



TOGETHER
for a sustainable future

OCCASION

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for a sustainable future

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UNITED NATIONS
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

ENERGY BRANCH

CLIMATE POLICY AND NETWORKS UNIT

Inspiring the Future



Climate Policy and Networks

The promotion of climate policies and strong networks for SMEs, start-ups and entrepreneurs, has the potential to contribute to the mitigation of climate change, while also simultaneously strengthening the comparative advantage and competitiveness of the industrial sector in developing and emerging economies.

Such policies and networks help in contributing to job creation, improved living standards and the development of sustainable and inclusive regional and global value chains.

The Climate Policy and Networks (CPN) Unit responds to increasing demand for innovative partnerships, multi-level and integrated solutions to address the energy, climate and development challenges simultaneously. With its activities, the Unit contributes particularly to the cross-cutting area of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 7¹ on Sustainable Energy and SDG 9² on sustainable industrial development.

In discharging its responsibility, in line with overall strategy of the UNIDO's Energy Branch, the Unit cooperates closely with the Renewable and Rural Energy Unit (RRE) and Industrial Energy Efficiency Unit (IEE) Unit, as well as other relevant organizational units within UNIDO, in particular with the Environment Branch, and Country / Regional Offices.

The Climate Policy and Networks (CPN) Unit coordinates, develops and executes activities, programmes, projects in the following areas:

¹ SDGs Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

² SDGs Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

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The global energy agenda is being shaped by two predominant forces:

ENERGY POVERTY/SECURITY

The need to address energy poverty through reliable, affordable and sustainable forms of energy

CLIMATE CHANGE

The need to shift energy production and consumption towards cleaner, efficient and greener patterns to ensure

These forces create opportunities and challenges for all countries to meet twin objectives for ensuring inclusive and sustainable development.

- » 1 in 5 people on the planet (around 1.3 billion) lack access to electricity
- » In 2013, cities may consume more than 73% of the globally generated energy
- » 82% of the global energy supply is generated from fossil fuels
- » 66% of global GHG emissions stem from the energy sector



Climate Policy and Networks Unit
3 strategic areas of focus



LOW CARBON TECHNOLOGIES & CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

The Climate Policy and Networks Unit (CPN) supports strategic platforms, networks, programmes and projects to promote integrated renewable energy, energy efficient and other low-carbon energy solutions and policies (e.g. sustainable cities and transport, sustainable hydrogen, carbon capture, storage solutions, smart grids, efficient conventional solutions, adapted solutions for small island developing states, gender). Concrete activity examples are the Low-Carbon Low-Emission Clean Energy Technologies Transfer (LCET) Programme, the gender-energy nexus program, the energy-small islands nexus program and the sustainable transport and sustainable cities programmes.

Furthermore, fostering strong networks for SMEs, start-ups and entrepreneurs has the potential to contribute not only to the mitigation of climate change, but also to strengthening the comparative advantage and competitiveness of the industrial sector in developing economies. CPN establishes strategic platforms, networks, programmes and projects to promote sustainable energy and climate resilient technology acceleration and innovation. The activities aim at strengthening domestic value creation along the different segments of the sustainable energy value chain. A concrete activity example is the GEF-funded, Global Cleantech Innovation Programme (GCIP) for SMEs.

GLOBAL NETWORKS & PLATFORM

The CPN Unit executes global, regional, south-south and triangular partnerships, programmes and projects promoting sustainable energy and climate resilient policy frameworks, demonstration projects, investments, knowledge exchange and technology transfer. The Unit aims at mainstreaming climate resilience in energy sector planning and infrastructure. Concrete examples are the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) and the Global Network of Regional Sustainable Energy Centres, an expanding south-south multi-stakeholder partnership comprising various Centres in Africa, the Caribbean, the Pacific and other regions.

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. They enjoy high-level support from the Energy Ministers and respond to the individual needs of the respective national governments. The Centres complement and strengthen ongoing national activities in the areas of policy and capacity development, knowledge management and awareness-raising, as well as investment and business promotion.

GENDER-RESPONSIVE CLIMATE POLICY

It is becoming a more widely accepted fact that men and women are affected differently by the choices of technologies and the impacts of climate change as their roles in the household and in society differ. As recognized by the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC in its various decisions, gender-responsive climate policy needs to be strengthened in both adaptation and mitigation actions particularly decision-making on the implementation of climate policies. CPN coordinates integrated policies, global partnerships and global fora in the field of sustainable energy and climate change, bringing gender issues into the mainstream of development and climate agenda.

The Unit will prepare strategic inputs for international energy and climate policy and negotiation processes. It will promote awareness raising campaigns, platforms and conferences. It will cooperate strategically with think tanks on strategic studies. Concrete examples are the biannually held Vienna Energy Forum (VEF), the participation in UN Climate Change Conferences, SE4ALL and the Post-2015 development process. Other examples are the regional awareness raising and policy conference organized together with the regional sustainable energy centres, and further examples are the cooperation with REN-21 and REEEP on various strategic studies.

Low-Carbon Low-Emission Clean Energy Technologies

Environmental protection measures in enterprises have been evolving in recent years; the emphasis is shifting to preventive techniques that focus on the production processes themselves. Not only does this reduce the pollution load on the environment, but it also makes good business sense, since pollution, in effect, results in wasted resources.

Low-Carbon Low-Emission Clean Energy Technologies (LCETs) comprise a range of key advanced innovative technologies that not only significantly reduce GHG emissions but also promote efficient energy, renewable energy and resource efficiency that have positive social, economic and environmental impacts.

In response to the global challenges of climate change, energy poverty and unsustainable industrialization in developing countries, LCETs (i.e. energy efficiency, renewable energy and waste to energy) have emerged as potential solutions that can address these challenges simultaneously. LCETs can help reduce GHG emissions and promote access to energy in rural areas which are not connected to national grids.

