



## **Migration, Climate Change and Development: A UNIDO perspective**

*Addressing root causes and transforming migrants into economic actors along the migratory chains*

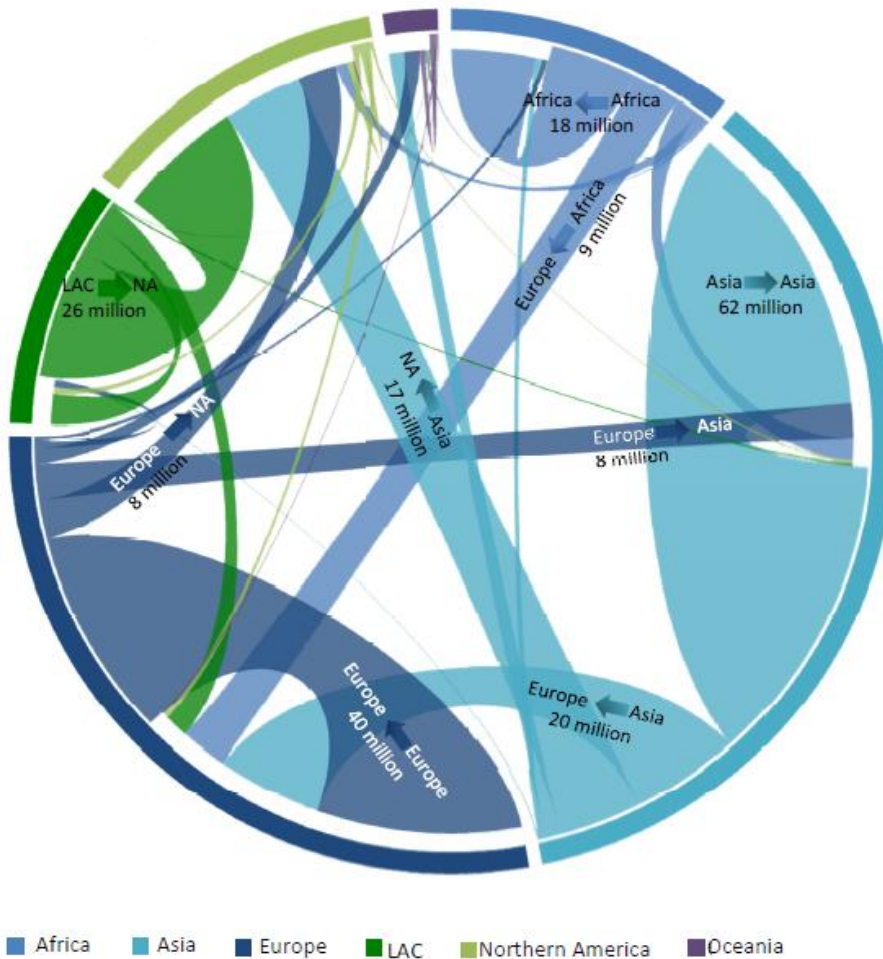
3<sup>rd</sup> National conference Migration and Development: Cooperation with the countries of origin and transit

Secretaría General de Inmigración y Emigración, Madrid 26 May 2016

**Florian Peter Iwinjak**  
UNIDO Liaison Office to the European Union

Figure 10

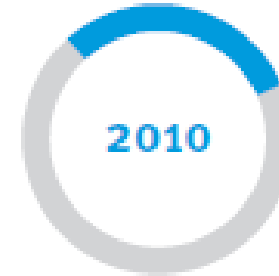
Number of international migrants by major areas of origin cross-classified by major area of destination, 2015



Source: UN Migration report 2015

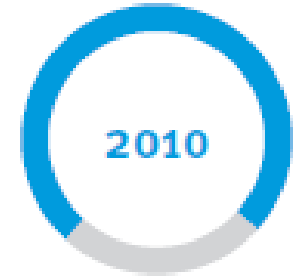
GLOBAL GHG EMISSIONS

30%  
Industry



GHG EMISSIONS FROM INDUSTRY

75%  
energy-related



Source: IPCC 2014

**+1% MVA per capita = -2% poverty head count**  
**+1% MVA per capita = -4.5 number of deaths related to armed conflicts**

