



United Nations
Industrial Development Organization

UNIDO 10 ClimActs

One Planet Summit

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At the invitation of:

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*Secrétaire-général
de l'Organisation
des Nations Unies*



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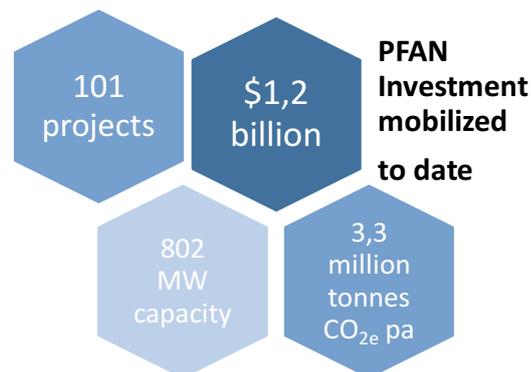
*Président du Groupe
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GRUPE DE LA BANQUE MONDIALE

Panel 1: Scaling-up finance for climate action

UNIDO ClimAct 1: “The Private Financing Advisory Network hosted by UNIDO will scale up its efforts to mobilize public and private investments for climate and clean energy in developing countries with a target of nearly US\$ 1 billion in 2025”.



Background: the Private Financing Advisory Network (PFAN) is a multilateral public private partnership. Hosted by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) in collaboration with the Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership (REEEP), the network has raised \$1.2 billion for 101 projects, representing an annual reduction of 3.3 million tons of CO₂ equivalent, and 802 MW of clean energy capacity. Those projects represent a diversity of technologies including



solar, biogas, waste to energy, hydro, wind, biomass, energy efficiency, rural electrification, clean transport and sustainable energy for agriculture. PFAN is spearheaded by a coalition of donors, including Australia, Austria, Japan, Norway, Sweden and the United States.

UNIDO ClimAct 2: *“By 2020, UNIDO will increase its assistance to countries and companies for implementation of the Montreal Protocol to boost the fight against global warming worldwide”.*

The Montreal Protocol is a **significant force against climate change**. Many ozone depleting substances also contribute to global warming. By eliminating these substances, **UNIDO has already helped avoid the use and potential emission of 338 million tons of CO₂-equivalent per year between 1990 and 2015.**

This is equivalent to:



The 2020 greenhouse gas emission reduction targets of Germany, France and the UK combined.



Spain's CO₂ emissions in 2012.



The CO₂ emissions of 99 coal-fired plants.



The CO₂ emissions of 71 million passenger vehicles driven for a year.

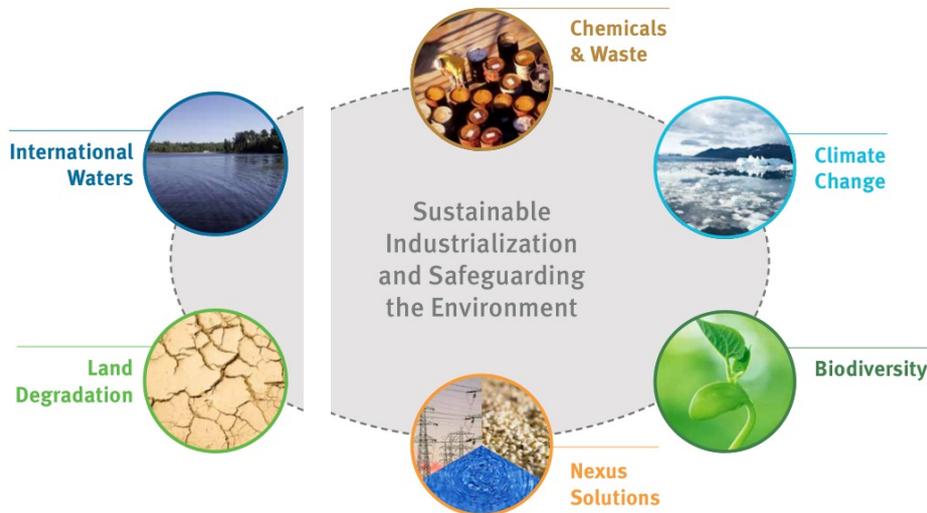
Background: working with the Multilateral Fund of the Montreal Protocol since 1992, UNIDO has invested US\$849 million to eliminate ozone depleting substances in industry worldwide. For example, UNIDO has assisted 70% of the projects aimed to phase-out methyl bromide in developing countries. Through a number of inventive, ozone friendly methods, UNIDO not only helped developing countries to phase out the ozone depleting chemical but actually assisted individuals, companies and industry to improve their products, food security and economic output along the way.

