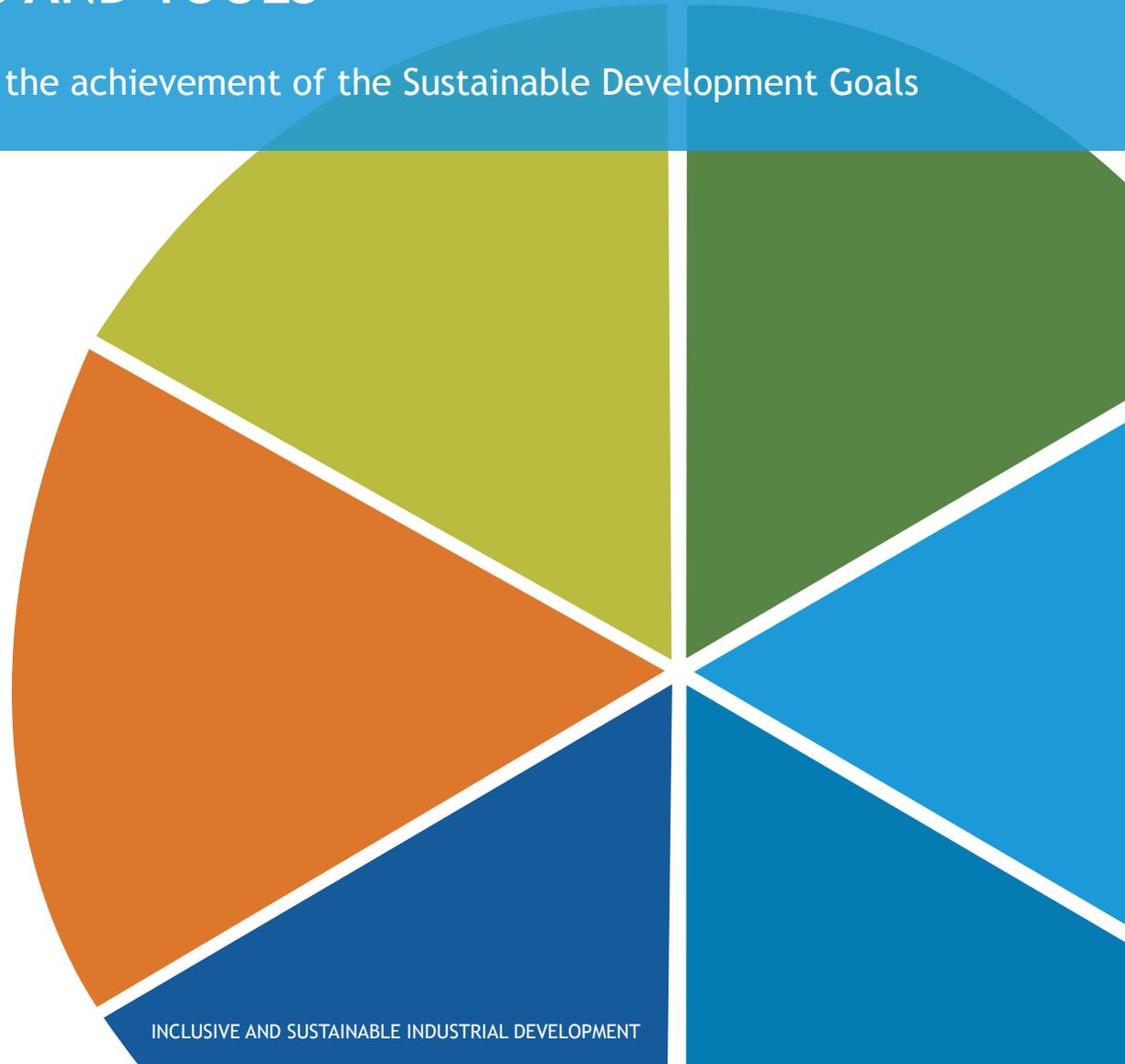




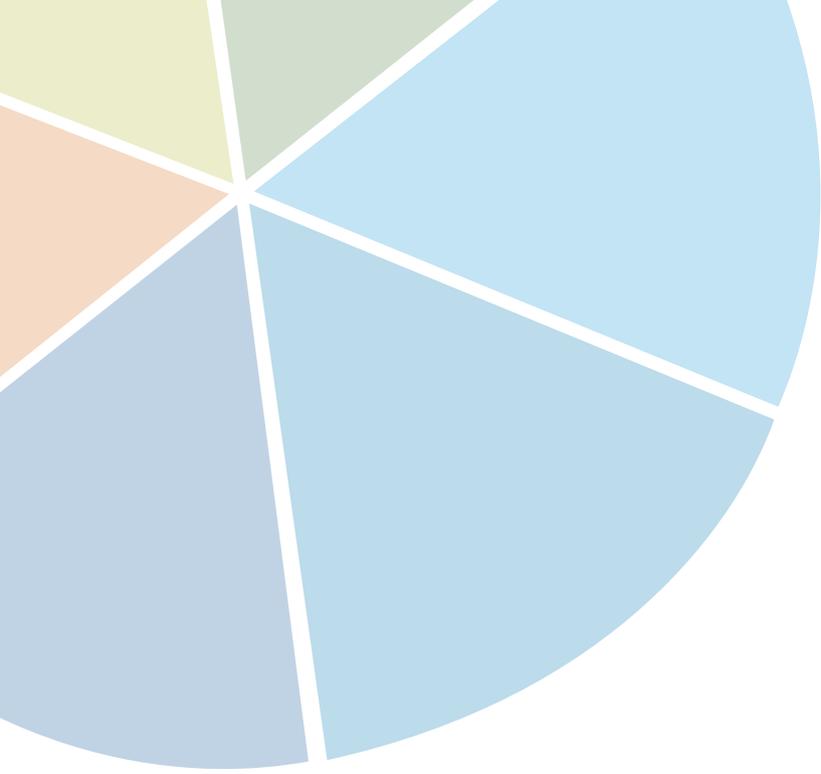
UNITED NATIONS
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

UNIDO TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROGRAMMES, PROJECTS AND TOOLS

Contributing to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals



INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT



UNITED NATIONS
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

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FOREWORD

As UNIDO enters its sixth decade, the Organization's relevance to the broader development cooperation agenda is greater than ever. Over the past few years, we have made significant strides in terms of adjusting our technical cooperation portfolio, as well as our policy advisory, normative and convening functions, towards a more holistic inclusive and sustainable industrial development (ISID) approach in order to focus on the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and, in doing so, serve our Member States even better.

