



# The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: Achieving the industry-related goals and targets



# The Sustainable Development Goals

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## Goal 1.

End poverty in all its forms everywhere

## Goal 2.

End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

## Goal 3.

Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

## Goal 4.

Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

## Goal 5.

Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

## Goal 6.

Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

## Goal 7.

Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

## Goal 8.

Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

## Goal 9.

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

## Goal 10.

Reduce inequality within and among countries

## Goal 11.

Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

## Goal 12.

Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

## Goal 13.

Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

## Goal 14.

Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

## Goal 15.

Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

## Goal 16.

Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

## Goal 17.

Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

# Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

UNIDO's vision to address today's economic, social and environmental challenges is enshrined in the Lima Declaration, which was adopted by UNIDO Member States in December 2013.

On this basis, the Organization pursues Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development to harness industry's full potential to contribute to lasting prosperity for all. The mandate is based on the recognition by Member States that poverty eradication "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."

Inclusive and sustainable industrial development (ISID) means that:

- Every country achieves a higher level of industrialization in their economies and benefits from the globalization of markets for industrial goods and services.

- No one is left behind in benefiting from industrial growth, and prosperity is shared among women and men in all countries.
- Broader economic and social growth is supported within an environmentally sustainable framework.
- The unique knowledge and resources of all relevant development actors are combined to maximize the development impact of ISID.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) constitute the core of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development adopted by the international community on 25 September 2015, the new development framework that seeks to transform our world and will guide all global, regional and national development endeavours for the next 15 years. These Goals, and their associated targets, frame the 2030 Agenda with the vision and ambition to both achieve a balance among the three dimensions of sustainable development – environmental, social and economic – and integrate them into a universal and visionary

framework for global cooperation and action. This integrated approach intrinsically recognizes the interrelated nature of all goals and targets, their trade-offs and synergies. UNIDO's goal of achieving ISID is explicitly recognized and anchored within the internationally agreed 2030 Agenda.

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*". ISID can therefore serve as a primary engine not only of job creation and economic growth but also of technology transfer, investment flows and skills development, as also acknowledged in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development held in July 2015.

In addition to Goal 9, all other SDGs incorporate some industry-related aspects and targets. As a core driver of the global



## UNIDO programmatic framework for 2016-2019

development agenda to eradicate poverty and advance sustainable development, ISID therefore makes a critical contribution towards addressing the economic, social and environmental dimensions of development in a systemic and holistic manner.

UNIDO's extensive and widely recognized knowledge and expertise in supporting countries in their sustainable industrialization efforts make the Organization a reference institution for the implementation all these industry-related aspects in the SDGs, as well as the follow-up and review of progress towards the related achievements.

In line with the renewed mandates given to both UNIDO and the United Nations development system, the Organization's programmatic approach is guided by three interrelated thematic priorities, each of which represents different aspects of ISID:



***Creating shared prosperity:*** Advancing poverty eradication and inclusiveness, building productive capacities in an inclusive manner, and providing increased opportunities for all women and men as well as across social groups, also through partnerships with all relevant stakeholders involved in the industrialization process;

***Advancing economic competitiveness:*** Advancing rapid economic and industrial growth, fostering entrepreneurship, building trade capacities in industries, and ensuring that all countries can benefit from international trade and technological progress, also through the application of modern industrial policies and compliance with global standards and norms;

***Safeguarding the environment:*** Advancing environmentally sustainable growth, building institutional capacities for greening industries through cleaner production technologies and resource efficiency methodologies, creating green industries, including in fields of waste management and recycling, supporting energy transitions, and implementing the various multilateral environmental agreements.

Strategic partnerships and international industrial cooperation have proven to be innovative and impact-maximizing approaches to address the multidimensional context of economic deprivation, social inequality, and environmental degradation. Hence, any response to achieve poverty eradication and sustainable development – the overarching goal of the new development agenda – will need to consider these approaches if it is to be successful. UNIDO strives to link its ISID priorities with all the 17 SDGs, in order to ensure that, the Organization’s programmes, projects and initiatives have positive synergetic effects in supporting the achievement of all the objectives of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

UNIDO’s contribution to the 2030 Agenda will be most visibly recognized in the progress nations will make on SDG-9. However, according to UNIDO’s analysis, the multiplier effect of industrialization on all other areas of development will further reinforce UNIDO’s contribution to the achievement of the development goals in their entirety. Directly through its contribution to Goal 9, or indirectly through programmatic or thematic involvement in other SDGs, UNIDO supports the achievement of the agenda at large.

For the sake of simplicity, the present document summarizes the contribution of UNIDO’s mandate as well as current and planned future activities vis-à-vis the SDGs, with a special focus on SDG-9, which highlights and affirms the critical importance of ISID and its contribution to all 17 goals.

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## Contribution of Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development to the SDGs



# Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

The eradication of poverty is the ultimate objective of all development agendas, and as such it is explicitly stated in UNIDO's mandate. The Lima declaration recognizes industrialization as central to achieving longer-lasting wealth creation and economic advancement, both in developing and in industrialized countries.

In the face of a rapidly changing global economic landscape and increasing inequalities, a strategy for sustained growth must ensure a form of industrialization that makes opportunities accessible to all people while distributing income and non-

income gains from prosperity more equally across society. Such a structural transformation associated with the development of a robust and more diversified manufacturing sector and a strengthened agro-industry plays an important role in increasing the ability of countries to constantly generate new and dynamic activities based on upgrading to higher levels of value addition, higher productivity, or higher returns to scale, thus providing decent jobs for a growing share of the population.

Inclusive and sustainable industrial development, when adequately linked to formal job markets and health, safety and environmental standards, is well recognized for having crucial impacts on job creation, sustainable livelihoods, technology and skills development, food security and equitable growth -some of the key requirements for eradicating poverty by 2030.

In addition, when environmental safeguards and social inclusiveness criteria are properly taken into account, as is mandated by ISID, industry proves to be a powerful driver of prosperity and collective wellbeing. In particular, ISID prioritizes the increased participation of women, youth and

the rural poor in productive activities, and enables them to benefit from these activities in ways that recognize the value of their contributions, respect their dignity and improve their ability to bring about positive change in society through improved access to economic resources and opportunities. By ensuring that the benefits of industrialization are shared by all, that the living conditions of all are sustainably improved, and that no one is left behind, ISID can play a central role in the achievement of the ambitious, yet achievable, SDG-1.

On this basis, UNIDO's strategies directed towards poverty reduction aim to enable countries create the necessary conditions for sustaining economic and inclusive growth by unleashing the underutilized assets of the economy and enhancing their potential for productivity increases.

Through ISID, and especially through the promotion of small and medium-sized enterprises and agro-business and agro-value chain development, UNIDO seeks to help societies move out of poverty while laying the foundation for the development of a modern and sustainable industrialized economy.



UNIDO's vision behind the post 2015 development agenda will therefore be fully realized with a practical and comprehensive approach to the role of industrialization and the necessary structural transformation as a means to the overarching

end - *sustainable development* in a broad sense, advancing human development through decent productive activities and growth within an environmentally sound framework.