The recent inclusion of the HFC amendment to the Montreal Protocol shows that in the future, the Protocol will be an even more powerful instrument against global warming. It has been suggested that reducing HFCs under the Montreal Protocol could avoid 0.5°C of global warming by the end of the century.

Technologies are continually changing, and new challenges always wait around the corner. But UNIDO remains committed to implementing truly innovative approaches in developing countries and economies in transition. With decades of experience undertaking conversions, training technicians, and awareness raising, UNIDO is perfectly positioned to assist developing countries and economies in transition to save energy, accelerate industrial development and tackle climate change.



UNIDO ClimAct 3: *“By 2020, UNIDO will strengthen its cooperation with the Global Environment Facility (GEF) to support climate mitigation and adaptation in developing countries”.*



Background: UNIDO’s portfolio spans over 200 GEF-funded projects in more than 90 countries and continues to grow in size and diversity of approach. With around USD250 million from the GEF, UNIDO has mobilized more than USD800 million for environmental projects in industry since 1999.

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 in partnership with the Global Environment Facility (GEF). The GEF, established in 1991, is the largest fund dedicated to financing environmental protection. So far, the GEF Trust Fund replenishments have leveraged USD20.65 billion in funding and further multiplied the amount by facilitating co-financing in a 1:5 ratio through multi-stakeholder alliances.

In this endeavor, the Organization focuses on two strategic areas: cleaner and more efficient use of resources and energy in industrial operations; and productive activities (particularly in rural areas) based on renewable sources of energy. Where industry is well established, UNIDO provides technical assistance that aims to make industrial sectors and enterprises more sustainable through efficiency upgrades, system optimization approaches, and improvements in energy and environmental management.

Capitalizing on its experience and comparative advantages as a specialized agency of the United Nations, 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

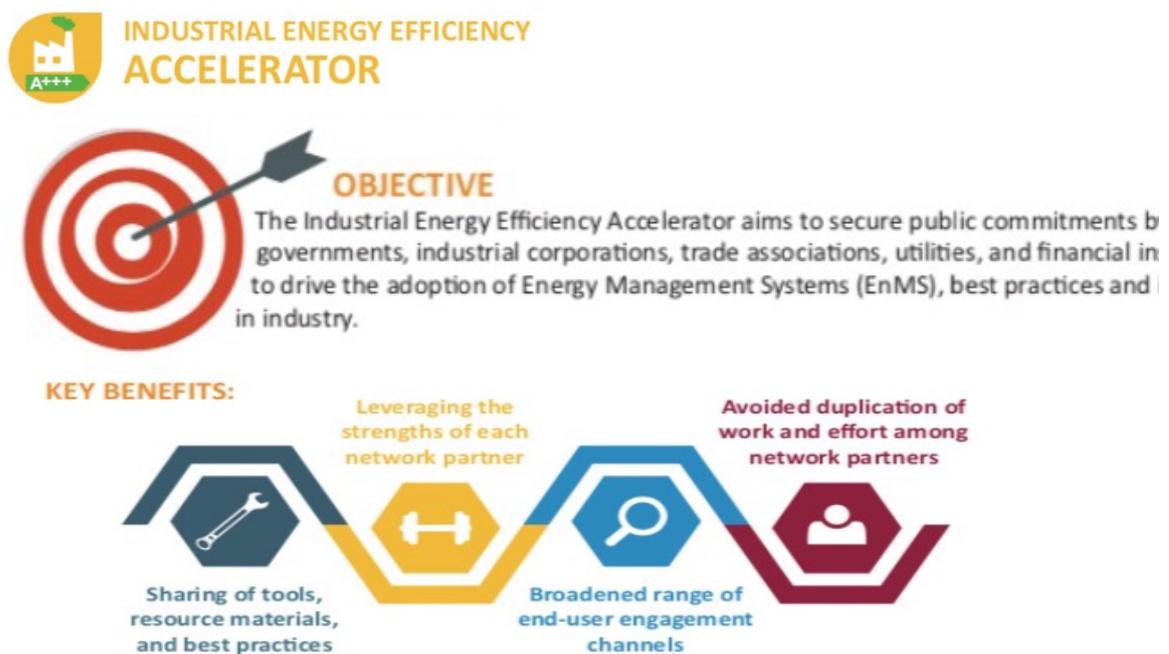


industries and industrial enterprises to secure their viability by adopting sound technology solutions and best production practices.