Low-Carbon Low-Emission Clean Energy Technologies Transfer (LCET) Programme

In 2013, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry of Japan (METI) initiated a global collaborative programme called Low-Carbon Low-Emission Clean Energy Technology Transfer (LCET). LCETs have emerged as potential solutions to simultaneously address three key global challenges; energy poverty, job creation and climate change. The programme concept promotes rapid deployment and dissemination of Japanese LCET products, services and systems globally. In the first phase of the LCET programme, two pilot projects focusing on ultra-low head micro hydro power (ULH-MHP) technology systems have been implemented in Ethiopia and Kenya.



ULH-MHP Launching Ceremony in Ethiopia in April 2015

Supported by the Government of Japan, the *Low-Carbon Low-Emission Clean Energy Technologies Transfer (LCET) Programme* aims to promote the rapid deployment and dissemination of new low-carbon low-emission clean energy technologies, products, services and systems globally. This is achieved by implementing demonstration projects, raising awareness through capacity building and enhancing knowledge management strategies in selected developing countries.

Following close consultations with the funding and implementing partner of UNIDO in this programme, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) of Japan, Phase 1 of the programme focuses on Ethiopia and Kenya. In both countries, deployment and dissemination of LCETs is achieved by removing existing barriers in access to information and technical knowledge; by building capacity to better absorb and domestically replicate such technologies; and through technology demonstration and market development.

The LCET programme aims to link energy services with productive uses to stimulate the creation of new jobs, increase profits, reduce pollution, spur local economic growth, increase energy independence and improve the overall quality of life. It will also contribute to improved energy access and security through increased energy supply, and promote low-carbon growth paths through reduced GHG emissions. Moreover, the LCET programme provides opportunities for the adoption of innovative business models in targeted countries, thus, promoting the industrial value chain for LCETs globally. The resultant economic growth will create a greater scope for scaling up markets to improve access to energy and reduce dependence on unsustainable energy sources such as kerosene and biomass.



LCET Programme Technology Transfer Approach

Low Carbon and Low Emission Clean Energy Technology Transfer Programme

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Access and Identify LCETs for demonstration



Technology transfer for local system deployment



Showcase best practice LCETs with their business models



Mainstream sustained replication and knowledge management



Catalyzing the development of market environment for new LCETs

» Objectives

Rapid deployment and dissemination of low carbon low emission clean energy technologies, services, and products (LCETs) through implementation of demonstration projects, capacity building and knowledge management activities, identification of suitable business models for replication.

» Achieved Results

Effective local capacity building and enhancement by developing and providing awareness raising workshops, vocational trainings, capacity building seminars, Training-of-Trainers courses.

» Donors and Partners

Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) of Japan

The Global Cleantech Innovation Programme (GCIP) for SMEs

In 2011, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), with the support of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the Government of South Africa, successfully implemented the 'Greening the COP17' project. Building on the success of the 2011 Clean Technology Innovation Competition, UNIDO and the GEF developed a global flagship programme, the Global Cleantech Innovation Programme (GCIP) for SMEs. It currently encompasses 7 countries, and more than 10 countries have already expressed interest for the Programme to be developed in their countries.

The GCIP for SMEs demonstrates the significance that UNIDO places on nurturing innovation in clean energy technologies, strategic partnerships and enhancing private sector involvement. The programme involves four key features – a competition to create an ecosystem for sustainable growth, the showcasing of innovative technologies, the provision of mentoring and training through the Cleantech Accelerator, and the enhancement and facilitation of access to capital.

» Objectives

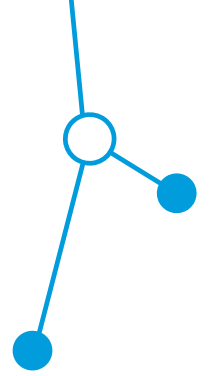
The Global Cleantech Innovation Programme (GCIP) for SMEs in strong partnership with the Cleantech Open, USA and currently operating in Armenia, India, Malaysia, Pakistan, South Africa, Thailand, and Turkey, takes an innovation ecosystem approach to identify a pool of promising entrepreneurs and start-ups, and supports them through ongoing mentoring, webinars and networking events to grow their innovative concepts into full-fledged business models ready for the national and global markets.

» Achieved Results

Under the 2014 competition cycle, a total of 555 applications were received across the six countries, from which 159 innovative clean energy technology entrepreneurs were selected to take part in the Accelerator Programme. The entrepreneurs were chosen across 4 clean energy technology categories; Renewable Energy, Energy Efficiency, Waste to Energy, and Water Efficiency.