1 NO POVERTY



## Industry-related targets

- 1.1** By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day ①
- 1.2** By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions ①
- 1.3** Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable ①
- 1.4** By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance ①
- 1.5** By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters ①
- 1.a** Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions ①
- 1.b** Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions ①

① Direct relevance; ② Indirect relevance

## Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Poverty and food insecurity lead to increasing levels of deprivation, vulnerability, hunger and malnutrition which trigger, inter alia, social unrest and constrain development. Moreover, to this day a large share of the agricultural produce in developing countries does not undergo local processing, thus implying substantial post-harvest losses and food waste. The continued ability of the agricultural and food industries to respond to multiple global challenges, in the form of volatile food prices, climate change, environmental degradation and growing demand for food will be highly dependent on the increased application of existing as well as new and innovative technologies to reduce post-harvest losses and increase resource efficiency, thus contributing to sustainable food security.

A competitive agro-industry can serve as a platform to create jobs, foster inclusive and broad-based growth, and diversify the product consumption base. Moreover, agribusinesses and agro-industries

have the potential to serve as a social and economic empowerment tool for vulnerable groups that improves their access and their resilience; thereby enabling them to produce more food for their needs and for others as an additional source of income. Simultaneously, agri-businesses are able to target food security directly by creating safe, high-quality and nutritious food. Working along the supply chain, agribusinesses have the potential to address inequalities and thus shape a pro-poor supply chain. This will in turn strengthen linkages between farmers and agro-industry in order to improve real incomes of farmers through assured markets for their farm production, enhance supply-chain efficiencies and contribute to reduction of physical losses and increase food availability.

With the changing demographic conditions and patterns of food demand, there will be increasing need for the design and development of efficient integrated systems of food production, processing,

preservation and distribution from rural producers to expanding and diversifying urban populations around the globe. In addition to fertile soil and suitable growing conditions, successful agro-industries will require steady production, sustainable water management and post-harvest practices, knowledge of local and potential export markets, and reliable transportation and logistics infrastructure. It becomes essential in this regard to build new cross-industrial partnerships and enhance networking between existing food system stakeholders – both key enablers of any ISID strategy.

In this context, UNIDO provides a variety of technical services to assist developing countries in adding value to the output of their agricultural sector, while generating additional employment opportunities for rural communities. Such agro-industrial development not only increases food security but also promotes innovation.



2 ZERO HUNGER



Through its cooperation, UNIDO links resources and markets in the agribusiness value chains, fosters private sector participation to ensure long-term growth and security of agricultural systems, and strengthens forward and backward industrial linkages to support the economic transformation of countries, to improve employment and income opportunities, and to reinforce sustainable livelihoods.

The scope of this assistance goes beyond urban agro-industries to reach poor and marginalized rural populations as well as communities in post-crisis situations, with services such as the rehabilitation and restructuring of workshops and factory operations which design and manufacture agro-machinery and tools. In this context, UNIDO facilitates the transfer of hardware and innovative technologies to support institutions that cater the

needs of small business in the farming and food sectors and consequently helps such enterprises improve their competitiveness and market access.

## Industry-related targets

- 2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round ①
- 2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons ①
- 2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment ②
- 2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality ②

## 2 ZERO HUNGER



- 2.5** By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed ①
- 2.a** Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries ②
- 2.b** Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round ①
- 2.c** Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility ②

② Direct relevance; ① Indirect relevance

# Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Universal health coverage remains a major global challenge. Health is a crucially important social and economic asset – a cornerstone for human development. The need to ensure better access to necessary health services is particularly apparent in many developing countries, where HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, and many other diseases, still continue to kill millions of people each year. But lifelong health care also remains a major challenge in developed countries. Many deaths and disabilities could be prevented with timely and affordable access to appropriate pharmaceutical products and related health care services.

Inclusive and sustainable industrial development prioritizes high-level innovation and scientific research, including the development of new medical treatments, vaccines and medical technologies. Through their expertise and resources, locally operating pharmaceutical and medical equipment industries can play a crucial role in meeting the global health challenge by developing innovative, safe and effective pharmaceutical products and working with other

stakeholders to make them available, affordable and accessible to people who lack them, especially the most marginalized groups.

Given the unmet demand for medicines and other health commodities for the foreseeable future, supporting the development and upgrading of the pharmaceutical industry in developing and least developed countries is an important element of UNIDO's response toward achieving SDG-3.

A dynamic pharmaceutical industry can significantly contribute to expenditure on research and development (R&D) and technological capacity-building. This has a particularly positive impact in countries that lack related technological capacities that would allow significant improvements in the healthcare sector and the production of generic drugs. The industry's economic footprint is generally more visible in the form of investments in manufacturing and R&D, but it often has other positive socioeconomic impacts. The development of a robust technological base for research and innovation,

specifically through industrial research hubs, can help maximize synergies between the scientific, business and academic communities, favouring large scale production of new treatments and medicines.

Through a combination of advisory, promotional, institutional capacity-building and enterprise-level piloting activities, UNIDO seeks to strengthen local production of essential generic drugs as well as the provision of necessary appliances to the health industry. In order to further improve human health outcomes, the Organization works with small and medium-sized companies, larger business partnerships, investment promotion agencies, and through South-South cooperation.



## Industry-related targets

- 3.3** By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases ①
- 3.8** Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all ①
- 3.9** By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination ①
- 3.a** Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate ①
- 3.b** Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all ②
- 3.c** Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States ①

② Direct relevance; ① Indirect relevance

# Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

The need of any country for a sizable pool of educated, entrepreneurial, and industrial human resources has long been recognized as a necessary precondition for long-term development and economic success. It is also a crucial basis for creating the necessary opportunities for young people to enter the formal economy and find employment or pursue an entrepreneurship path.

Preparing a generation of skilled entrepreneurs for economic transformation is an essential component of ISID. New businesses create new jobs, increase the economy's efficiency and productivity and act as a major engine for promoting innovation and changing economic structures. Some countries look at entrepreneurship as a way to expand job opportunities for young people and promoting inclusion. Others focus on the dynamism that entrepreneurship injects to help firms become and remain competitive and, in doing so, ensuring long-term and dynamic growth.

In this context, academic and technical skills remain key for structural change and technological upgrading. Today's shift from simple assembly and processing to ICT literacy in technology-intensive industries calls for skilled persons capable of exploiting state-of-the-art technologies as well as developing new applications, processes and products. But, it is entrepreneurship that is the catalyst for putting innovation into action.

**With its mandate to promote ISID, UNIDO supports the development of entrepreneurial culture and skills, and helps enhancing young people's technical and learning capabilities.**

Entrepreneurship is a major building block of industrialization, and one which provides opportunities for vulnerable groups, including women and youth, to grow and thrive, thereby contributing to the prosperity of their communities.