In addition to the GEF-funded projects that are solely implemented by UNIDO, the Organization frequently carries out interventions in cooperation with other GEF agencies, including the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the World Bank.

Panel 2: Greening finance for sustainable business

UNIDO ClimAct 4: *“UNIDO will mobilize financial institutions, businesses, governments and civil society to double the pace of energy efficiency gains in industries around the world by 2030”.*



Background: The Industrial Energy Efficiency Accelerator Platform, convened by UNIDO, the Institute for Industrial Productivity (IIP) and The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI), is an initiative under the Sustainable Energy for All Global Energy Efficiency Accelerator Platform, which aims to help double the global rate of improvement of overall energy efficiency by 2030.

The platform works by securing commitments from both governments and industry, and by creating a collaborative network with NGOs and other international organizations to provide industry with tools, resources and best practice information.

The platform supports the development of energy efficiency policies; build the capacity of enterprises for the adoption of energy management systems; and offer financing solutions



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for both governments and enterprises; as well as sharing knowledge with industrial stakeholders. It will also help remove the barriers that are currently hampering industrial companies' efforts to improve their energy management.

PARTNER ORGANIZATIONS

Energy Management Working Group, Clean Energy Ministerial Copenhagen Center on Energy Efficiency

Climate Works

Confédération Générale des Entreprises du Maroc (CGEM)

Energy Efficiency in Production hosted by the University of Stuttgart

Energy Foundation China

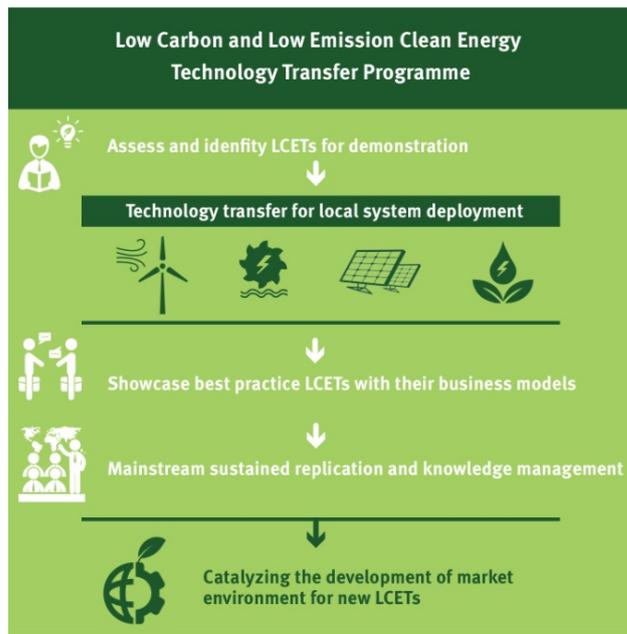


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UNIDO ClimAct 5: *“By 2020, UNIDO will intensify the dissemination of low carbon technologies in developing countries to increase access to renewable energy for productive uses and job creation in rural areas”.*



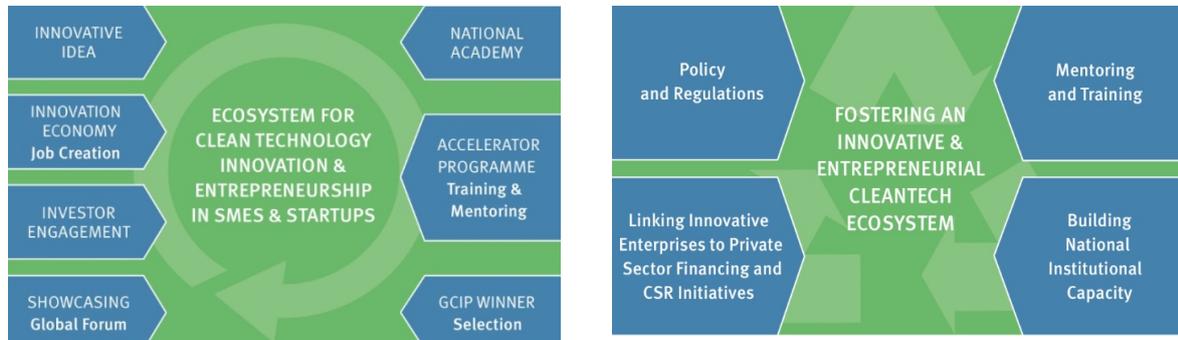
Background: in order to address climate change challenges and poverty, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry of Japan (METI) initiated a global collaborative programme called Low Carbon Low Emission Clean energy Technology Transfer (LCET). LCETs have emerged as potential solutions to simultaneously address three key global challenges, namely energy poverty, job creation and climate change.