Our Medium-term Programme Framework (MTPF) 2016–2019, adopted by the Sixteenth Session of UNIDO's General Conference, aligns with the provisions of the SDGs, including the mainstreaming of the three dimensions of sustainable development. Every UNIDO programme is designed to contribute to at least one, preferably two or even all three of the thematic priorities contained in the MTPF — advancing economic competitiveness; creating shared prosperity; and safeguarding the environment.

Today our mandate, which focuses on inclusive and sustainable industrial development, is closely connected to the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda and the 17 SDGs. This is why, when it comes to industry-related matters, UNIDO is fully recognized as the reference Organization in the SDGs framework.

A few years ago, we introduced a new type of assistance package for our Member States, the Programme for Country Partnership, currently being realized in Ethiopia

and Senegal, as well as in Peru. Our hundreds of technical cooperation projects being implemented on different continents are also a clear demonstration of the industry-related expertise UNIDO has to offer.

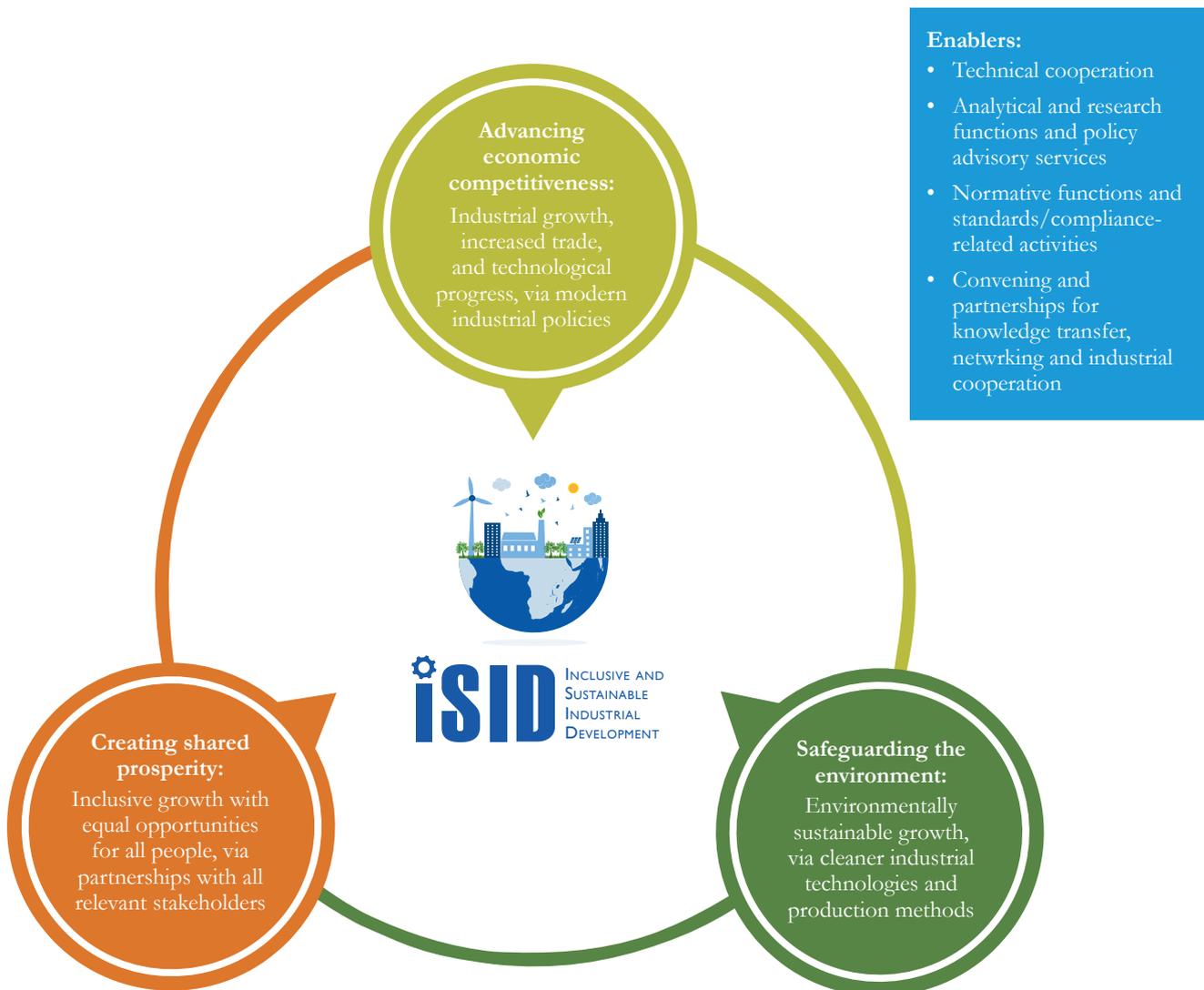


UNIDO recently reached two other milestones. The UN General Assembly proclaimed 2016–2025 as the Third Industrial Development Decade for Africa, and passed a resolution that called on the African Union (AU) Commission, the New Partnership for Africa's Development, the Economic Commission for Africa and, specifically, UNIDO, to develop, operationalize and lead the implementation of the programme for the Third Decade, in accordance with its mandate and through voluntary contributions. In addition, the G20 summit in Hangzhou, China, adopted a new initiative to support Industrialization in Africa and Least Developed Countries (LDCs), based on a comprehensive report prepared by UNIDO.

I am confident that with the support of our Member States, as well as all partners and stakeholders, UNIDO will continue to effectively respond to the new and old challenges hindering inclusive and sustainable industrial development and the attainment of the SDGs.

LI Yong
Director General

UNIDO PROGRAMMATIC FRAMEWORK FOR 2016-2019



The Lima Declaration, adopted in December 2013 by UNIDO Member States, chartered the Organization's development priorities for the coming years and placed special emphasis on inclusive and sustainable industrial development. It emphasized that UNIDO should serve as a global facilitator of knowledge and advice on policies and strategies towards achieving inclusive and sustainable industrial development.

