



UNITED NATIONS
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION



UNIDO - ACP Cooperation Report



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Investing in ACP Sustainable Prosperity

UNIDO - ACP Cooperation Report



FOREWORD

LI YONG

UNIDO DIRECTOR GENERAL

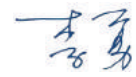
Since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in 2015, there has been a growing interest by many countries - including in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific (ACP) - to advance inclusive and sustainable industrialization. This interest is directly reflected in Sustainable Development Goal 9, which asks the global community to “build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation”.

Indeed, the potential of inclusive and sustainable industrial development to eliminate poverty and create wealth is remarkable. Thanks to industrialization, South East Asia has been able to reduce the number of people classified as “poor” from almost 1 billion to less than 70 million in less than 25 years. The manufacturing sector has been contributing to the provision of basic products and services. As a result, this region now enjoys better access to education and health services, higher life expectancy, and improved gender equality, among other benefits.

However, industrialization is not an easy process. To facilitate inclusive and sustainable industrial development, UNIDO has launched the new Programmes for Country Partnership (PCPs). PCPs assist countries in streamlining their industrial policy at the country level, while establishing close collaboration with the private sector and mobilizing various development partners to support industrial investments. UNIDO has piloted the PCPs in two ACP countries - Ethiopia and Senegal - and the first results are proving to be significant. Several other countries have expressed their interest in benefitting from the PCP approach.

In this context, our strategic partnership with the ACP Secretariat is essential. This partnership builds on a long-standing policy dialogue and cooperation in several areas, including private sector development and investment, commodities and agribusiness, climate change, and sustainable energy. In our Relationship Agreement and Memorandum of Understanding of 2011, we agreed to work together to support the development of “inclusive, competitive and environment-friendly industries” in ACP countries.

I am confident that UNIDO and the ACP Group of States will be able to effectively support ACP countries, their industries and people in implementing the 2030 Agenda, and thereby in achieving sustainable prosperity that benefits all.





FOREWORD

PATRICK I. GOMES

SECRETARY GENERAL ACP

From the inception of the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Group of States in 1975, a principal goal of this alliance of developing countries has been to attain the highest levels of prosperity through trade and industry. This aspiration remains central today and for the future.

The close cooperation between UNIDO and ACP countries over the last 40 years has been very fruitful. It has helped the ACP member countries implement industrial strategies and policies and assisted them to add value to their products with new knowledge and technologies; supported ACP enterprises export safe, high-value products with the establishment of performing quality systems and contributed to sustainable development through cleaner and resource efficient production and energy systems. With the growing demographic trends in most ACP countries, more substantial and strategic investments are now necessary to accelerate and scale-up the modernization of their economies and create the millions of job opportunities that ACP youth and women are looking for.

For this endeavor, UNIDO's new strategy of "Programmes for Country Partnership" (PCPs) comes at an important point in time. The full mobilization of a country and its development partners towards the industrial objective and the creation of Integrated Agro-Industrial Parks create a favorable business environment that supports local entrepreneurs and attracts international investors. The results of Ethiopia and Senegal, selected in 2014 as UNIDO pilot countries, already demonstrate that ACP countries can realize what Asian countries have achieved progressively in the last 30 years. The ACP Secretariat and UNIDO can work together for the extension of the PCP approach to other ACP countries.

On the basis on our Partnership Agreement with UNIDO that focuses on the support to ACP inclusive, competitive and environmentally friendly industries, the ACP Group will spare no effort to enable a deeper and stronger partnership flourish in the years ahead. We need many imaginative efforts, such as those by UNIDO, so that tomorrow we could transform the threats we are facing today, into opportunities and assets that serve as the basis for empowerment and sustainable development.

Patrick I. Gomes.

UNIDO'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE SDGS

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



Goal 1 Shared prosperity through wealth, income and job creation



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



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



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



Goal 5 Women economic empowerment



Goal 6 Waste and water management via environmentally sound technology



Goal 7 Productive use of sustainable energy for all



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



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



Goal 10 Structural transformation for equal opportunities



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



Goal 12 Resource efficiency and green industry



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



Goal 14 Sustainable fisheries and protection of large maritime ecosystems



Goal 15 Sustainable natural resource and chemical management



Goal 16 Post-crises recovery and inclusive livelihood rehabilitation



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

UNIDO/UN MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION FOR 2030 AGENDA



All supported by ACP countries and EU

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INTRODUCTION





The Africa, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries and UNIDO have been working together for more than 40 years to support human progress and prosperity through inclusive and sustainable industrial development. Since their creation, the ACP Secretariat and UNIDO have pursued the same objectives of supporting industrial cooperation and development and the integration of ACP countries in the global economy.

The Preamble of UNIDO's constitution stated that "Industrialization is a dynamic instrument of growth essential to rapid economic and social development, in particular of developing countries, to the improvement of the living standards and the quality of life of the peoples in all countries, and to the introduction of an equitable economic and social order"¹. Similarly, the Georgetown

Agreement establishing the ACP² included the objective "to contribute to the development of greater and closer trade, economic and cultural relations amongst the ACP States and amongst developing countries in general, and to this end to develop the exchange of information amongst the ACP States in the fields of trade, technology, industry and human resources".

THE NEW INDUSTRIAL LANDSCAPE

More than 40 years later, the global industrial landscape has changed dramatically with the emergence of the BRICS and the spectacular industrial development of Asia. Unfortunately, the ACP have not benefitted from such high growth and human progress that industrialization has brought to other parts of the world. ACP countries still export mainly basic raw materials and commodities, with a weak contribution of industry to their Gross Domestic Product.

On the contrary, regions and countries that implemented successful industrialization strategies in the last 25 years have experienced a spectacular period of human progress and prosperity of a magnitude and speed that is unparalleled in human history. Indeed, between 1990 and 2013, 895 million people have moved out of poverty in East Asia (from 960 million poor in 1990 to less than 70 million nowadays), 249 million in South Asia³ and 38 million in Latin America and the Caribbean, giving millions of people the possibility of improving their personal well-being. In fact, as highlighted by statistical correlations, human development and industrialization are closely linked. With a higher level of industrialization, people move from poverty to middle class status and benefit from increased access to health and education services, a higher life expectancy and more gender equality⁴.

1. Constitution of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, 8 April 1979.
2. Georgetown Agreement, 1975.
3. Source: UNIDO Inputs to the High Level Policy Forum, 21 April 2017.
4. UNIDO Working Paper 04/2014: "How industrial development matters to the well-being of the population. Some statistical evidence" at: http://www.unido.org/fileadmin/user_media/Services/PSD/WP4_2014_Industrialization_and_social_well-being.pdf.

THE RENAISSANCE OF INDUSTRIALIZATION

The spectacular achievements in Asia explain the renewed interest of many countries in industrial development. Indeed, after more than 40 years, the original inspiration and aspiration of ACP and UNIDO Member States remains very much the same and have been strongly re-affirmed in 2013 by the Lima Declaration on Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development⁵ with the support of ACP countries. It was subsequently integrated into the Addis Ababa Action Agenda in 2015 and then into the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as Goal 9 which invites all countries “to build resilience infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation”. More recently in May 2017, the ACP Council of Ministers supported once more the objective of industrialization as one of its main priorities.

⁵ Lima Declaration on Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development, 15th Session of UNIDO General Conference, Lima, Peru, 2 December 2013.

ACP-UNIDO: a partnership for inclusive and sustainable industrial development

The establishment of the UNIDO Brussels Liaison Office in 2006 opened the door for increased cooperation and interaction between UNIDO and the ACP Secretariat and Group of States. Soon in 2008 a first joint project entitled “Investment Survey in selected ACP countries” was approved. It shed light on the situation of more than 7000 companies in 20 ACP countries and identified the type of investments that had a major impact on local employment. It also prepared the ground for the new ACP Programme on the Private Sector.

Over time this interaction intensified leading to the signature of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) in March 2011 in Brussels by the ACP Secretary General and UNIDO Director General in presence of ACP ambassadors. A few months later, the MoU was complemented by

a Relationship Agreement which was presented to UNIDO Member States at the opening session of its 14th General Conference in Vienna. Those two agreements provide a solid foundation for a strong partnership and express the will for reinforced cooperation.

In the MoU, the objectives of cooperation are to enhance the efforts of UNIDO and the Secretariat of the ACP Group of States regarding the sustainable industrial development of ACP countries with the overall objective of poverty alleviation. Moreover, UNIDO and the ACP will, to their mutual benefit, consolidate, develop and intensify their cooperation in areas of common concern. They will also aim to increase their effectiveness and reinforce their capacities to achieve common goals in the field of sustainable industrial development. Finally, the partners aim to reinforce and contribute to sustainable development and the effective implementation by industry of international agreements, such as Multilateral Environmental Agreements.

The ACP Group and UNIDO agree that they will work together to:

- **Support inclusive industries**, particularly agro-industries, for job creation and poverty reduction in ACP countries with a view towards helping ACP countries and regions to develop policies, institutions and capacities that help eradicate poverty through the development of industrial activities;
- **Strengthen competitive industries and the private sector** in the ACP Group of States in order to increase their participation in global trade and develop both production and trade-related capacities;
- **Develop environmentally friendly industries for promoting sustainable industrial development** in ACP countries with a view to adapting to climate change, promoting renewable energy and preserving the environment.

INDUSTRIALIZING DEVELOPMENT: A JOINT VISION FOR THE FUTURE

On the basis of their agreements, ACP and UNIDO have actively intensified their policy dialogue. As a matter of fact, during the last years, ACP and UNIDO officials and experts have participated in many high-level events, in which both organizations played an active role.

A particular example is the great contribution by the ACP countries to the UN Secretary-General's "Sustainable Energy for All" initiative led by UNIDO, and its three objectives of improving universal access, energy efficiency and renewable energy by 2030. The mobilization of the ACP in Brussels and at the highest level at the occasion of the Sipopo Summit in 2012 has been critical for the international success of the initiative and its integration in the 2030 Agenda as the Sustainable Development Goal No7 inviting all countries to "Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all".

Another example is the political mobilization of ACP countries and UNIDO for the progressive international recognition of Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development (ISID):

More recently, the ACP and the European Union have also included industrialization in their development strategies:

Accelerating ACP Industrial Transformation

All international frameworks are now aligned with the objective of inclusive and sustainable industrialization. The time has come for action. ACP countries can benefit from the experience of many years of cooperation with UNIDO. This report provides many examples of successful approaches that have contributed to create jobs, reinforce local

productive capacities and safeguard the environment and the climate.

However, to fully realize their industrial aspirations, ACP countries will need to move from the simple project approach and implement smart industrial strategies and policies. In order to help countries that decide to accelerate their industrial transformation, UNIDO has launched the Programme for Country Partnership (PCP) which aims to help Governments lead and coordinate the industrial transformation of their country as well as mobilizing the international community and the private sector to invest substantial resources into industrial projects. Among those projects, UNIDO is supporting Special Economic Zones and Integrated Agro-Industrial Parks that provide massive jobs opportunities for local workers and an attractive business environment for foreign investors.

The present report offers many examples of industrial experiences and approaches that, we hope, can inspire ACP countries and help them fully realize their industrial potential for human progress and prosperity.



VIENNA, 4 November 2014 - UNIDO Director General LI Yong opened UNIDO's 2nd ISID Forum together with UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, Hailemariam Desalegn, Prime Minister of Ethiopia and Mohammed Dionne, Prime Minister of Senegal.

UNIDO QUICK FACTS

Established in

1966

became a
**specialized
agency** in

1985

PRIMARY OBJECTIVE:

Promotion of inclusive and sustainable industrial development (ISID) in developing countries and economies in transition

656 staff members
as of September 2017



43% female **57%** male

The UNIDO field network consists of
30 regional and country offices,
as well as **17 UNIDO desks**



COVERING 116 COUNTRIES

UNIDO maintains eight Investment and Technology

Promotion Offices in seven countries.

Together with the United Nations Environment Programme,

UNIDO also runs the **Global Network for Resource
Efficient and Cleaner Production (RECPnet)**

consisting of **74 members operating in 63 countries.**



The total programmable resources
of ongoing projects amounts to
\$479.48M for **2017** and beyond



The portfolio of projects
in hand reached a new
record of **846 projects**

The **ACP was created** by the Georgetown Agreement **in 1975**

79 African, Caribbean and Pacific States make up the ACP

There are **48 countries** from **Sub-Saharan Africa**,
16 from the **Caribbean** and **15** from the **Pacific**

The ACP States
account for
approximately
933 million people



14% of the world's
population

TIMELINE ACP-UNIDO COOPERATION

2011

14-15 March

Joint Participation of the ACP Secretary General H. E. Dr. Mohamed Ibn Chambas and UNIDO Director General Dr. Kandeh Yumkella, in the International Policy Conference on "Competitiveness & diversification: strategic challenges in a petroleum-rich economy" held in Accra, and jointly organized by UNIDO and the Ministry of Trade and Industry of Ghana.



24 March

Signature of the first Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between UNIDO and the ACP Group by the ACP Secretary General H. E. Dr. Mohamed Ibn Chambas and UNIDO Director General Dr. Kandeh Yumkella in Brussels, with the goal to accelerate the sustainable industrial development of ACP countries and the overall objective of poverty alleviation.

21 June

During the Opening Ceremony of the 2nd Vienna Energy Forum (VEF), organized by UNIDO, H. E. Dr. Mohamed Ibn Chambas Secretary-General of the ACP Group recognized in his speech the importance of UNIDO's work in enhancing capacity for the efficient use and management of energy, natural resources and materials to produce less pollution and waste.

28 November - 2 December

Signature of the Relationship Agreement by H. E. Dr. Mohamed Ibn Chambas ACP Group Secretary-General and Kandeh Yumkella UNIDO Director General at the 14th session of the UNIDO General Conference, in Vienna.

2012

11-12 June

UNIDO participated in the 1st Pacific-EU Business Forum in Vanuatu. The Forum Declaration called on UNIDO to increase its activities in the region and to support the Pacific private sector.

8-19 June

UNIDO was invited to the 3rd African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Fisheries Ministers' meeting hosted by the Fijian Government in Nadi to present its policies and activities to support the fishery value chains in ACP countries. On this basis, UNIDO developed a strategy and activities to support the region with the support of Pacific Ambassadors in Brussels.

13-14 December

Participation of UNIDO in the 7th Summit of the ACP Heads of States and Government, in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea. The Summit was a clear positive example of the fruitful UNIDO-ACP cooperation. The strong policy mobilization of the ACP countries to support the UN Secretary-General's "Sustainable Energy for All" initiative led by UNIDO, and its three objectives of improving universal access, energy efficiency and renewable energy by 2030, has been critical for the international success of the initiative.

2013

2 December

In the presence of the UN Secretary-General and with the support of ACP countries, the mandate of UNIDO is re-affirmed and modernized with the adoption of the Lima Declaration on "Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development" (ISID) by the 173 Member States of UNIDO at its 15th General Conference. This new vision of industrialization will pave the way for the adoption of SDG9 of the 2030 Agenda on "inclusive and sustainable industrial development".



2014



4 November

Participation and speech of H.E. Alhaji Muhamad Mumuni, Secretary-General of the ACP Group, at the 2nd UNIDO ISID Forum, held in Vienna under the theme "Partnership to scale-up investments for Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development (ISID)".

10 December 2014

Special address on "Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development in ACP Nations" by UNIDO Director General Mr. Li Yong, at the 100th Session of the ACP Council of Ministers and representatives from 79 ACP countries, held in Brussels. On this occasion, the Director General met with ACP Secretary-General, H.E. Alhaji Muhammad Mumuni, with the aim of strengthening ACP-UNIDO collaboration.



2015

19, 20 June

Participation of Mr. Henrique Alberto Banze, Assistant of the Secretary-General of the ACP Group in the 3rd Vienna Energy Forum, organized by UNIDO.



4 June

UNIDO Director General Mr. Li Yong met H.E. Dr. Patrick Ignatius Gomes, Secretary-General of the ACP Group of States during the 9th European Development Days in Brussels to discuss ACP-UNIDO Post-2015 cooperation.

9 July

Li Yong, UNIDO Director General and Werner Hoyer, EIB President signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) in Luxembourg to jointly promote investment for inclusive and sustainable industrial development in countries of the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP).



14-15 October

The European Union, together with UNIDO and the ACP Secretariat supported "Agribusiness investments in partnership with farmers' organizations in ACP countries" at a high-level conference in the framework of EXPO Milano 2015.



29 October

Mr. Christophe Yvetot, UNIDO Representative to the EU and the ACP presented UNIDO's position to the ACP Sub-committee of Ambassadors on Sustainable Development meeting organized in Brussels in preparation of the 21st session of the Conference of the Parties (COP21) of the UNFCCC. UNIDO contributed inputs for the ACP Issues Paper on the Paris Climate Change Conference (COP21).

7 December

Meeting at the COP 21 in Paris, UNIDO Director General Mr. Li Yong and H.E. Dr. Patrick Ignatius Gomes ACP Secretary-General agreed to strengthen their cooperation in the field of industrial energy efficiency and climate change adaptation and mitigation.

2016

22 March

Mr. Pradeep Monga, UNIDO Director of the Department of Energy & Special Representative of the Director General on Energy addressed the ACP Post COP 21 Meeting in Brussels, organized by the ACP Group of States to discuss the outcomes of the Paris Conference. UNIDO is recognized as a partner for implementation of the ACP Action Plan on Climate Change.

30-31 March

Mr. Christophe Yvetot, UNIDO Representative to the EU and the ACP made a presentation on UNIDO policies activities to support ACP Industrialization at the Round Table Discussion on Inter-Regional Cooperation "Mobilizing ACP Inter-Regional Cooperation for Economic Transformation, Industrialization & Extractive Industries" organized in Brussels by the ACP Secretariat.



16 June

During the 11th edition of the European Development Days in Brussels, UNIDO Director General Mr. Li Yong signed an agreement to foster cooperation on agribusiness in the ACP countries with Mr. Jerzy Bogdan Plewa, European Commission Director General for Agriculture and Rural Development with the support of Mr. Phil Hogan, European Commissioner for Agriculture and Rural Development.

21 April

UNIDO participated in the 6th Steering Committee on the ACP Overcoming Technical Barriers to Trade Programme, in Brussels.

25-26 October

Mr. Christophe Yvetot, UNIDO Representative to the EU and the ACP, was invited to present UNIDO policies and activities to support the ACP private sector at the 1st Private Sector Development Forum organized by the ACP Secretariat in Brussels.

21 November

ACP Secretary-General H.E. Dr. Patrick Ignatius Gomes participated in UNIDO's 50th Anniversary Celebration, in Vienna. In his speech, the Secretary-General acknowledged UNIDO's effort to support ACP countries' industrialization and renewed the ACP engagement in strengthening the partnership with UNIDO for mobilizing productive investments in ACP countries.



2017

24 - 23 February

UNIDO attended the ACP Symposium on the new ACP Approach for the Agricultural Commodity sector and contributed to the elaboration of the renewed ACP Agricultural Commodity Strategy.

14-15 March

UNIDO participated in Brussels in the ACP "Special meeting of the Sub-committee on Sustainable Development on COP 22 - Outcomes and Roadmap to COP 23" and provided inputs for the ACP Position paper for COP23. Mr. Alois Mhlanga, UNIDO's Industrial Development Officer and Energy Expert, highlighted the role of UNIDO in climate change adaptation and mitigation and how UNIDO can support countries to in the implementation of the Paris Agreement via technical assistance and institutional capacity building.

27 - 31 March

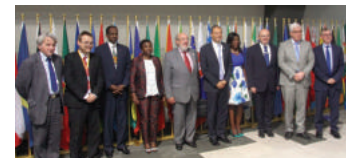
UNIDO presents its successful experiences in supporting the Cotton value-chain at the 22nd COS-Cotton meeting (Steering and Follow up Committee on Cotton) on the prospects for future support according to the new issues of the cotton value chains in Africa organized by the ACP Secretariat and the European Commission in the context of the EU Africa Partnership on Cotton.

10 April

ACP Ambassadors participated in the ACP-UNIDO briefing and dialogue event on the contribution of Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development (ISID) to the Agenda 2030 implementation to reach the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), organised by UNIDO at the UN House in Brussels.

15 May

Ms. Olga Memedovic, Chief of UNIDO's Cluster and Innovation Division participated in the ACP-EU 28th meeting of Economic and Social Interest Groups in Brussels and presented its report on "Industrialization in Africa and Least Developed Countries" prepared upon request of the G20 Development Working Group.



19 June

UNIDO organized a Panel Discussion to support Industrialization and Investments in Africa on the sidelines of the ACP - EU Joint Parliamentary Assembly in Valletta (Malta) together with the co-president of the ACP-EU Joint Parliamentary Assembly, Mr. Louis Michel, and representatives from the Malta Presidency, the EEAS, the EIB, ADNE and ACP countries.

21 September

Ambassador Diop, President of the Committee of ACP Ambassadors, represented the ACP Group of States in the side event on the margins of the UN 72nd Session of the UN General Assembly in New York, on the "Third Industrial Development Decade for Africa 2016-2025: From political Commitments to Action on the ground" co-hosted by UNIDO and the African Union Commission (AUC), the UN Economic Commission of Africa (UNECA), the Office of Special Adviser on Africa (OSAA) and the African Development Bank (AfDB).

UNIDO COOPERATION WITH ACP REGIONS



Since its creation in 1966, UNIDO has developed its cooperation with its Member States from Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific as well as with their regional institutions in order to support regional integration and regional industrial cooperation. This is particularly the case of the African Union and the African Regional Economic Communities as well as the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and the Organization of the East Caribbean States (OECS) and Pacific institutions such as the Pacific Island Forum, the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) and the Pacific Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA).

On the basis of this cooperation, most of the regional institutions have integrated industrial development in

their priorities and activities, including industrial policies, agro-industrial activities, investments and industrial modernization, entrepreneurship and SMEs, resource efficiency and cleaner production and sustainable energy.

To support the dialogue with the private sector in the different geographical contexts, UNIDO has accompanied all ACP-EU Business fora: the EU-Africa Business Fora in Nairobi, Tripoli and Brussels, the CARIFORUM-EU Business Forum in London, and the two Pacific-EU Business Fora in Port Vila. On all of these occasions, UNIDO has worked closely with ACP countries and their private sectors to define a supportive development agenda. All ACP-EU Business Fora recommendations have

subsequently been integrated in UNIDO approaches.

Another example of the tangible cooperation with Regional Economic Communities and partners in all ACP regions, UNIDO has established Regional Sustainable Energy Centres that are part of a Global Network and benefit almost all ACP countries. The Centres respond to the urgent need for increased regional cooperation and capacities to mitigate existing barriers to renewable energy and energy efficiency investment and markets.

