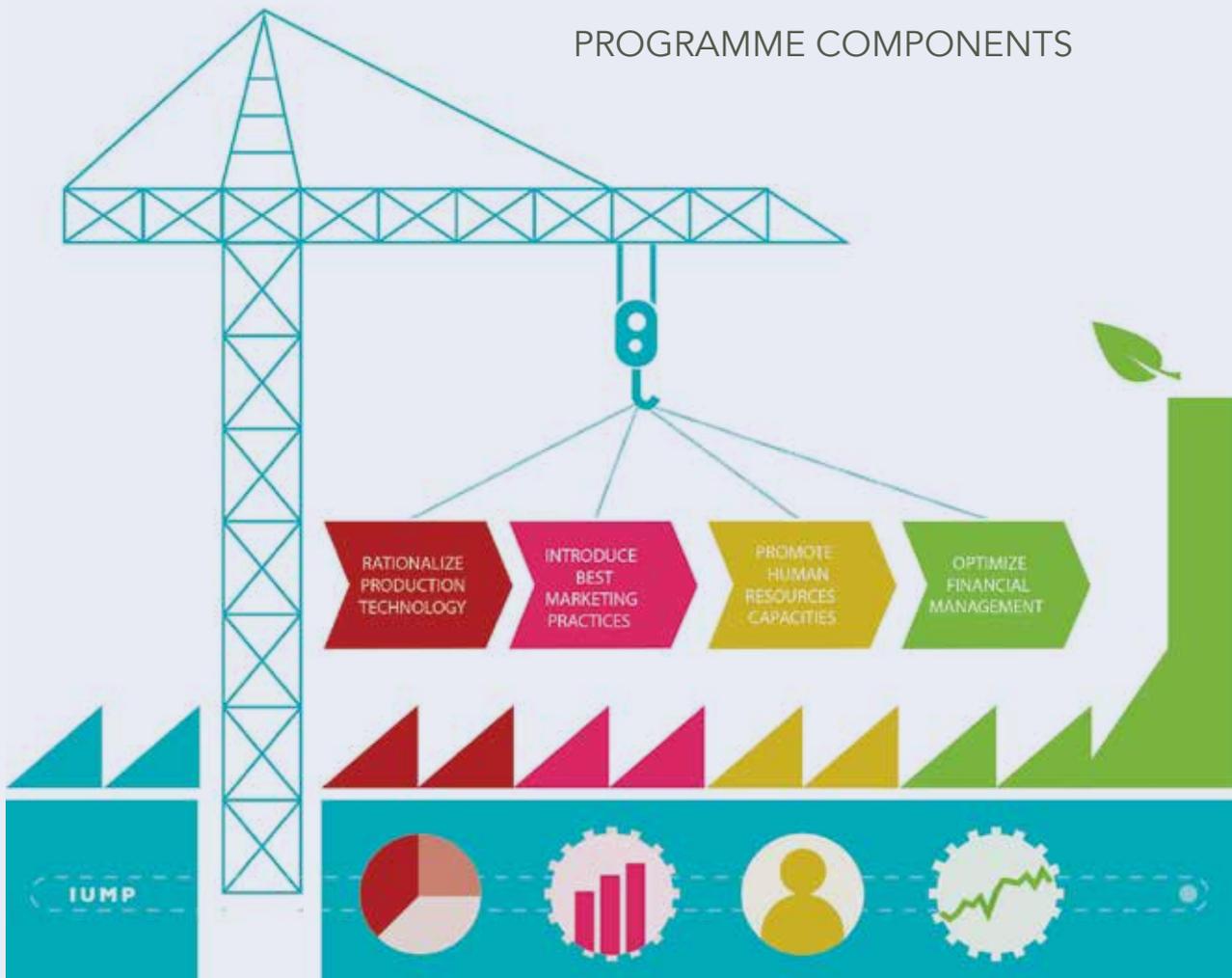


Achievements

- Consensus on a national competitiveness strategy and a consultation framework between the Government and the private sector.
- National upgrading office (BMN), standardization body (ANOR) and subcontracting partnership exchange (SPX) established with permanent coaching to build their technical capacities.
- A first group of laboratories accredited ISO 17025.
- Promotion of the quality culture and capacity building of 13 pilot companies.
- Capacity building of 120 national consultants in the area of upgrading, standards and SPX.
- Profiling of 160 local subcontractors for the creation of linkages with foreign direct investors.
- Helped 15 companies to formulate and implement upgrading plans to improve their performance.
- Supported the formulation of a national upgrading program open to every productive enterprise in Cameroon.



PROGRAMME COMPONENTS





Programme d'Appui au Commerce et à l'Intégration Régionale

Côte d'Ivoire

PROJECT

Improvement of the competitiveness of Ivorian enterprises in non-traditional export sectors

Duration
2010–2015

Total budget
€ 4,969,000

EU contribution
€ 4,969,000

Partners
ITC



For more information on this project:
TII@unido.org

Effective economic diversification through export consortia

Context

In 2010 the Government of Côte d'Ivoire and the European Union signed a financial agreement for € 16 million to finance the PACIR - Programme d'Appui au Commerce et à l'Intégration Régionale (Support Programme for Trade and Regional Integration), of which the main objective is to strengthen the competitiveness of the Ivorian economy and facilitate its integration into the regional and global economy.

Strategy

The program includes four outcomes that focus on (1) improving the business environment, (2) strengthening the competitiveness of exporting companies and improving compliance with international standards, (3) trade facilitation, and (4) improvement of economic infrastructure. UNIDO was in charge of implementing outcome 2, more specifically:

- Strengthening support institutions to promote SME competitiveness and market access.
- Adoption of export markets' standards by national regulation on selected products.
- Support to laboratories for the accreditation of their tests.
- Formulation and pilot implementation of a National Upgrading and Restructuring Programme.

Achievements

- 54 training activities carried out for 1,764 participants from 263 manufacturing enterprises.
- 7 export consortia have been formally established and 30 export consortia member firms improved their productivity and competitiveness through capacity-building and some of them now export to international markets.
- 246 standards approved and published in the official journal.
- 4 laboratories supported in quality management systems (2 of them assisted for the accreditation of their tests) and 2 laboratories strengthened through the provision of equipment including for dimensional metrology and for the analysis and testing of textiles-garment products (1st laboratory in Côte d'Ivoire to provide tests in this sector).
- A National Restructuring and Upgrading Programme covering all industries formulated, validated and initiated Agence de Développement de la Compétitivité Industrielle (ADCI) and an incentive fund established.
- 25 structured industrial companies benefitted from global strategic diagnostics, development of restructuring and upgrading plans, and technical assistance to implement the priority actions.

Associated with



Securing access to the EU market through safe coffee and cocoa

Context

Côte d'Ivoire is the world's largest exporter of cocoa, as well as the seventh largest exporter of coffee beans. After the civil unrest, while the production of both cocoa and coffee started to recover, the situation deteriorated because of a fungus, which contains Ochratoxin A (OTA) – a toxin that leads to liver and kidney damage while weakening the immune system. The harmonization of OTA contamination limits for coffee and cocoa put forward by the EU raised huge concerns in Côte d'Ivoire, given the risk of significant rejection of these products at EU borders.

Strategy

UNIDO assisted the Ministry of Agriculture of Côte d'Ivoire in deepening its knowledge of Ochratoxin A, assessing the prevailing contamination levels in its coffee and cocoa production zones and adapting their monitoring and control strategy along international best practices. The project had four focus areas: (1) Monitoring the status of the toxin, identifying the critical contamination points, and assessing the relevance of sampling methods to establish the toxin level; (2) Upgrading of a reference testing laboratory for OTA assays; (3) Dissemination of good practices for fighting OTA; (4) Techno-commercial discussions with the EU, major importer of Ivorian coffee and cocoa.

Achievements

- The scientific community in Côte d'Ivoire has acquired high-level knowledge about contamination by OTA as well as advanced skills regarding its sampling and testing in coffee and cocoa. 125 agricultural extension workers trained in techniques for the prevention of contamination by OTA.
- 2,195 villages and 400 cooperatives benefitted from in-depth training and awareness-building; 100,000 actors in the supply chain sensitized about the dangers of OTA.
- Côte d'Ivoire has strengthened its national resources to develop modern critical elements of a management system for health and phytosanitary issues.
- Monitoring system of SPS problems in production areas; development of complex and adapted extension materials for every actor (i.e. illiterate), etc..
- Ivorian knowledge and know-how on OTA spread internationally (participation in meetings and e-working groups of the Codex Alimentarius).

Associated with



Côte d'Ivoire

PROJECT

Prevent and control contamination of coffee and cocoa by Ochratoxin A (OTA) in Côte d'Ivoire.

Duration
2007–2010

Total budget
€ 1,920,857

EU contribution
€ 1,920,857

Partners
UCA



For more information on this project:
TII@unido.org

Côte d'Ivoire

PROJECT

Device Classification for
Cotton Fibre Restructuring

Duration
2009-2010

Total budget

€ 990,915

EU contribution

€ 990,915



For more information on this project:
TII@unido.org

Supporting agriculture through high-quality cotton

Context

The project is in line with the overall goal of reinforcing the economy of Côte d'Ivoire through the increase of competitiveness of Ivorian cotton on the international market. It aims to increase the quality, credibility and performance of cotton classification as well as achieving an increase in the revenues of cotton producers for the export market.

Project objectives

The objectives of the project were threefold:

- Rehabilitate the building and the equipment of the cotton-classing unit of Bouaké.
- Legal support for the establishment and validation of the agreement concerning Ivorian fibre cotton classification and for the set-up of the managing infrastructure.
- Technical support for the harmonization of procedures, the start of activities and for the certification of the technical cotton laboratories in Bouaké and Abidjan.

Strategy

The rehabilitation of the classification centre allows monitoring of the technical characteristics of Ivorian cotton fibre through specific treatments applied to representative samples. This device led to the Ivorian cotton certification that was essential in order to access regional and international markets.

Achievements

- The restoration of the classing room of Bouaké according to international standards.
- The institutional classification is formalized.
- The classing room is functional.
- Legalization of the classing tools according to international standards.

Associated with



Standards upgrading for new market access

Context

Although there was a rapid increase in Kenyan exports over the past decade, export ratios remain relatively low compared to other countries. Enhancing the quality assessment capability of the standards and certification bodies and improving the private sector's capacity to conform to international standards, are considered crucial to the diversification and increase of exports.