» Donors and Partners

Global Environment Facility (GEF)
The Cleantech Open



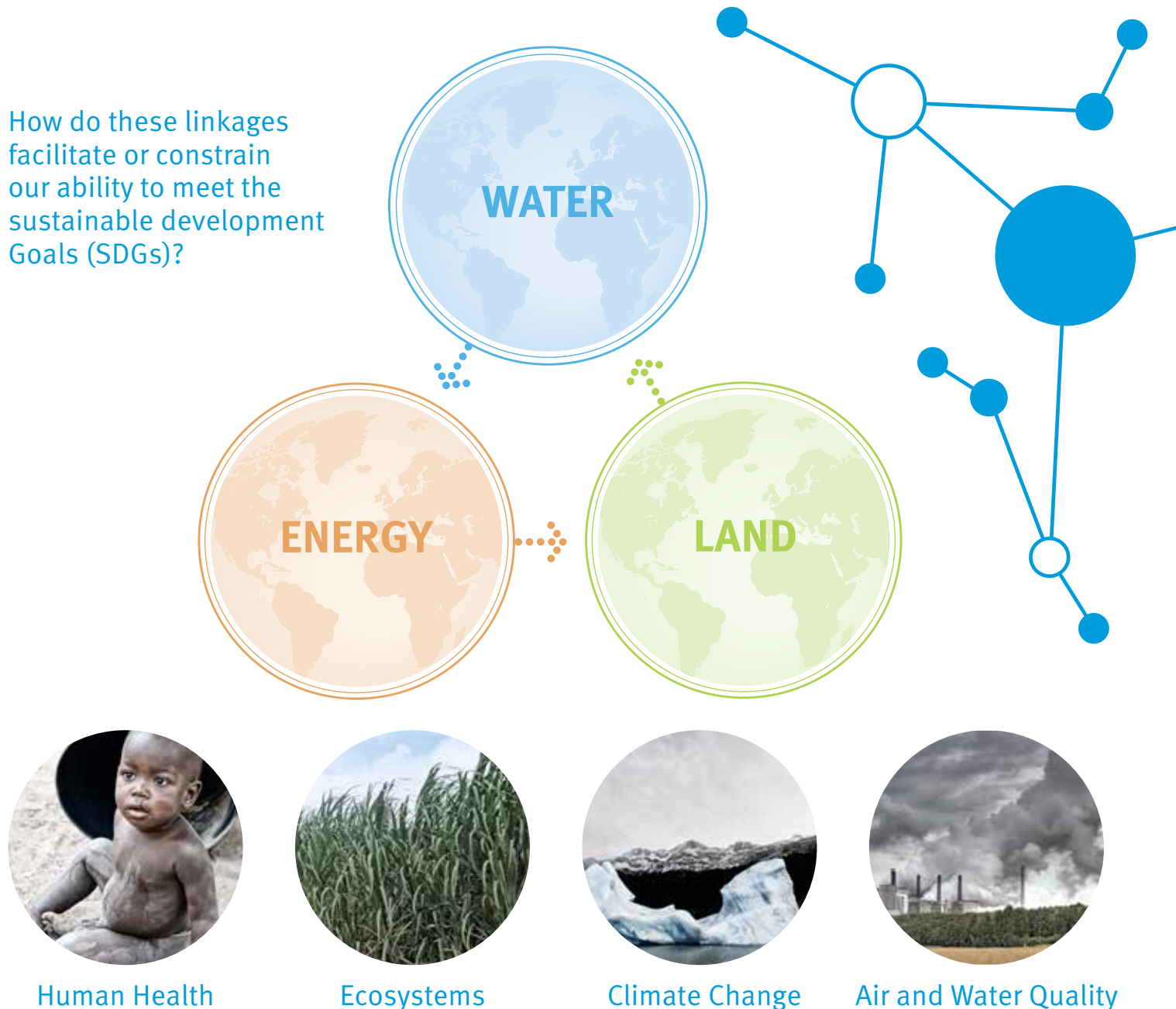
The Nexus Programme

Integrated systems approach linking Energy, Water, Food, and Ecosystem Security under Rapid Global Change

Background

The world is becoming increasingly interconnected and rapidly growing primarily in the poorest regions, with the global population expected to increase by more than 2 billion by 2050, and urban population almost doubling to 7 billion, many in mega-cities. Urbanization multiplies pressure on energy, water, and food resources and the associated ecosystems. Most mega-cities will develop along rivers and near the coast, importing their resources from the surrounding, as well as distant, regions. Many freshwater sources, both surface water and groundwater, are transboundary. Local policy decisions can, therefore, be felt regionally and even globally, and resource management is no longer confined to urban administrative units or national boundaries but must be coordinated across all sectors and scales. The interdependency of energy, water, food, and ecosystems combined with increasing scarcity and risk, require integrated strategies from local to global scales to improve efficiency, cost effectiveness, human benefits and sustainability.

How do these linkages facilitate or constrain our ability to meet the sustainable development Goals (SDGs)?





From left to right: IIASA Director General and CEO, Pavel Kabat; the CEO and Chairperson of the GEF, Naoko Ishii; and Director General of UNIDO, Li Yong

» Objectives

The programme will establish a long-term systems approach to developing, refining and applying the tools, and skills essential for identifying integrated approaches to energy, water, food, and ecosystem security in selected regions in line with the GEF 2020 strategy.

» Expected Results

This programme will contribute to the development and implementation of integrated solutions for energy, water, food, and ecosystem securities, globally and locally, in regions characterized by extreme hydro-climatic complexity, multiple energy and land use challenges, and rapid demographic, economic, and environmental changes.