Through targeted activities, UNIDO seeks to help countries in their efforts to create jobs, prevent migration and integrate marginalized youth into the economy. Such initiatives range from reinforcing local support structures and enhancing platforms for information sharing to assisting young entrepreneurs create and develop their businesses through value chains. In addition, UNIDO's cooperation further focuses on enhancing technical and vocational skills of young people for industry and related services, while working in close collaboration with schools and universities, as in the *case of its Entrepreneurship Curriculum Programme (ECP)*.



## Industry-related targets

- 4.1** By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes ①
- 4.3** By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university ②
- 4.4** By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship ②
- 4.5** By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations ②
- 4.7** By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development ①
- 4.b** By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries ①
- 4.c** By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States ①



# Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls



Gender equality and the economic empowerment of women remain key challenges in the 2030 Agenda. Women play a vital role in supporting their households and communities in achieving food and nutrition security, generating income and improving overall well-being. They contribute to agriculture and productive businesses and fuel local and global economies. As such, they are fundamental drivers of sustainable development. When women do not participate equally in productive and entrepreneurial activities, economies lose the benefits that would otherwise be provided by new products and services, additional revenues and new jobs. Economies also lose out due to the long-term negative effects on workforce skills and education that occur when half of the potential pool of labour is not tapped.

UNIDO has long recognized that gender equality, and the economic empowerment of women in particular, has significant positive impacts on sustained economic growth and social equality, and as such progress towards SDG-5 requires the

concerted efforts of all stakeholders, particularly businesses and private industries.

*As a major driver of poverty reduction and social integration, UNIDO's vision of ISID encourages the full integration of women and promotion of gender equality in all industrialization policies, programmes, and processes.*

In all of its projects, the Organization is committed to give a more comprehensive and effective response to the need to enhance the economic empowerment and leadership of women. UNIDO consistently strives to promote the levelling of the playing field, and the Organization's entire portfolio of technical cooperation initiatives focuses on supporting women in acquiring skills and gain access to resources that allow them to compete effectively in the economic life of their communities. Involving women, through women's groups and associations, at all stages of the economic value chain provides them with access to new employment and entrepreneurship opportunities and helps them escape multiple forms of deprivation.

Based on UNIDO's vision of a world where economic development is inclusive and sustainable, and economic progress is equitable, the Organization seeks to support countries in building capacities at the policy, institutional and enterprise levels. Its primary focus therefore remains on providing entrepreneurship education, creating an enabling environment for women entrepreneurs by strengthening business support services, assisting women entrepreneurs gain access to productive and financial resources, and supporting the development of policies for industrial growth that are gender responsive.

Through its industrial statistics function, UNIDO further provides to the UN system, and the global statistics community at large, a broadly gender-disaggregated data set of industrial statistics, allowing for gender-sensitive analysis of industrial development, as well as related policymaking at local, national and global levels.





## Industry-related targets

- 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere ②
- 5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation ①
- 5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life ②
- 5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences ①
- 5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws ②
- 5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women ②
- 5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels ②

② Direct relevance; ① Indirect relevance

# Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Sustainable water management and availability is a central issue in the development agenda and also represents a core consideration in the context of any effective industrial strategy. Against this background, the development of sustainable alternatives to provide the necessary supply of water for various productive uses gains utmost importance, e.g. to enhance the opportunities for revitalizing the agro-industrial sectors, while not jeopardizing drinking water security. This may also require consideration of further improvement and expansion of solar desalination of seawater, as well as the increased use of modern environmentally sustainable and cost-effective industrial technologies to create more opportunities for green/blue industrial growth and employment.

Sustainable industrial activities require a comprehensive and consistent integration of the improved management of both water supply and demand to increase the efficiency of water use in industrial processes and to lower pollutant loads of effluents discharged to the environment. UNIDO programmes in many countries have demonstrated

that increased water efficiency in industry will increase productivity and competitiveness, and equally reduce production costs. At the same time, smart public water management can considerably contribute to optimize industry's water consumption behaviour and further enhance sustainable water management.

*In view of the risks that water and sanitation problems pose to societies and economies around the world, UNIDO assists countries with the transfer of best available techniques and best environmental practices to improve water productivity in industry and prevent discharge of industrial waste into international waters, including rivers, lakes, wetlands and coastal areas.*

In order to protect water resources for future generations, UNIDO's policy advisory and technical cooperation services include building capacity in the industrial sector to improve water productivity, reuse and recycling, as well as the adoption of the ecosystem approach and the sustainable use of its living resources at the institutional level. In

particular, UNIDO's *Transfer of Environmentally Sound Technologies* (TEST) programme addresses issues related to the water/food/energy/ecosystem security nexus, and helps to reduce resource consumption and industrial effluent discharges through water technologies while improving the competitiveness of SMEs and industries.

At the same time, UNIDO also implements projects on large marine ecosystems, and works with riparian countries to reduce their waste releases into the water system. Achieving positive results in the field of water management, partly translated as progress made in building suitable national capacities, heightens the importance of international cooperation for technology facilitation, transfer, and financing. In order to ensure broad ownership and involvement, UNIDO's multi-stakeholder partnership approach allows the Organization to cooperate with key private sector players, while further engaging with local communities, policy-makers, and other relevant stakeholders.

## 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



### Industry-related targets

- 6.1** By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all ⑩
- 6.2** By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations ①
- 6.3** By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally ⑩
- 6.4** By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity ⑩
- 6.5** By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate ⑩
- 6.6** By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes ①
- 6.a** By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies ⑩
- 6.b** Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management ⑩

⑩ Direct relevance; ① Indirect relevance

# Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

The application of energy-efficient production processes and technologies, along with the enhanced utilization of renewable energy sources, provides an opportunity for countries to follow a low-carbon and low-emissions growth path, powered by innovative, smart and locally relevant energy solutions.

Renewable energy plays a fundamental role to satisfy the growing energy demand for electricity, transport, heating and cooling in urban areas,



while boosting access to off-grid energy services, in the form of solar, wind, hydro, bioenergy, hydrogen, geothermal, wave and tidal. Moreover, advances towards energy efficiency are also key for effectively mitigating energy demand and global GHG emissions at relatively low cost. Modern technologies and targeted investment in this context can significantly help to lower energy consumption, reduce emissions and generate income.

In this context, UNIDO seeks to contribute to poverty reduction and economic growth by providing access to affordable modern energy sources. Its energy-related programme portfolio focuses primarily on the promotion of energy efficiency policies, technologies and practices, as well as renewable sources of energy for the facilitation of productive activities, with a special focus on rural areas, and in industrial processes. In addition, UNIDO assists individual countries in reviewing their energy policies as well as the institutional and regulatory frameworks of their energy sectors, while linking them to their capacities to develop and disseminate renewable energy techniques and related industrial applications.

In order to address the diverse energy challenges simultaneously, ISID interventions in this area range from green industry development and clean technology transfer to green finance promotion, capacity building, and related research.