THE ACP NETWORK OF REGIONAL SUSTAINABLE ENERGY CENTERS IS CONSTITUTED BY THE FOLLOWING CENTRES:

ECOWAS Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (ECREEE)



East African Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (EACREEE)



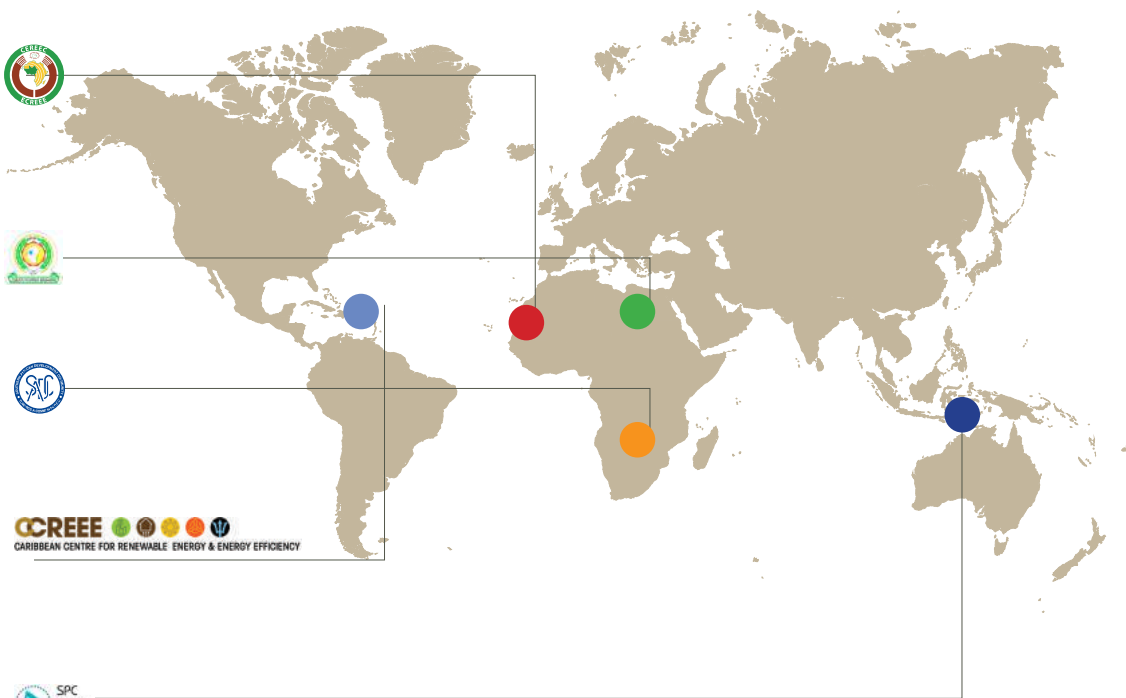
Southern African Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (SACREEE)



Caribbean Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (CCREEE)*



Pacific Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (PCREEE)



The following paragraphs will provide some highlights on the ACP-UNIDO cooperation at regional levels

* Supported by:
Small Island Developing States Sustainable Energy and Climate Resilience Initiative (SIDS DOCK)

UNIDO Cooperation with Africa

UNIDO has a long standing cooperation with African countries and their continental and regional institutions. Building on its mandate of promoting Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development (ISID) UNIDO provides African Governments and their partners with policy advice for the industrial sector and technical cooperation for helping countries implementing economic structural change of the continent towards more value addition and a stronger role for the private sector in development.

Policy dialogue for Africa's industrialization

An important achievement at policy level has been the elaboration of one of the pillars of the Agenda 2063: The Africa we want (2015-2063), namely the Strategy for the "Accelerated Industrial Development of Africa (AIDA)" in

2008 after an intense consultation process with the Conference of African Ministries of Industry (CAMI) under South Africa and Algeria presidencies. It is based on several pillars: industrial policy, upgrading production and trade capacity, infrastructure and energy development for industrial processes, technical skills and innovation systems strengthening, research and technology improvement, sustainable development, financing and resource mobilization.

Together with African countries, UNIDO has advocated for the integration of industrialization into the priorities of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and into the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development under SDG 9 that focuses on infrastructure, inclusive and sustainable industrialization and innovation.

UNIDO organized two major events in 2015, one on financing for Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development on 14 July in Addis Ababa with leaders of the European Commission, the African Union, the European Investment Bank, the World Bank and UNIDO. Another

one later on during the UN Summit on Sustainable Development in 2015, on "Operationalization of the 2030 Agenda for Africa's Industrialization" on 26 September in New York with the participation of African Heads of State and Government.

More recently, UNIDO proposed a new roadmap for the implementation of the Third Industrial Development Decade for Africa (IDDA III 2016-2025) Resolution approved on 25 July 2016 by the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA). The roadmap aims to mobilize development partners, including the ACP Secretariat, for action and to regularly monitor progress. The roadmap was launched on 21 September 2017 in New York at the occasion of the UN General Assembly with the participation of Heads of State and Government and African institutions.

Regional industrial frameworks

UNIDO has also contributed to the formulation of major regional industrial policy frameworks: the West African Common Industrial Policy (2010), the East African Community Industrialization

Policy (2012) and the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Industrial Development Policy Framework (2014) are just a few examples.

Indeed, UNIDO has established partnerships with most Regional Economic Communities (RECs), including: the Economic Community of Western African States (ECOWAS), the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU), the Mano River Union (MRU), the Central African Economic and Monetary Community (CEMAC), the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), the East African Community (EAC) and the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC). These partnerships have particularly been strengthened in the context of Economic Partnership Agreements with the European Union. Most of the RECs have requested UNIDO's support to reinforce the component of accompanying measures

of the agreements. As a result, most agreements, even provisional, contain proposals that aim to reinforce the capacity of African countries and enterprises to add value to their products and integrate global value chains.

Finally, to support the private sector and industries in Africa, UNIDO has contributed actively to all Africa-EU Business fora: Nairobi (2007), Tripoli (2010) and Brussels (2014) and has encouraged investments in industry and agro-industry related areas.

Knowledge and technology transfer

A large number of African countries have benefited from UNIDO cooperation through continental, regional or national projects. In a pioneer project funded by the ACP Secretariat and the EU, modern investment policies have been supported through the Africa Investment Promotion Network (AfriIPAnet) and the assessment of almost 7000 enterprises

in 20 African countries (Africa Investment Reports 2011 and 2014) which represent strategic information for policy makers and investors alike.

On a regional level, UNIDO closely collaborates with African Regional Economic Communities (RECs) to promote projects in all industrial development related areas, including actions to enhance industrial competitiveness, promote resource efficiency and renewable energy consumption and boost industrial employment.

In West Africa (UEMOA and ECOWAS), a spectacular achievement is the establishment of a fully operational system of accreditation, a regional quality policy and eight national frameworks in West Africa that will support the competitiveness of African enterprises. A similar programme was implemented in the East African Community. In addition, a regional industrial upgrading programme supporting the modernization of

local industries was implemented in partnership with the UEMOA.

Based on these experiences, a regional programme covering industrial policy, modernization and quality is under implementation in Central Africa together with the Central African Economic and Monetary Community (CEMAC).

Moreover, UNIDO's engagement in boosting industrial employment led to the creation of large national project portfolios in various African countries, in partnership with the European Union.

Pharmaceutical production in Africa

Another relevant initiative is UNIDO's global project on strengthening the local production of essential generic drugs in developing countries and least developed countries (DCs/LDCs) through Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) business partnerships, investment promotion and South-South cooperation. The project targets

interventions at macro, mezzo and micro level: promoting policy dialogue among stakeholders, strengthening key institutions such as national medicines regulatory authorities (NMRAs) and assisting selected enterprises to develop business plans. Under the AU-EU MDG partnership one of the activities seeks to develop joint strategies to enhance access to affordable quality medicines through enhancing capacity for regional and local production of generic medicine.

Sustainable energy for development

In the context of UNIDO's engagement in promoting renewable energy access in developing countries, UNIDO coordinates the Global Network of Regional Sustainable Energy, which offers an umbrella for south-south cooperation between local centers. In Africa, UNIDO has supported the creation of three centers that support energy access and efficiency in Africa:

- Southern African Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (SACREEE) in Windhoek (Namibia);
- East African Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (EACREEE) in Kampala (Uganda);
- ECOWAS Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (ECREEE) in Praia, Cape Verde.

UNIDO Cooperation with the Caribbean

UNIDO's political dialogue and cooperation with the Caribbean takes place at country level and through the dialogue with the group of Latin American and the Caribbean countries (GRULAC) and with Caribbean regional institutions.

In the last few years, the cooperation has been particularly fruitful since Caribbean countries have strongly supported the new global vision for industrial cooperation that the "Lima Declaration" has established. Indeed, during the Industry Ministers Regional Conference, organized within the UNIDO XV General Conference in 2015 in Lima, Peru, the delegations of 30 Caribbean and Latin American countries expressed their support for the relevant UNIDO's Lima Declaration on inclusive and sustainable industrial development

(ISID) and highlighted the need to advance economic competitiveness, develop value chains, promote small and medium-sized enterprises and human capital innovation, with a focus on youth.

Already a year before, in April 2014, UNIDO organized together with the Government of Costa Rica the first Meeting of Industry Ministers of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC) during which a Regional Action Plan focusing on the promotion of regional productive integration, improvement of natural resources and human capital management, engagement of women and youth in productive activities was developed. In addition, UNIDO underlined the benefits deriving from the promotion of ISID through the creation of productive clusters and eco-industrial parks.

In June 2014 during the first Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development Forum, UNIDO was appointed by

the Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC) to coordinate the implementation of the Regional Action Plan. During the same event GRULAC asked UNIDO to provide Management Model Guidelines for Special Development Zones (SDZs) and promote a Regional/Global Platform for Cooperative Partnerships in the SDZs and industrial parks. The GRULAC also expressed its support for UNIDO's programmes focused on regional value chain development and highlighted the UNIDO's project on the Industrial Knowledge Bank (IKB) to promote South-South and triangular cooperation.

At the request of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and in close coordination with the European Union, UNIDO identified the Caribbean potential in terms of competitiveness and innovation and developed a regional programme that was then financed by the European Union under the 10th European Development

Fund as part of a large private sector programme. Other priorities identified within the region were the promotion of renewable energies, guarantee of secure energy supply, development of agro-industrial value chains, market access and strengthening of creative industries.

To support sustainable energy in the region, UNIDO established the Caribbean Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (CCREEE) in Barbados, in October 2015 with the support of the Government of Austria. This was the result of a decision taken during the 36th Regular meeting of the heads of Government of the CARICOM in 2015. The objective was the creation of a regional implementation hub and think-tank for sustainable energy to be included in a network of regional sustainable energy centres for Small Island Developing States (SIDS) in Africa, the Caribbean, Pacific and Indian Ocean. The regional centre was developed in partnership with UNIDO and the Small

Island Developing States Sustainable Energy and Climate Resilience Initiative (SIDS DOCK). At the occasion of the EU-Caribbean Sustainable Energy Conference, on 11 October 2016 in Barbados the European Union announced its financial support to the center.

A fruitful cooperation also took place in Brussels between the Embassy of the Eastern Caribbean States (ECS) in Brussels and the UNIDO Brussels Office to develop approaches that contribute to green growth and green investments in the Caribbean. In 2012, UNIDO participated in the second Caribbean-EU Business Forum (CEBF) held in London and made proposals for strengthening creative industries and agri-business to create more jobs in the region.

UNIDO Cooperation with the Pacific

In the Pacific region UNIDO pursues inclusive and sustainable industrial development by cooperating with Pacific countries as well as with regional institutions including the Pacific Island Forum, the Secretariat of the Pacific Community and the Pacific Fisheries Forum Agency (FFA).

In order to strengthen its cooperation with the private sector, UNIDO participated in the first Pacific-EU Business Forum (PEBF) held in Port Vila, Vanuatu, in 2012. At this occasion, the private sector and all stakeholders called in their Declaration on UNIDO to expand its activities to further support the economic development of the region. In 2014, UNIDO participated again in the PEBF and made proposals for strengthening cooperation in private sector development, fisheries, renewable energy and agribusiness. All UNIDO

proposals were validated in the outcome document of this meeting. During this meeting UNIDO also launched a consultation of the private sector as part of a global consultation entrusted to UNIDO and the Global Compact by the UN Secretariat to bring the voice of entrepreneurs into the preparations for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Through intensified policy dialogue, UNIDO has subsequently increased its technical cooperation with the Pacific in various ways. First of all, through a bi-regional Pacific-EU project entitled Pace-Net Plus and funded by the European Union. UNIDO's role in this project aimed to identify the innovation capacity of the region and make proposals for improving the connection between innovation and the private sector.

In the area of fisheries, in 2012 UNIDO began to work in close cooperation with the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) at his request as well as with the

Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA) to identify the needs and design a regional fisheries SME value chain project and promote food security. A regional programme has been designed to help the region improve the fishery value chain and bring more socio-economic benefits to people. The programme was presented to several ACP Ambassadors for consideration.

In the area of Sustainable Energy, UNIDO, the Government of Austria and SIDS DOCK signed a Memorandum of Understanding in March 2014 aimed at establishing regional sustainable energy centres in the Small Island Developing States (SIDS) in the Africa, Caribbean and Pacific region.

During the UN Third International Conference on SIDS in Samoa in September 2014, the network of centres was promoted. Furthermore, UNIDO participated in the Third International Conference on Small Island Developing States held in Samoa in 2014 organizing

side events on inclusive value chains for livelihoods, trade and food security, advancing economic competitiveness, job creation and the UN initiative for sustainable energy for all (SE4All). Today UNIDO assists the Pacific Island Forum (PIF) in projects for small-scale businesses in the agro-industries, especially focused on women and youth empowerment.

In April 2017, the Pacific Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (PCREEE) was inaugurated in Tonga. In cooperation with SPC and with the support of SIDS DOCK and the Government of Austria, UNIDO participated in its establishment. The centre, which is now operational, will boost the use of renewable energy through implementation of renewable energy and energy efficiency projects, elaboration of policy frameworks and quality standards, advocacy, training, capacity building and awareness raising actions and networking.

In addition to regional cooperation, UNIDO also develops its cooperation at country level. As an example, UNIDO has worked closely with the Government of Vanuatu to prepare and sign a Country Programme (CP). The CP will support the transformation of Vanuatu from a predominantly agriculture-based economy into an economy with a developed agro-industry and an inclusive tourism sector. The programmatic activities will use industrial development to combat inequalities by creating more and better jobs, adding value to production processes and promoting business models that ensure sustainable industrial development. Some of Vanuatu's main production sectors are fisheries, and agricultural products such as coconut, cocoa, and kava. Moreover, the CP will also improve the population's access to electricity services, which currently stands at just 28%.

UNIDO will continue to support the region at country and regional levels through continuous policy dialogue and

technical cooperation that will help the full achievement of the Samoa Pathway and the 2030 Agenda.

CREATING SHARED PROSPERITY



A PARTNERSHIP FOR JOB OPPORTUNITIES

Skills and productive jobs on a large scale are essential for providing youth and women the opportunities they are looking for. ACP countries and UNIDO have developed successful experiences that can be replicated and scaled-up.

UNIDO has worked in partnership with the ACP Secretariat to support quality investment and investment promotion that can help local ACP Small and medium enterprises regional and international value chains, create more jobs and attract domestic and Foreign Direct Investment. We have worked closely with ACP countries and their private sectors to help them add and retain more value through agro-industrial and agribusiness activities, to provide the skills necessary for people to integrate industrial sectors and earn

higher wages, to offer women and youth better opportunities through knowledge, technology and business support while encouraging entrepreneurship.

Joint projects for poverty reduction and inclusive employment

At the request of developing countries, UNIDO and the EU have jointly implemented several regional and country projects in Africa, Asia and the European Neighbourhood that aim to support pro-poor value chain

development, quality investment, CSR and inclusive wealth creation. A special focus was to address the root causes of migration and conflict by improving the employability of young people and women through vocational training centred around the real needs of the local economy, and helping local enterprises to improve their competitiveness and create more jobs.

Addressing poverty reduction through inclusive employment

At the request of ACP countries, UNIDO has implemented many regional and country projects that aim to support pro-poor value chain development, quality investment, Corporate Social Responsibility and inclusive wealth creation. A special focus was to address the root causes of migration by improving the employability of young people and women through vocational training centred around the real needs of the local economy, and helping local enterprises to improve their competitiveness and create more jobs. Those projects provide an excellent basis for replication at a higher scale for higher impact.





AGRIBUSINESS AND RURAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP

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



WOMEN AND YOUTH IN PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES

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



HUMAN SECURITY AND POST CRISIS REHABILITATION AND MIGRATION ISSUES

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



ACP

Survey of Enterprises in Selected African, Caribbean and Pacific Countries (ACP) Combined with Capacity-building of Investment Promotion Agencies (IPAs) in Sub-Saharan Africa

LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

Regional project: Improving Productivity and Competitiveness of Shrimp Value Chain in LAC through Regional Cooperation.

Regional project: 3ADI Platform - Promotion of Innovative Public Private Partnership; Entrepreneurship Curriculum Programme

SADC Countries: Revitalization of Forest Training Centres for Green Employment

Côte d'Ivoire: Vocational Training for Productive Youth Employment (PROFORME)

Ethiopia: Stemming Irregular Migration in Northern and Central Ethiopia

Madagascar: Support for the Development of the Small Scale Sugar Cane Industry

Mali: Supporting the Resilience Capacity of Youth and Women in Gao and Timbuktu Regions after Armed Conflict

Niger: Enhancing Food Security and Income Generation through Sustainable Revitalization of the Meat and Cowpea Value Chains

Senegal: Support for Urban Micro Economic Activities

Somalia: Daldhis (Build Your Country), an Integrated Approach to Re-establish the State-citizen link in Jubbaland

South Sudan: Enhanced Local Value Addition and Strengthening Value Chains

Sudan: Enhancing the Capacity of Karthoum State in the Delivery of Pro-poor Vocational Training Services

Zambia: Zambian Industrial Training Academy (ZAMITA)

AFRICA

Africa Investor Report

TOWARDS EVIDENCE-BASED
INVESTMENT PROMOTION STRATEGIES



Website of the investment monitoring platform:
<http://investment.unido.org/imp/>

SURVEY OF ENTERPRISES IN SELECTED AFRICAN, CARIBBEAN AND PACIFIC COUNTRIES (ACP)

Capacity-building of Investment
Promotion Agencies (IPAs) in
Sub-Saharan Africa

AFRICA - CARIBBEAN -
PACIFIC

COUNTRIES

BURKINA FASO, BURUNDI,
CABO VERDE, CAMEROON,
ETHIOPIA, GHANA,
KENYA, LESOTHO,
MADAGASCAR, MALAWI,
MALI, MOZAMBIQUE,
NIGER, NIGERIA, RWANDA,
SENEGAL, TANZANIA,
UGANDA, ZAMBIA

DURATION

2008 - 2011
2012 - 2014

TOTAL BUDGET

€ 2,769,908
€ 1,600,000

Partners/Donors: ACP Secretariat, EU,
Afripanet, National Governments



CONTEXT

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

STRATEGY

The programme consists of four components:

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

ACHIEVEMENTS

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

Associated with



3ADI Platform
**PROMOTION OF INNOVATIVE PUBLIC
PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP**





AFRICA

COUNTRIES

UGANDA, TANZANIA,
RWANDA

DURATION

2013 - 2017

TOTAL BUDGET

\$ 820,487

Partners/Donors: Japan, National GVTs,
Local Private Sector

Associated with



CONTEXT

In the context of African agribusiness, the private sector has been increasingly attracted to new business opportunities, as the world's demand for agricultural products grew steadily during the past twenty years. Africa has a great development potential of agribusinesses and there are many inclusive business opportunities waiting to be materialized.

The project aims to promote agribusiness development in Africa through innovative Public Private Partnerships (PPP). Linking it directly to existing 3ADI activities, in three components (subprojects) the project will establish PPP to strengthen agribusiness value chains and enhance social return of private businesses. The project is composed of three subprojects which go back to requests that UNIDO received from Governments in the framework of 3ADI.

STRATEGY

This initiative aims at promoting agribusiness development in Africa through innovative public-private partnerships. The subprojects specifically will aim at:

- Banana processing in Uganda: Ensuring that processed banana products meet international quality and safety standards for consumption and market competitiveness.
- Seaweed processing in Zanzibar: Supporting the (rather complicated) technical set up of a seaweed processing facility and link processing to primary producers via a mobile collection scheme.
- Dairy production in Rwanda: Increasing the availability of dairy products meeting food quality standards.

CONTEXT

Africa has the fastest-growing and most youthful population in the world. Over 40 percent of Africa's population is under 15 years of age and it is expected to grow significantly in the coming years. Youth make up as much as 36 percent of the total working-age population and three in five of Africa's unemployed are youth.

While recognizing Africa's demographic challenges, the large youth population can also be seen as an opportunity. A new emergent and integrated Africa can be realized only if its demographic advantage of a large youth population is mobilized and equipped to help drive Africa's integration, peace and development agenda. That is, if it has the skills, confidence and entrepreneurial attitudes to create and exploit opportunities as they arise.

In enabling environments that allow skills and knowledge to be utilized productively, investment in education and skills development is crucial.

AFRICA

DURATION

Varies according to the country

TOTAL BUDGET

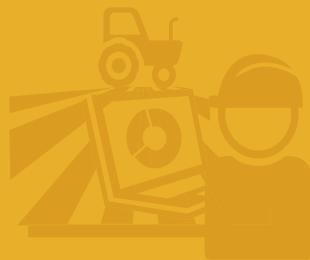
Varies according to the country

Partners/Donors: GVTs, UNDP, ONE UN Fund, Korea, Portugal, Norway, Chevron, Japan

Associated with



ENTREPRENEURSHIP CURRICULUM PROGRAMME



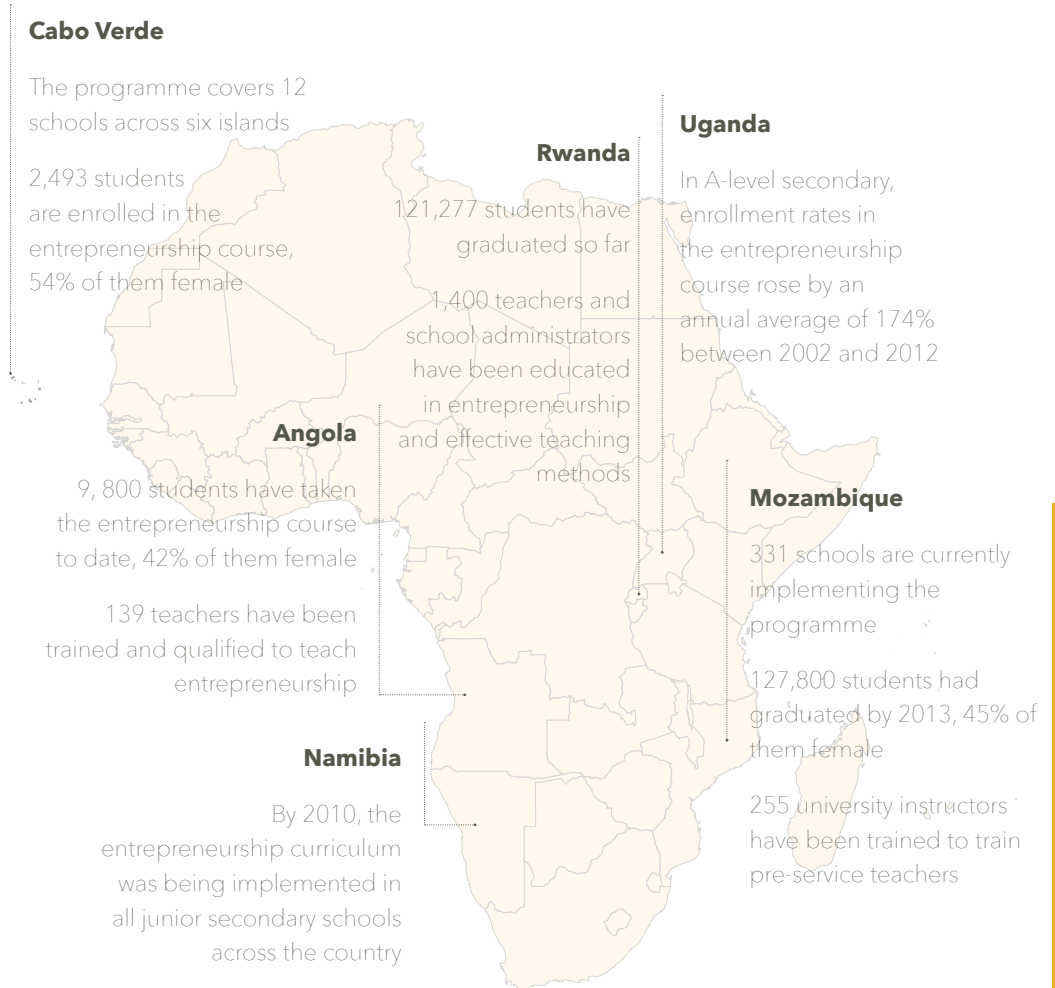
STRATEGY

Entrepreneurship is introduced as a subject in general secondary schools or technical and vocational schools on a nationwide basis.

