NMUN•NY

UN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION
BACKGROUND GUIDE 2016

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Dear Delegates,

Welcome to the 2016 National Model United Nations Conference in New York (NMUN•NY)! It is with great pleasure that we introduce you to our committee, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). This year's staff is: Directors Katelyn Connell (Conference A) and Julius Adebayo (Conference B), and Assistant Directors Martina Vetrovcova (Conference A) and Stefannie Wilkes-Pounders (Conference B). Katelyn earned her B.A. in Political Science, and she served as a health volunteer in Vanuatu with the United States Peace Corps, 2012-2014. She is currently working at a law firm in Birmingham, Alabama, and looks forward to her third year on staff. Julius earned a B.Sc. in Mechanical Engineering. He is currently finishing up his M.A. in Computer Science and Public Policy and is excited to return to staff at NMUN•NY. Martina completed her B.A. in International Relations and Diplomacy from the University of Economics in Prague in 2013. She is currently pursuing an M.A. in Political Science and Sociology at Ruprecht-Karls University of Heidelberg, Germany, and this is her first year on staff. Stefannie earned her B.A. in Political Science from Lee University in 2012. She is currently working on her B.S. in Nursing, and this is her third year on staff.

The topics under discussion for UNIDO are:
I. Agribusiness and Entrepreneurship Development for Poverty Reduction
II. Promoting Resource-Efficient and Low-Carbon Industrial Production
III. Mainstreaming Gender in Trade Capacity-Building Projects

UNIDO is a UN specialized agency tasked with promoting sustainable and inclusive industrial development. UNIDO provides an avenue through which the UN, Member States, and other stakeholders can develop partnerships and address challenges to industrial development, particularly in developing regions. At NMUN•NY 2016, we are simulating the Industrial Development Board of UNIDO in terms of composition and size; however, delegates are not limited to the strict mandate of the Industrial Development Board during the conference. For the purposes of NMUN•NY 2016, and corresponding with the educational mission of the conference, the committee has the ability to make programmatic and policy decisions on issues within the mandate of UNIDO in line with the overall function of the organization.

Please review this Background Guide in order to prepare for discussion on these topics during the conference. This Background Guide is intended to introduce delegates to the topics at hand and should not replace individual research. We strongly suggest that you become familiar with your Member State's policies and use the Annotated Bibliography and Bibliography to further your knowledge on these topics. In preparation for the conference, each delegation will submit a position paper. Please take note of the NMUN policies on the website and in the Delegate Preparation Guide regarding plagiarism, codes of conduct, dress code, sexual harassment, and the awards philosophy and evaluation method. Adherence to these guidelines is mandatory.

The NMUN Rules of Procedure are available to download from the NMUN website. This document includes the long and short form of the rules, as well as an explanatory narrative and example script of the flow of procedure. It is thus an essential instrument in preparing for the conference, and a reference during committee.

If you have any questions concerning your preparation for the committee or the conference itself, feel free to contact the Under-Secretaries-General for the Development Department, Michael Buechl (Conference A) and Andrea Wong (Conference B). You can reach either USG at: usg.development@nmun.org.

We hope all the best for you in your preparations for the conference and look forward to seeing you in the spring!

Sincerely,

Conference A	**Conference B**
Katelyn Connell, *Director*	Julius Adebayo, *Director*
Martina Vetrovcova, *Assistant Director*	Stefannie Wilkes-Pounders, *Assistant Director*

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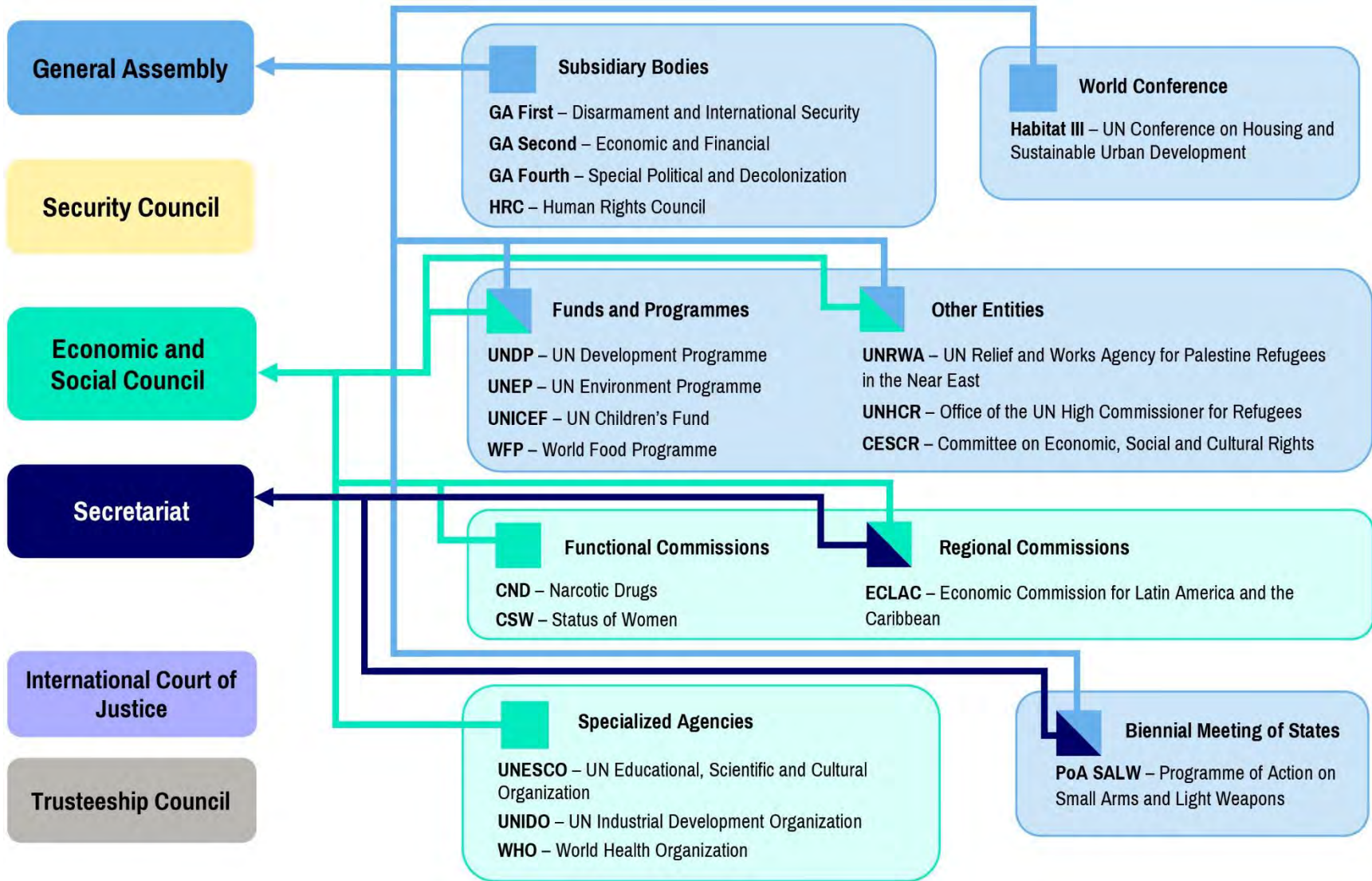
Abbreviations

3ADI	African (Accelerated) Agribusiness and Agro-Industries Development Initiative
AAAA	Addis Ababa Action Agenda
AfDB	African Development Bank
BPfA	Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action
CSO	Civil society organization
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GA	General Assembly
GEEW	Gender equality and the empowerment of women
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEI	Green Economy Initiative
GFP	Gender Focal Point
GIP	Green Industry Platform
ISID	Inclusive Sustainable Industrial Development
IDB	Industrial Development Board
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IGO	Intergovernmental organization
ILO	International Labour Organization
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NCPCs	National Cleaner Production Centres
NGO	Non-governmental organization
OAS	Organization of American States
PAGE	Partnership for Action on Green Economy
PCP	Programme for Country Partnership
PGEEW	Policy on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
PPP	Public-private partnerships
PTC	Programme Development and Technical Cooperation Division
RECP	Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production
Rio+20	United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SE4All	Sustainable Energy for All
SME	Small and medium enterprises
TCB	Trade capacity-building
UDHR	Universal Declaration of Human Rights
UN	United Nations
UNCED	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UN-SWAP	System-wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment
UN-Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
WCED	United Nations World Commission on Environment and Development

United Nations System at NMUN•NY

This diagram illustrates the UN System simulated at NMUN•NY. It shows where each committee "sits" within the system, to help understand the reportage and relationships between the entities. Examine the diagram alongside the Committee Overview to gain a clear picture of the committee's position, purpose, and powers within the UN System.

General Assembly

Security Council

Economic and Social Council

Secretariat

International Court of Justice

Trusteeship Council

Subsidiary Bodies

GA First – Disarmament and International Security
GA Second – Economic and Financial
GA Fourth – Special Political and Decolonization
HRC – Human Rights Council

World Conference

Habitat III – UN Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development

Funds and Programmes

UNDP – UN Development Programme
UNEP – UN Environment Programme
UNICEF – UN Children's Fund
WFP – World Food Programme

Other Entities

UNRWA – UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
UNHCR – Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees
CESCR – Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

Functional Commissions

CND – Narcotic Drugs
CSW – Status of Women

Regional Commissions

ECLAC – Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

Specialized Agencies

UNESCO – UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNIDO – UN Industrial Development Organization
WHO – World Health Organization

Biennial Meeting of States

PoA SALW – Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons

Committee Overview

Introduction

The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations (UN) that "promotes industrial development for poverty reduction, inclusive globalization and environmental sustainability."[1] The UN General Assembly (GA) established UNIDO in 1966 through resolution 2152 (XXI), which outlined the purpose of the organization and also called for the creation of the Industrial Development Board (IDB) and a Secretariat to ensure UNIDO's proper operation.[2] In March 1975, UNIDO's second General Conference met, which led to the adoption of the *Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Cooperation*.[3] *The Lima Declaration and Plan of Action* created a framework for North-South cooperation and identified least developed, land locked, and island developing states as those most in need of assistance in regards to industrial development.[4] Additionally, the document also stated that in order to achieve the goals set out by the UN for industrial development, UNIDO would need to be strengthened into an autonomous specialized agency of the UN.[5] The GA endorsed the hopes expressed by UNIDO, and at the GA's seventh special session in September 1975, the GA established in resolution 3362 (S-VII) that UNIDO would become a UN specialized agency.[6]

> The **United Nations Industrial Development Organization** (UNIDO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations, reporting to the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).

The UN Conference on the "Establishment of UNIDO as a specialized agency" was held in March and April 1979, leading to the adoption of the UNIDO Constitution on 8 April 1979.[7] The same year, UNIDO established its headquarters in Vienna, Austria.[8] Due to a lack of consensus among Member States having ratified, accepted, or approved the constitution, the document was not officially entered into force until 21 June 21 1985.[9] In December 1985, the first session of the General Conference was held under the renewed system, making UNIDO the 16th specialized agency of the UN.[10] Unlike other programmes and funds of the UN, as a specialized agency, UNIDO became an independent organization working within the UN framework, though with a separately funded budget with its own governing council.[11]

> At NMUN·NY 2016, we are simulating the Industrial Development Board of UNIDO in terms of composition and size; however, delegates are not limited to the strict mandate of the Industrial Development Board, as a budgetary and administrative body, during the conference. For the purposes of NMUN·NY 2016, and corresponding with the educational mission of the conference, the committee has the ability to make programmatic and policy decisions on issues within the mandate of UNIDO in line with the overall function of the organization.

Governance, Structure and Membership

The two policymaking organs of UNIDO are the General Conference and the Industrial Development Board; within the IDB is a subsidiary body called the Programme and Budget Committee.[12] The General Conference brings together all 170 members of UNIDO to meet once every two years and serves as the organization's highest

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[1] UNIDO, *UNIDO in brief*.
[2] UN General Assembly, *United Nations Industrial Development Organization (A/RES/2152 (XXI))*, 1966.
[3] UNIDO, *Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Cooperation,* 1975.
[4] Ibid.
[5] Ibid.
[6] UN General Assembly, *Development and international economic cooperation* (A/RES/S-7/3362), (1975).
[7] UNIDO, *Constitution of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization*, 1979; UNIDO, *UNIDO History, Abd-El Rahman Khane, UNIDO Executive Director*, 2015.
[8] Ibid.
[9] Ibid.
[10] UNIDO, *UNIDO History, Domingo L. Siazon Jr, UNIDO Director General*; UNIDO, *Report of the Industrial Development Board on the work of its first session (UNIDO/GC.1/7/Add.1/Corr.1)*, 1985.
[11] UN DPI, *Funds, Programmes, Specialized Agencies and Others*.
[12] UNIDO, *Structure: Policymaking Organs*.

policymaking organ.[13] In addition to establishing regulatory policies, the General Conference also approves the budget and programs of action, and appoints the Director General every four years.[14] The Conference is also responsible for electing members of the IDB and the Programme and Budget Committee.[15]

The IDB meets annually and is comprised of 53 Member States elected on a rotational basis for four-year terms.[16] The IDB reviews UNIDO's work programs and budgets, and gives recommendations to the General Conference on organizational policy and the selection of the Director General.[17] The Programme and Budget Committee accepts a draft of UNIDO's programme of work from the Director General for the coming fiscal year, and in turn recommends a proposed budget for the IDB to vote on based on the program of work.[18] The Committee consists of 27 Member States serving two-year terms, and also meets annually.[19]

Member States of the UN, of UN specialized agencies, and of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) are eligible for UNIDO membership upon becoming parties to its constitution and being approved by the General Conference by a two-thirds majority vote.[20] As a member of UNIDO, Member States become part of the General Conference.[21] Parties acknowledged by the UN General Assembly as having observer status are also eligible for observer status with UNIDO upon approval by the General Conference.[22]

The UNIDO Secretariat is comprised of the Director General, the chief administrative officer held accountable by UNIDO's policymaking organs; the Deputy to the Director General, responsible for supporting the Director General in routine operation of UNIDO; the Programme Development and Technical Cooperation Division, responsible for providing capacity building opportunities to developing Member States; the Industrial Policy, External Relations and Field Representation Division, which monitors and analyzes trends in industrial development; and the Programme Support and General Management Division, which institutes policies, and offers guidance and support to all other bodies of the Secretariat.[23]

Mandate, Functions and Powers

Article one of UNIDO's Constitution states:

> "The primary objective of the Organization shall be the promotion and acceleration of industrial development in the developing countries with a view to assisting in the establishment of a new international economic order. The Organization shall also promote industrial development and co-operation on global, regional and national, as well as on sectoral levels."[24]

When the Constitution entered into force in 1985, UNIDO was established to "play the central role in and be responsible for reviewing and promoting the coordination of all activities of the United Nations system in the field of industrial development."[25] By 1995, UNIDO's mission had evolved to focus on the importance of public and private partnerships, and in 1997, the seventh session of the General Conference brought on the adoption of the Business Plan for the Future Roles and Functions of UNIDO in order for the organization to better adapt to the changes in the global economy.[26] The plan restructured UNIDO's mandate to focus on cooperating with supporting institutions, integrating women in industrial development, and aiding small and medium enterprises (SMEs).[27]

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[13] UNIDO, *The General Conference*.
[14] Ibid.
[15] UNIDO, *Structure: Policymaking Organs*.
[16] Ibid.
[17] Ibid.
[18] UNIDO, *Constitution of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization*, 1979.
[19] UNIDO, *Structure: Policymaking Organs*.
[20] UNIDO, *Constitution of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization*, 1979.
[21] Ibid.
[22] Ibid.
[23] UNIDO, *Structure: Policymaking Organs*.
[24] UNIDO, *Constitution of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization*, 1979.
[25] Ibid.
[26] UNIDO, *UNIDO History, Mauricio de Maria y Campos, UNIDO Director General*; UNIDO, *UNIDO History, Carlos Alfredo Magarinos, Director General*.
[27] Ibid.