The programme concept promotes rapid deployment and dissemination of LCETs globally. The LCET programme, in its first phase is focusing on Africa in particular on small and medium- sized enterprises (SMEs) in Kenya and Ethiopia. These countries offer strong and consistent political ownership toward the energy and climate change agenda and a favourable policy environment. The LCET programme aims to create sustainable jobs, which generate income, and stimulate entrepreneurial opportunities and the development of small businesses, especially in rural areas which are not connected to national grids. Furthermore, it emphasizes the importance of linking sustainable energy with productive uses, while also benefiting local communities with new opportunities.

The LCET programme serves as a means of achieving inclusive and sustainable industrial development, while also providing linkages to the Joint Crediting mechanism (JCM1), Japan’s bilateral offset Credit mechanism, which presents an option among others, for alternative carbon market mechanisms. The JCM aims to promote the diffusion of LCETs globally through both the introduction of leading-edge clean energy technologies and products in developing countries, and proper evaluation of emissions reductions resulting from these technologies and products.



UNIDO ClimAct 6: *“By 2020, UNIDO will foster innovation and entrepreneurship ecosystems for Clean Technologies and resilient economies in developing countries”.*



Background: The Sustainable Development Goals and the Paris Agreement are the world’s commitment to safeguarding the global commons. The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), with its unique mandate to support inclusive and sustainable industrial development, is partnering with the Global Environment Facility (GEF) to address the most pressing global environmental challenges of our time. Through fostering innovation and entrepreneurship ecosystems, UNIDO and GEF seek to promote affordable and scalable solutions enabling developing countries to leapfrog to cleaner, more resilient economies.

National counterparts:

- Enterprise Incubator Foundation (EIF, Armenia)
- Ministry of micro, small & medium enterprises (MOMSME, India)
- Malaysian Industry-Government Group for High technology (MITI, Malaysia)
- State Secretariat of Sustainable Development (Morocco)
- Pakistan Council for Science and Technology (PCST, Pakistan)
- Technology Innovation Agency (TIA, South Africa)
- Department of Industrial promotion (DIP, Thailand)
- Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey (TÜBİTAK)





Panel 3: Accelerating local and regional climate action

UNIDO ClimAct 7: “By 2020, UNIDO will support the climate related capacity of more than 100 developing countries with the Global Network of Regional Sustainable Energy Centres”.



Network of Regional Sustainable Energy Centres

- Africa (West, Southern and East)
- Arab region
- SIDS (Africa, Caribbean and Pacific)
- Central America
- Himalaya-Hindukush
- Central Asia

Background: UNIDO coordinates the Global Network of Regional Sustainable Energy Centres in cooperation with various regional economic communities and organizations. The expanding post-2015 south-south and triangular partnership comprises of various centres in Sub Sahara Africa, North Africa, the Caribbean, the Pacific and other regions. UNIDO provides key technical services for the establishment and operation of such regional centres. The Global Network of Regional Sustainable Energy Centres Platform offers an umbrella for south-south activities between the centres.

The Centres respond to the urgent need for increased regional cooperation and capacities to mitigate existing barriers to renewable energy and energy efficiency investment, markets and industries. They complement and strengthen ongoing national activities in the areas of policy and capacity development, knowledge management and awareness raising, as well as investment and business promotion. There is a common understanding that some ‘soft’ barriers for RE&EE can be addressed more effectively and at a lower cost through regional approaches and methodologies.