The Lima Declaration serves as a manifestation of Members States' support for and confidence in UNIDO. It remains a roadmap for the future of the Organization and has set a solid basis for further advancing industrial development as a crucial factor that will help in implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and contribute to lasting prosperity for all.

UNIDO's contribution to the achievement of the SDGs, as well as the implementation of the Lima Declaration, lies in the full implementation of the Organization's strategic programme framework and its three thematic priorities.

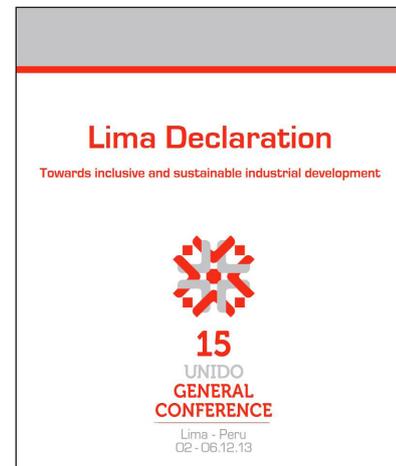
For more information on the Lima Declaration, please visit: http://www.unido.org/fileadmin/user_media_upgrade/Who_we_are/Structure/Polycymaking_Organs/Lima_Declaration_EN_web.pdf



UNIDO's goal of achieving inclusive and sustainable industrial development is explicitly recognized and anchored within the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Through Goal 9, the Member States of the United Nations call upon the international community to "build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation".

Inclusive and sustainable industrial development can therefore serve as a primary engine not only for job creation and economic growth, but also for technology transfer, investment flows and skills development.

In addition to Goal 9, all other SDGs incorporate some industry-related aspects and targets.



THE PROGRAMME FOR COUNTRY PARTNERSHIP (PCP)

This innovative approach helps mobilize external partners and additional resources in order to extend the impact of UNIDO's technical cooperation and accelerate inclusive and sustainable industrial development in Member States. Aligned with the national development agenda and focusing on sectors with high growth potential, the programme supports a country in achieving its industrial development goals. The PCP rests on a multi-stakeholder partnership led by the host government. It builds synergies with ongoing government and partner interventions relevant to industrial development, leverages funds and mobilizes investments.

For UNIDO, the PCP serves to operationalize the Organization's mandate and SDG 9. At the same time, it is a model that can be used to implement the broader SDGs.

For more information on the PCP, please visit:

<https://isid.unido.org/pcp-overview.html>



UNIDO takes a leading role during the entire PCP cycle: from initiation and preliminary assessments, to consultations with different stakeholders and programme development, and throughout implementation. The Organization provides guidance and drives PCP interventions jointly with the government, who maintains ultimate ownership of the programme to ensure sustainability. At the same time, UNIDO facilitates overall PCP coordination and provides an advisory function to the government on all industry-related issues. It will also monitor and evaluate the entire cycle.

The PCP is being piloted in Ethiopia, Senegal and Peru and will be expanded to other countries. Going forward, the PCP approach will be mainstreamed as UNIDO's standard programmatic service to Member States.







ADDRESSING THE DIVERSE NEEDS OF MEMBER STATES¹

UNIDO applies a differentiated focus for ISID that is based on the diverse needs of different developing countries. Africa and the LDCs continue to be a major focus for UNIDO in terms of its policy advisory, convening, and programmatic and technical cooperation functions. UNIDO was asked by the G20 to produce a report on “Industrialization in Africa and LDCs” to inform an initiative by the group to accelerate the industrialization agenda in these countries. As a result, a new G20 Initiative was launched at the G20 Summit in Hangzhou, on **Supporting Industrialization in Africa and LDCs** to strengthen their inclusive growth and development potential through voluntary policy options. They included: promoting inclusive and sustainable structural transformation; supporting sustainable agriculture, agribusiness and agro-industry development; deepening, broadening and updating the local knowledge and production base; and promoting investment in sustainable and secure energy, including renewables and energy efficiency. In addition, the policies should explore ways to develop cooperation on industrial production and vocational training and sustainable and resilient infrastructure and industries; support industrialization through trade in accordance with the rules of the World Trade Organization; and leverage domestic and external finance and support equitable access to finance – with a focus on women and youth. The need to promote science, technology and innovation as critical means for industrialization was also emphasized.

The Organization’s role in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in Africa was further recognized by

the United Nations General Assembly, as it adopted resolution 70/293 establishing the Third Industrial Development Decade for Africa (2016-2025). Noting that Africa remains “the poorest and the most vulnerable region in the world”, the General Assembly highlighted the need for the continent to take “urgent action to advance sustainable industrialization as a key element of furthering economic diversification and value addition, creating jobs and thus reducing poverty and contributing to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”. Notably for UNIDO, the adopted resolution specifically called on the Organization “to develop, operationalize and lead the implementation of the programme for the **Third Industrial Development Decade for Africa**, in accordance with its mandate and through voluntary contributions”. The resolution also invited UNIDO “to scale up its technical assistance to African countries in order to promote inclusive and sustainable industrial development”.

Middle-income countries (MICs) require strategies for overcoming the so-called middle-income trap. UNIDO is working closely with MICs to address their specific development challenges, and to encourage partnerships between MICs and high-income countries by establishing knowledge-sharing platforms and tailored-made cooperation programmes focusing on: the capacity-building to address climate change and environmental degradation issues; uptake of clean technologies; enhancing competitiveness development; developing business infrastructure to support science, industry and technology development; and supporting inclusion of women, youth and vulnerable groups in the real economy.

¹ As of January 2017, a total of 168 States are Members of UNIDO.

UNIDO supports **landlocked developing countries** to address the adverse effects associated with geography and structural weaknesses, such as poor infrastructure and slow structural transformation, by designing technical cooperation programmes that leverage the benefits of the industry-infrastructure-innovation nexus and partnership approaches. UNIDO plays a key role in a number of United Nations system-wide small island developing states (SIDS) initiatives.

The complexity of the SDGs implies that their achievement will often depend on efforts made by both developed and developing countries. For example, **addressing unsustainable consumption and production patterns, water scarcity, climate change, and biodiversity** will depend on actions from all countries. Similarly, growing inequality can have spillover effects and is a risk to stable growth everywhere in a highly interconnected global economy. At the same time, a continued focus on the specific needs of developing countries will be important to eradicate extreme poverty. UNIDO will therefore work closely with developed and developing countries, other international organizations and development finance institutions in addressing these issues through collective actions and partnerships.

