

NMUN•NY 2016



27 – 31 MARCH 2016

Documentation of the Work of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

Courage
for **peace**



Compassion
in **action**

CONFERENCE B

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

Committee Staff

Director	Julius Adebayo
Assistant Director	Stefannie Wilkes-Pounders
Chair	Joseph McGee
Rapporteur	Alexxis Granger

Agenda

- 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

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote
UNIDO/RES/1/1	Agribusiness and Entrepreneurship Development for Poverty Reduction	Adopted without a vote
UNIDO/RES/1/2	Agribusiness and Entrepreneurship Development for Poverty Reduction	Adopted without a vote
UNIDO/RES/1/3	Agribusiness and Entrepreneurship Development for Poverty Reduction	44 votes in favor, 1 vote against, 0 abstentions
UNIDO/RES/1/4	Agribusiness and Entrepreneurship Development for Poverty Reduction	43 votes in favor, 1 vote against, 1 abstentions
UNIDO/RES/1/5	Agribusiness and Entrepreneurship Development for Poverty Reduction	33 votes in favor, 5 votes against, 7 abstentions

Summary Report

The United Nations Industrial Development Organization held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

- 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

The session was attended by representatives of 46 Member States and 10 Observers.

On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of I, II, III, beginning discussion on the topic of “Agribusiness and Entrepreneurship Development for Poverty Reduction.” By Tuesday, the Dais had received a total of 9 proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics, including infrastructure development, methods of collaboration and the sharing of best practices, the inclusion of youth and women in the agribusiness and entrepreneurship sector, and the development of modern and efficient technologies. During the second session of UNIDO, delegates continued sharing their ideas on how to address poverty reduction through agribusiness and entrepreneurship development.

On Wednesday, 5 draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, 2 of which had amendments. The committee adopted 5 resolutions following voting procedure, 2 of which received unanimous support from the body. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including how agribusiness and entrepreneurship programs would receive funding, how these funds would be distributed to countries in need, and providing access to land and capital to reduce poverty. After 8 great committee sessions, the body adjourned the meeting until next year.



Code: UNIDO/RES/1/1

Committee: United Nations Industrial Development Organization

Topic: Agribusiness and Entrepreneurship Development for Poverty Reduction

1 *The United Nations Industrial Development Organization,*
2
3 *Deeply conscious of* Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 1 in its quest for poverty eradication,
4
5 *Bearing in mind* that education is a necessary prerequisite for marginalized groups to succeed in agribusiness and
6 entrepreneurship as highlighted by SDG 4,
7
8 *Noting with deep concern* the need for the international community to strengthen domestic agribusiness productivity
9 as stated in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda for the purpose of poverty reduction,
10
11 *Recalling* the Entrepreneurship Curriculum Programme that enhances domestic entrepreneurship capacity and
12 enables practitioners develop the skills and knowledge necessary to generate their own income,
13
14 *Keeping in mind* the adoption of the 2013 *Lima Declaration* on how poverty eradication should be addressed with
15 sustainable and resilient economic growth,
16
17 *Recalling* SDG 15, which seeks to ensure the conservation, restoration, and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland
18 freshwater ecosystems and their services,
19
20 *Reaffirming* General Assembly resolution 70/218 of 2016 that entrepreneurship is imperative to eradicating global
21 poverty,
22
23 *Bearing in mind* that the World Bank report, “Information and Communication for Development for 2009:
24 Extending Reach and Increasing Impact,” highlights the importance of information and communication technology
25 (ICT) use in all sectors, particularly, small and medium enterprises (SMEs) to enhance productivity, growth,
26 investment, and profitability,
27
28 *Guided by* the 2015 United Nations Development Programme’s (UNDP) report “Unleashing Entrepreneurship:
29 Making Business Work for the Poor,” which highlights the importance of an innovative private sector to reduce
30 poverty and promote sustainable development,
31
32 *Acknowledging* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization’s (UNIDO) creation of the African
33 Agribusiness and Agro-industry Development Initiative (3ADI), the Arab Regional Center for Entrepreneurship &
34 Investment Training (ARCEIT) and UNDP’s Technical Task Force (TTF),
35
36 *Reiterating* the need for more women entrepreneurs in economic, social, and environmental initiatives, and the
37 importance of educational opportunities being essential to successful partnership among Member States,
38
39 *Emphasizing* that developing states should adequately provide training programs for practitioners in their industrial
40 and agribusiness sectors,
41
42 *Noting that* a significant fraction of individuals in the agribusiness industry lack access to land that are adequate for
43 farming,
44
45 *Fully alarmed* that existing infrastructure prioritizes economic benefits for landowners leading to economic
46 disparities between large-scale agribusiness leaders and subsistence farmers,
47
48 *Supporting fully* Target 3 of Goal 8 of the SDGs to promote development-oriented policies that support
49 entrepreneurship and innovation,
50