Entering the new millennium, UNIDO altered programs to focus on meeting the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).[28] The most recent shift in the focus of the UNIDO mandate occurred in 2013 at the fifteenth session of the General Conference, resulting in the *Lima Declaration: Towards inclusive and sustainable industrial development.[29]* The document called attention to the need for Inclusive Sustainable Industrial Development (ISID) in order to achieve the goals of the organization, and emphasized UNIDO's mandate to encourage ISID, while also requesting the issue be addressed on the post-2015 development agenda.[30]

Some of the main functions allotted to the General Conference as listed by the Constitution are to: offer assistance to developing Member States in the promotion of industrialization; follow-up in the field on initiatives made by the UN system; perform studies and research to create or develop concepts to successfully promote industrial development at the international, regional, and national levels; assist developing countries in the proper use of natural resources for agro-business; aid in the transfer, adaptation and use of industrial technologies in developing countries; and assist developing countries upon their request for financing from outside sources.[31] The General Conference also has the ability to make recommendations to Member States as well as other international organizations on matters of which UNIDO may have special expertise.[32]

Recent Sessions and Current Priorities

Since the *Lima Declaration* of 2013, UNIDO has actively included conversations on ISID, and the organization has continued in its endeavors in relation to its mandate.[33] The most recent meeting of the IDB was held in June 2015 in Vienna, Austria; its next meeting will occur in November 2016.[34] In efforts to attain the various goals encompassed through ISID, UNIDO has organized ISID Forums occurring on a regular basis.[35] UNIDO held two Forums in 2014, a third Forum in July 2015, and plans to hold the fourth ISID Forum at the end of 2015.[36]

The first Forum, held in June 2014, discussed the use of industrial parks to improve the business environment in developing Member States.[37] While the first Forum focused greatly on strategy, it paved the way for the implementation strategies that would be developed during the second Forum.[38] During the second ISID Forum, in November 2014, representatives from 93 Member States worked towards a multi-stakeholder approach, involving governments, stakeholders, and UNIDO, in an "assistance package" to be called the Programme for Country Partnership (PCP), and decided that pilot programs were to be established in Ethiopia and Senegal.[39] The third ISID Forum occurred in July 2015, and served to observe the industrial park development pilot programs developed through the previous Forums.[40] The third Forum also brought on further discussion on how to further invest and fund PCPs.[41]

In addition to the continuing ISID Forums, UNIDO also promotes ISID through the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).[42] The SDGs, adopted at the UN Sustainable Development Summit in September 2015, follow and expand upon the Millennium Development Goals, which are due to expire in 2015.[43] ISID is included particularly through SDG 9: "Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation."[44] Goal 9 includes various targets promoting sustainability and resource efficiency based on national standards, with

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[28] UNIDO, *UNIDO History, Carlos Alfredo Magarinos, Director General*.
[29] UNIDO, *Lima Declaration: Towards inclusive and sustainable industrial development (GC.15/Res.1),* 2013.
[30] Ibid.
[31] UNIDO, *Constitution of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization*, 1979.
[32] Ibid.
[33] UNIDO, *2014 Annual Report*, 2014.
[34] UNIDO, *Industrial Development Board, 43rd session (Vienna, 23-25 June 2015)*; UNIDO, *The Industrial Development Board*.
[35] UNIDO, *ISID Forum.*
[36] Ibid.
[37] UNIDO, *Forum "Promoting inclusive and sustainable industrial development: Strategies and instruments".*
[38] Ibid.
[39] UNIDO, *Second ISID Forum*.
[40] UNIDO, *Third ISID Forum.*
[41] Ibid.
[42] UNIDO, *UNIDO focusing on Sustainable Development Goals #SDG9*.
[43] Ibid.
[44] Ibid.

many aiming to be accomplished before 2030.[45] UNIDO's efforts for the coming years are sure to reflect the efforts put forth in SDG 9.[46] While the agency's mandate is largely displayed through SDG 9, UNIDO's targets for inclusive and sustainable development are reflected throughout the 17 SDGs, also particularly in Goals 8 and 11.[47] UNIDO believes that many of the goals in the post-2015 agenda are contingent on each other and in order to achieve the ultimate success of the SDGs, partnerships among governments, as well as the private sector, will be crucial.[48]

Conclusion

UNIDO serves as the lead specialized agency of the UN promoting industrial development. Formed in 1966 and becoming an autonomous specialized agency in 1985, UNIDO has experienced much change throughout the years. Focusing on the promotion of industrial development in developing countries since its inception, UNIDO has adapted to the ever changing environment and global economy, which more recently brought on the current mandate of Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development. While the organization continues to deliberate and strategize on how best to promote ISID in developing Member States, UNIDO also focuses on the inclusion of the issue in the SDGs through SDG 9. Through these and other efforts, the work of UNIDO remains significant within the international community.

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[45] UNIDO, *UNIDO focusing on Sustainable Development Goals #SDG9*; UN General Assembly, *Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (A/RES/70/1)*, 2015.
[46] UNIDO, *UNIDO focusing on Sustainable Development Goals #SDG9*.
[47] UN General Assembly, *Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (A/RES/70/1)*, 2015.
[48] UNIDO, *Engaging with the Private Sector in the Post-2015 Agenda*, 2014.

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> *This document is the General Assembly's resolution that formed UNIDO. The resolution acknowledges the quickly evolving industrial development occurring at the time, and the need for assistance in the field of developing member states and countries with economies in transition. This document will serve a resource in explaining the need for a body within the UN system involving industrial development. This resolution is also crucial in understanding the structure and foundation of UNIDO.*

United Nations Industrial Development Organization. (1979). *Constitution of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization*. Retrieved 16 July 2015 from: http://www.unido.org/fileadmin/user_media/PMO/Constitution/UNIDO_Constitution_E.pdf

> *The Constitution of UNIDO is crucial in understanding the foundation and guidelines of UNIDO. The document offers detailed explanations of how the committee is to be run. This is an especially useful resource for delegates looking for complete explanations of the three policymaking bodies of UNIDO. Delegates will find this to be a useful resource for learning how actual UNIDO sessions are conducted.*

United Nations Industrial Development Organization. (2014). *Annual Report 2014*. Retrieved 18 July 2015 from: https://www.unido.org/fileadmin/user_media_upgrade/Resources/Publications/Annual_Report/15-00722_Ebook.pdf

> *This source is a recent report released by UNIDO. The document provides an in depth overview of the current efforts being pursued by UNIDO, along with descriptions of how the organization plans to meet its goals. The report also explains issues to be addressed at regional, and various developmental levels. This document will serve as a great resource for understanding current issues and how UNIDO plans to combat them looking forward.*

United Nations Industrial Development Organization. (2014). *Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development* [Report]. Retrieved 16 July 2015 from: http://www.unido.org/fileadmin/user_media_upgrade/Who_we_are/Structure/Director-General/ISID_Brochure_web_singlesided_12_03.pdf

> *After becoming familiarized with the* Lima Declaration*, delegates will find this document useful in offering real world examples of ISID and how UNIDO is working on the issue. The document lines out UNIDO's understanding of the concept and stresses the organizations commitment to the towards it. This document offers region specific approaches to ISID while also further sharing the UNIDO's vision and aims on ISID. The document also gives a brief glimpse on the implementation of ISID in the work of other regional organizations and fora as well as individual states.*

United Nations Industrial Development Organization, General Conference. (2013). *Lima Declaration: Toward inclusive and sustainable industrial development (GC.15/Res.1)* [Resolution]. Retrieved 16 July 2015 from: http://www.unido.org/fileadmin/user_media_upgrade/Who_we_are/Structure/Policymaking_Organs/Lima_Declaration_EN_web.pdf

> *The* Lima Declaration of 2013 *establishes UNIDO's current mandate as ISID. Delegates should be familiar with the explanation given for ISID as explained in this document and also UNIDO's reasoning for incorporating the issue in the SDGs. Understanding the* Lima Declaration *is crucial in order for delegates to understand UNIDO's current efforts.*

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I. Agribusiness and Entrepreneurship Development for Poverty Reduction

Introduction

Poverty eradication in all regions and amongst all peoples has always been a topical issue at the United Nations (UN).[49] Historically, the UN has been at the forefront of initiatives seeking to eliminate poverty completely.[50] Through the adoption of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (UDHR) in 1948, the UN emphasized freedom and equality of all individuals.[51] Over time, individual economic freedom, characterized by access to basic services, became a focus at the UN.[52] The UN's focus on poverty reduction is highlighted in the first Millennium Development Goal (MDG), which called for halving, "between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day."[53] Adoption of the MDGs resulted in an international focus on poverty eradication, which led to a reduction in the number of individuals living in extreme poverty from 1.91 billion in 1990 to approximately 1 billion in 2011.[54] Given the substantial population of individuals still living in poverty, poverty elimination continues to be a core issue at the UN.[55]

The UN's continued focus on poverty elimination is aptly described in Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 1, which is to "end poverty in all its forms everywhere."[56] The UN and the international community are seeking to ensure that by 2030, "all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance."[57] To accomplish its poverty reduction goals, the UN is enlisting its constituent agencies to join in a multifaceted approach that tackles poverty eradication from different topical areas.[58] The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) is committed to total poverty elimination through trade capacity-building, entrepreneurship and private sector development, and promotion and acceleration of industrial development.[59]

Agribusiness Development and Poverty Reduction
An agribusiness ecosystem consists of all industries involved in operations to transform agricultural produce "from farm to fork."[60] Agribusiness activities typically include the "supply of agricultural inputs, the production and transformation of agricultural products and their distribution to final consumers."[61] In regions with a high incidence of poverty, approximately 80% of individuals generate their primary income from agribusiness-related activities.[62] In rural areas, about 40% of the agricultural output produced is lost along the value chain due to inefficiencies.[63] In developing countries, agriculture-based products account for 50% of all exported products; yet, only about 30% of these exported products are processed goods, compared to 98% for industrialized countries.[64] The 68% gap represents tremendous economic loss in the agribusiness value chain of developing countries.[65] Consequently, a major portion of exports are unprocessed agricultural products, which often have lower economic value compared to processed versions.[66] A more effective agribusiness sector would lead to a reduction in loss, increased capability

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[49] UN General Assembly, *United Nations Millennium Declaration (A/RES/55/2)*, 2000.
[50] Ibid.
[51] UN General Assembly, *Universal Declaration of Human Rights (A/RES/217 A (III))*, 1948.
[52] UN General Assembly, *Declaration on the Right to Development (A/RES/41/128)*, 1986.
[53] FAO, *FAO and the challenge of the Millennium Development Goals: The road ahead*, 2005, p. 22.
[54] World Bank, *Poverty Overview*, 2015.
[55] UN General Assembly, *Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (A/RES/70/1)*, 2015.
[56] Ibid.
[57] Ibid.
[58] Ibid.
[59] UNIDO, *What we do*.
[60] FAO, *Agribusiness development: The importance of agribusiness*.
[61] Ibid.
[62] UNIDO, *Annual Report*, 2014, p. 27.
[63] Ibid.; UNIDO, *Agribusiness and rural entrepreneurship development*.
[64] Ibid.
[65] Ibid.
[66] UNIDO, *Annual Report*, 2014, p. 27.

through the emergence of adjacent industries processing agricultural output, and improved economic outcomes for agribusiness workers due to an increase in unit cost of processed agricultural products. [67]

Entrepreneurship and Poverty Reduction
Another component of poverty reduction that UNIDO emphasizes is entrepreneurship.[68] Entrepreneurship consists of all the activities involved in the development of a business, ranging from registration of the actual business entity to the delivery of goods and services.[69] An environment that fosters entrepreneurship often leads to the development of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs).[70] SMEs account for over 90% of businesses worldwide and above 50% of general employment.[71] Areas where SMEs constitute a high proportion of all businesses typically have more equitable income distributions and lower prevalence of poverty.[72] SMEs are key for transitioning from a primarily agriculture-based economy to an industrial one.[73]

UNIDO is committed to agribusiness and entrepreneurship development as critical levers in its goal of addressing poverty alleviation.[74] UNIDO tackles agribusiness and entrepreneurship development in a variety of ways, one of which is the development of training programs that promote entrepreneurial activities and industry best practices to local practitioners.[75] UNIDO focuses on activities to help Member States develop strong and efficient manufacturing value chains, especially in the agribusiness sector and adjacent sectors, such as the textile industry, the wood and non-wood forest products industry, and the leather industry, in regions where these industries are underdeveloped.[76]

International and Regional Framework

The UN's commitment to development, particularly education, poverty reduction, and equality of all peoples, is highlighted in Articles 25 and 26 of the UDHR.[77] In 1974, the *Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition* was adopted at the World Food Conference.[78] This declaration emphasizes the need to ensure that all individuals are free from "hunger and malnutrition," which have become essential components of any poverty reduction policy.[79] Going beyond specific development issues, the UN emphasized individual and collective rights to "economic, social and cultural development" in the *Declaration on the Right to Development*, which was subsequently adopted by the General Assembly in December of 1986.[80] The *Declaration on the Right to Development* set forth essential individual and collective socioeconomic rights, marking an increased focus on development at the UN.[81]

The UN has also been responsible for several high-profile development initiatives, which have galvanized the international community around the need to ensure economic freedom for all peoples.[82] In 2000, the UN *Millennium Declaration* was adopted, which codified a set of development goals for the international community that became known as the MDGs.[83] The first of the eight goals was to "eradicate extreme poverty and hunger."[84] Consequently,

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[67] UNIDO, *Annual Report*, 2014, p. 27; UNIDO, *Agribusiness and rural entrepreneurship development*; FAO, *The State of Food Insecurity in the World: The multiple dimensions of food security*, 2013, pp. 10-13.
[68] UNIDO, *Entrepreneurship Curriculum Programme.*
[69] Gedeon, *What is entrepreneurship?* 2010, p. 19.
[70] UNIDO, *Entrepreneurship Curriculum Programme.*
[71] UNIDO, *Private Sector Development: The Support Programmes of the Small and Medium Enterprises Branch*, 2005, pp. 8-10.
[72] Ibid.
[73] Ibid.
[74] UNIDO, *What we do*; UNIDO, *How we work.*
[75] Ibid.
[76] UNIDO, *Textile and Garment Industry*; UNIDO, *Wood and non-wood forest products industry*; UNIDO, *Leather and leather products industry.*
[77] UN General Assembly, *Universal Declaration of Human Rights (A/RES/217 A (III))*, 1948.
[78] UN General Assembly, *World Food Conference (A/RES/3348 (XXIX))*, 1974; UN General Assembly, *World Food Conference (A/RES/3180 (XXVIII))*, 1973.
[79] UN General Assembly, *World Food Conference (A/RES/3348 (XXIX))*, 1974.
[80] UN General Assembly, *Declaration on the Right to Development (A/RES/41/128)*, 1986.
[81] Ibid.
[82] UN General Assembly, *Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (A/RES/70/1)*, 2015.
[83] UN DESA, *The Millennium Development Goals Report 2015*, 2015, p. 4.
[84] Ibid.

