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UN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION BACKGROUND GUIDE 2014

Written By: Alexander Rudolph, Sabrina Grover, Colin Shock, Jade Palmer



NATIONAL MODEL UNITED NATIONS



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THE 2014 NATIONAL MODEL UNITED NATIONS

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Dear Delegates,

Welcome to the 2014 National Model United Nations Conference and welcome to our committee, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). This year's Directors are Alexander Rudolph (Conference A) and Sabrina Grover (Conference B) with Assistant Directors Colin Shock (Conference A), and Yih-Hsiang Tobias Holl (Conference B). Alex currently attends the University of Manitoba where he is double majoring in Psychology and Political Science. Sabrina completed a BA in Political Science with a minor in Economics and currently works in government relations. Colin completed a BA in Political Science and History at West Virginia University and currently works in political advocacy in West Virginia. Tobias holds a BA in Political Science from the Ludwig-Maximilians-University Munich, where he is currently pursuing Master's degrees in Political Science, Sociology, and Philosophy.

This year's topics under discussion for UNIDO are:

- I. Sustainable Production of Biofuels in Developing Countries
- II. Human Security and Post-Crisis Rehabilitation
- III. Increasing Corporate Social Responsibility in Developing Countries and Economies in Transition

UNIDO is a specialized agency of the UN tasked with promoting the industrial development in developing states and economies in transition with a particular emphasis granted to poverty reduction, inclusive globalization and sustainable development.

At NMUN•NY 2014, we are simulating the **Industrial Development Board at Conference A**, and the **General Conference at Conference B**.

Delegates at both venues should proceed with the same confidence in the ability of their committee to make decisions within the full scope of UNIDO's mandate. Delegates are not limited to the strict mandate of the IDB, for example, in terms of its role as a budgetary and administrative body. On the contrary, for the purposes of NMUN•NY 2014, and in line with the educational mission of the conference, the committee has the ability to make programmatic and policy decisions on topics within the mandate of UNIDO in line with the overall function of the organization.

The background guide will serve as an introduction to the topics listed. Accordingly, it is not meant to be used as an all-inclusive analysis for research, but rather the groundwork for your own analysis and research. The references listed for each topic will provide you with the resources you need to start your own research. Each delegation is requested to submit a [position paper](#), which reflects your research on the topics. Further details regarding the position paper and other conference processes can be found in the [Delegate Preparation Guide](#).

If you have any questions concerning your preparation for the Committee or the Conference itself, feel free to contact the substantive staff listed below or the Under-Secretaries-General for the Development Department, Harald Eisenhauer (Conference A) and Kristina Getty (Conference B). You can reach either USG by e-mailing usg.development@nmun.org

We wish you all the best for your preparation and look forward to seeing you at the Conference!

Sincerely,

Conference A
Alex Rudolph, *Director*
Colin Shock, *Assistant Director*
unido.nya@nmun.org

Conference B
Sabrina Grover, *Director*
Tobias Holl, *Assistant Director*
unido.nyb@nmun.org

NMUN•NY Position Paper Guidelines

Due 1 March 2014

Each committee topic should be addressed in a succinct policy statement representing the relevant views of your assigned country, Non-Governmental Organization (NGO), or expert role. You should identify and address international and regional conventions, treaties, declarations, resolutions, and programs of action that are relevant to the policy of your country or NGO. You should also include recommendations for action to be taken by your committee. A delegate's role as a Member State, Observer State, or NGO should affect the way a position paper is written. To understand these differences, please refer to the [Delegate Preparation Guide](#). It may also be helpful to view a [Sample Position Paper](#).

A position paper should be submitted for each assigned committee.

- The two page position paper should cover all the topics in the background guide, not a separate paper for each topic.
- Do not submit papers for committees not assigned to your country/NGO (see matrix for [Conf. A](#) or [Conf. B](#)).
- No more than two delegates can represent a single country/NGO in a committee. If you assign two delegates to represent a country/NGO on a committee, they submit one position paper jointly, not separate position papers from each individual.

Please pay careful attention to the following guidelines when drafting and submitting your position papers. Only those delegations that follow the guidelines and meet the submission deadline will be eligible for [position paper awards](#).

All papers must be typed and formatted according to the standards below:

- Length must not exceed two pages
- Margins must be set at 1 inch or 2.54 cm. for the whole paper
- Font must be Times New Roman sized between 10 pt. and 12 pt.
- Country/NGO name, school name, and committee name must be clearly labeled on the first page
- Agenda topics must be clearly labeled in separate sections
- National symbols (headers, flags, etc.) are deemed inappropriate for NMUN position papers

Please note that position papers must be comprised of entirely original writing. **The NMUN Conference will not tolerate plagiarism**, including copying from Committee Background Guides. Violation of this policy may result in dismissal from the conference. Although United Nations documentation is considered within the public domain, the conference does not allow the verbatim re-creation of these documents.

How to Submit Your Position Papers

Position papers need to be submitted by email in .pdf or .doc formats. As proof of submission, include yourself as an email recipient. Please use the committee name, your assignment, Conference A or B, and delegation/school name in both the email subject line and in the filename (example: GA1_Cuba_Conf A_State College).

1. Send one complete set of all position papers for each of your country/NGO assignments to the Deputy Secretary-General for the conference you are attending:

Conference A: positionpapers.nya@nmun.org

Conference B: positionpapers.nyb@nmun.org

2. Send a copy of your position paper for each assigned committee to the corresponding committee email address listed on the [Committee Background Guides page](#).

Your delegation may wish to submit a copy of their position papers to the permanent mission of the country/NGO headquarters along with an explanation of the conference. This is encouraged if requesting a [briefing](#).

Many, many papers will be read by the Secretariat. Your patience and cooperation in adhering to the above guidelines is greatly appreciated.

Abbreviations

APEC	Asia-Pacific Economic Commission
BEFS	Bioenergy and Food Security
CID	Center for Industrial Development
CP	Cleaner Production
CSR	Corporate social responsibility
DDG	Deputy to the Director General
DFID	Department for International Development
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council
EIIP	Employment Intensive Investment Programme
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FDI	Foreign direct investment
FRP	Feeder Roads Program
GA	General Assembly
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
IDB	Industrial Development Board
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
IEF	International Energy Forum
IGO	Intergovernmental Organization
ILO	International Labour Organization
ISO	International Standards Organization
LDC	Least Developed Countries
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MNC	Multinational Corporation
MNE	Multinational enterprise
NCPC	National Cleaner Production Centres
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PRI	Principles for Responsible Investment
REAP	Responsible Entrepreneurs Achievement Program
RECP	Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production
RI	Responsible investment
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SME	Small and medium enterprises
TBL	Triple Bottom Line
TNC	Transnational corporations
UN	United Nations
UNCTAD	UN Conference on Trade and Development
UNDESA	UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNDG	United Nations Development Group
UNDP	UN Development Program
UNEP	UN Environment Program
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNODC	UN Office on Drugs and Crime
UNTFHS	United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security
VCA	Value Chain Analysis

Committee History

“UNIDO is an organization of which anyone associated with it—its staff, its beneficiaries, its donors or other stakeholders—can be immensely proud. The impact of its projects and programmes would do credit to a very large organization let alone an organization that has, over the years, had to face significant resource constraints.”¹

Introduction

The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) has its origins in the Center for Industrial Development (CID), set up in July 1961 in the Department for Economic and Social Affairs within the United Nations (UN) Secretariat. After CID’s founding in 1961, the United Nations General Assembly gave the directive to CID to “consider the establishment of a specialized agency or any other appropriate body for Industrial Development”.² Five years later, UNIDO was founded on 17 November, 1966, after the passing of resolution 2152[XXI] by the UN General Assembly.³ UNIDO was originally founded as a special organ in the United Nations system, but after adopting suggestions from UNIDO, the UN General Assembly approved UNIDO to become a specialized agency in the UN system in 1975.⁴ As a Specialized Agency, UNIDO works through the organizational framework of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) along with 14 other organizations. Shortly after its inception in 1966, UNIDO has been headquartered at the Vienna International Centre in Austria. As of 1 January, 2013, UNIDO has 172 Member States.⁵

Mandate

UNIDO is currently hailed as one of the more efficient and impactful bodies in the UN system.⁶ In 1997 UNIDO joined the United Nations Development Group (UNDG), as part of the reform efforts by then-Secretary-General Kofi Annan.⁷ In 2000, at the Millennium Conference hosted in New York City, UNIDO was commended in its efforts to and successes in increasing industrial competitiveness of its client states.⁸ In 2004, the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID) conducted a baseline assessment of 23 international organizations, and UNIDO was ranked sixth in overall effectiveness, and ranked best in comparison to other UN agencies.⁹ In 28 June 2013, Li Yong, a high-ranking financial policymaking official from the People’s Republic of China, was confirmed to be the next Director General of UNIDO.¹⁰

Governance, Structure & Membership

UNIDO is governed by the *UNIDO Constitution*, which entered into force in 21 June 1985 after the ratification of Member States.¹¹ Two main policy-making bodies, the General Conference and the Industrial Development Board (IDB), govern the organization.

Any Member State of the UN, a UN Specialized Agency, or the International Atomic Energy Agency who is not already a part of the UNIDO may do so by becoming a party to the UNIDO Constitution.¹² The UNIDO General Conference can invite and approve organizations to observer status.

The General Conference is the highest authority in policy-making and governance for UNIDO. It is comprised of representatives from all 172 Member States, and meets every two years to decide guiding principles, new policies and programs, and the biennial budget.¹³ Additionally, the General Conference elects members of the IDB, the

¹ UNIDO, *Annual Report* [Report], 2012, p. IV.