UNIDO assists authorities in developing their own curriculum with syllabus, teachers' guides, textbooks, monitoring and evaluation tools, assessment guidelines, training ECP teachers, piloting and ultimately embarking on a nationwide roll-out of an entrepreneurship curriculum with the initiatives of the national authorities.

UNIDO also supports the efforts of national authorities in improving the performance of public services to encourage entrepreneurs to start and operate businesses. The goal is to create a conducive environment for an entrepreneurial society where initiatives by existing and potential entrepreneurs can unfold.

MAIN RESULTS PER COUNTRY





REVITALIZATION OF FOREST TRAINING CENTRES IN THE SADC REGION FOR GREEN EMPLOYMENT



AFRICA
REGION
SADC

DURATION
2014 - 2017

TOTAL BUDGET
\$ 1,495,756

Partners/Donors: FIDA, National GVTs, FAO

Associated with

| | | | |
|--------------------------|--|---|------------------------|
| <p>5 GENDER EQUALITY</p> | <p>8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH</p> | <p>9 INDUSTRY INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE</p> | <p>15 LIFE ON LAND</p> |
|--------------------------|--|---|------------------------|

CONTEXT

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) Region is facing serious environmental and economic consequences of rampant forest degradation, charcoal and fuelwood crisis, and leakage of unprocessed logs to mainly Asian markets. Valuable green employment opportunities are forgone due to failing forest conservation, reforestation, sustainable forest management and sub-standard and wasteful local wood processing. Public forest agencies, as well as the colleges and training institutions are facing serious human resource challenges and run-down of training facilities in the region. This is affecting the level of staffing and skills in forest management and wood processing industries, consequently. Training facilities limits student enrolments while the poor quality of faculties is manifested in graduates who cannot perform in the forests or in the factory floors. There is a stated inability in the current training programmes to produce the labour force or products needed by the forest sector and the industry.

STRATEGY

The project is designed to bring into light the bottlenecks of SADC region's major forest training institutions, with a view of proposing their revitalization and undertaking these improvements. As a first step, a systematic feasibility study is taken on existing facilities, efficiency in training, relevance of curricula, and levels of technologies and staffing. The results of the feasibility study help identify the gaps between current needs of foresters and technicians, and the requirements in the changing forest sector labour markets as a precursor for improving the forestry sector in the SADC region. It is expected that the project will lead to upgrading those training centres that are considered regionally important and have the biggest potential for green employment creation as well as cross-border interaction.

MAIN RESULTS

- More than 70% of the beneficiaries reported a better job situation, indicating that the trainings contributed to increased employability. 71% of the beneficiaries said that their situation was better, while it was the same for 28% of them and worse for only 1%.
- A direct impact of the training on income was observed, since over 40% of the beneficiaries said that they earn more than before the training. In terms of their income, 43% of the students now earn more than before, while 54% earn the same and 3% make less.
- All 6 PPDP partners interviewed reported an increase in technical staff capacity and innovation as a result of the partnership, and 5 of 6 mentioned increased staff motivation. All partners noted changes in their own business or organization as a consequence of the partnership.

IMPROVING PRODUCTIVITY AND COMPETITIVENESS OF SHRIMP VALUE CHAIN IN LAC THROUGH REGIONAL COOPERATION



CARIBBEAN
COUNTRIES

CUBA, DOMINICAN
REPUBLIC, COLOMBIA,
MEXICO, NICARAGUA,
ECUADOR

DURATION

2015 - 2017

TOTAL BUDGET

\$ 743,064

Partners/Donors: DFID, National GVTs

Associated with



CONTEXT

For Caribbean countries such as Cuba and the Dominican Republic and other Latin American Countries the shrimp farming sector represents an important source of incomes through export and local employment. However, in most of these countries there is a need to enhance the productivity and competitiveness of the sector and its compliance with international quality and environmental standards. These deficiencies are not equally distributed among the countries providing substantial potential for interregional learning, knowledge and technology exchange which yet remains untouched while substantial interregional trade linkages are already at play. A regional exchange of knowledge and technology for shrimp farming, processing and marketing could enhance the regional cooperation and boost local production. Moreover, sustainable solutions regarding value chain organization (commercialization, regulatory framework, technology, financing, resources efficiency use) can be identified and carried further to regional integration. This could represent a new approach to improving the region-centred value chain development.

STRATEGY

The project aims to improve articulation of actors in various segments of national shrimp value chains and support them in exploring new strategies for inclusive and sustainable industrial development drawing from regional learning and knowledge and technology exchange. The project seeks to improve economic revenues in all national shrimp value chains and regional integration of the shrimp sectors.

It will not only foster synergies and partnerships between the public, private and R&D-based institutions but also improve linkages of local businesses to national, regional and global market.

MAIN RESULTS

For Cuba and Dominican Republic:

- Quality supply of shrimp farming inputs is procured while trainings and workshops are conducted to show and teach new methodologies to shrimp farmers and farm managers.
- Several training sessions carried out by international experts at the farms on productivity enhancement and processing.
- 220.000 new larvae are being purchased from international suppliers while 7.000 kg freshwater shrimp food will be supplied by local companies (Dominican Republic).
- Cuban shrimp farmers participated on a study tour to Mexico where they stayed 2 weeks and learned about shrimp farming in the Pacific coast of Mexico, new methodologies and the use of race-ways.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO THE PROCESS OF IMPLEMENTING INDUSTRIAL PLATFORMS IN THE DIFFERENT POLES TARGETED BY THE PDPC

AFRICA

COUNTRY

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

DURATION

2013 - 2019

TOTAL BUDGET

\$ 4,401,346

Partners/Donors: GVT DRC, WB

Associated with



CONTEXT

This project will provide technical assistance in the overall management of the growth pole programme (PDPC) which aims at strengthening the relevant agro-sectors. More precisely, the project will contribute to the establishment of a multiservice platform, considered both as a center of technical and commercial development, allowing farmers and entrepreneurs / processors access to infrastructure, services and technologies to develop their skills, enhance their products and thereby increase their income and generating jobs.

OBJECTIVE

The overall objective of the project is to contribute to increasing productivity and employment opportunities in the province of Bas-Congo via the provision of a technical assistance to the PDPC. The specific objective of the project is to contribute to improving the revenue level of rural populations through technical support to capacity-building activities in target poles by the PDPC.

STRATEGY

In particular, this project will provide technical assistance in the preparation and approval of the Terms of Reference of the required studies, procurement, call of biddings for construction activities, validation activities of the studies and technical acceptance of buildings and installed equipment.

- Technical assistance to the follow-up, supervision and validation of the feasibility studies, technical studies and the elaboration of the operational plan for the establishment of industrial platforms.
- Technical assistance to the recruitment of the providers and contractors, in charge of the establishment of the industrial platforms.
- Technical assistance to the supervision and surveillance of the industrial platforms.
- Capacity building in terms of training and study tours.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING FOR PRODUCTIVE YOUTH EMPLOYMENT (PROFORME)

AFRICA

COUNTRY

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

DURATION

2012-2018

TOTAL BUDGET

€ 28,500,000

Partners/Donors: GVT Côte Ivoire, EU

Associated with



CONTEXT

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

STRATEGY

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

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

RESULTS

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

STEMMING IRREGULAR MIGRATION IN NORTHERN AND CENTRAL ETHIOPIA



AFRICA
COUNTRY
ETHIOPIA

DURATION

2016 - 2019

TOTAL BUDGET

\$ 1,639,139

Partners/Donors: GVT Ethiopia, EU

Associated with



CONTEXT

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

STRATEGY

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

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

OBJECTIVES

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

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

RESULTS



**SUPPORT TO THE DEVELOPMENT
OF SMALL SCALE SUGAR CANE
INDUSTRY**

AFRICA



COUNTRY
MADAGASCAR

DURATION

2013 -2018

TOTAL BUDGET

\$ 2,394,078

Partners/Donors: GVT Madagascar, EU

Associated with



CONTEXT

91% of the population in Madagascar lives on less than \$2 a day and 77% is considered to be in extreme poverty (living on less than \$1,25 a day). Although agriculture has a significant weight in the economy of the country and amounts for two thirds of GDP, local production remains insufficient to cover the needs of the population, favouring imports. The agricultural system in general is becoming more and more fragmented and disorganized, and rural entrepreneurs lack technical competence and know-how in management and commercialization.

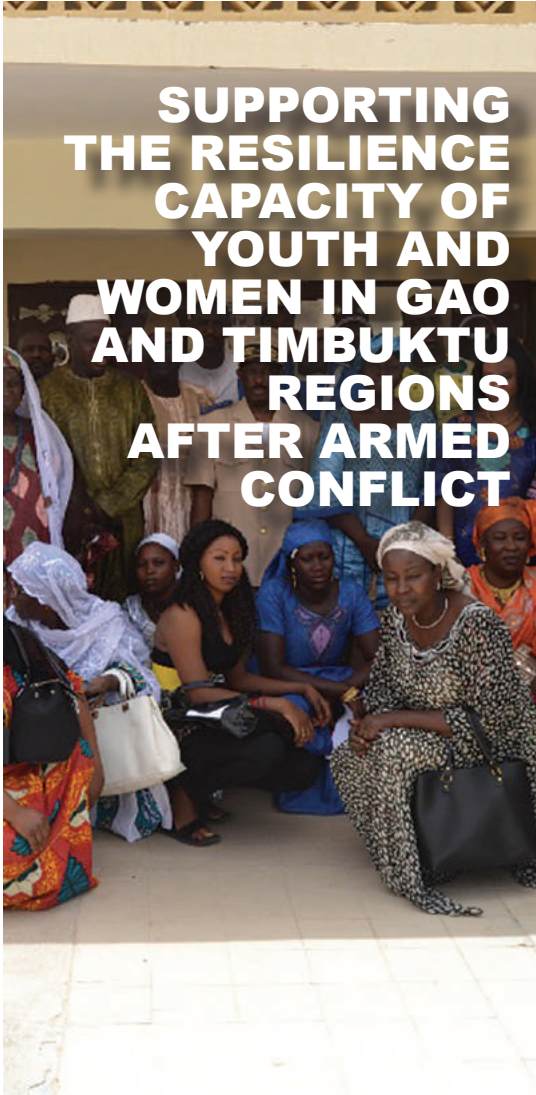
The project aims to demonstrate that the cultivation of sugar cane can be profitable for small-scale farming and processing enterprises, and that Madagascar can advance towards self-sufficiency in meeting its sugar demand. Based on a holistic approach that follows the principles of value chain development, the project provides technical assistance to small farms to increase their productivity and promotes the establishment of semi-industrial sugar cane processing units. The involvement of the private sector is seen as a key factor in the endeavour to ensure achievement sustainability.

STRATEGY

- Sugar cane producers will improve their productivity thanks to the new techniques and advisory support.
- Private operators will be supported by the establishment of competitive and autonomous processing units.
- An economic model of sugar transformation and derived products will be disseminated among private operators and other industry participants.
- Establishment of sugar cane nurseries in two highly vulnerable regions, Anosy and Boeny.
- Over 500 small-scale sugar cane producers, processors and other rural entrepreneurs, many of them young, are expected to benefit from the project.

RESULTS

SUPPORTING THE RESILIENCE CAPACITY OF YOUTH AND WOMEN IN GAO AND TIMBUKTU REGIONS AFTER ARMED CONFLICT



AFRICA

COUNTRY

MALI

DURATION

2015 - 2017

TOTAL BUDGET

\$ 2,611,110

Partners/Donors: UNDP, GVT Mali

Associated with



CONTEXT

The political and security crisis that has shaken Mali with the military coup of 22 March 2012 and the occupation of two-thirds of the country by armed separatist groups and narco-terrorists has undermined the social fabric and community relations, and aggravated tensions. Political dialogue with armed groups and reconciliation were declared national priorities by the President of the Republic, Ibrahim Boubacar Keita and his Government.

STRATEGY

The project "Supporting the resilience capacity of women and youth in the Gao and Timbuktu regions after armed conflict" is a joint programme of UNIDO and UNDP, which aims to consolidate the process of national reconciliation and peace-building in Northern Mali, and create economic opportunities for women and youth in the Gao and Timbuktu regions. In this regard UNIDO will provide the following main outputs:

- 1- Young entrepreneurs are assisted in the creation and development of their micro enterprise through financial and non-financial means (UNIDO).
- 2- Women benefit from Income Generating Activities through enhanced business

RESULTS SO FAR (first year)

networks and agricultural cooperatives (UNIDO).

It is expected that this project results in the targeted women and youth developing the capacity for non-violent conflict management, open and inclusive dialogue processes, and the restoration of social cohesion and peace within their communities.

Furthermore, the project aims to achieve that the targeted communities become more resilient to conflict, and integrate sustainably into their communities through the provision of new economic opportunities for these individuals.

ACTIONS IN PROGRESS

Currently, the following actions are being carried out on the margins of the project:

- I. Establishment of a financing mechanism for 24 selected women's groups, and 80 entrepreneurs .
- II. Provision of equipment for the women's groups.
- III. Training of 150 youth in selected trades.
- IV. Provision of installation kits for trained youth
- I. 3 needs-identification studies were carried out (mapping of employment value chains; analysis of women groups; and analysis of supply and need for vocational training).
- II. Listening and information centers were set up in Gao and Timbuktu.
- III. 80 young entrepreneurs will be funded to jump-start business activities.
- IV. Kidal Youth Forum brought brought together 300 young people from all regions.
- V. 45 individuals (trainers) were trained in internal governance of organizations (in financial and administrative management).
- VI. Training at reconciliation centers benefited 1,032 people, of which 586 (57%) were women.
- VII. 12 trainers and 300 youth were trained in entrepreneurship and business plan development.
- VIII. 70 peace volunteers facilitated 850 awareness- raising sessions on social cohesion and peace.
- IX. 27 women's groups (200 women) were trained in: agro-food processing (dairy, cereals, fruit and vegetables), quality management techniques, and agro pastoral activities.

ENHANCING FOOD SECURITY AND INCOME GENERATION THROUGH SUSTAINABLE REVITALIZATION OF THE MEAT AND COWPEA VALUE CHAINS

AFRICA

COUNTRY
NIGER

DURATION
2015 -2019

TOTAL BUDGET
\$ 12,406,270

Partners/Donors: GVT Niger, BTC -
Belgian Development Agency, EU, WB,
AECID - Spanish Development Agency

Associated with



CONTEXT

The Government of Niger has formally requested UNIDO to assist in solving food security problems resulting from the bad harvest season of 2011-2012. In order to build resilience to crises, the Government is intensifying its efforts to build a sustainable food processing industry through the development of value chains with the greatest potential for development and food security. In addition, a review of the concentration of development assistance reveals that there is scope for expansion of industrial development interventions, particularly in food processing.

OBJECTIVE

The main objective of the project is to support the Government of Niger in creating sustainable resilience to food insecurity and in creating jobs through the expansion of the meat, milk and cowpea sectors. These value chains represent a real opportunity to combat malnutrition and generate wealth at the rural level, given their economic importance for vulnerable populations, as well as the little-exploited potential of these agri-food products.

EXPECTED RESULTS

- Physical rehabilitation, the provision of equipment (processing and transport) and the operationalization of two refrigerated slaughterhouses (Tahoua and Zinder).
- The development of modern butcheries, a pilot center for the treatment of traditional Kilichi and one for the transformation of Niebé and its network of collection.
- The creation of an agro-industrial vocational training center.
- Strengthening the productive capacity of a network of milk collection centers.
- A full strengthening of the capacities of professionals in the treatment of meat, milk and cowpea in the selected localities.
- Strengthening the capacities of the ministries involved to pilot, monitor and replicate the approach in each of the value chains.

SUPPORT FOR URBAN MICRO ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES



AFRICA

COUNTRY

SENÉGAL

DURATION

2006 – 2007

TOTAL BUDGET

\$ 1,356,000

Partners/Donors: GVT Senegal, EU

Associated with



CONTEXT

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

STRATEGY

This project is one component of a larger project entitled PADELU (Projet d'Appui au Développement Local Urbain / Urban Local Development Support Project). The full project includes an Infrastructure and Services component, an Information and Communication Component and an Urban Micro-Economic Activities Component (MAEU). This last part, implemented by UNIDO, aimed to increase employment and income opportunities for urban populations

and facilitate the expansion of economic activities in micro and small urban businesses. More specifically, UNIDO helped micro and small businesses with technical support and enabled them access to finance for their development.

RESULTS

Stimulation of economic activities in ten local communities located in six different regions.

- 20 economic coordinators recruited and trained.
- Approximately 150 business task forces created, mobilizing approximately 4,000 members.
- Technical and financial support actions for approximately 150 public projects launched.
- Conception of a sustainable funding strategy/plan for the main beneficiaries of the projects.



Daldhis (Build Your Country): **AN INTEGRATED APPROACH TO RE-ESTABLISH THE STATE-CITIZEN LINK IN JUBBALAND**

AFRICA

COUNTRY

SOMALIA

DURATION

2016 - 2018

TOTAL BUDGET

\$ 8,000,000 (\$ 1,500,000 through UNIDO)

Partners/Donors: GVT Somalia, UNDP, UNICEF, ILO, UNCDF, UN Habitat and UNIDO

Associated with



CONTEXT

Somalia is emerging from a 25 year civil war which destroyed not only the country's government, its institutions, and its infrastructures, it also weakened the livelihoods of Somali people, limited their access to basic services, and reduced their education and job opportunities. The war ultimately eroded Somalis' trust in one another and the social contract between Somali citizens and the State. Many efforts have been tried, are being tried and will be needed to address these problems for Somalis to enjoy basic human securities once again. The added value of the Daldhis programme, which UNIDO is part of, is to deliver a comprehensive set of services ranging from justice, police, re-establishing local government structures, as well as providing vocational training and job opportunities to the population in the same areas. UNIDO is working on the latter component, delivering market based high quality technical and vocational trainings.

STRATEGY

The Youth Employment Somalia component of the project (UNIDO and UNDP) will collaborate with the private sector and educational institutions to strengthen the enabling environment through youth engagement and provide training on social rehabilitation support, mentoring and entrepreneurship for young adults/youth at risk; In addition, short-term cash for work/ labor intensive works will be implemented to rehabilitate critical local infrastructure; finally, market based vocational and technical trainings will be implemented, including technology transfers, for young adults / youth at risk that improve access to more regular employment.

OUTCOMES

The joint programme pursues two main outcomes:

1. Government structures and institutions at Federal, regional, district and community level are strengthened, more accountable and transparent and better able, to respond to the various needs of the population in South and Central Somalia.

2. Communities in South and Central Somalia generate the demand for, and benefit from local governance, security, justice, economic and social solutions.

Specifically for UNIDO, strengthened market based vocational training delivery capacity and youth provided with technical training and technology transfers for improved access to more regular employment.

RESULTS

UNIDO is working to support light manufacturing, transport, construction and agro-industrial sectors. The expected results are a cadre of 20 technical trainers developed to deliver improved training, 6 technical workshops established or strengthened through technology transfer and infrastructure and 525 under skilled or underemployed youth trained in marketable skills.

ENHANCED LOCAL VALUE ADDITION AND STRENGTHENING VALUE CHAINS



AFRICA

COUNTRY

SOUTH SUDAN

DURATION

2015 – 2017

TOTAL BUDGET

€ 2,000,000

Partners/Donors: EU, GVT South Sudan

Associated with



CONTEXT

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

OBJECTIVE

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

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

- 1. Facilitating, monitoring and regulating government structure.*
- 2. Sustainable supply of agriculture and livestock inputs and services through the private sector.*

- 3. Enhanced local value addition and strengthening the value chain.*
- 4. Improved basic technical literacy and numeracy skills.*
- 5. Increased trade and marketing volume.*

EXPECTED RESULTS

Identifying potential commodities and upgrading strategy for at least five value chains:

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

ENHANCING THE CAPACITY OF KARTHOUM OF PRO-POOR VOCATIONAL TRAINING SERVICES

AFRICA
COUNTRY
SUDAN

DURATION
2007 - 2010

TOTAL BUDGET
€ 28,920,000

Partners/Donors: EU, GVT Sudan, Sudanese Chamber of Commerce, CSOs

Associated with



CONTEXT

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

STRATEGY

The project had two main interlinked components, which supported 1) the establishment and functioning of 5 modernized Vocational Training Centres (VTCs), and 2) Sustainable Livelihood programmes for IDPs and families, in 4 major IDP camps and CSOs. A gender sensitive approach was crucial and ICT provided a solid basis for innovative specialized Competency Based Training (CBT) curricula, international exchange programmes, and logistical arrangements for state-of-the-art selected training equipment and an enlightened management style for VTC managers.

RESULTS

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

ZAMBIAN INDUSTRIAL TRAINING ACADEMY (ZAMITA)



AFRICA
COUNTRY
ZAMBIA

DURATION

2015 -2019

TOTAL BUDGET

\$ 1,451,700

Partners/Donors: GVT Zambia, Volvo, SIDA

Associated with



CONTEXT

Zambia possesses considerable natural resources and is Africa's largest producer of copper and cobalt. Mining resources will become a strong force for development and will have a direct bearing on incomes and opportunities, if well used to finance investments in human capital, infrastructure and economic diversification. Currently, there is an extreme shortage of skilled Zambian mine workers.

The proposed project Volvo and Vocational Training in Zambia: Private-Public Development Partnership (PPDP) within the development of Zambia aims to establish, in partnership with Volvo, an academy for operations and maintenance of heavy equipment used in the mining industry and industries that are expected to grow as a result of the mining industry growth, such as construction and transport. It will serve as a pilot project and is expected to offer an example of a public private development partnership (PPDP) to be inserted in the "Mining Skills and Training Framework (MSTF)" thereby fostering systematic change within the vocational training system. In addition, the project will increase the supply of skilled Heavy Equipment Repair (H.E.R) workers and generate productive employment for young Zambian men and women.