the work of UNIDO and other UN entities on the issue of reducing poverty became grounded in the MDGs.[85] As the 2015 deadline for the MDGs approached and some of the anticipated MDG targets remained unmet, the UN further renewed its commitment to poverty eradication through the SDGs, which were adopted in September 2015.[86] SDG 1 SDGs involves eliminating all forms of poverty across the world and ensuring that all individuals have access to basic economic rights.[87] One of the targets for SDG 1 involves reducing by "half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions" at a national level.[88] SDG 2 emphasizes the need to promote sustainable practices in agriculture to ensure food security and completely eradicate hunger and malnourishment.[89] Targets of SDG 2 involve the development of resilient agribusiness enterprises and manufacturing value chains, as well as the doubling of agricultural productivity.[90] Beyond a focus on the agribusiness industry, SDGs 4 and 8 call for "inclusive and sustainable" access to educational opportunities, vocational training, and productive employment for all, particularly for vulnerable and often neglected groups.[91] As part of the targets for these goals, the UN calls for an increase in the number of youth and women engaged in entrepreneurship.[92]

Guided by the MDGs, UNIDO has focused its efforts on ensuring increased development across the world.[93] At its 15th session, the UNIDO General Conference adopted a new *Lima Declaration* (2013), which reaffirms the core tenets of the original *Lima Declaration on Industrial Development and Cooperation* (1975) and the MDGs.[94] The 2013 *Lima Declaration* emphasizes technological and industrial development, as noted in the original declaration, and additionally recognizes the importance of ensuring sustainable and inclusive development among all peoples.[95] The 2013 *Lima Declaration* also reinforces the *Strategic Guidance Document* (2013), which outlines several of UNIDO's core missions and priorities for the coming years.[96] The *Strategic Guidance Document* highlights productive capacity-building in agribusiness and rural entrepreneurship development, trade capacity-building, and "sustainable production and industrial resource efficiency" as UNIDO's main thematic priorities going forward.[97]

Recently, the UN Financing for Development Office organized the Addis Ababa Conference on Financing for Development.[98] The resulting *Addis Ababa Action Agenda* (AAAA) provides implementation support for the SDGs and outlines a new approach for financing sustainable development.[99] The AAAA highlights entrepreneurship and small business development as critical components of bringing about increased economic development.[100] To promote entrepreneurship and small business development, and as part of the AAAA, 193 Member States committed to supporting small business clusters and incubators through access to funding and other types of financial services, as well as useful training programs that can help distill best practices.[101]

Role of the International System

Since UNIDO's establishment in 1966, poverty reduction through industrial development has been one of the organization's main tasks.[102] Other UN entities are also tasked with poverty reduction with focuses on various thematic areas; for example, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) is tasked with

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[85] FAO, *FAO and the challenge of the Millennium Development Goals: The road ahead*, 2005, p. 24.
[86] UN General Assembly, *Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (A/RES/70/1)*, 2015.
[87] Ibid.
[88] Ibid.
[89] Ibid.
[90] Ibid.
[91] Ibid.
[92] Ibid.
[93] UNIDO, *What we do*; UNIDO, *How we work*.
[94] UNIDO, *Lima Declaration: Towards inclusive and sustainable industrial development*, 2013.
[95] Ibid.
[96] UNIDO, *Informal working group on the future, including programmes and resources, of UNIDO (IDB.41/24)*, 2013.
[97] Ibid.
[98] UN General Assembly, *Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development (A/RES/69/313)*, 2015.
[99] Ibid., pp. 1-2.
[100] Ibid., p. 9.
[101] Ibid., p. 52.
[102] UN General Assembly, *United Nations Industrial Development Organization (A/RES/2152 (XXI))*, 1966.

addressing issues relating to hunger, malnutrition, and food security.[103] In contrast, UNIDO is primarily focused on providing "services customized for developing countries and transition economies, ranging from industrial policy advice to entrepreneurship and SME development, and from technology diffusion to sustainable production and the provision of rural energy for productive uses."[104] To address critical issues in the agribusiness sector, UNIDO has an internal Agribusiness Development Branch that consists of the Agro-Industry Technology Unit, the Agribusiness Development and Food Security Unit, and the Rural Entrepreneurship and Human Security Unit.[105] Together, these units provide technical assistance; help increase awareness of, and promote investment in agribusiness enterprises; and promote the formation of small businesses particularly by women, youth, and other vulnerable groups.[106]

UNIDO pursues partnerships with other actors to bring experts from various disciplines to its training programs and capacity development projects.[107] Some of these organizations include the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the International Labour Organization (ILO), the African Development Bank (AfDB), and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).[108] Along with these organizations, UNIDO runs training programs that bring together subject matter experts on issues ranging from finance and capital markets to dairy farming.[109] Beyond partnerships with UNIDO, FAO and other UN entities with poverty alleviation mandates also run independent programs to address agribusiness and entrepreneurship development.[110] For example, FAO runs a variety of workshops and training programs across the world on effective practices for post-harvest operations in order to cut down significant losses that occur after harvest.[111] Similarly, the ILO is tasked with promoting "economic prosperity and decent work over the long term" for all individuals.[112] In its capacity, ILO has developed programs such as Know about Business to help integrate entrepreneurship education into national educational systems.[113]

Partnerships between UNIDO and other agencies have resulted in several successful projects.[114] In 2010, UNIDO partnered with AfDB, FAO, and IFAD to launch the African (Accelerated) Agribusiness and Agro-industries Development Initiative (3ADI), which seeks to accelerate the agribusiness sector around the world.[115] 3ADI helps develop local capability for processing raw agricultural materials like produce, textiles, and others into finished products with higher economic value.[116] The 3ADI project will run until August of 2020.[117]

Outside of work by the UN, civil society organizations (CSOs) also make significant contributions to entrepreneurship and agribusiness development.[118] CSOs are important because these organizations combine technical expertise on a subject matter with physical proximity to the location of interest.[119] Organizations such as Mowgli in the United Kingdom have developed mentoring programs to support entrepreneurs around the world.[120] Another organization, Middle East Youth Initiative, has developed initiatives to help provide individuals, particularly youth in the Middle East, with valuable knowledge that would enable them to start small businesses.[121]

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[103] FAO, *Our strategic objectives*.
[104] UNIDO, *What we do*.
[105] UNIDO, *Agribusiness development: Transforming rural life to create wealth*, 2013, pp. 2-3.
[106] Ibid., pp. 2-5.
[107] UNIDO, *Convening, partnerships and networks*; UNIDO, *How we work*.
[108] UNIDO, *UNIDO Partnership Strategy with Development Finance Institutions*, 2013, pp. 3-11.
[109] UNIDO, *Convening, partnerships and networks*; UNIDO, *How we work*.
[110] FAO, *Enabling environments for agribusiness and agro-industries development*, 2013, p. 17.
[111] Ibid., p. 29.
[112] UN ILO, *Building business and entrepreneurship awareness: an ILO experience of integrating entrepreneurship education into national vocational education systems*, 2011, p. 1.
[113] Ibid., p. 3.
[114] UNIDO, *Convening, partnerships and networks*.
[115] UNIDO, *Agro-industrial development*, 2011, p. 1; 3ADI, *Our Vision, Our Mission*.
[116] Ibid.
[117] Ibid.
[118] UNIDO, *Convening, partnerships and networks*.
[119] Ibid.
[120] Mowgli, *Our Story*.
[121] Middle East Youth Initiative, *About the Middle East Youth Initiative*.

Technical Development and Capacity-Building for Agribusiness and Entrepreneurship Development

Training programs that provide technical assistance and capacity-building are one of the primary means through which UNIDO helps to improve industrial technical expertise.[122] UNIDO personnel disseminate best practices to local practitioners to help build up technical know-how required to improve working practices and product quality.[123] In Ecuador, between 2004 and 2007, UNIDO developed a training program with the Ministry of Trade and Commerce to teach best practices to local practitioners in the textile industry in the Atuntaqui region.[124] By the end of the program, there was a 60% increase in sales and a 15% increase in employees' salaries.[125]

UNIDO's training programs and capacity-building efforts extend beyond agribusiness to entrepreneurship development.[126] For example, in 2010, UNIDO partnered with Chevron, the Angolan Ministry of Education, and UNDP Angola to develop a training curriculum for Angolan youth to introduce them to the private sector and the processes required to start a small business.[127] As of 2013, 139 teachers have been trained to teach entrepreneurship, and more than 10,000 students have undergone the training program in pilot schools.[128]

Although UNIDO has doubled its training and capacity-building activities over the past decade, there is still high demand for training programs in several developing regions.[129] To overcome limited budgets, manpower, and availability of expertise in various domains, UNIDO partners with private sector entities, CSOs, and other international organizations to increase the widespread delivery of necessary skills-based training programs and capacity-building activities in developing regions.[130] In addition, it can be particularly difficult to maintain the level of technical expertise required for a strong value chain immediately following a training program due to a sudden absence of technical experts and training coordinators.[131] To combat such post-training difficulty, UNIDO created the Programme for Country Partnership (PCP), which seeks to engage national governments and other local stakeholders in training programs in order to reduce fragility often associated with the aftermath of training programs.[132] Broad deployment of PCP across all developing regions would further help in strengthening technical knowledge among local practitioners.[133]

Access to Capital, Suitable Legislative Environment, and National Buy-in

Access to capital is a critical ingredient for agribusiness and entrepreneurship development.[134] In its 2012 report, *The State of Food and Agriculture*, FAO highlighted access to capital as an often-overlooked factor necessary for growth of an agribusiness sector.[135] SMEs are often cash-constrained, so access to capital is important in the early stages as these new enterprises seek to achieve economies of scale and get their products to market.[136] To reduce barriers to capital, UNIDO offers business advisory services as part of its SME cluster development program to help small businesses better attract investment.[137] SME clusters "are sectoral and geographical concentrations of enterprises that produce and sell a range of related or complementary products and thus face common challenges and opportunities."[138] Development of SME clusters in agribusiness enables local practitioners to specialize, disseminate best practices among one another, and achieve collective efficiency.[139] UNIDO's cluster development program has been successfully applied to develop a food-processing cluster in Pune, India, as well as a milk production and milk-

[122] UNIDO, *Technical Cooperation.*
[123] UNIDO, *Annual Report*, 2014, p. 15.
[124] UNIDO, *Revival of the textiles/garment industry*, 2011, p. 1.
[125] Ibid.
[126] UNIDO, *Agribusiness and rural entrepreneurship development*.
[127] UNIDO, *UNIDO-Chevron: Supporting the next generation of entrepreneurs in Angola*, 2013, p. 1.
[128] Ibid.
[129] UNIDO, *Technical Cooperation.*
[130] UNIDO, *Annual Report*, 2014, pp. 1-2.
[131] Ibid.
[132] Ibid.
[133] Ibid.
[134] FAO, *The State of Food and Agriculture: Investing in Agriculture for a Better Future*, 2012, p. 8.
[135] Ibid.
[136] Ibid.
[137] UNIDO, *Agribusiness development: Transforming rural life to create wealth*, 2013, p. 3.
[138] UNIDO, *Development of Clusters and Networks of SMEs*, 2001, p. 9.
[139] Ibid.

processing cluster in Nicaragua.[140] Application of the cluster development program in other regions with underdeveloped agribusiness sectors would reduce loss and increase efficiency.[141] As part of its advisory services, UNIDO provides assistance to SMEs on financial accounting; on how to prepare loan and grant applications for funding; and on agencies, banks, or financial services entities from which SMEs can seek investment.[142]

In seeking to bring about increased access to capital in the agribusiness industry, FAO emphasizes certain key reforms in its recent publication, *Enabling environments for agribusiness and agro-industries development*.[143] Suggested reforms include expansion of microcredit schemes and rural banking, development of risk management systems capable of characterizing agribusiness SMEs, and encouraging traditional financial institutions to consider innovative financing means that can enable them to extend loans to small agribusiness enterprises.[144]

Beyond access to capital, the stability of the broader economic landscape in a region also has significant effects on the development of its agribusiness sector.[145] Often, flow of investment into the private sector is predicated upon stable legislative frameworks that articulate and enforce legal contracts, as well as fiscal policies that ensure that a region's broader national economy is stable.[146] A variety of factors affect the stability of a region's investment climate, ranging from the presence of property rights to good governance.[147] A legislative atmosphere that is stable helps improve investor confidence and attract capital.[148] Further, national governments can induce increased entrepreneurial and agribusiness development through public investment and establishment of training programs.[149]

Increased public investment, especially in high-cost industrial infrastructure, can help lower barriers to entry for SMEs.[150] For example, in Bangladesh, the national government has instituted programs that help subsidize irrigation equipment for rural farmers.[151] Comparable investments across multiple sectors, including textiles, leather, and wood, will help spur growth in these industries.[152] Similarly, national governments can provide subsidies and a variety of incentives for individuals seeking to start businesses, as well as awareness and training programs aimed at stimulating interest in entrepreneurship.[153] In 2010, the government of Chile launched Start-Up Chile, managed by the Chilean Economic Development Agency, which provides both local and foreign entrepreneurs with financial assistance and a working space in which to operate their venture.[154] The goal of the program is to "bring the best and brightest entrepreneurs from all around the globe and insert them in the local ecosystem."[155] Ultimately, the program has helped attract entrepreneurs to Chile and led to an increased number of SMEs in the Chilean ecosystem.[156]

Inclusive Development

One of the core tenets of the SDGs is that all individuals, regardless of gender, race, age, or other characteristics, should participate equally in the development process, with the benefits of increased economic development equally distributed across groups.[157] Inclusive and sustainable development is a core focus of UNIDO.[158] Youth, women, and other vulnerable populations are "often disadvantaged in their entrepreneurial aspirations largely due to a

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[140] UNIDO, *Development of Clusters and Networks of SMEs*, 2001, p. 12.
[141] Ibid., p. 16.
[142] Ibid., pp. 9-15.
[143] FAO, *Enabling environments for agribusiness and agro-industries development*, 2013, pp. 17-19.
[144] Ibid.
[145] Ibid.
[146] FAO, *The State of Food and Agriculture: Investing in Agriculture for a Better Future*, 2012, p. 8.
[147] Ibid.
[148] Ibid.
[149] Ibid., pp. 8-15.
[150] UNIDO, *Development of Clusters and Networks of SMEs*, 2001, pp. 9-15.
[151] FAO, *The State of Food Insecurity in the World: The multiple dimensions of food security*, 2013, p. 29; UNIDO, *Annual Report*, 2014, pp. 15-34.
[152] UNIDO, *Development of Clusters and Networks of SMEs*, 2001, pp. 9-15.
[153] Ibid.; Production Development Corporation (CORFO), *Start-Up Chile*.
[154] Production Development Corporation (CORFO), *Start-Up Chile*.
[155] Ibid.
[156] Production Development Corporation (CORFO), *Start-Up Chile: Give back to the ecosystem*.
[157] UN General Assembly, *Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (A/RES/70/1)*, 2015.
[158] UNIDO, *Agribusiness development: Transforming rural life to create wealth*, 2013, p. 1.

pronounced scarcity in opportunities to acquire technical skills and managerial know-how."[159] Lack of access to "decent work" for youth, women, and other vulnerable populations extends to the agribusiness industry as well.[160] To correct these deficiencies, "UNIDO applies mainstreaming strategies that help women and youth realize their economic potential and thereby improve their standard of living."[161] Gender mainstreaming efforts form a major component of UNIDO's work and are being incorporated into the development of training programs and other on-ground capacity development activities.[162] In some cases, UNIDO targets its training programs at historically disadvantaged groups.[163] For example, in 2010, UNIDO launched a project in Pakistan that helped to teach more than 500 women from rural regions how to set up small businesses.[164] Mechanisms that ensure sustainable and inclusive development are necessary for comprehensive poverty reduction.[165]

Conclusion

Improved efficiency in agribusiness and entrepreneurship development constitute critical components necessary for complete poverty eradication.[166] Eradication of poverty in all areas continues to form a core component of the UN's work; however, a significant number of individuals still live in poverty.[167] Increased productivity and efficiency in the agribusiness sector lead to higher wages, reduction in loss across the value chain, and improvement in economic stability.[168] Spurring entrepreneurship is also a critical way to close the industrial productivity gap between wealthy regions and regions with a high incidence of poverty. UNIDO and other UN entities have shown a commitment to tackling inefficiencies in the agribusiness value chain and stimulating entrepreneurship across the world; yet, more improvement is still needed in these areas. Policies seeking to advance agribusiness development and entrepreneurship can often be intertwined.[169] Industrial development in the agribusiness sector in developing environments often requires the creation of new businesses to tackle previously unsolved problems.[170] Going forward, a comprehensive approach that promotes entrepreneurship and reduces inefficiencies in agribusiness value chains while ensuring inclusive growth, particularly amongst vulnerable groups, is necessary for ultimately eliminating poverty.