In order to seize the opportunity presented by the **New Industrial Revolution** (NIR), particularly in the field of manufacturing and related services, UNIDO contributed to formulating the G20 NIR Action Plan. UNIDO was requested to contribute towards producing the G20 NIR Report in cooperation with other international organizations, which will provide an overview of opportunities and challenges brought about by NIR.

UNIDO will continue to explore the relationship between inclusive and sustainable industrialization through its **Industrial Development Report** series. The 2018 edition will explore how structural change unfolds in terms of consumption and how industry provides access to a larger and better range of products to more and more people in the world hence enhancing the inclusiveness of economic development.

National governments are responsible for the **implementation of the 2030 Agenda** and countries are therefore preparing national strategies. UNIDO has the technical expertise to support national governments with the development of their strategies and with prioritization of the SDGs and industrial targets relevant to their specific challenges, as well as with means of implementation.



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CREATING SHARED PROSPERITY

Agribusiness and rural development

UNIDO stimulates agribusiness and rural development through agro-industries value chain upgrading, entrepreneurship development programmes and vocational training. Youth, women and vulnerable communities continue to represent target groups, in particular in the area of entrepreneurial skills development. UNIDO works closely together with other international organizations and development finance institutions to enhance recipient countries' competitiveness in agro-industries.

Food processing and agro-food parks

Projects implemented by UNIDO address various aspects of food processing, from horticultural produce, to dairy and fish, and facilitate the transfer and application of technologies through cooperating with development partners and collaborating with providers of commercially available appropriate technologies.

The Organization helps in skills development in the agro-food sector, supports local and international investment in food processing industries in Member States, and creates partnerships with universities, research institutes, professional organizations and private sector actors to support food processing systems development. It provides policy advice and capacity-building support at the institutional level for private and public institutions in the agro-food sector.

UNIDO also supports the establishment of agro-food parks, and helps in upgrading agro-processing skills and in developing the capacity of local officials. To help Member States reduce post-harvest losses, UNIDO offers technical assistance, technical training courses, and expertise in process optimization and the utilization of by-products. Factory rehabilitation projects and campaigns to improve product quality help food companies increase their income and generate new employment opportunities.

Food safety and supply chain management

UNIDO develops, promotes and disseminates food safety systems and schemes for the benefit of agricultural and agro-food businesses, as well as consumers. It works closely with an array of partners to enable sustainable business through food safety capacity-building, by creating a favorable food safety environment, and by fostering food safety advocacy and partnerships. Activities in this respect focus on addressing every link of the entire food value chain: primary producers, processing industry, transporters, retailers, consumers and food safety competent authorities. To ensure that industries become sustainable and resilient, food safety is integrated into the wider context of regulatory frameworks, national quality and food safety policies and infrastructures.

Creative industries

UNIDO supports the growth and development of creative industries in many countries. Through value chain analysis and cluster development and applying a creative ecosystem approach, it identifies the areas in which small-scale enterprises and individuals can engage in value creating activities. The technical assistance provided in this respect is intended to enhance product development with marketing analyses, packaging and innovative designs, quality, value-added production and entrepreneurial competencies that lead to job creation and (self) employment.

Integration of women in industry

UNIDO continues to work with key stakeholders on national strategies to strengthen the entrepreneurial ecosystem and build the capacities of key financial institutions to offer improved financial and non-financial services to small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), in particular those run by women or youth. UNIDO partners with UN Women on gender equality and the empowerment of women. It is also pioneering a flagship initiative to promote gender mainstreaming in the sustainable energy sector of SIDS in the Pacific, Caribbean, Africa and Indian Ocean regions in partnership with the Sustainable Energy and Climate Resilience Initiative. Particular attention is also paid to addressing gender imbalances in the manufacturing sector and unequal participation in leadership positions.

All key data produced in programmes and projects, industrial statistics and statistics about the Organization itself will be sex-disaggregated. Gender outcomes will be tracked in consultation with project managers and will include benchmarks and targets.

Youth employment

UNIDO's integrated approach assists governments and supports structures to serve young people who want to improve their livelihoods through the creation of sustainable enterprises. The UNIDO Productive Work for Youth Programme assists would-be entrepreneurs by identifying sectors and value chains with a high potential for youth employment. Through its Computer Model for Feasibility Analysis and Reporting software (COMFAR) it assesses the financial feasibility of setting up businesses and teaches them the requisite skills.

Human security and post-crisis rehabilitation

UNIDO focuses on human security and post-crisis rehabilitation by raising skills for greater employability and rebuilding productive capacities. This contributes to the restoration of livelihoods devastated by conflicts and natural disasters through the creation of economic opportunities for the affected populations such as refugees, internally displaced persons, returnees, demilitarized groups or simply civilians striving to turn their lives around. Post-crisis assistance includes activities to speed up economic recovery, rehabilitate damaged agricultural or industrial infrastructure, create employment opportunities and stabilize communities.

The 2016 World Humanitarian Summit was the first occasion in which the United Nations system proposed to link its humanitarian and development pillars, and engaged in an innovative approach to solve humanitarian crises including tackling the root causes.

Inclusive and sustainable industrialization plays a critical role to prevent economic migration and potential social conflict.

At the same time, it can provide long-term solutions to the economic and social rehabilitation of displaced population in both their home and host countries. For these reasons, UNIDO attended the World Humanitarian Summit at its highest level, presented concrete commitments and agreed to engage with governments, United Nations agencies and other stakeholders to establish effective partnerships that bridge the development-humanitarian divide.

UNIDO is dedicated to fostering production and uptake of environmental goods and services and improving the environmental performance of industry. UNIDO programmes promote inclusive industrial development that is resource-efficient and protective of the natural environment and human health. These programmes focus on promoting clean and renewable energies; smart cities and low carbon transport; fostering industrial energy and resource efficiency and cleaner production; advancing the circular economy; developing resource stewardship programmes; and implementing various multilateral environmental agreements.