STRATEGY

The project will train youth in industrial skills relevant for the mining industry and related sectors. By doing so, it will contribute to closing the skills gap that is currently plaguing Zambian industries. Having the opportunity to employ skilled workers will enable industrial companies to increase their productivity and innovation rate and will help reduce their costs as they will no longer have to import skilled labour from abroad. The project will contribute to levelling off the high salary levels paid especially by the mining industry.

RESULTS SO FAR

- Currently 200 persons are enrolled in the ZAMITA program at Northern Technical College (NDOLA). The project is located in the Copperbelt / City of Ndola.
- Provided trainings for 420 young female and male students from Zambia.
- Training in heavy and duty equipment maintenance for a duration of 15 months.
- Completed a workshop in infrastructure upgrade in 2016.
- 13 staff development programs have been conducted.

ADVANCING ECONOMIC **COMPETITIVENESS**



A PARTNERSHIP FOR ACP PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT

ACP countries have a great potential for exports providing investments are made to improve production efficiency and compliance to international standards and norms.

UNIDO has been a major provider of trade-related assistance in the UN system over the last ten years, working with many ACP countries to support their integration in the global economy through the reinforcement of the ability of the ACP private sector to:

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

Industrializing Economic Partnership Agreements

At the request of ACP Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and the EU, UNIDO was invited in 2006 and 2007, to participate in the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) Regional Preparatory Task Forces. Through this process, UNIDO was requested by all ACP regions to support the identification and formulation of the development component of their EPA. Through this process, UNIDO has helped reinforce the accompanying measures of EPAs to integrate issues related to industrialization. The objective was to help ACP countries move from the export of commodities to industrial

products (e.g. PAPED in West Africa). UNIDO is now working with ACP countries and regions to support their industrial activities and export more valuable products.

UNIDO has also been contributing substantially to all business forums between African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) regions with the EU. Through the dialogue with the ACP private sector, UNIDO has adapted its programmes to ensure they addressed real issues met by Small and Medium Enterprises at all levels of the value chain from production to exports. In addition, to ensure ACP products can be exported to the EU without Sanitary phyto-sanitary (SPS) and Trade Barriers to Trade (TBT) obstacles,



COMPETITIVE PRODUCTIVE CAPACITIES FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE

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

UNIDO has brought more knowledge and transparency for understanding the sources and impact of border rejections. Based on the data from the EU's Rapid Alert System for Feed and Food (RASFF) and similar data from the USA, Japan and Australia, UNIDO publishes the Trade Standard Compliance Report that identifies border rejections and maps related products, technical issues and countries involved. This information helps when designing targeted technical assistance to improve food safety systems in ACP countries.

Moving from commodities to sophisticated products

Cooperation has expanded progressively and joint support programmes have been deployed in many ACP countries that have requested UNIDO's technical assistance. In the next few years, substantial investments should be made in ACP countries to transform their economies and move from the reliance on a few commodities to the production of more sophisticated and diversified products.



QUALITY AND COMPLIANCE INFRASTRUCTURE

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



CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR MARKET INTEGRATION

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



BUSINESS, INVESTMENT AND TECHNOLOGY SERVICES

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





CARIBBEAN

Cuba: Strengthening the Competitiveness, Organizational Performance and Export Capacity of the Cuban Music Industry

Haiti: Competitiveness and Strengthening of Export Capacities for Regional Integration and Support to Quality Infrastructure, Strengthening of the Haitian Bureau of Standards

AFRICA

Central Africa: Quality Infrastructure Programme for Central Africa (PIQAC); Industrial Restructuring and Upgrading Programme-Central Africa

West Africa: West African Quality System - Support for the Implementation of the ECOWAS Quality Policy; Upgrading SPS and Value Chain Standards to Facilitate Access to Regional and International Markets for Artisanal Fishers in West Africa

Benin: Strengthening Productive and Commercial Capacities

Cabo Verde: Strengthening Sustainable Supplier Development in the Goat Cheese Value Chain and Fostering Business Linkages with the Tourism Industry

Cameroon: Programme to Support Industrial Upgrading, Standardization and Quality

Cote d'Ivoire: Effective Economic Diversification through Export Consortia

Ethiopia: PCP - Programme for Country Partnership

Ghana: Improving Sustainable Value Chains for Exports

Kenya: Standards and Market Access Programme (SMAP)

Malawi: Market Access and Trade-capacity Building Support for Agro-industrial Products

Mozambique: Private Sector and Quality Promotion Programme for Mozambique - COMPETIR com Qualidade

Nigeria: The National Quality Infrastructure Project (NOIP)

Rwanda: Capacity-building for Industrial Research and Development

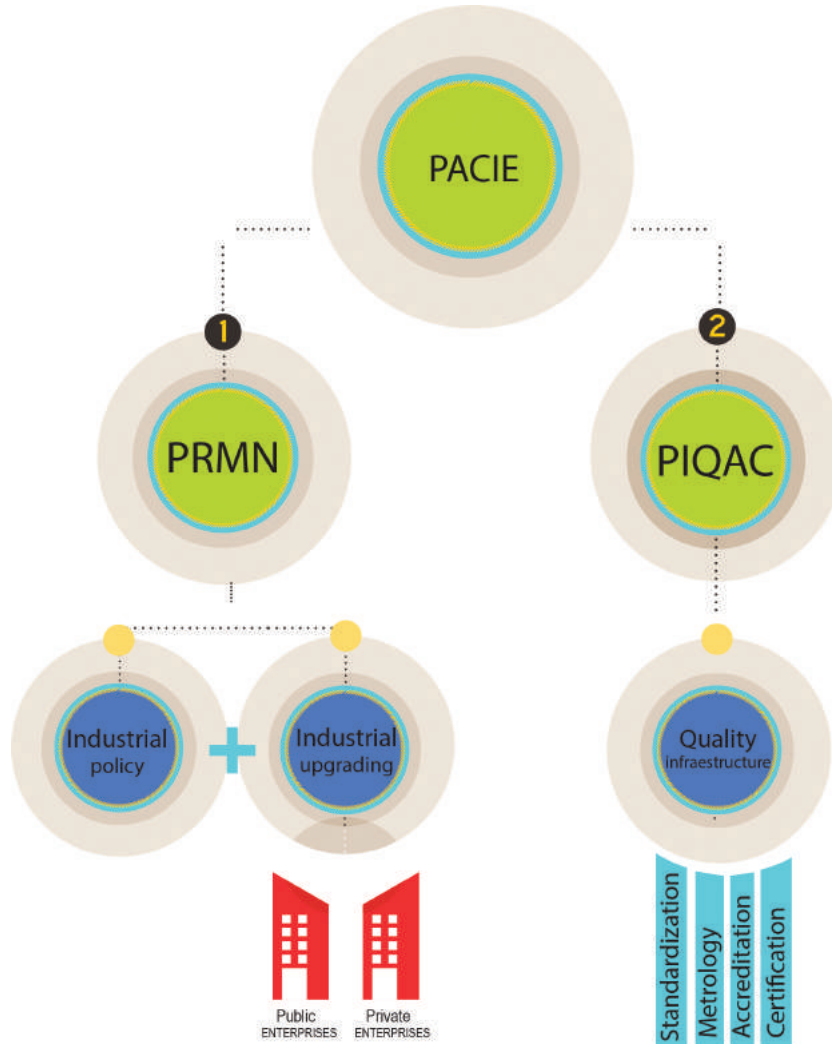
Senegal: PCP - Programme for Country Partnership

Swaziland: Market Access and Trade Facilitation Support

Tanzania: Market Value Chains Relating to Horticultural Products for Responsible Tourism Market Access Project

PACIFIC

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



QUALITY INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAMME FOR CENTRAL AFRICA (PIQAC)



AFRICA
REGION
CENTRAL AFRICA

DURATION

2014-2017

TOTAL BUDGET

\$ 6,596,397

Partners/Donors: EU, BAD, German cooperation

Associated with



CONTEXT

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

OBJECTIVES

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

STRATEGY

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

EXPECTED RESULTS

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

INDUSTRIAL RESTRUCTURING AND UPGRADING PROGRAMME- CENTRAL AFRICA



AFRICA

COUNTRIES

CAMEROON, CENTRAL
AFRICAN REPUBLIC, CHAD,
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF
THE CONGO, REPUBLIC OF
THE CONGO, GABON, SAO
TOMÉ AND PRINCIPE

DURATION

2014-2017

TOTAL BUDGET

\$ 7,209,543

Partners/Donors: EU, CEMAC, CEEAC

Associated with



CONTEXT

The most notable economic characteristic of the Central African region is the abundance of raw materials. However, countries of the region have not yet transformed from resource dependence to a dynamically diversified industrial economy. Although there are significant differences within the industrial fabric of the countries in the region, it remains rudimentary, diversified to a limited extent and countries cannot respond to the demands of the regional market. Central Africa is also characterized by a poorly advanced private sector. The contribution of SMEs/SMIs and the manufacturing sector to GDP are rather low.

The Industrial Restructuring and Upgrading Programme in Central Africa is an integral part of component 2 of the PACIE (Competitiveness, Trade and Common Market) and aims at helping to strengthen productive capacities in the Central African region. The aim of this is to enable the sub-region to cope, on a sustained basis, with the twofold challenge of regional and global integration.

STRATEGY

UNIDO's technical assistance seeks to stimulate competitiveness and regional integration, to enhance industries, and spur growth in employment as well as promote accessibility of manufactured goods from Central Africa into regional and international markets.

More specifically the project aims to upgrade and modernize companies, to improve access to finance, to support institutions which assist companies activities and to strengthen entrepreneurial culture and entrepreneurship.

These objectives will be achieved through an approach based on 4 components:

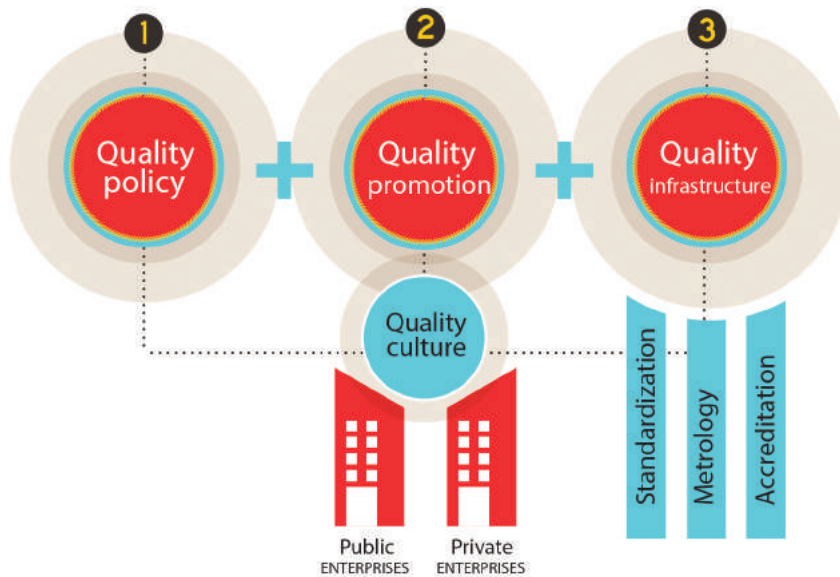
- **Component 1:** Strengthen regional institutional capacities related to industrial upgrading and support for the private sector.
- **Component 2:** Strengthen capacities of support structures providing assistance to the private sector.
- **Component 3:** Support the national structures of the Programme and improvement of the business environment.
- **Component 4:** Pilot Programme - enterprise upgrading and business competitiveness.

IMPACT/OUTLOOK :

Ensuring enhanced competitiveness and performance of SMEs as well as the development of the industrial sector in Central African countries will require the following outputs:

- Regulatory and business frameworks in Central African countries, enhanced and harmonized regionally.
- Industry support institutions (public and private) and the consultancy sector assisted through capacity building.
- Manufacturing SMEs operating in selected value chains will be assisted to improve their overall market position, financial performance, management capacity, organizational and process quality, and operational capacities.

“Quality has been the byword of the programme”



WEST AFRICAN QUALITY SYSTEM - SUPPORT FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ECOWAS QUALITY POLICY



AFRICA
REGION
WEST AFRICA

DURATION

2014-2018

TOTAL BUDGET

\$ 12,934,077

Partners/Donors: EU, ECOWAS, West Africa countries

Associated with



CONTEXT

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

STRATEGY

Maintain, strengthen and specialize are the bywords of this programme. In order to build on the successes of the former phases, it is essential to consolidate the edifice. Thanks to the recently adopted quality policy of the ECOWAS and its related quality infrastructure scheme, the programme will support the ECOWAS Commission and the 16 West African countries in strengthening their quality infrastructure for greater effectiveness, leading to enhanced competitiveness and better intra-and inter-regional trade participation.

Finally, the programme will bolster the creation of quality centres of excellence and networks of specialized quality institutions such as laboratories and conformity assessment bodies to provide efficient services to local and exporting companies. Consumers, for their part, will enjoy more protection and, eventually, economic development will be sustainably promoted.

The EU-funded West Africa Quality Program (phase 3) 2014 - 2018, a regional initiative (ECOWAS + Mauritania), is designed to support the implementation of the regional quality policy (ECOQUAL) in order to establish a framework for the development and operation of appropriate regional quality infrastructure to facilitate intra-regional and international trade, to protect the consumer and the environment, and to promote sustainable economic development.



UPGRADING SPS AND VALUE CHAIN STANDARDS TO FACILITATE ACCESS TO REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL MARKETS FOR ARTISANAL FISHERS



AFRICA

COUNTRIES

CÔTE D'IVOIRE, GUINEA,
MAURITANIA, SENEGAL

DURATION

2014-2018

TOTAL BUDGET

\$ 1,200,000

Partners/Donors: UNIDO

Associated with



CONTEXT

In West Africa, the fisheries sector employs more than 3 million full-time workers, which corresponds to more than 10% of the working population, of which most of these jobs are concentrated in the artisanal fisheries sector. Coastal resource production in West Africa is estimated at 2,936,552 tons per annum, and is worth more than \$ 2 billion. Fisheries exports are equivalent to over 2 million tons per annum and worth \$ 700 million, a big part of which being destined for European Union markets.

OBJECTIVE

The project aims to facilitate access of fisheries products to the European market, considered the most difficult to access. The project reaches its objective through providing capacity building activities to overcome sanitary and phytosanitary barriers to trade in the four target countries.

STRATEGY

UNIDO, through its Trade Capacity Building Unit, PTC / TCB (which coordinates the activities of this project), assists in capacity building in standards, metrology, testing and accreditation, to remove the Technical Barriers to Trade (BTC) and the constraints of sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) measures. UNIDO will also contribute to this project thanks to its expertise in investment promotion and technology management.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

This project has three categories of major results:

1. The skills and capacities of local institutional counterparts in the area of SPS measures are strengthened.
2. The technical capacity of private actors in the artisanal fisheries sector and the professional organization of the sector are improved in the countries concerned, with a view to access international markets.
3. Opportunities for partnerships, investment and technology transfer in the artisanal fisheries sectors in the target countries are identified and promoted.

STRENGTHENING PRODUCTIVE AND COMMERCIAL CAPACITIES



DURATION

2015-2018

TOTAL BUDGET

\$ 4,237,089

Partners/Donors: Gvt of Benin, EU, UNDP,
AfDB, WB, IMF, EIF

Associated with



CONTEXT

The Government of Benin, with the support of the Integrated Framework Program, developed and validated its Diagnostic Study on Trade Integration (DTIS) in 2005 in order to enable the trade sector to play its full role.

The objective of this Study is to reassess trade and investment policies and identify actions to be taken to effectively combat poverty in order to ensure better integration of Benin into the world economy. According to the Community of Development Partners, this study identified more than three quarters, or 80% of the actions to be implemented for this purpose. For example, in its new development plan entitled "Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)", Benin has identified trade as one of the key factors in accelerating the growth of Africa ' Economy and poverty reduction.

OBJECTIVE

The overall objective of the proposed Program is to contribute to the reduction of poverty by strengthening the productive, commercial and export capacities of Beninese enterprises (including cooperatives). The main sectors identified to serve as a basis for accelerating economic growth are:

- *The Cotton Sector.*
- *Agriculture.*
- *Agro-industry (based on sectors such as: pineapple - karite - cashew nuts ...).*
- *Fisheries.*
- *Tourism.*

EXPECTED RESULTS

1. The capacities of the State in the formulation and implementation of reinforced industrial and commercial policies and strategies.
2. The operational capacities of the public, private and sectoral technical structures are reinforced.
3. Support for the promotion, upgrading and improvement of the competitiveness of enterprises and products of priority and emerging sectors with high employment and export potential.
4. Communication, coordination and monitoring - evaluation of the project activities undertaken.

STRENGTHENING SUSTAINABLE SUPPLIER DEVELOPMENT IN THE GOAT CHEESE VALUE CHAIN AND FOSTERING BUSINESS LINKAGES WITH THE TOURISM INDUSTRY



DURATION

2016-2018

TOTAL BUDGET

€ 281,000

Partners/Donors: EU

CONTEXT

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

STRATEGY

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

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

EXPECTED RESULTS

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

The expected results are as follows:

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

Associated with



PROGRAMME TO SUPPORT INDUSTRIAL UPGRADING, STANDARDIZATION AND QUALITY



AFRICA

COUNTRY
CAMEROON

DURATION

Phase I 2008-2012

Phase II 2013-2016

TOTAL BUDGET

€ 7,235,946

Partners/Donors: EU, MINEPAT, ANOR, comité de compétitivité, Cameroon Business Forum et le BMN des entreprises, DGEPIP - MINEPAT

Associated with



CONTEXT

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

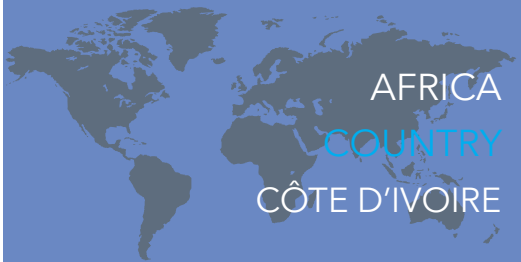
STRATEGY

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

ACHIEVEMENTS

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

EFFECTIVE ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION THROUGH EXPORT CONSORTIA



AFRICA

COUNTRY

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

DURATION

2011-2017

TOTAL BUDGET

\$ 6,176,610

Partners/Donors: EU, ITC

Associated with



CONTEXT

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

STRATEGY

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

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

ACHIEVEMENTS

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



PCP - PROGRAMME FOR COUNTRY PARTNERSHIP



AFRICA

COUNTRY

ETHIOPIA

DURATION

2015-2019

TOTAL BUDGET

2016-2017 \$ 39,000,000

Expected leveraged funds by

2020: \$ 400,000,000

Partners/Donors: EU, EIB, UNIDO, China, WB, AfDB, Italian Development Cooperation, IFAD, FAO, UNDP

Associated with



CONTEXT

The PCP is not a static template, but a custom-built partnership formula with each beneficiary country maintaining ownership of the entire process. The PCP builds on UNIDO's traditional technical assistance provision, but adds new features that make it especially relevant for current development challenges and achieving ISID. The main new features of the PCP include:

1. Coordination under the leadership of the host government.
2. Selected priority sectors or areas.
3. Multi-stakeholder partnership.
4. The mobilization of large-scale public and private finance.

The PCP for Ethiopia is rooted in the country's national development strategy for the period 2015 to 2020, the Growth and Transformation Plan II (GTP II). The GTP II aims to bring about the structural transformation of the Ethiopian economy from one based on agriculture to one driven primarily by industries.

OBJECTIVES

The objective of the GTP II is for Ethiopia to become a middle-income country by 2025.

The PCP for Ethiopia is supporting the Government in implementing the GTP II and achieving its industrial development goals.

The three priority sectors of the PCP:

- *Agro-food processing.*
- *Leather and leather products.*
- *Textiles and apparel.*

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

1. Agro-food processing

- Establishment of four integrated agro-industrial parks (IAIPs).
- Creation of Rural transformation centres (RTCs).

2. Textile and Apparel

- Increase the supply of quality raw materials
- Upgrade workforce skills.
- Build the capacity of support institutions along the value chain.

3. Leather and leather products

- Establishment of a leather industry cluster on the basis of an existing concentration of tanneries in the town of Modjo.
- Set up four footwear and leather goods clusters, and strengthen the fashion design and training capabilities of the Leather Industry Development Institute.

4. Trade facilitation

- Develop and apply quality standards and certification schemes in conformity with international market requirements.

- UNIDO will also work with its PCP partners to set up a trade knowledge centre to provide information on import-export procedures, tariffs, and best practices related to relevant World Trade Organization agreements.

5. Environment and energy

- Promote the use of locally available renewable energy resources, such as bio-waste or small hydropower stations, to power industrial park operations.
- Assist the Government to develop industrial complexes with higher environmental standards and improved waste management systems.
- Set up a rendering industry to generate semi-products for the downstream manufacturing of a variety of industrial and food products, initially targeting seven export-oriented slaughterhouse.

6. Institutional capacity-building

- Strengthen the capacity of the Ministry of Industry to generate industrial intelligence
- Support the establishment of an "industrial observatory" to centralize all industry-related data, alongside an effective monitoring and evaluation system.
- Help the Government to institutionalize South-South and triangular industrial cooperation.

IMPROVING SUSTAINABLE VALUE CHAINS FOR EXPORTS



DURATION

2012-2018

TOTAL BUDGET

\$4,375,222

Partners/Donors: Switzerland

Associated with



CONTEXT

Consumers of agricultural products are increasingly concerned with requirements that not only affect the intrinsic properties of the products but also the way they are produced. Standards and regulations affect the complete value chain, from the source seed, inputs, processing and packaging. It is important for enterprises in the value chain to have services that contribute to the implementation of such standards and institutions within the country that can verify the compliance with such standards.

STRATEGY

With regard to national standards and considering the experience in this area of the previous TCB programme, the programme will support the Government and the standard setting institution to ensure that the standards development process is a voluntary activity that depends on achieving consensus amongst stakeholders, and which is implemented by or on behalf of the Ghana Standards Authority within a participatory and transparent environment. It will ensure that all standards are periodically reviewed to ensure continuous improvement with technological developments, market trends and international requirements.

OBJECTIVE

The primary objective of Ghana's Sustainable value-chains is to ensure that goods and services emanating from or traded in Ghana are designed, manufactured and supplied in a sustainable manner that match the needs, expectations and requirements of the purchasers and consumers as well as those of the regulatory authorities in the local and in the export markets.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

The programme has two complementary outcomes aimed at:

1. Improving the institutional capacity of conformity assessment institutions: standardization, testing, certification and inspection to provide world class services for targeted value chains of export sectors.
2. Ensuring that targeted value-chains make use of conformity assessment services to improve their sustainability, innovativeness, quality and export competitiveness.

STANDARDS AND MARKET ACCESS PROGRAMME (SMAP)



DURATION

2014-2016

TOTAL BUDGET

€ 1,000,000

Partners/Donors: EU, supporting local authorities, KEBS, KEPHIS, DVS

Associated with



CONTEXT

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

good agriculture practice (GAP) and good manufacturing practice (GMP). Moreover, the public-private dialogue on standards development and related inspection and conformity assessment services rendered by public and private sector bodies was facilitated among national competent authorities, BMOs, private sector service providers and consumer groups.

17 awareness raising workshops on:

- Market access issues of SPS and TBT.
- Food safety and QMS.
- Private standards.
- GPS (Good production system) and residue monitoring for aquaculture.

