



ISID Bulletin

Summary of the Second Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development (ISID) Forum - 'Partnerships to scale up investment for ISID'

Published by the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD)

ONLINE AT [HTTP://WWW.IISD.CA/UNIDO/ISID/ISIDF2/](http://www.iisd.ca/UNIDO/ISID/ISIDF2/)
VOLUME 225, NUMBER 1, SATURDAY, 8 NOVEMBER 2014



SUMMARY OF THE UN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION SECOND FORUM ON INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT: 4-5 NOVEMBER 2014

Convened under the theme 'Partnerships to scale up investment for inclusive and sustainable industrial development,' the meeting was the second in a series of two global forums on inclusive and sustainable industrial development (ISID) organized by the UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). The second ISID Forum (ISID Forum 2) took place from 4-5 November 2014 in Vienna, Austria. Gathering around 450 participants, the Forum provided a platform to promote ISID. Based on the outcomes of the first ISID Forum (ISID Forum 1), ISID Forum 2 extended the impact and outreach of ISID goals by strengthening the partnership dialogue between UNIDO, recipient governments, development finance institutions, development agencies, the private sector and donors in order to scale up investment for ISID in developing countries.

The Forum sought to: showcase UNIDO's ISID Programme for Country Partnerships (PCP) through two pilot countries – Ethiopia and Senegal – to private and public stakeholders, and initiate a partnership dialogue in selected beneficiary countries; define modalities of collaboration for partnership in order to scale up investment in ISID and increase the impact of ISID in assisted member countries; and agree on the way forward for the sustainable development of UNIDO partnerships for investment in ISID in 2015 and beyond. On 4 November, participants considered UNIDO's partnership-based pilot approach to ISID, and the case of Ethiopia in partnering for ISID. On 5 November, the Forum addressed the case of Senegal and the way forward in achieving ISID for all.

This report summarizes the presentations made, and the discussions that took place during the meeting.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF ISID-RELATED INITIATIVES AND MEETINGS

At the High-level Plenary Meeting of the 65th Session of the UN General Assembly (UNGA) on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) held in New York in September 2010, governments called for accelerating progress towards achieving the MDGs, and also for thinking on ways to advance the UN development agenda beyond 2015. In response, the UN undertook several initiatives aimed at developing a post-2015 development agenda, including: establishing a UN System

Task Team (UNTT) on the post-2015 UN development agenda; launching a High-level Panel of Eminent Persons on the post-2015 development agenda; appointing a Special Advisor on post-2015 development planning; and launching national and global thematic consultations.

In addition to the above, other processes that will feed into the post-2015 discussions include: the work of the UN General Assembly's Open Working Group (OWG) on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs); regional consultations by the Regional Economic Commissions, which will result in a report on regional perspectives on the post-2015 development agenda; inputs from the Sustainable Development Solutions Network, set up by the UN Secretary-General in August 2012 to support global problem-solving in ten critical areas of sustainable development; and input from businesses and the private sector through the UN Global Compact.

UNIDO: UNIDO is the specialized agency of the UN that promotes industrial development for poverty reduction, inclusive globalization and environmental sustainability. Its mandate is to promote and accelerate ISID in developing countries and countries with economies in transition. The Organization focuses on three main thematic areas: poverty reduction through productive activities; trade capacity-building; and energy and environment. UNIDO draws on four mutually reinforcing categories of services: technical cooperation, analytical and policy advisory services, standard setting and compliance, and a convening function for knowledge transfer and networking.

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The *ISID Bulletin* is a publication of the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) <info@iisd.ca>, publishers of the *Earth Negotiations Bulletin* © <enb@iisd.org>. This issue was written and edited by Jennifer Covert and Elena Kosolapova, Ph.D. The Editor is Melanie Ashton <melanie@iisd.org>. The Director of IISD Reporting Services is Langston James "Kimo" Goree VI <kimo@iisd.org>. Funding for coverage of this meeting has been provided by the UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). IISD can be contacted at 161 Portage Avenue East, 6th Floor, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3B 0Y4, Canada; tel: +1-204-958-7700; fax: +1-204-958-7710. The opinions expressed in the *Bulletin* are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of IISD. Excerpts from the *Bulletin* may be used in other publications with appropriate academic citation. Electronic versions of the *Bulletin* are sent to e-mail distribution lists (in HTML and PDF format) and can be found on the Linkages WWW-server at <<http://www.iisd.ca/>>. For information on the *Bulletin*, including requests to provide reporting services, contact the Director of IISD Reporting Services at <kimo@iisd.org>, +1-646-536-7556 or 300 East 56th St., 11D, New York, New York 10022, USA.