- 51 1. *Encourages* Member States to invest in implementing programs such as the Agribusiness Support Fund, which
52 works in partnership with the Asian Development Bank to enhance existing agribusiness infrastructure of rural
53 communities by:
54
- 55 a. Increasing awareness and understanding of market chains and production systems;
 - 56
 - 57 b. Educating rural farmers in efficient production and sustainable practices in order to achieve
58 internationally-recognized quality assurance certification;
 - 59
 - 60 c. Improving animal welfare and risk management in agriculture;
 - 61
- 62 2. *Recommends* that the international community adopt programs emulating the National Rural Support Fund
63 currently being implemented in Afghanistan, Myanmar, Pakistan, and Tajikistan as well as Pakistan's, the
64 Entrepreneurs Project to provide training and mentoring assistance to rural entrepreneurs focused on money
65 management, sales techniques, and record keeping;
66
- 67 3. *Encourages* Member States to provide training to small farmers and foreign officials on restoring, preserving,
68 and enhancing industrial ecosystems to achieve maximum productivity as shown within the 2014-2020 Rural
69 Development Programme for the Czech Republic report;
70
- 71 4. *Expresses* its hope that Member States recognize that the elimination of barriers to access to capital by women
72 entrepreneurs in agribusiness is essential for the proliferation of education for entrepreneurial endeavors;
73
- 74 5. *Recommends* that Member States consider country-specific proposals that would contain suggestions for
75 implementing the SDGs with emphasis on:
76
- 77 a. Women's entrepreneurial tool operation and business teachings aimed at increasing private sector
78 investment;
 - 79
 - 80 b. Increasing women's labor force participation through:
81
 - 82 i. A coalition of researchers through a partnership between UNIDO and UN-Women about the
83 disaggregated data of women entrepreneurship in local economies;
 - 84 ii. Increased dedication to the economic empowerment of women by holding a conference every
85 five years addressing women in entrepreneurship modeling the Expo Milan Conference of
86 2015;
 - 87
 - 88 c. Women-focused entrepreneurship forums modeled after the International Trade Center's Women's
89 Vendor and Exhibition Forum to allow women vendors to network and develop strong partnerships as
90 well as obtain knowledge on how to enhance their positions within ICTs;
 - 91
- 92 6. *Requests* that Member States adopt programs that promote small-scale and subsistence farming and consider
93 more efficient and sustainable post-harvest management techniques to reduce losses at the community level by:
94
- 95 a. Enabling farmers to take full advantage of a better yield and improve food security as well as increase
96 income from the sale of their harvested agricultural produce;
 - 97
 - 98 b. Serving to reduce inefficiencies along the value chain in the agribusiness sector as seen in Moderagro,
99 which works to support the production and processing of agricultural goods;
 - 100
- 101 7. *Encourages* Member States to deploy research facilities modeled after the Austrian Institute for SME Research
102 in cooperation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to:
103
- 104 a. Create a database managed by elected experts in their respected fields within developing countries;
 - 105
 - 106 b. Observe the performance of SMEs and examine the expansion of economic sectors in specific regions;

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8. *Further recommends* partnering with UNESCO and the World Bank to develop Regional Advisory Boards (RABs) to more effectively formulate an educational framework for the purposes of informing men and women of collegiate age about modernized entrepreneurial and agribusiness practices with the following details:
 - a. Each RAB will be divided into its respective region to all Member States: North and South America, the Middle East, Africa, Europe, Eastern and Southern Asia, and Oceania;
 - b. Using the framework of Empowering Farmers through Agribusiness, RABs dedicated to modernized practices within agribusiness will work to educate and contribute to the livelihoods of smallholder farmers of each region by training young people about land rights and the diversification of agricultural production with respect to:
 - i. Working to strengthen international knowledge dissemination with a focus on household conservation practices;
 - ii. Being cognizant of the framework established by Youth Agribusiness Development Initiatives (YADI), agribusiness boards will also work to advance training in vocational agriculture to demonstrate and promote opportunities for youth to increase productivity;
 - c. Using the framework of Social Entrepreneurship, RABs dedicated to entrepreneurship will work to educate and train aspiring entrepreneurs to gain skills in order to formulate business plans with focus on environmental and societal change by:
 - i. Offering direct entrepreneurship counseling;
 - ii. Giving to the identification of leading trends and development in innovation and entrepreneurship;
 - iii. Organizing global entrepreneurship conferences that invite non-governmental organizations (NGOs), civil societies, and students to share experiences on starting businesses and talking about the potential risks involved;
 - d. With an effort to be culturally sensitive while still aiming to incorporate the mainstream inclusion of women and marginalized groups, membership of each board will be comprised of political and social leaders of each region as well as university and industry experts;
9. *Calls upon* Member States to install Regional Coordination Centers (RCCs) that would work collaboratively with RABs to increase information exchange and further cooperation on a trans regional level in North and sub-Saharan Africa, the Middle East, South and South-East Asia, and South America in order to:
 - a. Address pressing needs such as desertification and poverty by utilizing funds to provide agricultural workforces with tools and means to enlarge and improve current production;
 - b. Increase the development of UNIDO's Program for Country Partnership by receiving input from national public authorities as well as United Nations entities, the private sector, and relevant civil society and NGOs;
 - c. Effectively reduce poverty by providing financial means, public investment in high cost industrial infrastructure, and technical development in order to lower the barriers for the foundation of sustainable and inclusive SMEs;
 - d. Ensure that RCC funds acquired through UNIDO, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and UNDP are allocated to emerging countries and will only be provided upon agreement to a development plan containing output and educational goals;
10. *Further invites* Member States to invest in sustainable infrastructure and technology transfer to create opportunities for those in low income communities by offering economic incentives to increase living standards thus providing the technological solutions to make industrialization environmentally safe;

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11. *Calls upon* UNIDO to partner with United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) to create and utilize training programs similar to:
 - a. UNITAR’s e-learning portfolios that encompass information on existing technologies, networking groups, and key infrastructure policy;
 - b. UNITAR’s Decentralized Cooperation Portfolio, which acts as a knowledge sharing platform among NGOs, Universities, and international organizations for SME creation;
 12. *Encourages* Member States to engage in multilateral cooperation to create investment opportunities through conferences modeled after the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD), which unites state actors, business actors, NGOs, and local governments to promote the development of investment frameworks, business opportunities, and infrastructure;
 13. *Requests* that UNIDO continue to open Investment and Trade Promotion Offices (ITPOs) to:
 - a. Strengthen their efforts to engage the private sector into responsible investment opportunities and SME creation following responsible principles in developing countries;
 - b. Reduce barriers for Foreign Direct Investment through the promotion of business training schools modeled after the UNIDO Delegate Programme;
 - c. Monitor and publish biannual impact statements of projects being implemented;
 - d. Facilitate utilization of regional development banks to promote necessary infrastructure for development;
 14. *Endorses* the promotion and implementation of agribusiness-oriented ICTs to increase productivity and ensure the availability of current information to create sustainable development in the agricultural sector reducing poverty:
 - a. Especially in regions with little infrastructure as seen in the initiative M-Farm currently being implemented in Kenya that provides a virtual marketplace for small scale farmers and enables them to participate in trade and lowered transaction costs;
 - b. Collecting soil and climate data automatically allowing farmers to maintain optimal condition for the growth of their crops and thereby maximizing productivity;
 - c. By enhancing initiatives such as the e-Sourcebook ICT in Agriculture by the Agricultural and Rural Development Department of the World Bank providing free information on the usage and benefits of ICT in agribusiness;
 15. *Fully Supports* the Sustainable Land Management initiative created by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) to equip agribusiness practitioners, through regional training centers, with skills necessary to develop infertile lands;
 16. *Draws attention to* the success of the Marketing Support and Services Agency (ASERCA), which provides subsidies to low income producers by capping subsidies at twenty hectares per producer, thereby allowing for subsidies to trickle down to low-income producers;
 17. *Encourages* the establishment of an international fund to enhance entrepreneurial and sustainable efforts modeled after other independent international funds similar to the Global Environmental Facility that will provide:

- 218 a. Incentives for innovative and sustainable business ideas in all nations involved in the creation of the
219 fund;
220
- 221 b. Low interest rate loans that are targeted at entrepreneurs who have undergone training to ensure they
222 will use the loan for beneficial purposes;
223
- 224 c. Financing for independent consulting agencies to provide aid that suits specific and local demand;
225
- 226 d. Capital based on the size and development grade of the government;
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- 228 18. *Supports* the creation of fiscal policies that increase economic stability similar to the National Financial
229 Inclusion Strategy (NFIS) a program aimed at reducing poverty in developing countries by:
230
- 231 a. Improving the financial awareness of consumers and SMEs to facilitate more productive partnerships;
232
- 233 b. Providing knowledge and education of supply chains to serve new market segments;
234
- 235 c. Securing marginalized groups' access to capital and formal financial systems through rural initiatives
236 such as branchless banking and loans to small farmers as suggested by the FAO.
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Code: UNIDO/RES/1/2

Committee: United Nations Industrial Development Organization

Topic: Agribusiness and Entrepreneurship for Poverty Reduction

1 *The United Nations Industrial Development Organization,*

2
3 *Emphasizing* Articles 25 and 26 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, which highlight equity among
4 people, quality education for all, and the reduction of poverty,

5
6 *Recognizing* General Assembly resolution 67/202 of 2013, advancing entrepreneurship as a catalyst for development
7 and encouraging countries to create conditions favorable to entrepreneurs by removing bureaucratic impediments to
8 business establishment,

9
10 *Reaffirming* the Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development (ISID) goals stated in the 2013 *Lima Declaration*,

11
12 *Reiterating* the importance of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), specifically SDG 6 and the right of all
13 people to clean water, and therefore the importance of water management education for farmers,

14
15 *Noting* that implementing sustainable systems of irrigation, such as drip irrigation, promotes resource efficiency and
16 fosters an environment for entrepreneurship, leading to poverty eradication,

17
18 *Recalling* General Assembly resolution 67/211 of 2013 and the plan to combat desertification and land degradation
19 resulting from serious drought by utilizing sustainable land management,

20
21 *Underlining* the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA), which provides implementation support for ISID, and noting
22 that small subsistence farmers have inadequate financial capital, leading to a lack of value for initially implementing
23 sustainable irrigation systems for farming,

24
25 *Recalling* SDG 2, promoting sustainable agriculture and the ending of hunger, and recognizing the connections
26 between sustainable agriculture, empowering small farmers, promoting gender equality, and ending rural poverty,

27
28 *Taking into consideration* the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) 2006 Human Development Report
29 that finds that water use has grown at more than twice the rate of the population, and that by the year 2025 an
30 estimated 1.8 billion people will be affected by water scarcity,

31
32 *Expressing appreciation for* the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), which helps mitigate desertification, water scarcity,
33 and wetland destruction,

34
35 1. *Invites* the international community to focus on rural support through programs such as the National Rural
36 Support Program (NRSP), utilizing financial backing from the World Bank, the United States Agency for
37 International Development (USAID), the International Labor Organization (ILO), Asian Development Bank
38 (ADB), CAF Latin American Development Bank, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD),
39 and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and providing:

40
41 a. Education, vocational training, and mentorship;

42
43 b. Access to microcredit and agricultural loans for marginalized groups such as women, youth, and small
44 farmers;

45
46 2. *Calls upon* the international community to implement programs such as the Farmer Field School of Africa
47 under the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) for the improvement of land and
48 water management, in which farmers with productive methods of water usage and irrigation systems or other
49 innovative agricultural technologies will participate in conferences to educate farmers from developing
50 countries on sustainable agricultural practices for greater crop production and agricultural efficiency;

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3. *Encourages* all Member States to train and/or hire irrigation experts and provide them with grants, after assessment by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) of their efficiency and feasibility to start their own small to medium enterprises (SMEs):
 - a. To promote and use their knowledge to spread successful irrigation methods;
 - b. To be funded by the European Union, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), regional development banks, and other similar international organizations;
 4. *Urges* all Member States to reaffirm their commitment to Economic and Social Council resolution 2009/12 of 2012, taking care to advance gender equality in all areas of the irrigation systems training and implementation sectors;
 5. *Calls for* the international community to partner with IFAD using frameworks similar to that of the Agence Francaise de Developpement (AFD) – IFAD partnership, which is focused on financing for farmers, strengthening farmers’ organizations, and links between agriculture and the environment, and to expand or strengthen these partnerships by:
 - a. Supporting the research groups such as the Consultive Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR);
 - b. Supporting NGOs such as Pontifex Global Food and Agriculture Technology Fund to find international investors for green sustainable agribusiness;
 6. *Encourages* Member States to acknowledge the importance of education for farmers in arid areas to develop agricultural technologies to fight the risk of desertification by partnering with UNIDO and other United Nations bodies as illustrated by the European Union/UNIDO/UNDP Program for Technical Assistance in Armenia, by developing manual irrigation technologies for small farmers to achieve sustainable development and resource efficiency;
 7. *Further Encourages* Members States to share best ecological practices in rural areas and to promote a value chain for green sustainable development by:
 - a. Expanding the Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC) 2 database, which ensures data collection, technical assistance, formation, and e-learning for small farmers, to:
 - i. Be externally regulated by an institution that elects permanent members from developing countries every three years;
 - ii. Be accessible to all Members States for uploading and downloading the successful technological strategies of farmers, food companies, agribusiness companies, and food processing companies;
 - iii. To include a bi-annual publication such as the ACT/ETRACE publication sponsored by UNIDO;
 - iv. To expand and encourage information sharing and technology transfer between Member States;
 8. *Recommends* incentivizing the use of sustainable irrigation systems for producers by providing double payment subsidies, as modeled by the Program for Direct Assistance in Agriculture (PROCAMPO), which has increased the level of output and competitiveness among farmers;
 9. *Calls upon* IFAD to supply finances for innovative water and irrigation projects such as the West African Irrigation Project (WAIPRO), which is funded by USAID and implemented by a consortium of regional and national institutions, as sustainable water usage is closely linked to successful agribusiness.