STRATEGY

The programme has three specific objectives and UNIDO will be responsible for objective no. 3: "To broaden the demand for SPS testing and standardization of quality in animal and plant-based products". UNIDO planned to conduct up to 17 awareness raising workshops on SPS and TBT related issues and food safety and food quality aspects for the business community, private sector companies, consumer associations, political stakeholders, and the press. Training of trainers was provided for business membership organisations (BMOs) and civil society organizations (CSOs) on food safety and quality management systems and related preparatory programs such as

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

MARKET ACCESS AND TRADE- CAPACITY BUILDING SUPPORT FOR AGRO-INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS



AFRICA
COUNTRY
MALAWI

DURATION

2011-2018

TOTAL BUDGET

\$ 5,119,156

Partners/Donors: EU, UNIDO, UNDP Malawi,
Norway

Associated with



CONTEXT

Trade has the potential to be an engine for growth that lifts the vast majority of the people of Malawi out of poverty. However, the country faces barriers that prevent it from benefiting fully from the world trading system. Moreover, internal barriers, e.g. inadequate knowledge and limited accessibility to information on export opportunities, excessive red tape, inadequate financing and poor infrastructure, pose major obstacles to Malawi's trade expansion and diversification efforts. Such quantifiable supply-side constraints substantively add to operational costs and undermine trade development and export competitiveness in Malawi.

OBJECTIVES

The overall objective of the "Development of the SQAM Infrastructure in Malawi" is to enhance the ability to export goods from Malawi by reducing the need for re-testing, re-inspection, recertification abroad through acceptance of measurements, tests, conformity assessment results issued in Malawi. The project aims to contribute to a more adequate, effective and sustainable National Quality Infrastructure (NQI) in Malawi in accordance with international and regional principles and practices (e.g. Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), Southern African Development Community (SADC)), through supporting the enhancement of the performance of the Malawi Bureau of Standards (MBS). This will have direct implications in terms of benefits for Malawi enterprises through improved business services provided by the National Quality Infrastructure and indirectly, and in the long term, in terms of improved protection of consumer rights of Malawian citizens.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

1. Strengthened capacity of the Malawi Bureau of Standards to deliver business services and to achieve financial sustainability.
2. Technical Regulations reviewed to promote efficient, effective and accountable delivery of information in accordance with SQAM legislation and regulations.
3. Structurally enhanced capacity of the Malawi Bureau of Standards for conformity assessment services.
4. Strengthened, proactive and responsive National Enquiry Points (NEP) to the information and notification requirements of WTO/TBT/SPS agreements.
5. Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) infrastructure improved and mainstreamed into national policies.
6. Capacity of Small and medium sized enterprises (SME), and particularly women and youth-led enterprises, strengthened to comply with quality requirements.
7. MBS compliant with international regulations established.

PRIVATE SECTOR AND QUALITY PROMOTION PROGRAMME

COMPETIR com
Qualidade



AFRICA

COUNTRY

MOZAMBIQUE

DURATION

2012-2016

TOTAL BUDGET

\$ 5,150,567

Partners/Donors: Austria, EU

Associated with



CONTEXT

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

STRATEGY

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

RESULTS

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

THE NATIONAL QUALITY INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECT (NQIP)



DURATION

2013-2017

TOTAL BUDGET

\$ 13,389,637

Partners/Donors: RB, RPTC, EU

Associated with



CONTEXT

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

OBJECTIVE

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

STRATEGY

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

of technical regulations issues by associating and creating linkages for the Organized Private Sector (OPS) in the NQI.

EXPECTED RESULTS

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



CAPACITY-BUILDING FOR INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

AFRICA
COUNTRY
RWANDA

DURATION
2016-2017

TOTAL BUDGET
\$ 2,035,398

Partners/Donors: Republic of Korea

Associated with

CONTEXT

The Government of Rwanda has set itself challenging targets for the growth of the industrial sector: it is expected to play a critical role in export generation, import substitution and job creation. The diversification of the Rwandan economy is essential for meeting the goals in Vision 2020. The Rwandan industrial sector is currently small, contributing on average around 15 per cent of GDP. For Rwanda to reach the Vision 2020 target, it requires the share of industry to increase to 26% of GDP. This will oblige the industrial sector to outstrip services and agriculture by recording at least 12% growth annually. Achieving this transformation requires a dynamic and coherent industrial policy for Rwanda.

OBJECTIVE

The overall objective of the project is to improve the competitiveness of new and existing Rwandan industries so as to increase their export potential and/or their potential to undertake import substitution. The specific objective of the project is: "Rwanda enterprises have access to a range of technology support services to assist with technology acquisition, adaptation and commercialization".

EXPECTED RESULTS

Progress towards achievement of the expected outcome of the project will be measured according to the following indicators, for which baselines and targets will be detailed, whenever suitable in a sex-disaggregated manner:

- Number of enterprises supported to increase their competitiveness through technological business support services.
- Number of new sub-sector/value chain investment opportunities identified as feasible for establishment in Rwanda.
- Number of pilot projects established to demonstrate to Rwandan industry the viability of new sub-sector/value chain investment opportunities.

CONTEXT

In February 2014, Senegal launched a new national development strategy entitled the Plan Sénégal Emergent (PSE) to guide the country's transformation towards "an emerging country in 2035, with social solidarity and the rule of law". The PSE promotes a holistic development model based on economic, social and environmental pillars and seeks to unlock Senegal's industrial potential to generate inclusive and sustainable economic growth.

UNIDO's long-standing technical cooperation with Senegal, combined with its potential for building partnerships with other development actors, provide the Organization with a unique opportunity to offer an integrated package to help the country achieve its national industrial development goals.

The Programme for Country Partnership (PCP) for Senegal mobilizes development partners, UN agencies, financial institutions and the business sector – under the leadership and ownership of the national government – to advance inclusive and sustainable industrial development, within the framework of the PSE.

PCP - PROGRAMME FOR COUNTRY PARTNERSHIP

AFRICA

COUNTRY

SENEGAL

DURATION

2015-2019

TOTAL BUDGET

\$ 747,442

Expected leveraged funds by
2017 : \$ 29,000,000

Partners/Donors: UNIDO, LUXEMBOURG,
EU, AFD, GEF, CHINA, SENEGAL

Associated with



OBJECTIVE

- *PCP Senegal focuses on five main areas:*
- *Industrial policy development.*
- *The establishment of agro-poles.*
- *The operationalization of a new generation of integrated industrial parks.*
- *The development of a regional mining hub.*
- *Special economic zones and investment package reform.*

The Programme also integrates complementary cross-cutting interventions according to government-defined priorities. These include: i) private sector development; ii) investment promotion; iii) environment; iv) energy; v) trade facilitation; vi) South-South and triangular industrial cooperation; as well as vii) innovation, science and technology for industry.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

1. Agro-poles

- Identification of its components, location and targeted agro-industrial value chains.
- Supporting the establishment of three agro-poles for high-potential value chains: fruits and vegetables; aquaculture and fisheries; and livestock and other agro-value chains.

2. Integrated industrial parks

- Operationalization of the first phase of Diamniadio, Senegal's first integrated industrial park.
- Developed a business model for the park's management and an incentive package to attract public and private investment for infrastructure development.

3. Private sector development

- Technical assistance interventions that foster private sector growth, especially for SMEs in the agro-industry, tourism, fisheries and aquaculture sectors.

4. Investment promotion

- Development of a survey to collect qualitative and quantitative data on the impact of investors in Senegal.

5. Environment and energy

- Helping to establish eco-industrial parks, support the Sustainable Cities Programme in Senegal and promote the "greening" of value chains.
- Supporting the integration of renewable energy and energy efficient technologies in industrial parks and agro-poles.
- Strengthened public and private sector capacities to provide energy efficiency services, and improve the legal and regulatory framework for energy-related investments.

6. Trade Facilitation

- The national quality infrastructure will be strengthened by improving the policy framework for food safety and hygiene, and by upgrading institutions involved in standards and metrology.





CAPACITY-BUILDING FOR INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT



AFRICA
COUNTRY
SWAZILAND

DURATION

2012-2017

TOTAL BUDGET

\$ 945,416

Counterpart: Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Trade (MCIT), Swaziland Standards Authority (SWASA)

Partners/Donors: NORAD, Norway

Associated with



CONTEXT

The need to collectively transform the Swazi marketplace to one operating according to international best practices, especially those of the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade agreement, was identified and a national quality infrastructure project was developed. The project intended to position Swazi industry to more effectively export its goods to demanding regional and foreign markets. Recognized transparency and quality systems are the backbone for the sustainability of economies.

OBJECTIVE

The objective of the project was three-fold:

- 1. To safeguard current exports of meat to the EU and Norway and exports of meat and agricultural products to the region.*
- 2. To provide Swazi consumers with products and services of known safety and quality.*
- 3. To bring about the improvement of the government regulatory system in line with international Good Regulatory Practice (GRP).*

EXPECTED OUTCOME

Increased trade and consumer protection by aligning the National Quality Infrastructure to International Best Practices through adoption of Good Regulatory Legislation Framework, Conformity Assessment Infrastructure Development and Awareness Raising.

PROJECT ACHIEVEMENTS

- The enabling environment was strengthened - draft National Quality Infrastructure Bills were prepared and submitted to the Attorney General's Office for legal vetting.
- The Quality Infrastructure Swaziland Bureau of Standards - SWASA, Weights & Measures Section (W&M) and the National Accreditation Focal Point -(NAFP) were strengthened to provide identified quality services to users.
- Approximately 140 Standards, Quality Assurance and Metrology (SQAM) services personnel received technical training, SQAM awareness raising in over 10 high schools.
- SQAM awareness raised through events on World Metrology Day, World Accreditation Day and World Standards Day.

- Testing laboratories prepared for accreditation according to the requirements of the international standard, ISO/IEC 17025: General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories -.
- Testing services - Food Hygiene Laboratory operationalized (Microbiology testing).
- SWASA assisted in establishing a Certification Body to supply an accredited ISO 9001 quality management certification service to industry according to the requirements of ISO/IEC 17021 - Conformity assessment - Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of management systems.
- Lead auditors and auditors trained for SWASA to provide ISO 9001 certification services.
- Industries assisted to develop and implement a quality management system against the requirements of ISO 9001:2015 and applying for certification from SWASA.

MARKET VALUE CHAINS RELATING TO HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS FOR RESPONSIBLE TOURISM MARKET ACCESS PROJECT



AFRICA

COUNTRY

TANZANIA

DURATION

2014-2018

TOTAL BUDGET

\$ 945,416

Partners/Donors: SECO, Switzerland

Associated with



CONTEXT

In the context of African agribusiness, the private sector has been increasingly attracted to new business opportunities, as the world's demand for agricultural products grew steadily during the past twenty years. Africa has a great development potential of agribusinesses and there are many inclusive business opportunities waiting to be materialized.

OBJECTIVE

The overall project purpose is to improve the livelihoods of Tanzanians through greater adoption of market value chains for agro-products and responsible tourism criteria based on the local context for tourism markets. The objective of the UNIDO component is to develop and strengthen linkages between horticultural producers and processors with key partners in the tourism sector including hotels and supermarkets. In particular the UNIDO Technical Module includes assistance tools aiming to increase productive capacities of local horticulture producers and processors, improve the quality and range of produce, and enhance their capacity to supply high value added agro products to the local tourism sector and to the export markets.

STRATEGY

UNIDO facilitated deeper linkages between the pilot group of local agro-processors and suitable project partner hotels identified.

A series of trainings sessions and practical workshops were organized at market place for the horticulture producers and processors on marketing, sales, merchandising and access to market information.

The UNIDO linkage component also identified and provided technical advisory support for medium and long term tasks to help establish substantial and trustworthy business relationships between selected SMEs and the Tanzania Chefs Association National College of Tourism and other related actors.

RESULTS

- 41 Hotels in the country are supplied by beneficiary SMEs.
- 35 leading supermarkets are supplied by beneficiary SMEs.
- 100 hotels & restaurants in Tanzania and Zanzibar are listed as corporate clients of beneficiary SMEs.
- 120 trained managers and staff of beneficiary SMEs.
- TZS 200 Million Monthly Sales to food retailing supermarkets (USD 95,200).
- TZS 60 Million Monthly Sales to hotels and restaurants (USD 28,600).
- 10 New contracts signed with hotels.
- 12 workshops on marketing, sales & merchandising.
- ISO 22000 Food Safety Management System Implemented.



PACIFIC EUROPE NETWORK FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

(Pace-Net+)



PACIFIC

DURATION

2013-2016

TOTAL BUDGET

\$ 2,999,718

Partners/Donors: EU, IRD, ACU, ANU, CNRT, CTA, ILM, LCR, MPL, NUS, SPC, SPI, UPNG, USP, VKP, ZMT, LISODE

Associated with



CONTEXT

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

OBJECTIVES

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

STRATEGY

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

RESULTS

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



**STRENGTHENING THE
COMPETITIVENESS,
ORGANIZATIONAL
PERFORMANCE AND EXPORT
CAPACITY OF THE CUBAN
MUSIC INDUSTRY**



CARIBBEAN
COUNTRY
CUBA

DURATION
2016-2019

TOTAL BUDGET
\$ 1,150,443

Partners/Donors: Korean International
Cooperation Agency KOICA

Associated with



CONTEXT

The creative industry in Cuba has enormous patrimonial value for the country. Both the qualitative and quantitative levels of Cuban musical creation are continuously growing, with the Cuban industry numbering some 17,000 registered professional musicians. However, little of its value is transformed into economic benefits for artists, musicians and other people engaging in the production and distribution of music in Cuba, without considering the indirect benefits of its cross-linkage with the tourism sector as one of main economic drivers for the country. Yet the value generated by the Cuban music industry can be multiplied manifold if new ways of production and distribution of music are pursued.

INTERVENTION LOGIC

Economic organisation of the music industry value chain will be strengthened applying new forms of management and administration. UNIDO will apply models of management in creative industries and introduce new knowledge and technology on a pilot basis drawing from potential providers of music technology from Korea and other countries.


New and improved music industry production capacities will be built. The aim is to introduce new knowledge and technologies to digitalize, record, produce and distribute music. Here, exchange with technological peers in countries such as Korea through the UNIDO ITPO Korea will be essential.

Adopting innovative music marketing and distribution strategies. Here the aim is to have the Cuban music industry reaping benefits from selling music to the world. This requires exploring new and innovative ways to market and sell digital music via off-line and on-line media and a close link to the UNIDO ITPOs Networks for business promotion.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

By the end of the project:

- The value of sales of the Cuban music industry have increased by 30%.
- 20 of the music producing entities receiving project support will actively be producing music and make profit.
- A significant number of staff and directors will be trained on new business managerial techniques.
- 4 digital recording pilots will have been established rendering services to music makers and producers.
- 30% of unpublished archive material will be digitalized.
- Number of musicians, music engineers, and music producers trained, % of women.
- 20 % of national music will be marketed annually through local stores and an internet marketing platform set up by the project.
- A significant number of musicians/bands will have been promoted.



**COMPETITIVENESS AND
STRENGTHENING OF EXPORT
CAPACITIES FOR REGIONAL
INTEGRATION AND SUPPORT
TO QUALITY INFRASTRUCTURE,
STRENGTHENING OF THE HAITIAN
BUREAU OF STANDARDS**



DURATION

Phase I 2008-2009

Phase II 2012-2015

TOTAL BUDGET

Phase I € 440,000

Phase II € 1,000,000

Partners/Donors: EU

Associated with



CONTEXT

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

OBJECTIVES

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

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

society and consumers.

ACHIEVEMENTS AND RESULTS

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

SAFEGUARDING **THE ENVIRONMENT**



A PARTNERSHIP FOR GREEN INDUSTRIALIZATION

Using new knowledge and technology, ACP countries can develop competitive industries while preserving people's health, the environment and the climate.

Many innovations have been developed in the last 20 years to improve industrial efficiency and make sure important resources like energy, water and raw materials are not wasted, in a global context where tensions for accessing those resources might increase in the future. While utilizing the new knowledge and technologies, enterprises from ACP can increase their productivity, doing more with less and substantially reducing their production costs. At the same time, they can avoid polluting their environment through more efficient ways of managing their waste and hazardous substances. While doing that, they will avoid exponential costs for

their community and country in terms of human health and future remediation and decontamination. The compliance to environment norms, particularly those provided by Multilateral Environment Agreements, is also a way to facilitate access to export markets, always more demanding in terms of environmental certifications. UNIDO's strategy is to help ACP countries green existing industries and support the emergence of new industrial green products, services and jobs. The waste industry is an example of a promising sector in developing countries that can help waste management, protect the environment and create decent jobs.

The circular economy in ACP countries

To support the capacity of ACP countries to deal with those issues at all levels, from the Government to the enterprises, over more than 20 years UNIDO has developed a Global Network of Resource Efficiency and Cleaner Production Centers (RECP) that help their transition toward a circular economy. UNIDO also support the implementation of the various Multilateral Environment Agreements in ACP countries such as the Montreal Protocol to protect the ozone layer, the Stockholm Convention to avoid Persistent Organic Pollutants, the Minamata Convention to avoid lead

pollution. UNIDO is a member of the Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE) that helps developing countries analyse and develop green economies (ex. Burkina Faso, Ghana, Mauritius, Senegal and Barbados). One of the achievements is the development of a Practitioners' Guide to Green Industrial Policy that will assist Governments to lead their green industrialization.

Sustainable Energy for ACP industries

UNIDO and ACP have worked together to ensure that sustainable energy is recognized as a global priority. The 7th Summit of ACP Heads of State and Government in Sipopo, Equatorial Guinea on 13-14 December 2012, supported UNIDO's initiative "Sustainable Energy for All" and its three objectives of universal energy access, doubling the efforts in terms of energy efficiency and renewable energy. These objectives have been integrated into the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as Goal 7 to Ensure Access to Affordable, Reliable, Sustainable and Modern Energy.

UNIDO, as a recognized partner to support the implementation of the ACP Action Plan on Climate Change 2016-2020 is now helping ACP countries in many ways. First of all, through technical assistance to help ACP countries benefit from renewable energy for productive uses and from energy efficiency in industry.

Secondly, through the establishment of the ACP Network of Regional Centers for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency that are now supporting the Caribbean (CCREEE) and the Pacific (PCREEE) as well as West Africa (ECREEE), Southern Africa (SACREEE), Eastern Africa (EACREEE). Those centers help the ACP regions develop harmonized frameworks that can stimulate and attract investments, and ACP countries to identify their resources and develop their own capacities in the various areas of energy efficiency and renewable energy (solar, wind, biomass, geothermal, etc...).

Thirdly, UNIDO has created together with UNEP the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) that was recognized by the Paris Agreement

and delivers knowledge and climate technologies to developing countries, particularly ACP.

This combined support at policy, technical and financial levels will help ACP countries accelerate their green industrialization and make sure that their populations will enjoy high levels of growth and employment without having their health and environment affected by industrial pollution.



RESOURCE-EFFICIENT AND LOW-CARBON INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

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



CLEAN ENERGY ACCESS FOR PRODUCTIVE USE

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



CAPACITY BUILDING FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF MULTILATERAL ENVIRONMENTAL AGREEMENTS (MEAS)

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





GLOBAL

Global Identification and Evaluation of Polluted Sites and Reducing the Impact of Toxic Pollution on the Environment and Health of Vulnerable Communities

Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE)

Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN)

Global Network of Regional Sustainable Energy Centres

Montreal Protocol in ACP States

CARIBBEAN

Dominican Republic: Stimulating Industrial Competitiveness through Biomass-based, Grid Connected Electricity Generation

AFRICA

Cabo Verde: Promoting Market-based Development of Small to Medium Scale Renewable Energy Systems

Cameroon: Promoting Integrated Biomass and Small Hydro Solutions for Productive Uses

Gambia: Promoting the Use and Integration of Small to Medium Scale Renewable Energy and Promoting Renewable Energy Based Mini-grids for Productive Uses in Rural Areas

Guinea Bissau: Promoting Investments in Small to Medium Scale Renewable Energy Technologies in the Electricity Sector

Kenya: Sustainable Conversion of Waste into Clean Energy to Reduce GHG Emissions

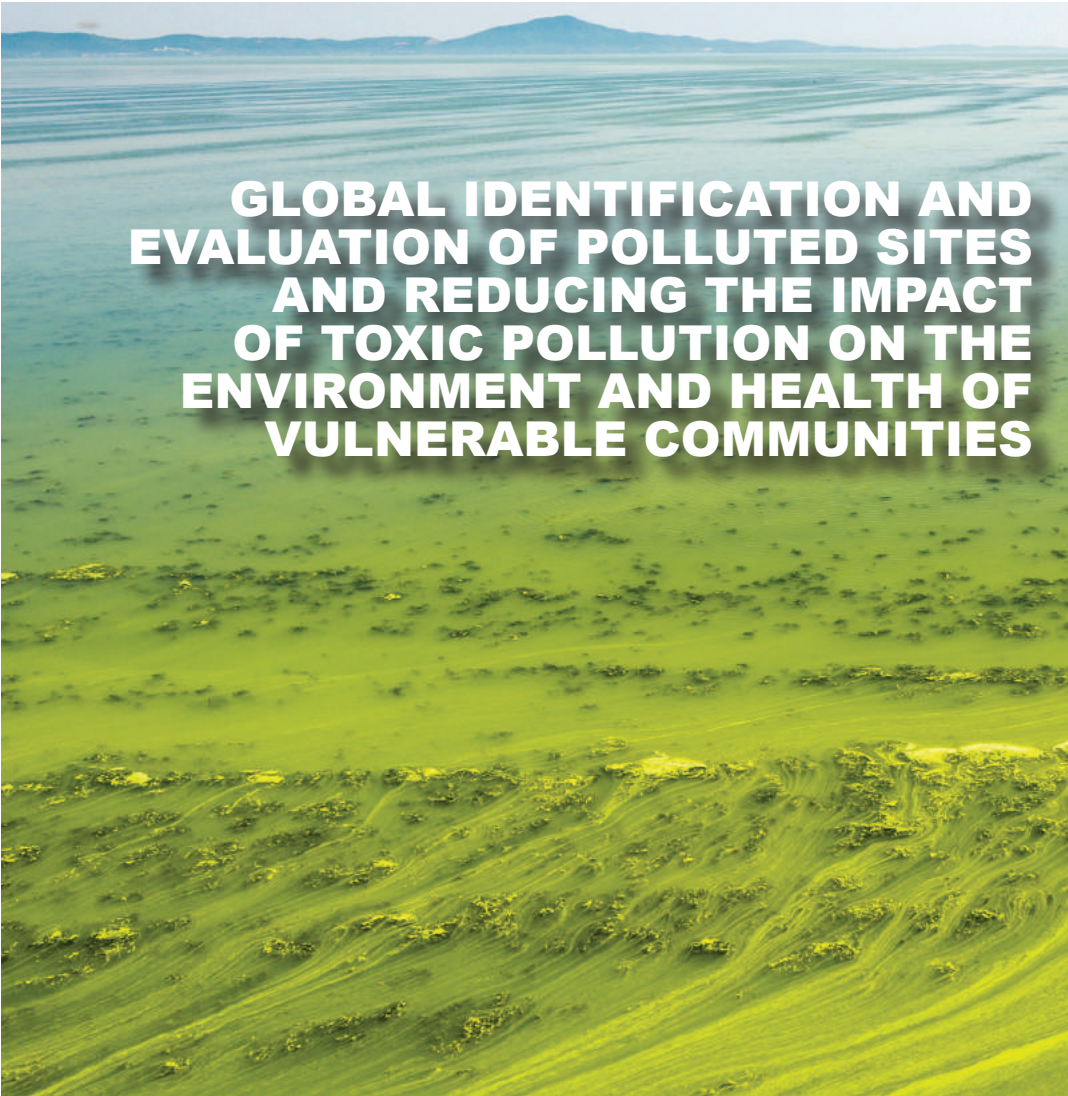
Liberia: Installation of Multi-purpose Mini-hydro Infrastructure for Energy and Irrigation

South Africa: Promoting Market-based deployment of clean Energy Technology Solutions in Municipal Waterworks

Sudan: Building Capacities for the Sustainable Management of the Marine Fishery

Tanzania: Promotion of Waste-to-energy (WTE) Applications in Agro-industries

Uganda: Resilience Building through Banana Value Addition



GLOBAL IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION OF POLLUTED SITES AND REDUCING THE IMPACT OF TOXIC POLLUTION ON THE ENVIRONMENT AND HEALTH OF VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES

GLOBAL



DURATION

Phase I 2009-2010

Phase II 2012-2015

Phase III 2015-2018

TOTAL BUDGET

Phase I € 733,600

Phase II € 6,234,871

Phase III € 6,248,456

Partners/Donors: EU, UNIDO, Pure Earth

Associated with



CONTEXT

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

STRATEGY

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

STATUS QUO AND OUTLOOK

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

ACHIEVEMENTS

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

PARTNERSHIP FOR ACTION ON GREEN ECONOMY (PAGE)

GLOBAL

DURATION

2013-2020

TOTAL BUDGET

€ 42,500,000

Partners/Donors: EU, ILO, UNDP, UNEP,
UNITAR

Associated with



CONTEXT

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

OBJECTIVE

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

STRATEGY

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

ACHIEVEMENTS

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

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

- Practitioner's Guide to Strategic Green Industrial Policy.
- Green Industry assessments in Peru, Senegal, Burkina Faso and Ghana.
- Industrial waste assessments in Mongolia and Mauritius.