² UNIDO, *UNIDO History* [Website].

³ UN General Assembly, *A/RES/2152 [XXI]* [Resolution], 1966.

⁴ UNIDO, *History* [Website].

⁵ UNIDO, *UNIDO History* [Website].

⁶ UNIDO, *History* [Website].

⁷ *Ibid.*

⁸ *Ibid.*

⁹ UNIDO, *Assessment of UNIDO* [Report], 2005.

¹⁰ UNIDO, *History* [Website].

¹¹ *Ibid.*

¹² UNIDO (1985). *Constitution of the UNIDO*, p. 8.

¹³ UNIDO, *Member States* [Website].

Programme and Budget Committee, and every four years, the Director General of UNIDO. The General Conference has had a total of fourteen sessions; the fifteenth session will be held 2-6 December, 2013.¹⁴

The IDB is made up of 53 Member States and are elected on staggered four-year terms by the General Conference. The IDB's primary responsibility is to review the work of the organization in yearly meetings (twice during non-General Conference years). Additionally, the IDB gives recommendations to the General Conference on operational budgets and policy matters, including recommendations for Director Generals. The IDB has met 41 times, with the next meeting occurring 25-27 November 2014. Also, the smaller Programme and Budget Committee (27 members) meets yearly to assist IDB in program and budget review.¹⁵

The Secretariat of the UNIDO is responsible for the day-to-day operations of the organization, and is accountable to the policy-making bodies of the organization. The Director General (currently Li Young of the People's Republic of China) acts as the chief administrative officer of the organization. The Director General is assisted by the Deputy to the Director General (DDG), who is responsible for providing advice to the Director General and overseeing a slew of other units, groups, and departments in UNIDO.¹⁶

All the 172 Members of UNIDO are separated into four regional categories.¹⁷ List A includes African and Asian States; List B Western European States and Japan; List C Central and South American states; and List D Eastern Europe and Russia. Between 1993 and 1997, four of the major donors to the organization, the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom and Australia left the organization, citing the need for more efforts put on private solutions to industrial development issues. The United States, though, still contributes financially to the operating budget of UNIDO.¹⁸ New Zealand is also scheduled to leave the organization 31 December 2013.¹⁹

Powers & Functions

UNIDO's stated goal is to promote "industrial development for poverty reduction, inclusive globalization, and environmental sustainability."²⁰ UNIDO works in developing states and economies in transition to accomplish its goals. UNIDO is active all around the world, employing more than 670 staff in Vienna, Brussels, Geneva, as well as New York, and runs 29 regional and county offices and 17 UNIDO desks.²¹ The estimated total volume for UNIDO expenses for 2012-2013 is approximately \$600 Million.²² Additionally, in 2012 UNIDO delivered approximately \$189 Million in technical cooperation, the highest since the organization was founded.²³ The funding was distributed between UNIDO's four major thematic areas: environment and energy (46%); poverty reduction (30%); trade-capacity building (15%); and cross-cutting programs (9%).²⁴

Recent Sessions

2005 Strategic Vision

In 2005 during the Eleventh session of the General Conference, UNIDO adopted its long-term strategic visions, which according to the vision statement will guide the organization for the next 10-15 years. The plan lays out three major strategic areas on which UNIDO will focus its efforts and energies; Poverty Reduction Through Productive Activities, Trade Capacity-Building, and Environment and Energy. UNIDO also uses the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to help add direction to the thematic priorities, focusing primarily on MDG One, Three, Seven and Eight.²⁵

¹⁴ UNIDO, *Structure* [Website].

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ UNIDO, *Member States* [Website].

¹⁸ UNIDO, *Annual Report*, 2012.

¹⁹ UNIDO, *Member States* [Website].

²⁰ UNIDO, *UNIDO in Brief* [Website].

²¹ UNIDO, *Annual Report*, 2012, p. VI-VII.

²² Ibid, p. 1-5.

²³ Ibid, p. 1-5.

²⁴ Ibid, p. 4.

²⁵ UNIDO, *What We Do*, [Website]; UNIDO General Conference, *UNIDO Strategic Long Term Vision*, 2005.

Post-2015 Development Agenda

With the conclusion of the Millennium Development Goals approaching in 2015, UN Secretary-General Ban-Ki Moon created the UN System Task Force, of which UNIDO is a member. The task force, comprising of representatives from 60 UN agencies and international organizations, has been tasked to provide inputs, expertise and ideas on shaping the post-2015 development agenda.²⁶

Fourteenth Session of the General Conference

The latest session of the UNIDO General Conference was held on 28 November to 2 December 2011 in Vienna. The event carried the overarching theme of “The New Industrial Revolution: Making it Sustainable”, focusing on the importance of industrial development and its impact on sustainability.²⁷ Several regional forums were also hosted, discussing a wide array of topics, each based on specific regional concerns. In addition to conducting regular organizational business, UNIDO also took stances on social inclusion, the strengthening of its programs on energy and the environment, and youth employment, among other items.²⁸

Conclusion

UNIDO has proved its worth as a Specialized Agency of the United Nations. Despite losing three of its largest supporting states, UNIDO has continued year after year to provide more services and give more support. Additionally, it has been hallmarked as an exemplary UN agency that is able to be efficient with the resources it has been given.²⁹ The forthcoming 15th General Conference of UNIDO, to be held 2-6 December 2013, will continue to provide challenges on issues like energy and the environment, agribusiness, and trade capacity building.³⁰ UNIDO must continue to be flexible, resourceful and efficient to accomplish its goals in the future.

Annotated Bibliography

United Nations Industrial Development Organization. (n.d.). History. *UNIDO* [Website]. Retrieved 29 July 2013 from: <http://www.unido.org/who-we-are/history.html#pp1%5Bg1%5D/1/>

The UNIDO website provides a host of resources to better understand the origination, including this one of the history of the organization. This webpage is useful in the fact that it gives a very accessible overview of the UNIDO's history, including major milestones and a list of its past Director-Generals. This will help provide context for other research you will be conducting.

United Nations Industrial Development Organization, General Conference, Eleventh Session (2005, May 25). UNIDO Strategic Long-Term Vision. Retrieved 3 July 2013 from:

http://www.unido.org/fileadmin/media/documents/pdf/About_UNIDO/UNIDO_Overview/Strategic_Long_Term_Vision/Strategic_Long-Term_Vision_Statement_English.pdf

This is the Long Term Strategic Plan drafted by the UNIDO Secretariat under advice from Member States and other policy organs in the UNIDO. This document gives a comprehensive overview of the organization's current plan in accomplishing its goals of industrial development. This will provide to be invaluable to any delegates drafting solutions to problems, as most of said solutions should be developed under this framework.

United Nations. *United Nations Development Goals* [Website]. Retrieved 3 July 2013 from:

<http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/>

Starting in 2000, the United Nations adopted the Millennium Development Goals, a list of eight far-reaching objectives for global development. These goals have shaped the policy of the United Nations and UNIDO for the last 13 years. Learning and understanding these goals will be very important, as most of the projects of UNIDO work through the lens of the MDGs.

²⁶ UN Development Policy and Analysis Division, *UN Task Team on the Post-2015 UN Development Agenda* [Website].

²⁷ UNIDO, *14th Session* [Website].

²⁸ UNIDO General Conference, *Decisions and resolutions of the General Conference* [Report], 2011.

²⁹ UNIDO, *History* [Website]; UNIDO, *Assessment of UNIDO* [Report], 2005.

³⁰ UNIDO General Conference, *Report of the Industrial Development Board on the work of its forty-first session*, 2013.

United Nations Development Policy and Analysis Division. *UN Task Team on the Post-2015 UN Development Agenda. NIDO Website* [Website]. Retrieved 6 July 2013 from: http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/policy/untaskteam_undf/

This report details how UNIDO is one of the best Specialized Agencies in the United Nations System. This report will go a long way to understand what makes UNIDO unique and how to continue its success in the future.

United Nations Industrial Development Organization. (2012). *Annual Report*. Retrieved 28 July 2013 from: <http://www.unido.org/resources/publications/flagship-publications/annualreport/2012.html>

UNIDO produces yearly reports detailing the structure, finances, and projects of the organization. The latest Annual Report from 2012 will give a clear picture of how the organization functions, what its financial situation is, and its priorities for the coming years. This source will serve as the best way to get acquainted with the UNIDO organization.