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UNIDO LIMA DECLARATION: On 2 December 2013, at the 15th session of UNIDO General Conference, UNIDO member states endorsed the Lima Declaration: Towards inclusive and sustainable industrial development. The Lima Declaration encourages, while respecting the processes established by the UN General Assembly, appropriate consideration of ISID in the elaboration of the post-2015 development agenda, and gives UNIDO the unique mandate to promote ISID. To support this mandate, UNIDO Director General decided to convene two global Forums on ISID in 2014.

ISID FORUM 1: This meeting convened under the theme of ‘Promoting inclusive and sustainable industrial development: Strategies and instruments,’ and was held in Vienna, Austria, from 23-24 June 2014. The event brought together over 300 participants, including ministers and government officials, as well as representatives of non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the private sector and academia. Conclusions of the Forum highlighted: governments’ role in ensuring financial stability, food security, and social and economic inclusion, as well as safeguarding the environment; and the role of public-private partnerships (PPPs) in creating institutional innovations that can effectively deal with public goods provision, such as hard and soft infrastructure, and knowledge and information sharing. Debates reflected a consensus on the need to extend ISID by creating tailor-made solutions for countries and regions.

ISID Forum 1 discussions provided a basis for ISID Forum 2, whose goal is to pilot the development of innovative partnership business models to implement ISID strategies.

OWG-13: In July 2014, at its 13th session, the OWG agreed on 17 proposed SDGs. Goal 9 refers to building resilient infrastructure, promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization and fostering innovation, thus recognizing the role of ISID in the post-2015 development agenda. The goal is accompanied by targets on, *inter alia*: developing quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all; and promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raising industry’s share of employment and gross domestic product (GDP), in line with national circumstances, and doubling its share in least developed countries.

REPORT OF THE MEETING

OPENING CEREMONY

On 4 November, Forum moderator Todd Benjamin, CNN International, welcomed representatives of governments, international organizations, the private sector, developmental financial agencies and other stakeholders and opened the meeting with a video presentation on ISID.

OPENING STATEMENTS: Li Yong, Director-General, UNIDO: called for moving “from multi-stakeholder attendance to multi-stakeholder partners” in promoting ISID; and noted that industrialization is not a one-country show, and mobilization of partners and their resources helps accelerate recipient countries’ industrial development.

Ban Ki-moon, UN Secretary-General, identified four areas for common action on ISID: economic transition through job creation and greater social inclusion; jobs for young people; climate change, highlighting green technologies to achieve

economic growth; and responsible business practices, including companies’ engagement through the UN Global Compact initiative.

While noting that the ISID mandate is relevant to the development of the African continent and highlighting its unique and innovative approach to partnership, Hailemariam Desalegn, Prime Minister of Ethiopia, explained that his country is currently undergoing an economic transformation, in which the industrial sector is at the center of its development strategies, and that partnerships will help build on current successes and address challenges.

Prime Minister of Senegal Mahammed Dionne, presented on a plan for a “new emerging Senegal,” the Plan Sénégal Emergent, which, with support from partners, aims to make Senegal “an emerging country by 2035 with social solidarity and the rule of law” through: structural economic transformation through wealth-creating sectors, social inclusion, and exports and attractive investments; sustainable actions that improve livelihoods and combat poverty and inequalities; and strengthening of security and governance.

Neven Mimica, Commissioner for International Cooperation and Development, European Commission (EC), presented on cooperation between the EU, and the UN and its various bodies on poverty reduction and ISID, highlighting the role of the EC 2011 Agenda for Change. He urged: harnessing the potential of the private sector to bring innovation by adopting market-based approaches; catalyzing public and private investment; and providing support for inclusive green economy.

Fatima Haram Acyl, Commissioner for Trade and Industry, for Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma, African Union (AU) Commission Chairperson: emphasized that Africa is the fastest growing continent, adding that, in 2020, 66% of its population will be of employable age, 34% of which will be youth; and expressed hope that the Forum will identify potential partners and investors, noting that actual, as opposed to perceived, risks were manageable.

José Graziano da Silva, Director-General, UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), said industrial development should not come at the expense of agriculture as they complement one another, and noted that simply exporting raw materials does not bring development, stressing that a country’s ISID model should not be imported, but based on the country’s and neighboring countries’ experiences.