CLIMATE TECHNOLOGY CENTRE AND NETWORK (CTCN)

GLOBAL

DURATION

2015-2018

TOTAL BUDGET

\$ 1,610,000

Partners/Donors: EU, UNEP, UNFCCC

Associated with



CONTEXT

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

STRATEGY

The objective of this programme is to promote the transfer and implementation of best available environmentally-sound technologies and practices around the world.

CTCN is to serve three main functions, namely:

1. Providing advice and support related to the identification of technology needs and the implementation of Environmentally Sound Technologies, practices and processes.
2. Facilitating the provision of information, training and support for programmes to build or strengthen capacity of developing countries to identify technology options,

make technology choices and operate, maintain and adapt technology.

3. Facilitating prompt action on the deployment of existing technology in developing country Parties based on identified needs.

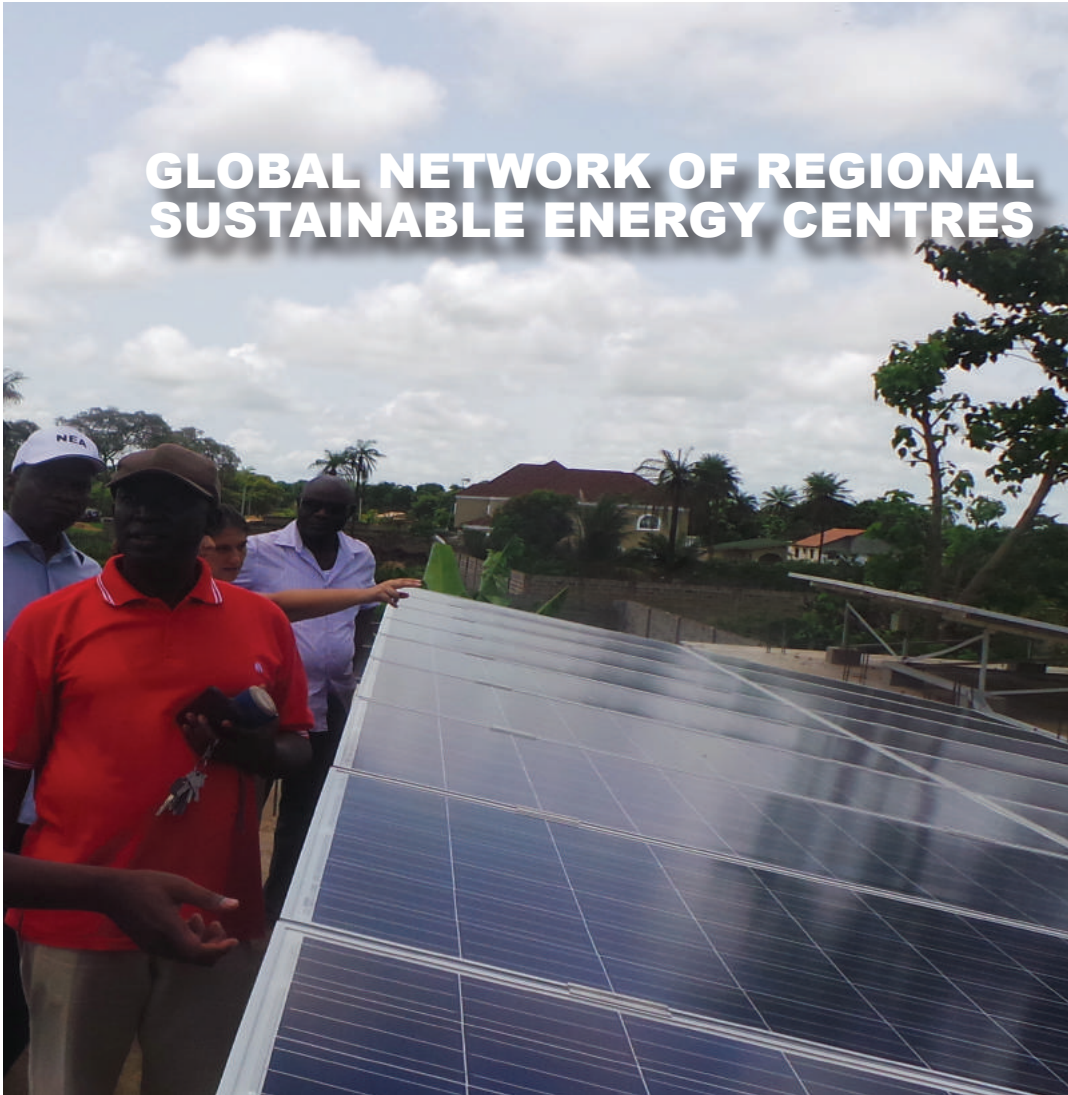
OBJECTIVE AND RESULTS

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

Since the launch of CTCN:

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

GLOBAL NETWORK OF REGIONAL SUSTAINABLE ENERGY CENTRES



AFRICA - CARIBBEAN - PACIFIC

DURATION

2010 - 2019

TOTAL BUDGET

\$ 10,188,222

Partners/Donors: Austrian Development Cooperation, Cooperación Española, Sustainable Energy for all

Associated with



BACKGROUND

Globally, most developing countries have introduced ambitious policies and targets to scale up renewable energy and energy efficiency (RE&EE) investments to address the challenges of energy security, energy poverty and climate change simultaneously. However, in many areas the technical implementation of these commitments is still lacking or has not turned into economies of scale.

RE&EE solutions continue to face manifold barriers in developing countries (e.g. technical, policy and regulatory frameworks, lack of fiscal- and non-fiscal incentives and financing instruments, lack of qualification and certification frameworks, knowledge and data gaps, weak innovation and entrepreneurship). Simultaneously, global climate and energy agreements and related financing instruments face challenges due to the limited national absorption capacities. The benefits of sub-regional cooperation and integration remain very often unharnessed.

UNIDO in partnership with regional organizations are assisting Member States in the establishment and operation of regional sustainable energy centers. The GN-SEC comprises a sub-network of centers for the

African and the Arab region (in cooperation with the EAC, SADC, ECOWAS, and Arab League) and a sub-network of centers for Small Island Developing States (in cooperation with SIDS DOCK, CARICOM, and SPC). Currently, the south-south multi-stakeholder partnership is expanding to Central America, Central Asia and the Himalaya-Hindukush region.

STRATEGY

The individual centres respond to the urgent need for increased sub-regional cooperation and technical capacities to address barriers hindering the uptake of sustainable energy and climate resilience markets, industries and innovation. Through regional approaches and methodologies, the centres complement and accelerate national efforts in the areas of policy and regulation, capacity development, knowledge and data management, awareness raising, as well as the promotion of investment, innovation and entrepreneurship. The centres can play an important role in setting domestic priorities; contribute to donor harmonisation and coordination, as well as ensuring the sustainability and availability of results and deliverables after project closure.

Sub-regional markets are an important requirement to attract foreign investment and to create business and job opportunities for domestic energy entrepreneurs, manufacturing and servicing companies. This includes also the creation of regional incubation programs and networks, which provide support for industrial up-grading, cluster-building and business start-ups. The centers provide important entry points for international climate and energy finance directed towards the implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).

OBJECTIVES

- *To create self-sustaining sub-regional accelerators to support the energy transformation on national level.*
- *To improve energy access, energy security and climate change mitigation by promoting an enabling environment for renewable energy and energy efficiency investment and industries.*
- *To mitigate existing barriers for RE&EE by promoting targeted interventions in the areas of capacity development, policy support, knowledge management and awareness-raising, as well as to create investment and business opportunities for local companies industry.*



STOCKHOLM CONVENTION IN ACP COUNTRIES

 A green background featuring a white world map. The text is arranged in a structured layout, providing key project details.

GLOBAL

DURATION
2011-2021

TOTAL BUDGET
\$ 41,403,749

Partners/Donors: Global Environmental
Facility

Associated with

| | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------|---|---|---|--|
| 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING | 5 GENDER EQUITY | 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH | 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE | 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES | 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION |
|--|---------------------------|---|---|---|--|

CONTEXT

POPs (Persistent Organic Pollutants) are harmful chemicals which circulate globally, travel rapidly and cause widespread damage. POPs are toxic to humans and wildlife, remain intact in the environment for long periods and accumulate in the fatty tissue of living organisms. Exposure can lead to serious health problems including cancers, birth defects and damage to reproductive and immune systems. A global treaty designed to protect human health and the environment, the Stockholm Convention reduces or eliminates releases of POPs. The Stockholm Convention entered into force in May 2004, and it has been ratified by more than 150 countries.

STRATEGY

UNIDO supports developing countries and economies in transition to implement the Stockholm Convention. UNIDO assists government and industry to follow the Convention's five main aims:

- Eliminate POPs, including those known as the "Dirty Dozen" and the "Nasty Nine"
- Support the transition to safer alternatives to POPs
- Target additional POPs for intervention
- Clean up old stockpiles and equipment containing POPs
- Work together for a POPs-free future

On the policy level, UNIDO assists countries to formulate their National Implementation plans (currently in 18 ACP countries), which lay out the most effective way for each country to comply with the Convention. Working with industry, UNIDO helps to optimize production processes to avoid POPs emissions; construct and operate facilities to safely manage material containing POPs; and establish new facilities and production lines using alternatives to POPs.

UNIDO also works to establish recycling and waste management programmes and facilities, which minimize the generation and release of POPs throughout industry.

RESULTS

- 92 Partner Countries
- 87439 People trained
- **Quantity eliminated/discontinued:**
 - 5887.52 tonnes of PCB, Pesticides, DDT
 - 98270 mg of UPOPs
- **Quantity safeguarded:**
 - 6418.3 tonnes of PCB, Pesticides, DDT
 - 11864 mg of UPOPs
- 184286 tonnes of CO₂ pollution prevented
- 3416 companies adopting best POPs practices
- 98 Environmental Policies and Regulations approved

MONTREAL PROTOCOL IN ACP COUNTRIES



GLOBAL

DURATION

until 2020

TOTAL BUDGET (worldwide)

\$ 56,600,000

Partners/Donors: Multilateral Fund for the
Implementation of the Montreal Protocol,
Global Environmental Facility

Associated with



CONTEXT

The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer is an environmental treaty adopted by the international community to protect human health and the environment by phasing out a number of man-made chemicals with adverse effects on the ozone. Chemicals on the list of controlled substances under the Montreal Protocol include, among others, CFCs, halons, HCFCs and methyl bromide, which are collectively referred to as ODS. Most of them are also very potent greenhouse gases. The Montreal Protocol aims at completely phasing out the production and use of these substances, and Montreal Protocol Division (MPD) of UNIDO is supporting a large number of countries to achieve this goal. 2017 marks the 30th Anniversary of the Montreal Protocol.

STRATEGY

MPD works to encourage the adoption of sustainable industrial solutions by converting and upgrading production lines of companies of all sizes. Interventions target particularly the foam, refrigeration, air conditioning, aerosol, solvent and healthcare sectors, as well as fire protection and agro-industry. In all areas, the introduction of new ozone-friendly (low-carbon where feasible)

technology and equipment is coupled with training on technology use and safety.

In line with its holistic approach to tackling ODS phase-out, MPD further supports governmental institutions with the strengthening of regulatory frameworks and the monitoring of ODS consumption.

UNIDO has implemented over 30 projects in Africa, eliminating the production and consumption of CFCs from all industrial sectors. Countries such as Burundi, Benin, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea, Niger, Nigeria, Republic of Congo, São Tomé and Príncipe and Sudan are only a few of the many African countries who have benefited from UNIDO's national CFC phase-out plans. Moreover, UNIDO is now implementing HCFC phase-out plans in 37 countries in the region, such as Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Chad, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Guinea Bissau, Madagascar, Malawi, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Togo and Zambia.

UNIDO has also always cultivated a strong relationship with Caribbean countries as well and completed over 15 Montreal Protocol projects in Barbados, Cuba, and Dominican Republic for the phase out of the consumption of CFCs in the refrigeration sector and the use of methyl bromide as a fumigant in agriculture. In recent years,

UNIDO has increased its presence and support in Caribbean countries and is currently responsible (or involved as a cooperating implementing agency) for the preparation and/or implementation of the HCFC Phase-out Management Plan of Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Grenada, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

RESULTS

- Phasing - Out of more than one-third of ODS
- Ozone impact: 70,287 tonnes of ozone-depleting potential (ODP)
- Climate impact of this phase-out is 340 million tons of CO₂ -equivalent per year
- Over 1340 number of projects
- Developing countries assisted: 98

PROMOTING MARKET-BASED DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL TO MEDIUM-SCALE RENEWABLE ENERGY SYSTEMS

AFRICA
COUNTRY
CABO VERDE

DURATION
2012-2018
TOTAL BUDGET
\$ 1,828,281

Partners/Donors: UNIDO, GEF

Associated with



CONTEXT

Cape Verde's inhabited islands rely heavily on imported fuel (particularly diesel and heavy oil) for their power generation and transportation needs. The country receives very minimal and infrequent rainfall. Sea water desalination is the only source of potable water for most of the islands that do not have micro climates. As such, water desalination consumes a significant part of the power generated in the country, implying that the power and water supply sectors are closely linked. Each island operates its own local electricity grid that runs on petroleum products (renewable energy production represents only 3% of the generation capacity in 2009). Due to the grid-connected wind and solar power projects the renewable energy penetration rate was expected to increase to 15% by the end of 2011. As a result of the electrification projects that have been developed in recent years electricity coverage in Cape Verde is around 90%, varying from island to island. For most of the non-electrified areas, there is dependence on localised power grids that run on fossil fuels. At the country level and at the levels of specific islands, power demand is rapidly growing and is already close to the supply capacity. As a result the dependence on imported petroleum products is increasing and exerting a heavy burden on the national budget.

STRATEGY

The project seeks to address many of these existing barriers to renewable energy, to deliver measurable results and to make an impact on investment in small to medium scale renewable energy in Cape Verde through an integrated approach that combines substantial capacity building with technical assistance interventions at the policy and demonstration project level. Primary target beneficiaries of the project are energy regulators and implementing institutions, potential energy generators (managers and engineers), energy users, training institutes, energy professionals and service providers and the financial sector.

RESULTS

The project aims to create market conditions conducive to the development of small to medium scale renewable energy systems in Cape Verde. The ultimate goal of the project is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and to support sustainable development in Cape Verde by creating market conditions conducive to the development of small to medium scale renewable energy systems in line with national energy policy objectives of making the country less dependent on imported fossil fuels.

PROMOTING INTEGRATED BIOMASS AND SMALL HYDRO SOLUTIONS FOR PRODUCTIVE USES



AFRICA

COUNTRY

CAMEROON

DURATION

2012-2018

TOTAL BUDGET

\$ 2,000,000

Partners/Donors: Global Environmental Facility, AER

Associated with



CONTEXT

Cameroon has substantial quantities of biomass energy resources and very high potentials for small hydro (second largest hydro potential country in the central African region). Potential for solar energy also exist in the region. There are many agro processing activities in Cameroon including a palm oil mill, which has the potential to provide all the electricity needs of the country from energy generation using its biomass residues. At present such residues are reused in the plantations and the excess residue is burned in the open air, thereby releasing CO₂ to the atmosphere and contributing to GHG emissions.

EXPECTED RESULTS

This project focuses on the removal of these barriers through demonstration of biomass and SHP based mini-grid for the productive use of electricity in the rural area of Littoral region. On commissioning of the project, the following establishments will get connected to mini grid:

- Micro and small industrial units (mainly agro processing) - about 50 nos.
- Rural households- About 7000 households with 200W connection.
- Other sectors- 20 schools, 20 health clinics, one technical college etc.

STRATEGY

1. Strengthening the policy and regulatory framework for renewable energy and its enforcement.
2. Developing mechanisms to promote and sustain private sector investments in renewable energy generation.
3. Demonstration of the technical and commercial viability of renewable energy mini grids.
4. Monitoring and evaluation.



STIMULATING INDUSTRIAL COMPETITIVENESS THROUGH BIOMASS-BASED, GRID- CONNECTED ELECTRICITY GENERATION



CARIBBEAN
COUNTRY

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

DURATION

2014-2018

TOTAL BUDGET

\$ 1,300,000

Partners/Donors: Global Environmental Facility

Associated with



CONTEXT

The energy sector in the Dominican Republic relies heavily on fossil fuels and is characterized by high energy costs for industrial end-users. Rising oil prices and increased energy demand have led to steady price increases, which are rendering the Free Zones (FZs) less competitive. Efforts made by the government to diversify the energy mix, encourage investment in renewable energy technologies, reduce costs and use resources more efficiently are key elements in a strategy to modernize the industrial sector. Improving the industrial performance is instrumental for preserving employment, with great social impact at the national and provincial level.

STRATEGY

The National Energy Plan foresees several strategic lines of action to address the critical energy situation in the country, including the development of domestic energy sources. Decentralized electricity and heat generation based on renewable energy sources such as biomass are thereby recognized as valuable options to reduce energy costs and contribute to an improved reliability of the electricity supply. Decentralized, biomass based electricity is expected to deliver electric energy for industrial users

at a cost level 15- 40% lower than prices on the deregulated market, simultaneously providing backup power to protect industrial areas from eventual blackouts. The price difference will directly translate into reduced operating costs, hence improving the operational result of an enterprise, especially for energy-intensive industries and sectors with narrow profit margins.

The project is divided in four components:

- Support to the policies of decentralized generation of electric energy from biomass.
- Demonstration of proven biomass technologies for electricity generation.
- Support activities for training, promotion and dissemination.
- Monitoring and evaluation of project progress.

RESULTS

The project is designed to promote the implementation of decentralized, biomass-based energy production in industrial free zones in the Dominican Republic with the aim of reducing GHG emissions, while contributing to their competitiveness. It thus aims to demonstrate and promote the viability and benefits of decentralized electricity generation in the country, both for self-supply and for sales of surplus electricity to the national grid, by making optimum use of available, domestic biomass resources. The objective is countering current high-energy costs and GHG emissions of fossil fuel-based power plants in the country. Environmental benefits from the project in the form of direct GHG emissions savings amount to an estimated total of 245,000 tons CO₂eq with indirect GHG benefits delivered by the project estimated at a total of 1,197,000 tons CO₂eq.

GREENING THE PRODUCTIVE SECTORS:

Promoting the Use and Integration of Small to Medium-scale Renewable Energy



AFRICA
COUNTRY
THE GAMBIA

DURATION
2015-2018

TOTAL BUDGET
\$ 1,319,635

Partners/Donors: Global Environmental Facility

Associated with



CONTEXT

The energy sector in The Gambia is characterized by low levels of access to modern energy services, a high dependence on traditional biomass fuels and an unsustainable dependence on imported fossil fuels for electricity generation. Given the vast renewable energy resources that are available in The Gambia, there is no doubt that the development of these resources will significantly address some of the challenges being faced in the energy sector. The deployment of renewable energy technologies in The Gambia faces a number of barriers that have to be addressed in a systematic and holistic manner. Therefore, this project seeks to address some of these barriers to renewable energy in The Gambia through an integrated approach combining demonstration renewable energy projects with capacity building and technical assistance at the institutional, policy, market and project/investment level.

STRATEGY

The scaling up of investment in renewable energy will be promoted with awareness raising activities, an investment strategy and investment in further renewable energy projects. It's constituted by three components:

- Development of Strategy and Regulation for small to medium scale RE systems
- Demonstrating technical feasibility and promoting investments in small to medium scale RE systems
- RE Projects Entrepreneurship Skills Development

RESULTS

The project will generate multiple benefits to different players and stakeholders within The Gambia and at the global environmental level. The project will result in avoided greenhouse gas emissions by developing and promoting a market environment that will stimulate investment in renewable energy technologies in The Gambia. This will, in turn, help drive green economic growth, support rural electrification efforts in the country and contribute to poverty reduction. At a national level, the project will raise awareness of renewable energy technologies and other on-going climate change mitigation activities in The Gambia.

PROMOTING RENEWABLE ENERGY BASED MINI-GRIDS FOR PRODUCTIVE USES IN RURAL AREAS



AFRICA

COUNTRY

THE GAMBIA

DURATION

2011-2017

TOTAL BUDGET

\$ 1,812,403

Partners/Donors: Global Environment Facility and UNIDO

Associated with



CONTEXT

Current electricity production capacity is insufficient to meet the demand of the urban and rural areas and therefore requires significant investments. In addition, the transmission and distribution networks limit the distribution of the power generated. The electricity supply is characterized by high tariffs, unreliability (no guaranteed 24/7 supply), inefficiency through transmission power losses and relatively high fuel costs by using diesel fuel in rural areas and costly logistics to get the fuel to the power stations. The lack of affordable reliable electricity restricts investment and economic development. The Government of The Gambia has a major programme underway aimed at restructuring the electric power sector and promoting rural electrification. The current national strategy broadly seeks to encourage strong involvement of the private sector in mobilizing funding and providing energy services, including renewable energy based services.

STRATEGY

The project is formed by four components:

- Demonstration of the techno-economic viability of renewable energy projects in rural areas of The Gambia.
- Strategy for scaling up of renewable energy investments in The Gambia.
- Strengthening the legal and regulatory framework for the renewable energy.
- Strengthening institutional capacity through focused capacity building.