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United Nations Development Policy and Analysis Division (n.d.). *UN Task Team on the Post-2015 UN Development Agenda*. UNIDO Website [Website]. Retrieved 6 July 2013 from: http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/policy/untaskteam_undf/

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (2011). 14th Session. *UNIDO Website* [Website]. Retrieved 3 July 2013 from: <http://www.unido.org/who-we-are/structure/pmo/gc/sessions/14th-session.html>

United Nations Industrial Development Organization, General Conference. (2013). *Report of the Industrial Development Board on the work of its forty-first session*. Snapshot of the Organizations achievements. Retrieved 3 July 2013 from: http://www.unido.org/fileadmin/user_media/PMO/GC.15/GC15_3e.pdf

United Nations Industrial Development Organization. (n.d.). *History. UNIDO* [Website]. Retrieved 29 July 2013 from: <http://www.unido.org/who-we-are/history.html#pp1%5Bg1%5D/1/>

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (1985). *Constitution of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization*. Retrieved 3 July 2013 from: http://www.unido.org/fileadmin/user_media/PMO/Constitution/UNIDO_Constitution_E.pdf

I. Sustainable Production of Biofuels in Developing Countries

“Development is not possible without energy, and sustainable development is not possible without sustainable energy.”³¹

Introduction

Energy connects economic growth and social equity and is a key component in the pursuit of sustainable environments.³² The current energy landscape maintains a strong dependence on non-renewable sources, which accounts for 80% of the world’s energy supply.³³ However, as the drive for energy security, that is the continued use and access of energy at a reasonable cost, increases, renewable resources have seen substantial growth, accounting for the fastest growing energy sources at nearly 2.5% per year.³⁴ Renewable energy is defined as, “energy that is derived from natural processes that are replenished at a higher rate than they are consumed.”³⁵ In 2009, renewable resources accounted for 13.1% of the world’s primary energy supply, and 19.5% of the global electricity generation.³⁶ Common forms of renewable energies are found in the form of solar, wind, geothermal, and hydro.³⁷ However the largest share of renewable energy is in the form of biomass products.³⁸ Biomass is, “any organic matter derived from plants or animals available on a renewable basis.”³⁹ Worldwide, three billion people use biomass power such as wood, coal, charcoal, and animal waste as sources of energy.⁴⁰ The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) as a part of its mandate and program of work recognizes the role of industrial development in integrating cleaner methods of production as a means to support environmental sustainability.⁴¹ Further, UNIDO notes that capitalizing on the sustainable use of resources and the promotion of energy efficiency in private and public development requires active consideration of economic value and sustainable industrial strategies.⁴²

Biofuels fall under biomass products and are defined as, “fuels that are derived from biomass or waste feedstocks.”⁴³ According to UNIDO, “biofuels production can contribute to industrial development and help create jobs.” According to UNIDO’s Biofuels Strategy, biofuels have the potential to provide close to 30% of the total global energy demand.⁴⁴ The International Energy Agency notes that biofuels could be instrumental in reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) and dependence on fossil fuels.⁴⁵ However, many organizations are critical of current biofuels production, due to its potential negative impact on food security, food prices, and the environment.⁴⁶

International Framework

Renewable energy and biofuel production are debated and framed at local, national, regional and international levels. At the United Nations (UN) Conference for Sustainable Development (Rio+20), leaders from around the world adopted the outcome document *The Future We Want* (A/RES/66/288), and pledged over \$500 billion towards sustainable development initiatives.⁴⁷ This falls under the goals of Target 7(A) of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) which is to integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and

³¹ UN HLG on Sustainable Energy for All, *Actions & Commitments*, 2012, p. 4.

³² *Ibid.*, p. 4.

³³ United States Energy Information Administration, *International Energy Outlook 2013*, 2013.

³⁴ *Ibid.*, 2013.

³⁵ International Energy Agency, *IEA-Renewables* [Website], 2013.

³⁶ *Ibid.*

³⁷ *Ibid.*

³⁸ UN-Energy, *Renewable Energy* [Website], 2013.

³⁹ International Energy Agency, *IEA-Renewables* [Website], 2013.

⁴⁰ United Nations Foundation, *About Us Sustainable Energy for All* [Website], 2013.

⁴¹ *Ibid.*

⁴² UNIDO, *Energy and Environment* [Website], 2013.

⁴³ International Energy Agency, *IEA-Biofuels* [Website], 2013.

⁴⁴ UNIDO, *UNIDO’s Biofuels Strategy*, p. 7.

⁴⁵ International Energy Agency, *IEA- Biofuels* [Website], 2013.

⁴⁶ UNIDO, *Making Biofuels Sustainable: UNIDO Convenes Experts to Evaluate Sustainability Guidelines* [Article], 2013.

⁴⁷ UN Conference for Sustainable Development, *Rio+20 Voluntary Commitments*, 2012; UN General Assembly, *The future we want* (A/RES/66/288) [Resolution], 2012.

reverse the loss of environmental resources.⁴⁸ The sustainable production of biofuels must be environmentally sound to fulfill Goal 7.

Another example of international precedence on biofuels production comes from the International Energy Forum (IEF).⁴⁹ In 2010, the IEF commissioned an assessment of biofuels production that explored both its potential and limitations.⁵⁰ The assessment found that there is a need to review international biofuels policies and goals while aiming to protect food sources and sustainability.⁵¹ This statement presents the unique challenges of biofuels production in developing countries such as constraints on biofuel export, the risk of higher food crop prices, and limited transparency and consideration of farm policy.⁵² The assessment also concludes that it is difficult to manage and maintain sustainable practices in biofuels production while ensuring energy efficiency and productivity.⁵³

Within the international system, the primary driver of productive uses of biofuels has been at the regional level, and as part of national strategies for energy security. The European Union (EU) leads other regions in biofuel production and sale, as well as the use of biofuels as a regional energy source.⁵⁴ In 2006, the EU developed *An EU Strategy for Biofuels* to shape energy security policies over the coming years, and to shift away from dependence on non-renewable sources.⁵⁵ The EU strategy consists of three objectives: (1) further the promotion of biofuels in the EU and developing countries, (2) prepare for the large-scale use of biofuels, and (3) increase cooperation with developing countries in the sustainable production of biofuels.⁵⁶ This strategy is crucial in the dissemination of information and technologies from the EU to developing countries.⁵⁷

The Asia-Pacific Economic Commission (APEC) is another example of regional biofuels integration and monitoring. APEC has two of the world's biggest biofuel markets, China and the United States, yet also contains economies that do not currently produce or use biofuels, like Chile and Peru.⁵⁸ APEC's biofuels industry focuses on two components, biodiesel and ethanol, with 27.6 million liters of ethanol and 4.4 million liters of biodiesel produced in the region.⁵⁹ One of the biggest opportunities for growth in biofuels in the region is in trade and export, particularly for countries such as Malaysia, Thailand, and Indonesia, to net importers in the region including China and Japan.⁶⁰ Continued research into improving the sustainability of biofuels while seeking improvements to the policy, regulatory, and monitoring framework of biofuels is a priority in over two-thirds of the APEC economies.⁶¹

The *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change* (UNFCCC) (1994), which currently serves as the leading international convention focused on stabilizing GHG emissions and addressing the environmental effects of climate change, also is a key part of the international framework on this topic concerning biofuels environmental impact.⁶² At its 2010 conference in Cancun, Mexico, the UNFCCC created the *Cancun Agreements*, which outlines plans to reduce GHG emissions and aid developing countries in combating climate change and implementing sustainable development practices.⁶³ This conference also established the *Cancun Adaptation Framework*, which aids developing countries through international cooperation to adapt policies and practices to reflect the issues surrounding climate change, though none provide specific policy framework for biofuel production.⁶⁴

⁴⁸ United Nations, *Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability* [Website].

⁴⁹ Mandil & Shihab-Eldin, *Assessment of Biofuels Potential and Limitations*, 2010, p. 55

⁵⁰ Ibid, p. 51.

⁵¹ Ibid, p. 55.

⁵² Ibid, p. 11.

⁵³ Ibid, p. 11

⁵⁴ Commission of the European Communities, *An EU Strategy for Biofuels*, 2006, p. 1.

⁵⁵ Ibid, p. 1.

⁵⁶ Ibid, p. 4.

⁵⁷ Ibid, p. 6.

⁵⁸ Asia-Pacific Economic Commission, *APEC Biofuels: Summary of APEC Biofuels Activities* [Website].

⁵⁹ Ibid.

⁶⁰ Ibid.

⁶¹ Chalmers & Kunen, *Sustainable Biofuel Development Policies, Programs and Practices in APEC Economies*, 2010, p. 4.

⁶² UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, *Essential Background- The Convention* [Website], 2013.

⁶³ Ibid.

⁶⁴ Ibid.

Role of the United Nations System

Sustainable energy development is a topic of importance amongst several different UN bodies. The UN Development Program (UNDP) and the UN Environment Program (UNEP) both incorporate sustainable energy development as one of their key sub-program initiatives, focused specifically on issues such as resource efficiency and local energy development.⁶⁵ The UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) serves as a leading source of information and analysis on the economic, social, and environmental implications of energy and further advises governments on the national implementation of UN-wide policy frameworks related to energy.⁶⁶ Additionally, the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) provides specific legal and economic policy analysis on the biofuels initiatives.⁶⁷ Beyond these individual agencies is UN-Energy, which serves as a knowledge network and mechanism for inter-agency collaboration on energy within the UN system.⁶⁸

UN-Agency Partnerships

UNEP is a key partner for UNIDO in the area of biofuels. In 1994, the organizations began creating National Cleaner Production Centres (NCPCs), which provide local-level support and services for “Cleaner Production” (CP) implementation.⁶⁹ Cleaner Production is defined as, “the continuous application of an integrated preventative environmental strategy to processes, products, and services to increase efficiency and reduce risks to humans and the environment.”⁷⁰ There are more than 40 NCPCs worldwide.⁷¹ In 2009, UNIDO and UNEP launched the “Joint Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production” (RECP) Programme, which focuses on creating sustainable industrial development and responsible consumption of energy in developing countries and economies in transition.⁷² This is made possible by the collaboration with governments, financial institutions, and other stakeholders.⁷³

UNIDO also collaborates with several other UN bodies. As a partner of UNIDO, the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) developed the Bioenergy and Food Security (BEFS) approach to assist countries in gathering evidence needed to evaluate the effects of bioenergy use on food security.⁷⁴ BEFS notes that the Approach gives countries the necessary tools to implement sustainable bioenergy practices that allow minimal harm to food security, energy security, and the environment.⁷⁵ This approach provides a way for the FAO to address the issue of bioenergy use from a multilateral perspective, and consider food, energy, sustainable development, and climate change.⁷⁶ Also, UNIDO works closely with the Global Environment Facility (GEF), which currently is the largest funder of environmental improvement projects.⁷⁷ With both UN and independent agencies as partners, the GEF supplies developing countries and economies in transition with funding for projects involving biodiversity, climate change, land degradation, and other similar issues.⁷⁸

High-level Initiatives for Sustainable Energy

In 2010 UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon launched the “Sustainable Energy for All (SE4All) Initiative,” a global effort to attain three objectives by 2030: ensure universal energy access, double the share of renewable energy in the global energy matrix, and double the rate of improvements in energy efficiency across all countries.⁷⁹ SE4ALL’s three objectives are broken down into 11 action areas, one of which is transportation.⁸⁰ The *SE4ALL Action Agenda* notes that the improvement and expansion of the use of first- and second-generation biofuels for transportation, without endangering food and water security, is a high-impact opportunity for governments, donors, and

⁶⁵ UN-Energy, *Members* [Website].