South-south multi-stakeholder partnerships represent a valuable model for responding to the urgent need for increased cooperation and capacities to mitigate existing barriers to renewable energy and energy efficiency investment and markets. UNIDO provides key technical services for the establishment and operation of a global network of regional sustainable energy centres aimed at bridging the gap between global initiatives and local execution in the areas of policy and capacity development, knowledge management and awareness-raising, as well as investment and business promotion. In this context, barriers for promoting renewable energy and energy efficiency (RE&EE) activities can be addressed more effectively and at a lower cost through regional approaches and methodologies, as reflected in UNIDO's programmatic approach to inclusive and sustainable energy industries.



Complementary to the above activities, UNIDO has an established convening role on sustainable energy issues. Thus UNIDO is the founder of the Vienna Energy Forum, a leading global event on climate change issues organized every second year since 2009. The Forum has succeeded in attracting

the growing participation of climate scientists, practitioners, policy-makers, and civil society, and has made a considerable contribution to the establishment of the Sustainable Energy for All (SE4All) initiative of the UN Secretary General.

## Industry-related targets

- 7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services ①
- 7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix ②
- 7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency ②
- 7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology ②
- 7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support ②

② Direct relevance; ① Indirect relevance

# Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Sustained economic growth requires the structural transformation of the economy to activities with higher levels of productivity. The economic growth agenda in the 2030 agenda is therefore closely linked with SDG-9, and significantly intertwines with UNIDO's industrialization support activities.

Structural transformation towards inclusive and sustainable industrial development serves as an engine to create the competitive job opportunities that are needed today in both developed and developing countries. Besides quantity, it is the quality of jobs that counts. By increasing labour productivity, industry upgrades employment opportunities to higher skill-sets and higher-paid jobs, accompanied by increases in social protection and worker security.

To this end, and based on a comprehensive array of support activities in the field of industrial upgrading and modernization, UNIDO aims to

contribute to economic growth, and facilitate the regional integration of economies by increasing the capacities of local industries for value addition, economic diversification, export promotion and employment creation.

ISID interventions in this dimension consist of advisory services to improve the business and policy environment for the private sector, while assisting local entrepreneurs in the creation of productive capacities. Building on a robust and complementary global network designed for fostering investment, technology and other partnership opportunities, UNIDO enables SMEs to capitalize on the dynamism and flexibility derived from their size by strengthening the synergy among enterprises and with relevant support institutions.

UNIDO advocates that industrial competitiveness and innovation are key forces to take advantage of trade, to drive economic development and

growth, and to generate productive and decent employment. By positioning industries at the right stage of value chains and markets, countries can benefit from opportunities offered by global trade, including more jobs, exports, economic security and foreign direct investment. In addition to enhanced resilience, market access can bring the much needed capital and technology essential for growing a strong, inclusive, and transformative economy.

However, to be able to proactively participate in global trade, the necessary trade-capacities need to be developed, institutional trade infrastructure established, quality and management standards introduced, and related policies formulated and implemented. In addition, these processes often require considerable technology transfer and knowledge exchange in specific, targeted industries and their related service sectors. To bridge this capacity gap, UNIDO provides an array of trade capacity-building services that allow countries



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to improve their abilities in participating in international markets, and that facilitate the organic growth of export industries in line with national and regional industrial strategies, leading to enhanced productive employment in these industries and industry-related service sectors. Through its policy advisory function, the Organization further supports countries in putting in place adequate plans that ensure that

industries grow in directions that enable them simultaneously to transform their economies, advance socio-economic inclusiveness, and enhance environmental sustainability.

Also, several of the Organization's programmes are especially designed for specific vulnerable groups, including youth and women, whose employability is strengthened through targeted programmes. In

this context, special programmes are also aimed to support countries in post-crisis situations, as well as least-developed countries (LDCs), landlocked developing countries (LLDCs), and small island developing states (SIDS).

## Industry-related targets

- 8.1** Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries ①
- 8.2** Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors ①
- 8.3** Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services ①
- 8.4** Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead ①
- 8.5** By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value ①
- 8.6** By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training ①

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- 8.7** Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms ①
- 8.8** Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment ②
- 8.9** By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products ②
- 8.10** Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all ②
- 8.a** Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries ②
- 8.b** By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization ②

② Direct relevance; ① Indirect relevance

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

Goal 9 acknowledges that industrialization is one of the main drivers of sustained economic growth and sustainable development. This is based on the recognition that modern livelihoods have generally been built on and further developed by the industrialization process. While a large number of developing countries at their earlier stages of development are yet to make full use of the capacity of complex manufacturing industries and industry-related services, advanced countries are shaping their development policies in line with the opportunities and challenges posed by the third and fourth industrial revolution. Industry is also the most dynamic driver of prosperity and collective wellbeing. Industrial development is therefore a global objective that touches upon the economic, social and environmental aspirations of all, and as such is intrinsically woven into the architecture of the 2030 Agenda.

The link to innovation and infrastructure further strengthens inclusive and sustainable industrialization as the locomotive of sustainable development, a dynamic process that entails

entrepreneurship, continued diversification and industrial upgrading, technological innovation and growing trade relations.

As long recognized by UNIDO, the adoption of a social policy framework to channel the income streams generated by economic growth is a crucial element of any industrialization process. ISID strategies therefore need to consider poverty reduction and the creation of decent employment and income opportunities for all segments of society, in particular vulnerable groups and rural populations, especially through the promotion of small and medium-sized enterprises and agribusiness, and the strengthening of national capacities for the development of industrial policies that pursue economic and social inclusion.

In this context, UNIDO's portfolio in its entirety benefits from the Organization's ability to harness its expertise and resources, and those of its partners, to advance ISID and select the right tools in catalyzing enabling environments. Given its emphasis on integrated multifocal projects,

UNIDO concentrates on improving the industrial competitiveness of countries to allow them to grow while participating more effectively in value chains and markets.

Such activities are carefully designed to assist countries to overcome the significant problems they face in improving their international competitiveness, particularly through a focus on SME value chain development, acquiring the necessary technologies and quality infrastructure, enhancing productivity and export potential, and developing entrepreneurial human resources, particularly among women and young people.

Ensuring that quality infrastructure such as roads, ICTs, transport and electricity is widely accessible and reliable is fundamental for boosting the kind of industrial activity that ultimately leads to higher employment, economic growth and enhanced living standards. Moreover, an effective economic infrastructure facilitates the development of enhanced linkages and partnerships between industries and the local economy, including the



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establishment of specific industrial zones that include modern transportation, energy infrastructure and innovation systems. Strengthened capacity-building, investment and knowledge sharing are essential inputs in this process.