Noting that the wages in the Republic of Korea increased by 390 times since 1950 because of manufacturing and industrialization, Erik Solheim, Chair of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), OECD-Development Assistance Committee, said Africa can also do this, stressing that an industrialization phase not only promotes growth, but also creates a work force with skills and entrepreneurial experience. He noted that governments should focus on incentivizing private investors through robust legal frameworks, rather than through tax incentives.

Petko Draganov, Deputy Secretary-General, UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), underscored: the need for multi-stakeholder actors to foster ISID; the role of the private sector in bridging the gap in financing for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs); co-benefits of foreign direct investment (FDI); and the need for initiatives that foster ISID, including a multi-stakeholder investment platform.

Ahaji Muhammad Mumuni, Secretary-General, African, Caribbean, and Pacific Group of States (ACP), noted the Memorandum of Understanding between the ACP and UNIDO

to foster policy exchange and increase cooperation for ISID, and emphasized development policies that favor the private sector and investment promotion agencies that coordinate execution of national investment promotion strategies.

SESSION 1: OUTLINING UNIDO'S PARTNERSHIP-BASED PILOT APPROACH TO ISID

Philippe Scholtès, Programme Development and Technical Cooperation Division of UNIDO, presented on UNIDO's partnership-based pilot approach to ISID, explaining that UNIDO focuses on transforming commodities so that, instead of exporting them in their raw state, revenue generated through these "value additions" stays in the country.

He further elaborated on activities that are inherently profitable, such as small milling facilities, and stressed the need to align national strategies and policies that are economically efficient, socially inclusive and environmentally sustainable. Scholtès pointed to UNIDO's privileged status as an intergovernmental agency in accessing government and public authorities, in addition to an intrinsic relationship with the business sector, adding that UNIDO is "commercially neutral with a broad base of membership and assets." He stated that with transformational partnerships for ISID investment, UNIDO aims to negotiate a fair deal for both sides in terms of distribution of costs and expected benefits so as to create value for both partners, seeking to identify meaningful investments in partnerships with private entities.

SESSION 2: PARTNERING FOR ISID: THE CASE OF ETHIOPIA

Participants watched a short video on the UNIDO Programme for Country Partnerships (PCP) for ISID in Ethiopia, which highlighted Ethiopia's vision of becoming a middle-income country by 2025 through an economic transformation process intended to create a win-win situation for Ethiopia and its partners.

Forum moderator Benjamin noted that the objective of the session was to present the contributions of all partners to the new PCP, designed to support Ethiopia's industrialization, with the expected outcome of the session being the validation and endorsement of the partnership programme framework, and of the formalization of the coordination mechanism for implementation. He then invited views from the floor on how multiple stakeholders could create a win-win situation that would help Ethiopia become a middle-income country by 2025. In the ensuing interventions participants emphasized: engagement of the private sector; technology and knowledge transfer; capacity building at various levels; and local content in investments through outsourcing procurement to local industries.

Noting that no country has achieved prosperity without industrial development, Ahmed Abtey, Minister of Industry, Ethiopia, outlined his country's strategy for becoming a middle-income country by 2025. He observed that Ethiopia's growth has been inclusive, with its Gini coefficient at less than 35; and stressed the need to create a competitive industrial sector, and encourage FDI and active social participation.

Mebrahtu Meles, State Minister of Industry, Ethiopia, outlined investment opportunities in his country's manufacturing sector, roads, railways and telecommunications, noting his government's commitment to accelerating industrialization through the development of industry zones and integrated agro-industrial parks.

Dejene Tezera, Programme for Country Partnerships in Ethiopia, UNIDO, presented on the PCP's strategy plan and roadmap for implementation in Ethiopia, which focus on textile and apparel, leather and leather products, and agro-processing sectors, which, for their high potential for job creation and linkages to the agricultural sector, are considered the "backbone of Ethiopian economy." This strategy plan, he said, will focus on: upgrading and cultivating 65,000 small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs); industrial zone development; and creating 780,000 jobs between 2015 and 2020.

Khalid Bomba, Agricultural Transformation Agency, Ethiopia, provided examples of projects and partnerships that present opportunities for agro-business and commercial small farmers further down the supply chain, highlighting a fertilizer blending project, funded by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and involving the World Bank and regional science-based groups, that brings together farmers and cooperatives selling blended fertilizers to buyers.