⁶⁶ Ibid.

⁶⁷ UN Conference on Trade and Development, *UNCTAD Biofuels Initiative* [Website].

⁶⁸ UN-Energy, *UN-Energy Knowledge Network: About UN-Energy* [Website].

⁶⁹ UNIDO, *RECP Programme* [Website].

⁷⁰ UNIDO, *Cleaner Production* [Website].

⁷¹ United Nations Environment Programme, *RECP Programme* [Website].

⁷² United Nations Environment Programme, *UNEP-UNIDO Joint RECP Programme* [Website].

⁷³ Ibid.

⁷⁴ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *Bioenergy and Food Security (BEFS)* [Website].

⁷⁵ Ibid.

⁷⁶ Ibid.

⁷⁷ UNIDO, *Global Environment Facility* [Website].

⁷⁸ Ibid.

⁷⁹ UN HLG on Sustainable Energy for All, *Actions & Commitments* [Website], 2012, p. 5.

⁸⁰ Ibid, p. 8.

businesses.⁸¹ SE4ALL brings together several stakeholders at regular meetings for continued worldwide dialogue on the topic of energy access and sustainability.⁸² In December 2012, the UN General Assembly adopted resolution 67/215 on the topic of the “Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy.”⁸³ This resolution declared that 2014 to 2024 would be the “UN Decade of Sustainable Energy for All,” and stressed the importance of all Member States taking concrete steps to research, promote, and increase access to new and renewable energy sources.⁸⁴

The post-2015 development agenda has become a key platform in advancing sustainable development, and energy efficiency. The Vienna Energy Forum, held in May 2013, was organized in part by UNIDO to foster conversation between heads of state, energy experts, intergovernmental organization, non-governmental organizations, civil society, and private stakeholders on the topic of integrating energy in the post-2015 development agenda, with an emphasis on sustainable energy.⁸⁵ Participants at the forum noted the substantial gaps in current energy systems and the need for global investment of up to \$2,500 billion in energy infrastructure to meet global challenges in areas of development, poverty reduction, and environmental integrity.⁸⁶

UNIDO’s Goals and Actions

As the UN’s primary industrial development focused body, UNIDO is heavily invested in the promotion of clean, renewable energy for industrial purposes. In 2009, UNIDO launched its Green Industry Initiative, which calls for industrial development to be included in the global sustainable development agenda.⁸⁷ Green industry, as defined by UNIDO, “means economies striving for a more sustainable pathway of growth, by undertaking green public investments and implementing public policy initiatives that encourage environmentally responsible private investments.”⁸⁸ This initiative aids developing countries in fostering economic growth that is environmentally sound and resource efficient while also providing employment to local communities.⁸⁹ Therefore, the Green Industry Initiative has the capacity to reach beyond industrial development and affect positive change in environmental sustainability, climate change, and poverty. The Initiative helps to make more sustainable industrial development opportunities available to developing countries by working with national governments and stakeholders to incorporate green industry into public policy, institutions, economic markets, and businesses.⁹⁰ The “Green Industry Initiative” dictates the direction of UNIDO’s work on promoting biofuels through its focus on the goal of sustainable development.⁹¹ However, UNIDO has noted three main barriers to implementing green industry: lack of resources, institutional inertia, and market and policy failures.⁹² Specifically, one concern that affects all of these barriers, is the factor of cost, both with respect to the investment needed in upgrading existing energy infrastructures to integrate sustainable energies, as well the failures of markets to accurately evaluate cost information.⁹³

UNIDO has developed a *Biofuels Strategy* which outlines how the organization will implement and monitor biofuels production.⁹⁴ The discussion on biofuel use is relatively new and few organizations have begun substantial efforts in the area.⁹⁵ UNIDO, FAO, UNEP, and UNCTAD are currently the only UN organizations that are visibly active in this field.⁹⁶ Give this, part of the Strategy seeks to define UNIDO’s role particularly in biofuel production. In the biofuels value chain, which is the system of biomass conversion into biofuels, FAO handles biomass resources and supply systems (a shared responsibility with UNIDO); UNIDO handles the conversion methods of biomass into

⁸¹ UN HLG on Sustainable Energy for All, *Actions & Commitments* [Website], 2012, p. 24.

⁸² *Ibid.*, p. 15.

⁸³ UN General Assembly, *Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy (A/RES/67/215)* [Resolution], 2013.

⁸⁴ *Ibid.*

⁸⁵ UNIDO, *Vienna Energy Forum: General Information* [Website].

⁸⁶ UNIDO, *Vienna Energy Forum: Summary Report*, 2013, p. 11.

⁸⁷ UNIDO, *Green Industry initiative* [Website].

⁸⁸ *Ibid.*

⁸⁹ *Ibid.*

⁹⁰ UNIDO, *UNIDO Green Industry Initiative for Sustainable Industrial Development*, 2011, p. 29.

⁹¹ UNIDO, *Green Industry Initiative* [Website].

⁹² UNIDO, *UNIDO Green Industry Initiative for Sustainable Industrial Development*, 2011, p. 24.

⁹³ *Ibid.*, p. 24.

⁹⁴ UNIDO, *UNIDO’s Biofuels Strategy*, p. 7.

⁹⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 7.

⁹⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 7.

biofuel; and UNCTAD handles the end products of the conversion process.⁹⁷ The multilateral involvement of UN organizations in biofuels production ensures varying perspectives on the issue and cooperative problem solving.

In March 2013, UNIDO held a Biofuels Conference in Vienna, Austria.⁹⁸ This conference convened to discuss the outcome of a research study entitled, *Global Assessments and Guidelines for Sustainable Liquid Biofuel Production in Developing Countries*.⁹⁹ This study, a joint effort from GEF, FAO, UNEP, and UNIDO, resulted in the creation of the *Biofuels Screening Toolkit*.¹⁰⁰ This toolkit provides 11 factors, such as GHG emissions and biodiversity protection, to measure the environmental and socioeconomic sustainability of biofuels programs.¹⁰¹ The toolkit uses a “traffic light” approach to test biofuels programs for potentially critical issues; factors are rated on the “traffic light” approach and give countries feedback on what portions of their programs need further attention.¹⁰² At the conference, participants noted that the toolkit could be tailored for each region as issues concerning biofuels can vary from region to region.¹⁰³ Overall, the reception to the toolkit was positive, and UNIDO plans to test it by the end of 2013.¹⁰⁴

UNIDO also supports biofuels for the transport/power sector of small and medium enterprises (SMEs), especially for SMEs in the manufacturing sector through the Green Industry Initiative and UNIDO’s general focus on promoting renewable energy with its Renewable Energy Strategy.¹⁰⁵ SMEs, generally characterized by a lower threshold in employees, play an integral role in the implementation of biofuels production in developing countries, through which change in sustainable industrial development can happen.¹⁰⁶ With rising fossil fuel prices, energy intensive SMEs have difficulty staying competitive in the global market while satisfying their energy needs.¹⁰⁷ SMEs can have a negative effect on the environment and can be slow to adopt new renewable energy policies due to lack of awareness, lack of financial resources for loans/credit, and poor short-term economic outlook.¹⁰⁸ Therefore, support from UNIDO in the form of developing projects, and helping formulate policy at the national level with governments, is crucial.¹⁰⁹ However, barriers remain prominent and continue to inhibit the use of biofuels.

Benefits and Challenges of Biofuels Production in Developing Countries

The biofuels industry has risen in popularity over the last 10 to 15 years, due to the rising prices of fossil fuels and the need for sustainable energy security.¹¹⁰ As the industry has developed, other parallel benefits have arisen including rural development, reduced GHG emissions, better vehicle performance, and reduced demand for petroleum.¹¹¹ These benefits hinge on the actual production of biofuels, including use of the land and cultivation techniques—both which stand as the biggest production barriers to sustainable use of biofuels.¹¹² Biofuels production has come under a considerable amount of criticism from policymakers and the public.¹¹³

Food Security and Land Use

One significant concern for the long-term economic viability of biofuels production is their competition with food as well as feed for animals, as a result of using the same resources (land, water, and labor).¹¹⁴ Achieving food security, such that all people have consistent, secure access to safe and nutritious food, is a major development goal and its

⁹⁷ UNIDO, *UNIDO’s Biofuels Strategy*, p. 7

⁹⁸ UNIDO, *Making Biofuels Sustainable: UNIDO Convenes Experts to Evaluate Sustainability Guidelines* [Website], 2013.

⁹⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰⁰ Ibid.

¹⁰¹ Ibid.

¹⁰² Franke, et al., *Global Assessments and Guidelines for Sustainable Liquid Biofuel Production in Developing Countries*, 2013, p. 1.