In order to leverage the impact of UNIDO's activities, the Organization engages in partnerships with relevant institutions to help accessing national, regional and global markets through enhanced productivity and trade capacities, and reduce rejection rates of traded products from developing countries. Such rejection rates can be addressed particularly easily in the agro-industrial sectors, where food safety and sustainability concerns are paramount, through the implementation of respective industrial norms and standards. Targeted policy measures and a supportive regulatory/institutional framework for SMEs are necessary conditions for the development of a business environment that promotes inclusiveness while rewarding entrepreneurship, including for women and youth. A comprehensive ISID policy framework often begins by addressing these issues and, when effective, is susceptible to leveraging the much-needed resources to finance industrial development.

In industrial activities, the move towards low-carbon production pathways is pivotal in order to make a significant contribution to SDG-9 and all related goals. UNIDO has long recognized that environmental issues must be addressed, and cleaner production methodologies must be promoted, at a systemic level in industrial development. The promotion of resource utilization efficiency as well as clean and climate-friendly technologies and approaches requires a perspective and a decision-making process that simultaneously consider economic value and environmental sustainability.

In this context, UNIDO's support services contribute to improving the environmental performance, resource productivity and safety of existing industries, as well as to supporting the creation of new industries providing environmental goods and services. Moreover, the Organization is responsible for assisting industrial sectors in their transition to a sustainable energy path through the promotion of renewable energy sources for productive uses, adoption of the efficient use of energy by industry, and the introduction of low-carbon and low-emissions technologies and processes. Countries that successfully build "green industries" can capture their economic value in terms of innovation output and skilled job creation, while simultaneously building climate resilience.

The concept of *green industry*, with the focus on the elimination or significant reduction of the dependence on hydrocarbon fuels, toxins, and equipment and processes that generate greenhouse gases, is one of the crucial responses to the prerequisite of sustainable development that UNIDO has developed, and continues to promote in its activities at all levels. Relying on its technical expertise, UNIDO's activities in this area aim to help countries around the world to strive for a viable balance between the pursuit of prosperity and sound environmental stewardship.

UNIDO has further taken concrete steps to address the above issues by establishing a wide range of multi-stakeholder partnerships – for knowledge sharing, technological capacity building, and the promotion of investment – that assist countries in embracing inclusive and sustainable industrial development.



## Industry-related targets

- 9.1** Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all ①
- 9.2** Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries ①
- 9.3** Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets ①
- 9.4** By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities ①
- 9.5** Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending ①
- 9.a** Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States ①
- 9.b** Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities ①
- 9.c** Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020 ①

① Direct relevance; ② Indirect relevance

# Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries

Poverty cannot be eradicated without addressing the pervasive inequalities in incomes and economic opportunities between and within populations, countries and regions. Aside from macroeconomic gains, countries are constantly faced with the need to strive for well-balanced, high quality and equitable economic growth to avoid the aggravation of spatial inequalities and threats to social cohesion and inter-generational prosperity. Sharp disparities in economic terms also tend to mirror equally striking disparities in human development progress.



Therefore, ISID means more than just economic growth; it means providing opportunities for women and men to obtain decent work. Throughout modern history, industrialization has been the greatest driver of the structural

transformative change, necessary to lift broad numbers of citizens out of poverty. Today, industry is a key contributor to employment globally – accounting for almost 500 million jobs worldwide (or about one-fifth of the world’s labour force). Industrial development creates the conditions to tackle inequality in both developed and developing countries, through the provision of greater productivity, stable employment, increased incomes and opportunities for social mobility. However, the benefits of this prosperity must be shared more equally within societies, and must reach often-vulnerable demographics, such as young people, women, migrants and minorities.

Likewise, inequality between and within countries continues to ensure that millions of the world’s poorest citizens languish in undeserved misery. Such inequalities beget a variety of transnational maladies, such as trafficking of human beings, irregular migration, transnational crime, and terrorism, which impact on developed and developing countries alike.

It is in this context that UNIDO cooperates with governments and private sector partners to deliver equitable employment opportunities through its mandate of ISID. Private industries can provide the investments needed to boost job creation and decent

work around the world and build the complementary green infrastructure to support it. *“The right to development”* foresees that the creation of an enabling environment for industrial development will provide the structural transformation necessary for developing countries, through substantial increases in industrial output, value-addition, and transition to higher-technology production.

In order to address such global challenges through ISID, the economic returns of industrial productivity must also extend across borders and regions, allowing the world’s less developed countries the opportunities to reduce poverty and overcome associated social challenges through an industrial policy focus, rooted in an inclusive social and environmental framework. This applies in particular to the rural-urban and intra-urban divides that have increasingly become a matter of concern in recent years, as a result of rising levels of urbanization and polarization among urban settlements regarding income levels, housing conditions, access to basic infrastructure and services, job opportunities as well as gender and ethnicity.

**In this context, the UNIDO approach to combating inequality aims to promote industrial competitiveness and sustainable employment through industrial clusters and networks that foster regional/sectorial linkages while facilitating**



technical innovation and entrepreneurship, especially in deprived areas.

Rural-based clusters that generate off-farm employment for the rural poor, as well as clusters located in peri-urban setting and in the urban informal economy can have a significant impact

on poverty by narrowing spatial disparity and improving economic opportunities for all. To this end, UNIDO's cooperation under this goal builds on pro-poor enterprise initiatives, targeting agro-industries, greater value-addition and women and youth entrepreneurship, as well as human security issues in post-crisis situations.

## Industry-related targets

- 10.1** By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average ②
- 10.2** By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status ②
- 10.3** Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard ②
- 10.4** Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality ①
- 10.5** Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations ①
- 10.6** Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions ①
- 10.7** Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies ①
- 10.a** Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements ②
- 10.b** Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes ②

② Direct relevance; ① Indirect relevance

# Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

The processes of urbanization and industrialization are usually closely intertwined since it allows societies to take advantage of agglomeration economies. The potential of cities for transformational change lies on their concentration of economic activity, increasing levels of infrastructure investment, greater degree of innovation and connectedness, ability to minimize environmental footprints by densification, and suitability for systems-based solutions.



The accelerating trend towards greater urbanization makes it necessary to envisage and develop sustainable cities that focus on energy-efficient buildings and industries and optimally utilize renewable energy systems. Well-managed cities that are highly connected can use technology effectively

to enable greater equity and inclusion, can improve societal wellbeing and achieve greater economic growth at lower rates of resource use, greenhouse gas emissions, and social costs. In this context, green industries, as providers of environmental goods and services, can help combine greater productivity and innovation with lower costs and reduced environmental impacts while providing the environmental services needed by municipalities to improve city living.

In recognition of the important role of cities as *loci* of economic growth and social transformation, UNIDO provides policy advice and institutional capacity building to help developing countries address challenges of inclusive and sustainable urban development. The opportunities deriving from an inclusive and sustainable industrialization strategy in urban areas range from cleaner energy and waste management solutions to greater employment opportunities and skills development.

Local governments have a key role in supporting and shaping local economies and addressing poverty through strategies that advance youth

employment, empower marginalized communities and foster gender equality in industry. Building on ISID principles, the Organisation seeks to promote pro-poor and inclusive local industrial policies both in terms of creating an enabling environment for productive activities and also as a catalyst for green growth by promoting partnerships among all relevant actors – including governments, businesses, civil society and academia, and facilitating the adoption of smart new technologies.