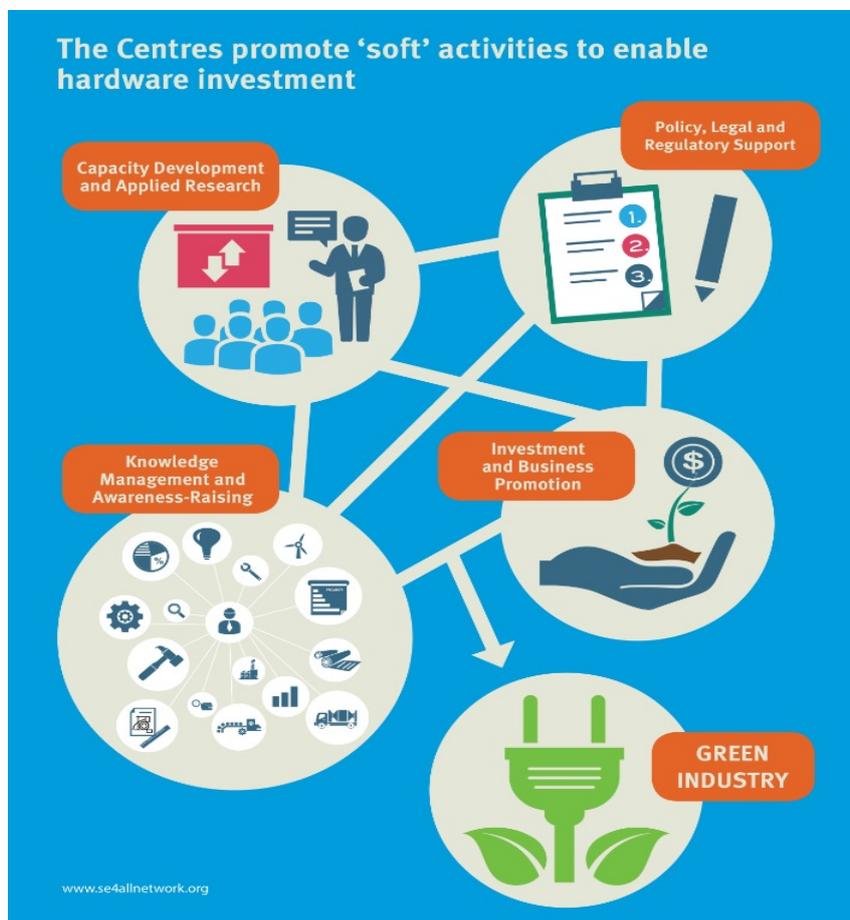
The Centres enjoy high-level support from the Energy Ministers and respond to the individual needs of the respective national governments. The centers have a strong local identity, ownership and work according to local rules and procedures. They are closely



linked to the regional organizations and their decision-making processes. They form a strong global advocacy group for SE4ALL and climate resilience.

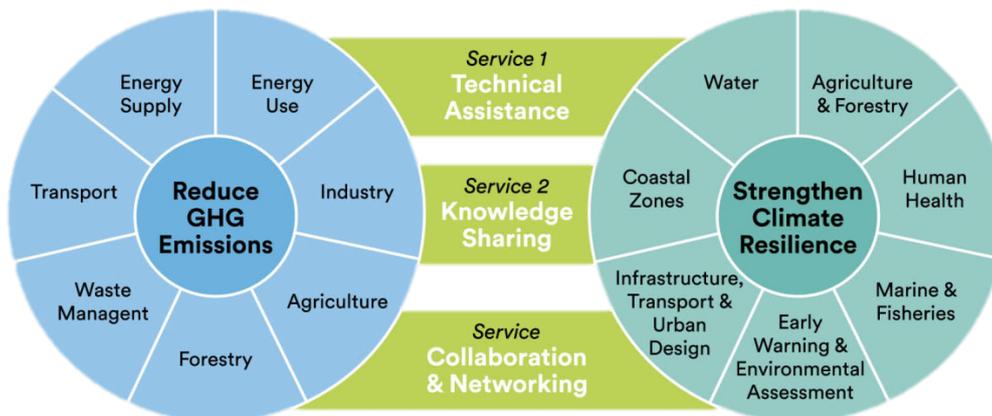
With the network, UNIDO responds to the increasing demand for innovative partnerships, multi-level and integrated solutions to address the energy, climate and development challenges simultaneously. The network contributes particularly to the cross-cutting area of SDG Goal 7 on Sustainable Energy and SDG Goal 9 on sustainable industrial development. It works towards limiting the average global surface temperature increase below 2°C or 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels.