Emphasizing the private sector as the engine of industrial development, Arega Yirdaw, MIDROC Ethiopia, stressed that it requires further institutionalized capacity building through policies and strategies, and creating a conducive framework to enhance the private sector's involvement in the country's ISID. He called for expanding and scaling up UNIDO's support through the ISID PCP to increase employment and export markets.

Eugene Owusu, UN Resident Coordinator, Ethiopia, highlighted fast-track industrialization as a priority, identifying the need to address challenges and opportunities of demographics. He stated that UNIDO can help assess projects, identify and overcome bottlenecks, achieve "ground vision" of ISID, and develop smart partnerships with other UN agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and new and emerging donors, among others.

Highlighting the country's sustained growth over the last decade, Guang Chen, Director, World Bank, Ethiopia, said growth is not happening fast enough because Ethiopia comes from a "low base." Stressing the need to attract and retain FDI in Ethiopia, and promote the local industry to become suppliers in the industrial chain, he called for a comprehensive approach to ISID and noted that while labor costs are low, logistical costs also need to be reduced.

Adamou Labara, International Finance Corporations (IFC), Ethiopia, said that with regards to financing and capacity building, it is important to focus on, *inter alia*: providing long-term foreign currency funding to increase the capacity of SMEs; providing management skills and local training to institutions, including on risk management and corporate governance; and enhancing the ability of banks to raise levels of compliance on environmental and social issues.

Explaining that many Japanese investors are impressed by Ethiopia's high quality of labor, and low rent, electricity and labor costs compared to other countries, Kazuhiro Suzuki, Ambassador of Japan in Ethiopia, noted challenges of high transportation costs, and a downward trend in grant aid. He stressed that the key to ISID will be recalibrating donors' priority areas and cultivating new areas of cooperation.

Admasu Nebebe, Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, Ethiopia, said his country's vision to build a green and resilient economy and to become a middle-income country by 2025 is being implemented through a series of medium-term plans, including to create an enabling

environment by investing in clean energy and education. He further explained that nine sectoral working groups exist to discuss policy programmes and implementation issues.

Noting that the ISID initiative is well aligned with the African Development Bank's (AfDB) focus on inclusive growth and transition to green growth in the next 10 years, Josephine Ngure, AfDB Resident Representative, informed that AfDB activities taking place in Ethiopia primarily focus on the energy and transport sectors, as infrastructure to extend transmission and distribution systems nationally and regionally creates an enabling environment for business and attracts the private sector.

Participants then considered synergies between the interventions of partners in Ethiopia.

Giuseppe Mistretta, Ambassador of Italy in Ethiopia, highlighted his country's financial support to Ethiopia through an SME cluster development project and through UNIDO. He emphasized cooperation with UNIDO through: the development of leather industry; coffee value chains; creation of industrial parks; and increasing the number of women in the industrial sector.

Xiaoyan Xie, Ambassador of China in Ethiopia, stressed the importance of speeding up industrialization and reducing poverty in Ethiopia as a non-resource based economy. He highlighted Ethiopia's central location, and abundance of water resources and arable land among advantages; and problems with taxation, logistics and customs, as challenges.

Xiaobing Jiang, CGGC Gezhouba Group, a mega-enterprise focusing on, *inter alia*, water conservancy, wind and nuclear energy, road and railroad construction, engineering, cement and investment, showcased his company's implementation of ten power plants, road and railroad projects in Ethiopia with a total value of 5.3 billion renminbi.

Urging UNIDO to provide more guidance to Chinese companies wishing to invest in Africa, Hao Liu, China-Africa Development Fund, underscored the importance of: planning; focusing on one's own advantage; improving infrastructure; and speeding up the process of regional integration.

Gerald Enzinger, Helioz GmbH, identified the need for access to funding to accelerate SME opportunities.

Helen Hai, Made in Africa Initiative, stated that it was the Ethiopian Government's vision and leadership that brought her company to Ethiopia.

Dan Lejerskar, EON Reality, stressed skills and capacity building as the largest challenge and presented on his company's innovative efforts in the area of knowledge transfer, including through the use of virtual reality technologies.

SESSION 3: PARTNERING FOR ISID: THE CASE OF SENEGAL

On 5 November, participants viewed a video on ISID PCP in Senegal, focusing on the Plan Senegal Émergent (PSE).

