



UNITED NATIONS
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION



Introduction to

UNIDO

INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT



FOREWORD

Since the early nineteenth century, livelihoods in modern societies have been built on the economic foundations created by the industrial revolution. Industrialization helped lift hundreds of millions of people around the globe out of poverty over the last 200 years.

The countries that have achieved steady economic growth – driven by industrialization, international trade and related services – are also the ones that have managed to reduce poverty most effectively. In fact, there is not a single country in the world which has reached a high stage of economic and social development without having developed an advanced industrial sector.



Yet, this prosperity has not been evenly spread throughout the world. There remain considerable differences between and within regions, countries and societies. Too often, growth has left significant segments of the population behind. This is particularly the case for women and young people.

At the same time, one consequence of the current patterns of industrialization is their considerable environmental footprint. No country has yet fully resolved the issues of effective waste management and proper control of soil, water and air pollution. I cannot emphasize enough the importance of promoting cleaner and resource-efficient production, and the decoupling of economic growth from environmental degradation.

Based on the realization that current modes of industrialization are neither fully inclusive nor properly sustainable, the Member States of UNIDO, at their General Conference in Peru in December 2013, adopted the Lima Declaration in which they agreed that *inclusive and sustainable industrial development* must become an important part of the world's long-term development agenda. In doing so, they have clearly recognized the role that *inclusive and sustainable industrial development* plays in eradicating poverty and fostering sustainable development. This Declaration will shape the future operations, spirit and direction of UNIDO in the years to come.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, consisting of stylized Chinese characters.

LI Yong
Director General

Today, poverty remains the central challenge for our world, but we have effective means to eradicate it within the next generation.

Industry continues to be a proven and crucially important source of employment, accounting for almost 500 million jobs worldwide, representing about a fifth of the world's workforce.

Industrial development and trade in industrial goods have a proven track record in effectively reducing poverty. The recent examples of the role played by industrial development and manufacturing, including in China, the Republic of Korea, and the many other Asian 'tigers' and 'dragons', speak for themselves. These success stories represent models for many developing countries for drafting policies to effectively lift large numbers of people out of poverty.

Manufacturing industries and their related services sectors can absorb large numbers of workers, provide them with stable jobs and increase the prosperity of their families and communities. An efficient agro-industry enhances economic stability for rural households, increases food security and helps achieve economic transformation.

Experience shows that environmentally sound production methods in industry can significantly reduce environmental degradation. We have the capabilities for cleaner industrial production today: green industries can deliver environmental goods and services.

Committing to sustainable production patterns makes business sense. It reduces the wastage of costly resources, and contributes to increased competitiveness. Similarly, since energy inputs represent an important cost of production for industries, clean energy and energy efficiency have progressively become core determinants of economic competitiveness and sustained growth.

How much impact industry has on poverty eradication, environmental sustainability and food security is ultimately defined by the pattern of industrialization that a country chooses to follow. A long-term strategy can put in place a framework of stable economic, legal and political conditions. It can also create incentives to invest in the necessary education, infrastructure, product quality, agribusiness solutions, innovation and entrepreneurial skills.



INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE

At all levels of development, industry can be the primary driver in fighting poverty, ensuring food security and preventing social polarization.

UNIDO's inclusive and sustainable industrial development approach is based on two main pillars: the first one is about creating shared prosperity for all, and the second focuses on safeguarding the environment. This applies to all fields of work UNIDO is engaged in, including technical cooperation, analytical and policy advisory services, standard setting and compliance, and a convening function for knowledge transfer and networking.

Inclusive and sustainable industrial development will be a key driver for the successful integration of the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development.

UNIDO's work has contributed towards the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and the Organization is fully supporting the ongoing post-2015 development agenda discussions. Today, there is a strong call for integrating the economic dimension, and the role of industry in particular, into the global post-2015 development priorities.



INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

In order to implement inclusive and sustainable industrial development, we must make sure that:

- 1 Every country achieves a higher level of industrialization, and benefits from the globalization of markets for industrial goods and services.
- 2 No one is left behind in benefiting from industrial growth, and prosperity is shared among women and men in all countries.
- 3 Broader economic and social growth is supported within an environmentally sustainable framework.
- 4 New approaches are introduced to harness and share available knowledge, technology and innovation.
- 5 All of the above are supported through multi-stakeholder partnerships.

Sustainable development

SOCIETY

ECONOMY

ENVIRONMENT

Inclusive and sustainable industrial development addresses all three dimensions of sustainable development: social equity, economic growth, and environmental protection.

UNIDO therefore meets the industrial development needs of its Member States through a variety of highly specialized and differentiated services that promote social inclusion, economic competitiveness and environmental sustainability, as well as cross-cutting activities in the fields of industrial statistics, research and policy, and the promotion of knowledge networks and institutional partnerships.