Further Research

Total poverty eradication in all areas continues to be a major component of the UN's work.[171] Moving forward, delegates should consider questions such as: What other strategies besides those discussed can UNIDO and other UN entities leverage to help develop agribusiness and spur entrepreneurship in areas with a high incidence of poverty? How can strategies developed be properly implemented so that vulnerable and often marginalized individuals are not excluded from the development process? In cases where a state is emerging from a tumultuous period, typically conflict, can the aforementioned strategies still be applied successfully, or should there be modifications? How can UNIDO further engage other organizations, including private actors, CSOs, and other UN entities, in adequately tackling agribusiness and entrepreneurship development? What roles can technology play in spurring entrepreneurship and the development of the agribusiness sections in regions with a high incidence of poverty?

[159] UNIDO, *Agribusiness development: Transforming rural life to create wealth*, 2013, p. 25.
[160] Ibid.
[161] Ibid.
[162] UNIDO, *Annual Report*, 2014, p. 4.
[163] UNIDO, *Agribusiness development: Transforming rural life to create wealth*, 2013, p. 25.
[164] Ibid.
[165] Ibid.
[166] UNIDO, *Agribusiness and rural entrepreneurship development*.
[167] UN General Assembly, *Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (A/RES/70/1)*, 2015.
[168] UNIDO, *Agribusiness and rural entrepreneurship development*; UNIDO, *Annual Report*, 2014, p. 27.
[169] UNIDO, *Annual Report*, 2013, pp. 34-40.
[170] Ibid.; UNIDO, *Annual Report*, 2014, p. 27
[171] UN General Assembly, *Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (A/RES/70/1)*, 2015.

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African (Accelerated) Agribusiness and Agro-industries Development Initiative (3ADI). (n.d.). *Our Vision, Our Mission* [Website]. Retrieved 23 July 2015 from: http://www.3adi.org/mission

> *The African (Accelerated) Agribusiness and Agro-industries Development Initiative (3ADI) is a program jointly coordinated by UNIDO, FAO, and IFAD that seeks to expand local agribusiness value chains, spur entrepreneurship, and create jobs. Tasks involve building facilities on the ground in pilot countries to help train local farmers and practitioners and connecting relevant stakeholders so that smallholder farmers can bring their products to market. 3ADI captures the different aspects of UNIDO's work, which include partnerships, capacity development, and training. Through this source, delegates will have a concrete example of how UNIDO accomplishes its tasks in the field.*

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. (2012). *The State of Food and Agriculture: Investing in Agriculture for a Better Future* [Annual Report]. Retrieved 20 August 2015 from: http://www.fao.org/docrep/017/i3028e/i3028e.pdf

> *The State of Food and Agriculture is an annual publication by the FAO on topical issues relating to food, agriculture, and more generally the agricultural value chain. This edition focuses on the impact of investment in agriculture and across the entire value chain. Small businesses and smallholder farmers need capital in order to scale their businesses. This publication highlights how Member States can stimulate their agribusiness sectors with investment and how to develop stable policies to encourage a suitable investment climate. Delegates will find this source useful as they explore issues relating to financing of agribusiness enterprises.*

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. (2013). *Enabling environments for agribusiness and agro-industries development: Regional and country perspectives* [Report]. Retrieved 21 September 2015 from: http://www.fao.org/docrep/017/i3121e/i3121e00.pdf

> *This source, published by FAO, provides a detailed overview of findings from a series of regional workshops set up to assess the agribusiness industry in several developing countries. It provides an overview of several obstacles affecting agribusiness enterprises in these regions, such as lack of access to capital and inadequate technical expertise. Going forward, the source presents several policies for addressing challenges and ultimately stimulating agribusiness in rural and developing regions. Delegates will find this source useful as it provides an alternative perspective outside of UNIDO on agribusiness development. The source will also be useful as they explore policies to help stimulate agribusiness.*

Production Development Corporation (CORFO). (n.d.). *Start-Up Chile* [Website]. Retrieved 23 July 2015 from: http://www.startupchile.org/scale

> *The Start-Up Chile program was developed by the Production Development Corporation in Chile in 2010. The goal of the program is to promote entrepreneurship and innovation in Chile by bringing in entrepreneurs to Chile for up to six months for venture incubation. The program also provides funding and other resources to entrepreneurs. As delegates explore this source, it can provide several ideas for how to craft incentives that would spur entrepreneurship in other states.*

United Nations Industrial Development Organization. (n.d.). *Entrepreneurship Curriculum Programme* [Website]. Retrieved 18 July 2015 from: http://www.unido.org/agro/entrepreneurshipcurriculumprogramme.html

> *The Entrepreneurship Curriculum Programme is an initiative run by UNIDO on the ground in different regions where there is a need to spur entrepreneurship. Through the program, youth in targeted regions are taught the basics of entrepreneurship and how to go about starting a small business. This webpage provides a relatively succinct description of the comprehensive program developed at UNIDO. With this knowledge, delegates can build out other strategies to tackle the lack of innovation and SMEs in regions with high levels of poverty.*

United Nations Industrial Development Organization. (n.d.). *How we work* [Website]. Retrieved 18 July 2015 from: http://www.unido.org/en/how-we-work.html

> *This webpage presents the four primary ways that UNIDO engages in its work. These four avenues include: technical cooperation, analytical and policy advisory services, standard-setting*

and compliance, and partnerships with other organizations. As delegates develop solutions to spur entrepreneurship and agribusiness in areas with high levels of poverty, this source will show them how UNIDO can engage on the ground.

United Nations Industrial Development Organization. (2001). *Development of Clusters and Networks of SMEs* [Report]. Retrieved 18 July 2015 from:
https://www.unido.org/fileadmin/user_media/Services/PSD/Clusters_and_Networks/SMEbrochure_UNIDO.pdf

> *Spurring entrepreneurship in regions without capability can be challenging. In this source, UNIDO presents a comprehensive approach to developing clusters of SMEs in an emerging industry. The document further highlights more than five case studies on how the approach detailed in the source has been implemented by UNIDO to spur cluster development. Techniques presented have been used in India, Nicaragua, Senegal, and Zimbabwe. Through this source, delegates will learn how to apply UNIDO's time-tested cluster development techniques to their specific cases.*

United Nations Industrial Development Organization. (2013). *Agribusiness development: Transforming rural life to create wealth* [Report]. Retrieved 19 September 2015 from:
http://www.unido.org/fileadmin/user_media_upgrade/What_we_do/Topics/Agribusiness_and_rural/UNIDO_Agribusiness_development.pdf

> *This source provides an in-depth look into critical thematic areas relating to agribusiness activities on which UNIDO works. The source provides an overview of the different units within UNIDO's Agribusiness Development Branch as well as their functions. Going further, the source highlights several field programs and initiatives run by UNIDO over the years to help improve efficiency in agribusiness around the world. Several aspects of UNIDO's work in areas including agro-machinery, forest products, leather industries, textiles, food technology, food security, and mainstreaming gender in development are presented. Delegates will find this source useful as they seek to understand how different units within UNIDO work to tackle challenges in agribusiness development around the world.*

United Nations Industrial Development Organization. (2013). *Annual Report*. Retrieved 18 July 2015 from:
http://www.unido.org/fileadmin/user_media_upgrade/Resources/Publications/Annual_Report/ar2013_final_web_20140527.pdf

> *UNIDO publishes an annual report on the state of its affairs and activities over the course of the past year. The annual report also typically highlights core priorities of UNIDO going forward. The 2013 report highlights capacity development, technology development, gender equality, and empowerment of women in industrial development as core areas of focus. In particular, the 2013 report focuses on how UNIDO leverages partnerships with others both within and outside the UN system to formulate solutions to challenges regarding industrial development in developing regions. The report further highlights several campaigns and programs that UNIDO has developed to address these different thematic areas. This report will be useful as delegates seek to understand how UNIDO builds partnerships with other entities.*

United Nations Industrial Development Organization. (2013). *UNIDO-Chevron: Supporting the next generation of entrepreneurs in Angola* [Report]. Retrieved 23 August 2015 from:
https://www.unido.org/fileadmin/user_media/Services/PSD/UNIDO_business_partnerships/Chevron_2013.pdf

> *This source provides detail on a large-scale private partnership that UNIDO formed with Chevron to bring entrepreneurship training to Angola. The partnership and program represent a concrete example of how UNIDO partners with private sector actors to finance training programs on the ground. Through the program, 10,000 young Angolans have received training on UNIDO's entrepreneurship program, with capability for more. This source serves as an example to delegates indicating how UNIDO engages with private sector actors and national governments to fund training programs in regions that need them.*

United Nations, International Labour Organization. (2011). *Building business and entrepreneurship awareness: an ILO experience of integrating entrepreneurship education into national vocational education systems* [Report]. Retrieved 21 September 2015 from: http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_emp/---emp_ent/---ifp_seed/documents/publication/wcms_168356.pdf

This source provides an in-depth account of the ILO's activities on entrepreneurship awareness over the past 15 years. Past ILO awareness programs like Know about Business and Start and Improve Your Business are presented in detail, demonstrating how national entrepreneurship awareness campaigns can be incorporated into vocational education systems. The source provides information on issues critical to incorporating entrepreneurship into a vocational curriculum, such as how to structure teaching curricula and engage local teachers and CSOs. Delegates will find this source useful as they seek to design national entrepreneurship awareness programs.

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II. Promoting Resource-Efficient and Low-Carbon Industrial Production

"Climate change is destroying our path to sustainability. Ours is a world of looming challenges and increasingly limited resources. Sustainable development offers the best chance to adjust our course."[172]

Introduction

Proponents of economic growth stress that great advantages of economic growth lie in its ability to reduce poverty, produce new jobs, reduce unemployment, increase the well being of people, and drive human development in general.[173] However, global industrial production, which comprises "the output of industrial establishments and covers sectors such as mining, manufacturing and public utilities (electricity, gas, and water)," is often accompanied by negative impacts such as air, water, and land pollution as well as the depletion of natural resources.[174] According to the International Energy Agency, industry is responsible for 20% of total carbon dioxide emissions.[175] Global climate change and environmental degradation, which are caused primarily by industrial production, pose great challenges for the international community.[176]

In 1987, the United Nations World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED) published a report entitled *Our Common Future* defining sustainable development as: "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."[177] One of the explicit goals stressed in the report was to ensure that economies become resource-efficient and climate change resilient.[178] Resource efficiency is best expressed through the slogan "doing more with less," indicating the focus on more productive uses of limited resources while reducing the negative environmental impacts of production and consumption.[179] It is widely recognized that through the application of renewable energy technologies and increased energy efficiency, a shift to low-carbon development can be achieved.[180] In this respect, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) has been one of the largest providers of services for improved management of natural resources and the use of cleaner, low-carbon, and resource-efficient industrial production technologies.[181] UNIDO believes that reducing industrial carbon emissions and moving to sustainable low-carbon development are essential for climate change mitigation.[182] UNIDO also places great emphasis on the greening of industries, which is believed to be a key strategy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication.[183]

International and Regional Framework

Over time, a great number of international agreements have been adopted, which call for concerted actions to protect the ozone layer and reduce carbon emissions, especially from industry.[184] The *Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment* (1972) was one of the first agreements in which the international community attested that "environmental problems are generally related to industrialization and technological development."[185] In the *Rio Declaration on Environment and Development* (1992), the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), building on the *Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment* (1972), proclaimed 27 Principles on low-carbon economic growth and sustainable

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[172] UN General Assembly, *The Future We Want (A/RES/66/288)*, 2012.
[173] OECD, *Growth: Building Jobs and Prosperity in Developing Countries*, 2008, pp. 2-8.
[174] UNIDO, *Energy and Environment*; UNIDO, *Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development*, 2014.
[175] International Energy Agency, *CO2 Emissions From Fuel Combustion: Highlights 2014*, 2014, p. 10.
[176] Environmental Defense Fund, *Climate Change Impacts*.
[177] UN, General Assembly, *Our Common Future: Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development (A/RES/42/187)*, 1987.
[178] Ibid.
[179] ECN Policy Studies, *Resource Efficiency: What Does It Mean and Why Is It Relevant?*, 2013; UNEP, *Resource Efficiency*, p. 2.
[180] UNIDO, *UNIDO and Energy Efficiency: A Low-Carbon Path for Industry*, 2009, p. 3.
[181] Ibid., pp. 1-2.
[182] UNIDO, *Annual Report 2014*, 2015, p. 61.
[183] UNIDO, *Four UN Agencies to Assist 30 Countries in Transition to a Green Economy*, 2013.
[184] UNIDO, *Greening of Industry under the Montreal Protocol*, 2009; United Nations, UNIDO, *Lima Declaration: Towards Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development*, 2013; *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment*, 1972.
[185] UN General Assembly *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment*, 1972, p. 3.

development.[186] More recently, at the 15th session of the General Conference of UNIDO, held in Lima, Peru, in December 2013, Member States adopted the *Lima Declaration: Towards Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development* (2013), stressing the need for strong, inclusive, and sustainable industrial development.[187] Recognizing the fact that current environmental challenges should be addressed in a systematic manner, the Lima Declaration also outlines UNIDO's current development priorities.[188]

The *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (2015), which builds on the work of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) and its outcome document *The Future We Want*, constitutes one of the key guides for the post-2015 development agenda.[189] The Sustainable Development Goals proposed there were adopted at the beginning of the Sustainable Development Summit on 25 September 2015 and are of utmost importance for the work of UNIDO.[190] Sustainable Development Goal 9 of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* specifically addresses the importance of sustainable industrialization for future development.[191] Target 4 of Goal 9 indicates that the international community seeks to upgrade infrastructure to ensure sustainable industrial development with increased resource efficiency and more environmental-friendly industrial processes.[192] It states that all countries should take action regarding these aspects in accordance with their respective capabilities, scientific research should be enhanced, and technological capabilities of industrial sectors should be upgraded by the year 2030.[193]