Strategy

The programme has three specific objectives and UNIDO will be responsible for objective no. 3: "To broaden the demand for SPS testing and standardization of quality in animal and plant-based products". UNIDO plans to conduct up to 17 awareness raising workshops on SPS and TBT related issues and food safety and food quality aspects for the business community, private sector companies, consumer associations, political stakeholders, and the press. Training of trainers will be provided for business membership organisations (BMOs) and civil society organizations (CSOs) on food safety and quality management systems and related preparatory programs such as good agriculture practice (GAP) and good manufacturing practice (GMP). Moreover, the public-private dialogue on standards development and related inspection and conformity assessment services rendered by public and private sector bodies will be facilitated among national competent authorities, BMOs, private sector service providers and consumer groups.

Expected Results

Up to 17 awareness-raising workshops on:

- Market access issues of SPS and TBT.
- Food safety and QMS.
- Private standards.

9 Training of trainers for BMOs and CSOs on:

- Residue Monitoring and GAP for fresh fruits and veg.
- Residue Monitoring, GAP and GMP for meat and dairy.
- GPS (Good production system) and residue monitoring for aquaculture.

Facilitation of public private dialogue between KEBS, KEPHIS, DVS, Ministries and BMOs, CSOs and private conformity assessment



Kenya

PROJECT

Standards and market access programme (SMAP)

Duration
2014-2016



Total budget
€ 1,000,000

EU contribution
€ 1,000,000

Supporting local authorities
KEBS, KEPHIS, DVS



For more information on this project:
TII @unido.org

Associated with



Malawi

PROJECT

Development of a robust Standardization, Quality Assurance, Accreditation and Metrology (SQAM) Infrastructure

Duration
2012-2016

Total budget

€ 9,355,200

EU contribution

€3,860,468

(€ 2,794,592 through UNIDO)

Partners

UNDP



For more information on this project:
TII@unido.org

Strengthening the National Quality Infrastructure

Context

With 85% of Malawi's population dependent on agriculture for their livelihoods and agricultural products accounting for 80% of total exports, food quality and safety are critical to the country's economic well-being. However, the limited quality infrastructure and the absence of an internationally recognized accreditation body significantly reduce access to global markets for agro-industrial products from Malawi.

Strategy

The Government of Malawi and UNIDO embarked on an ambitious upgrading of the National Quality Infrastructure (NQI).

Through technical assistance and trainings, UNIDO is strengthening the capacity of the MBS to deliver national auditing and certification services in compliance with food safety and quality-related international regulations. In addition, the project is supporting small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), particularly women and youth-led businesses, to comply with quality requirements.

Achievements

The project will help achieve internationally recognized accreditation for key conformity assessment services offered by the MBS. In particular:

- The recently enacted NQP paved the way for Malawi to strengthen its NQI.
- Technical competencies and facilities will be upgraded at the MBS, in particular for the delivery of testing and calibration services.
- A comprehensive training plan was developed to enhance the metrology capacities of the MBS.
- A road map for a pilot accreditation programme focusing on laboratory testing for microbiology, pesticides, element analysis and food contaminants was established.

Associated with



Removing business constraints to boost growth

Context

Various trade-related constraints are affecting the business environment in Mozambique. The 2008 Doing Business report published by the World Bank in 2007 indicated that Mozambique was ranked 134th (out of 178 countries) in the world ranking of ease for doing business.

Strategy

The overall objective of the BESTF project was to promote export-led growth and to improve the existing investment climate by alleviating trade-related constraints affecting the business environment based on three different clusters of intervention:

- The Quality cluster, containing actions related to strengthening the existing national quality infrastructure and institutions involved in delivering services in the area of Metrology, Standardization and Conformity Assessment
- The Information and Advisory Services cluster, containing actions directed to companies engaged in foreign trade operations, aiming to enhance the availability, access and quality of services for trade
- The Trade Facilitation cluster comprising actions directed to reduce the time and costs associated with import and export operations

Achievements

- Institutional capacity strengthening at National Institute of Standardization and Quality (INNOQ), National Institute for Export Promotion (IPEX) and Custom Authorities (AT) through provision of equipment and training.
- 5 achieved internationally recognized accreditation.
- Available services in standards, metrology and certification enhanced significantly.
- Increase of national standards from 100 (baseline indicator) to 350.
- Development of a National Export Strategy.
- Establishment of a Packaging Information Centre.
- Mozambican companies were assisted towards achieving ISO 9001 certification.
- The number of companies performing export/import operations was increased significantly.

Associated with



Mozambique



PROJECT

Business environment support and trade facilitation (BESTF)

 **Duration**
2009–2011

 **Total budget**
€ 6,394,376

EU contribution
€ 5,494,374



For more information on this project:
TII@unido.org

Mozambique



PROJECT

Private sector and quality promotion programme for Mozambique - COMPETIR com Qualidade

Duration
2012-2016



Total budget
€ 5,377,000

EU contribution
€ 4,850,000



For more information on this project:
TII@unido.org

Boosting the private sector through increased quality

Context

Mozambique's economic growth over the last years has been impressive. However, it has been mainly driven by capital-intensive megaprojects that have not proved to be very inclusive and sustainable, meaning they had limited employment creation and spill-over effects on the rest of the economy.

Strategy

The overall objective of the project is to enhance the level of development and the competitiveness of private sector companies. In particular, the project focuses on strengthening the quality of the infrastructure system and also on SME support. Other actors such as business associations and consumer associations are also supported. Strong public bodies such as the Institute for the Promotion of SMEs (IPEME), the National Directorate for Industry (DNI) as well as the Institute for Quality (INNOQ), together with a sound national quality policy, are key in supporting the efforts of emerging private sector operators to develop their activities, be competitive in terms of price and quality in the context of trade liberalisation, and produce in accordance with certain quality standards.

Expected results

- Dialogue and policy on the national quality system will be improved.
- Mozambican conformity assessment system will be nationally, regionally and internationally recognized.
- INNOQ will be increasingly sustainable and its institutional and operational structure will be reformed.
- Increased application of voluntary consensual standards.
- Enhanced capacity of IPEME and DNI to design, support, implement and manage sound SME development programmes.
- IPEME pilot business incubation facilities shall be operational and will effectively support further development of the incubated enterprises.
- Training and Consulting on industrial skills programme will be designed and delivered through a partnership between IPEME and the business associations.

Associated with



Building trust for trade

Context

In spite of being one of the largest economies in Africa, Nigeria lacks an internationally recognized National Quality Infrastructure (NQI) with the capacity to ensure safety, integrity and marketability of goods and services, and the removal of technical barriers to local, regional and international trade.

Objective

The project aims to support the improvement and establishment of missing standards and quality control bodies to improve the quality of products, boost competitiveness of the private sector and ensure the protection of its consumers.

Strategy

The project paves the way to solve the current NQI's limitations by analyzing demand and supply obstacles of NQI services. Further, the project aims to develop a functional and internationally recognized National Accreditation Body (NAB) and National Metrology Institute (NMI), within the context of an updated National Quality Policy. To connect targeted actors to an improved quality infrastructure, the project seeks to increase awareness and knowledge of technical regulations issues by associating and creating linkages for the Organized Private Sector (OPS) in the NQI.

Expected results

- Assistance for the promulgation of a National Quality Policy (NQP) and improvements in enforcing legislation for the NQI.
- Establishment of a National Accreditation Body (NAB) coherent with the West African accreditation system for conformity assessment. Capacity development for accreditation auditors. Assessment of the reference national laboratories for calibration and testing.
- Development of a National Metrology Institute (NMI) to ensure calibration of instruments and traceability of measurement to international standards.
- Extended participation of the private sector in the NQI through its improved capacity to create and support conformity assessment bodies (CAB).
- Extended use of the NQI services through awareness activities and a well-trained NQI workforce. Development of training unities.



Nigeria

PROJECT

The National Quality Infrastructure Project (NQIP)

Duration
2013-2017

Total budget
€ 12,080,000

EU contribution
€ 12,000,000



For more information on this project:
<http://www.nqi-nigeria.org> or
TII@unido.org



Associated with





Poverty reduction through growth and diversification of exports

Context

The textile sector in Bangladesh employs over 4 million people, mostly women. A major constraint is the comparatively low productivity and a lack of product development and active marketing. The shrimp sector is the second most important sector and it needs more stringent food safety standards in order to avoid the export bans of the past.

Strategy

- Poverty reduction through the creation of jobs.
- Creation of jobs through growth of export industries.
- Expand the export sector by ensuring international standards of quality control, testing and certification of products.
- Establish a national quality infrastructure, legislation and institutions that comply with international norms.
- For maximum immediate impact, provide direct assistance to key export sectors – garments and fisheries – to upgrade quality standards, procedures and training to meet the requirements of major export markets.

Outcome

The project led to an improved national quality management system with updated legislation and institutional arrangements, improved food safety procedures and controls in fisheries production and processing, and advanced education, training and technical support for the export garment industries.

Achievements

Better Quality Infrastructure

Improved understanding, knowledge and practice of quality management and control methods conforming with international standards.

Better Fisheries Quality

Fisheries products acceptable in major export markets based on Bangladeshi certification, i.e. not requiring limitations or re-testing on arrival.

Better Work and Standards in Textiles and Garments

A new generation of motivated, highly educated and trained managers, engineers, technicians and designers to continue to develop, expand and upgrade the export textiles industries.

Associated with



Bangladesh

PROJECT

Bangladesh Quality Support Programme (BQSP) and Better Work and Standards Programme (BEST)

Duration

Phase I (BQSP) 2006–2010

Phase II (BEST) 2010–2014

Total budget

Phase I € 8,556,790

Phase II € 25,464,000

EU contribution

Phase I € 7,756,790

Phase II € 12,285,000



For more information on this project:
TII @unido.org or AGR@unido.org

Pakistan



PROJECT

Trade-related technical assistance (TRTA I & II)

Duration

Phase I 2004–2009

Phase II 2010–2016

Total budget

Phase I € 3,400,000

Phase II € 12,045,000

EU contribution

Phase I € 2,300,000

Phase II € 11,395,000

Partners

ITC, WIPO



For more information on this project:
TII @unido.org

Poverty alleviation through trade

Context

Pakistan is a low-income country, emerging from reliance on import substitution. The manufacturing sector is still dominated by traditional goods, facing a shortage of energy, low labour skills, and the lack of FDI. There is an insufficient capacity to integrate into the global multilateral trading system in terms of trade policy formulation, legal and regulatory framework, institutional capacities to provide internationally recognized quality and conformity assessment services, as well as the implementation of an intellectual property rights regime.