Since 2008, UNIDO has developed its holistic approach to eco-cities with the view to stimulate domestic growth in a sustainable and efficient manner by utilizing – to the greatest extent possible – the waste generated by local and industrial activities as the raw materials for other industries, as well as by promoting close collaboration between green industries and municipalities.

Bringing together its resources in energy and environment issues, UNIDO is moving beyond sustainable cities to smart cities and industries, representing the prospect and direction of economic restructuring and industrial upgrading.



The development of smart cities is an important element of the ISID strategy and a way of bolstering clean technology and green industry globally.

In addition, UNIDO will further strengthen its contribution to SDG-11 through its systematic support to industrial clusters in urban industrial zones, as means of promoting mutual learning, smoother business-to-business networking and knowledge sharing, while strongly spurring innovation and industrial competitiveness.

Moreover, they can serve as a nexus for resource efficiency, industrial symbiosis and eco-innovation. If such zones are linked with adequate education and R&D investments, they not only become a major centre for a city's economic competitiveness but also provide growth impulses to the national economy, and integrate local companies with global markets and supply chains. UNIDO is therefore actively involved in the New Urban Agenda of the United Nations, and supports all related global commitments to sustainable urbanization.

## Industry-related targets

- 11.1** By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums ①
- 11.2** By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons ①



- 11.3** By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries ⑩
- 11.4** Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage ①
- 11.5** By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations ①
- 11.6** By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management ⑩
- 11.a** Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning ⑩
- 11.b** By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels ⑩
- 11.c** Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials ⑩

⑩ Direct relevance; ① Indirect relevance

# Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns



Environmental concerns are integrated in several goals, calling for sustainable and efficient production patterns and encouraging sustainability certification for industry. It is no surprise, therefore, that progress on achieving high rates of inclusive and sustainable industrialization will necessarily need to go hand in hand with advancements in Goal 12. Improving the environmental performance of existing industrial facilities is often the most cost effective measure to help supply-constrained economies in meeting higher levels of production without exacerbating their impact on the environment. In this context, the drive for innovation and process optimization – reducing the wastage of precious resources and thus increasing economic competitiveness – is an important means to develop the necessary solutions to realize cleaner production, efficient resource management, and a reduction of waste and pollution. Energy efficiency in industry plays a particularly important role, as energy inputs represent an important cost of production in all industries.

There is thus great merit in increasing support for the transition towards clean-energy, low-carbon development and sustainable production and consumption patterns. ISID recognizes the irrefutable link between economic growth and environmental pressures, and therefore encourages the promotion of “*green industries*”, as a means to deliver important environmental goods and services, thus not only contributing to environmental sustainability but also providing additional opportunities for further structural diversification, jobs, income and prosperity.

Within the United Nations, UNIDO has the mandate to ensure that cleaner industrialization is at the centre of the development agenda. In this context, the Organization seeks to empower countries to proactively and profitably integrate environmentally sustainable industrial development concepts at the policy level, and build up national capacity to acquire cleaner and more efficient technologies, while also dealing with environmental concerns related to health and safety in the workplace.

UNIDO’s strategy for achieving SDG-12 stresses the promotion of resource-efficient and cleaner production at enterprise and industrial park level in developing and emerging countries.

Inspired by the conclusions of the Earth Summit (Rio de Janeiro, 1992), UNIDO launched its Cleaner Production programme where environment scientists and engineers interact with firms to design innovative ways to reduce the environmental footprint of their operations. Over the following two decades, the programme grew into a network of over 50 national *Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production* (RECP) centres, established to foster the adaptation and adoption of cleaner production measures. As such, the RECP programme, jointly executed between UNIDO and UNEP, supports sustainable consumption and production efforts through a series of activities, including information and awareness creation, professional training, plant level assessments and demonstrations, policy advice, and technology transfer and investment.



UNIDO also offers holistic support services to countries to adopt and adhere to the norms, standards, and limits under several multilateral environmental agreements. As a major implementing partner of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the *Montreal Protocol* on substances that deplete the ozone layer (ODS), it delivers technical assistance and support services at the plant level for phasing out ODS in the refrigerants, solvents, foams, halons, and fumigants sectors. Likewise, and under the *Stockholm*

*Convention* on persistent organic pollutants (POPs), UNIDO's focus further includes measures to reduce or eliminate production of such POPs outright, as by-products in other industrial processes or as releases from stockpiles and wastes. Finally, UNIDO's training and capacity development activities are a key determinant for the effective implementation of the *Minamata Convention* on mercury, aimed at reducing the adverse impacts from mercury to human health and the environment.

## Industry-related targets

- 12.1** Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries ⑩
- 12.2** By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources ⑩
- 12.3** By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses ⑩
- 12.4** By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment ⑩



- 12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse ④
- 12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle ④
- 12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities ④
- 12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature ①
- 12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production ④
- 12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products ④
- 12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities ④

④ Direct relevance; ① Indirect relevance

# Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

The climate change implications of environmentally unsustainable industrial activities are unquestionable. Industry is estimated to account for one third of global CO<sub>2</sub> emissions alone. This is why UNIDO's mandate of ISID strongly emphasizes the need to progress toward industrial development patterns that minimize global warming and other polluting emissions.

Mitigation and adaptation to climate change in industry imply the development and wide-scale application of new technologies, practices, management systems and business models. This not only serves the climate agenda, but is generally also beneficial for business, in terms of operational cost savings and improved productivity, and the environment and society at large. While industrial growth has helped raise tens of millions of people out of poverty in many countries over the last decades, economic growth and urbanization have not come without a price. These trends have increasingly triggered a decline in natural resources through unprecedented levels of mainly industrial air, water and land pollution, and the inefficient use of energy. Environmental degradation and

climate change is also likely to intensify other already worrying environmental trends, such as desertification, sea-level rise, more frequent severe weather events and shortages of freshwater, leading in the worst scenarios to civil and cross-border conflict, uncontrollable migration and violence over access to scarce necessities.

*As in the case of other goals, achieving higher levels of ISID implies the adoption of technologies and practices that decouple natural resource use and environmental impacts from economic growth.*

Low carbon production pathways form the basis for addressing mitigation of GHG emissions as well as adaptation to the impacts of climate change, including economic, social, environmental and political changes to enable climate resilience. Industry has then to become robust in the context of climate change. Hence, UNIDO contributes significantly to the fight against climate change in both adaptation and mitigation aspects.

Under the mitigation component, UNIDO has several initiatives to promote renewable energy

– solar, 'mini-hydroelectricity, wind, geothermal – and the uptake of energy-efficient technologies in industrial processes. It offers support on environmental management and industrial pollution control capacities and policies towards resource-efficient and low-carbon industries. Together with UNEP, and at the request of the Committee of the Parties of the UNFCCC, UNIDO established the Climate Technology Centre and Networks to facilitate the transfer, development and deployment of innovative climate technologies in developing countries, and is working towards accreditation under the Green Climate Fund.