Many regional organizations also seek to foster resource-efficient and low-carbon industrial development.[194] The European Union (EU), as an example, set itself binding energy and climate targets for 2020, 2030, and 2050 aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions, using more energy from renewable sources, and improving energy efficiency.[195] The Roadmap to a Resource Efficient Europe, which is part of the Resource Efficiency Flagship of the Europe 2020 Strategy, outlines the most cost-effective pathways of meeting the 80-95% objective and serves as a practical guide for European industries to make their production more resource-efficient and low-carbon.[196]

In general, despite numerous international and regional agreements on the protection of the ozone layer, reduction of carbon emissions, and especially promotion of inclusive and sustainable industrial development, a great potential for improvements in global industry's sustainability still exists.[197] Consequently, many actors, including UNIDO, seek to strengthen efforts and cooperation for resource-efficient and low-carbon industrial production.[198]

Role of the International System

UNIDO first implemented projects under the *Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer* (1987) in 1993 and has since been working on various projects in 87 developing states.[199] As a specialized agency of the United Nations (UN) for the promotion of improved industrial energy efficiency, sustainable energy solutions, and cleaner and resource-efficient production, UNIDO works with multiple stakeholders, including businesses,

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[186] UN General Assembly, *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (A/CONF.151/26)*, 1992.
[187] ISID Operation Platform, *15th UNIDO General Conference*; UNIDO, *Lima Declaration: Towards Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development*, 2013; UNIDO, *Inclusive and Sustainable. Industrial Development*, 2015, p. 2.
[188] UNIDO, *Lima Declaration: Towards Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development*, 2013.
[189] UN General Assembly, *The Future We Want (A/RES/66/288)*, 2012; UN DESA, *The Millennium Development Goals Report 2015*, 2015; UN General Assembly *Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, 2015.
[190] UN DPI, *Historic New Sustainable Development Agenda Unanimously Adopted by 193 UN Members*, 2015; UN DESA, *Sustainable Development Goals.*
[191] UN General Assembly, *Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (A/RES/70/1)*, 2015, p. 12.
[192] Ibid., p. 17.
[193] Ibid.
[194] G7 Germany, *Leaders' Declaration G7 Summit 7-8 June 2015*, 2015; Global Environment Facility, *What is the GEF.*
[195] European Union, *Energy.*
[196] European Commission, *A Resource-Efficient Europe – Flagship Initiative under the Europe 2020 Strategy*, 2011, p. 3; European Commission, *Environment - The Roadmap to a Resource Efficient Europe*; Roadmap 2050, *ROADMAP 2050: Practical Guide to A Prosperous, Low-Carbon Europe*, 2010, p. 3; Roadmap 2050, *Who We Are.*
[197] UN General Assembly, *The Future We Want (A/RES/66/288)*, 2012; UNIDO, *Lima Declaration: Towards Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development*, 2013; UN General Assembly; *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment*, 1972; UN General Assembly; *Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, 2015.
[198] UNIDO, *Annual Report 2014*, 2015, pp. 13-14; UNIDO, *Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production.*
[199] UNIDO, *Greening of Industry under the Montreal Protocol,* 2009, pp. 13-15.

governments, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).[200] Specifically, UNIDO works on: technical cooperation activities; providing assistance to Member States to achieve compliance with international environmental standards and norms; and standard setting activities.[201] UNIDO also is also a leader in industrial development through organizing forums, conferences, and expert meetings and building solid partnerships between Member States, the private and public sectors, and the civil society.[202]

UNIDO also contributes to a variety of partnership-based initiatives within the UN system.[203] In response to the outcome document of the Rio+20 Conference *The Future We Want*, UNIDO, together with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the International Labour Organization (ILO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) launched in 2013 the Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE).[204] PAGE is a seven-year multi-agency program assisting 20 countries in their green economy transitions, which involves, among other goals, shifting towards resource-efficient and low-carbon development.[205] The five UN agencies provide the selected countries with a comprehensive set of technical assistance and capacity-building services.[206] UNDP has launched many specific projects promoting low-carbon development in different parts of the world and it has contributed its resources and expertise regarding gender, governance, environment, and poverty issues to the support of green economy transitions.[207] UNEP, another key member of the PAGE partnership, hosts the PAGE Secretariat, administers the PAGE Trust Fund, and is responsible for all PAGE activities related to green economy.[208] By contrast, UNIDO, as a specialized agency for promoting inclusive and sustainable industrial development, concentrates mainly on all industry-related aspects of the implementation of PAGE-projects and advancing public-private partnerships (PPPs).[209]

In its efforts to promote resource efficient and low carbon industrial production, UNEP focuses its activities to a large extent on the green economy.[210] In this respect, UNEP launched the Green Economy Initiative (GEI) in 2008, which serves to provide analysis, guidance, and support to relevant countries on how they can move towards green economies.[211] Moreover, UNEP helps countries in their transition to low-carbon economies through facilitating the usage of the resources of the Green Climate Fund.[212] The organization gives clear guidance on how resource efficiency in industrial production can be improved, namely through introducing new, cleaner technologies; using materials with less environmental impact; and advancing recyclability of resources.[213] UNEP works closely with partners from business and industry with the purpose of embedding sustainability in their strategic decision-making and accelerating their efforts to apply resource efficiency in production processes.[214] In addition to that, UNEP conducts projects focusing on resource-efficient and cleaner production within the scope of the joint UNEP-UNIDO program called Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production (RECP).[215] UNIDO and UNEP established in 1994 National Cleaner Production Centres (NCPCs), which foster environmentally friendly and clean production in developing states.[216] This program was supplemented in 2009 by the RECP program, which seeks to assist NCPCs

[200] UNIDO, *Industrial Resource Efficiency*; UNIDO, *UNIDO and Energy Efficiency: A Low-Carbon Path for Industry*, 2009, p. 3.
[201] UNIDO, *How We Work*.
[202] Ibid.
[203] UNIDO, *Annual Report 2014*, 2015, pp. 13-14.
[204] Partnership for Action on Green Economy, *PAGE Home*; Partnership for Action on Green Economy; *Who's Involved?*
[205] UNIDO, *Annual Report 2014*, 2015, p. 62.
[206] Partnership for Action on Green Economy, *The PAGE Objective*.
[207] UNDP, *Promoting Low Carbon Development in Sudan*; UNDP, *The UAE Promotes Low-Carbon Emissions in Dubai*; UNDP, *UNDP Joins Partnership for Action on Green Economy, Bringing New Resources and Opportunities for Countries*, 2014; UNDP, *Capacity Building for Low Carbon Growth in Ukraine. Final Project Report*, 2015.
[208] PAGE, *Who's Involved?*
[209] Ibid.
[210] UNEP, *Green Economy*.
[211] Ibid.
[212] UNEP, *UNEP to Further Help Countries Build Resilience and Low Carbon Economies through Green Climate Fund Support*.
[213] UNEP, *Towards a Green Economy: Pathways to Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication*, 2011, p. 261.
[214] UNEP, *Working with Business & Industry*.
[215] UNEP, *Resource Efficient & Cleaner Production*.
[216] UNIDO & UNEP, *Taking Stock and Moving Forward: The UNIDO–UNEP National Cleaner Production Centres*.

to scale up their activities.[217] RECP represents a comprehensive framework aiming at improving resource efficiency and environmental performance, and as such, great emphasis is put on preventive environmental strategies.[218]

The General Assembly (GA) serves predominantly as an agenda setter in relation to industrial production, encouraging Member States to galvanize efforts regarding the promotion of resource-efficient and low-carbon development.[219] One example of such agenda setting is the most recent High-level Event on Climate Change held on 29 June 2015 in New York.[220] The GA has declared the decade 2014–2024 as the Decade of Sustainable Energy for All (SE4All).[221] Consequently, the SE4All Initiative seeks to address the problems of waste and pollution, inefficient use of energy, and lacking access to energy in large parts of the world.[222] UNIDO, as an important partner of the SE4All Initiative, assists in the implementation of SE4All by promoting multi-stakeholder initiatives and partnerships, implementing various flagship programs, as well as through a number of other energy activities.[223]

While action by UN agencies can sometimes be slow, some countries and regional organizations are pushing forward the issue of sustainable development by establishing stricter policies on environmental regulation.[224] As an example, since Germany took over the G7 presidency in June 2014, resource efficiency has been placed on top of the forum's agenda.[225] At the recent G7 Summit in Elmau, G7 leaders made a historic pledge to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 40% to 70% by 2050 compared to 2010.[226] Through the decarbonization of the global economy, the G7 strives to maintain the global goal of holding the increase in global temperature below two degrees Celsius.[227] G7 members committed themselves to take ambitious actions including the development and deployment of long-term resource-efficient technologies and low-carbon strategies.[228] Moreover, they agreed to establish a G7 Alliance on Resource Efficiency, a forum to share and exchange best practices with stakeholders from industry, academia, and civil society.[229] The EU is also leading the way on this topic by recognizing the importance of new and innovative technology development for successfully tackling climate change, which is highlighted in the aforementioned Roadmap.[230] The EU seeks to be a leader in the field of low-carbon technologies and is willing to provide its know-how and support internationally.[231] Through the Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund, the EU fosters private investment in renewable energy and energy efficiency projects in developing countries, contributing to the process of "decarbonizing" the economy in these countries as well as climate change mitigation in general.[232]

PPPs play a fundamental role in achieving resource-efficient and low-carbon industrial development as well. As an example, the Global Environment Facility (GEF), established by the World Bank in 1991 and, since 1994 existing as a separate institution, is an international platform for partnerships and actions related to the combating of major environmental issues such as climate change, loss of biodiversity, and land degradation, and also the encouragement towards sustainable development and green growth.[233] More than 183 countries and many international institutions, private companies, and civil society work jointly on various development programs under the umbrella of the GEF, and the GEF also serves as a financial mechanism providing grant funding for the implementation of these projects.[234]

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[217] UNIDO, *Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production (RECP): Factsheet*; UNIDO, *Annual Report 2014*, 2015, p. 63.
[218] UNIDO, *Industrial Resource Efficiency*.
[219] UN DPI *About Development: Role of the General Assembly*.
[220] UN DPI, *General Assembly Concludes Two-Day Climate Change Event with Speakers Urging Sustained Political Momentum for Robust Actions to Mitigate Impacts (GA/11660)*, 2015.
[221] SE4All, *United Nations Decade of Sustainable Energy for All*; UN General Assembly, *United Nations Decade of Sustainable Energy for All: Report of the Secretary-General (A/68/309)*, 2013.
[222] SE4All, *Sustainable Energy for All: An Overview*.
[223] SE4ll, *Partners and Supporters*; UNIDO, *UNIDO Activities for SE4All*, 2013.
[224] Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety, *German G7 Presidency*, 2015.
[225] Ibid.
[226] G7 Germany, *Leaders' Declaration G7 Summit 7-8 June 2015*, 2015, p. 12.
[227] Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety, *German G7 Presidency*, 2015.
[228] G7 Germany, *Leaders' Declaration G7 Summit 7-8 June 2015*, 2015, p. 14.
[229] Ibid.
[230] European Commission, *Low Carbon Technologies*.
[231] Ibid.
[232] Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund, *What GEEREF Does*.
[233] Global Environment Facility, *What is the GEF*.
[234] Ibid.

Renewable Energy Sources and Energy Efficiency

UNIDO believes that renewable, reliable, and affordable energy is indispensable for sustainable industrial development and therefore promotes renewable energy sources as wind, solar, hydropower, and bioenergy in the industrial sector by strengthening international cooperation and partnerships with other organizations like UNEP, UNDP, and GEF.[235] UNIDO seeks to support developing states' efforts to lower carbon emissions of their industries and make use of more renewable energy technologies.[236] UNIDO offers assistance to policymakers, capacity-building, and information dissemination; and also directly works through GEF projects with more than 90 countries to support them in achieving sustainable industrial development.[237] Through the Global Network of Regional Sustainable Energy Centres of the UNIDO Energy Programme, the organization further fosters South-South Cooperation and green industry development through investment in green industries; awareness raising; and capacity development in a number of regions, predominantly in Africa, the Middle East, and the Caribbean.[238]

In addition to promoting renewable energy sources, energy efficiency is a pivotal factor for achieving resource-efficient and low-carbon industrial production, because a more efficient use of energy leads to savings in carbon emissions.[239] In developing countries, industries can consume up to 50% of the energy production – a very high share, which could be reduced by more energy efficiency.[240] UNIDO supports these countries in reducing the energy intensity of industries and thereby curbing industrial carbon emissions.[241] It also provides technical assistance and expert advice to policymakers to increase industrial energy efficiency and adopt energy efficiency standards.[242] Besides these actions, UNIDO facilitates PPPs to apply energy efficient technologies, supports capacity-building, and organizes and participates in various forums on the promotion of energy efficiency in industries.[243] To build capacity and foster technology transfer, UNIDO provides training programs on how industrial energy management can be made more efficiently.[244] As an example, UNIDO, in cooperation with the International Atomic Energy Agency, leads UN Energy's energy efficiency initiatives and thereunder initiates and oversees a number of projects, which predominantly focus on technical assistance and project-specific training for industries.[245]

The major reasons for lacking energy efficiency in many industries, especially in developing countries, are missing information and awareness of more energy efficient mechanisms; a lack of financial capabilities for innovation and investment; as well as institutional, regulatory and legal barriers.[246] Accordingly, a number of measures can lead to more energy efficiency, including: mandatory energy efficiency targets; government agencies for energy efficiency; regional and international networks for knowledge and technology transfer; energy efficiency funds and subsidies for investments in energy efficiency; as well as awareness and education campaigns.[247] Awareness and education campaigns should not only focus on the management and technical employees of companies, but also governments, trade organizations, and other civil society actors and can be applied through workshops, seminars, media campaigns and other channels.[248] Furthermore, UNIDO can be supportive by offering its technical and policy advisory services as well as by bringing together different actors to discuss and implement plans of action.[249]

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[235] UNIDO, *UNIDO and Renewable Energy – Greening the Industrial Agenda*, 2009, pp. 3, 12.
[236] UNIDO, *Energy Access for productive uses*; UNIDO, *UNIDO and Renewable Energy – Greening the Industrial Agenda*, 2009.
[237] Ibid., p. 6; UNIDO, *UNIDO and the Global Environment Facility (GEF)*.
[238] UNIDO Energy Programme, *Global Network of Regional Sustainable Energy Centres*.
[239] UNIDO, *UNIDO and Energy Efficiency – A Low Carbon Path for Industry*, 2009, p. 3.
[240] Ibid.
[241] Ibid.
[242] UNIDO, *Assistance*.
[243] Ibid.; UNIDO, *UNIDO and Energy Efficiency – A Low Carbon Path for Industry*, 2009, p. 5.
[244] UNIDO, *Assistance*; UNIDO, *UNIDO and Energy Efficiency – A Low Carbon Path for Industry*, 2009, p. 5.
[245] UN Energy, *About UN Energy*; UN Energy, *Industrial Energy Efficiency*; United Nations, *Policies and Measures to Realise Industrial Energy Efficiency and Mitigate Climate Change,* p. v.
[246] UNIDO, *Barriers to Energy Efficiency: International Case Studies on Successful Barrier Removal*, 2011, p. 1.
[247] Mallett et al., *Policy Options to Overcome Barriers to Industrial Energy Efficiency in Developing Countries*, 2011, pp. 7-23.
[248] Ibid., p. 7.
[249] UNIDO, *How We Work*.