Strategy

The Programme, implemented by UNIDO in cooperation with ITC and WIPO, aims at helping to integrate Pakistan's economy into the global market through:

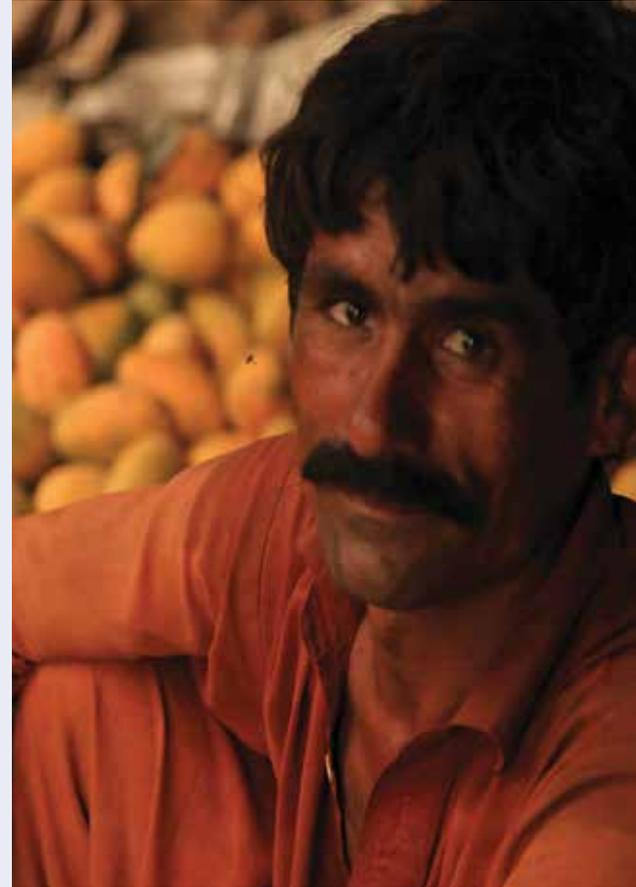
- Improved trade policy formulation through Ministry of Commerce capacity building and public-private dialogue mechanisms.
- Quality infrastructure and services development through the international accreditation of laboratories (50), strengthening of national quality-related bodies and universities, strengthening of the certification system, establishment of a modern legal and regulatory SPS management system, launch of a national Quality Policy, sector-specific supply development of export quality, compliance capacity and related conformity marks such as CE marking along with the development of market linkages.
- Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) management, through the establishment of an IPR legal and regulatory regime and of a national IPR office.
- Sector-specific business environment improvement, capacity building for competitiveness and global value chain analysis, and support to Pakistan's integration into regional trade arrangements like the South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA) with special focus on India.

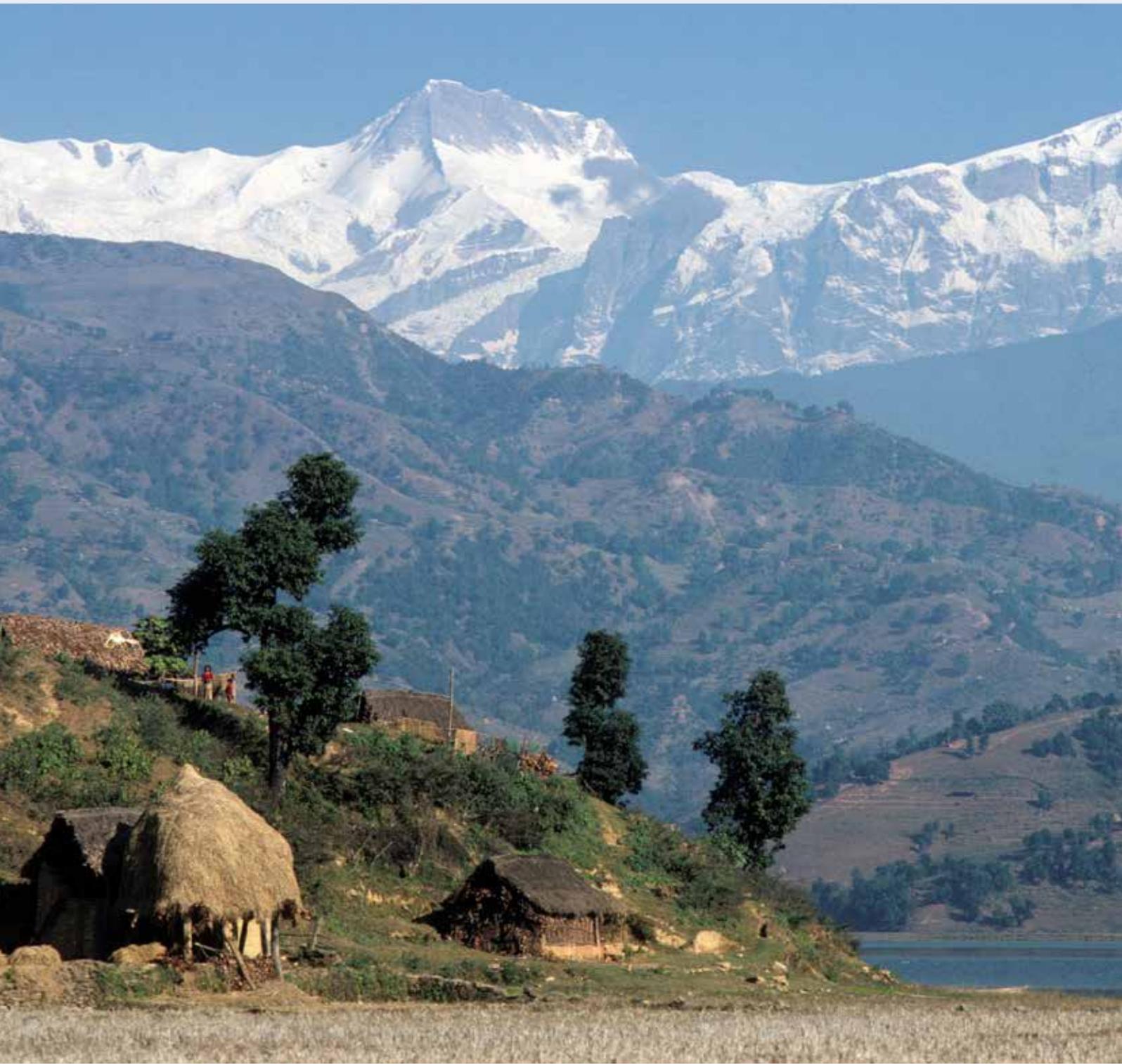
Associated with



Achievements

- Capacity of the Ministry of Commerce for the formulation and implementation of trade policy has been improved and the participation of the private sector increased, 18 master trainers trained, and 13 public-private dialogues conducted.
- 6 calibration, 42 testing and 2 proficiency testing laboratories achieved international accreditation to ISO 17025 and ISO 17043, respectively.
- In March 2013, the EU lifted restrictions on fisheries exports. Since then, 83 consignments with a value of about US\$ 8 million have been successfully shipped to a number of European countries, as well as to Asia.
- Mango and Kinnow mandarin growers/processors directly linked to high markets such as ASDA/Walmart in UK, Eonsave, AEON, and Giant in Malaysia.
- Productivity increased from 30% to 120% and quality improved from 53% to 68% in selected pilot companies in fans and protective gear sectors, through lean manufacturing and improved shop floor management.
- 17 fan & 11 protective glove models achieved CE marking.
- Quality infrastructure and conformity assessment services improved for selected export supply chains leading to a 30-40% increase in sales to European markets.
- National Quality Policy developed and a National Bill developed for the establishment of National Food Safety, Animal & Plant Health Regulatory Authority.
- IPR policy, legislative and management framework strengthened and IPR Office in Pakistan modernized.
- Branding options developed through Geographical Indications for the Kinnow and Mango Sector.





Integration into the world economy through capacity building

Context

The objective of the programme was to support the compliance of Nepal with WTO membership obligations, such as meeting the TBT and SPS Agreement requirements, in order to facilitate the integration of its enterprises into the world economy.

Strategy

- Component 1 on SPS and TBT issues: Developing an institutional and legal framework for Nepali standards, metrology, testing and quality infrastructure (SMTQ); strengthening the Nepal Bureau of Standards and Metrology (NBSM) and the Department of Food Technology and Quality Control (DFTQC) to support international standards development and effectively administer food safety standards; upgrading the facilities and equipment of NBSM and DFTQC; strengthening the country's metrology capabilities; setting up TBT and SPS Enquiry Points; strengthening consumer associations to become a viable force in the market.
- Component 2 on capacity building activities: Strengthening the WTO Reference Centre; raising awareness of and training on WTO matters among the private and public sectors; reviewing legislation to ensure it complies with WTO obligations; conducting a needs assessment with regard to creating a Trade Analytical Wing in the Ministry; and supporting officials of the Ministry to participate in exposure visits and study tours.

Achievements

- Awareness about WTO Agreements issues improved among Nepali officials, the business sector and CSOs.
- Full participatory assessment of the constraints faced by Nepali exporters in relation to technical barriers to trade (TBT) and to sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) requirements.
- Improved capacity of export industry to comply with standards and certificate requirements in (i) the accreditation and conformity assessment infrastructure (ii) metrology and testing laboratory services.
- The establishment of the TBT and SPS enquiry points for standards dissemination has resulted in effective country participation in the WTO TBT and SPS regimes.
- The WTO sections of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Supplies and the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives have been strengthened.

Associated with



Nepal



PROJECT

EC-Nepal WTO assistance programme

Duration
2008–2011

Total budget
€ 2,197,000

EU contribution
€ 1,615,000

Partners

UNESCAP, NBSM, DFTQC, WTO



For more information on this project:
TII @unido.org

Sri Lanka

PROJECT

**Trade Related Assistance:
Increasing SMEs trade
competitiveness in regional
and EU markets.**

Duration

2016 -2019

Total budget

€ 7,850,000

EU contribution

€ 7,850,000

(€ 3,500,000 through UNIDO)

Partner

ITC



For more information on this project:
TII @unido.org

Increasing SMEs competitiveness and access to market

Context

While the Sri Lankan economy has opened-up, entering into various multilateral, regional and bilateral free trade agreements, exporting SMEs are not fully able to benefit from the opportunity due to the complex trading environment. They often face difficulties complying with market requirements and the cross border procedures to facilitate trade are lengthy.