Source: UNIDO 2014

# UN-SG Agenda for Migration and UNIDO & SDGs

1. Protect the human rights of all migrants
2. Reduce the costs of labor migration
3. Eliminate human exploitation, including human trafficking
4. Address the plight of stranded migrants
5. Improve public perception of migrants
6. Integrate migration into the development agenda
7. Strengthen the migration evidence base
8. Enhance migration partnerships

## 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

- |                                                                                       |                                                                                                                         |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|    | <b>Goal 1</b> Shared prosperity through wealth, income and job creation                                                 |
|    | <b>Goal 2</b> Agri-business and agroindustry for food safety and security                                               |
|    | <b>Goal 3</b> Local production of essential medicines, health and pollution, consumer protection                        |
|    | <b>Goal 4</b> Vocational training and entrepreneurial skills with focus on youth and women                              |
|    | <b>Goal 5</b> Women economic empowerment                                                                                |
|    | <b>Goal 6</b> Waste and water management via environmentally sound technology                                           |
|    | <b>Goal 7</b> Productive use of sustainable energy for all                                                              |
|    | <b>Goal 8</b> Sustained growth, higher productivity and decent jobs through industry                                    |
|    | <b>Goal 9 Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation</b> |
|    | <b>Goal 10</b> Structural transformation for equal opportunities                                                        |
|   | <b>Goal 11</b> Eco-cities and smart cities, industrial parks and clusters                                               |
|  | <b>Goal 12</b> Resource efficiency and green industry                                                                   |
|  | <b>Goal 13</b> Climate action through decoupling, low carbon technologies, and ozone action                             |
|  | <b>Goal 14</b> Sustainable fisheries and protection of large maritime ecosystems                                        |
|  | <b>Goal 15</b> Sustainable natural resource and chemical management                                                     |
|  | <b>Goal 16</b> Post-crises recovery and inclusive livelihood rehabilitation                                             |
|  | <b>Goal 17</b> Program for Country Partnership, business engagement, multi-stakeholder platforms                        |



**ISID** INCLUSIVE AND  
SUSTAINABLE  
INDUSTRIAL  
DEVELOPMENT

### Advancing economic competitiveness

Industrial growth,  
increased trade, and  
technological progress,  
via modern industrial  
policies

#### Enablers

- Technical cooperation
- Analytical and research functions and policy advisory services
- Normative functions and standards/compliance-related activities
- Convening and partnerships for knowledge transfer, networking and industrial cooperation

## Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development

Inclusive growth  
with equal opportunities  
for all people, via  
partnerships with all  
relevant stakeholders

Creating shared prosperity

Environmentally  
sustainable growth,  
via cleaner industrial  
technologies and  
production methods