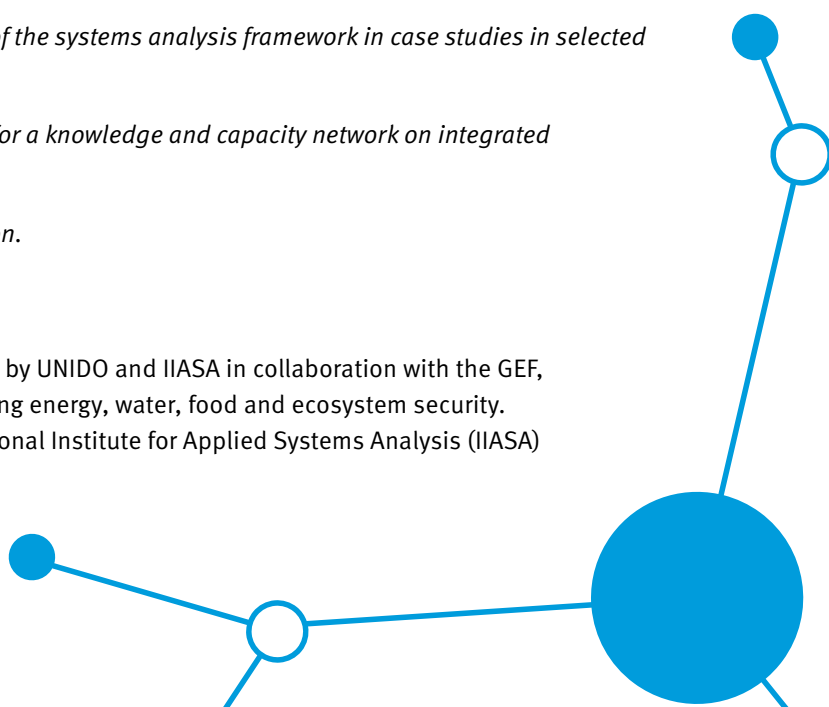
The programme will also provide policy guidelines as well as make strategic recommendations to governments and to the GEF partnership. A medium term goal is to inform the implementation of GEF 2020 and GEF programming directions over the longer term. The project will also strive to advise the GEF on how to internalize the findings on multiple levels and linked issues into its future programming and in tracking progress in the spirit of GEF 2020.

The programme has four key components:

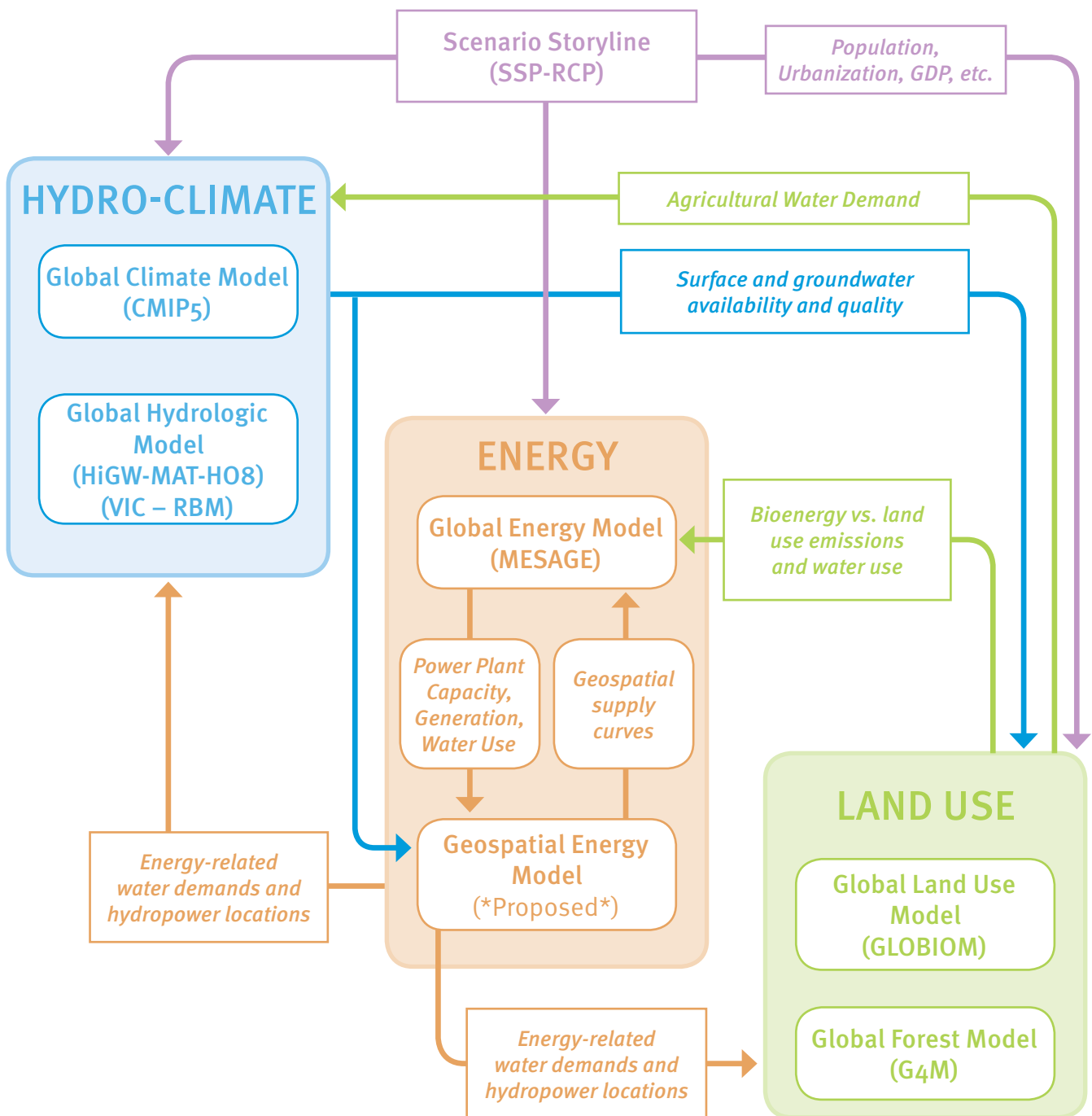
- » **Component 1:** *Development of a systems analysis framework for assessing integrated policy and management options.*
- » **Component 2:** *Prototyping and testing of the systems analysis framework in case studies in selected regions (i.e. Africa and Asia).*
- » **Component 3:** *Building the foundation for a knowledge and capacity network on integrated systems analysis and decision support.*
- » **Component 4:** *Monitoring and Evaluation.*

» Donors and Partners:

The project proposal was developed jointly by UNIDO and IIASA in collaboration with the GEF, in order to address the nexus issues covering energy, water, food and ecosystem security. Global Environment Facility (GEF), International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA)



Model Integration



Global Network of Regional Sustainable Energy Centres (GN-SEC)*

The Global Network of Regional Sustainable Energy Centres (GN-SEC) Platform is a powerful post-2015 south-south and triangular multi-stakeholder partnership, which is executed by CPN in cooperation with various regional economic communities and organizations. The expanding partnership comprises of various Centres in Africa, Caribbean and the Pacific. CPN provides key technical assistance for the establishment and operation of the Centres and the global platform provides a common umbrella for promoting south-south cooperation between the various regions.