The main for areas that have been identified as hampering the trade competitiveness of Sri Lankan SME's preventing them from grasping maximum benefits from participation in international trade are as follows:

1. Trade and policy regulations
2. Trade Facilitation
3. Compliance with quality standards and Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures
4. Sector-specific competitiveness hurdles for SME's to internationalize

There is a need to strengthen institutional capacities to develop and coordinate the design and implementation of coherent domestic regulatory reforms, policies and trade negotiations as shaped by the WTO, regional integration process, EU GSP scheme. Coherence should be fostered through a well-informed public-private consultation process for good economic governance.

Project Objectives

The overall objective is to contribute to Sri Lanka's inclusive trade-led growth and regional integration, thereby contributing to poverty alleviation. Within the framework of this project, it will be done by increasing the trade competitiveness of Sri Lankan SMEs in regional and EU markets

Expected outcomes

- Coherent trade strategy for export competitiveness designed and implemented, including policies, regulatory reforms and trade negotiations as shaped by the WTO, regional integration process, EU GSP+ scheme
- Enhanced efficiency of cross-border procedures and SMEs' capacities to comply with cross-border procedures for exporting to SAARC and EU
- Improved compliance and quality infrastructure services to meet quality and SPS requirements in the regional and EU markets
- Increased SME competitiveness in export-oriented sectors (spices, food and ITO/BPO industry)

Associated with



Enhancing the competitiveness of Thai food and agricultural exports

Context

The motive of this program was to enhance the competitiveness of Thai food and agricultural exports in the international and especially the European market.

Strategy

Strengthening of the food testing capacities and calibration technique of National Food Institute (NFI) laboratory personnel.

- Strengthening the capacity of NFI to produce reference materials and conducting efficiency assessments of laboratories through undergoing accreditation and the participation of the NFI in European proficiency testing.
- Training laboratory staff through organizing theoretical and hands-on training for Thai laboratory personnel as well as for nine participants from Cambodia, Lao PDR and Viet Nam and organizing a study trip to Belgium.

Achievements

- The strengthening of food testing capacities and calibration technique of NFI laboratory personnel especially through training and capacity building.
- The strengthening of NFI's capacity to produce reference materials and to conduct efficiency assessment of laboratories.
- The strengthening of laboratory training capacity of NFI.
- The program has intensified regional economic integration among Thailand and its neighboring countries.
- It has enabled NFI to provide services to the food industry.

Thailand



PROJECT

Trade capacity building in Thailand through strengthening the capacities of testing laboratories for food and agricultural exports

Duration
2008-2010

Total budget
€ 302,982

EU contribution
€ 175,587

Partners



For more information on this project:
TII @unido.org

Associated with





Haiti

PROJECT

Competitiveness and strengthening of export capacities for regional integration and support to quality infrastructure: Strengthening of the Haitian Bureau of Standards



Duration

Phase I 2008–2009

Phase II 2012–2015

Total budget

Phase I € 440,000

Phase II € 1,000,000



EU contribution

Phase I € 400,000

Phase II € 1,000,000



For more information on this project:
TII @unido.org

World-class quality for participation in international trade

Context

The EU assists Haiti to strengthen its competitiveness, diversification of exports, integration into international and regional trade and to benefit from opportunities offered by the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) between the EU and CARIFORUM.

Objectives

The project seeks to support government efforts to stimulate economic recovery and regional integration by the development of a sound national quality infrastructure that effectively serves the productive sector and increases the trust of consumers in Haitian products and services. It more specifically supports the Haitian Ministry of Trade and Industry to play a lead role in designing and implementing trade policies and strategies, fostering the public-private dialogue and developing its national quality policy and infrastructure, which comprises the setting up of the Haitian Bureau of Standards (BHN).

- To define a national policy for quality and adopt a master plan for quality infrastructure
- To set up the Haitian Bureau of Standards (BHN) in its functions of standardization, product certification, and training centre
- To assist the BHN to support enterprise upgrading with the national mark and relevant standards in targeted supply-chains
- To support the Haitian Association for Quality Management (AHMAQ) to become a dynamic actor of quality promotion among enterprises, civil society and consumers.

Achievements and Expected results

- The foundations of quality infrastructure needed to promote exports and improve operators' information on standards (including certification issues and quality labels) have been established.
- The program strengthened the competitiveness of some companies by upgrading technical skills and helping them meet international standards on quality requirements of the targeted markets.
- Economic actors, governmental institutions, civil society and consumers are well aware of the upgraded National Policy on Quality approved by the Government, and strive for its application and implementation.
- BHN recognised as a service provider in standardisation, certification and quality-related training.
- An increasing number of enterprises are sensitized and motivated to apply quality standards and seek international recognition in order to boost markets whilst gaining the trust of consumers.
- The AHMAQ is an active and recognized player in promoting quality.

Associated with



Healthy and safe food for the future

Context

The food industries in Central and Eastern European countries are undergoing sweeping ownership, technological, organizational and financial changes. The new decision-making processes should put a strong emphasis on safety and quality standards.

Strategy

Technology foresight is regarded as the most upstream element of the technology development process. It provides inputs for the formulation of technology strategies that guide the development of the technological infrastructure, innovation, and assistance to enterprises in the domain of technology management and technology transfer. The Technology Foresight tools used were socioeconomic future scenarios, interviews, key-technology surveys, future visions and road mapping. The project opened the floor to thinking about long-term development trends with regard to food taste, safety and healthiness in Central and East Europe. It also initiated reflection about desirable long-term goals and methods of implementation.

Achievements

- The experts developed four socioeconomic future scenarios "future visions", which differ in the degree of development with regard to conditions on the demand and supply side:
 - Increased availability of high-quality region-specific and traditional food products.
 - A lead position of their countries in Europe with regard to the production of healthy and safe food.
 - National development plans according high priority to food-related research in combination with intensive cooperation alongside food chains, paying special attention to functional food.
 - High knowledge intensity in the agrifood sector.
- Expert forums dealt extensively with the identification of driving forces, key actors and major action to be taken to promote the realization of the four visions.
- Experts from the six countries identified four highly desirable long-term targets.
- 30 oral interviews per country plus over 400 questionnaires were conducted.



Associated with



Central & Eastern Europe

Geographical coverage

Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Romania, Slovakia.

PROJECT

FUTUREFOOD6: Healthy and safe food for the future – a technology foresight project

Duration
2007-2008

Total budget

€ 724,929

EU contribution

€ 724,929

Partners

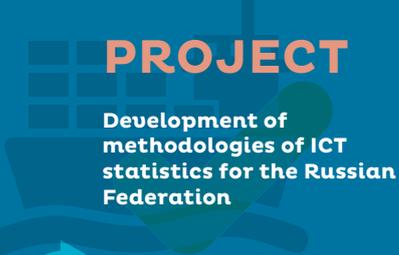
**OPTI, WIIW, IEHAS, TC AS
CR, BIC Group, NWMC,
UEFISCSU, ARC Fund**



For more information on this project:
TII @unido.org



Russia



PROJECT

Development of methodologies of ICT statistics for the Russian Federation



Duration

2006-2007

Total budget

€ 415,000

EU contribution

€ 390,017

Partners

HSE



For more information on this project:
www.unido.org/foresight or
 TII @unido.org

Industrial Development through modern ICT statistics

Context

The Russian Federation has witnessed a rapid growth of information and communication technology (ICT) with wide impact on industrial as well as social sectors of the country. However, available statistics on ICT in Russia were not only inadequate, but also not compatible with international standards.

Strategy

In order to promote ICT statistics, the project aimed to provide Russian companies and government agencies with a comprehensive information basis for strategic planning to measure the ICT's contribution to the economy in terms of employment, capital formation, output and value added.

The project objectives were threefold:

- Ensure compliance and comparability with international concepts, definitions and methodologies.
- Introduce the modern techniques and tools for the collection of ICT statistics.
- Assist businesses, ICT users and other economic stakeholders in using statistics to improve their analytical and decision-making skills.

Achievements

- Adoption of international ICT statistics standards.
- Development of methodology for ICT statistical surveys .
- Methodology for statistical evaluation of training of ICT professionals.

Associated with



Turning EU-Pacific STI into socio-economic benefits

Context

PACE-NET+ continues under Horizon 2020 based on the successes of the predecessor PACE-NET under FP7. It takes into account the growing geostrategic importance of the Pacific-EU relationship.

Objectives

- Foster ST&I cooperation on 3 major societal challenges: 1) Health, demographic change and wellbeing 2) Food security, sustainable agriculture, marine and maritime research and the bio-economy 3) Climate action, environment, resource efficiency and raw materials.
- Strengthening the Pacific-EU research cooperation partnerships and the bi-regional policy dialogue in ST&I.
- Enhancing cooperation on innovation and transforming it into real socio-economic benefits.

Strategy

Existing bilateral cooperation initiatives between the EU and the Pacific region will be listed and analysed. Then, according to the specific target objectives, actions will be put in place in order to coordinate common activities and establish partnerships with different actors of the innovation chain. Finally, annual platforms will be organized in order to establish a structured bi-regional policy dialogue in ST&I. UNIDO will be in charge of identifying government policies and support measures required for promoting innovation in selected activities.

Expected results

- Reinforcement of bi-regional cooperation through the focusing of activities on 2 to 3 major societal challenges of mutual interest.
- Support of the policy dialogue and contribution to joint strategic ST&I agendas.
- Increased level of cooperation throughout the entire research-to-innovation chain.
- Sustainability of bi-regional ST&I relationships through an uptake of coordination mechanisms by stakeholders.
- Increased participation of the concerned regions in Horizon 2020.



Associated with



Pacific

PROJECT

Pacific Europe Network for Science, Technology and Innovation (PACE-NET+)

Duration

2013-2016



Total budget

€ 2,999,718

EU contribution

€ 2,999,718

(€ 236,898 through UNIDO)

Partners

IRD, ACU, ANU, CNRT, CTA, ILM, LCR, MPL, NUS, SPC, SPI, UPNG, USP, VKP, ZMT, LISODE



For more information on this project:
www.pacenet.eu or RSI@unido.org



Promoting sustainable energy, resource efficiency and clean production

A partnership for Green Industry

The transformation of production processes and business models offers the most powerful solution to the daunting environmental challenges of our times.