OUTCOME

The scope of this project is to promote renewable energy based mini-grids for productive uses in rural areas of The Gambia. More specifically:

- Promote a renewable energy investment market.
- Reduce GHG emissions through RE pilot projects.
- Build capacity in RE through various trainings.
- Raise awareness of the public and private sector on RE.

PROMOTING INVESTMENTS IN SMALL TO MEDIUM SCALE RENEWABLE ENERGY TECHNOLOGIES IN THE ELECTRICITY SECTOR

AFRICA

COUNTRY

GUINEA BISSAU

DURATION

2014-2018

TOTAL BUDGET

\$ 2,083,350

Partners/Donors: GEF, ECOWAS, Centre ECREEE, AfDB, OeEB

Associated with



CONTEXT

This project is implemented by UNIDO in close cooperation with the Ministry of Energy and Industry, the Ministry of Natural Resources and the ECOWAS Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (ECREEE). The project addresses the existing energy challenges of the country by promoting renewable energy investments in the electricity sector. Up to now the country is completely dependent on expensive diesel fuel imports and only a small part of the population has access to modern, affordable and reliable energy services. The high energy prices are harming the productivity of the domestic productive and industrial sector (e.g. agro-processing, fishery).

STRATEGY

The project supports the Government in creating an enabling environment for grid-connected and off-grid renewable energy investments through combined and integrated interventions in the areas of technology demonstration, policy support and capacity building. Through ECREEE, the project facilitates south-south cooperation and knowledge exchange between the Portuguese speaking Guinea Bissau, Cabo Verde and Sao Tome and Principe.

OUTCOME

The project supported the development of the National Renewable Energy Action Plan (NREAP), National Energy Efficiency Action Plan (NEEAP) and the National SE4ALL Action Agenda. Under the investment component, a National Sustainable Energy Investment Plan was developed and presented to interested financiers and investors. Moreover, the project supported the installation of the 312 kw solar hybrid mini-grid project Bambadinca. Similar projects in Bissorá, Bolama and Bubaque are currently under development or implementation. Based on the pre-feasibility works of UNIDO, the African Development Bank (AfDB) and the Austrian Development Bank (ADB) agreed to co-finance the development of the transformative hydro-power project Saltinho with an estimated electric capacity of 19 MW. Moreover, UNIDO supported the development of a comprehensive renewable energy capacity building program and several technical trainings.

SUSTAINABLE CONVERSION OF WASTE INTO CLEAN ENERGY TO REDUCE GHG EMISSIONS

AFRICA
COUNTRY
KENYA

DURATION
2015-2019
TOTAL BUDGET
\$ 11,824,716

Partners/Donors: Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, Ministry of Energy and Petroleum, Ministry of Industries, Trade and Cooperatives, Ministry of Agriculture Livestock development and Fisheries and GEF

Associated with



CONTEXT

Kenya is facing an acute electricity shortage not only due to the limitations of installed capacity but also due to the over-reliance on hydro power that threatens the security of supply in times of drought. The current electrification rate is at 45% with an ambitious target of at least 65% by the year 2022; whereas the projected electricity demand equals to 2,500 MW in 2015 and is forecasted to reach 15,000 MW by 2030. Thus, in order to narrow the gap between electricity demand and supply, Kenya installed capacity should increase gradually to around 19,200 MW by 2030. Due to the considerable biogas potential and the regulation of an attractive feed-in-tariff system by the Kenyan Government for biogas technology, biogas technology from anaerobic digestion has been selected for conversion of waste to energy. The most promising sectors for electricity production from conversion of waste to energy are municipal waste and agro-industrial residues substrates. Due to the advantages the agro-industrial sector has over municipal waste, it has been selected for demonstrating waste-to-energy (WTE) power plants while enhancing the processing of agro-produce to be more efficient and sustainable.

STRATEGY

To address this electricity shortage, UNIDO is currently implementing a project promoting the sustainable conversion of waste to clean energy as an alternative electricity generation source. It proposes an innovative solution for the twin problem: (i) lack of sustainable energy; and (ii) poor waste management and thus, aims at promoting investment in WTE technologies in order to increase electrification and reduce GHG emissions.

OUTCOME

The main outcomes and deliverables expected under the project are as follows:

- Improve human and institutional capacity for continuous development of WTE projects.
- Demonstrate WTE projects on a private-public partnership (PPP) basis for a cumulative 1,856 kWe and 1,397 kWth capacity leading to scaling of the WTE technology and an overall emissions reduction of around 144,960 t CO₂e.
- Establish a favourable investment environment through the creation of incentive scheme, leading to replication of at least 14 MWe and 6 MWth, and thus, an overall emission reduction of around 1,159,680 t CO₂e.

INSTALLATION OF MULTI-PURPOSE MINI-HYDRO INFRASTRUCTURE FOR ENERGY AND IRRIGATION



AFRICA

COUNTRY

LIBERIA

DURATION

2012-2018

TOTAL BUDGET

\$ 1,811,952

Partners/Donors: Global Environmental Facility, Regular Budget, Regular Programme of Technical Cooperation

Associated with



CONTEXT

Liberia is reported to be one of the African countries with the highest amount of renewable water resources per inhabitant with about 68 000 m³ /year. The abundant quantity of water can be potentially utilized for power generation to create access to reliable, cheaper, sustainable and renewable source of electricity to the large section of the country's population who do not have any access to electricity. However, several barriers stand in the way of harnessing these resources: there is neither the appropriate technology nor the indigenous capacity to design, manufacture, market, distribute, install and maintain renewable energy technologies (RETs). Added to this, is the lack of national capacity for exploring mini and small hydro resources. Although a number of players are active in rural Liberia in the development of hydro resources, only a few of them have been able to contribute to the study and identification of potential sites, and none in field implementation. Also there is an unclear allocation of tasks, responsibilities and accountabilities in the government bureaucracy for hydro power development in the country and their technical and managerial capabilities are very poor. In such a situation, the identification, evaluation, design and even conceptualization of mini and small hydro power projects are very challenging and beyond the country's current capacities.

STRATEGY

UNIDO GEF's intervention for steering the development of micro and small hydro sector will be done through an integrated approach focusing on:

- Strengthened institutional capacity at national and local levels for implementation of micro and small hydropower system and local distribution grid.
- Access to electricity in rural areas for household electrification and productive enterprises through micro and small hydropower.
- A capacitated Renewable and Rural Energy Agency and local energy enterprises for promotion and ensuring sustainability of the MHP systems.
- Enabled policy and regulatory framework and incentive structure facilitating faster growth of micro and small hydro power for improved electricity access.

EXPECTED RESULTS

The overall goal of the project is to remove the institutional, technical, policy and economic barriers to the promotion of micro and small hydro power for productive applications in Liberia and reduce GHG emissions.

- The project aim is to develop the market environment for improving the access to micro and small hydro-based modern energy services along with irrigation facilities and productive uses in rural areas of the country.
- To achieve the objective, a 10 MW pilot scale micro and small hydro power based mini grid project is proposed to be set up in the country. In addition, the institutional capacity of stakeholders for project planning and implementation is also being built.
- The project also aims to develop the local capacity in terms of operation and maintenance of the micro and small hydro plants, promoting local manufacturing capacity for small hydro components and other productive applications of electricity from the micro and small hydro power plant.
- The project is expected to bring about a reduction of about 582.49 kilotons of CO₂ during its useful life time of 15 years.

PROMOTING MARKET-BASED DEPLOYMENT OF CLEAN ENERGY TECHNOLOGY SOLUTIONS IN MUNICIPAL WATERWORKS

AFRICA
COUNTRY
SOUTH AFRICA

DURATION
2015-2018
TOTAL BUDGET
€ 1,610,000

Partners/Donors: EU (DG Climate), REEEP

Associated with



CONTEXT

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

STRATEGY

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

EXPECTED OUTCOMES

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

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

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

BUILDING CAPACITIES FOR THE SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF THE MARINE FISHERY

AFRICA

COUNTRY

SUDAN

DURATION

2014-2017

TOTAL BUDGET

\$ 4,552,204

Partners/Donors: Norway and UNIDO

Associated with



CONTEXT

In the Republic of Sudan the rural economy is predominantly land-based with core activities being primarily pastoral and agropastoral. Petty trading, the provision of casual labour also provide sections of the population with an important means of economic sustenance. While fishery has the potential to contribute to food security as well as to the diversification of the economy in the Red Sea State, the marine fishery is still considered to be underdeveloped, while there are some indications that certain key commercial species might be over utilized. In recent years the government of the Red Sea State has become increasingly aware of the marine fishery's potential to contribute to livelihoods, economic development, and food security and has started to seek assistance and advice for the sustainable development of this potential.

STRATEGY

The three main components of the project will be: 1) The provision of technical assistance, building of capacities and facilitation of the implementation of one annual monitoring survey of the fisheries resources along the Red Sea State coast throughout the project implementation period. 2) The provision of technical assistance, building of capacities and facilitation of the development of a

database of fish delivered at the Zigala market and catch and effort data from fish landed at the three improved fish landing sites. 3) The continued provision of limited technical assistance and building of managerial capacities targeted towards enabling the three improved fish landing sites to become financially self-sustaining entities as a pre-condition for cost effective collection of data on catch per unit effort and other fisheries dependent data that cannot be obtained at the Zigala market.

OUTCOME

The main outcome of the project is to build the institutional capacities in the Red Sea State for the development and maintenance of a data base on fish stocks and fish landings. This will provide the knowledge base for the elaboration of strategic plans for the development of the marine fishery in the Red Sea State as well as for the development of policy recommendation and management instruments required for the sustainable use of marine fish as a resource of crucial significance for livelihoods, sustainable economic development and food security in the Red Sea State.

PROMOTION OF WASTE-TO-ENERGY (WTE) APPLICATIONS IN AGRO-INDUSTRIES



AFRICA
COUNTRY
TANZANIA

DURATION

2014-2019

TOTAL BUDGET

\$ 32, 027,000

Partners/Donors: Ministry of Energy and Minerals, Rural Energy Agency, Ministry of Industries, Trade and Cooperatives, Ministry of Agriculture Livestock development and Fisheries

Associated with



CONTEXT

Tanzania Electric Supply Company (TANESCO), the national grid company, has been facing serious challenges in providing electricity due to a number of barriers, such as: a) lack of developed distribution systems; b) lack of high level network; c) lack of sufficient hydropower output; d) high electricity tariffs; e) lack of network voltages and adequate investments; and f) decrease in hydropower capacity, etc. As a result of these issues, less than 18% of the total population has access to electricity from the national grid, with more than 50% of the population, who live in poverty, spending above 35% of their household income to meet their energy needs.

Despite these conditions, TANESCO has so far not properly explored the utilization of the waste-to-energy (WTE) potential that is estimated to be able to generate up to 650 MW of electricity, available from agricultural activities. In 2011, UNIDO undertook a study, "Carbon footprint reduction in agro industrial sector of Tanzania," which focused on four agro-industries; sisal, dairy, tobacco and edible oils. The study, aimed at identifying opportunities for reducing carbon footprints in the selected agro-industries, clearly states that most of the industries were using carbon intensive technologies, contributing substantially to GHG emissions. The primary carbon reduction opportunities in these

industries were found to be the use of renewable energy for electricity generation. Captive power generation will increase the reliability of electricity supply and excess electricity, when exported, and it will also reduce unreliability in power supply in the country and foster the country's economy.

STRATEGY

This Global Environment Facility (GEF)-funded project aims at promoting the use of WTE technologies, i.e. biomass and biogas technologies, in agro-industry. The intervention will enable agro-industries to utilize the wastes produced in their facilities to generate energy, while also offsetting GHG emissions. Additionally, the project expects to remove the existing barriers that currently limit the deployment and utilization of abundant agricultural waste to generate power, thereby increasing the share of national income and improving the livelihoods of the population at large.

OUTCOME

The main outcomes and deliverables expected under the project are as follows:

- Improving human and institutional capacity for continuous development of WTE projects.
- Demonstrating WTE projects on a private-public partnership (PPP) basis for a cumulative 6.8 MW capacity leading to upscaling of the WTE technology and an overall emissions reduction of around 328,877 tCO₂e.
- Establishing a favourable investment environment through the creation of incentive scheme/soft loan facility, leading to replication of at least 15 MW and thus, an overall emission reduction of around 725,464 tCO₂e.

RESILIENCE BUILDING THROUGH BANANA VALUE ADDITION



AFRICA
COUNTRY
UGANDA

DURATION
2014-2018

TOTAL BUDGET
\$ 2,916,710

Partners/Donors: GEF, Government of Uganda,
AGT Ltd. (Uganda)

Associated with



CONTEXT

Uganda's western and south-western regions are among the most vulnerable to the effects of increased weather variability and climate change in East Africa. The majority of people in these regions depend on near-subsistence agriculture – based on beans, maize and banana – for their livelihoods and food security. Their extreme poverty increases their vulnerability to the adverse effects of climate change and limits their ability to cope with and recover from shocks. It is therefore critical that vulnerable communities are enabled to engage in alternative activities, different farming practices and food preservation methods to ensure their food security and generate additional income.

STRATEGY

This project is designed in line with Uganda's National Adaptation Plan (NAPA) and the Global Environment Facility's (GEF) adaptation programme to assist vulnerable communities in western Uganda to cope with the effects of climate change. The focus is on changing practices in banana cultivation and on adding value to this important crop by vacuum packaging and solar drying, processing into juice and wine and using banana waste to produce biofuel. The project will promote investment and access to finance to support the development of cottage industries.

RESULTS

It is expected that higher incomes will allow poor banana growers to adopt adaptation strategies such as use of disease free banana planting materials and the use of banana waste for soil fertility enhancement to combat prolonged droughts and soil degradation caused by climate change and engaging in other forms of value addition to further build resilience.

In line with UNIDO's Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development (ISID) programme, the project will seek to:

- Support the government to make its development policies reflect climate change adaptation issues.
- Diversify economic activities of vulnerable communities in major banana-growing areas to achieve food and income security and thereby increase resilience to climate adversities.
- Capitalize on banana value-addition opportunities through promotion campaigns, better access to finance and the introduction of advanced and environmentally sound technologies to ensure efficiency as well as sustainability.
- Disseminate project strategies and lessons learned within Uganda as well as in other East African countries.

ANNEXES



1.- LIST OF ACRONYMS

| | | | |
|------------------|--|------------------|--|
| 3ADI | African Agribusiness and Agro-industries Development Initiatives | CBT | Competency Based Training |
| ACP | African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States | CEMAC | Communauté Economique et Monétaire de l'Afrique Centrale |
| ACU | Association of Commonwealth Universities | CFCs | Chlorofluorocarbons |
| ADCI | Agence de Développement de la Compétitivité Industrielle | CO2 | Carbon Dioxide |
| ADDR | Agency for Disarmament Demobilization and Reintegration | CO2eq | Carbon Dioxide equivalent |
| ADPME | Agencies for the Development and Promotion of SMEs | COMESA | Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa |
| AfDB | African Development Bank | COMFAR | Computer Model for Feasibility Analysis and Reporting |
| AfrIPANet | Africa Investment Promotion Agency Network | CSOs | Civil Society Organizations |
| AHMAQ | Haitian Association for Quality Management | CTA | Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation |
| ANU | Australian National University | CTCN | Climate Technology Centre and Network |
| APDA | Agency the Promotion and Development of Handicrafts | DFID - UK | Department for International Development |
| ARC | Fund Applied Research and Communications Fund | DNI | National Directorate for Industry |
| BHN | Haitian Bureau of Standards | DRC | Democratic Republic of the Congo |
| BMO | Business Membership Organizations | DTIS | Diagnostic Study on Trade Integration |
| CAB | Conformity Assessment Bodies | DVS | Department of Veterinary Services (Kenya) |
| CAMM | Common Agenda on Migration and Mobility | EABF | EU-Africa Business Forum |
| CARICOM | Caribbean Community | EAC | East African Community |
| | | ECCAS | Economic Community of Central African States |

| | | | |
|---------------|--|---------------|--|
| ECOWAS | Economic Community of West African States | ICT | Information and Communications Technology |
| ECP | Entrepreneurship Curriculum Program | IDPs | Internally Displaced Persons |
| ECREE | ECOWAS Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency | ILO | International Labour Organization |
| EE | Energy Efficiency | IMP | The Investment Monitoring Platform |
| EPA | Economic Partnership Agreement | IPAs | Investment Promotion Agencies |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization | IPEME | Mozambique Institute for the Promotion of SMEs |
| FZ | Free Zones | IRD | Institut de Recherche pour le Développement |
| GEF | Global Environmental Facility | IRI | Industrial Research Institute |
| GHG | Greenhouse Gas | ITC | International Trade Centre |
| GIZ | Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (German Agency for International Cooperation) | ITPO | Investment and Technology Promotion Offices |
| GN/SEC | Global Network of Regional Sustainable Energy Centers | IUMP | Industrial Upgrading and Modernization Programme |
| GRP | Good Regulatory Practice | KEBS | Kenya Bureau of Standards |
| GTP II | Growth and Transformation Plan II | KEPHIS | Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service |
| GVT | Government | LAC | Latin America and Caribbean |
| HCFCs | Hydrochlorofluorocarbons | LDCs | Least Development Countries |
| IAIPs | Integrated Agro-Industrial Parks | MAEU | Infrastructure and Services Component, and Information and Communication Component and a Urban Micro-Economic Activities Component |
| ICS | International Centre for Science and High Technology | MBS | Malawi Bureau of Standards |

| | | | |
|-----------------|--|------------------|---|
| MEMEASFP | State Ministry for Employment, Vocational Training and Social Affairs of Côte d'Ivoire | NREAP | National Renewable Energy Action Plan |
| MHP | Micro-Hydro Power | NUS | National University of Samoa |
| MPD | Montreal Protocol Division | NWMC | National Wholesale Market Company Inc. |
| MSME | Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises | ODP | Ozone Depleting Potential |
| MSTF | Mining Skills and Training Framework | ODS | Ozone Depleting Substances |
| MW | Mega Watt | OeEB | Austrian Development Bank |
| NAB | National Accreditation Body | OPS | Organized Private Sector |
| NAPA | National Adaptation Plan | PACE-NET+ | Pacific Europe Network for Science, Technology and Innovation |
| NBSM | Nepal Bureau of Standards and Metrology | PACIE | Programme to Support Trade and Economic Integration |
| NDCs | Nationally Determined Contributions | PACIR | Programme d'Appui au Commerce et à l'Intégration Régionale |
| NDOLA | Northern Technical College | PADELU | Urban Local Development Support Project |
| NEEAP | National Energy Efficiency Action Plan | PAGE | Partnership for Action on Green Economy |
| NEP | National Enquiry Points | PCB | Polychlorinated Biphenyl |
| NGOs | Non - Governmental Organization | PCP | Programme for Country Partnership |
| NISP | National Industrial Symbiosis Programme | PDPC | Programme for the Development of Growth Poles |
| NMI | National Metrology Institute | UNOCI | United Nations Office in Côte d'Ivoire |
| NQI | National Quality Infrastructure | PIQAC | Quality Infrastructure Programme for Central Africa |
| NQIP | National Quality Infrastructure Project | | |

| | | | |
|-----------------|---|------------------|---|
| POPs | Persistent Organic Pollutants | SME | Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises |
| PPDP | Private-Public Development Partnership | SMME | Small, Micro, and Medium Enterprises |
| PPP | Private Public Partnership | SNL | Swazi Nation Land |
| PROFORME | Vocational Training for Productive Youth Employment | SPC | Secretariat of the Pacific Community |
| PRSP | Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper | SPS | Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures |
| PSE | Plan Sénégal Emergent | SPX | Subcontracting and Partnership Exchange Programme |
| QMS | Quality Management System | SSDP | The South Sudan Development Plan |
| RE | Renewable Energy | ST&I | Science, Technology and Innovation |
| REEEP | Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership | TANESCO | Tanzania Electric Supply Company |
| RETs | Renewable Energy Technologies | TCB | Trade Capacity Building |
| RTCs | Rural Transformation Centres | TDL | Title Deed Lands |
| R&D | Research and Development | TVET | Technical and Vocational Education and Training |
| SADC | Southern Africa Development Community | UNCDF | United Nations Capital Development Fund |
| SDGs | Sustainable Development Goals | UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| SE4ALL | Sustainable Energy for All | UNECE | United Nations Economic Commission for Europe |
| SHP | Small Hydropower | UNEP | United Nations Environment Programme |
| SICA | Central American Integration System | UNEP/DTIE | Division of Technology, Industry and Economics |
| SIDS | Small Island Developing States | UNESCAP | Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific |
| SMAP | Standards and Market Access Programme | | |

| | |
|---------------|---|
| UNFCCC | The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change |
| UNICEF | United Nations Children's Fund |
| UNITAR | United Nations Institute for Training and Research |
| UPOPs | Unintentional Persistent Organic Pollutants |
| VTCs | Vocational Training Centres |
| WAQP | West Africa Quality Programme |
| WB | World Bank |
| WHO | World Health Organization |
| WIPO | World Intellectual Property Organization |
| WTE | Waste - To - Energy |
| WTO | World Trade Organization |

2.- OVERVIEW OF UNIDO PROJECTS IN ACP COUNTRIES

All the projects have been extracted from the UNIDO Open Data Platform

UNIDO's ongoing activities in
Africa

Projects per country

ANGOLA

- **Creating shared prosperity**
 - Country Programming Framework for Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development for Angola
- **Advancing economic competitiveness**
 - Quality policy development and strengthening of the national quality infrastructure

BENIN

- **Advancing economic competitiveness**
 - Strengthening Productivity and Trade Capacities in Benin
- **Safeguarding the environment**
 - HCFC Phase-Out Management Plan (Stage I)

BOTSWANA

- **Safeguarding the environment**
 - HCFC phase-out management plan for Botswana

BURKINA FASO

- **Creating Shared Prosperity**
 - Country Programme Burkina Faso
- **Safeguarding the environment**
 - Enabling activities to review and update the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on POPs
 - HCFC Phase-Out Management Plan (Stage I)

BURUNDI

- **Advancing economic and competitiveness**
 - Renforcement des capacités commerciales du Burundi (RCCB)
- **Safeguarding the environment**
 - HCFC Phase-Out management plan (Stage1)

CABO VERDE

- **Creating Shared Prosperity**
 - Entrepreneurship Curriculum Programme in general and technical secondary education of Cabo Verde
 - One UN Programme for Cabo Verde - SP 4: Growth and Economic Opportunities
 - Value chain studies and strategy development for five value chains in Cabo Verde

- Cabo Verde Country Programme Framework for Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development (2015-2017)
- **Advancing Economic Competitiveness**
 - Investment Promotion in Cabo Verde
 - Cabo Verde National System of Innovation Survey
 - Strengthening sustainable supplier development in the goat cheese value chain and fostering business linkages with the the national tourism industry
 - Development of Cabo Verde's marine fisheries and sea cluster industry
- **Safeguarding the Environment**
 - Promoting Market-Based Development of Small to Medium-Scale Renewable Energy Systems in Cabo Verde
 - Greening of 1 UN Building in Cabo Verde
 - Enabling activities to review and update the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Org

CAMEROON

- **Creating Shared Prosperity**
 - Country Programming Framework for Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development for the Republic of Cameroon