» Objectives

The Centres respond to the urgent need for enforced regional cooperation and capacities to mitigate existing barriers for renewable energy and energy efficiency investments, industries and markets. They assist in creating an enabling environment through tailored regional methodologies and interventions.

The Centres enjoy high-level support by the counterpart ministries, operate according to local procedures and respond to the individual needs of the respective national governments. The Centres complement and strengthen ongoing national activities in the areas of policy and capacity development, knowledge management and awareness raising, as well as investment and business promotion. They assist in building up local sustainable energy industries and maximizing local value creation along the value chains of sustainable energy investments.

The centres form a strong global advocacy group for sustainable energy issues and provide a strong link between international energy and climate agreements and concrete implementation on the ground. The centres strengthen the implementation capacities of the Sustainable Energy For All (SE4ALL) initiative.

* <http://www.se4allnetwork.org>



» Achieved Results

The network is acknowledged as a priority initiative in various UN outcome documents such as the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action (VPoA) for Landlocked and Least Developed Countries (LLDCs) or the SAMOA Pathway for Small Island Developing States (SIDS). Currently the following centres are operational or under development:

ECOWAS Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (ECREEE), www.ecreee.org

Regional Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (RCREEE), www.rcreee.org

East African Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (EACREEE), www.eacreee.org

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

Caribbean Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (CCREEE), www.ccreee.org

Pacific Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (PCREEE), www.pcreee.org

Himalayan Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (HCREEE)

Mesoamerican Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (MCREEE)



» Donors and Partners

Austrian Development Agency (ADA), Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID), the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the European Union (EU) and the Global Environment Facility (GEF)

The Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN)

The CTCN is the mechanism of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to stimulate technology cooperation and enhance the development and transfer of technologies to developing country Parties at their request. The CTCN is co-hosted by UNEP and UNIDO supported by a consortium of eleven partner organizations around the globe. These are complemented by a global network of organizations with experience in technology development, deployment and transfer.

To fulfil its mandate the CTCN has three core functions:

- Deliver technical assistance to developing countries to enhance transfer of climate technologies
- Provide and share information and knowledge on climate technologies
- Foster collaboration and networking of stakeholders on climate technologies

Technical assistance is provided based on a demand driven process that begins with a request from a country's National Designated Entity (NDE). The dissemination of information and knowledge is carried out via trainings for NDEs as well as the CTCN Knowledge Management System (KMS), an online platform that facilitates access to existing climate technology related data. The Network is a cornerstone and delivery channel for Technical Assistance and contributes to the KMS. UNIDO contributes to the CTCN by utilizing its strong expertise and experience in climate technologies, established partnerships with governments and the private sector, as well as its global network of field offices.

Creating opportunities for climate technology solutions

The CTCN works to reduce the risks and costs of technology development and transfer by assisting developing countries make better informed decisions about mitigation and adaptation technologies. It is the operative arm of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Technology Mechanism, and has the objective – at the request of developing countries - to promote the accelerated development and transfer of environmentally sound technologies for low carbon and climate resilient development. The CTCN provides technology solutions, capacity building and advice on policy, legal and regulatory frameworks tailored to the needs of individual countries to suit their particular needs.

»» Objectives

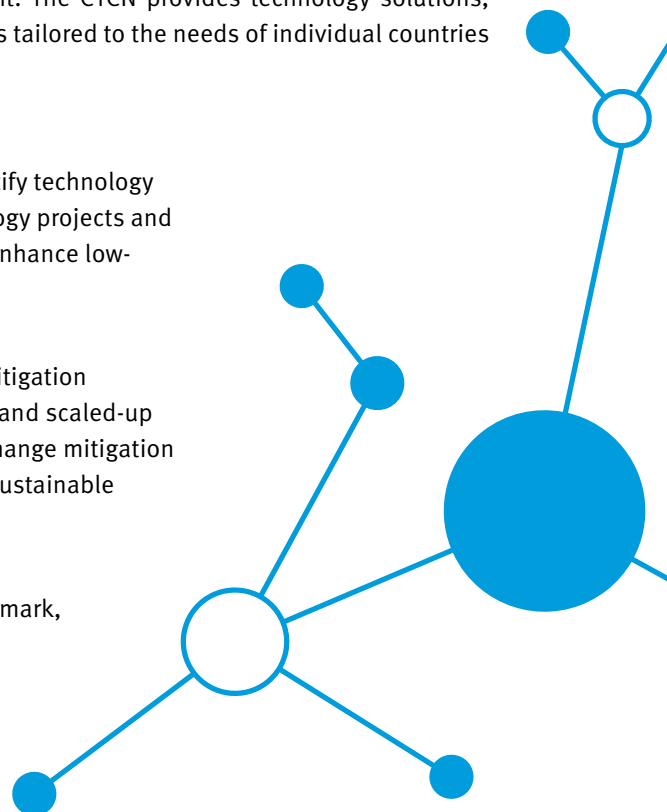
To build or strengthen the capacity of developing countries to identify technology needs, to facilitate the preparation and implementation of technology projects and strategies to support action on mitigation and adaptation, and to enhance low-emission and climate-resilient development.