The network is supported by the Austrian Development Cooperation (ADC), the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation (AECID), European Union (EU), the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and other partners.





UNIDO ClimAct 8: “By 2020, UNIDO will accelerate the transfer of climate knowledge and technologies to developing countries with the Climate Technology Center of Network (CTCN) of the UNFCCC”.



Background: the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) is the operational arm of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Technology Mechanism and is hosted by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP).

It promotes the accelerated development and transfer of climate technologies at the request of developing countries for energy-efficient, low-carbon and climate-resilient development. It provides technology solutions, capacity building and advice on policy, legal and regulatory frameworks tailored to the needs of individual countries.

Technical assistance:

The CTCN provides technical assistance in response to requests submitted by developing countries via their nationally-selected focal points, or National Designated Entities (NDEs). Upon receipt of such requests, the Centre quickly mobilizes its global Network of climate technology experts to design and deliver a customized solution tailored to local needs.

Technical assistance on climate technologies is provided:

- to developing country academic, public, NGO, or private sector entities at the request of their National Determined Entities (NDE)
- free of charge (up to a value of 250,000 USD)
- at local, national or regional levels
- for a broad range of adaptation and mitigation technologies



- at all stages of the technology cycle: from identification of climate technology needs; policy assessment; selection and piloting of technological solutions; to assistance that supports technology customization and widespread deployment

The Network comprises academia, civil society, finance, private sector, public sector, and research entities, as well as over 140+ CTCN national representatives (NDEs). Network members gain the opportunity to showcase and promote relevant technologies, policies and practices, and to facilitate their deployment in developing countries by gaining pre-qualified access to competitive bidding for delivery of CTCN technical assistance and/or capacity building services in response to developing country requests.

Panel 4: Strengthening policies for ecological and inclusive transition

UNIDO ClimAct 9: *“By 2020, UNIDO will increase its support to the establishment of sustainable cities in developing countries, through Climate Resilience in Industries, Urban Planning and Management, Green Technology Innovations and Partnerships”.*

UNIDO'S INTERVENTIONS

THEMATIC STREAMS



CLIMATE RESILIENT INDUSTRIES (hosted by cities)

- Industrial energy efficiency (IEE) & renewables for industrial applications
- Green supply chains / Green Freight influenced by Industrial Parks & Clusters
- Disaster Risk Reduction through resilient energy systems and air quality management



CLIMATE SMART CITY SERVICE DELIVERY

- Energy Management System (ISO 50001) in cities
- Efficient and low carbon waterworks, transport, buildings, city services
- Smart grids
- Smart waste refineries



VALUE CHAIN DEVELOPMENT FOR SUSTAINABLE CITIES

- New energy vehicles
- Sustainable building materials
- Clean Fuels
- Climate-smart peri-urban agriculture (greening the food value chain)



DEVELOPMENT INTERVENTIONS



DRIVING GREEN TECHNOLOGY INNOVATIONS AT CITY SCALE

- Urban mobility, energy and resource efficiency systems
- Creating innovations by learning: implementing pilot demonstrations and fostering innovations via replications and scaling up based on lessons learnt
- Fostering green value chains and supporting micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)



ESTABLISHING CLIMATE RESILIENCE IN URBAN PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

- Integrating climate risks and sustainability options in urban planning and management
- Capacity building for evidence based urban planning action
- Improving the urban institutional framework at national level to provide systemic approaches on urban planning and development by harmonizing various sectoral policies



PROMOTING URBAN INCLUSIVENESS

- Shared benefits of low carbon industrialization:
- Integrated and inclusive approach towards urban planning and management
- Gender equity: How can we promote gender and youth issues in the practice of sustainable cities?