Code: UNIDO/RES/1/3

Committee: United Nations Industrial Development Organization

Topic: Agribusiness and Entrepreneurship Development for Poverty Reduction

1 *The United Nations Industrial Development Organization,*

2
3 *Deeply conscious* of Article 2.2 of the *Charter of the United Nations* and the importance of non-interference,
4 national sovereignty and multilateralism,

5
6 *Affirming* the World Development Report: Growth and Productivity in Agriculture, which emphasizes that growth in
7 agribusiness can aid in promoting the advancement of innovative initiatives that tackle the issues of intense poverty,

8
9 *Deeply concerned* that according to the World Bank's World Development Indicators, 70% of the world's poor
10 population are living in rural poverty, and hope to fully eradicate it by 2030,

11
12 *Fully aware* that low-income developing countries are under-represented in Global Value Chains (GVCs), as stated
13 by the Global Value Chains Report,

14
15 *Guided by* the Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development (ISID), which promotes eradication of poverty and
16 sustainable development through the use of capacity building projects,

17
18 *Noting* the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's (OECD) report on Small Business, Job
19 Creation and Growth, which emphasizes the importance of developing small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)
20 to help promote agribusiness development,

21
22 *Emphasizing* the success of micro-investments in creating positive social and economic progress in communities
23 across least-developed countries, to help bridge the divide between skilled and unskilled workers in emerging
24 markets,

25
26 *Recognizing* General Assembly resolution 67/202, which highlights the importance of entrepreneurship for
27 development as a way to fulfill Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 17, which aims to revitalize the global
28 partnerships for sustainable development by strengthening finance, technology and systemic issues,

29
30 *Seeking* to enlarge the working capacity of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
31 through successfully implementing ISID in the current efforts of globalization and poverty reduction through an
32 approach that harnesses globally available knowledge, technology and innovation, and capital through information-
33 sharing,

34
35 *Noting with the deep concern* the scarcity of access to agricultural education, up-to-date sustainable technology, and
36 monetary resources to the marginalized and impoverished women of developing countries,

37
38 *Recalling* the 59th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women and the *Beijing Declaration and Platform for*
39 *Action*, which implements the importance of the participation of women in all spheres of society that are
40 fundamental to sustainable development,

41
42 *Recalling* Resolution General Assembly resolution 69/210 of 2015, which highlights the need for youth involvement
43 within business development to help mitigate poverty,

44
45 *Bearing in mind* Articles 26, 29.1, and 39 of the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*,
46 which identify an indigenous community's rights to owning and developing land, conservation and protection of
47 their environment, and access to financial and technical assistance from states, respectively,

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49 1. *Recommends* the expansion of the International Fund for Agricultural Development's (IFAD) Smallholder
50 Agribusiness Promotion Program, which has added value to products and connected farmers to input suppliers

- 51 and markets in Zambia;
- 52
- 53 2. *Invites* the Global Forum for Rural Advisory Services (GFRAS), to partner with municipal governments in
54 order to provide rural advisory services for local communities including framework and policy development
55 strategies;
- 56
- 57 3. *Offers* the Fomento program, a social welfare program targeted at smallholder farmers aimed at improving
58 competitiveness through commercial production development, which has been successful in Brazil and Africa;
- 59
- 60 4. *Endorses* the expansion of the Staple Crop Processing Zones Program, which has helped Nigeria to strengthen
61 agribusiness development throughout the country by creating partnerships with the government and the private
62 section to improve agribusiness;
- 63
- 64 5. *Draws attention* to the Cooperative Development Program II (CDP II), a five-year program, which has been
65 implemented in Paraguay and East Africa, to help improve the governance, management, and capacity of
66 smallholder farmers through technical assistance, and training workshops;
- 67
- 68 6. *Suggests* that all Member States to expand their contributions towards the Agro-Industries Development
69 Initiative (3ADI), a program that connects local farmers, small enterprises, and local markets to ensure
70 accessibility for all developing states;
- 71
- 72 7. *Requests* that Member States utilize the IFC's SME Toolkit, an online platform that helps entrepreneurs and
73 SMEs around the world to implement sustainable business management practices;
- 74
- 75 8. *Recommends* forming a partnership with the World Bank in order to expand their World Bank Projects &
76 Operations to establish a national micro-financing database, sponsored by UNIDO, that would analyze the funds
77 needed for a specific cause and evaluate the effectiveness of the foreign investment and its leverage towards
78 efficient usage for national development in terms of fiscal and civil index rates;
- 79
- 80 9. *Requests* that Member States utilize the International Finance Corporation's (IFC) SME Toolkit, an online
81 platform that helps entrepreneurs and SMEs around the world to implement sustainable business management
82 practices;
- 83
- 84 10. *Requests* for an expansion of foreign investments in information and communication technology (ICT) to help
85 stimulate SMEs and encourage competitiveness among regional markets;
- 86
- 87 11. *Urges* Member States to collaborate with financing institutions such as the Joint European Resources for Micro
88 to Medium Enterprises (JEREMIE) to provide micro-financing options such as credit, loan, and micro-
89 insurance;
- 90
- 91 12. *Calls for* UNIDO to collaborate with microfinance institutions, agribusiness programs and agribusiness training
92 and certificate programs that work to support each other and promote global sustainable agribusiness for
93 poverty reduction:
- 94
- 95 a. Encourage microfinance institutions aim to build a partnership with worldwide non-governmental
96 organizations (NGOs) like international finance corporation and international partnership to find
97 international investors who are interested in Green Sustainable agribusiness and provide funding for
98 startups and SME's to develop infrastructure;
- 99
- 100 b. Agribusiness technology and innovation program aims to develop research team to create new
101 sustainable technology by working with other tech institutions and provide funding for start ups and
102 SMEs to develop infrastructures;
- 103
- 104 13. *Requests* Member States to promote private-public-partnerships (PPP), and access to investments in
105 agribusiness in developing countries through collaboration with microfinance;
- 106