Safeguarding the environment

# UNIDO Means of Implementation

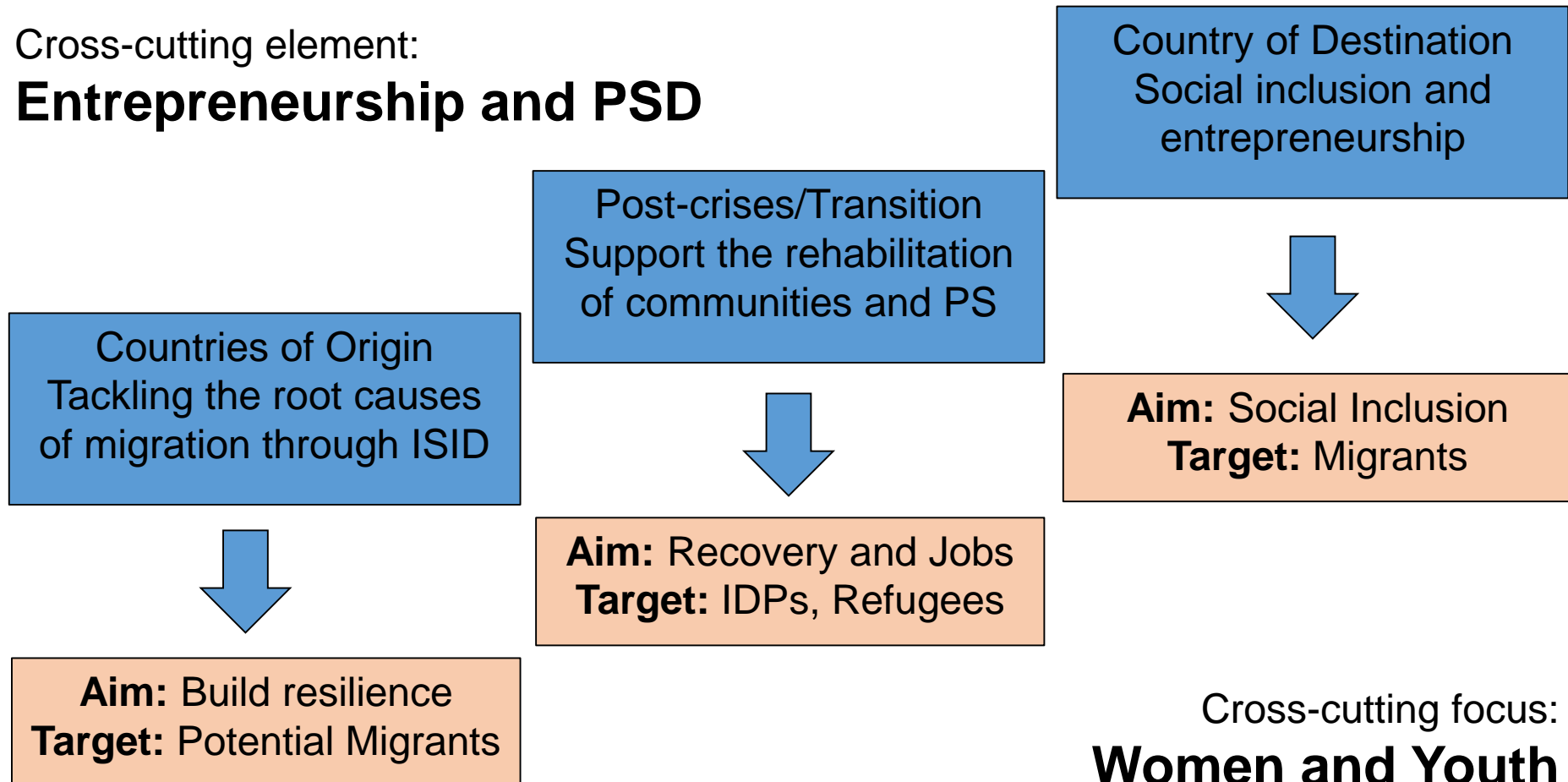




# UNIDO and Migration

Cross-cutting element:

## Entrepreneurship and PSD



Cross-cutting focus:  
**Women and Youth**

# Points of convergence with climate change

- Create economic resilience
  - Eco-(agro)industrial parks and industrial symbiosis
  - Job creation in low carbon industries
  - Technology transfer and
  - Entrepreneurship and skills for the future
- Climate adaptation of industries
  - Create industries
  - Climate resilient value chains
  - Resource efficiency of private sector
- Innovative partnerships across society

# Green Value Chain Development

Value Chain Governance

Innovation, IPRs

VC competitiveness analysis,  
benchmarking, monitoring

Policy and (sectoral)  
Business Environment

Investment &  
Technology Transfer

Activities within a value chain

Analysis  
(based on  
intervention  
type) &  
Project  
Formulation

Trade  
related  
financial  
and other  
auxiliary<sup>4</sup>  
services

(1) Business, Policy  
& Regulatory  
Environment

(2) Institutional  
development

(3) Enterprise level



Industrial Upgrading &  
Cluster Development

**Value chain performance**  
(productivity, quality management, resource  
efficiency and cleaner production (RECP),  
quality and food safety)

**Access to (Export)  
Finance**

**Trade Facilitation**

**Standards Compliance**  
(product, worker/labor, health & safety,  
environmental, sustainability)

Value addition

**Quality Infrastructure,  
Conformity Assessment**

Business/trade linkages



# Increasing Industrial Resource Efficiency

- Impact / Outlook:

- Thousands of enterprises benefitted from increased resource productivity and from realizing associated savings opportunities
- >USD 30 million from multiple donors, >50 NCPCs, >70 RECPnet members
- Increase in global relevance of RECP since programme's start in 1995
- The next step for RECP: Eco-industrial Parks
  - Pilot EIP initiatives in China, Indonesia, Peru, Viet Nam informed by global assessment of EIPs in 12 developing / transition economies
  - Large potential for industrial symbiosis still mostly untapped – UNIDO targeting this area
  - High relevance to UNIDO's PCPs in Ethiopia and Senegal



# Environmental Best Practices to Develop Industries

- **MED-TEST** - Introduces best practices and integrated industry (Southern Mediterranean region):
  - Promoting adoption of best practices
  - Building capacity for new skills, and
  - Changing management culture
- **Impact / Outlook:**
  - Savings at 43 manufacturing sites in 3 countries:
    - 17 Million USD / year
    - 9.7 Million cubic meters of water / year
    - 263 Gigawatt hours / year
    - 20 Million USD private sector investment leveraged
    - ROI 54% (<0.5 ys) and 77% (<1.5 ys)
- **SWITCH-Med** - Promoting SCP in European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI) countries through EU-funded EUR 22 million project



# Industrial energy efficiency



## ArcelorMittal Saldanha Works (South Africa)

ArcelorMittal Saldanha Works (AMSW) is part of the South African steel industry, producing Hot Rolled Coil (HRC) steel products in Saldanha Bay, on the West Coast of South Africa. In recent years, due to rising energy prices, alongside the global and South African economic downturn, it has become critical for the plant to achieve significant reductions in its energy intensity.

In order to realize this objective, AMSW participated in UNIDO's capacity building programmes offered by the 'Industrial Energy Efficiency Improvement in South Africa Project (SA IEE Project)', with subsequent plant managers and engineers attending multiple training workshops on Energy Management Systems (EnMS) and Energy Systems Optimization (ESO). With the new knowledge and skills gained from the training, combined with direct ESO assessment assistance, the plant incorporated these measures in alignment with the requirements of ISO 50001. As a result, the plant saved roughly US\$9.1 million within the 2011 period alone, with virtually no capital investment and with an energy saving of 79.95 GWh. This translated to GHG emission reductions of 77,200 tCO<sub>2</sub>eq.

## Empowering women: Clean Cooking Fuels (CCF) in Africa

UNIDO recognizes the mutually reinforcing goals of fostering gender equality and women's empowerment and sustainable energy. Increased access to affordable, reliable and sustainable forms of energy can reduce the burden of activities typically assigned to women, thus allowing women to engage in productive activities. In turn, gender mainstreamed energy initiatives are more likely to have an effective sustainability impact, as recognition of women's roles in energy use will facilitate more comprehensive and long-term energy solutions for inclusive growth and development.

One fascinating example of UNIDO's work in this area is the Clean Cooking Fuels project in Zanzibar, where over 85% of the population depends on biomass (wood and charcoal) as a primary energy supply for cooking. Indoor air pollution caused by open-fire cooking, using charcoal and fuel wood, is a major concern for the health and wellbeing of women and children in many developing countries and LDCs, including in Africa, causing more than 4 million deaths worldwide.

UNIDO, together with partner institutions, implemented a pilot fuel-switch initiative to bioethanol for cooking in approximately 150 households in Zanzibar. A team of five female surveyors interacted closely with the women in the selected households to obtain information on various factors, including handling and ease of use of the ethanol cooking stoves; efficiency and fuel consumption for preparation of various meals; quality of emissions and cost comparisons for fuel and other types of cooking stoves.





## Conversion of Chinese air-conditioning manufacturing company

MIDEA is a manufacturer of air-conditioning systems with one of the most complete and largest production setups in China, producing 200,000 units per year. UNIDO supported the conversion of one of its production lines to replace HCFC-22, used as refrigerant, with propane (R-290) – a hydrocarbon that does not deplete the ozone layer and has a very low climate impact.