Investment in Developing Countries, Poverty Reduction and Gender Equal Job Growth

According to UNIDO, poverty reduction and reducing income disparity through industrial development are often connected with environmental damage, as the focus over many years on energy-intensive heavy industries has shown, and the organization therefore seeks to prevent and minimize such negative effects through inclusive and sustainable development.[250] Building developing states' capacity for sustainable development is a pivotal way to improve the well-being of millions of people while simultaneously preventing environmental damage.[251] In addition to UNIDO's general actions and programs on fostering the transfer of technology and expertise or providing technical assistance, capacity-building support to "prosumers" constitutes another opportunity for strengthened sustainable industrial development.[252] The term "prosumers" describes individual consumers who also produce goods and services.[253] Although they do not play a pivotal role yet, renewable energy prosumers in the industrial sector may be of great importance in the future.[254] UNIDO's renewable energy program increasingly draws attention to the importance of such prosumers, which are especially relevant in less energy intensive industries as agriculture or small-scale manufacturing.[255] One concrete example for potential support of prosumers in developing countries is solar photovoltaic energy, since it gives prosumers independency from national or regional energy markets.[256] Renewable energies show a great number of advantages compared to carbon energy regarding fostering industrial development, since they can be installed in areas without access to conventional energy sources and simultaneously do not pose a threat to human health as carbon energy sources usually do.[257]

Promotion of Gender Equal Job Growth
Women can have a high impact on low-carbon and resource-efficient industrial growth when given equal rights to participate in working in these fields, yet in many countries they do not currently have these opportunities.[258] UNIDO's primary goal is to promote inclusive and sustainable growth, and "inclusive" implies that all people may benefit from such sustainable growth.[259] Gender equality plays a pivotal role in UNIDO's actions, which is also reflected in a number of recent guides for its employees.[260] UNIDO has implemented a Policy on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women in 2015, in which the economic empowerment of women is advanced.[261] Concurrently, most of industrial equipment and technology is developed by and for men, which can cause women problems to access and use them.[262] The potential for resource-efficient and low-carbon industrial growth is further limited because women often lack the required educational background and support by their communities in some societies.[263] Child-care, safe transportation, and flexible working hours are still areas in which the situation needs to be improved to ensure that women have equal opportunities to contribute to sustainable industrial development.[264] An example for the potential of the empowerment of women in industrial development can be found in green entrepreneurship, since to date many women face severe constraints in establishing their own businesses.[265] Accordingly, the Green Industry Platform (GIP), a collaboration of UNIDO and UNEP, recognized the need to promote female green entrepreneurship and it regularly connects female entrepreneurs, who are interested in green industry, with one another for networking, peer support, and the exchange of knowledge and experiences.[266]

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[250] Masera & Faaij, *Renewable Energy for Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development*, 2014, p. 9.
[251] Ibid.; UNIDO, *Renewable Energy*.
[252] UNIDO, *Assistance*; UNIDO, *UNIDO and Energy Efficiency – A Low Carbon Path for Industry*, 2009, p. 5; UNIDO, *Third ISID Forum "Financing for Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development"*, 2015.
[253] Masera & Faaij, *Renewable Energy for Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development*, 2014, p. 13.
[254] UNIDO, *Industrial Prosumers of Renewable Energy*, 2015, p. 11.
[255] Masera & Faaij, *Renewable Energy for Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development*, 2014, p. 13.
[256] Ibid., p. 14.
[257] UNIDO, *UNIDO and Renewable Energy – Greening the Industrial Agenda*, 2009, p. 1.
[258] UNIDO, *Guide on Gender Mainstreaming – Energy and Climate Change Projects,* 2014, p. 3.
[259] UNIDO, *Empowering Women: Fostering Entrepreneurship*.
[260] Ibid.
[261] UNIDO, *Policy on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women,* 2015.
[262] UNIDO, *Guide on Gender Mainstreaming – Energy and Climate Change Projects,* 2014, p. 10.
[263] UNIDO, *Guide on Gender Mainstreaming – Environmental Management Projects,* 2015, p. 6.
[264] Ibid.
[265] UNIDO, *Empowering Women: Fostering Entrepreneurship*.
[266] Ibid.

Promoting Public-Private Partnerships

Given larger concerns related to financing the SDGs, the third Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development (ISID) Forum "Financing for inclusive and sustainable industrial development" took place on 14 July 2015 in Addis Ababa under the co-organization of UNIDO.[267] More than 400 participants agreed that the issue of mobilizing multi-stakeholder partnerships is a key factor for the realization of the post-2015 development agenda, since it could partially solve a lack of finance.[268] Accordingly, UNIDO forges PPPs focusing on inclusive and sustainable industrial development, including, among others, projects related to energy management and rural electrification.[269]

Many developing countries still face limitations in access to electricity and stability of electric supply.[270] According to the International Energy Agency, the share of people without access to electricity is more than 1.3 billion, and 84% of these people live in rural areas.[271] Recognizing that access to electricity is an essential prerequisite for sustainable development, UNIDO fosters PPPs focused on rural electrification.[272] Among the latest achievements have been the renewable energy mini-grid projects for rural electrification in countries like Chad or Zambia as well as in the Economic Community Of West African States (ECOWAS) region.[273] Similarly, most industries in developing parts of the world are either located far from the national grid or affected by frequent power outages, and are often unable to supply their on-site energy needs.[274] Developing countries and economies in transition should therefore aim to attract investment from the private sector into their developing energy industries and strive for an adoption of cleaner technologies, which have a lighter carbon footprint.[275] Attracting private investment is not an easy task for many developing countries because they often suffer from inadequate transparency, underdeveloped capital markets, and insecure political situation, and thus present investment risks.[276] UNIDO serves as a facilitator and aid in overcoming these barriers, but more can be done in terms of policy and technical advice and capacity-building.[277]

Conclusion

Despite a great number of initiatives designed to improve global industrial production especially in developing countries, industries still remain carbon-intensive and inefficient. Consequently, there is a lot of work that needs to be done. UNIDO, as the main organization for addressing issues such as industrial energy efficiency, clean and resource-efficient production, the green economy, and low-carbon development, needs to continue and even increase its efforts to achieve the SDGs in the upcoming years. Specifically more PPPs are needed. The scope and quality of technical assistance and technology transfer must be improved. More incentives for national governments promoting the use of renewable energy sources, the increase of industrial energy efficiency, and the overall shift towards low-carbon development must be created. Less energy being used by industries means more energy for other uses, which can benefit human development and poverty reduction. Last but not least, gender equality and empowerment of women need to be enhanced. This requires a multifaceted approach incorporating a wide range of UN entities, governments, NGOs, industries, academia, civil society, and many other players.

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[267] UNIDO, *Third ISID Forum "Financing for Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development"*, 2015.
[268] UNIDO, *Partnerships Key for Implementation of Post-2015 Development Agenda and Financing Inclusive and Sustainable Industrialization, Say Participants at Addis Event*, 2015.
[269] UNIDO, *Business Partnerships*.
[270] Public-Private Partnership in Infrastructure Resource Center, *Rural Electrification Funds: Sample Operational Documents and Resources.*
[271] International Energy Agency, *Energy Access Database.*
[272] UNIDO, *Current Projects.*
[273] ECOWAS Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency, *ECOWAS Hands-On Training: Renewable Energy (Hybrid) Mini-Grid Systems for Rural Electrification in West Africa*, 2015; Gunning & Ngarmig-Nig., *Promoting Renewable Energy Based Mini-Grids for Rural Electrification and Productive Uses in Chad: UNIDO GEF Independent Mid-term Review*, 2015; UNIDO, *Renewable Energy Driving Zambia's Rural Economies*, 2015.
[274] Masera & Faaij, *Renewable Energy for Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development*, 2014, p. 9.
[275] Ibid.
[276] Lindenberg, *Public Instruments to Leverage Private Capital for Green Investments in Developing Countries*, 2014, pp. 4-5.
[277] UNIDO, *Annual Report 2014*, 2015, p. 12-25.

Further Research

UNIDO, UNEP, UNDP, as well as many local, regional, and international entities work hard to promote resource-efficient and low-carbon industrial production in large parts of the world. However, there are still many challenges to overcome. Bearing this in mind while conducting research, delegates should consider questions such as: What kind of additional incentives should be established to enhance the resource efficiency of industrial production? What kind of low-carbon development pathways can states follow? How can further reduction in carbon dioxide emissions be achieved? Which initiatives would mobilize civil society, industries as well as national governments to pursue a low-carbon, inclusive, and sustainable development path? What are the main benefits of PPPs and what are possible constraints? Finally, delegates should take a close look at recent as well as upcoming conferences, like the Conference of the Parties to the *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change* (1992) in Paris in December 2015, to realize what impact this will have on UNIDO's work and what the priorities on the committee's agenda are or will be.

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Global Environment Facility. (n.d.). *What is the GEF* [Website]. Retrieved 29 August 2015 from:
https://www.thegef.org/gef/whatisgef

> *This website gives insight into the work of the Global Environment Facility, a platform for partnerships and actions addressing global environmental issues related to climate change, biodiversity, land degradation, and pollution. Since many countries, various international institutions, and civil society organizations work together under the umbrella of the Global Environment Facility, delegates can use this resource as a means to understand how public-private partnerships work. Moreover, delegates can garner a better understanding of what the funding of concrete projects looks like.*

Mallett, A., et al. (2011). *Policy options to overcome barriers to industrial energy efficiency in developing countries.* United Nations Industrial Development Organization. Retrieved 30 August 2015 from:
http://www.unido.org/fileadmin/user_media/Services/Research_and_Statistics/WP132011_Ebook.pdf

> *This working paper serves as background material for the UNIDO Industrial Development Report 2011 and addresses a number of key issues on how to overcome barriers to industrial energy efficiency in developing states. It analyzes how information policies, as for example awareness and education campaigns; financial policies; and institutional, regulatory, and legal policies can contribute to reducing barriers for industrial energy efficiency. By elaborating on a number of key considerations for successful energy efficiency programs in developing states, this guide provides delegates with a broad overview of most relevant aspects of this issue.*

Masera, D. & A. Faaij. (2014). *Renewable Energy for Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development*. United Nations Industrial Development Organization. Retrieved 30 August 2015 from:
http://www.unido.org/fileadmin/user_media_upgrade/What_we_do/Topics/Energy_access/Gasification_FINAL.pdf

> *Although this discussion paper focuses on a very concrete aspect of renewable energy sources, namely biomass gasification, the first part of this document provides a thorough introduction to inclusive and sustainable industrial development. By explaining the role of renewable energies in this endeavor and synthesizing UNIDO's work in this area, it provides a starting point for further research on this subject. By reading this chapter, all those interested in the topic may gain an idea of how resource-efficient and low-carbon industrial production can be realized and which aspects need to be considered.*

Partnership for Action on Green Economy. (n.d.). *PAGE Home* [Website]. Retrieved 17 September 2015 from:
http://www.un-page.org/home

> *This website highlights all important aspects of PAGE, which is a partnership of five UN agencies: UNEP, ILO, UNIDO, UNDP, and UNITAR. Through this resource, delegates can gain a better understanding of what PAGE is, what its structure and organizational set-up look like, how its members cooperate, what the main objectives of the partnership are, which countries are currently being supported by PAGE, etc. Moreover, the website also includes recent reports and updates on countries' accomplishments on their way towards a green economy.*

United Nations Industrial Development Organization. (n.d.). *Industrial Resource Efficiency* [Website]. Retrieved 27 August 2015 from: http://www.unido.org/en/what-we-do/environment/safeguarding-the-environment/industrial-resource-efficiency.html

> *This website briefly introduces the work of UNIDO regarding the promotion of resource-efficient industrial development. Delegates should have a look at this document to understand which measures are already being implemented and where there is still room for improvement. Moreover, the webpage contains useful links to concrete programs, which could help delegates to acquire additional information on specific issues such as eco-industrial parks and eco-cities or management of chemicals, waste, and water.*

United Nations Industrial Development Organization. (n.d.). *Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production* [Website]. Retrieved 27 August 2015 from: http://www.unido.org/en/what-we-do/environment/resource-efficient-and-low-carbon-industrial-production/cp/resource-efficient-and-cleaner-production.html

This website provides a detailed background on the Programme on Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production (RECP), a joint UNIDO-UNEP program establishing a coherent framework for preventive environmental strategies and techniques aimed at the productive use of natural resources, enhancement of resource efficiency, mitigation of climate change, and minimization of environmental degradation. Delegates should read the information on the website to get a complete overview of what the specific strategy targets of the RECP program are. Moreover, this source contains useful links to a summary factsheet on RECP as well as to a comprehensive list of RECP service providers.

United Nations Industrial Development Organization. (2009). *UNIDO and Energy Efficiency: A Low-Carbon Path for Industry* [Report]. Retrieved 29 August 2015 from: https://www.unido.org/fileadmin/user_media/Publications/Pub_free/UNIDO_and_energy_efficiency.pdf

This guide focuses on energy efficiency as a means for a low-carbon industrial development. In addition to providing an introduction into energy efficiency in industries, this document explains UNIDO's role in achieving low-carbon and sustainable industrial development. It further gives examples of what such a development could look like and which aspects need to be considered on the path to such a future. Accordingly, this guide constitutes a starting point for delving into the topic of energy efficiency in industrial production and can be regarded as a valuable source for a quick overview over the topic.

United Nations Industrial Development Organization. (2014). *Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development* [Report]. Retrieved 27 August 2015 from: http://www.unido.org/fileadmin/user_media_upgrade/Who_we_are/Structure/Director-General/ISID_Brochure_web_singlesided_12_03.pdf

This report takes a comprehensive look at the UNIDO's inclusive and sustainable industrial development approach. It is a great tool for delegates to get a better understanding of UNIDO's manifold of activities ranging from the promotion of renewable and rural energy, energy efficiency, and cleaner and resource-efficient production to entrepreneurship development and gender and women's empowerment. The document features a great number of case studies, which show how various UNIDO's initiatives and programs work in practice.

United Nations Industrial Development Organization. (2015). *Guide on Gender Mainstreaming – Environmental Management Projects* [Report]. Retrieved 30 August 2015 from: http://www.unido.org/fileadmin/user_media_upgrade/What_we_do/Topics/Women_and_Youth/Gender_Environmental_Management_Projects.pdf

This recently published guide elaborates on the role of gender mainstreaming in environmental management projects and thus serves as background information for UNIDO staff and all those interested in this topic. After explaining UNIDO's inclusive and sustainable development approach, it addresses a number of aspects where the approach is implemented and what needs to be considered when implementing it. The subchapter "Gender and the Green Industry" mentions many driving forces that need to be considered when trying to improve the possibility for all genders to participate in green industries and contribute to inclusive and sustainable industrial development. These include general country frameworks and guidelines directed towards gender-responsiveness and equality in combination with green industry strategies; awareness raising of women's knowledge, expertise and skills on green industrial development; the establishment of networks and platforms for the dissemination of information, knowledge and mutual support; and preparing evidence-based online material and publications on the implementation as well as benefits of gender mainstreaming.

Urban, F. & J. Nordensvärd. (2013). *Low Carbon Development: Key Issues*. New York: Routledge.

The textbook Low Carbon Development: Key Issues *written by leading academics and practitioners in the field of low carbon development Frauke Urban and Johan Nordensvard is the first comprehensive introduction to low-carbon development. The first part of the textbook addresses predominantly the origins, concepts, and key issues of low-carbon development, drawing on insights from natural as well as social sciences. This is followed by practical implications of low-carbon development, which are in the last part illustrated on case studies*

regarding low income, middle income as well as high income countries. This book serves as a perfect introduction to the issues of climate policy, climate change mitigation, carbon development, etc. Delegates can use this source as a starting point for their further research, since all of the relevant topics are included there.