The importance of promoting sustainable energy, cleaner and resource efficient production, and de-coupling of economic growth from environmental degradation cannot be emphasized strongly enough. Although no country in the world has yet fully resolved issues of waste management, water purification and pollution, experience shows that environmentally sound interventions in manufacturing industries can be highly effective and significantly reduce environmental degradation and carbon footprint. Moreover, intensified competition for scarce resources, including water and energy, may amplify conflicts within the industrial context. Environmental degradation and climate change may also intensify already worrying trends, such as desertification, sea-level rise, more frequent and severe weather events and shortages of freshwater, leading in the worst-case scenario to civil and cross-border conflict and large scale migration. Resource efficiency and low-carbon economic development can thus lessen the pressures and help to avert important root causes of social conflict.

Joint advocacy for sustainable energy and green industry

UNIDO and the EU share the same objective of building a green economy and have been continuously advocating together for sustainable energy, resource efficiency and cleaner production, as well as pollution control. At the invitation of the President of the European Commission and the Commissioner for Development, the UN Secretary General and the Director General of UNIDO participated on 16 April 2012 in Brussels in the EU Summit for SE4ALL, together with EU Ministers for Development Cooperation and more than 500 participants from many countries. Thanks to this mobilization, the objectives of SE4ALL are now anchored in the 2030 Agenda as SDG 7 on sustainable energy. The EU also participated with a large delegation at the Vienna Energy Forum 2015.

On several occasions, UNIDO and the EU Commissioner for the Environment joined hands to mobilize governments and the private sector towards achieving a green economy. That was the case at the UNIDO General Conference in 2011 where the Commissioner for the Environment addressed the representatives of 174 countries on the theme of "The Third Industrial Revolution: making it sustainable". At the Rio+ 20 Conference in June 2012, the Commissioner participated as a full member in the launch of the Green Industry Platform (GIP), a multi-stakeholder initiative that aims to "green" existing industries and create new environmental products and services. He also participated in the UNIDO-AFD conference in Paris in April 2013 on the issue "From labour to resource productivity" and the UNIDO General Conference in Lima on 2 December 2013 through a video message. In addition, UNIDO organized a panel on "Moving towards Green Industry" at the EDDs 2013 and another on "Industrial Symbiosis" at the EU Green Week 2014. UNIDO also supported, as a permanent member, the European Resource Efficiency Platform (EREP) established by the European Commission to propose recommendations for a circular economy (2012-2014), and participates actively in the EU's annual Green Week organized in Brussels on topics such as industrial symbiosis, air quality, resource efficiency, and green infrastructure.

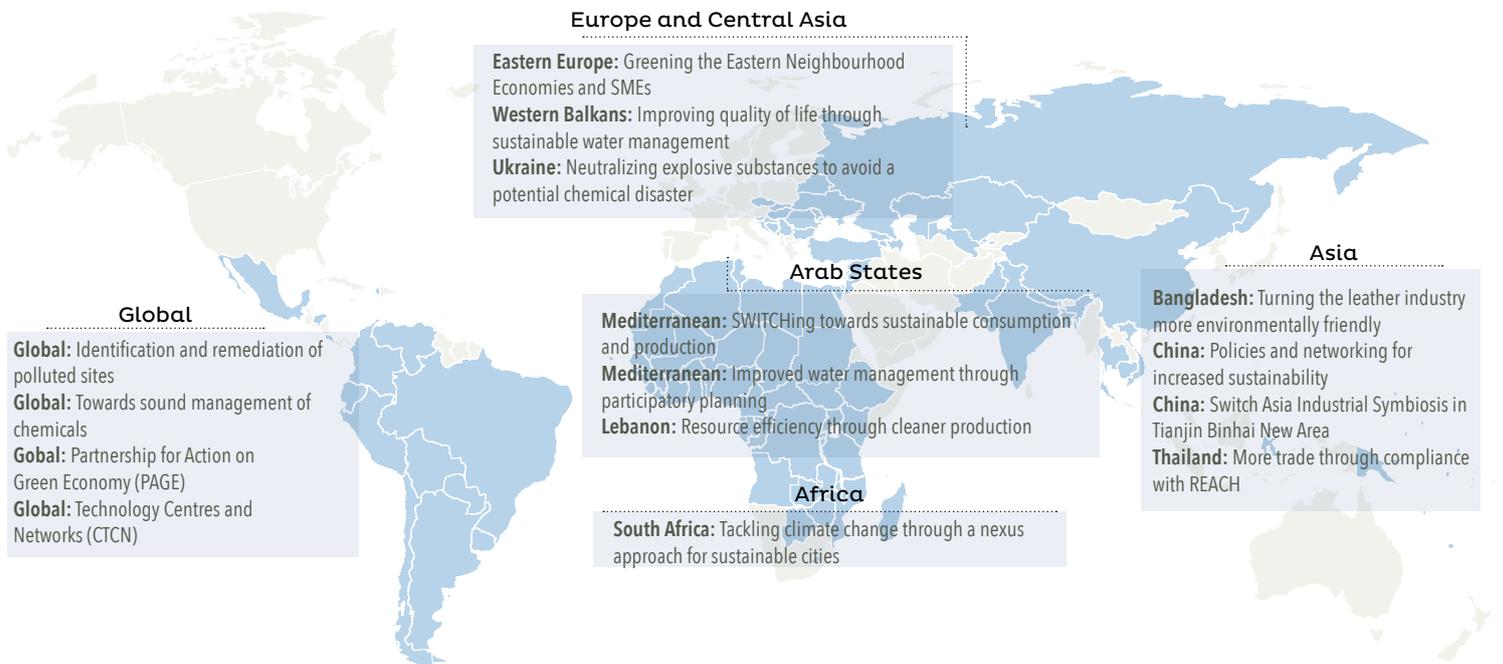
In order to support the 2030 Agenda, the EU and UNIDO are working together through several innovative multilateral initiatives such as the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) and the Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE). They also launched, together with representatives of regional institutions and governments, the Caribbean Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (CCREEE) on 28 October in Barbados. This centre is being established by UNIDO as part of its Global Network of Regional Sustainable Energy Centres including West Africa (ECREEE), Southern Africa (SACREEE), Eastern Africa (EACREEE) and the Pacific (PCREEE).

Joint projects for circular economy

Through global, regional and country projects, UNIDO and the EU are demonstrating that the green economy and industry objectives can become a reality on the ground, particularly in partnership with the private sector, and especially SMEs.



Safeguarding the Environment





UNIDO services for Green Industry

Resource-efficient and low-carbon industrial production

Environmental protection in enterprises has been undergoing structural changes in recent years with a shift towards preventive methods. UNIDO supports a transformation towards a more efficient management of resources, through greening of industries through cleaner production and new green industries, especially recycling industries including e-waste recycling. Moreover supports efficient water management and industrial energy efficiency through energy management standards, energy system optimization measures, and new energy efficient industrial technologies.



Clean Energy access for productive use

Access to modern and reliable energy is widely regarded as key for economic development in developing countries and productive use will be crucial for income and job creation. UNIDO hence helps countries increase access to modern energy supplies, especially based on renewable energy in order to support the development of productive capacities in rural and urban areas. It promotes industrial applications of renewable energy in energy-intensive manufacturing SMEs, which require motive power and process heat for low- or high-temperature applications. Moreover, UNIDO advises national and regional planners and decision-makers in elaborating strategies for their industrial energy mix, considering all available technologies, with a focus on renewable sources of energy.



Capacity building for implementation of Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs)

UNIDO assists countries in capacity building for the implementation of relevant multilateral environmental agreements, such as the Montreal Protocol on the phasing out of ozone-depleting substances, the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs). UNIDO's work includes the development of viable projects for greenhouse gas emission reductions in developing countries and adaptation priorities of the industrial sector as well as for the development of capacities to protect their populations and their environmental resources from POPs-related pollution UNIDO also supports the implementation of the Minamata Convention on mercury focusing technology transfer and artisanal and small-scale gold mining (ASGM).



Global

PROJECT

Global identification and evaluation of polluted sites and Reducing the the impact of toxic pollution on the enviroment and health of vulnerable communities

Duration

Phase I 2009–2010

Phase II 2012–2015

Phase Iii 2015–2018

Total budget

Phase I € 733,600

Phase II € 6,234,871

Phase III € 6,248,456

EU contribution

Phase I € 580,000

Phase II € 5,000,000

Phase III € 5,000,000

Partner

Pure Earth



For more information on this project:

**www.gahp.net or
environment@unido.org**

Identification and remediation of polluted sites

Context

Toxic pollution in developing countries continues to be a major risk to human health. A recent review of more than 3,000 toxic sites worldwide, based on data from this project, showed that as many as 200 million people may be directly affected. Despite the regulatory and institutional systems put in place by most industrializing countries, active pollution continues, and there are many neglected "legacy" or "orphan" sites that must be addressed.

Strategy

Under this pioneer project implemented with Pure Earth, trained investigators in dozens of developing countries identified polluted sites in their countries using an established protocol, the Initial Site Screening (ISS), to rapidly assess contamination levels and risks to human health. These assessments were then uploaded to a global database. This information was then used as a baseline for raising awareness and assisting the governments concerned and potential donors to prioritize sites and pollution problems for intervention, remediation and mitigation of human health risks.

Status quo and outlook

A major outcome of the second phase of this project was the creation of the Global Alliance on Health and Pollution (GAHP), which seeks a world where the health of present and future generations, especially children and pregnant women, is safe from toxic pollution.

Associated with



Achievements

- 3000+ polluted sites identified worldwide.
- Nearly 2,300 ISSs have been conducted since 2009. In phase II, 717 sites were assessed, well above the expected 450.
- A refinement of Risk Screening Methodology.
- All consultants engaged in the project were trained in the ISS methodology during a two-day workshop. 23 training sessions were given to a total of 194 investigators and 151 government officials.
- A total of 7 pilot projects were conducted in Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Ghana, Indonesia, Peru and Uruguay. These projects impacted an estimated 149,000 people.
- Creation of a global initiative the Global Alliance for Health and Pollution (GAHP) to raise awareness of the dimension of the issue underpinned by data from the project.



Global

PROJECT

Partnership for Action on
Green Economy (PAGE)

Duration
2013 -2020

Total budget
€ 42,500,000

EU contribution
€ 8,000,000
(Through UNEP)

Partners

ILO, UNDP, UNEP, UNITAR



For more information on this project:
www.un-page.org or
environment@unido.org

Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE)

Context

PAGE is a direct response to the Rio+20 Declaration, "The Future We Want" which called upon the United Nations System and the international community to provide assistance to interested countries in developing, adopting and implementing green economy policies and strategies. Bringing together the expertise and convening power of five UN agencies and working closely with national government, the private sector and civil society, PAGE offers a comprehensive, coordinated and cost-effective package of analytical support, technical assistance and capacity building services to countries and regions to transform their economies into drivers of sustainability and social equity.