- 107 14. *Recommends* that UNIDO establish the following principles in increasing exposure and stronger relations
108 between external partners and the rising entrepreneurs/business developers of developing countries:
109
- 110 a. Increase the number of ISID forums from twice a year to four times a year in order to augment the
111 quantity of partnerships formed between private and intergovernmental organizations;
112
 - 113 b. Establish an economic incentive system that encourages Member States to continue their generous
114 donations to these partnerships causes in order to create a larger agricultural global market, this will
115 create a larger global agro-market both nationally and regionally;
116
- 117 15. *Calls upon* the expansion of ICT from foreign investments to further stimulate SMEs and encourage
118 competitiveness among regional markets;
119
- 120 16. *Further recommends* that Member States develop frameworks modeled after Brazil’s Support Service for Micro
121 and Small Enterprises (SEBRAE), a non-profit private entity which promotes sustainability and competitiveness
122 of farmers and small business;
123
- 124 17. *Draws attention* to effective fiscal and national technological policies as well as vocational training in order to
125 help fill gap between unskilled and skilled workers;
126
- 127 18. *Notes with appreciation* the National Entrepreneur Institute, which works to execute and coordinate national
128 policy of inclusive support to entrepreneurs and small-medium enterprises, by promoting innovation,
129 competitiveness and national and international projection in the markets;
130
- 131 19. *Commends* the United Nation’s implementation of UNIDO’s Entrepreneurship Curriculum Program, which
132 targets youths in rural and urban areas to provide them with education and training opportunities to promote
133 social inclusion in entrepreneurship development;
134
- 135 20. *Urges* the continued promotion of women participation entrepreneurship through programs such as the United
136 Nations Conference on Trade and Development’s (UNCTAD) Inclusive and Equitable Development Initiative,
137 which works to implement policies in local governments aimed at unblocking barriers to women’s economic
138 opportunities;
139
- 140 21. *Recommends* the funding and implementation of programs like the Sri Lankan Mangrove Conservation Project,
141 by providing impoverished women with microloans and educational training in exchange for resource
142 conservation and practice of sustainable agribusiness pursuits;
143
- 144 22. *Urges* all Member States to adhere to the International Labor Organization’s (ILO) Women’s Entrepreneurship
145 Development program in order to empower women of all ages to be able to gain access to agricultural
146 businesses as well as appropriate training dependent on their level of experience;
147
- 148 23. *Endorses* states that acknowledge and support women-driven entrepreneurial communities by interacting with
149 organizations such as Tsara, which has worked in Madagascar to help ensure products make it to the global
150 market and thus gather more capital income;
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- 152 24. *Encourages* continued collaboration between UNIDO and the Swedish International Development Agency
153 (SIDA) on the Learning and Knowledge Development Facility, further providing youth in impoverished
154 countries with opportunities to receive training in green agriculture and entrepreneurial tactics, thus providing
155 them with the means to build fruitful careers and therefore reducing poverty;
156
- 157 25. *Draws attention to* the Social and Environmental Entrepreneurship Development Program funded by the United
158 Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), which
159 works to promote social inclusion in entrepreneurship by providing policy recommendations to local
160 governments on trade and investment;
161

- 162 26. *Recommends* Member States implement projects targeted at youth education, modeled after the Afro-
163 Colombian and Indigenous Program, which works with the private sector to educate youth on sustainable and
164 innovative entrepreneurship development and job skills;
165
- 166 27. *Further recommends* Member States model institutions after the Oportunidades-Prospera Program, which aims
167 to address the issue of low-inclusion of women into agribusiness and provide entrepreneurship opportunities for
168 women through education;
169
- 170 28. *Strongly endorses* government backed programs modeled after Brazil's ProJovem Worker Program, which
171 provides young people with job training and education to ensure youth employment;
172
- 173 29. *Calls upon* Member States to implement programs which include clean technologies when developing
174 agribusiness, modeled after the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations' (FAO) Climate-
175 Smart Agriculture program, which fosters sustainable strategies by improving efficiency or production through
176 green technology sharing;
177
- 178 30. *Invites* Member States to build on recent innovative projects, such as the Ukraine Resource Efficiency program,
179 to further adopt resource-efficiency in all stages of agricultural production and to insure a responsible use of
180 energy resources;
181
- 182 31. *Requests* that UNIDO collaborate with the Indigenous Leaders Conservation Fellowship to create opportunities
183 for the leaders of indigenous communities to receive training in ecosystem management and funding for
184 entrepreneurial development;
185
- 186 32. *Further Invites* Member States to build on recent innovative projects, such as the Sustainable Cocoa Production
187 Project in Indonesia, which adopts a multi-stakeholder approach that entrenched sustainability and resiliency in
188 farm management and postharvest practices at the local and regional level.