For more information, please visit:

<http://www.unido.org/what-we-do/creating-shared-prosperity.html>





ADVANCING ECONOMIC COMPETITIVENESS

UNIDO continues to assist Member States in designing appropriate industrial policies and technical cooperation programmes on industrial upgrading and modernization; SMEs and entrepreneurship development; industrial agglomerations; trade capacity-building; investment and technology promotion; and on leveraging the benefits of the infrastructure-industrialization-innovation nexus through industrial corridor development approaches.

Infrastructure can accelerate economic linkages and networks through integration of modern transport infrastructure with logistics and industrial value chains. Agglomerations and other growth benefits could be realized from productive and innovation hub development around transport nodes and important urban centres. Greater connectivity, network development and market integration, combined with policies to promote industrial agglomerations and strengthen SME clusters and networks, along and between the production value chains, together with policies on fostering deeper regional economic integration, will lead to greater industrial diversification and productivity.

By enhancing the business infrastructure, countries can start this virtuous growth cycle. Resilient traditional and business infrastructure contributes to lowering the carbon and environmental footprint of industry and facilitates the optimal location of industrial agglomerations within urban and peri-urban areas, thus minimizing associated health, safety and environmental risks in cities. Many developing countries lack strategic planning in promoting the development of modern

infrastructure. Appropriate regulation, vital for investor confidence and for the development of projects financed from international funding streams, is also lacking. Strategy design and implementation are in turn hindered by limited institutional, technical and financial capacity. Strengthening development cooperation in this area is therefore called for.

Building business infrastructure such as science, industry and technology parks (SITPs) and eco-industrial parks (EIPs) — UNIDO is committed to improving the productivity, competitiveness and environmental performance of SITPs, and EIPs, for example through establishing platforms for the exchange of know-how and expertise on planning, developing and managing successful industrial parks, zones, cities and districts.

Investing in technology and innovation

UNIDO Investment and Technology Promotion Offices (ITPOs) offer a complete service for potential investors in, and suppliers of, technology to developing countries, ranging from the latest information on investment opportunities to how to do business in unfamiliar environments. The ITPOs steer investors through each stage of the investment cycle and broker partnerships between enterprises in developing and industrialized countries.

Value chain development

UNIDO's approach to assist developing countries to harness the benefits of increased globalization of production and trade is to develop efficient local value and supply chains and to leverage participation in regional and global value chains for accelerating catch-up. Instruments used include setting-up and supporting export consortia for linking local clusters to global value chains, and helping local enterprises to take advantage of industrial subcontracting and outsourcing. Each country will identify its priority sectors for action, but the agri-food sector deserves a special focus, especially for low income countries and for all least developed countries (LDCs). UNIDO supports the creation of growth poles that encourage agriculture-based development, focusing on the formation of agricultural value chains as well as support in the establishment of multi-service agro-industrial platforms to serve as centres of technical and commercial development.

Subcontracting and Partnership Exchange

UNIDO's Subcontracting Partnership Exchanges (SPXs) networks provide an information portal for matching suppliers and buyers, and have been effective in dealing with short-term buying contracts. The SPX networks are expanding with establishing new centres in Gabon, Iran (Islamic Republic of) and Oman. The SPX programme includes supplier profiling of gender distribution at different functional layers of a company's work force, based on which concrete actions are proposed to achieve gender balance within the enterprise.

Supporting SME industry clusters and export consortia

As part of support to create environments conducive for micro, small and medium enterprise (MSME) development, UNIDO trains representatives of the public and private sector, as well as industrial zone management committees. Particular attention is given to the business development needs of youth and women. If required, specific advice can support SME clusters in their efforts to penetrate foreign markets. UNIDO also helps set up export consortia in different sectors.

Industrial upgrading

UNIDO projects improve the alignment of industrial skills development with the skills needed by industries. The Growth Identification and Facilitation for Industrial Upgrading and Diversification policy toolkit aims at integrating the principles of new structural economics into existing analytical and operational frameworks, in conjunction with UNIDO's industrial upgrading and diversification programmes.

Meeting standards

The greatest challenge for many developing countries suppliers in hoping to reach export markets is to produce goods that meet international standards and respective market requirements. UNIDO therefore continues to support Member States in designing programmes to support local suppliers to meet the requirements of internationally agreed standards, and that of specific markets they supply; establish quality and food safety infrastructure, and address sanitary and phyto-sanitary

technical barriers to trade; strengthen regional quality infrastructure and improve the quality and delivery of support services in standardization, conformity assessment and accreditation; meet the standards of sustainable fishing; and provide an enabling economic environment to ease compliance with international trade rules and technical regulations. The UNIDO report Meeting Standards, Winning Markets-Trade Standards Compliance presents new approaches to the analysis of developing countries' capacity to comply with such standards, the challenges they confront, and the implications of their failure to comply.

The Programme for Strategic Industrial Intelligence and Governance Mechanisms

The dynamic nature of ISID needs sustained and continuous action at the policy level. UNIDO has therefore expanded its industrial policy advisory services. Policy tools such as the Programme for Strategic Industrial Intelligence and Governance Mechanisms support governments throughout the industrial policymaking cycle, providing advice, capacity-building and facilitation; creating and training autonomous national implementation teams and industrial intelligence units in influential government agencies; and establishing industrial observatories and providing overall guidance on industrial diagnosis. UNIDO's policy toolkit is further enriched by the methodologies for growth identification and facilitation for industrial upgrading and diversification. The UNIDO Institute for Capacity Development, in addition to its educational role, continues to serve as a global forum to support policy dialogue activities and knowledge networks.

While there has been a broad decline in poverty worldwide, both extreme and moderate poverty continue to exist primarily in rural areas. Rural poverty has persisted where policies have failed to improve agro-industrial productivity, facilitate the development of rural-urban economic linkages, and provide rural populations with access to social services, proper infrastructure and utilities, and job opportunities, particularly for women and youth. To this end, UNIDO provides a range of programmes for the development of agro-industries, the promotion of SMEs and the empowerment of women and youth in productive activities.