»» Expected Results

Assist developing countries in making informed decisions about mitigation and adaptation technologies and promote accelerated, diversified and scaled-up transfer of Environmentally Sound Technologies (EST) for climate change mitigation and adaptation, consistent with the national socio-economic and sustainable development priorities of the requesting countries.

»» Donors and Partners

The European Commission, as well as governments of Canada, Denmark, Germany, Japan, Norway, Switzerland, United States.



CLIMATE Resilience

Background

The year 2015 is expected to mark a major milestone for Climate Action. The Paris Climate Change Conference is mandated to adopt “a protocol, another legal instrument or an agreed outcome with legal force under the Convention applicable to all Parties” that will be implemented from 2020 onwards. As pressure on countries to commit to ambitious emissions reduction targets increases more than ever, other urgent development issues are further aggravated by the impacts of climate change in many developing countries.

» Objectives

Recognizing each country’s primary responsibility for its own economic and social development, sustainable development must ensure that actions to combat climate change and their impacts do not jeopardize the development of countries or the welfare of their people. Climate action of UNIDO will focus on means to achieve both climate resilience and sustainable development of beneficiary countries.

» Expected results:

Publication: Industrialization has traditionally been identified with large greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions with over 30% share of global GHG emissions. To keep the temperature increase within $\pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$, ambitious and innovative mitigation measures must be taken. With increasing recognition of the role of industry in sustainable development, industrialization must be redesigned to facilitate both economic growth and exploring environmental considerations. CPN is working on a publication to analyze the conventional industrialization model and consider options to move to a model that is inclusive and sustainable, highlighting not only the large mitigation potentials but also how it can contribute to making industry climate-resilient.

COP21: UNIDO is actively involved in the work of the Climate Change Working Group under High-Level Committee on Programmes, together with various key UN programmes and agencies working in climate change sphere. With the objective to strengthen the UN system’s joint communication on the benefits of low carbon and resilient growth, and on the system’s role in catalyzing bold and meaningful climate action, at COP21, the working group will organize several side events around various key thematic areas, including sustainable energy. There will also be a ONE UN Exhibit to showcase the joint efforts of the UN system.



The Vienna Energy Forum (VEF)

The VEF is a biennial forum with the mandate to address the developmental challenges of the 21st century from the perspective of energy. Given that the complex issues connected to sustainable energy need to be addressed in a holistic manner, the VEF brings together all sectors of society and participants from all over the world, thereby paving the way for partnerships on the ground. During the Forum it brings together key policy and opinion makers and leading experts from all over the world to facilitate the exchange of multi-sectorial perspectives and knowledge, identify challenges and opportunities, forge networks and initiate tangible action.

The VEF was born of a joint initiative by the Austrian Government, the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA) and the Energy and Climate Change Branch of UNIDO in 2008. The VEF was a spin-off of the Global Forum on Sustainable Energy (GFSE), which was created by the Austrian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Austrian Ministry of Environment in 1999.* Thanks to the expertise of its co-organizing institutions, its favorable establishment in the energy-hub Vienna, and partnerships with other key energy initiatives and institutions, the VEF has since then played a key role in the global debate on sustainable energy, and has developed into a leading forum in this field.

In 2015, the VEF is strategically placed to bridge other major events advancing the sustainable development process and the Climate Agenda, particularly the Sustainable Development Goals Summit in New York and the UNFCCC Conference of the Parties in Paris (COP 21). By emphasizing the multiple benefits of the Post-2015 Development Agenda and Climate Action and by showcasing best practices and tangible results on the ground, the VEF 2015 is an appropriate opportunity to contribute to both.



* <http://www.gfse.at>

» Objectives

The main purpose of the VEF 2015 is to facilitate a multi-sectoral, multi-stakeholders and inter-disciplinary dialogue on sustainable energy for inclusive development and productive capacities. The Forum will bring together policy makers, civil society and private sector representatives and academia to identify opportunities and challenges, share best practices, forge networks, intensify international cooperation and engage in concrete energy business partnerships in the context of SE4ALL.

» Expected Results

Taking place in the run up to the SDG summit and the UNFCCC COP 21 scheduled in Paris in 2015, the VEF is expected to generate concrete inputs for the anchoring of sustainable energy for inclusive development in the Post 2015 Development Agenda and for the successful conclusion of a comprehensive and effective climate agreement.

» Co-organizers

International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA), Austrian Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs (BMEIA), Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL), Austrian Development Agency (ADA)



VIENNA ENERGY FORUM



Gender mainstreaming

Fostering women's empowerment through gender mainstreaming sustainable energy programmes and initiatives.

Women's empowerment is recognized as not only a normative right but also an important economic and developmental strategy for Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development (ISID). The World Bank's World Development Report 2012 states, "countries that create better opportunities and conditions for women and girls can raise productivity, improve outcomes for children, make institutions more representative and advance development projects for all."

The UNIDO Energy Portfolio also recognizes that women's empowerment and sustainable energy are mutually reinforcing goals. Increased access to energy can reduce the burden of the household chores typically assigned to women, thus allowing women to engage in productive activities, leading to women's empowerment and gender equality. In turn, gender mainstreamed energy initiatives are more likely to achieve sustainable impact as recognition of women's roles in energy use will facilitate more comprehensive and long-term energy solutions for inclusive growth and development.

To achieve optimal impact and effective results on the ground, UNIDO's portfolio analyses and captures the potentials and opportunities in gender mainstreaming of its projects and programmes. Building on the existing gender mainstreaming efforts, the Energy Portfolio has recently launched an initiative to develop an action plan at the strategic level, and also an operational level guideline for all project stakeholders, including gender analysis tools and indicators to be applied throughout the project cycle. Gender mainstreaming of its sustainable energy portfolio will allow UNIDO to continue its political leadership and strengthen its comparative advantage in promoting and accelerating ISID.