- **Advancing Economic competitiveness**
 - Program of Support to the Improvement of the Competitiveness of the Cameroonian Economy (PACOM)
- **Safeguarding the environment**
 - Cameroon HPMP Foam Sector Plan
 - HCFC Phase-Out Management Plan (Stage I) and Second Tranche
 - Promoting Integrated Biomass and Small Hydro Solutions for Productive Uses in Cameroon
 - Preparation of HCFC phase-out management plan (stage II)
 - Survey of ODS alternatives at the national level

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

- **Safeguarding the environment**
 - Capacity Strengthening and Technical Assistance for the Implementation of Stockholm Convention NIP's in African LDC's of ECOWAS sub-region
 - Enabling Activities to Review and Update the National Implementation Plan under the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants

CHAD

- **Advancing Economic competitiveness**
 - Trade Capacity Building Project for the Chadian Gum arabic sector (PRCCFGAT)
- **Safeguarding the environment**
 - HCFC Phase-Out management plan (Stage1)
 - Promoting energy efficient cook stoves in micro and small-scale food processing industries

- Minamata Initial Assessment in Chad
- Enabling activities to review and update the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)

COMOROS

- **Safeguarding the environment**
 - Minamata Convention Initial Assessment in the Comoros

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

- **Creating Shared Prosperity**
 - Program to support the upgrading of the vocational training system in Côte d'Ivoire
- **Advancing Economic Competitiveness**
 - Improving the competitiveness of Ivorian companies in non-traditional export sectors
- **Safeguarding the Environment**
 - Promoting Renewable Energy Based Grids in Rural Communities for Productive Uses in Côte d'Ivoire
 - Reducing risks from Artisanal and Small Scale Gold Mining in Cote d'Ivoire
 - HCFC Phase out Management Plan Cote d'Ivoire (STAGE I)
 - Enabling activities to review and update the national implementation plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants
 - Abidjan Integrated Sustainable Urban Planning and Management

REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

- **Safeguarding the environment**
 - Environmentally Sound Management and

- Final Disposal of PCBs
- HCFC Phase-Out Management Plan (Stage I)

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

- **Creating shared prosperity**
 - Technical Assistance to the process of implementing industrial platforms in the different poles targeted by the PDPC in the province of Bas-Congo
 - Investing in entrepreneurial youth
- **Safeguarding the environment**
 - Enabling activities to review and update the national implementation plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants

ERITREA

- **Safeguarding the environment**
 - Eritrea Country Programme Framework (2016 - 2020)
 - Enabling Activities to review and update the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)
 - HCFC Phase-Out management plan (Stage1)

ETHIOPIA

- **Creating shared prosperity**
 - A Private Public Partnership Project: Training Academy in Heavy Duty Equipment and Commercial Vehicles in Ethiopia

- Improving the Sustainability and Inclusiveness of the Ethiopian Coffee Value Chain through Private and Public Partnership
 - Productive work for youth and women through MSMEs promotion in Ethiopia
 - Junior Professional Officer (JPO) in Ethiopia Funded by Italy
 - Phase 2 (Extension) of the Technical Assistance Project for the Up-Grading of the Ethiopian Leather and Leather Product
 - Support to the African Union Commission in its efforts to promote inclusive and sustainable industrial development within the framework of the African Union's Action Plan for the Accelerated Industrial Development of Africa
 - Technical support for the implementation of an integrated agro-industrial park in Ethiopia
 - Reducing irregular migration in northern Ethiopia
 - Upgrading the livestock value chain in Ethiopia
 - **Advancing Economic Competitiveness**
 - Integrated Industrial Upgrading and Enterprise Development Approach
 - PCP - Programme for Country Partnership in Ethiopia
 - First international agro-industry investment forum in Ethiopia
 - Engineering design work for integrated agro-industrial parks and rural transformation centers in Ethiopia
 - **Safeguarding the environment**
 - Enabling Activities to Review and Update the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Org
 - Investment Promotion on Environmentally Sound Management of Electrical and Electronic Waste in East Africa with Focus on Ethiopia
 - HCFC phase-out management plan (stage I)
 - Supporting the local manufacturing of energy-efficient MITAD stoves
- GABON**
- **Safeguarding the environment**
 - HCFC Phase-Out management plan (Stage1)
 - National Action Plan on Mercury in the Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining sector in Gabon
 - Enabling Activity to review and update the National Implementation plan for the Stockholm Convention on persistent organic pollutants
- THE GAMBIA**
- **Safeguarding the Environment**
 - Promoting Renewable Energy Based Mini-Grids for Productive Uses in Rural Areas in the Gambia
 - HCFC Phase-Out management plan (Stage1)
 - Improving Energy Efficiency and Reducing ODS Emissions in the Industrial Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Sector
 - Greening the Productive Sectors in Gambia: Promoting the Use and
- Integration of Small to Medium-Scale Renewable Energy Systems in the Productive Sectors
- GHANA**
- **Creating Shared Prosperity**
 - Ghana Country Programme Framework (2016 - 2020)
 - **Advancing Economic Competitiveness**
 - Improving sustainable value chains for exports from Ghana
 - **Safeguarding the Environment**
 - Supporting Green Industrial Development in Ghana: Biogas Technology and Business for Sustainable Growth
 - NAP in Ghana
- GUINEA**
- **Creating Shared Prosperity**
 - Supporting Job Training for Youth in Guinea
 - Technical cooperation program between UNIDO and the Republic of Guinea
 - Support for the National Socio-Economic Reintegration Program for Youth (Girls and Boys) Former Armed Forces and Other Vulnerable Youth (Girls and Boys)
 - **Safeguarding the Environment**
 - Promoting Development of Multi-Purpose Mini Hydro Power Systems
 - Enabling Activities to review and update the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants
 - HCFC Phase-Out Management Plan (Stage I)

GUINEA-BISSAU

- **Safeguarding the Environment**
 - HCFC Phase-Out Management Plan (Stage I)
 - Promoting investments in small to medium scale renewable energy technologies in the electricity sector
 - Enabling activities to review and update the national implementation plan under the Stockholm Convention

KENYA

- **Creating shared prosperity**
 - Standards and Market Access Programme for Kenya's animal and plant-based products
- **Advancing economic competitiveness**
 - Strengthening the technical service capabilities of the Kenya Industrial Research and Development Institute (KIRDI) in collaboration with the Kenya Subcontracting and Partnership Exchange Programme (SPX)
- **Safeguarding the environment**
 - Sustainable Conversion of Waste into Clean Energy for GHG Emission Reduction - Kenya
 - Demonstration and transfer of environmentally sound technology for water treatment. Phase II

LESOTHO

- **Creating shared prosperity**
 - Lesotho Country Programme Framework (2014 - 2017)
- **Safeguarding the environment**

- Enabling Activities (EA) to review and update the national implementation plan for the Stockholm Convention on persistent organic pollutants

LIBERIA

- **Creating Shared Prosperity**
 - Entrepreneurship and Skills Training for Ivorian Refugees and Host Communities to Strengthen Resilience and Improve Livelihoods in Grand Gedeh County, Liberia
 - The project for promoting youth employment by supporting technical and vocational education in Liberia
 - Human Security Public Private Partnership Initiative: Promoting Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development in Post-Crisis Liberia
 - Support to Technical and Vocational training (TVET) for Liberia's youth
- **Safeguarding the Environment**
 - Installation of Multi-Purpose Mini-Hydro Infrastructure (for Energy and Irrigation)
 - Enabling activities to review and update the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants

MADAGASCAR

- **Creating shared prosperity**
 - Support to the semi-industrial processing of sugar cane
 - Increase Resilience and Livelihood Diversification of Rural Women Communities through Creative Industries Value Chain Development

- **Safeguarding the environment**
 - HCFC phase-out management plan
 - Increased energy access for productive use through small hydropower development in rural areas.

MALAWI

- **Advancing economic competitiveness**
 - Market access and trade-capacity building support for agro-industrial products
- **Safeguarding the environment**
 - HCFC phase-out management plan

MALI

- **Creating Shared Prosperity**
 - Supporting the resilience capacity of youth and women in Gao and Timbuktu regions after armed conflict
- **Safeguarding the Environment**
 - Reducing risks from Artisanal and Small Scale Gold Mining in Mali

MAURITIUS

- **Creating shared prosperity**
 - Development of Lemon value chain in Rodrigues

MOZAMBIQUE

- **Creating shared prosperity**
 - Mozambique Country Programming Framework (2014 - 2018)
- **Advancing economic competitiveness**
 - Private sector and quality promotion programme for Mozambique - COMPETIR com Qualidade
 - Support to Mozambique's SMEs in

- Investment Promotion
- More and better jobs in Cabo Delgado province and Nampula province; Harnessing the opportunities of the New Economy in Mozambique

- **Safeguarding the environment**

- Enabling Activities to review and update the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic pollutants
- Mainstreaming resource efficiency and cleaner production (RECP) in Mozambique's accommodation sector and its supply chain
- HCFC phase-out management plan (stage I)
- National Action Plan on Mercury in the Mozambican Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining sector
- Towards sustainable energy for all: Promoting market-based dissemination of integrated renewable energy systems for productive activities in rural areas

NAMIBIA

- **Creating shared prosperity**

- Youth Entrepreneurship Development in Namibia: Entrepreneurship Curricula in Upper-secondary Schools
- Country Programme to Support Industrialization in Namibia (2016 - 2019)

- **Advancing economic competitiveness**

- Trade capacity-building for exports in Namibia

NIGER

- **Creating Shared Prosperity**

- Enhancing food security and income generation through sustainable revitalization of the meat and cowpea value chains in Niger
- Country Programme Niger

- **Safeguarding the Environment**

- HCFC phase-out management plan (stage I, first tranche)
- Enabling Activities (EA) to Review and Update the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention
- ODS Alternatives Survey for Niger

NIGERIA

- **Creating Shared Prosperity**

- Revised Country Programme of Cooperation between UNIDO and the Federal Republic of Nigeria
- Supporting Nigeria's Staple Crop Processing Zones (SCPZs)
- Leather Products Training and Production Centre for Stimulating Employment Creation and Rural Economic Growth in Delta State through leather products MSMEs development
- A public private partnership approach to cassava value chain development

- **Advancing Economic Competitiveness**

- The National Quality Infrastructure Project (NQIP) for Nigeria: Building Trust for Trade
- National industrial skills gaps study in Nigeria
- Capacity strengthening for sustainable industrial development in Nigeria

- Facilitating job creation through the Entrepreneurship Training Programme "Learning Initiative for Entrepreneurs (HP LIFE)
- Investment and Technology Promotion Office (ITPO) in Nigeria

- **Safeguarding the Environment**

- Mini-grid based on Renewable Energy (Biomass) Sources to augment Rural Electrification - Nigeria
- HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (Stage I, First Tranche)
- Scaling Up of Small Hydro Power (SHP) for Augmenting Rural Electricity Access - Nigeria
- Enabling activities to review and update the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants
- Pilot demonstration project on ODS waste management and disposal
- Minamata Initial Assessment in Nigeria
- Preparation for HCFC phase-out investment activities (stage II) (refrigeration and air-conditioning manufacturing sector)
- Improve national capacity and capability for the management of mercury in the Nigerian Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining (ASGM) sector

RWANDA

- **Creating Shared prosperity**

- 3ADI PPP platform - promotion of innovative public private partnership
- Country Programming Framework for Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial

- Development Rwanda (2015 - 2018)
- Support to operationalize the Burera Dairy Community Processing Centre
- **Advancing Economic competitiveness**
 - Technical assistance for strengthening SEZs and industrial parks in Rwanda
 - Achieving higher quality of Rwanda's exports by fostering local readiness to SPS requirements
- **Safeguarding the environment**
 - HCFC Phase-Out management plan (Stage1)

SENEGAL

- **Creating Shared Prosperity**
 - Technical cooperation framework between UNIDO and Senegal
 - Agricultural Value Chain Support Project
- **Advancing Economic Competitiveness**
 - Development of Local Productive Systems
 - Insertion of Leavers of Vocational and Technical Training in the Northern and Central Regions of Senegal (IDEA)
 - Promotion of Local Economic Development in the Region of Louga (IDEA)
 - Integrated Industrial Upgrading and Enterprise Development Approach
 - Technical assistance for implementation of integrated industrial platforms in Senegal
 - PCP - Programme for Country Partnership in Senegal
- **Safeguarding the Environment**
 - Environmentally sound management of municipal and hazardous solid waste to reduce emission of unintentional POPs -

- Implementation Phase
- HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (Stage I)
- Sustainable Cities Management Initiative for Senegal

SIERRA LEONE

- **Creating Shared Prosperity**
 - Sierra Leone Country Programme Framework 2014-2017
- **Advancing Economic Competitiveness**
 - Quality and Compliance Infrastructure Development in Sierra Leone
- **Safeguarding the Environment**
 - Promoting Mini Grids Based on Small Hydro Power for Productive Uses in Sierra Leone
 - HCFC Phase-Out management plan (Stage1)
 - Sustainable Energy Applications within the Sierra Leonean Brewing Sector

SOMALIA

- **Creating shared prosperity**
 - Community stabilization through restoration of livelihoods for at-risk youth along key border areas between Kenya and Somalia
 - Vocational skills training for economic growth in urban areas in South Central Somalia
 - Community stabilization for returnees, internally displaced persons and host communities in Dhobley and Afmadow
 - Daldhis (Build Your Country): An integrated approach to re-establish the state-citizen link in Jubbaland and the

South West

- **Safeguarding the environment**
 - HCFC phase-out management plan (stage I) (refrigeration servicing sector and additional security)

SOUTH AFRICA

- **Creating shared prosperity**
 - Support for clothing, textile, leather and footwear in the Province of KwaZulu-Natal
 - South Africa Country Programme Framework (2015 - 2020)
- **Advancing economic competitiveness**
 - Support to South Africa on the local production of an HIV/Aids vaccine and active pharmaceutical ingredients (API)
 - Enhancing market access of emerging agri-businesses in South Africa: Building a framework for pro-poor supply chain development within a cluster context.
 - PA - National Biomanufacturing Initiative
 - Institutional strengthening of the Intra-Africa Metrology System (AFRIMETS Phase II)
 - Towards a joint UN programme to boost sustainable business practices among SME suppliers in the South African automotive sector - Preparatory / Inception Phase
- **Safeguarding the environment**
 - Industrial Energy Efficiency Improvement in South Africa
 - Industrial Energy Efficiency Improvement in South Africa through Mainstreaming the Introduction of Energy Management Systems and Energy Systems Optimization

- HCFC phase-out management plan (Stage I)
- GEF UNIDO Cleantech Programme for SMEs in South Africa
- Energy Efficient and Low-Carbon Transport in South Africa
- Energy Efficient Low-carbon Transport in South Africa (Preparatory Assistance)
- Industrial Organic Waste-to-Energy
- Climate Change, Clean Energy, and Urban Water in Africa Promoting market-based deployment of clean energy technology solutions in municipal waterworks: Pilot Initiative in South Africa
- Preparation of a demonstration project on the technical and economic advantages of the vacuum assisted injection in discontinuous panel's plant retrofitted from HCFC-141b to pentane

SUDAN

- **Creating shared prosperity**
 - Enterprise Development and Investment Promotion (EDIP) Unit in the Bank of Khartoum, Republic of Sudan
 - Darfur solar electrification project
 - Supporting food and nutrition security in Sudan through soybean processing
 - Sustainable food security through community-based livelihood development and water harvesting
- **Advancing Economic Competitiveness**
 - Strengthening SPS Compliance Capacity of Sesame Production in Sudan for Enhanced Access to International Markets
- **Safeguarding the Environment**
 - Umbrella project for phase-out of

- HCFC141b from polyurethane (PU) rigid foam production in the manufacturing of domestic composite panels (MODERN, AMIN, COLDAIR, AKADABI)
- Building capacities for the sustainable management of the marine fishery in the Red Sea State, Republic of the Sudan
- Technical assistance for the final phase-out of methyl bromide in the post-harvest sector
- Minamata Initial Assessment in Sudan
- Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production Programme in Sudan
- Survey of ODS Alternatives at the National Level – Sudan

SWAZILAND

- **Creating shared prosperity**
 - Country Programme to Support Industrialization in Swaziland (2016 - 2019)
- **Advancing economic competitiveness**
 - Market access and trade facilitation support for Swaziland

TANZANIA

- **Creating Shared Prosperity**
 - 3ADI PPP platform - promotion of innovative public private partnership
- **Advancing Economic Competitiveness**
 - Market value chains relating to horticultural products for responsible tourism market access project
- **Safeguarding the Environment**
 - Mini-grids based on Small Hydropower Sources to Augment Rural Electrification
 - Capacity Strengthening and Technical

- Assistance for the Implementation of SC National Implementation Plans
- HCFC Phase-Out Management Plan
- Promotion of Waste-to-Energy (WTE) Applications in Agro-Industries of Tanzania
- Promotion of Bio-Ethanol as Alternative Fuel for Cooking in the United Republic of Tanzania

TOGO

- **Creating Shared Prosperity**
 - Country Programme Togo
- **Safeguarding the Environment**
 - HCFC Phase-Out management plan (Stage1)
 - Enabling Activities to review and update the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on POPs
- **Safeguarding the Environment**
 - Promotion of neem-derived biopesticides in West Africa
 - Improve the Health and Environment of Artisanal and Small Scale Gold Mining (ASGM) Communities by Reducing Mercury Emissions and Promoting Sound Chemical Management
 - Promoting Coordination, Coherence, Integration and Knowledge Management under Energy Component of SPWA
 - Building resilient rural communities in West Africa by supporting inclusive and sustainable local production of Shea butter

UGANDA

- **Creating Shared Prosperity**
 - 3ADI PPP platform - promotion of innovative public private partnership
 - PPG: Reducing Vulnerability of Banana Producing Communities to Climate Change Through Banana Value Added Activities
 - Agricultural value chain development programme (AVCDP) - Product diversification, market development and standards compliance
- **Safeguarding the Environment**
 - HCFC Phase Out Management Plan (Stage I)
 - ODS Alternatives Survey - Uganda

ZAMBIA

- **Creating Shared Prosperity**
 - UNIDO-Zambia Country Programme 2017-2021
 - Volvo and vocational training in Zambia: Private-Public Development Partnership (PPDP) within the development of Zambia
- **Advancing Economic Competitiveness**
 - Trade Capacity Building for Zambia
 - Productive Work for Youth in Eastern and Southern Africa, Zambia
- **Safeguarding the Environment**
 - HCFC phase-out management plan
 - Enabling activities to review and update the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants

- Upscale Small Hydropower Mini-Grid Development in Zambia to Deliver Renewable Energy for Productive Uses

ZIMBABWE

- **Creating Shared Prosperity**
 - Zimbabwe Country Programme Framework (2016 - 2020)

PROJECTS WITH A REGIONAL SCOPE

- **Creating Shared Prosperity**
 - Revitalization of forest training centres in the SADC region for green employment
 - Upgrading SPS and value chain standards to facilitate access to regional and international markets for artisanal fishermen in West Africa
 - West African Quality System - Support for the implementation of the ECOWAS quality policy
- **Advancing economic and competitiveness**
 - Central Africa Quality Infrastructure Program
 - Industrial Restructuring and Upgrading Programme-Central Africa
 - SADC Sustainable Quality Infrastructure Project
 - Testing and inspection assessment tool for effective trade facilitation
- **Safeguarding the Environment**
 - Strategy for disposal and destruction of ODS for six low-volume-consuming Central African countries
 - Capacity Strengthening and Technical Assistance for the Implementation of the Stockholm Convention (SC) National Implementation Plans (NIPs) in African

- Least Developed Countries (LDCs) of the SADC Sub-region
- Establishment and first operational phase of the secretariat of the SADC centre for renewable energy and energy efficiency (SACREEE)
- Promotion of BAT and BEP to reduce uPOPs releases from openburning in the participating
- Promotion of neem-derived biopesticides in West Africa
- Improve the Health and Environment of Artisanal and Small Scale Gold Mining (ASGM) Communities by Reducing Mercury Emissions and Promoting Sound Chemical Management
- Promoting Coordination, Coherence, Integration and Knowledge Management under Energy Component of SPWA
- Building resilient rural communities in West Africa by supporting inclusive and sustainable local production of Shea butter
- Scaling up renewable energy in the East African Community region through South-South cooperation

UNIDO's ongoing activities in Caribbean Countries

Projects per country

BARBADOS

- Safeguarding the environment
 - Strategic platform to promote sustainable energy technology innovation, industrial development and entrepreneurship in Barbados

CUBA

- Advancing economic competitiveness
 - Technological and Enterprise Upgrading Programme focused on agro-chemical and agriculture machinery production sector
 - Strengthening the competitiveness, organizational performance and export capacity of the Cuban music industry

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

- Safeguarding the environment
 - Stimulating industrial competitiveness through biomass-based, grid-connected electricity generation
 - Establishment of a National RECP Network in Dominican Republic and Regional RECP Dissemination in the CARIFORUM Countries

GRENADA

- Safeguarding the environment
 - HCFC phase-out management plan (stage I, second tranche)_Grenada

HAITI

- Creating shared prosperity
 - Industrialization of Haiti - Country Programme 2017-2020
- Advancing economic competitiveness
 - REPARH - Renforcer la participation d'Haiti au commerce régional et international

SAINT LUCIA

- Safeguarding the environment
 - HCFC phase-out management plan (stage I, first tranche)

PROJECTS WITH A REGIONAL SCOPE

- Safeguarding the environment
 - Establishment and First Operational Phase of the Caribbean Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (CCREEE)
 - Preparatory Assistance for the establishment of the Caribbean Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (CCREEE)
 - Development and Implementation of a Sustainable Management Mechanism for Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) in the Caribbean

UNIDO's ongoing activities in Pacific Countries

Projects per country

FIJI

- Creating shared prosperity
 - Development of the bamboo sector in the Fiji Island and in Vanuatu

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

- Advancing economic competitiveness
 - Agribusiness Partnership Project in Papua New Guinea, PNG: Support to Development of Cassava farm production and Supply

VANUATU

- Advancing economic competitiveness
 - UNIDO-Vanuatu Country Programme of Technical Cooperation (2015-2020) to Promote Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development in Vanuatu

PROJECTS WITH A REGIONAL SCOPE

- Safeguarding the environment
 - Strategic programme for scaling up renewable energy (RE) markets in targeted Small Island Developing States (SIDS) in the Pacific Island region.
 - First operational phase of the Pacific Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency - Tonga



**UNITED NATIONS
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION**

Vienna International Centre - P.O. Box 300 - 1400 Vienna - Austria
Tel: +43 (1) 26026-0 - E-mail: unido@unido.org
www.unido.org

UNIDO Brussels Office

UN House
14, rue Montoyer
1000 Bruxelles, Belgium
Tel: +32 (2) 511 16 90
Fax: +32 (2) 511 75 88

UNIDO Geneva Office

Le Bocage, Pavillion I, Room
77-82
Palais des Nations
Avenue de la Paix 8-14
1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland
Tel: +41 (22) 917 1423
Fax: +41 (22) 917 0059

UNIDO New York Office

Room DC1-1118
1, United Nations Plaza
New York, NY 10017
United States of America
Tel: +1 (212) 963 6890
Fax: +1 (212) 963-7904