Objective

The overall objective of PAGE is to support countries' efforts to transform their economies to be greener and more inclusive. The expertise and delivery models of each agency are brought together under a joint commitment to deliver on agreed outcomes and outputs at national and global levels. Building on this joint agreement on results, PAGE partners have developed a business model that provides an integrated offer to interested countries, taking into account each agency's strengths and the specific country demand.

Strategy

As the demand by countries for support on inclusive green economy (IGE) continues to grow, PAGE has laid out a plan for supporting 20 countries by 2020 and includes a blueprint for mobilizing resource and augmenting partnerships to achieve this initial target. The core offer of PAGE at country level includes support for applied policy analysis, policy design and initial piloting, usually for a four-year period. These efforts are accompanied by foundational and institutional capacity building and stakeholder mobilization to ensure continuation of IGE efforts beyond the PAGE-support period.

Achievements and expected results

At country level UNIDO led PAGE in Ghana from 2013-2015, and has the co-lead in China - Jiangsu province.

UNIDO contributes the sectoral, industrial dimension of PAGE. So far:

- Practitioner's Guide to Strategic Green Industrial Policy;
- Green Industry assessments in Peru, Senegal, Burkina Faso and Ghana;
- Industrial waste assessments in Mongolia and Mauritius;
- Stocktaking report in Ghana;
- Capacity building activities on green industry;
- Business and green investment forum in Peru

Associated with



Towards sound management of chemicals

Context

Over the years, many tools and guidance documents related to chemicals management have been developed. However, it is often difficult to find the most appropriate tool to address specific national issues. Thus, the project is compiling relevant tools from IOMC partner organizations to address the challenge posed by unsustainable patterns of consumption and production of hazardous chemicals.

Strategy

The IOMC Toolbox is a problem-solving, one-stop online instrument for countries that wish to set up or improve their chemicals management system. It has a tailored and modular approach, taking into account the resources available in a cost-effective way. The toolbox prioritizes hazard-based, easily implemented and readily available tools.

Expected results

- Contribute to the development of a management scheme for industrial chemicals and promote the Toolbox UNIDO Toolkit on chemical leasing (UNIDO web application): UNIDO has been pioneering the Chemical Leasing concept since 2004 (see chemicalleasing.org for more information), and a toolkit was developed to support policy-makers and practitioners in the implementation of Chemical Leasing across industries. It explains how Chemical Leasing can be used as an innovative business model and modern policy instrument for the sustainable management of chemicals. New policy experiences and case studies from companies will be integrated into the toolkit by international Chemical Leasing experts in order to improve the methodology and further update the existing info base on Chemical Leasing. It is expected that five additional case studies will be collected, analysed and incorporated into the web-based version of the toolkit.
- UNIDO Toolkit on innovative, safe and resource efficient application of chemicals in industry (web application): The first draft of the toolkit is being reviewed, taking into consideration three main target groups/categories: Producers of chemicals/synthesis, formulators of chemicals/mixing and industrial users of chemical products/applications.
- First case studies are being conducted at plant level in close cooperation with five National Cleaner Production Centres (NCPCs) from Colombia, El Salvador, Egypt, Morocco and Peru.

Global

PROJECT

IOMC tool box for decision making in chemicals

Duration

2013 -2016

Total budget

€ 2,532,320

EU contribution

€ 2,000,000

(€200,000 through UNIDO)

Partners

FAO, ILO, OECD, UNDP,
UNEP, UNITAR, WHO, WB



For more information on this project:
www.un-who.int/iomc/toolbox/en or
environment@unido.org

Associated with





Global



PROJECT

Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN)



Duration

2014 -2018

Total budget

Approx. € 16,700,000



EU contribution

€ 7,000,000
(through UNEP)

Partners

UNEP, UNFCCC



For more information on this project:

www.ctc-n.org or
environment@unido.org

Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN)

Context

The issue of technology transfer has been a cornerstone of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) since it was established. Acknowledging the need to accelerate the transfer of climate change mitigation and adaptation technologies, the Parties to the Climate Change Convention took a major step forward, by establishing the Technology Mechanism at the 16th session of the Conference of the Parties (COP) in Cancun in December 2010. The UNFCCC then selected UNEP and UNIDO to host the CTCN on a competitive basis.

Strategy

The Objective of this programme is to promote the transfer and implementation of best available environmentally-sound technologies and practices around the world. CTCN is to serve three main functions, namely:

1. Providing advice and support related to the identification of technology needs and the implementation of Environmentally Sound Technologies, practices and processes.
2. Facilitating the provision of information, training and support for programmes to build or strengthen capacity of developing countries to identify technology options, make technology choices and operate, maintain and adapt technology.
3. Facilitating prompt action on the deployment of existing technology in developing country Parties based on identified needs.

Objective and results

The aim is to address barriers that hinder the development and transfer of climate technologies, and to thereby help create an enabling environment for: Reduced greenhouse gas emissions and climate vulnerability; Improved local innovation capacities; Increased investments in climate technology projects.

Since the launch of CTCN:

- 154 technical assistance requests were addressed to CTCN
- 96 Responses being designed or implemented
- 10640 Information resources available
- 221 Network members throughout the world

Associated with



Tackling climate change through a nexus approach for sustainable cities

Context

Electricity is a critical input for delivering municipal water and wastewater services across the world. With their pumps, motors, and other equipment operating 24 hours a day and continuously through the year, water and wastewater facilities can be among the largest consumers of electricity in a community. Given that in most developing countries, electricity generation is mostly based on the burning of fossil fuels, urban water systems are among the largest contributors to the community's total Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions. In developing countries and emerging economies, electricity costs can amount up to 40 % of total operating costs of water and wastewater facilities.

Strategy

This project will fulfil several UNIDO principles including following a demand-driven approach, creating jobs and benefits, and contributing to global environment. UNIDO is proposing a pilot initiative aimed at creating model pathways of market-based approaches to the cost effective deployment of clean energy technologies in municipal waterworks in Sub-Sahara Africa. The implementation of this pilot initiative will focus on South Africa and create a solid basis for a market-based replication and scaling up in the country and in the SADC region as a whole.

Expected outcomes

The specific objective is increased energy use efficiency and renewable energy production in municipal waterworks in three selected municipalities in South Africa (small and medium cities with about 100,000 inhabitants).

Local capacity enhanced through low carbon technology improvement / Energy consumption reduced and GHG emissions mitigation promoted through implemented demonstration projects in targeted municipalities and strengthened market-based environment.

- Inception report developed and technical feasibility and commercial viability of clean energy in waterworks demonstrated.
- Public and private sector partnership established for scaling-up of the demonstrated waterworks technology solutions
- Lessons learnt and policy recommendations on waterworks technologies identified, showcased and disseminated, replication of projects promoted.
- Monitoring and evaluation performed.
- Results oriented

Associated with



South Africa

PROJECT

Climate Change, Clean Energy, and Urban Water in Africa Promoting market-based deployment of clean energy technology solutions in municipal waterworks: Pilot Initiative in South Africa

Duration
2015 -2018

Total budget
€ 1,610,000

EU contribution
€ 1,448,598

Partners
REEEP



For more information on this project:
ENE@unido.org

Mediterranean

Geographical coverage

Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Palestine (State of), Tunisia

PROJECT

SWITCH-Med Programme

Duration

2014-2017

Total budget

€ 20,000,000

EU contribution

€ 19,000,000

Partners

UNEP/MAP, SCP/RAC,
UNEP-DTIE

SWITCHing towards sustainable consumption and production

Context

The SwitchMed project is responsible for the shift towards SCP patterns. It consists of three sub-components: Sustainable production – MED TEST II; Green entrepreneurship and civil society empowerment; and SCP National Action Plans demo.

UNIDO is responsible for the MED TEST II subcomponent, which is a scaled up version of the successful MED TEST I project. It is based on the Transfer of Environmentally Sound Technology (TEST) methodology, as a comprehensive and integrated approach developed by UNIDO to help implementing industries become more resource and energy efficient, increase productivity, reduce pollution and access international markets with good quality products.

Strategy

The SWITCH-Med Initiative is a regional programme made up of three interlinked components: (1) policy, (2) demonstration, and (3) networking. The programme is about changing the way goods and services are produced and consumed, so that human development and satisfaction of human needs is decoupled from environmental degradation. UNIDO is in charge of implementing components 2 and 3. The SWITCH-Med Demonstration component will implement concrete actions tackling the barriers faced by key players responsible for the shift towards SCP patterns. It consists of three sub-components: Sustainable production – MED TEST II; Green entrepreneurship and civil society empowerment; and SCP National Action Plans demo. The SWITCH-Med Networking Facility component will support the visibility, effectiveness, long-term sustainability and impact of the components of the SWITCH-Med Programme. The Facility will enable extensive communication, networking, and exchange of lessons learned, and will encourage scaling-up of activities while minding synergies with the sister programmes, namely SWITCH-Asia and SWITCH-Africa Green.



For more information on this project:
www.switchmed.eu/en or
environment@unido.org

Associated with



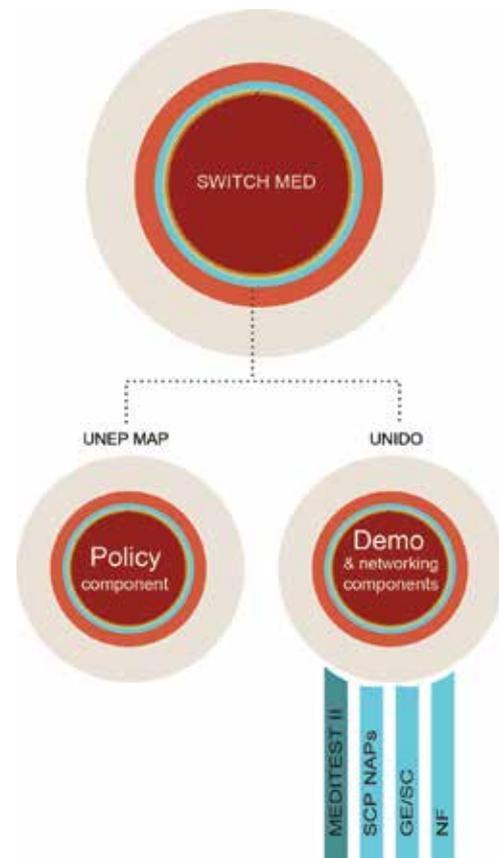
Expected results

- A regional roadmap for a productive, circular and sharing economy in the Mediterranean.
- 9 National Action Plans for policy-making and implementation.
- 3,000 entrepreneurs trained on circular and sharing economy in the Mediterranean.
- 30 entrepreneurs receiving one-year technical and financial advice, and 9 awarded with financial support.
- 9 grassroots initiatives by civil society change agents.
- 9 pilot projects in line with national and regional policy plans.
- Online/offline community of 4,000 change agents sharing lessons learned and developing paths for scaling-out and scaling-up.