Under the Montreal Protocol, although geared to a rather different primary goal, UNIDO's programmes generate major climate change benefits as well. Whether used as refrigerants, propellants in aerosol cans, or pesticides, the first generation of alternatives to ozone-depleting substances often exhibit a strong global warming potential. UNIDO is now working with its scientific partners to identify and promote technologies that satisfy both ozone depletion and climate change concerns, with the result that the



Montreal Protocol is now acknowledged as the single most effective global instrument to combat climate change.

Under the adaptation component, UNIDO leverages its agribusiness development expertise to promote green value and supply chains, reduce post-harvest losses, diversify the income of smallholder farmers, and make rural communities more resilient to the consequences of increasing weather variability,

frequency of extreme events and long-term predicted climate change. UNIDO is also actively engaged in performing analytical work on the energy-water-food-ecosystem security nexus. In this context, UNIDO participates in a joint research programme together with the other scientific and multilateral partners, looking into both adaptation and mitigation issues with special focus on developing countries.

## Industry-related targets

- 13.1** Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries ①
- 13.2** Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning ①
- 13.3** Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning ②
- 13.a** Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible ②
- 13.b** Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities ②

② Direct relevance; ① Indirect relevance

# Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

The conservation of the planet's major water bodies is one of the novelties of the 2030 agenda. While rapid growth continues to provide wealth and opportunities to increasing numbers in developing countries, unregulated pollution continues to create serious problems in many places. Despite the increasing efforts applied over the past decades to improving environmental institutions and systems, serious gaps remain in addressing problems on the ground.



ISID promotes the protection of the environment and people's health from industrial pollutants through the uptake of clean technologies and policy reforms to minimize the use and discharges of effluents in small-scale industrial applications, and to promote the removal of toxic substances from drinking water in remote areas.

In this context, UNIDO supports countries in their efforts to reduce detrimental industrial impacts on the environment, and to manage effectively national and trans-boundary water bodies suffering from industrial pollution.

While building capacities for the efficient use of water resources by industry is at the centre of UNIDO's work under this goal, the Organization complements the industrial knowledge transfer to partner countries with pilot demonstrations and technical assistance on policy and regulatory issues to ensure the sustainability of activities. Moreover, the Organization is well placed to catalyze the active engagement of the private sector in sustainability through robust partnerships and networks.

In this context, UNIDO's *Large Marine Ecosystems* (LME) programme supports the ecosystem approach through demonstration of best practice strategies, capacity building, and strategic partnerships to reduce the degradation of transboundary river basins and the marine and coastal environments. Services provided under this programme also include the reduction of specific toxic emissions from wastewater into the sea, as well as the introduction of water

management methodologies and systems. By creating synergies among these different areas, UNIDO is able to significantly contribute to progress on SDG-14.

Over-exploitation of fisheries and poorly planned and managed coastal and offshore habitats also put the health and livelihoods of the most vulnerable at risk. To reverse these trends in natural resource degradation, UNIDO's cooperation aims to support countries, particularly small island developing states, in restoring depleted fisheries, reducing land and sea-based pollution, and restoring degraded habitats.

Furthermore, and in response to the evolving climatic conditions and increased frequency of extreme weather events, UNIDO places great emphasis on activities that not only increase the resilience of communities to climate change through the introduction of sustainable water management practices and techniques, but also help to prevent disasters in industrialized areas located in low-lying coastal and delta regions. In this context, the Organization stands ready to assist countries in their efforts to prevent industrial spills and leakages and generally to protect and remediate groundwater resources and generate global environment benefits.

## Industry-related targets

- 14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution ①
- 14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans ①
- 14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels ①
- 14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics ①
- 14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information ①
- 14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation ①
- 14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism ①
- 14.a Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries ①
- 14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets ①
- 14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of “The future we want” ①

① Direct relevance; ② Indirect relevance



# Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

The sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems requires a combination of targeted policies and technologies and the close involvement of local communities and strategic partners. With the view to responding to the pressures of agricultural production, deforestation, urbanization and climate change, ISID strategies under this goal combine measures to combat land degradation with local economic development, aimed at improving rural livelihoods while enhancing food security for all through sustainable food systems.

As agricultural intensification is a prerequisite for improved food security at all levels, the need to protect land has become more urgent – for reasons ranging from the requirements of nature and

biodiversity conservation to environmental, quality of life, and climate considerations. Technology facilitation in this context remains pivotal for bringing about improvements in sustainable agricultural production and on existing agricultural and rehabilitated degraded land, without encroaching onto forests.

In addressing these issues, UNIDO promotes the introduction and manufacturing of technologies that ensure sustainable management of the soils, technologies for growing and processing highly productive renewable resources and information, and information and methodologies for monitoring and decision-making regarding land protection strategies.

Through a variety of targeted technical and institutional capacity building projects, UNIDO helps local communities develop early warning/ coping strategies for drought, and find ways to diversify income-generating activities, thus strengthening their ability to adapt to climate change and reduce poverty. Moreover, activities to promote the use of bamboo in various UNIDO programmes are related to the prevention of deforestation and therefore extremely beneficial to all efforts aiming at combating desertification.

Through ISID, UNIDO further encourages the sustainable management of natural resources including the farming and forestry industries. In this respect, the use of biomass resources for power

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generation is central to ISID's contribution to SDG-15, as it offers a sustainable and economically viable alternative energy system for industries in many sectors, including fabrics, organic chemicals, polymers and health-care products.

Another focus of UNIDO's activities in this context is on the adaptation and adoption of resource efficient and cleaner production methods, technologies and systems by enterprises in developing countries. These specifically contribute to the efficient use of natural resources, including

materials, water and energy; a minimization of wastes and emissions, including those discharged to water, in the air or on land; and the reduction of risks to humans and the environment from the use and disposal of industrial chemicals. Through tailored ecosystem-based management frameworks, UNIDO provides assistance to countries in their efforts to conserve biodiversity and improve sustainable forest management. In particular, the move towards more sustainable tourism practices can significantly enhance job creation and boost local economic growth.

## Industry-related targets

- 15.1** By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements ⑩
- 15.2** By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally ①
- 15.3** By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world ①
- 15.4** By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development ①
- 15.5** Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species ①



- 15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed ①
- 15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts ①
- 15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems ②
- 15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation ②
- 15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities ①

② Direct relevance; ① Indirect relevance

# Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Where poverty and inequality are entrenched, instability and conflict are far more likely to erupt. Peaceful and inclusive societies require a stable foundation of human security, on which they can be built. Inclusive and sustainable industrialization can be a major factor in providing this stability by allowing societies to meet their needs through increased production and employment, both of which lead to increased prosperity.