This UNIDO project demonstrates not only the use of ozone- and climate-friendly technologies, but also the safe manufacturing, installation and servicing of products using propane as refrigerant.



The contribution of this kind of project to climate change mitigation is both direct, given the curb on GHG emissions, and indirect, due to reduced energy consumption. The new optimized system at MIDEA has improved energy efficiency by 10–15%. Through this project, 240 tons of HCFC-22 were phased-out, with an impact of more than 960,000 tCO<sub>2</sub>eq per year.

The conversion at MIDEA serves as an example for many other developing countries, opening a door for further developing South-South cooperation.



# Morocco: Fostering women entrepreneurs

## Approach

The project aimed to improve the income opportunities of the rural population whilst enhancing the competitiveness of small-scale olive **oil producing, textile and fruits and vegetable drying** groups managed by women.

In an initial phase, the project focused on the improvement of the production processes, also through the provision of new equipment to make production faster, better and safer for the women entrepreneurs.

UNIDO also helped the women to reinforce the technical and commercial skills acquired during training, develop further their networks, diversify the production to more value added products, while training them on finances, marketing and promotion. This allowed the women to export part of their production and to sell the other parts of the country.

Partner: Spain/AECID

## Impact

- Over 400 women trained in production, management, technological improvements and systems, good manufacturing, traceability systems and food safety
- 50 % increase in earnings
- 40 % increase in productivity
- Improved product quality organic certifications obtained
- Increase in sales and prices
- Access to export markets



# Entrepreneurial spirit and market-oriented skills

## Entrepreneurship Curricula Dev.

- Uganda: 1,400,000 students in 2,400 schools
- Rwanda: 550,000 students in 1,600 public schools
- Mozambique: 490,000 students in 331 schools
- Namibia: 150,000 students in 624 schools
- Timor-Leste: 11,000 students in 35 pilot schools
- Angola: 29,000 students in 45 pilot schools
- Cabo Verde: 2,500 students in 12 pilot schools

## Vocational training

- Cote d'Ivoire: 5000 trained (65% ex-combatants) +11 training centres
- Sudan: 3325 youth & IDPs (42% women) + 4 training centres
- Somalia: 666 trained (24% women) + 9 training halls
- Iraq: 2146 trained (788 women, 1021 youth)
- South Sudan: 672 trained (33% female)
  - Training of Trainers
  - Capacity building for institutions
  - Software and hardware

# Programmes for Country Partnership (PCPs)

- Current PCPs : Ethiopia, Senegal, Peru (others under discussion)
- New type of UNIDO assistance package for its Member States
- Aligned with national industrialization priorities/ development plans
- Designed for larger impact through pooled TC and strong partnership with all willing stakeholders (IFIs, PS, donors, implementers)
- Projects to strengthen economic resilience and industrial development at a large scale e.g. (eco)industrial parks
- In practice, example **Ethiopia**:
  - Objectives by 2025: MIC status, share of manufacturing in GDP from 4% to 18%
  - Targets by 2020: \$1.4 bn export revenue, 336,000 new jobs, MCL, 4 footwear/leather clusters
  - Institutional set-up: SC set-up under PM with MoFin&Eco, Mol, Task Force chaired by Mol
  - Lead sectors: Agro-food processing, Textile and Apparel, Leather & its products
  - Partnerships: AfDB, WB, EIB,, IFAD, Italy, Sweden, China, Illy, Made in Africa, Korea, FAO, etc.

# Côte d'Ivoire: Skills for peace and growth

## Approach

The project is providing support to the Government of Côte d'Ivoire in the reform of its technical and vocational training system and create decent jobs for youth in the aftermath of the civil conflict.

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), 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.

Partner: European Union

## Impact

- 5000 people trained (65% ex-combatants)
- Capacity building at the institutional level for government key actors
- implementation of a new governance system for the training centres; development of a qualitybased 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
- Physical rehabilitation for 11 Vocational Technical Centres



Video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qalb4HSRNi8>

“There is no Plan B because  
there is no Planet B”

UNSG Ban Ki Moon

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