Med Test II

- 130-150 industries supported through increased resource efficiency with high potential of leveraging co-financing.
- Increased knowledge among industrialists about the concept, benefits and implementation methods of sustainable production in industry.
- Reduced environmental impact, lowered production costs and increased competitiveness for the industries participating in the project.
- Increased capacity of local service providers to offer sustainable production services to industries on a commercial scale.
- Increased local market demand for sustainable production services in industry.
- Local policy makers supported for the integration of resource efficiency and sustainable production concepts into national policy and incentive schemes.

PROGRAMME COMPONENTS



Mediterranean

Geographical coverage

Italy, Portugal, Lebanon, Egypt, Tunisia, Greece, France, Turkey, Cyprus, Romania, Spain, Algeria, Croatia

PROJECT

Network on governance, science and technology for sustainable water resource management in the Mediterranean (NOSTRUM-DSS)

Duration

2004–2008

Total budget

€1,010,000

EU contribution

€1,010,000

(~€ 13,000 through UNIDO)



For more information on this project:
environment@unido.org

Improved water management through participatory planning

Context

NOSTRUM-DSS aimed to contribute towards achieving: improved governance and planning in the field of sustainable water management within the Mediterranean Basin by: (1) establishing a network between the science, policy and civil society arenas; (2) fostering active involvement of stakeholders in the project's different stages and developing and disseminating best practice guidelines for the design; and (3) implementing DSS tools for Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) in the Mediterranean area.

Strategy

The project was divided into three groups of activities: (1) Coordination activities that aim at establishing the network and exchange channels and at defining a common starting point for the implementation of the Coordination Action. (2) Training activities to investigate and integrate aspects related to IWRM and the role of Decision Support Systems (DSS) tools emerging from the national reports, and to train policy-makers, young researchers and other interested stakeholders on such key emerging issues. (3) Consortium management activities.

Achievements

- NOSTRUM-DSS provided contributions for reducing the gap between science and real life, in order to provide DSS developers with an insight into the language and needs of policy-makers and stakeholders. Subsequently, policy-makers could have at their disposal effective tools based on an integrated approach to IWRM problem solving.
- In particular, some of the benefits included:
 - Improved communication between science and policy.
 - Improved cooperation among Mediterranean institutions.
 - Participatory planning for water resources management and to facilitate multilateral exchange of expertise and experiences of water management across the Mediterranean region.
 - Creation of DSS tools better targeted to real needs and of greater use for decision making.

Associated with



Resource efficiency through cleaner production



Context

As Lebanese SMEs enter the international market, part of their competitiveness will depend on their ability to demonstrate their environmental responsibility in addition to offering quality products at competitive prices. The project supported the establishment of the Lebanese Cleaner Production Centre with the aim of helping Lebanese enterprises to improve their environmental performance and better export their products.

Objectives

- Empower industrial enterprises to design and manufacture products that meet growing consumer demand for more environmentally friendly products.
- Open access of local products to international markets, thus encouraging economic growth.
- Reduce adverse environmental impacts and consumption of energy, water and materials in industrial production, thus responding to the requirements of sustainable development.
- Help industries implement Environmental Management Systems.

Strategy

Through the duration of the LIFE project, activities focused on awareness-raising, conducting in-plant demonstrations, and organizing training programmes. All project activities were undertaken by the national staff of the centre with the assistance of international and UNIDO experts.

Achievements

- During the project, LCPC has targeted seven main industrial sectors: Agrifood and Canning, Dairy, Paper & Cardboard, Plastic Production & Recycling, and Textiles.
- Creation through LCPC of a national institution that has continued RECP service delivery in the country upon project completion and continues to serve as partner for implementation of technical cooperation projects, including the SWITCH MED project on SCP.
- The REP options implemented in each SME that participated in the LCPC programmes during the project period have led to total yearly savings of more than USD 1 million, a number that has doubled through on-going LCPC service delivery four years after completion of project.

Associated with



Lebanon

PROJECT

Establishment of the Lebanese Cleaner Production Centre (LIFE)

Duration
2002-2008

Total budget

€ 172,260

EU contribution

€ 172,260

Partners

LMoE, IRI



For more information on this project:

www.recenet.org or
environment@unido.org

Bangladesh

PROJECT

Reducing environmental threats and increasing the exportability of Bangladeshi leather products

Duration

2009-2012

Total budget

€ 2,071,001

EU contribution

€ 1,863,901

Partners

Sequa, Bfz, DCCI, BFLLEA, BTA



For more information on this project:
www.switch-asia.eu or
AGR@unido.org

Turning the leather industry more environmentally friendly

Context

The leather industry is a source of significant income in most Asian countries. In Bangladesh it has been continuously growing, which on the one hand reflects positively on Bangladesh's export earnings but on the other, has increased the generation of tannery waste. The Government of Bangladesh recognized the urgency of the situation and initiated a wide range of measures to contain it.

Objectives

The project aims to promote more economically and ecologically sound practices among SMEs in the leather industry and to increase the use of more sustainable technologies. As such, it addresses employment and income-opportunities through:

- More efficient use of resources, thus reducing waste and emissions
- Better exportability by adhering to international standards such as occupational health and safety (OHS), Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), etc.
- A policy and strategic framework supporting sustainable consumption and production (SCP)
- Strengthened institutional structures and outreach of SCP to SMEs
- The project introduced technological innovations such as water meters, water mixing systems, hair saving, and solar water heating in pilot enterprises.

Associated with



Achievements

Environmental impact

- Chemical and biological oxygen demand (BOD/COD) reduced by 30%.
- Water consumption reduced by 30-50 %.
- Chrome content in waste water reduced by 60%.
- Green House Gas emissions reduced by 2,000 tCO₂e/year in new Savar site.

Social impact

- Improved working conditions.
- Reduced risks of accidents and health hazards by meeting OHS measures.
- Reduced number of accidents by 15%.
- Engagement of target groups.
- More than 2,000 beneficiaries trained.
- 15 Pilot companies involved and more than 50 engaged to use project results.

Policy linkages

- Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Commerce, Department of the Environment and other relevant governmental institutions engaged. Recommendations prepared and consulted with relevant stakeholders.
- A majority of recommendations adopted by the relevant Ministries.



switchasia
PROGRAMME

China

PROJECT

EU-China Environmental
Sustainability Programme
Policy Support and
Networking Mechanism

Duration

2014-2017

Total budget

€1,136,000

EU contribution

€ 900,000

(€ 108,493 through UNIDO)

Partners

FECO, MEP, GIZ, SIWI



For more information on this project:
environment@unido.org

Policies and networking for increased sustainability

Context

China has made remarkable progress in sustaining high economic growth. However, it is facing major domestic environmental challenges. Water pollution, mainly caused by extensive pollutants discharged from industrial, domestic and agricultural sources, is a severe problem. The 12th Five-Year Plan has placed great importance on improving pollution control and moving towards a green economy.

Objectives

The Chinese authorities are better able to achieve environmental sustainability by reducing water and heavy metal pollution and implementing sustainable waste policies. Specific objective: A policy support and networking mechanism is in place to synthesize results from the EU-China Environmental Sustainability Programme for policy support, networking and dissemination.

Strategy

The action will provide a policy support and networking mechanism for the Environmental Sustainability Programme (ESP). It will help to link the estimated 9 to 12 ESP projects, extract results from the projects, disseminate these to a broader community, provide targeted policy support to the ESP projects, and support the uptake of successful results into national and local policy frameworks.

Expected results

- Establishment of expert teams and effective coordination through a number of networking meetings and cross-learning events.
- Policy support provided through a series of national-level policy workshops and policy conferences, capacity building through expert teams and promotion of results via existing policy platforms.
- Dissemination of results to a broader community, including via web-based platforms, flagship policy reports and a synthesis report on environmental sustainability.

Associated with





Industrial Symbiosis

Context

China's environment could not sustain the production system of high input, low output, high consumption and low efficiency. Industry was a major contributor to resource consumption and pollution. Industrial areas such as Tianjin Binhai New Area (TBNA) could reduce their environmental impact by applying the principles of industrial ecology and establishing a network of material and energy flows among enterprises.

Project Objective

The project aimed to promote sustainable production among small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in TBNA by introducing industrial symbiosis (IS) and environmental management systems, and by showcasing a large-scale industrial symbiosis network. By creating an industrial symbiosis network, TBNA facilitated material, by-product, energy and logistic exchange among 800 SMEs

Results

The project facilitated 99 synergies among member companies with various results such as:

- Cost saving: 73.000.000 RMB (approx. EUR 9.500.000)
- Revenue increase: 112.000.000 RMB (approx. EUR 14.600.000)
- CO2 reduction of 167.000 tonnes
- Landfill diversion 1.430.000 tonnes
- Improved employment opportunities
- Engaged 955 SME members
- 101 SMEs received walk-through audits
- 300 SMEs applied for ISO14001 training where 41 obtained the certification
- Established Tianjin Industrial Symbiosis Technology Innovation Alliance

China

PROJECT
Industrial Symbiosis in Tianjin
Binhai New Area

Duration
2016-2018

Total budget

€ 1,848,316

EU contribution

€ 1,478,652

(€ 70,000 through UNIDO)

Partners

NISP, SWITCH Asia, TEDA, TMEC,
TJFTZ



For more information on this project:
environment@unido.org

Associated with



Thailand

PROJECT

Upgrading the technical and personnel capacity of the target Thai chemical-testing laboratories

Duration

2008–2010

Total budget

€ 1,615,160

EU contribution

€ 198,560



For more information on this project:
TII@unido.org

More trade through compliance with REACH

Context

The application of the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) requirements as of 1 June 2007 has placed a considerable burden upon developing countries (such as Thailand) that have long enjoyed stable trade relations with the EU. In particular, the lack of technical and human capacity hinders their ability to conform with the newly adopted chemical regulation.