Forum Moderator Benjamin invited the speakers to discuss the various partner contributions supporting the industrialization of Senegal, asking them to focus on structural transformation of the economy, and to describe the plan of industrialization.

Ibrahima Wade, Director General, Office in charge of the PSE, explained that Senegal has an "enviable position on the map," as it is accessible from all continents, particularly by sea and air; and that the PSE aims to achieve GDP growth of 7-8% per year. Among the prerequisites for growth he mentioned:

having an energy strategy; developing infrastructure; using information and communication technologies; and developing human capital.

Youssou Diallo, Ministry of Agriculture, Senegal, highlighted the following PSE goals: the implementation of 100-150 agricultural projects by 2018; development of self-sufficient grain, cereal, rice and onion production; and establishment of agro-poles to strengthen the added value of agricultural products.

Noting that industry accounts for 20% of Senegal's GDP, Mamadou Lamine Niang, Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Senegal, emphasized the difficulties of the slow pace of business reform, and lack of technical and financial support for SMEs. He further stressed the need for policy commitment, and healthy and dependable regulatory environment to advance the PSE.

Drawing on the example of poultry production, Babacar Ngom, SEDIMA, Senegal, observed that industrialization creates employment and replaces imports.

Tidiane Boye, UNIDO, presented on UNIDO's involvement in the PSE, noting the development of a detailed budget and a 5-year programme by 2015 as the next steps for the PCP, with design, monitoring and implementation as key components. Noting that the PCP in Senegal addresses industry policy, agro-poles and industrial parks, he emphasized focus on the development of clusters, sustainable cities, eco-industrial parks, renewable technologies and on greening value chains, among others.

Bintou Djibo, UN Resident Coordinator, Senegal, stated the need for: developed infrastructure with regards to ports and airports; a more effective banking sector; and job creation through a boosted economy.

Noting that 47% of the population lives below the poverty line, Vera Songwe, World Bank, said growth provides jobs, adding that that every year 150,000 Senegalese young people enter the job market. Regarding PSE development and implementation, she described a World Bank vocational program that trains young people to work in the phosphate and cement industries, and noted that the PSE includes a clear vision to lower energy costs.

Mamadou Makhtar Diagne, Ministry of Economy, Finance and Planning, Senegal, noted that a public-private dialogue has allowed for reforms, placing Senegal amongst the top 10 reforming countries, and that PPPs have broadened social programmes. He said a technology and financing steering group for partnership programmes will be set up for strategic coordination.

Aly Ngouille Ndiaye, Minister of Industry and Mining, Senegal, showcased PSE implementation efforts, including building a new airport on 700,000 hectares in conjunction with an industrial park.

Demba Ba, Director, Agricultural and Rural Development Department, Islamic Development Bank, said ISID is a tool to tackle industrialization, inviting the Middle East and North Africa to share experiences. He stressed the importance of thinking locally, particularly in terms of private partners and markets, before going international, and encouraged research of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) market and putting a specific supply chain infrastructure in place so that products can be moved.

Participants then considered synergies between the interventions of partners in Senegal.

Filippo Formica, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Italy to the International Organizations, Vienna, reported on the activities of the Italian Cooperation in Senegal, highlighting as priorities: agriculture and rural development; social development, including through women's empowerment; and primary sector and local development. He stressed the importance of investment in SMEs, highlighting the high quality of Senegalese human resources.

Noting the goal of raising the standard of international cooperation, Lin Yuan, China Food and Drug Administration (CFDA), reported on CFDA's training programme in Senegal that promotes independent drug administration and enables the transfer of technological standards.

Kalilou Traoré, Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), expressed hope that the Senegal PCP will, through "stimulating national energies," help address the adverse effects of importing manufactured goods and exporting raw materials. Noting that the ISID PCP in Senegal can spearhead subsequent partnerships with other ECOWAS countries, he outlined the Community's regional approach to ISID, emphasizing the need to build on interconnectedness of infrastructures and alignment of interests.

Mansour Cama, National Confederation of Senegal Employers, identified the need to revisit the approach of developing the private sector, particularly companies and entrepreneurs, through: addressing its greater responsibility; working on productivity and competitiveness; and providing technical support for reducing energy consumption, while developing more efficient energy resources. Drawing on the example of the halal market in Senegal, he emphasized the need to diversify markets by building on local economies.

SESSION 4: ISID FOR ALL: THE WAY FORWARD

Participants then considered the way forward for ISID, focusing on confidence and trust building in PPPs for ISID, and on benefits of partnerships in terms of reaching economies of scale.