CASE: Island Women Sustainable Energy and Climate Resilience Network

The Sustainable Energy and Climate Resilience Initiative (SIDS DOCK) in partnership with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the regional organizations is coordinating the “Island Women Sustainable Energy and Climate Resilience Network”. The flagship initiative promotes gender mainstreaming in the sustainable energy sector of Small Island Developing States (SIDS) in the Pacific, Caribbean, Africa and Indian Ocean.

Without the active participation of women, it is impossible for SIDS to transition to sustainable energy for all and to achieve the SIDS DOCK goals: to increase energy efficiency by 25 percent (2005 baseline) and to generate a minimum of 50 percent of electric power from renewable sources and a 50 percent decrease in conventional transportation fuel use by 2033: Island Energy for Island Life 25-50-25 by 2033. Across the islands women face similar barriers to take advantage of sustainable energy services, investment and business opportunities.

The network is supporting SIDS-SIDS activities, projects and exchange through a network of regional sustainable energy centres, namely the Caribbean Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (CCREEE), the Pacific Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (PCREEE) and the ECOWAS Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (ECREEE). The centres are operating

under the umbrella of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).

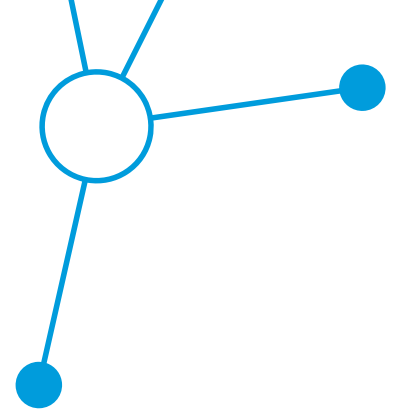
The gender network convenes a powerful advocacy group for sustainable energy and gender issues in SIDS and provides a strong link between international agreements and concrete action on the ground. The network executes and supports activities in five programme areas:

1. Gender mainstreaming in policies, processes, program and project cycles
2. Gender-responsive capacity and institution building
3. Gender-responsive awareness raising and advocacy
4. Gender-responsive investment and business promotion
5. Gender-sensitive knowledge and technology transfer and exchange

The network creates links to already ongoing regional and national energy-gender programmes such as the ECOWAS Programme on Gender Mainstreaming in Energy Access (ECOW-GEN) or the gender mainstreaming program of the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC). The network is supported by the Global Forum on Sustainable Energy (GFSE), the Clinton Foundation, the Austrian Development Agency (ADA) and other partners.

Contact: gender@se4allnetwork.org

Policy, Partnerships and Global Forums



UNIDO's Energy Portfolio works with many partners to deliver a wide range of projects in the field of energy. In recent years, the number and scope of partnerships have steadily increased. These ties range from traditional links with UN organizations and other inter-governmental bodies to innovative initiatives involving the private sector and civil society.

By expanding the scope of its partnerships UNIDO improves the outcomes of its technical cooperation programmes with the ultimate goal of enhancing national and regional capacity building in line with local priorities. This expansion of partnerships also supports UNIDO's goal to develop growth with quality, engaging with multiple diverse partners creates networks that can help UNIDO transform lives.

UNIDO distinguishes between three types of partnerships: multi-stakeholder platforms, strategic partnerships and knowledge partnerships.

MULTI-STAKEHOLDER PLATFORMS

A multi-stakeholder platform involves a large number of stakeholders from the public and private sectors and acts as a catalyst for change. These partnerships provide platforms that address major challenges faced by the world: inequality, global poverty, lack of energy access and climate change.

Energy is largely seen as a core sustainable development component. In 2009, the UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon set up a High-Level Advisory Group on Energy and Climate Change tasked to produce a set of recommendations on the respective subjects. The group's report in 2010 formed the basis for a new UN initiative: Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL), which was launched in 2011 and led by UNIDO, UN Energy, UNDP and the World Bank. This collaboration between the UN, governments, institutions, private companies and civil society was designed to tackle the issue of energy poverty by changing the world's energy system by 2030. SE4ALL was launched in 2012 at the UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), where it received over \$50 million in committed funding from investors and businesses. In total, over \$500 billion was mobilized with over 700 commitments made, primarily in the field of sustainable energy.



The Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) is a consortium led by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in collaboration with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) with the support of 11 Centres of Excellence, including UNEP Risø Centre, which are located both in developing and developed countries. It is the operational arm of the UNFCCC Technology Mechanism. The CTCN was born out of United Nations Framework Conventions on Climate Change (UNFCCC) negotiations. In December 2010, at COP 16 in Cancun, Mexico, an agreement was reached to establish a new technology mechanism consisting of a Technology Executive Committee and a Climate Technology Centre and Network. CTCN is leading the establishment of the climate technology network and is tasked with implementing relevant procedures and delivering training.

STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIPS

Strategic partnerships include those with multilateral and bilateral donors, as well as with the private sector; UNIDO's ties with the private sector are growing.

UNIDO is one of the implementing/executing agencies of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and has been very successful in obtaining GEF funds and leveraging co-financing for the implementation of large energy efficiency and renewable energy projects in developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

The overarching objective of all GEF-UNIDO projects is the reduction of global GHG emissions and consequent environmental impact through improved industrial energy efficiency and sustainable renewable energy solutions.

The Global Environment Facility Strategic Programme for West Africa (GEF SPWA) and the ECOWAS Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (ECREEE) are also examples of strategic partnerships. The Cleantech Open, a non-profit organization supporting business startups, is another example of a partnership through an operational project, the Global Cleantech Innovation Programme (GCIP) for SMEs, aiming to act as an agent for broader change. In this endeavor, UNIDO is supported by the GEF, which has a long history of supporting UNIDO in its work on energy, climate change and ozone depleting substances.