Objectives

The overall objective is to upgrade the physical and personnel capacity of targeted laboratories for chemical testing to align with the level required under the newly implemented REACH regulation. The project focused primarily on the following three laboratories:

1. Department of Science Services – Chemical Programme (DSS).
2. Thailand Institute of Scientific and Technological Research (TISTR).
3. Thailand Textile Institute (TTI).

Strategy

- Producing a detailed list of products, chemicals in products and testing methods identified for each target laboratory.
- Upgrading laboratory equipment to meet REACH requirements.
- Training of laboratory staff on test methods.
- Supporting targeted Thai laboratories in obtaining international accreditation (ISO 17025) for the identified parameters and testing methods relating to REACH.

Achievements

- Improvement of the food testing capacities and calibration technique of National Food Institute (NFI) laboratory personnel, especially through training.
- Strengthening NFI's capacity to produce reference materials and to conduct efficiency assessments of laboratories.
- Strengthening of NFI's laboratory training capacity.

Associated with



Greening the Eastern Neighbourhood Economies and SMEs

Context

In 2011 a study on "Opportunities and options for promoting a green economy in the Eastern Partnership countries" confirmed a need for concerted and coordinated support to countries in the region for the greening of their economies.

Strategy

EaP GREEN includes three elements:

1. Governance & financing tools for promoting SCP (implemented by OECD).
2. Application of Strategic Environment Assessment (SEA) and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) to accompany SCP policy implementation (implemented by UNECE).
3. SCP Demonstration Projects, implemented collaboratively by UNIDO (in manufacturing sectors) and UNEP (in government, services, building and consumption sectors).

Status quo and outlook

Under UNIDO's responsibility around 70 professionals were trained on RECP methodology to assess about 35 SMEs in the food, chemical and construction materials sectors. Awareness-raising seminars were held in the regions and national steering mechanisms were established to support the initiative.

Expected results

- Establishment and strengthening of a nationally appropriate mechanism for delivery of value-adding RECP services to enterprises and other organizations in each EaP country.
- Implementation of RECP concepts, methods, practices and techniques by enterprises and other organizations in the EaP countries and monitoring and verification of their environment, resource use and economic benefits.
- Identification and promotion of appropriate and affordable RECP techniques and technologies for the target industry sectors for transfer and widespread deployment in EaP countries.
- 153 National Designated Entities identified and operational

Eastern Europe

Geographical coverage

Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Republic of Moldova, Ukraine

PROJECT

Greening Economies in the Eastern Neighbourhood (EaP GREEN)

Duration

2013-2016

Total budget

€ 12,500,000

EU contribution

€ 10,000,000

(€ 1,980,000 through UNIDO)

Partners

OECD, UNECE, UNEP, Austria, Slovenia



For more information on this project:
www.who.int/iomc/toolbox/en/ or
environment@unido.org

Associated with



Western Balkans

Geographical coverage

Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia

PROJECT

Sava River Basin: Sustainable use, management and protection of resources (SARIB)

Duration

2004–2007

Total budget

€ 1,981,125

EU contribution

€ 1,200,000

(€ 107,000 through UNIDO)

Partners

JSI, IMP, HEIS, ICS, NIVA, IRB, FABL, ULFGG, BOKU Wien, UNZIG, IMOS GEATEH



For more information on this project:
environment@unido.org

Improving life quality through sustainable water management

Context

Integrated and global water resources management is pivotal today, despite the differences in the countries. As the issues of pollution, ecological quality and quantitative aspects of trans-boundary waters are common, there was the need for an integrated river-basin approach for the Sava River Basin (SRB). The Sava River (945 km) is the biggest tributary to the Danube River and has 95551 km² large catchment. It extends over five countries, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia and Montenegro.

Strategy

Specific tools based on the combination of chemical analysis and biological effect methods, and the integration of decision-support systems and database construction have been developed and validated for pollution monitoring and control. Project partners joined forces to develop an expert data and information management system, which integrated prediction models for the elaboration of scenarios, remediation measures and best practice techniques for the identification of pollution distribution and trends.

Status quo and outlook

Data and information obtained from the project have been adjusted to users of water resources and level of country economy throughout the Sava River Basin.

Achievements

- Collection and assessment of information on sources, fluxes and concentration levels of pollutants in the SRB as well as of information on socio-economic aspects of contamination.
- Development of methods and tools for the reduction of critical loads (specifically at "hot spots") based on cost-benefit analysis.
- Facilitation of the interdisciplinary collaboration between technical, natural and social sectors.
- Development of suitable management tools to support national strategic plans in SRB for pollution monitoring, control and mitigation.
- Establishment of a strategic environmental management system for the planning of water resources use and pollution prevention and control in the Sava River Basin region.

Associated with



Neutralizing explosive substances to avoid a potential chemical disaster

Context

During the Soviet era the Horlivka Chemical Plant in Donetsk Region of Ukraine was a former munitions factory and manufactured explosive trinitrotoluene (TNT), mononitrochlorobenzene (MNCB) which is used in TNT manufacture, and other chemical weapons. Since it was abandoned, the 30 tons of TNT and tons of other chemicals have represented a major source of contamination and a dangerous health and environmental risk to the 260,000 residents of the city of Horlivka.

Strategy

A team of experts worked to dismantle and clean the TNT production equipment and underground storage tanks. TNT remediation started with the dismantling of the remaining production equipment. TNT was extracted and stored in plastic drums, while acids used in the production process were stabilized. In a second phase, two large underground storage tanks containing TNT were excavated and dismantled. The TNT has been moved to a high-quality incineration facility.

Status quo and outlook

While the source of TNT pollution has been successfully eliminated, the site's soil and groundwater still remain polluted. An environmental assessment of the TNT production zone was conducted in February 2014, and laboratory results will determine the remaining contamination level and laboratory results will determine the remaining contamination level, and define whether further remediation activities are required or not.

Achievements

- Over 48 tons of mixed TNT, MNCB and other related toxic waste were extracted and stored.
- Training courses in explosive safety were delivered for local project personnel.

Ukraine



PROJECT

Remediation of Horlivka chemical plant



Duration
2012-2014



Total budget

€ 400,000

EU contribution

€ 200,000

Partners

Pure Earth , Sweden



For more information on this project:
environment@unido.org

Associated with



List of Implementing Partners

ACU	Association of Commonwealth Universities	HSE	Higher School of Economics of State University of Moscow
ADDR	Autorité pour le désarmement, la démobilisation et la réintégration	ICS	International Centre for Science and High Technology
ANU	Australian National University	IEHAS	Institute of Economics, Hungarian Academy of Sciences
API	Tunisian Agency for Industrial Promotion	ILM	Institute Louis Malardé
ARC Fund	Applied Research and Communications Fund	ILO	International Labour Organization
BFLLEA	Bangladesh Finished Leather, Leather goods & Footwear Exporters' Association	ILSSA	Institute for Labor Science and Social Affairs
Bfz International		Imos Geateh D.o.o.	
BIC Group		IMP	Institute Mihajlo Pupin
BOKU Wien	Universitaet fuer Bodenkultur (University for Natural Resources and Life Sciences)	IRB	Institute Rudjer Boskovic
BTA	Bangladesh Tanners Association	IRD	Institut de recherche pour le développement (Institute for Development Research)
CNRT	Centre National de Recherche Technologique Nickel et Son Environnement	ITC	International Trade Centre
CTA	Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation	JSI	Jožef Stefan Institute
CTCN	The Climate Technology Centre & Network	KEBS	Kenya Bureau of Standards
DCCI	Dhaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Bangladesh)	KEPHIS	Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service
DFTQC	Department of Food Technology and Quality Control (Nepal)	LCR	Landcare Research New Zealand Ltd
DVS	Department of Veterinary Services (Kenya)	LEFASO	Vietnam Leather and Foot ware Association
Eurocham	European Chamber of Commerce in Vietnam	LISODE	Lien Social et Developpement
FABL	University of Banja Luka Faculty of Agriculture	LMOE	Lebanese Ministry of Environment
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization	IRI	Industrial Research Institute
FECO	Foreign Economic Cooperation Office (of China)	MEMEASFP	Ministry of Vocational Training, Employment and Social Affairs
GIZ	Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (German Agency for International Cooperation)	MEP	Ministry of Environmental Protection (China)
HEIS	Hydro Engineering Institute Sarajevo	MTEC	National Metal and Material Technology Centre (Thailand)
		MPL	Montroix Pty Ltd
		NISP	National Industrial Symbiosis Programme
		NIVA	Norwegian Institute for Water Research

NUS	National University of Samoa	UNZIG	University of Zagreb Faculty of Food Technology and Biotechnology
NWMC	National Wholesale Market Company Inc.	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
NBSM	Nepal Bureau of Standards and Metrology	UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
OPTI	Observatorio de Prospectiva Tecnológica Industrial (Observatory for Industrial Tech-Foresight)	UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development	UNEP-DTIE	Division of Technology, Industry and Economics
Pure Earth	former Blacksmith Institute	UNEP/MAP	Mediterranean Action Plan for the Barcelona Convention
REEEP	Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership	UNESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
SEQUA GmbH		UNFCCC	The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
SPC	Secretariat of the Pacific Community	UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
SPI	Sociedade Portuguesa de Inovação (Portuguese Society for Innovation)	UPNG	University of Papua New Guinea
SCP/RAC	Regional Activity Centre for Sustainable Consumption and Production	USP	University of the South Pacific
SIWI	Stockholm International Water Institute	VCCI	Vietnam Chamber of Commerce and Industry
STAMEQ	Directorate for Standards, Metrology and Quality	VEIA	Vietnam Electronic Industries Association
TC AS CR	Technology Centre of the Academy of Sciences CR	WIIW	The Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies
TEDA	Tianjin Economic and Technological Development Area	VITAS	Vietnam Textile and Garment Association
TJFTZ	Tianjin Port Free Trade Zone Administrative Committee	VKP	Vanuatu Cultural Centre
TMEC	Tianjin Municipal Economic Commission	WHO	World Health Organization
TUNAC	Tunisian Accreditation Council	WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
UCA	University of Cocody-Abidjan	WTO	World Trade Organization
UEFISCSU	Executive Agency for Higher Education and Research Funding	WB	World Bank
Ufm	Union for the Mediterranean	ZMT	Leibniz Centre for Tropical Marine Ecology
ULFGG	University of Lubljana Faculty for Civil and Geodetic Engineering		

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