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III. Mainstreaming Gender in Trade Capacity-Building Projects

Introduction

Increasing the capacity of developing countries to engage in global trade is imperative for sustainable development and poverty reduction.[278] Accordingly, the United Nations (UN) Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) develops trade capacity-building (TCB) projects that enhance productivity and strengthen infrastructure in developing countries, thus allowing enterprises to access markets and compete in global value chains.[279] TCB includes assisting developing countries in terms of processes related to supply – meeting product quality and exporting needs – and also in terms of conformity – being able to meet international and buyer standards for products.[280] Such TCB assists "economies in transition" to be able to participate in global trade.[281] Inclusivity is a core tenet of UNIDO's work, as the organization strives for equitable economic progress for the equal benefit of all.[282] In particular, UNIDO prioritizes gender equality, which it recognizes as beneficial for "sustained economic growth and inclusive and sustainable industrial development."[283]

As part of its endeavor to promote gender equality, UNIDO is committed to mainstreaming gender in all its activities, including TCB projects.[284] According to the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), gender mainstreaming is:

> "the process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programmes, in all areas and at all levels. It is a strategy for making women's as well as men's concerns and experiences an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and societal spheres so that women and men benefit equally and inequality is not perpetuated. The ultimate goal is to achieve gender equality."[285]

Gender mainstreaming is particularly important in relation to TCB, as trade can impact women and men differently; women experience negative aspects of trade more than men, and it is often more difficult for women to fully engage in trade opportunities.[286] Gender mainstreaming goes beyond simply including women in development activities.[287] It is a comprehensive approach that addresses gender inequalities inherent in projects and policies, and it results in development programming that is gender-sensitive.[288] Although UNIDO has worked to mainstream gender in TCB projects, opportunities remain for further efforts to ensure that the benefits of such projects are equally distributed among women and men.[289]

International and Regional Framework

The *Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action* (BPfA)*,* adopted in 1995 by the Fourth World Conference on Women, calls on governments to focus on the advancement of women in all areas, particularly programming and policymaking.[290] It identifies a series of strategic objectives and actions for the empowerment of women and recognizes the importance of gender mainstreaming to the achievement of such goals.[291] With respect to many strategic objectives, governments are reminded that they "should promote an active and visible policy of

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[278] UNIDO, *Trade Capacity-Building Opens Doors to Global Markets*, 2015, p. 1.
[279] Ibid., p. 3.
[280] UNIDO, *Trade Capacity-Building*.
[281] Ibid.
[282] UNIDO, *Guide on Gender Mainstreaming: Trade Capacity-Building Projects*, 2015, p. 3.
[283] Ibid.
[284] Ibid.
[285] UN ECOSOC, *Gender Mainstreaming: Extract from the Report of the Economic and Social Council for 1997 (A/52/3)*, 1997, p. 2.
[286] UNIDO, *Guide on Gender Mainstreaming: Trade Capacity-Building Projects*, 2015, p. 5.
[287] UN Fourth World Conference on Women, *Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action*, 1995.
[288] UNIDO, *Guide on Gender Mainstreaming: Trade Capacity-Building Projects*, 2015, p. 3.
[289] Ibid.
[290] UN-Women, *Guidance Note: Gender Mainstreaming in Development Programming*, 2014, p. 7.
[291] UN Fourth World Conference on Women, *Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action*, 1995.

mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes, so that, before decisions are taken, an analysis is made of the effects on women and men, respectively."[292]

Following the BPfA, growing awareness of the relationship between gender equality and development led to the inclusion of related themes in international development goals.[293] The third Millennium Development Goal (MDG) aimed to "promote gender equality and empower women," with a specific target on the need to "eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education."[294] In light of the impending expiration of the MDGs, world leaders gathered in September 2015 to adopt the post-2015 development agenda, known as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which improve upon the MDGs by not only including a specific goal on gender equality, but also by mainstreaming gender throughout the established targets.[295] SDG 5 focuses on the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of women (GEEW) and girls, while SDG 9 emphasizes sustainable and inclusive industrial development.[296] Targets throughout the SDGs account for specific circumstances unique to women and girls, as well as other historically marginalized groups, to ensure that international efforts to achieve sustainable development will not leave anyone behind.[297]

Specific barriers to women's involvement in capacity-building have been addressed within the framework of various UN entities. Principle 4 of the International Conference on Population and Development's (ICPD) *Programme of Action* calls for the advancement of GEEW by highlighting issues that affect only women.[298] Principle 4 states that GEEW is a fundamental element of development programming.[299] Building upon these foundational frameworks highlighting the need for gender mainstreaming in development projects, UNIDO has created an internal framework of action to address gender mainstreaming.[300] UNIDO's "Guide on Gender Mainstreaming: Trade Capacity-Building Projects" outlines detailed processes, actions, and a roadmap for gender mainstreaming throughout project cycles.[301] The Guide came about as an attempt to mainstream gender systematically throughout UNIDO's interventions and projects, and it highlights how the Trade Capacity-Building Branch of UNIDO mainstreams gender in its work to ensure inclusive development.[302] Similarly, other UN entities like the UN Development Programme (UNDP) have also developed internal measures, programs, and processes to tackle issues relating to gender inequality in industrial development and TCB.[303]

Role of the International System

UNIDO acknowledges gender mainstreaming as a primary strategy for furthering GEEW, thereby also ensuring inclusive economic growth and industrial development.[304] As such, UNIDO has developed the Policy on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (PGEEW), pursuant to which UNIDO incorporates gender perspectives into all its policies and programs.[305] PGEEW provides detailed ground rules for implementing a gender mainstreaming strategy that advances gender equality and structuring UNIDO's efforts to reach gender balance in all areas of TCB projects.[306] In relation to the TCB work of UNIDO, its TCB Branch within the Programme Development and Technical Cooperation Division (PTC) leads UNIDO efforts in TCB.[307] With mainstreaming, the Office for Gender Mainstreaming, Ethics and Accountability was established within the office of the Director General of UNIDO to operationalize UNIDO's gender mainstreaming activities and enforce PGEEW.[308] The office

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[292] UN Fourth World Conference on Women, *Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action*, 1995.

[293] UN-Women, *World Survey on the Role of Women in Development 2014*, 2014, pp. 20-21.

[294] UN General Assembly, *United Nations Millennium Declaration (A/RES/55/2)*, 2000.

[295] UN General Assembly, *Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (A/RES/70/1)*, 2015, p. 3.

[296] Ibid., p. 18.

[297] Ibid.

[298] UNDP, *Humanity Divided: Confronting Inequality in Developing Countries*, 2013, pp. 6-12.

[299] UN ECOSOC, *Mainstreaming a Gender Perspective into all Policies and Programmes in the United Nations System (E/RES/2013/16)*, 2013, pp. 12-17.

[300] UNIDO, *Guide on Gender Mainstreaming: Trade Capacity-Building Projects*, 2015, p. 5.

[301] Ibid., pp. 1-3.

[302] Ibid., p. 1.

[303] UNDP, *Humanity Divided: Confronting Inequality in Developing Countries*, 2013, pp. 6-12.

[304] UNIDO, *Policy on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women*, 2015, p. 2.

[305] Ibid., pp. 1-2.

[306] Ibid.

[307] UNIDO, *Structure: Policymaking Organs.*

[308] UNIDO, *Policy on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women*, 2015, p. 9.

UNIDO staff member, appointed for a two-year duration, who devotes 20% of his or her time to promoting gender awareness, ensuring that UNIDO's TCB projects and other activities adequately incorporate gender perspectives, and reporting on different ways in which UNIDO can advance GEEW.[310] The GFP also collaborates with the Branch Director and other staff members to identify initiatives and good practices that advocate GEEW and promotes clarity of these initiatives through circulation of information and knowledge sharing.[311]

Other UN entities have addressed the importance of gender mainstreaming in their work; for example, ECOSOC has highlighted the need to ensure that gender interests are preserved in all planning initiatives when making priorities, allotting resources, and determining actions to be taken.[312] ECOSOC's call led to the development of an overall framework for working toward gender mainstreaming, particularly within trade initiatives.[313] ECOSOC resolution 2013/16 further reinforces previous resolutions in calling for the alignment of national initiatives in gender equality programming concerning the pursuance of mainstreaming gender viewpoints within policies and legislation.[314] Similarly, the 2005 World Summit led to a call by the international community for the UN to make it a priority to mainstream gender-specific viewpoints in the composition, implementation, evaluation, and supervision of all programs and policies across all areas.[315] The UN General Assembly (GA) has also addressed gender mainstreaming as highlighted in GA resolution 64/289 of 2010, which created the UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and mandated it with assisting Member States and UN bodies with gender mainstreaming initiatives to strengthen work in gender equality.[316] In addition to responsibility for the coordination of gender mainstreaming across the UN System, UN-Women has also emphasized the significance of incorporating women in "economic policies, including trade," for the promotion of GEEW.[317] Another recent UN effort occurred in 2012, when the UN initiated the System-wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (UN-SWAP), which contributes to system-wide coherence and accountability relating to gender-related work throughout the UN.[318]

Regional organizations like the European Commission have also highlighted the importance of gender mainstreaming.[319] The Commission has published detailed guides on how international organizations, national governments, and management authorities can utilize gender mainstreaming as part of their planning, implementation, and evaluations processes.[320] In a detailed publication on gender mainstreaming published by a working group consisting of several Member States of the European Union, important employment data was released as a way of measuring the level of gender inequality.[321] Further, the report suggests ways in which mainstreaming gender in capacity-building exercises will ultimately help reduce inequality and the disparate effects observed, especially in trade-related activities.[322] Similarly, the Organization of American States (OAS) has highlighted the importance of mainstreaming gender across trade-related projects and activities in order to ensure equitable impact across different groups of individuals.[323]

Civil society plays a significant role in ensuring that gender mainstreaming as a practice becomes a standard component of development project activities.[324] As an example, Gender Links, a South African-based non-

[309] UNIDO, *Policy on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women*, 2015, p. 9.
[310] Ibid., p. 7.
[311] Ibid.
[312] UN ECOSOC, *Gender Mainstreaming: Extract from the Report of the Economic and Social Council for 1997 (A/52/3)*, 1997, p. 18.
[313] UNIDO, *Guide on Gender Mainstreaming: Trade Capacity-Building Projects*, 2015, p. 4.
[314] UN ECOSOC, *Mainstreaming a Gender Perspective into all Policies and Programmes in the United Nations System (E/RES/2013/16)*, 2013, pp. 12-17.
[315] UN General Assembly, *2005 World Summit Outcome (A/RES/60/1)*, 2005, p. 9.
[316] UN General Assembly, *System-wide Coherence (A/RES/64/289)*, 2010, pp. 4-6.
[317] UN-Women, *UN System Coordination*; Puri, *Gender Equality Related Aspects of the Post-2015 Development Agenda and Trade and Development Policies – A Speech by Lakshmi Puri,* 2015.
[318] UN-Women, *The UN System-wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment*, 2014, p. 2.
[319] European Commission, *EQUAL Guide on Gender Mainstreaming*, 2006, p. 5.
[320] Ibid., p. 9.
[321] European Commission, *EQUAL Guide on Gender Mainstreaming*, 2006.
[322] Ibid., p. 13, 24.
[323] OAS, *Gender Issues in Trade Policy-Making*, 2006.
[324] UN-Women, *Gender Mainstreaming in Development Programming*, pp. 17, 19.

governmental organization (NGO), focuses on raising awareness of the importance of gender mainstreaming to address overall gender inequality in South Africa.[325] Gender Links has been particularly focused on advocating for the adoption of the *Protocol on Gender and Development* by the Southern African Development Community (SADC), an intergovernmental organization (IGO) consisting of 15 of the southernmost African states.[326] The Protocol seeks to further the inclusion of women in all areas of government and business.[327]

Gender and Trade Capacity-Building Projects

UNIDO recognizes the significant impact women have on TCB for sustainable development.[328] Women often experience more difficulty in engaging in trade opportunities due to current structures, educational and training opportunities, unequal access to trade materials, pay inequity, and other forms of gender inequality.[329] Conversely, increased women's participation in trade-related activities has been shown to lead to increased economic growth and industrial development.[330] Equitable, prosperous, and inclusive countries depend upon harnessing the full abilities of all citizens, regardless of age or gender.[331] The empowerment of women in trade and the economy "is essential for build[ing] stronger economies, achiev[ing] internationally agreed goals for development and sustainability, and improv[ing] quality of life for women, men, families, and communities."[332]

Consequently, UNIDO strives to mainstream gender throughout all stages of TCB projects, including formulation, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.[333] UNIDO's Gender Mainstreaming Project Cycle Tool has been a very effective means of ensuring effective gender mainstreaming in UNIDO's TCB projects [334] The tool involves a comprehensive approach that includes data collection, project-based gender impact analyses, and constant monitoring to check for disparate impact between women and men, including other activities during a project cycle.[335]

UNIDO also applies a gender categorization tool that aids in pinpointing the scope and category of essential gender mainstreaming activities to ensure that TCB projects are as gender-responsible as possible.[336] While some projects have clear and explicit gender dimensions, others are limited depending on the nature of intervention.[337] The gender categorization tool was developed to classify projects and their level of gender mainstreaming into four categories: "gender-targeted projects;" "projects with significant gender mainstreaming;" "projects with limited gender mainstreaming;" and "projects with minimal gender mainstreaming."[338] Gender-targeted projects include projects that list gender equality and women's empowerment as their main goal and those with components addressing gender issues classified by a gender analysis.[339] Projects with significant gender dimensions are categorized by strong links to gender-related conditions and are purposed to significantly impact gender equality and women's empowerment.[340] Projects with limited gender dimensions are categorized by a limited contribution to gender equality and women's empowerment, while projects with minimal gender mainstreaming are expected to have no viable contribution to gender equality and women's empowerment.[341] The categories are used to measure the current level of gender mainstreaming within individual projects in order to identify areas of future work.[342]

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[325] Gender Links, *Regional Work Plan*, 2013, pp. 4, 24.

[326] Ibid., pp. 4, 24.

[327] Ibid.

[328] UNIDO, *Policy on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women*, 2015, p. 1.

[329] UNIDO, *Guide on Gender Mainstreaming: Trade Capacity-Building Projects*, 2015, p. 5.

[330] UN-HABITAT, *A Compendium of Case Studies on Gender Mainstreaming Initiatives in UN-HABITAT*, 2012, p. 13.

[331] Ibid.

[332] Ibid.

[333] Hannan, *From Concept to Action: Gender Mainstreaming in Operational Activities*, 2000, pp. 2-3; UNIDO, *Guide on Gender Mainstreaming: Trade Capacity-Building Projects*, 2015, p. 25.

[334] UNIDO, *Guide on Gender Mainstreaming: Trade Capacity-Building Projects*, 2015, pp. 11-13.

[335] Ibid.

[336] Ibid., pp. 15-17.

[337] Ibid.

[338] Ibid.

[339] Ibid., p. 16.

[340] Ibid.

[341] Ibid., p. 17.

[342] Ibid.