INCREASING PARTNERSHIP WITH DIVERSE ACTORS AND DEVELOPING CITY NETWORKS

- Exploring innovative finance mechanisms for cities by drawing private sector, national government and other possible funding sources
- Knowledge management by reflecting various perspectives from research institute, civil society, NGO, private sector and city government
- Community engagement for increasing awareness and enhancing capacity of civil society to secure social inclusion

Background: the Global Environment Facility (GEF) launched the Sustainable Cities Integrated Approach Pilot (SC-IAP) to help cities address the challenges posed by mega-trends (urbanization, rising middle class and population growth) of global environmental degradation, in an integrated manner. The goal is to promote sustainable urban development through better integrated models of urban design, planning, and implementation. Designed to function as proof of concept, it is expected that this innovative pilot program will create a strong network of cities that will act as global ambassadors for urban sustainability planning, with tangible benefits at both the local and global levels. Moreover, in contrast to more traditional project-based approaches, the activities implemented as part of the Sustainable Cities IAP will continue to influence resource flows and investments for years to come. Given the extent of urban infrastructure development expected to take place in developing countries over the coming decades, such a comprehensive program could not come at a better time.

At the same time, local action will be strengthened while promoting coordinated national and regional-global partnerships to jointly address barriers to sustainable urban and territorial development. UNIDO is one of the specialized agencies assisting countries in accessing GEF SC-IAP set aside funds, primarily building on the country allocations the focal areas of climate change and chemicals and waste.

The programme aims to promote among participating cities an approach to urban sustainability that is guided by evidence based, multi-dimensional, and broadly inclusive planning processes that balance economic, social, and environmental resource considerations.



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The SC-IAP projects where UNIDO is participating as an implementing agency, solely or with other partners, are the following:

- Senegal: Diamniadio, Dakar and Saint Louis. Project budget: \$9.5m GEF Grant; \$51m co-financing.
- India: Cities included in the initiative: Vijayawada, Mysore, Guntur, Jaipur and Bhopal. Project budget: \$13.5m GEF Grant, \$80-100m co-financing
- Malaysia: Cities included in the initiative: Melaka. Project budget: \$3m GEF Grant; \$18m co-financing.
- China: Integrated adoption of New Energy Vehicles. Cities included in the initiative: Yancheng and Shanghai. Project budget: \$9m GEF Grant, \$117m co-financing
- Côte d'Ivoire: Cities included in the initiative: Abidjan. Project budget: \$6m GEF Grant; \$21m co-financing.
- South Africa: Cities included in the initiative: small and medium cities with about 100,000 inhabitants. Project budget: \$1,7m.

UNIDO ClimAct 10: *“UNIDO will mobilize regularly governments, industries, civil society and academia at the Vienna Energy Forum to review progress made on implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 7 on Affordable and Clean Energy”.*





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International Institute for
Applied Systems Analysis



EUROPE
INTEGRATION
FOREIGN AFFAIRS
FEDERAL MINISTRY
REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA



AUSTRIAN
DEVELOPMENT
AGENCY



Background: the Vienna Energy Forum (VEF) is a biennial, global and multi-stakeholder forum with a mandate of exploring 21st century developmental challenges from the perspective of sustainable energy and providing a platform for debate on practical solutions to these challenges. the VEF was born in 2008 of a joint initiative by the Austrian government, the international institute for applied Systems analysis and the united nations industrial Development organization, with the aim of exploring how energy can contribute to meeting global developmental challenges. the first four forums focused on different perspectives of this discussion and have been major contributors to the design of the SE4ALL goals and to Vienna's becoming a global energy hub:

The fifth Vienna Energy Forum (VEF) 2017 was held from 9 to 12 may, 2017, at the vienna international Centre (VIC) and the Hofburg imperial palace in Vienna. it was attended by over 1,650 participants from 128 countries, including the prime minister of Tuvalu, ministers, high-level government officials, permanent mission representatives, chairs of the regional groups, donors, as well as representatives of the European union (EU), the private sector and development finance institutions. the event was organized by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the Federal Ministry for Europe, Integration and Foreign Affairs of Austria (bmeia), the Austrian Development Agency (ADA), the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA) and Sustainable Energy for all (Seforall).

The thematic focus of the Forum was "Sustainable energy for the implementation of the SDGs and the Paris Agreement", with an emphasis on discussing and highlighting the importance of the linkages between climate and development as well as the synergies among the SDGs, and the importance of joint and integrated approaches for a successful implementation. the forum also explored the role of innovation in opening up new avenues for achieving SDG 7 "ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all" and related SDGs.

On 14 and 15 May 2018, the VEF will contribute to review the implementation of the SDG7 on Affordable and Clean Energy and related SDGs including SDG 13 on Climate Action. It will be the last international meeting before the review of SDG7 by United Nations Member States at the High Level Policy Forum in July.