¹⁰³ UNIDO, *Making Biofuels Sustainable: UNIDO Convenes Experts to Evaluate Sustainability Guidelines* [Website], 2013.

¹⁰⁴ Ibid.

¹⁰⁵ UNIDO, *UNIDO Green Industry*, 2011, p. 20.

¹⁰⁶ UNIDO, *UNIDO’s Biofuels Strategy*, p. 7.

¹⁰⁷ UNIDO, *UNIDO and Renewable Energy*, 2009, p. 12.

¹⁰⁸ UNIDO, *UNIDO Green Industry*, 2011, p. 20.

¹⁰⁹ UNIDO, *Renewable Energy* [Website].

¹¹⁰ Elbehri, et al., *Biofuels and the Sustainability Challenge*, 2013, p. xiii.

¹¹¹ Arungu-Olende, *Biofuels: Benefits and Risks for Developing Countries* [Website], 2007.

¹¹² Eisentraut, *Sustainable Production of Second Generation Biofuels, Executive Summary*, 2010, p. 1.

¹¹³ Bringezu, et al., *Assessing Biofuels*, 2009, p. 4.

¹¹⁴ Elbehri, et al., *Biofuels and the Sustainability Challenge*, 2013, p. 59.

conflict with renewable energy production can have serious effects on many levels.¹¹⁵ UNIDO's Biofuels Strategy notes, "as long as biofuels mainly come from plants which can be also used for food/feed production, the economic effects of coupling the energy (i.e. biofuel) market with food/feed markets could increase food/feed prices, and – hence – worsen the access to affordable food/feed for many."¹¹⁶ In developing countries, diet preferences are shifting to higher-value products such as meat and dairy.¹¹⁷ As a result, the demand for grain and protein-based animal feed is rising, which leads to competition with food needs and higher food prices.¹¹⁸ Biofuels-induced price effects are stronger in developing countries due to the combination of the percentage of the population's income that is spent on food and the high percentage of agricultural industry in these countries.¹¹⁹ Effects such as these can be positive or negative depending on country, region, and population.¹²⁰ One pertinent question to consider is how the global food market can meet food, feed, and fuel demands while being developmentally sound and aiding the effort to reduce hunger and poverty.¹²¹ UNIDO's strengths in facing this challenge of production comes primarily from its capacity-building activities as well as its International Centre for Science and High Technology which provides leading information and surveys on emerging biofuels technology.¹²² Broadly, as UNIDO works between governments and the private sector, it provides the avenue for implementation and coordination activities.¹²³

Land use is another critical challenge to consider, as it can affect food production and GHG emissions. Due to rising food demands, farmers worldwide are creating new cropland from previously unused land to replace crops that were moved due to biofuels production.¹²⁴ Because natural lands like rainforests and grasslands store carbon in the soil, the clearing of these lands for the creation of new croplands results in an increase in GHG emissions and soil erosion and degradation.¹²⁵ These actions have far-reaching implications in the topics of climate change, biodiversity, and sustainable development. One solution to this issue is to use previously unused marginal land for biofuels crops, and to reduce the expansion of land-use changes for biofuels until sustainability standards have been globally established.¹²⁶ This could maintain biodiversity if coupled with using waste.¹²⁷ UNIDO's current activity to support biodiversity is limited and focused primarily on its Cleaner Production Centre's.¹²⁸

Gender Equity

Gender equity is a development goal that is being threatened by biofuels production.¹²⁹ As a 2008 report by the FAO concludes, women farmers do not have the same access to land, fertilizer, and pesticides as men do in developing countries creating the marginalization of women in the agricultural industry.¹³⁰ Also, women in developing countries tend to own low-fertility land, which they use for household, ritual, and medicinal crops.¹³¹ In countries like India, there are programs that involve reclaiming these "wastelands" to grow non-edible biofuels crops; when this occurs these new crops are turned over to men.¹³² This can lead to a loss of land and resources for women and their families, thus perpetuating discrimination and inequality.¹³³ While some women own poor-quality land, in some developing countries, there are statutory laws against women owning land.¹³⁴ In other developing countries, women

¹¹⁵ Elbehri, et al., *Biofuels and the Sustainability Challenge*, 2013, p. 59.

¹¹⁶ UNIDO, *UNIDO's Biofuels Strategy*, p. 2.

¹¹⁷ International Food Policy Research Institute, *Biofuels and Food Security*, 2008, p. 1.

¹¹⁸ *Ibid*, p. 1.

¹¹⁹ Elbehri, et al., *Biofuels and the Sustainability Challenge*, 2013, pp. 59-60.

¹²⁰ *Ibid*, p. 60.

¹²¹ International Food Policy Research Institute, *Biofuels and Food Security*, 2008, p. 1.

¹²² UNIDO, *UNIDO's Biofuels Strategy*, p. 8.

¹²³ *Ibid*, p. 8.

¹²⁴ Elbehri, et al., *Biofuels and the Sustainability Challenge*, 2013, p. 72.

¹²⁵ *Ibid*, p. 72.

¹²⁶ Renewable Fuels Agency, *The Gallagher Review of the Indirect Effects of Biofuels Production*, 2008, p. 9.

¹²⁷ *Ibid*, p. 9.

¹²⁸ UNIDO, *UNIDO's Biofuels Strategy*, p. 10.

¹²⁹ Rossi & Lambrou, *Gender and Equity Issues in Liquid Biofuels Production*, 2008, p. 5.

¹³⁰ *Ibid*, p. 5.

¹³¹ *Ibid*, pp. 6-7.

¹³² *Ibid*, p. 6.

¹³³ *Ibid*, p. 6.

¹³⁴ *Ibid*, p. 7.

can technically own land, but customs and social norms dominate the system.¹³⁵ All of these factors impact the ability of UNIDO and the UN to achieve the MDGs, but create opportunities for UNIDO.

Case Study: Brazil and Biofuels Production

Brazil is one of the leading countries in biofuels production, and is considered to have the first sustainable biofuels economy.¹³⁶ Biodiesel production went from 69 million liters in 2006 to 2.4 billion liters in 2010, making Brazil the world's second largest producer of biodiesel behind Germany.¹³⁷ This is due to years of biofuels promotion and the mandatory mixing of ethanol into the gasoline supply by the Brazilian government.¹³⁸ In the 1970s, Brazil experienced its first oil crisis coupled with low sugar prices, which led the government to launch Pro-Alcool, the Brazilian National Alcohol Program, in 1975.¹³⁹ According to the Brazilian government's Website, Pro-Alcool "introduced ethanol produced from sugar cane on a large scale into the Brazilian fuel matrix."¹⁴⁰ The main goal of this program was to decrease energy consumption and maintain economic growth by producing ethanol from sugar cane to substitute gasoline.¹⁴¹ Since the inception of Pro-Alcool, the government mandated that anhydrous ethanol must be blended with gasoline.¹⁴² Since 2007, the mandatory mix has been 25% anhydrous ethanol and 75% gasoline, also known as E25.¹⁴³ To manage this change in the fuel matrix, the Brazilian car manufacturing industry began developing flex-fuel vehicles that can operate on any mix of gasoline and hydrous ethanol.¹⁴⁴ Reportedly, there are no more automobiles that operate on straight gasoline in Brazil.¹⁴⁵ In 2004, the government introduced the National Program for Biodiesel Production, which focused on social inclusion and regional development.¹⁴⁶

Brazil's program has been a success, but has required substantial government intervention.¹⁴⁷ Sugar cane requires abundant rainfall and little need for irrigation, which are perfect conditions in Brazil.¹⁴⁸ Ethanol production from sugar cane would not necessarily be as sustainable in drier areas that would need significant land use change before becoming viable crop-producing land.¹⁴⁹ To be environmentally conscious, sugar cane is grown more than 2,500 kilometers away from precious natural habitats, such as the Amazon rainforest and the Pantanal.¹⁵⁰ It was important for the government to intervene and provide subsidies for the biofuels program to flourish in Brazil.¹⁵¹ This example highlights an opportunity for UNIDO to continue its government outreach programs and work to better implement biofuel policies.

Conclusion

Biofuel production can be tremendously positive for developing countries by creating more jobs in agricultural and industrial sectors, reliable sources of sustainable energy, and economic stability. However, the current systems that exist in biofuels production lack the integration of certain sustainability factors which conflict with the MDGs and the post-2015 development agenda. This is where UNIDO can step in to create and maintain systems that measure biofuel sustainability, the impact of its creation on the environment, and socioeconomic progress. In UNIDO's *Biofuels Strategy*, one key takeaway is the need for better relationships with the biofuels industry, which stretch beyond UNIDO's current industrial development partners.¹⁵² Given these issues and opportunities, it is important to consider: How can UNIDO use the tools that are currently at its disposal to improve biofuels sustainability? Taking

¹³⁵ Rossi & Lambrou, *Gender and Equity Issues in Liquid Biofuels Production*, 2008, p. 7.

¹³⁶ UN-Energy, *Ethanol Fuel in Brazil* [Website], 2011.

¹³⁷ Portal Brasil, *Biofuels* [Website], 2010.

¹³⁸ Soccol, et al., *Brazilian Biofuel Program: An Overview*, 2005, p. 897.

¹³⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 897.

¹⁴⁰ Portal Brasil, *Biofuels* [Website], 2010.

¹⁴¹ Soccol, et al., *Brazilian Biofuel Program: An Overview*, 2005, p. 897.

¹⁴² UN-Energy, *Ethanol Fuel in Brazil* [Website], 2011.

¹⁴³ *Ibid.*

¹⁴⁴ *Ibid.*

¹⁴⁵ *Ibid.*

¹⁴⁶ Portal Brasil, *Biofuels* [Website], 2010.