Further Opportunities for Gender Mainstreaming in Trade Capacity-Building Projects

UNIDO has already dedicated significant resources to mainstreaming gender in its work as part of its "responsibility to address gender inequality and to understand how and where gender issues are relevant to fulfilling [its] mandate."[343] Yet, continued evaluation of TCB projects remains necessary in order to identify how UNIDO can mainstream gender more effectively, particularly in light of shortages in both human and financial resources in capacity-building, with the ultimate goal of promoting gender equality through concrete actions.[344]

Project Formulation and Gender Analysis
To foster inclusive development, especially in trade-related activities, it is crucial to create an environment that critically assesses the impact of TCB projects on both men and women.[345] Effective gender mainstreaming involves careful consideration of the different factors and issues that can impede both genders' participation in development projects.[346] Furthermore, it is also important to ensure that TCB projects address historical barriers that could potentially prevent women from active participation and contribution.[347] Mainstreaming gender should therefore begin at the project formulation stage with gender analysis.[348] As set out in the *Beijing Platform for Action*, with respect to any area of development, it is crucial to ensure that "before decisions are taken, an analysis is made of the effects for women and men, respectively."[349] Gender analysis examines the relationship between the differing roles, concerns, and needs of men, women, girls, and boys within a project, which will then inform the most effective approach within a project that will further gender equality.[350] The analysis works as a tool within TCB projects to advise programmes and policies and to ensure a gender-neutral impact of technical assistance projects.[351] In conducting gender analysis, it is essential to ask questions to collect information that identifies key areas of concern and presents opportunities for gender interests to be addressed and intervention to occur.[352]

Limited resources are a common barrier to effective gender mainstreaming in TCB projects.[353] Gender-responsive budgeting requires a gender budget analysis to determine varying effects of spending on women and men and ensure equal distribution of benefits to all.[354] The goal is to allocate resources fairly and equally between both women and men and to integrate the gender-sensitive budget within the entire scope of the TCB project, instead of creating an entirely separate budget labeled as gender-sensitive.[355] A gender-sensitive budget will ensure allocation of adequate resources for gender training for staff, fieldwork, a gender expert, workshops, and any other new activities established in relation to gender mainstreaming.[356] The project budget is one of the first steps in project formation, and mainstreaming gender in this area of project formulation sets the tone for gender dimensions being implemented.[357]

Project Staff
Gender strategy and proper budgeting should allow for a gender expert to be included within the project cycle of TCB projects as effective gender mainstreaming requires a sufficient level of gender expertise.[358] The 2015 report of the Secretary-General on "Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system" recommends enhancement of "technical expertise in gender mainstreaming within the United Nations system to assist the preparation and implementation of … development programme networks, ensuring that

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[343] UNIDO, *Guide on Gender Mainstreaming: Trade Capacity-Building Projects*, 2015, p. 1.
[344] Hannan, *From Concept to Action: Gender Mainstreaming in Operational Activities*, 2000, p. 15.
[345] UNCTAD, *Mainstreaming Gender into Trade and Development Strategies in Africa*, 2008, p. 2.
[346] UNIDO, *Guide on Gender Mainstreaming: Trade Capacity-Building Projects*, 2015, p. 6.
[347] UNCTAD, *Mainstreaming Gender into Trade and Development Strategies in Africa*, 2008, p. 2.
[348] UN Fourth World Conference on Women, *Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action*, 1995.
[349] Ibid.
[350] UNIDO, *Guide on Gender Mainstreaming: Trade Capacity-Building Projects*, 2015, p. 18.
[351] Ibid., p. 19.
[352] Ibid.
[353] Ibid., p. 21.
[354] Ibid., p. 22.
[355] Ibid.
[356] Ibid.
[357] UNCTAD, *Mainstreaming Gender into Trade and Development Strategies in Africa*, 2008, pp. 4-6.
[358] UNIDO, *Guide on Gender Mainstreaming: Trade Capacity-Building Projects*, 2015, p. 21.

gender dimensions are systematically addressed."[359] A gender expert is responsible for ensuring that staff members involved in implementation of projects are gender conscious in their efforts to make sure that data is efficiently collected and monitoring is effectively completed.[360] A gender expert is key to gender analysis and to the improvement of gender mainstreaming within staff and the project cycle itself.[361] The expert chosen for each project should be educated in the regional and contextual background of the project.[362]

In addition to a dedicated gender expert, gender-sensitive training and education for all project staff are essential to gender mainstreaming within TCB projects.[363] Training on gender issues ensures an in-depth understanding of gender mainstreaming and ensuring PGEEW outputs and indicators are fully taken into account.[364] Additionally, to improve education, understanding of gender sensitivity, and awareness of gender issues among project staff, initiatives such as a gender charter can work as a standardized tool.[365] Essentially, a gender charter is a documented, transparent commitment to gender equality that resembles a code of conduct.[366] A gender charter within an institution expresses core values in relation to GEEW to assist in improving work environments.[367] A charter also provides key principles as a guiding rule of daily activities and commitment to ensuring equal opportunities and participation.[368] Ideally, a gender charter solidifies a zero tolerance policy for gender discrimination, gender-based barriers, and gender imbalances.[369] A charter increases transparency and is a project-wide commitment holding all staff accountable for equality at work, which facilitates gender mainstreaming efforts throughout the project cycle.[370]

Monitoring and Evaluation
Determining the effectiveness of efforts to mainstream gender presents a perennial challenge, as criteria and benchmarks for evaluation do not always account for gender differences.[371] Typically, monitoring and evaluation systems are "gender-blind," which results from a false assumption of "gender neutrality in monitoring and evaluation methods and processes."[372] It is important that gender needs are considered in relation to projects; UNIDO has stated that "no project is gender-neutral," as a "gender-neutral project would assume that women and men have the same needs, priorities, opportunities and expectations."[373] In relation to gender mainstreaming, it is important that it seeks to address the needs of both men and women, but also to address those needs that are specific to men and women respectively.[374] One approach to integrating gender concerns in monitoring and evaluation is the collection of disaggregated data.[375] Gender-disaggregated data is essential to gender mainstreaming because it provides a comprehensive view of the issues within the project and how those issues are affecting men and women differently.[376] The compilation of this data creates a much clearer picture of all areas in need of improvement in the TCB project itself.[377] Conversely, a lack of gender-disaggregated data prevents a full and equal understanding of all parties involved in TCB projects, in which case mainstreaming gender becomes a much harder goal to achieve.[378] Obtaining gender-disaggregated data may necessitate varied methods of data collection that include "qualitative and quantitative methods," such as "desk review, interviews, focus groups, [and] surveys."[379] Further, specific gender

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[359] UN ECOSOC, *Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system: Report of the Secretary-General (E/2015/58)*, 2015, p. 22.

[360] UNIDO, *Guide on Gender Mainstreaming: Trade Capacity-Building Projects*, 2015, pp. 42-43.

[361] Ibid., p. 18.

[362] Ibid.

[363] Ibid., p. 54.

[364] Ibid., p. 43.

[365] Ibid., p. 62.

[366] Ibid., p. 53.

[367] Ibid., p. 52.

[368] Ibid., p. 52.

[369] Ibid., p. 53.

[370] Ibid., pp. 53-54; Hannan, *From Concept to Action: Gender Mainstreaming in Operational Activities*, 2000, p. 14.

[371] UNIDO, *Guide on Gender Mainstreaming: Trade Capacity-Building Projects*, 2015, p. 18.

[372] ILO, *Integrating Gender Equality in the Monitoring and Evaluation of Projects*, 2014, p. 10.

[373] UNIDO, *Guide on Gender Mainstreaming: Trade Capacity-Building Projects*, 2015, p. 6.

[374] UN ECOSOC, *Mainstreaming a Gender Perspective into all Policies and Programmes in the United Nations System (E/RES/2013/16)*, 2013, pp. 12-17.

[375] OECD, *Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness*, 2011, pp. 1-2.

[376] Ibid.

[377] Ibid.

[378] Ibid.

[379] ILO, *Integrating Gender Equality in Monitoring and Evaluation of Projects*, 2014, p. 10.

criteria and indicators, which are separate from other project benchmarks, can be used to monitor the effectiveness of gender mainstreaming.[380]

Conclusion

Trade capacity-building projects that properly account for the needs and positions of women and men and acknowledge any gender disparities will ensure that equal benefit and opportunities are offered to women and men.[381] Gender mainstreaming in TCB projects constitutes an important component of the path to inclusive and sustainable industrial development.[382] Just as a team cannot function without all its members, the world cannot achieve sustainable development without the full support and inclusion of both men and women. UNIDO will continue to assess and improve its approach to gender mainstreaming as a key part of its commitment to achieving gender equality and the SDGs.[383]

Further Research

Further evaluation of the effects of gender mainstreaming in TCB projects is currently underway.[384] Delegates should consider the following questions: Is there a clear understanding of the effects each TCB project will have on people and the environment? How can UNIDO and other UN agencies incorporate gender-related work done by NGOs and IGOs into TCB projects? Are the specific needs of men and women considered in TCB activities? Could training programs on women's participation in the mainstreaming process be effective in increasing women's presence in TCB projects? What difficulties arise in trying to reach a truly balanced gender perspective in TCB projects? Would an international gender charter or standard to be implemented in all TCB projects be an effective means of standardizing gender mainstreaming across projects?

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[380] OECD, *Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness*, 2011, pp. 1-2; UN-Habitat, *A Compendium of Case Studies on Gender Mainstreaming Initiatives in UN-HABITAT*, 2012.
[381] UNIDO, *Guide on Gender Mainstreaming: Trade Capacity-Building Projects*, 2015, pp. 11-13.
[382] Ibid., pp. 3-4.
[383] Ibid., p. 3.
[384] UN-Women, *Guidance Note: Gender Mainstreaming in Development Programming*, 2014, p. 7.

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United Nations, Chief Executives Board for Coordination, High Level Committee on Programmes. (2015). *Trade Capacity Building Resource Guide* [Report]. Retrieved 19 July 2015 from: http://www.unido.org/fileadmin/user_media_upgrade/Resources/Publications/TCB_Resource_Guide/TCB_RG_2015_VOLUME_1.pdf

> *The Guide gives a structural framework for capacity building and provides an account of current initiatives and separates the projects into sectoral and governmental areas. It also gives quantitative data, including information regarding state-mandated capacity-building projects. This guide builds upon two previous volumes of data for trade industry expansion. The Guide also reports on regional and multilateral agencies involvement in trade capacity building and is useful for delegates because it lays out the foundational documents and structure related to gender mainstreaming TCB projects.*

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. (2012). *Policies for Inclusive and Balanced Growth* [Report]. Retrieved 17 July 2015 from: http://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/tdr2012_en.pdf

> *This report, created by UNCTAD, is important for assessing gender mainstreaming in the area of national level legislation. The document itself outlines various policies and their projected outcomes in practice. This is important for delegates to consider as they are searching for areas of focus in their research, such as successful national frameworks that can be more broadly adapted and implemented in a wider range of Member States.*

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. (2014). *Fiscal Space for Stability and Development: Contemporary Challenges* [Report]. Retrieved 17 July 2015 from: http://unctad.org/en/PublicationChapters/tdr2014ch7_en.pdf

> *This report from UNCTAD addresses the financial aspects of gender mainstreaming in development. This document gives practical insight into financial impacts in development with regard to gender mainstreaming. This is important for delegates to consider, as financial implications in developmental processes of projects are among the largest barriers to women's participation in trade-related business.*

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development & United Nations Development Programme. (2008). *Mainstreaming Gender into Trade and Development Strategies in Africa* [Report]. Retrieved 17 July 2015 from: http://unctad.org/en/Docs/ditctncd200713_en.pdf

> *This report gives insight into regional project needs in Africa. The report addresses the lack of opportunities for women in Africa and also addresses the need for the empowerment of women in order to allow them to pursue trade-related goals and expand business opportunities. The document is regionally targeted, but it gives points relevant to other regionally-based projects. This source is useful to delegates because it gives a more direct view of how gender mainstreaming is needed and can be applied on a more local and regional front.*

United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women. (2014). *Gender Mainstreaming in Development Programming* [Report]. Retrieved 1 September 2015 from: http://www.unwomen.org/~/media/headquarters/attachments/sections/library/publications/2014/gendermainstreaming-issuesbrief-en%20pdf.pdf

> *This report from UN Women presents a record of the UN's efforts in over 20 years at mainstreaming gender in various projects across entities. Further, the guide presents lessons learned from the different mainstreaming approaches taken by different UN agencies. The report also gives a chronological look at different pieces of legislation from UN bodies and how they relate to gender mainstreaming. The document will be useful to delegates in having a condensed record of documents and UN entities involved in gender mainstreaming, and in further understanding which gender mainstreaming approaches work, particularly for country-level TCB projects.*

United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women. (2014). *Guidance Note: Gender Mainstreaming in Development Programming* [Report]. Retrieved 17 July 2015 from:

http://www.unwomen.org/~/media/headquarters/attachments/sections/how%20we%20work/unsystemcoordination/gendermainstreaming-issuesbrief-en%20pdf.pdf

> *This UN-Women Guidance Note was created and published in 2014 as an overall chronological order on gender mainstreaming in development programming. The note pulls together the main frameworks for gender mainstreaming and discusses the most effective contributions thus far. This information is essential for delegates to have an ordered structure for research purposes that brings together multiple elements relevant to gender mainstreaming TCB projects.*

United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women. (2014). *The World Survey on the Role of Women in Development* [Report]. Retrieved 18 July 2015 from:
http://www.unwomen.org/~/media/headquarters/attachments/sections/library/publications/2014/unwomen_surveyreport_advance_16oct.pdf

> *This report from UN-Women discusses the opportunities and challenges associated with gender equality and assesses the roles of both men and women in producing change. It also discusses opportunities for investment and the importance of channeling resources exclusively for women in Member States where they are more limited. This report is essential to delegates in research, as it gives quantitative analysis and reports of current project successes.*

United Nations, Fourth World Conference on Women (1995). *The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action* [Report]. Retrieved 20 July 2015 from:
http://www.unwomen.org/~/media/headquarters/attachments/sections/csw/pfa_e_final_web.pdf

> *The* Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action *is imperative to understanding the foundational aspects of gender mainstreaming. It provides delegates with a foundational understanding of gender mainstreaming within the UN system. The Declaration addresses several topical areas including poverty, education, training, violence, and conflict, as well as specific actions within the UN and international community that can be taken to address these issues. Regarding gender mainstreaming, the Declaration calls for the implementation of institutional mechanisms that ensure that women are not left out of the development process. The Declaration will be useful to delegates as they seek to develop a comprehensive understanding of the different kinds of barriers and challenges encountered in relation to gender mainstreaming.*

United Nations, General Assembly, Sixty-sixth session. (2012). *The Future We Want (A/RES/66/288)* [Outcome Document]. Retrieved 11 November 2015 from: http://undocs.org/A/RES/66/288

> *This report, the outcome of the UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), focuses on development issues and their effects on women. Several areas of concern with development are discussed, and women's involvement is called for throughout every stage of development processes. This is a relevant document for delegates to pull ideas on relating gender issues with sustainable development.*

United Nations Industrial Development Organization. (2015). *Guide on Gender Mainstreaming: Trade Capacity-Building Projects* [Report]. Retrieved 18 July 2015 from:
https://www.unido.org/fileadmin/user_media_upgrade/What_we_do/Topics/Women_and_Youth/Gender_TCB_Guide.pdf

> *This document by lead author, Christophe Marianne, and contributing author, Theresa Tomaschitz, lays out some of the more foundational aspects of gender mainstreaming. The guide goes in depth on defining gender mainstreaming and how it relates to capacity-building, including gender categorization, gender analysis, data collection, and analysis, particularly for TCB projects. The report will be helpful to delegates because it discusses relevant barriers in gender mainstreaming and why these are essential to understanding the issues of gender mainstreaming in TCB.*

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