Code: UNIDO/RES/1/4

Committee: United Nations Industrial Development Organization

Topic: Agribusiness and Entrepreneurship Development for Poverty Reduction

1 *The United Nations Industrial Development Organization,*

2
3 *Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,*

4
5 *Noting the underlying principles of the Lima Declaration on Industrial Development and Cooperation (1975), which*
6 *affirms that industrialization is a necessary condition for poverty reduction and for achieving development goals*
7 *such as social inclusion, gender equality and job opportunities,*

8
9 *Underscoring the importance of the United Nations Millennium Declaration, the Declaration of Human Rights, and*
10 *the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights,*

11
12 *Emphasizing the successes of awareness programs focusing on entrepreneurship development as it has been*
13 *implemented by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) in the Republic of Moldova, and*
14 *recommending its further extension to all of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization's (UNIDO)*
15 *Member States,*

16
17 *Recognizing that the Entrepreneurship Curriculum Programme is a cost-effective investment allowing young people*
18 *to develop their entrepreneurial skills and capacities,*

19
20 *Congratulating all developing countries on the progress, efforts, and achievements that have been made thanks to*
21 *the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and International Fund for Agricultural*
22 *Development (IFAD),*

23
24 *Recognizing the Declaration on the Rights to Development launched by United Nations and the Agribusiness and*
25 *the Right to Food, presented by Human Rights Council, which focus on the protection of the fundamental rights of*
26 *agricultural workers and recognizes the need of a clear legal framework with robust enforcement mechanisms,*

27
28 *Noting the need to reduce the use of energy, water, and other natural resources while also reducing the generation of*
29 *waste and emissions, especially for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs),*

30
31 *Noting the great achievements made by FarmPath projects initiated in Portugal, Scotland, and Germany to*
32 *encourage collaborative relationships among farmers and encouraging its further expansion to all UNIDO Member*
33 *States,*

34
35 *Noting the importance of financing agricultural projects to meet the world demand and reduce poverty as it has been*
36 *initiated by the World Bank since 1998, and noting the need for governments to financially support local agricultural*
37 *projects,*

38
39 *Reminding of UNIDO's Preamble, which firmly endorses the establishment of a new international economic order*
40 *based on cooperation,*

41
42 *Advising that collaboration in resources, knowledge and expertise between countries is essential to further develop*
43 *agribusiness and entrepreneurship,*

44
45 *Noting the impact of information and communication technologies (ICT) and their use as a tool for the*
46 *empowerment of the most marginalized population, especially women from rural areas,*

47
48 *Further noting how ICT play a crucial role in developing micro, small and medium-scale enterprises (MSME) by,*
49 *“allowing a reduction in transaction costs, improving communications with markets and within the supply chain, and*
50 *improving information about new opportunities,” as reminded by UNIDO framework of 2005,*

51

52 *Noting* the urgency for the improvement of quality of life by first considering the quality of the growth, abiding by
53 strengthen cooperation with international partners which will lead to improvements of the sustainable agriculture,
54

55 *Underscoring* General Assembly resolution 18/3, on the “Declaration on International Economic Co-operation, in
56 particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries,”
57

58 *Recognizing* the important contributions that entrepreneurship can make to sustainable development by creating jobs
59 and driving economic growth and innovation, improving social conditions and contributing to deal with
60 environmental challenges, and stressing the importance of giving appropriate consideration to the promotion of
61 entrepreneurial spirit and creativity to face the major economic and social challenges, as discussed in the context of
62 the discussions on the post-2015 development agenda,
63

64 *Recalling* the *Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action* and the agreed conclusions of the Commission on the
65 Status of Women on access and participation of women and girls in education, training and science and technology,
66 including for the promotion of women’s equal access to full employment and decent work, adopted at its 55th
67 session, and stressing that women, particularly in developing countries, are important drivers of entrepreneurship
68 and represent a good potential and their gradual economic empowerment contributes to a industrial development for
69 their countries, furthermore SMEs represent particularly appropriate opportunities for women entrepreneurs, as they
70 respond flexibly to entry, change and innovation,
71

72 *Recalling also* the content of the *Istanbul Declaration* and Program of Action for the Least Developed Countries for
73 the Decade 2011-2020,
74

75 1. *Requests* the creation of a fund, strictly dedicated to provide help to countries affected by a low and late
76 agribusiness development and particularly in order to sponsor and realize the following operative clauses; this
77 fund will be granted by a multilateral agreement among the signatory states, such as the Action Plan for
78 Accelerated Industrial Development of Africa (AIDA) that Namibia has formulated with UNIDO’s assistance,
79 which is a strategy that aims to mobilize both financial and non-financial resources in order to increase Africa’s
80 competitiveness with the rest of the world; in fact African has experience a greater growth, about 5.5%
81 annually;
82

83 2. *Calls upon* UNIDO’s Member States to raise awareness about the benefits of entrepreneurship through:

84 a. Awareness campaigns, organized by governments, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and
85 private enterprises;
86

87 b. Modeling the Investment Promotion for Iraq, which:

88 i. Encourage SMEs to attend UNIDO missions to international exhibition and business events
89 aimed to increase the exposure of entrepreneurs to global business community;
90

91 ii. Which allow SMEs to negotiate partnerships, technology and equipment transfer and market
92 access and joint ventures;
93

94 c. Partnerships with universities to organize conferences and lectures for students to meet with successful
95 entrepreneurs;
96

97 d. National initiatives from governments to send experts in the agricultural sector to the most remote
98 areas to raise awareness on the need for more agricultural producers:
99

100

101 i. Mainstream exchange program initiatives such as, but not limited to China’s Technical Task
102 Force, which establishes hub for technical and educational exchanges;
103

104 3. *Highlights* the need for a comprehensive approach to entrepreneurship in agribusiness that includes support
105 from development partners in the areas of technology transfer on favorable terms, with a focus on education and
106 skills development, and furthermore stresses the need to extend Entrepreneurship Curriculum Programs through

107 a partnership between UNIDO and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
108 (UNESCO) to further include entrepreneurship and agribusiness in education programs from secondary to high
109 school levels;