UNIDO recognizes the major role of industry in addressing strategic challenges and fostering peace, leveraging the core competencies of the private sector in problem solving, tapping the industrial sector's ingenuity and innovation, fostering local and regional integration through value chains, using public-private partnerships as vehicles to institutionalize anticorruption measures and human rights-based approaches, and providing tangible peace dividends, such as jobs, income and basic services.

In addition, UNIDO also extends its services to post-conflict countries. Within the framework of a distinct initiative targeting countries and regions emerging from a crisis situation, UNIDO supports the empowerment of the affected communities by promoting their participation in post-crisis productive rehabilitation and reconstruction, and thereby building sustainable livelihoods and enhancing human security. To this end, UNIDO's assistance includes restoring economic activity for affected micro and small-scale enterprises, rehabilitation of damaged agricultural or industrial infrastructure, employment creation, and community stabilization.

Accountable and inclusive institutions represent one of the most important factors in eradicating poverty and promoting development. Progress under this goal will be determined to a large extent by the application of human rights standards and principles, as well as good governance practices.

The inclusion of such commitments provides another concrete entry point for UNIDO to engage in the national planning and implementation of the SDGs. The Organization's bridging role – between government institutions, the private sector and relevant stakeholders in industrial development – allows it to ensure that the tailoring of ISID strategies to different national contexts is informed by human rights considerations and therefore upholds the principles of inclusion, participation and non-discrimination.

**In this regard, UNIDO's long track record in building the capacity of both governments and SMEs to apply human rights concerns and business ethics to industrial development, and in engaging in consultative processes for policy-making, priority-setting and joint planning is a central component of its contribution to good industrial governance at all levels.**



## Industry-related targets

- 16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children ①
- 16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all ①
- 16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms ①
- 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels ②
- 16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels ①
- 16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance ②
- 16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements ①
- 16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime ①
- 16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development ②

② Direct relevance; ① Indirect relevance

# Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

This goal is central to the realization of the SDGs and encompasses almost all core aspects of UNIDO's ISID mandate and the related partnership agenda. It also includes notions related to trade capacity development, technology transfer, finance for development, and private sector involvement, all being central to UNIDO's overall programmatic focus, and crucial for the realization of the SDGs.

The private sector is a strategic force in implementing the SDGs, with the ability to have a profound impact on virtually all SDGs. Working closely with private sector firms in both recipient and donor countries, UNIDO builds strong business partnerships and private sector engagement schemes that advance ISID while simultaneously promoting business social values and addressing the causes of global environmental degradation.

UNIDO's active participation in multi-stakeholder platforms and networks, focusing on a specific issue, development challenge or geography, further helps

scale up corporate sustainability, mobilize public and private inputs, and achieve transformational impact across industry sectors in line with sustainable development priorities.

This component further encompasses UNIDO's recently launched multi-stakeholder approach to ISID, known as *Programme for Country Partnership (PCP)*, whereby national governments, UNIDO, the private sector, multilateral development banks and funds, and other engaged stakeholders, all agree on an ISID roadmap for the participating country and pool financial and technological resources towards building a solid implementing apparatus for ISID at the national level.

Based on this innovative approach, UNIDO offers an effective way for countries to align national industrial policy objectives, sustainable development principles, and the appropriate investment levels and mechanisms. As such, it will remain a cornerstone of the Organization's programmatic

engagement, advocacy and leveraging of funds for years to come. Through providing a combination of advisory and capacity building services, UNIDO is well placed to facilitate such activities and deliver the highest impact in a cost-effectively and systematic manner.

As reinforced by its ISID mandate, UNIDO has increased its efforts towards strengthening national capacities at policy, institutional and enterprise levels, for the creation and continuous improvement of a business environment that enables the private sector to make a greater contribution to growth, employment and income generation, and therefore to the achievement of the SDGs.

As mentioned under SDG-8 above, enhancing the capacities of developing countries and countries with economies in transition to exploit trade opportunities and to access markets is critical for their economic growth and, therefore, a precondition to their ability to sustainably



implement the SDGs. ISID facilitates global trade by allowing countries to produce goods in the quantity and of the quality required by global markets. UNIDO's activities are therefore designed to build competitive supply capacities and compliance infrastructure through trade-related capacity building support, thus facilitating the integration of economies into the multilateral trading system.

Technology transfer is another central element of the means of implementation where UNIDO has a long-standing history of programmatic activities and expertise. For ISID, and all SDGs, to be achieved within the timeframe of the 2030 Agenda, technology exchange mechanisms, technology policy coordination measures, and targeted technology training and capacity-building activities will be necessary. Through its extensive network of *Investment and Technology Promotion Offices (ITPOs)* and *Centres for South-South Industrial Cooperation*, UNIDO has built an extensive regional/global infrastructure which facilitates

technology transfer, technology-related advice, as well as related investment opportunities, with the aim of achieving inclusive and sustainable industrial development.

In addition, UNIDO also works to ensure access to quality and timely industrial statistics with the view to facilitate the measurement of progress towards achieving higher levels of ISID while providing the evidence needed to improve transparency of policy making and enforce public accountability.

*As a primary source of systematic data and diagnosis of issues related to industrialization processes at all levels, UNIDO stands ready to support the activities of all countries in planning, implementing and reporting on the SDGs in an effective, transparent and inclusive manner.*

In this context, UNIDO further develops national capacities for improved industrial statistics and policy-making in developing countries, by providing

technical cooperation, assistance and training courses. This is a function that falls squarely within UNIDO's mandate of ISID, as it aims to increase the impact of its activities, and improve transparency and accountability of development efforts.

UNIDO will also provide technical and statistical support to the monitoring and review mechanisms that are established to track achievements towards the SDGs. Finally, from 2016 onwards, UNIDO will issue an annual flagship report on "*The State of Industrialization*", to inform Member States and partners on progress made in SDG-9 as well as in all other industry-related fields of the entire post-2015 agenda.

## Industry-related targets

### Finance

- 17.1** Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection ②
- 17.2** Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries ①
- 17.3** Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources ②
- 17.4** Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress ①
- 17.5** Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries ①

### Technology

- 17.6** Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism ②
- 17.7** Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed
- 17.8** Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology ②

### Capacity-building

- 17.9** Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation ②



## Trade

- 17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda ①
- 17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020 ④
- 17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access ④

### Systemic issues: Policy and institutional coherence

- 17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence ①
- 17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development ④
- 17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development ④

### Systemic issues: Multi-stakeholder partnerships

- 17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries ④
- 17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships ④

### Systemic issues: Data, monitoring and accountability

- 17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts ④
- 17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries ④

④ Direct relevance; ① Indirect relevance



In all these fields of work, UNIDO is fully committed to helping countries in implementing the SDGs in the new era of global development, while delivering on the Organization's core mandate to promote inclusive and sustainable industrial development. With a field presence in more than fifty countries and a worldwide pool of thousands of experts and institutions, UNIDO will leverage its global resources, and those of its partners, to achieve significant and sustainable scale and impact in supporting Member States in achieving the 2030 Agenda.



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