¹⁴⁷ Soccol, et al., *Brazilian Biofuel Program: An Overview*, 2005.

¹⁴⁸ Elbehri, et al., *Biofuels and the Sustainability Challenge*, 2013, p. 2.

¹⁴⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 2.

¹⁵⁰ Portal Brasil, *Biofuels* [Website], 2010.

¹⁵¹ Soccol, et al., *Brazilian Biofuel Program: An Overview*, 2005, p. 897

¹⁵² UNIDO, *UNIDO's Biofuels Strategy*, p. 9.

the example of Brazil into consideration, what are some ways to implement biofuels sustainability using local and/or regional biomass sources? How can UNIDO work in conjunction with private stakeholders to advance biofuels production? What is the best way that biofuels be used to transform local economies in developing countries?

Annotated Bibliography

Elbehri, A., A. Segerstedt & P. Liu. (2013). *Biofuels and the Sustainability Challenge*. Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. Retrieved 20 July 2013 from: www.fao.org/docrep/017/i3126e/i3126e.pdf
The basis of this report was the 2007-2008 food crisis and how biofuels production affected it. This report details the issue of biofuels sustainability and its related policies. The Food and Agricultural Organization contributes the agricultural perspective to the conversation surrounding biofuels production. This report is an excellent source because of its critical look at biofuels production and all of its possible negative implications.

Franke, B., H. Fehrenbach, G. Reinhardt, S. Köppen, M. Müller-Lindenlauf, N. Rettenmaier... & R. Krell. (2013). *Global Assessments and Guidelines for Sustainable Liquid Biofuel Production in Developing Countries*. Retrieved 20 July 2013 from: http://www.unep.org/bioenergy/Portals/48107/publications/Executive%20Summary_FINAL.pdf.
This summary report, a joint effort by UN agencies, intergovernmental organizations, and universities details the development of the "Biofuels Screening Toolkit." The toolkit is comprised of three parts: environmental, economic, and social sustainability. Biofuels programs are rated using the "traffic light approach" in each of these sections to find weaknesses. The Biofuels Screening Toolkit is an instrument that UNIDO plans to test in the near future, which makes it a viable assessment tool for future energy efforts.

Mandil, C. & A. Shihab-Eldin. (2010). *Assessment of Biofuels Potential and Limitations*. International Energy Forum. Retrieved 20 July 2013 from: <http://www.ief.org/events/event-details.aspx?eid=35>
This assessment explores current trends in biofuels production and use worldwide and explains current limitations to, and issues concerning biofuel production. This assessment also highlights the future of biofuels through second-generation biofuels, which are biofuels sourced from cellulosic biomass and algae. With 89 member countries covering a vast range of energy supplies, the International Energy Forum provides discussion about energy security on a global level. By providing specific analysis on both the national and international levels of biofuel production, this is a good broad perspective source for delegates.

Renewable Fuels Agency. (2008). *The Gallagher Review on the Indirect Effects of Biofuels Production*. Retrieved 20 July 2013 from: <http://www.unido.org/who-we-are/structure/pmo/gc/sessions/gc13/round-tables/afr-round-table.html>
The Gallagher Review gives a detailed look at the issues surrounding biofuels production. This text reviews such issues as land use, greenhouse gas emissions, land availability, price, available technology, and lack of measuring capabilities for the effects of biofuels production. This review is a well-rounded examination of current and potential threats to worldwide biofuels production.

Rossi, A. & Y. Lambrou. (2008). *Gender and Equity Issues in Liquid Biofuels Production*. Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. Retrieved 20 July 2013 from: <http://www.fao.org/docrep/010/ai503e/ai503e00.HTM>
This report commissioned by FAO details the issue of gender equity in relation to liquid biofuels production. Since gender equity is one of the Millennium Development Goals, it is extremely important to consider it when discussing all issues, including biofuels. Some of the topics covered include socioeconomic risks, land ownership, and discriminatory practices within the agricultural industry. This report also offers recommendations, such as more research and policy changes, to lessen the risks of gender inequality in the context of biofuels production.

United Nations, Secretary-General's High-Level Group on Sustainable Energy for All. (2012). *Sustainable Energy for All: A Global Action Agenda*. Retrieved 2 July 2013 from: <http://www.sustainableenergyforall.org/actions-commitments>

This agenda is of high importance to the future of sustainable energy promotion within the United Nations system. This text outlines how the UN intends to reach the goal of universal access to sustainable energy through its three objectives, eleven action areas, and high-impact opportunities. The sectoral action areas of modern cooking appliances and fuels, transportation, and industrial and agricultural processes, along with the enabling action area of capacity-building and knowledge sharing are relevant to UNIDO.

Socol, C., L. Vandenberghe, B. Costa, A. Woiciechowski, J. de Carvalho, A. Medeiros, A. M. Francisco, & L. Bonomi. (2005). Brazilian Biofuel Program: An Overview. *Journal of Scientific & Industrial Research*, 64: pp. 897-904. Retrieved 21 July 2013 from: [http://nopr.niscair.res.in/bitstream/123456789/5385/1/JSIR%2064\(11\)%20897-904.pdf](http://nopr.niscair.res.in/bitstream/123456789/5385/1/JSIR%2064(11)%20897-904.pdf)

The origins of Brazil's Pro-Alcool and biodiesel programs are explained in this report. As a developing country, the industry in Brazil serves as a good example of implementing biofuels production using regional feedstocks. This report details the socioeconomic progress of the Pro-Alcool and Biodiesel programs and what effects they had on automobile manufacturing and the Brazilian economy. A synopsis of possible future effects of biofuels use in Brazil is included towards the end of the document.

United Nations Environment Programme. (2009). *Towards Sustainable Production and Use of Resources: Assessing Biofuels*. Retrieved 2 July 2013 from:

<http://www.unep.org/resourcepanel/Publications/AssessingBiofuels/tabid/56055/Default.aspx>

As the leader in environment efforts within the UN, UNEP helps developing countries to implement environmentally sustainable practices. This report is a result from the Working Group on Biofuels of the International Resource Panel and outlines what biofuels are and how they are being used worldwide, namely for power, heat, and transport. Environmental effects of biofuels on greenhouse gas emissions, as well as strategies for sustainable biofuels production are discussed. This report is noteworthy due to the environmental perspective that it brings.

United Nations Industrial Development Organization. (2011). *UNIDO Green Industry Initiative for Sustainable Industrial Development*. Retrieved 20 July 2013 from: http://www.greenindustryplatform.org/?publication=green-industry-initiative-for-sustainable-development&wppa_open=1

This document outlines the UNIDO Green Industry Initiative. The term "green industry" is defined and explained. The benefits, drawbacks, and opportunities of green industry are also explored. Biofuels production falls underneath the Green Industry Initiative; this initiative should be taken into consideration when discussing UNIDO's role in biofuels production.

United Nations Industrial Development Organization. (n.d.). *UNIDO's Biofuels Strategy: Sustainable Industrial Conversion and Productive Uses of Biofuels*. Retrieved 2 July 2013 from:

http://www.unido.org/fileadmin/user_media_upgrade/Media_center/2013/Feature_stories/68441_FINAL_DRAFT_UNIDO_BIOFUEL_STRATEGY.pdf

This document is an excellent resource for starting research on this topic. It contains the reasons why UNIDO needs a biofuels program and how it can affect many aspects of this topic (trade, environment, sustainability, climate change, and technology.) Current ways of converting biofuel are discussed, as well as future possible biofuels conversions. UNIDO shows how it works with other agencies like the FAO, UNCTAD, and UNEP to address the issue of biofuels production.

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II. Human Security and Post-Crisis Rehabilitation

“Guided by the principles of the United Nations Charter, human security brings together the three pillars of the Organization and seeks to promote greater coherence in our response to various challenges facing people worldwide.”¹⁵³

Introduction

In the last decade, the concept of security has become more complex and evolved to reflect the change in the types of threats societies now face.¹⁵⁴ One of the most prominent ideas to emerge in the realm of security has been the concept of “human security.”¹⁵⁵ Modern-day conflict situations are characterized by a substantial shift in the way violent acts are executed, and, more specifically, a shift away from the primacy of the “security of the state” to “security of the person,” which has led to a focus on the concept of “human security.”¹⁵⁶ In 2001, the United Nations (UN) launched the Commission on Human Security to develop the concept of human security, to promote understanding and engagement of human security, and to propose a program of action to address threats to human security.¹⁵⁷ The Commission defines human security as “protect[ing] the vital core of all human lives in ways that enhance human freedoms and human fulfillment. Human security means protecting fundamental freedoms—freedoms that are the essence of life.”¹⁵⁸ Human security works to compliment state security, through an emphasis on rights, protection, and human development in order to foster safer environments in which development can occur.¹⁵⁹ This is particularly pertinent in post-crisis situations, where reconstruction of a safe environment and economic development must occur in tandem to close the gap between security and economic activity.¹⁶⁰ “Post-crisis” within this context refers to all emergency circumstances both man-made (conflict) and natural (disasters).¹⁶¹ To create this safe environment in post-crisis areas, a human security approach can work to promote human development and rights through “post-crisis rehabilitation” and a focus on creating sustainable economic growth by improving individual livelihoods and reintegrating fragmented populations within a conflict area.¹⁶²

The United Nations Industrial Organization (UNIDO) approaches human security from a “risk management” perspective; in order to create a safer environment, the committee’s work on human security and post-crisis rehabilitation focuses on business and entrepreneurial programs within the context of socio-economic development.¹⁶³ UNIDO measures success within a post-crisis project by the ability for a community to transition from emergency, to rehabilitation, to development.¹⁶⁴ This allows the organization to go beyond simply supporting human development, and to focus on a risk and vulnerability analysis of development strategies.¹⁶⁵ UNIDO works to strengthen the ability of communities to cope with crises through reducing their susceptibility to vulnerabilities and risk, and to minimize the disruption to economic and productive activity in the midst of conflict.¹⁶⁶ Further, UNIDO strengthens the framework for economic development following a crisis situation and works to minimize future security threats.¹⁶⁷ In its *2010-2013 Medium Term Framework*, UNIDO committed to strengthening its partnerships with both public and private sector organizations, to enhance its impact in service delivery of recovery programs. UNIDO also works closely with other UN bodies to promote post-crisis rehabilitation programs.