More on standards and compliance

<http://www.unido.org/tradestandardscompliance.html>



<http://www.unido.org/what-we-do/advancing-economic-competitiveness.html>





SAFEGUARDING THE ENVIRONMENT

Unique partnership with the Global Environment Facility (GEF)

To help developing countries and countries with economies in transition cope with environmental challenges and adjust to climate change, UNIDO assists industries in adopting cleaner, resource- and energy-efficient, and low-carbon patterns of production. UNIDO is playing a major role in the design and implementation of GEF projects related to climate change, environmentally hazardous chemicals, and international waters. The Organization supports over 90 countries in their efforts to achieve sustainable industrial development in conformity with the objectives expressed in the GEF mandate. It helps governments develop regulatory, institutional and financial mechanisms that promote a sustainable course in the use of resources in general and energy in particular, and helps industries and industrial enterprises to secure their viability by adopting sound technology solutions and best production practices.

Renewable energy

The UNIDO renewable energy programme promotes the establishment of mini-grids based on viable and proven technologies, such as small hydropower, biomass, solar and wind.

Industrial energy efficiency

The UNIDO industrial energy efficiency programme focuses on policy and standards, building capacity, raising awareness and demonstrating new technologies. It also encourages the implementation of energy management systems, based on ISO energy management standard

(ISO 50001) and energy system optimization. Other projects focus on efficiency improvements of energy-intensive industrial equipment, energy efficient and low-carbon transport vehicles and related infrastructure.

Eco-industrial parks

UNIDO promotes the establishment and mainstreaming of eco-industrial parks in developing countries and emerging economies. These environmentally sustainable parks pool resources, expertise and knowledge from a wide variety of actors, including the business community, local government, academia and research institutes. They can serve as hubs for resource efficiency, green industry and eco-innovation and better integrate industries in the wider innovation system through the creation of shared economic opportunities, improved ecosystems and innovative avenues for responsible business. UNIDO is implementing pilot projects around the world, helping upscale national eco-industrial park programmes.

Climate policy and networks

The UNIDO climate policy and networks programme responds to increasing demand for innovative partnerships and multi-level and integrated solutions to address energy, climate and development challenges simultaneously. The programme champions gender responsive climate policies in client countries. It further positions UNIDO strategically in global energy and climate change forums, and coordinates global and regional programmes on low-carbon technologies and networks.

Low-carbon technologies and cross-cutting issues

The low-carbon low-emission clean energy technologies (LCET) programme provides a comprehensive technology transfer mechanism based on three building blocks: an assessment of techno-socioeconomic needs and identification of appropriate LCETs, demonstration projects, and public private partnerships for scaling up the demonstrated technologies and new business models. This three-pronged approach helps create small businesses and sustainable jobs, especially in rural areas that are not connected to national grids.

Environmental sustainability

UNIDO supports the circular economy model by providing solutions to decouple production value chains from the depletion of natural resources and the degradation of the environment. The UNIDO circular economy approach increases the resource efficiency of manufacturing processes; facilitates the development, adoption and maintenance of environmentally friendly products; extends the useful lifespan of products; and enables the sustainable management of industrial waste. Converting existing industrial zones into eco-industrial parks and establishing new eco-industrial parks are emblematic of the Organization's approach to promoting a circular economy.

Water resource management

By applying circular economy principles, UNIDO helps ensure that water is used in an efficient and sustainable manner by industry, and is reused to the greatest extent possible in industrial processes. UNIDO provides industries with a combined set of tools to treat industrial effluents discharged into environment. UNIDO facilitates discussion between different stakeholders on water use in water catchment areas, assisting them to arrive at mutually

agreed goals for effective water use. UNIDO provides support in implementing activities to ensure sustainable water supply and with investment in water-intensive industries, in particular agro-industries.

Recycling industries

UNIDO devises and puts in place sustainable business models for handling industrial waste, including e-waste, creating new jobs for skilled and unskilled workers. The UNIDO approach focuses on the establishment of waste management strategies at the national and regional levels that address all stages of the waste-recycling chain; from the upstream, design of collection schemes activities to downstream end of processing. These efforts are integrated, through UNIDO's work on circular economy, with other activities to reduce resource use.

Innovative management of chemicals

UNIDO developed a comprehensive approach for sound and innovative management of chemicals in industry. A core element of this approach is chemical leasing; a circular business model pioneered by UNIDO in developing and transition economies. It aims at maximizing the utility derived from expensive and hazardous substances in industry, while minimizing their cost and environmental impact.

Sustainable cities

UNIDO helps countries address urban and industrial development challenges by integrating climate considerations in urban planning and management; demonstrating how energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy can be applied to buildings; promoting the use of electric vehicles and non-motorized transport through policy, institutional capacity-building, coordination and awareness-raising; introducing low-carbon technologies for the entire supply

chain of powertrain vehicles to achieve major energy savings and emission reductions in the automotive industry, and by fostering the circular economy.

Climate impact and upgrading industry through the Montreal Protocol

In implementing the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, UNIDO phases out commonly used ozone-depleting substance (ODS) from industrial processes and products and assist countries to upgrade their industries by introducing ODS alternatives. ODS phase-out project activities include clean technology development, transfer and adoption; provision of equipment for upgrading production processes; market access support; and technical skills upgrading through the provision of training on technology and human health aspects. In addition, UNIDO introduces country-wide refrigerant management schemes.

UNIDO is also preparing for emerging environmental compliance regimes by developing methodologies to support industries in meeting the obligations of upcoming treaties. The focus is on promoting the development of green industries and assisting countries to reduce the amount of toxic emissions produced by industry, which negatively affects the natural environment and human health.

Managing pollutants through the Stockholm Convention

UNIDO works under the Stockholm Convention to reduce and eliminate the persistent organic pollutants (POPs) produced by industry, seeks to develop new, and upgrade existing, industries for better management of POPs. The projects are designed to optimize production processes to avoid emissions; set up new facilities and production lines utilizing POPs alternatives; and construct

and operate facilities for the safe management of materials containing POPs. Inclusiveness is promoted by building local technical capacities and by raising SMEs' awareness of POPs. Knowledge and technology transfer and South-South cooperation is promoted for mutual learning and sharing and transfer of best available techniques and environmental practices. UNIDO support for e-waste management and the development of recycling industries also constitutes part of this work and is funded under the POPs programme.