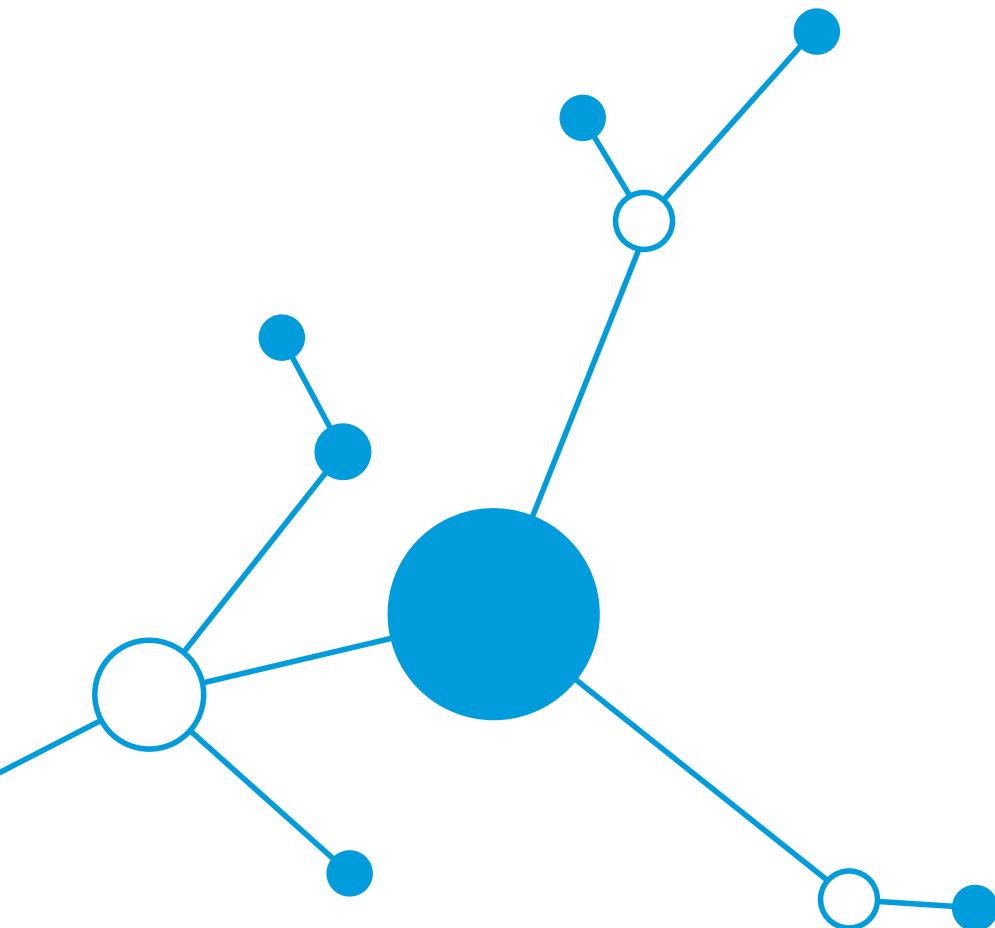


KNOWLEDGE PARTNERSHIPS

UNIDO forms knowledge partnerships with governments, businesses, civil society, international organizations and academia to streamline the delivery of development solutions that are ever more effective and efficient. To this end, UNIDO has cooperated with a number of institutions and organizations with knowledge and experience in the field of energy efficiency and renewable energy as part of efforts to shift to a sustainable economic model. By pooling resources with organizations that often have a greater presence on the ground, UNIDO-led projects benefit from faster delivery times and develop more targeted solutions to promote inclusive and sustainable industrial development.

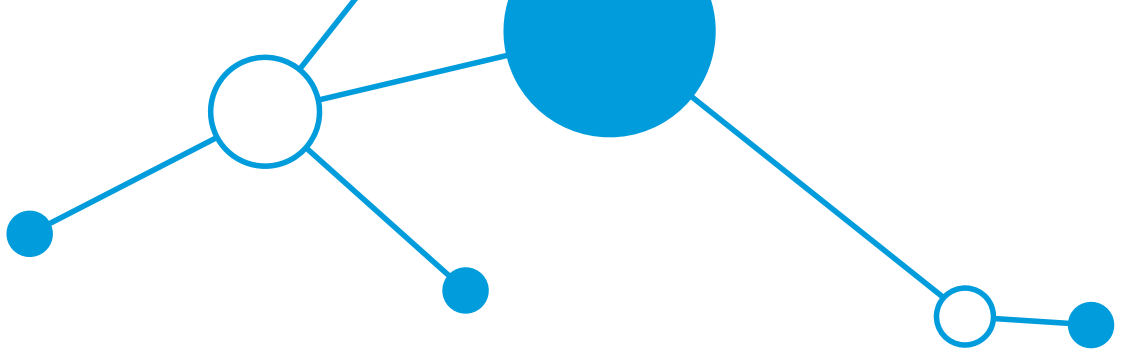
Since 2011, as part of the strategy to streamline technical cooperation activities, UNIDO has signed Memoranda of Understanding with five nongovernmental partners:

- The Austrian Energy Agency (AEA);
- The International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA);
- The Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership (REEEP);
- The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI); and
- The NL Agency of the Ministry of Economic Affairs of the Netherlands.









CPN Portfolio

Global Network of Regional Sustainable Energy Centres (GN-SEC)

Low-Carbon Low-Emission Clean Energy Technology Transfer Programme (LCET)

The Global Cleantech Innovation Programme (GCIP) for SMEs

The Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN)

The Nexus Programme

The Vienna Energy Forum



UNIDO ENERGY PROGRAMME

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