Specifically for the successful economic recovery of post-conflict situations, UNIDO places a substantial focus on the reintegration of ex-combatants and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), who otherwise may not have adequate

¹⁵³ UN Secretary-General, *UN chief welcomes General Assembly’s adoption of resolution on human security*, 2012.

¹⁵⁴ UN Trust Fund for Human Security, *Human Security for All* [Website].

¹⁵⁵ *Ibid.*

¹⁵⁶ UN Trust Fund for Human Security, *Human Security for All* [Website].

¹⁵⁷ Commission on Human Security, *Plan for Establishment of the Commission on Human Security* [Website], 2001.

¹⁵⁸ *Ibid.*

¹⁵⁹ UN Trust Fund for Human Security, *Human Security for All* [Website].

¹⁶⁰ UNIDO, *Thematic Evaluation of UNIDO’s Post-Crisis Interventions (2004-2013)*, 2013.

¹⁶¹ *Ibid.*

¹⁶² UNIDO, *UNIDO’s Contribution to Human Security*, 2009.

¹⁶³ *Ibid.*

¹⁶⁴ UNIDO, *Annual Report 2011*, 2011, p. 52.

¹⁶⁵ UNIDO, *UNIDO’s Contribution to Human Security*, 2009.

¹⁶⁶ *Ibid.*

¹⁶⁷ *Ibid.*

skills or training for economic prosperity.¹⁶⁸ Additionally, through the economic reintegration of ex-combatants, UNIDO helps to foster reconciliation efforts within the community, and reconstruct communities through social, economic, and political pillars.¹⁶⁹ One of the organization’s biggest cross-cutting initiatives under this topic has been training and small-scale development of local entrepreneurs, focused primarily on Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), in conflict areas both following crises and as a mitigating factor for human security.¹⁷⁰

International Framework

Human security and post-crisis rehabilitation programs both impact and require support at the local, national, and international levels to be successful.¹⁷¹ The overarching international approach to human security draws from the *2005 World Summit Outcome Document*, paragraph 143, which links the success of human development and the reduction of poverty, to the ability for people to exercise their fundamental human rights securely, and to live free from day to day threats.¹⁷² Paragraph 143 underscores the need for human security as an essential precursor to development and growth.¹⁷³ Human security and post-crisis rehabilitation draws from two main thematic areas in the international system: the physical and psychological security of the person and their rights and the economic security to ensure a sustainable and productive livelihood.¹⁷⁴ In 2012 the General Assembly (GA) reaffirmed the role of human security in interlinking the three pillars of the UN, development, peace and security, and human rights as well as the role of human security in prevention-oriented and people-centered responses.¹⁷⁵ Further, the GA noted that advancement of human security was central to the realization of sustainable development goals.¹⁷⁶ The issue of human security and post-crisis rehabilitation is framed specifically by the work and mandate of UNIDO, and is complemented by the work of other UN and international agencies.¹⁷⁷ Overall, there is no refined international framework that encompasses the dynamism of the issue.

Post-2015 Development Agenda

The post-2015 development agenda provides a refined focus on sustainable development and follows the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) which will “expire” in 2015.¹⁷⁸ A key component of the post-2015 development agenda is the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which emerged from the work done at the UN Conference on Sustainable Development or Rio+20.¹⁷⁹ One of the substantial ways in which the SDGs differ from the MDGs is a broader inclusion of the role of conflict, security, and fragility in the outcome goals.¹⁸⁰ This will allow targets to better represent the linkages between human development and human security, and promote the role that security plays in successful economic productivity.¹⁸¹ This can build on existing work because, as the UN Millennium Project has noted, states that were farthest from achieving the MDGs were those which were in or had just emerged from conflict, illustrating the link between insecurity and limitations to development.¹⁸² The post-2015 agenda is an opportunity to expand on this nexus and raise the profile of organizations such as UNIDO that work to close the gap between security and economic productivity.¹⁸³

In July 2012, the UN and civil society partners launched “The World We Want” web platform dedicated to launching a global conversation on the goals of the post-2015 agenda, partly focused on the link between “real and

¹⁶⁸ UNIDO, *Human Security: The compound challenge of promoting peace and livelihood recovery*, 2013.

¹⁶⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁷⁰ *Ibid.*

¹⁷¹ UN Trust Fund for Human Security, *Human Security for All* [Website].

¹⁷² *Ibid.*

¹⁷³ *Ibid.*

¹⁷⁴ *Ibid.*

¹⁷⁵ UN General Assembly, *Follow up to paragraph 143 on human security of the 2005 World Summit Outcome (A/RES/66/290)* [Resolution], 2012.

¹⁷⁶ *Ibid.*

¹⁷⁷ UNIDO, *Human Security and Post-Crisis Rehabilitation* [Website].

¹⁷⁸ UN Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform, *Sustainable Development Goals* [Website], 2013.

¹⁷⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁸⁰ *Ibid.*

¹⁸¹ *Ibid.*

¹⁸² *Ibid.*

¹⁸³ The World We Want, *Conflict, Violence and Disaster in the Post-2015 Agenda* [Website], 2013.

lasting peace,” and equitable, social and economic growth.¹⁸⁴ This link mirrors UNIDO’s objectives in post-crisis situations, which focuses on ensuring that communities have productive and sustainable economic activity, which is self-sustaining, and insulated from future security risks.¹⁸⁵ Further, through the re-integration of ex-combatants previously involved in civil strife, specifically in post-conflict situations UNIDO works to provide equitable growth and opportunity to all sides emerging from conflict in order to minimize the risk of recurring violence.¹⁸⁶ The 2012 Framework for Sustainable Development highlights this link, noting that development could not “thrive without safety from personal and psychological violence.” Further, the framework notes the importance of addressing economic and social needs, which drive conflict, and emphasizes peace as a precursor to sustainable development.¹⁸⁷

Post- crisis recovery and future risk mitigation are key focuses of several different UN bodies, as these activities touch on a number of different issues including environment, development, human rights, security and economic growth. The wider UN framework has a multipronged approach to states in conflict or post-conflict focusing on short-term humanitarian assistance and addressing any refugee crises, to long-term peacebuilding and environmental management recovery programs.¹⁸⁸ The UN system emphasizes the transition from emergency and immediate relief in post-conflict situations to long-term reconstruction and reactivation of public systems.¹⁸⁹ UNIDO works jointly with UN partners to implement long-term, holistic recovery projects that focus on economic and social recovery for communities affected by conflict.¹⁹⁰

International Labour Organization Initiatives

The International Labour Organization (ILO) is a close partner of UNIDO with respect to the advancement of industrial programs and development as a path to reconstructing states emerging from crisis.¹⁹¹ The ILO has a strong framework of post--conflict recovery focused on local economic development and post-conflict employment, which fits broadly within the existing work of other UN agencies.¹⁹² This work parallels UNIDO’s work ensuring that local economic activity provides the foundation for creating peace in post-conflict regions. In 2009, the UN published the *Policy for Post-Conflict Employment Creation, Income Generation and Reintegration*, after three years of consultation with the ILO and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).¹⁹³ The policy outlined a three-track approach focused on income generation, promoting local employment, and creating sustainable work opportunities.¹⁹⁴ The policy paper highlights key areas that present challenges at the end of a conflict including restoring access to goods and markets, the reintegration of ex-combatants, youth unemployment, and mitigating economic factors of conflict such as access to land and resources.¹⁹⁵ The paper also presented key opportunities for organizations entering areas of conflict including leveraging economic development opportunities for peacebuilding and reducing inequalities between social groups, including women and youth.¹⁹⁶

The ILO, like UNIDO, works to advance the reintegration of fragmented populations and to mitigate the risk of future conflicts and their effects on productivity.¹⁹⁷ One core program to emerge from the ILO on recovery and reconstruction is the “Employment Intensive Investment Programme” (EIIP).¹⁹⁸ EIIP works with governments and private sector organizations to increase productive development and employment through refined infrastructure investment, similar to the training programs implemented by UNIDO.¹⁹⁹ The program uses a local implementation approach to service delivery, which means it works in partnership with small-scale and local contractors to build

¹⁸⁴ The World We Want, *Conflict, Violence and Disaster in the Post-2015 Agenda* [Website], 2013.

¹⁸⁵ UNIDO, *Human Security and Post-Crisis Rehabilitation* [Website].

¹⁸⁶ UNIDO, *Skills for Peace and Income*, 2009, p. 5.

¹⁸⁷ UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network, *A Framework for Sustainable Development*, 2012, p. 4.

¹⁸⁸ UN Trust Fund for Human Security, *Human Security for All* [Website].

¹⁸⁹ UNESCO, *UNESCO participation in UN Post-Crisis coordination mechanisms* [Website].

¹⁹⁰ UNIDO, *Annual Report 2012*, 2012, p. 21.