Confidence and Trust Building in PPPs for ISID: Gyan Chandra Acharya, UN Under-Secretary-General and High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States, highlighted linkages between ISID and the post-2015 development agenda; stressed that, transitioning to Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), developmental, social and economic issues need to be taken into account in an integrated manner; and emphasized political commitment, mutual accountability, and fairness in risk management and burden sharing as critical for successful PPPs.

Amir Hossain Amu, Minister of Industries, Bangladesh, and Paul Sekh'ulumi Ntsoaole, Senior Minister of Industry, Lesotho, indicated readiness to get involved in UNIDO's ISID PCPs, with Ntsoaole noting that, for a successful PPP, risks and worth need to be understood by everyone, with everything done "over the table."

Darija Sinjeri, Croatia, emphasized the need for tailor-made country-specific adaptations for ISID promotion.

Michael Dickstein, Heineken, listed key success criteria for PPPs: mutual expertise and partners' integrity; common commercial and community objectives; and such partnerships can be measured and evaluated. He stressed stability and integrity, as opposed to a legal framework, as a precondition for partnership.

Christiane Rudolph, German Investment and Development Corporation, underscored the need to make the most of each individual investment project by using the knowledge gained by other investment projects. On why more national governments do not have legal frameworks for PPPs, she said that while a framework may exist at the individual-project level, a mechanism is required to scale it up.

Valery Dil, Vice-Prime Minister, Kyrgyzstan, expressed his country's interest in participating in a PCP to create an industrial park, emphasizing the textile and sewing sector, comprised primarily of women, as a priority for Kyrgyzstan's economy.

Jesus Felipe, Asian Development Bank, said a proper legal framework, from construction to management of the project, is required for a PPP to succeed.

Eloy de la Caridad Alvarez Martínez, Vice-Minister, Ministry of Industry, Cuba, requested that his country be considered for an ISID project during 2015-2018.

Ahmed Darwish, Former Minister of State for Administrative Development, Egypt, stressed the importance of transparency, monitoring, a legal framework, and bringing NGOs and civil society into the PPP development process early on.

Noting a lack of funds as the main bottleneck of development, Wenliang Yao, China, said the Chinese government will collaborate closely with UNIDO to explore new paths of development, and appreciated UNIDO's strategy to "step up" cooperation between international organizations and private partners to mobilize new financial resources for developing countries.

Noting his government's efforts to create a development strategy fostering socio-economic development, including in the areas of education and health, Hukum Khan Habibi, Deputy Minister of Economy, Afghanistan, emphasized mobilization of all stakeholders as crucial in the successful implementation of ISID strategies.

Benefits of Partnerships – Reaching Economy of Scale: Stressing that "poverty is not a destiny," Justin Yifu Lin, Beijing University, China, identified ways to overcome poverty through industrialization; pragmatism through understanding one's competitive advantage; globalization; and partnership.

Kweku Ricketts-Hagan, Deputy Minister of Trade and Industry, Ghana, urged promotion of synergies and complementarity in partnerships.

Haidar Kholov, Deputy Minister of Industry and New Technologies, Tajikistan, invited investors to get involved in his country's cotton industry.

João Paulo Pereira Da Silva, Lafarge Cement CE Holding GmbH, said win-win situations start with creating a shared value.

Ming Geng, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, looked forward to working with UNIDO and other partners on attracting more Chinese investment in Africa.

Aihua Teng, Poly Solar Technologies (Beijing) Co., Ltd., explained that his company's projects in 15 African countries provide solar home systems, and that they would like UNIDO's support to provide the African people with the best "high-quality, low-price" products.

Stressing the need to be deliberate about fostering inclusion, assigning clear roles and responsibilities, and developing partnerships, including concrete tools and measurable targets,

Nicola Crosta, UN Capital Development Fund, explained that his organization facilitates inclusive finance and local development finance.

Nicholas John Kelso, Philips Africa, described a joint partnership project on lighting larger areas, such as markets and communities, with UNIDO in West Africa, whereby Philips provides technical support and UNIDO provides impact studies.

Dorothy Tembo, International Trade Center, suggested that her organization collaborate with UNIDO on adding a trade dimension to ISID.

Pavel Kabat, International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis, Austria, called for global, local and regional thinking and the inclusion of academia in PPPs, as it provides “the numbers behind investments.”