- 110
- 111 4. *Recognizes* the value of teaching entrepreneurial and agricultural skills at all levels of education, ensuring the
112 full and equal participation of women and girls, especially focusing on the education and training of the youth,
113 and encourages entrepreneurship education through skills development, capacity-building, training programs,
114 and business incubators by establishing a global network by creating an interactively working educational
115 platform, which:
- 116
- 117 a. Has the main goal of enabling and simplifying a global exchange of know-how in agribusiness by
118 bringing social entrepreneurs and innovators together, offering training sessions which do not only
119 provide insights into necessary topics in inclusive business and agriculture, but also offers social
120 entrepreneurs in the field of agribusiness the opportunity to meet and exchange experiences and
121 knowledge;
 - 122
 - 123 b. Offers individual workshops adjusted to the economic and agricultural situation and already existing
124 knowledge in the certain regions and countries, focusing on the regions and countries individual needs
125 and challenges, wishing the participants to incorporate this knowledge into their own business models;
 - 126
 - 127 c. Consists of online and offline programs and workshops aimed at social entrepreneurs, making possible
128 an interactive online exchange of knowledge on agricultural entrepreneurship, but also providing
129 programs for people without Internet access, and furthermore distributing expert feedback on
130 assignments, strengthening the participants skills and intensifying their knowledge of tools used to
131 develop their strategies, especially focusing on the following issues:
132
 - 133 i. Food and Agriculture;
 - 134 ii. Water and Wastewater Management;
 - 135 iii. Waste Management;
 - 136 iv. Energy;
 - 137
 - 138 d. Provides three modules for each relevant topic concerning the establishment of social entrepreneurship
139 in agribusiness where, each module consists of videos, background reading material, and an
140 assignment to assure a fruitful learning process, in which each module offers room to interact with
141 other course participants and active experts providing feedback on assignments:
142
 - 143 i. Business Modeling;
 - 144 ii. Market Research and Marketing;
 - 145 iii. Distribution;
 - 146
- 147 5. *Proposes* the formation of the Social Entrepreneurship Development by Micro subsidies (SOMI) initiative to
148 empower people with entrepreneurial spirit, creativity, and supports social ventures and social entrepreneurs to
149 improve basic services and eradicate poverty in developing countries, which:
- 150
- 151 a. Has the objective of financially supporting established and efficient technologies with a sustainable
152 benefit for the society by the use of micro subsidies;
 - 153
 - 154 b. Recommends the financial support of social entrepreneurs in the following categories: energy,
155 water & waste water management, food and agriculture and waste management, taking into
156 consideration the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2 and 7;
 - 157
 - 158 c. Requires the establishment of a fund financed by voluntary contributions of all Member States within
159 the UNIDO, in order to facilitate financing of social start-ups, such as the United Nations Development
160 Programme (UNDP) Agribusiness Supplier Development Program;
- 161

- 162 d. Intends to fund MSME by micro subsidies financed by the fund explained in clause 9;
163
- 164 6. *Suggests* the use of technologies for the development of entrepreneurship by:
165
- 166 a. Bringing information and communication technologies (ICT) to the most remote areas through the use
167 of second-hand technologies that are being replaced in companies and international organizations;
168
- 169 b. Including trainings and monitoring for both men and women provided by UNIDO on how to use these
170 technologies;
171
- 172 7. *Requests* a partnership between UNIDO and technology enterprises in developing solutions, such as but not
173 limited to the Loon for All project, to enable equal and unlimited access to the Internet in rural areas and which
174 would:
175
- 176 a. Ensure gender equality in access to the Internet in the underdeveloped areas by:
177
- 178 i. Enabling the most marginalized population, such as women, to connect and communicate
179 between themselves at a local level;
180
- 181 ii. Providing trainings and monitoring to women on how to accurately access and use these
182 technologies;
183
- 184 b. Grant access to relevant agricultural and entrepreneurial information that are available on the Internet
185 by ensuring access to illiterate populations by providing an interactive, text-to-speak program
186 organized by UNIDO;
- 187 8. *Emphasizes* the need to encourage green alternatives in enterprises by supporting financially and non-financial
188 entrepreneurial projects such as the Go Green Agriculture initiative that aims at finding sustainable solutions in
189 the agricultural sector by:
190
- 191 a. Providing these entrepreneurs with additional funding after assessment by UNIDO of their efficiency
192 and feasibility;
193
- 194 b. Giving these projects an international recognition through the labeling of their project by UNIDO as
195 sustainable and innovative solutions which would:
196
- 197 i. Allow these projects to have easier access to bank loans and government sponsored loans;
198
- 199 ii. Encourage governments to consider tax cuts for enterprises that develop such sustainable and
200 innovative solutions;
- 201
- 202 c. Suggesting training programs to these projects in order to increase the efficiency of their solutions;
203
- 204 9. *Recommends* to improve quality of agro products with increased technologic efficiency by:
205
- 206 a. Encouraging government's funding and subsidization for the improvement of technologies in the
207 agricultural sectors;
208
- 209 b. Creating an international bureau of standards that sets the standards for exported goods, and certifies
210 the goods to promote exports of locally produced products which would create international
211 recognition for these products;
212
- 213 c. Expanding of the Hewlett-Packard Learning Initiative for information technology (IT) capacity
214 building and job creation by utilizing IT and technological skills in innovative and resource-efficient
215 ways of improving product quality;
- 216 10. *Encourages* Member States to expand alternative sources of financing, such as micro subsidies, and diversify
217 the retail financial service system to include non-traditional providers of financial services, such as

218 microfinance, stresses the value of a sound regulatory framework in this regard, and also encourages the
219 provision of incentives to microfinance institutions that meet national standards for delivering sound financial
220 services to the poor, with particular emphasis on women, which would work as follows:

- 221
- 222 a. Proposes to build up a fund focused on the support of educational and entrepreneurial programs in
223 developing countries in order to finance the ideas stated beforehand, which will be supported by the
224 UNIDO Member States;
- 225
- 226 b. Will be supported financially by UNIDO's Member States on a voluntary level, giving
227 recommendations for the deposit amount by taking into consideration the economic and financial
228 situation of the individual countries;
- 229
- 230 c. Distributes the money provided by the fund to entrepreneurial and educational projects chosen by an
231 independent and neutral committee of experts, which consists of 12 experts from all over the world,
232 including two experts per continent;
- 233
- 234 d. Suggests an interactive globally shared database between UNESCO and UNIDO, collecting
235 information about every supported and sponsored project, thereby ensuring a transparent way of
236 working, which allows all member states and especially the most developed countries to follow in
237 details where their financial contribution is flowing to;
- 238
- 239 e. Further suggests the extension of the FAO Statistical Programme of Work's database to all successful
240 agricultural projects, which would enable all countries to share and collaborate successes on the most
241 efficient farming techniques and methods on starting small and medium enterprises;
- 242

243 11. *Calls for* an economic collaboration in the form of an online crowd funding platform monitored by UNIDO for
244 agribusiness development, and which would:

- 245
- 246 a. Ensure free and transparent access to every agricultural project that seeks for funds through a regular
247 monitoring by UNIDO;
- 248
- 249 b. Allow fund seekers to match with agricultural projects they want to invest in;
- 250
- 251 c. Give detailed information about projects to fund seekers, especially on risk taking in terms of financing
252 and on annual profits achievable by the project;
- 253
- 254 d. Also welcome individual donations that are willing to financially participate to agricultural projects
255 that are part of this platform;
- 256

257 12. *Encourages* the development of UNIDO funding program for technical assistance projects to agricultural and
258 entrepreneurial projects, which would enable these projects to be funded through the creation of Funding for
259 Agribusiness Management and Entrepreneurship (FAME), a new funding program, which would:

- 260
- 261 a. Enable private donors to finance agricultural and entrepreneurial projects presented by UNIDO;
- 262
- 263 b. Allow countries to fund targeted projects on specific thematic they have an interest in;
- 264
- 265 c. Stimulate the creative and innovative ideas of the young entrepreneurs who would be able to have
266 access to these funds upon satisfying certain requirements set forth in advance by the program.



Code: UNIDO/RES/1/5

Committee: United Nations Industrial Development Organization

Topic: Agribusiness and Entrepreneurship Development for Poverty Reduction

1 *United Nations Industrial Development Organization,*

2
3 *Believing strongly* that the issue of land security and land rights is a necessary when addressing issues of rural food
4 security and poverty reduction through the promotion of land reform to secure rural, small farmers, women farmers,
5 and indigenous peoples' right to land to bolster food security and remove small farmers from debt cycles of tenant
6 farmer-landowner relationships,

7
8 *Reaffirming* the 2013 *Lima Declaration* as it is aligned with resolution General Assembly resolution 70/1 of 2016
9 and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 1 and 8, the application of effective integration of economic, social and
10 environmental dimensions of sustainable development to poverty reduction,

11
12 *Noting with satisfaction* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization's (UNIDO) past efforts and
13 achievements on various programs on public-private-partnerships, micro-business loan programs, and past research
14 on agribusinesses and entrepreneurship, such as the Accelerated Agribusiness and Agro-Industries Development
15 Initiative (3ADI),

16
17 *Recalling* Article 17 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, which states that everyone has the right to own
18 property alone as well as in association with others, and no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his/her property,
19 Distressed by land grabbing in countries such as Paraguay, Ghana, Ethiopia, Madagascar, Mali and Sudan, resulting
20 in small farmers displaced and landless,

21
22 *Drawing attention* to the efforts made by Member States to reduce land fragmentation, ensuring farmers own the
23 land they operate on,

24
25 1. *Denounces* the inappropriate government actions against efforts of land grabbing by corporations, resulting in
26 small farmers becoming displaced and landless:

- 27
28 a. Promoting government regulations to stimulate healthy land-use partnerships to increase capital of
29 farmers and maintaining their right to land;
30
31 b. Avocation of reallocation of land lost due to excessive corporate land grabbing;
32
33 c. Further proclaims recognition of indigenous and established peoples' right to land;
34

35 2. *Encourages* other states to adopt methods of land defragmentation:

- 36
37 a. Instructs the revision of the allocation of public land for use by farmers currently in tenant-landowner
38 relationships, allowing them to turn a profit from surplus crop yield;
39
40 b. Recommends the revision of land policy on a state by state basis based on:
41
42 i. Amount of arable land per farmer;
43 ii. Number of people displaced by land grabbing;
44 iii. Collective versus family farming practices;
45

46 3. *Calls upon* all Member States to join the Entrepreneurship Curriculum Program (ECP) to enforce the creation of
47 the profound environment for an entrepreneurship international society:

- 48
49 a. Promotes cooperation between Ministries of commerce of all developing and developed states and
50 UNIDO;

- 51
52 b. Suggests to work in the direction of the freedom of the developing populations from international debt;
53
- 54 4. *Condemns* any aspiration of financial domination, recalling education as the main instrument for the best
55 utilization of land according to a sustainable and ethical way to use resources;
56
- 57 5. *Encourages* Member States to implement of the structure, conduct, performance paradigm (SCP Paradigm) that
58 has helped the European Union countries regulate and determine what conditions prevail, to be expanded on a
59 global scale in developing countries;
60
- 61 6. *Requests* Member States to further promote gender mainstreaming in the field of agribusiness and
62 entrepreneurship by:
63
- 64 a. Participating in joint training projects of local organizations and the UNIDO targeted at teaching women
65 in rural areas how to start up a small business;
66
- 67 b. Implementing UNIDO gender mainstreaming strategy declared at UNIDO’s Secretary-General Bulletin,
68 “Policy on Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women,” to realize their economic potential;
69
- 70 c. Strengthening the financing of small and medium size enterprises;
71
- 72 7. *Supports* further increasing of social awareness of the importance of agribusiness and entrepreneurship for
73 sustainable and inclusive development based on public-private-partnership;
74
- 75 8. *Calls upon* all Member States to implement the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA) of the Third International
76 Conference on Financing for Development adopted in General Assembly resolution 69/313 of 2015, mobilizing
77 greater domestic support towards the fulfillment of these commitments and ratify the *Lima Declaration*.