Resource efficient and cleaner production (RECP)

UNIDO assists industries to improve their resource productivity, environmental performance and competitiveness through implementation of the RECP programme. The programme focuses on accelerating the uptake of resource efficient and cleaner production practices, methods and techniques; enhanced recycling, resource recovery and treatment of all waste; implementing better process controls and standards; enhancing environmental accounting methods; and adopting innovative business models. The Global Network for Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production (RECPnet), facilitated by UNIDO jointly with UNEP brings together 74 providers of RECP services around the world, with 12 members in Africa, 6 in Arab States, 16 in Asia and the Pacific, 24 in Europe and Central Asia and 16 in Latin America and the Caribbean. New national RECP programmes were launched in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Ecuador.

For more information, please visit:

<http://www.unido.org/what-we-do/environment.html>





CROSS-CUTTING DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

South-South and triangular industrial cooperation

Through its activities in the field of South-South and triangular industrial cooperation UNIDO promotes inclusive and sustainable industrial development and contributes to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in particular Sustainable Development Goal 9. UNIDO forms multi-stakeholder partnerships, and brings together ministries of industry, private-sector organizations and influential southern institutions, coordinating partners and facilitating technology exchange between them in order to reap the benefits of industrialization.

Elements of South-South and triangular industrial cooperation are also embedded in UNIDO's many and varied networks, partnerships and centres of excellence. In addition to projects undertaken by UNIDO Headquarters, the International Centre for Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development in New Delhi and the UNIDO Centre for South-South and Industrial Cooperation in Beijing manage a portfolio of South-South and triangular industrial cooperation-related projects promoting the diffusion of southern technologies and know-how in other developing countries, including the transfer of advanced manufacturing techniques.

Promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women

With the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, UNIDO made concerted efforts to increase its capacity to promote and report on gender equality. It reviewed and updated its 2009 gender policy by adopting its first gender strategy for implementing current and future organizational actions and by improving its organizational structure geared towards advancing the goals of gender equality and the empowerment of women.

Responding to the direction set by the Lima Declaration, contributing to the implementation of SDG-5 and in line with the Organization's Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women Strategy 2016-2019 (Conference resolution GC.16/Res.3), UNIDO is gender-mainstreaming its entire project portfolio, boosting gender equality and the empowerment of women. Specific markers and checklists have been introduced as part of the project appraisal and approval stage to make sure that an appropriate gender analysis has been conducted and taken into account in the design and implementation of projects. UNIDO also qualified for piloting the new proposed set of indicators of the second UN system-wide action plan on gender equality and the empowerment of women.

Industrial policy advice, research and statistics

Through its analytical and policy advisory services, UNIDO provides Member States with tools to shape appropriate industrial strategies and policies, as well as indicators that help monitor the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. UNIDO conducts applied research and evidence-based analysis of economic growth and industrial structural change, and disseminates its findings within to the development practitioners' community. On this basis, it advocates the importance of accelerated industrial development and improved industrial competitiveness as instruments to eradicate poverty and contribute to inclusive and sustainable development.

Activities in this area include the regular compilation of statistics specific to industrial development, the

publication of major action-oriented knowledge products such as the Organization's flagship Industrial Development Report, and the provision of applied training through UNIDO's Institute for Capacity Development. The intellectual contribution of UNIDO to industrial development is a contributing factor to the Organization's technical cooperation activities.

Convening, partnerships and networks

UNIDO brings Member States, private and public sector institutions, civil society, academia and other partners together to establish dialogues, form partnerships and forge plans of action and networks for inclusive and sustainable industrial development. Activities in this area have informational, advocacy and normative functions and are conducive to knowledge management.

UNIDO's partnerships for prosperity:

<http://www.unido.org/what-we-do/cross-cutting-services/partnerships-for-prosperity.html>



Policy advice and research:

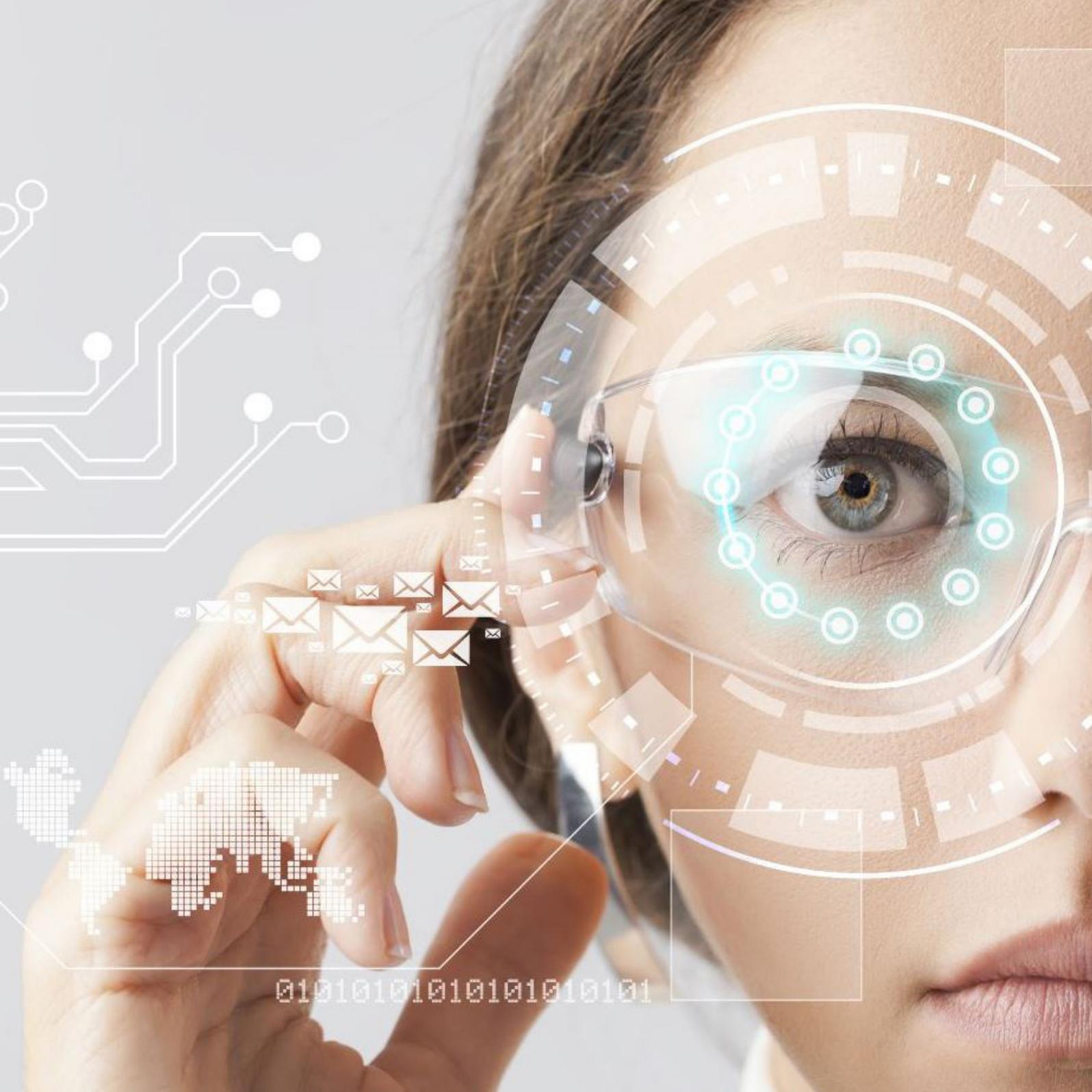
<http://www.unido.org/what-we-do/cross-cutting-services/industrial-policy-advice-research-and-statistics.html>