PROGRAMMES FOR SOCIAL INCLUSION

Strengthening agro-industries

UNIDO's agribusiness activities focus on strengthening the food processing sector in developing countries in order to increase the availability of wholesome and nutritious food both for the local market, contributing to national food security, and for international markets, in order to generate income and create wealth. With its proven expertise and experience in designing and implementing programmes for the development of the agro-industries sector, UNIDO is ideally placed to lead partnerships at the national level and engage with value chain actors and development partners.

UNIDO works with other development agencies to find innovative solutions to challenges facing the food industries of its client countries. One particular area of focus is the development of value chains and investment in agribusiness to enhance productive capacities and reduce post-harvest losses.

UNIDO's agro-industry specialists are responsible for identifying and strengthening food value chains by conducting gap analyses and designing programmes to facilitate access to technologies, business development services, financing, markets and trade opportunities.



› Value chain studies in 18 target countries completed



Regional flagship initiative

Accelerated Agribusiness and Agro-industries Development Initiative (3ADI)

As the agricultural sector remains the backbone of economic activity, employment and livelihoods in most developing countries, strengthening it and adding value to agricultural commodities are instrumental to enhancing food security, stimulating economic growth and reducing poverty in a sustainable manner.

The 3ADI was launched in 2010 in partnership with the African Development Bank (AfDB), the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). It aims at enhancing the productivity and profitability of agribusinesses.

In support of this goal, UNIDO designs and implements action-oriented technical assistance programmes and provides integral policy support. Its interventions concentrate on several key pillars of agribusiness development: upgrading entire value chains, strengthening technology, promoting innovative sources of financing, stimulating private sector participation, improving infrastructure and facilitating market access. Constraints are first mapped along the value chain of one or two key agricultural products identified by national governments as priorities. UNIDO subsequently designs and validates, in close collaboration with all stakeholders, robust interventions that promote value-addition in agro-processing, post-harvest handling, supply chain management and trade

promotion. UNIDO further assists beneficiaries in mobilizing the necessary resources (finance, investment, technology, expertise, etc.) so as to contribute to the sustainability of its interventions.

The initiative builds on the awareness that tackling complex challenges, such as the transformation of subsistence agriculture into productive agribusiness, requires the engagement of a broader range of actors. Hence, 3ADI pools together key stakeholders – governments, development partners, business and research institutions alike – to leverage their core competencies, share knowledge and harmonize efforts. Since the private sector plays an instrumental role in driving systemic change in agribusiness, 3ADI also provides a framework for developing cross-sectoral partnerships to help implement large-scale programmes in this area.

By involving various actors and linking their unique resources, UNIDO can enhance the effectiveness and sustainability of its activities, promoting the expansion of local and international value chains for the benefit of small producers and entrepreneurs. As a consequence, additional incomes for producers are created, as well as new jobs. The integration of smallholder farmers into commercially viable business linkages also allows UNIDO to expand the social inclusiveness of agribusiness value chains. Overall, the whole economy of target countries benefits from the higher proportion of value addition that can be retained within their borders. Partnering with the private sector helps ensure that UNIDO interventions remain relevant to the needs of industry. Private partners also facilitate the knowledge and technology transfer required for the empowerment of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and the industrialization of Least Developed Countries (LDCs). 3ADI currently focuses on Afghanistan, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Haiti, India, Liberia, Madagascar, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Sudan, and United Republic of Tanzania.

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LIBERIA: Promoting youth employment in the mining, construction and agriculture sectors

Liberia has made significant progress, yet the country faces threats from increasing youth unemployment and a growing influx of returnees to the country. Simultaneously, Liberia is attracting significant foreign investment in key industrial sectors, which include mining, energy and road construction as well as agriculture and forestry. The lack of quality vocational education and well-trained technical personnel in the country present a significant barrier to Liberians taking advantage of the employment opportunities created.

UNIDO's project seeks to upgrade Liberia's training infrastructure to the needs of modern industry. This will enable vulnerable groups, particularly young people, to benefit from the employment opportunities generated.

In cooperation with Komatsu, a Japanese manufacturer, a modern facility will be established to provide hands-on

of heavy equipment, which is presently in high-demand across all sectors. Furthermore, Komatsu will share best practices to ensure that the training meets the requirements for servicing and operating modern heavy equipment.

Following the Komatsu training in Japan, Booker Washington Institute instructors will play a critical role in assuring the quality of the training courses and ensuring that graduates achieve the level of competence required to gain employment in the industry.

The project is funded by the Government of Japan (USD 1.4 million) and works closely with Komatsu Ltd, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry of Liberia and the Booker Washington Institute in Liberia.

For more information, contact: AGR@unido.org

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