Edgardo Ortuño, Vice-Minister of Industry, Uruguay, highlighted developing human capacity, improving infrastructures and enhancing productive capability as essential dimensions of ISID.

Shaohua Wu, Export and Import Bank of China, suggested that, in follow-up to the Forum, UNIDO prepare a summary of deliverables by various participants and make a global call for international institutions to participate in ISID PCPs, highlighting capacity building as key.

Jan Dusik, UN Environment Programme (UNEP), emphasized that sustainability and clarity in moving forward are essential elements for partnerships.

Rishad Bathiudeen, Minister of Industry and Commerce, Sri Lanka, characterized the Lima Declaration as a package deal referring not only to poverty eradication and ISID, but also to technology transfer and capacity building.

CLOSING CEREMONY

Thanking the participants, Forum moderator Benjamin announced that written statements will be incorporated in the report of the meeting.

In closing, Li Yong, Director-General, UNIDO, thanked the participants for their vibrant contribution to the Forum, and their comments and suggestions. He announced Helen Hai’s appointment as UNIDO’s Goodwill Ambassador for Africa. He noted several new requests to join the pilot programme and said that the implementation of ISID PCPs will be a challenge. He concluded by observing that “a new beginning means half-done,” urging the participants to work together as a team and move step-by-step.

UPCOMING MEETINGS

Third Global Chemical Leasing Award Ceremony:

Organized by UNIDO, this award intends to further enhance the global visibility of Chemical Leasing, acknowledge best practices, and inspire companies and individuals around the globe to apply the Chemical Leasing business concept by reducing inefficient use and over-consumption of chemicals, as well as by developing strong business partnerships and innovation along the entire supply chain. Chemical Leasing is part of UNIDO’s Green Industry strategy. **dates:** 11-13 November 2014 **location:** Basel, Switzerland **contact:** Petra Schwager **email:** P.Schwager@unido.org **www:** [http://www.unido.org/news/press/third-announced.html#pp1\[g1\]/0/](http://www.unido.org/news/press/third-announced.html#pp1[g1]/0/)

High-Level Thematic Debate on Means of

Implementation for Post-2015 Development Agenda: The President of the 69th UN General Assembly (UNGA), Sam Kutesa, will convene this thematic debate, which will focus on how to mobilize resources to turn aspirations for the post-2015

development agenda into realities. It is expected to discuss financing, technology development and transfer, and capacity building. The event will take place in February 2015, as per Kutesa’s address at the opening of the 69th session. **date:** 2 February 2015 [*tentative*] **venue:** UN Headquarters **location:** New York City, US (virtual) **contact:** Office of the President of the UNGA **www:** <http://www.un.org/pga/statements/opening-69th-session/>

UN Summit for Adoption of Post-2015 Development

Agenda: The UN Summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda was mandated by the UN General Assembly on 25 September 2013 (Resolution 68/6). In consultations on organizational modalities for the Summit, member states are considering holding the summit on 21-23 September 2015. **dates:** 28-30 September 2015 [*tentative*] **venue:** UN Headquarters **location:** New York City, US **contact:** Office of the President of the UN General Assembly **www:** <http://www.un.org/en/ga/president/68/pdf/letters/6242014Informal%20consultations%20on%20the%20modalities%20summit%20on%20Post-2015%20development%20agenda%20-%2024%20June%202014.pdf>

UNIDO 16th General Conference: The General Conference is UNIDO’s supreme policy-making organ where all member states meet once every two years. It determines the guiding principles and policies of the Organization, approves the budget and work programme of UNIDO. **dates:** 30 November – 4 December 2015 **location:** TBC **contact:** UNIDO Secretariat **phone:** +43-(1)-26026-0 **fax:** +43-(1)-2692669 **www:** <http://www.unido.org/gc.html>

GLOSSARY

AfDB	African Development Bank
ACP	African Caribbean and Pacific Group of States
AU	African Union
CFDA	China Food and Drug Administration
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
FAO	UN Food and Agriculture Organization
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
GCC	Gulf Cooperation Council
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
IFC	International Finance Corporation
ISID	Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NGO	Non-governmental organization
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OWG	Open Working Group
PCP	Programme Country Partnership
PPP	Public-private partnership
PSE	Plan Senegal Émergent
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SME	Small and Medium-sized Enterprises
UNCTAD	UN Conference on Trade and Development
UNGA	UN General Assembly
UNIDO	UN Industrial Development Organization
UNTT	UN Task Team