Statistical databases:

<http://www.unido.org/resources/statistics/statistical-databases.html>





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UNIDO's Programme Development and Technical Cooperation (PTC) is primarily responsible for providing capacity-development support and technical cooperation services to enhance the capabilities of developing countries and transition economies to process their agriculture-based raw materials, participate in international trade flows for manufactured goods, increase investment and technology flows, and develop entrepreneurship, while also promoting environmentally sustainable production techniques, developing renewable and rural energy for productive use, increasing energy

efficiency, and supporting the implementation of major multilateral environmental agreements. In doing so, the PTC develops, implements and monitors sectoral, cross-sectoral and thematic programmes and projects, and provides technical advisory and institutional and human capacity-building services. PTC comprises the Office of the Managing Director; the Department of Partnerships and Results Monitoring; the Department of Agribusiness Development; the Department of Trade, Investment, and Innovation; the Department of Energy; and the Department of Environment.

For more information on UNIDO programmes and projects, please visit:

Open Data Platform:

<https://open.unido.org/>



Open Data – Publications:

<https://open.unido.org/publications>

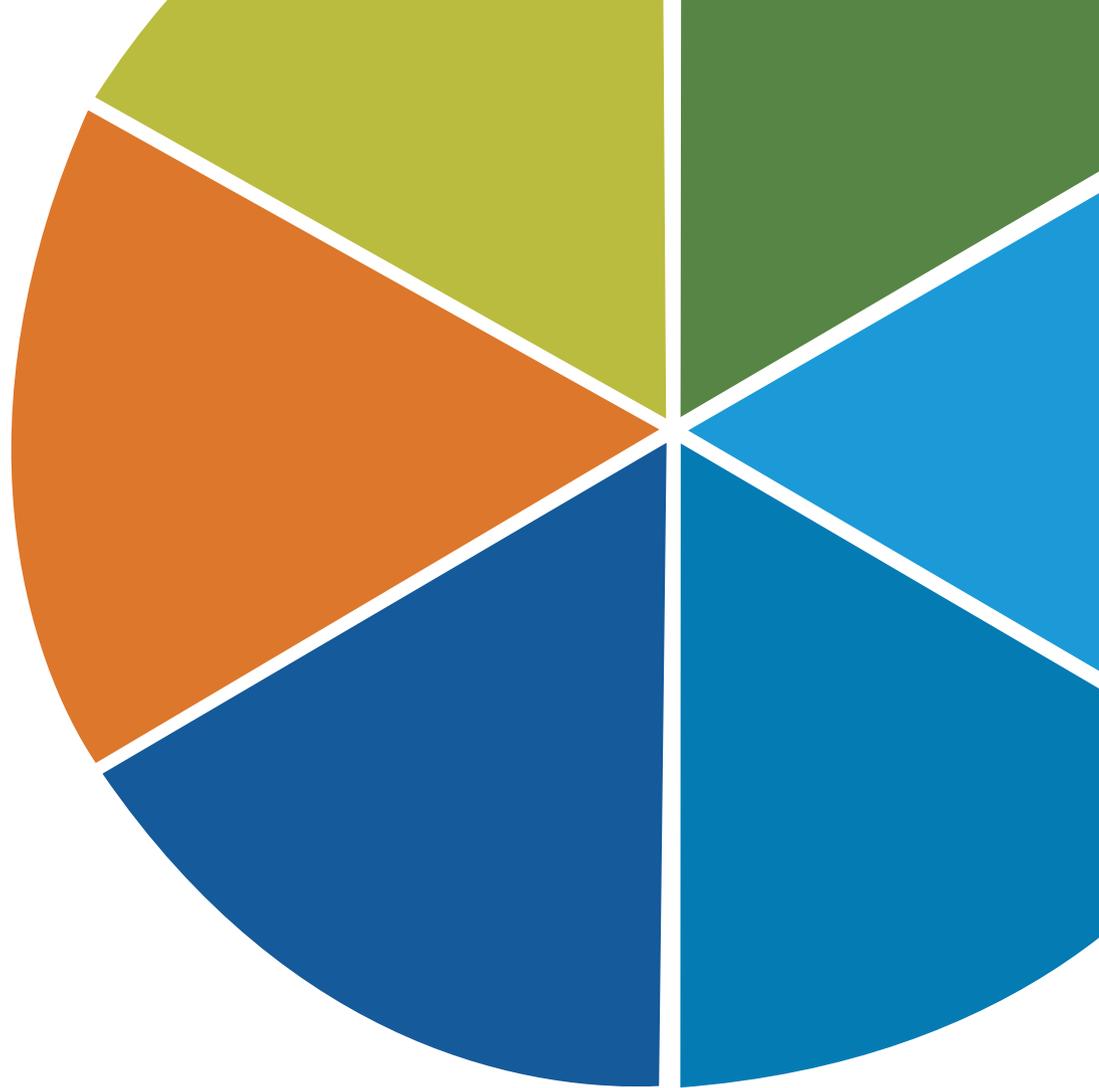


UNIDO's flagship publications, including the latest Annual report:

<http://www.unido.org/publications/flagship-publications.html>







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