¹⁹¹ International Labour Organization, *Recovery and Reconstruction* [Website], 2013.

¹⁹² International Labour Organization, *Employee Policy Department, Areas of Work* [Website], 2013.

¹⁹³ United Nations, *Policy for Post-Conflict Employment Creation, Income Generation and Reintegration*, 2009, pp. 9-10.

¹⁹⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 9-10.

¹⁹⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 9-10.

¹⁹⁶ *Ibid.*, pp. 9-10.

¹⁹⁷ International Labour Organization, *Recovery and Reconstruction* [Website], 2013.

¹⁹⁸ International Labour Organization, *Employee Intensive Investment Programme* [Website], 2005.

¹⁹⁹ *Ibid.*

capacity and infrastructure.²⁰⁰ For example, in 1992 as Mozambique emerged from civil war, EIIP methods were put in place to develop the Feeder Roads Program (FRP) to rehabilitate roads and infrastructure in the country.²⁰¹ Local labor groups and workers carried out the majority of the work and contributed significantly to Mozambique's economic recovery following the end of the civil war by both providing wages to local citizens and rebuilding the country's embattled infrastructure.²⁰² The structure of EIIP's service delivery follows closely UNIDO's post-crisis training programs for local communities.²⁰³

Role of the United Nations System

United Nations Development Programme

In the aftermath of crisis situations, the need for immediate humanitarian assistance and disaster recovery is critical. The UNDP works to build capacity in local organizations and governments to provide key resources and supplies necessary in post-conflict situations.²⁰⁴ UNDP primarily works within a framework called "early recovery," a multidimensional approach focused on turning humanitarian activities at the outset of a crisis into long-term resilience building and development opportunities, falling within the UN system approach outlined above.²⁰⁵ The organization's key areas of long-term focus in early recovery are to build the environment for sustainable and productive economic activities in the immediate aftermath of conflict, and to build local capacity to house the infrastructure for that development.²⁰⁶ In this sense, UNDP lays the groundwork for organizations like UNIDO and the ILO who then work to implement local employment programs.²⁰⁷ Further, UNDP will work with local partners to develop some starter training programs for local citizens such as those focused on construction and related skills so that populations can rebuild their own communities and homes, similar to the methods used by EIIP.²⁰⁸

United Nations Environment Programme

Rebuilding efforts and risk mitigation in the face of post-crisis situations are multi-faceted and require a multitude of efforts to be successful.²⁰⁹ One specific focus in this area is that of environmental recovery.²¹⁰ The United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) develops action plans to rebuild the local infrastructure and develop frameworks for protecting the local environment in the face of conflict.²¹¹ The goal of UNEP's "Disasters and Conflicts sub-program is to reduce the impact of environmental degradation on local areas and human health and develop a plan of action to manage local resources and ecosystems to prevent future disaster and resource-fueled conflict.²¹² UNEP's program "Environmental Cooperation for Peacebuilding" is closely linked to UNIDO's programs, which focus on recovery through industrial activities.²¹³ In this context, UNEP focuses on transforming potential sources of conflict, primarily natural resources, and land, into productive forms which can be capitalized for economic development, and foster peace in the community.²¹⁴ These activities fall in line with the post-2015 development agenda and UNIDO's approach to the reintegration of former combatants who may have been at the center of this type of conflict.²¹⁵ For example, between 1991 and 2002 one of the key drivers of conflict in Sierra Leone was the dispute over diamond and other resources in the state.²¹⁶ At the end of civil war in 2002, UNEP worked to develop a program to improve government management of natural resources and to improve land and resource management.²¹⁷

²⁰⁰ International Labour Organization, *Employee Intensive Investment Programme: Areas of Work* [Website], 2005.

²⁰¹ Ibid.

²⁰² Ibid.

²⁰³ Ibid.

²⁰⁴ UNDP, *Crisis Prevention and Recovery* [Website], 2013.

²⁰⁵ Ibid.

²⁰⁶ Ibid.

²⁰⁷ Ibid.

²⁰⁸ UNDP, *Early Recovery* [Website], 2013.

²⁰⁹ UNEP, *Disasters and Conflicts: Introduction* [Website].

²¹⁰ Ibid.

²¹¹ Ibid.

²¹² Ibid.

²¹³ UNIDO, *UNIDOs Contribution to Human Security*, 2009.

²¹⁴ UN Development Group, *Trust Fund Factsheet: UN Trust Fund for Human Security* [Website], 2013.

²¹⁵ UNIDO, *Human Security: The compound challenge of promoting peace and livelihood recovery*, 2013.

²¹⁶ UN Development Group, *Trust Fund Factsheet: UN Trust Fund for Human Security* [Website], 2013.

²¹⁷ Ibid.

With a broad framework for stability in the region, UNIDO was able to enter the country and implement a training program focused on skills development.²¹⁸

United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security

The United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS) was launched in 1999 as a joint effort between the government of Japan and the UN Secretariat, and is currently managed by the Human Security Unit of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs.²¹⁹ The mandate of the fund was to “advance the operational impact of the human security concept” with the aim of promoting human security through protection and empowerment to threatened persons and communities.²²⁰ Key areas of focus for the fund include: working to protect the rights and physical security of populations in conflict, supporting refugees and IDPs, supporting the transition of communities where conflict has recently ended through humanitarian assistance and risk mitigation, and increasing minimum living standards including health and education.²²¹ The UNTFHS prioritizes multi-sector and inter-agency collaborations and primarily funds programs by the UN system, but may also fund partner projects by non-UN bodies.²²² Since 2003, UNIDO has accessed the Fund for country projects.²²³ Many of these projects were carried out with local government support and focused on restoring economic viability and productivity to the region.²²⁴

UNIDO’s Areas of Work

UNIDO’s prime focus in rehabilitating communities following conflict and crises situations is in developing sustainable and productive livelihoods and ensuring economic development as a mitigating factor for future risk.²²⁵ The efforts to rebuild society economically and socially work in tandem with restoring peace and stability through reconciliation efforts.²²⁶ UNIDO works towards these goals through the development of several specific programs, aimed at both the individual and the larger community, depending on the economic landscape of the conflict region.²²⁷ In April 2013, the UN General Assembly adopted resolution 67/225 on “Industrial Development Corporation,” supporting UNIDO’s efforts and recognizing the role of industrial development and private sector involvement in creating viable economic environments.²²⁸ The resolution noted that industrialization serves as a driver of sustained inclusive and equitable growth in pursuing both sustainable development and poverty eradication, notably in the Least Developed Countries (LDCs).²²⁹ UNIDO has a wide portfolio of projects that focus specifically on post-crisis rehabilitation; in 2008 the organization had 40 post-crisis projects in over 17 countries with a total project budget of \$40 million.²³⁰ UNIDO develops recovery projects in two ways: 1) supporting enterprises and local businesses focused on improving market access and strengthening the national regulatory framework and, 2) delivering individual training programs for reintegrating people into an existing workforce.²³¹

For example, following years of conflict from neighboring countries, Ghana had a large population of refugees, who had few opportunities to earn income and regain their economic livelihoods.²³² UNIDO developed training programs for the Buduburam and Krisam refugee camps focused on commercial viability and helped with the creation of local credit systems, which helped to improve living conditions within the camp as well as the surrounding communities.²³³ In the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, UNIDO worked to reduce the dependence on opium cultivation as the primary income source.²³⁴ The UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) cites ethnic and political

²¹⁸ Ibid.

²¹⁹ UN Development Group, *Trust Fund Factsheet: UN Trust Fund for Human Security* [Website], 2013.

²²⁰ UN Department for Economic and Social Affairs, *UN multi-donor trust funds and thematic funds in 2009*, 2011.

²²¹ Ibid.

²²² UN Development Group, *Trust Fund Factsheet: UN Trust Fund for Human Security* [Website], 2013.

²²³ UNIDO, *UNIDO’s Contribution to Human Security*, 2009.

²²⁴ Ibid.

²²⁵ UNIDO, *Human Security: The compound Challenge of promoting peace and livelihood recovery*, 2013, p. 1.

²²⁶ Ibid, p. 1.

²²⁷ UNIDO, *Human Security and post-crisis rehabilitation* [Website], 2013.

²²⁸ UN General Assembly, *Industrial Development Cooperation (A/RES/67/225)* [Resolution], 2013.

²²⁹ Ibid.

²³⁰ UNIDO, *Thematic Evaluation: UNIDO Post-Crisis projects*, 2010.

²³¹ UNIDO, *Human Security and post-crisis rehabilitation* [Website], 2013.

²³² UNIDO, *UNIDO’s Contribution to Human Security*, 2009.

²³³ Ibid.

²³⁴ Ibid.

conflict in the region as a limiting factor to the enforcement of drug laws, and the continued presence of illicit trafficking and organized crime.²³⁵ By shifting the primary economic activity from illegal to legal activities, this project works to minimize future insecurities based on drug dependence.²³⁶ In a joint effort with UNODC, the project reduced the use of illicit drugs and additionally re-trained people with skills in agro-processing and local business.²³⁷

Enterprise and Business Support for Market Access

One influential factor in economic recovery for post-crisis situations is to ensure that the programs implemented are small-scale and sustainable by the local community for the long-term, so that reliance on external help is reduced, and individuals become self-sufficient.²³⁸ Specifically, this type of implementation aims to employ the principles of human security, such that development is best suited to secure and reconciliatory environments where individuals can take on productive activities.²³⁹ As an example of this, between 2009 and 2012, UNIDO implemented a recovery effort in Indonesia centered on the Maluku Islands, which were devastated as a result of religious and ethnically motivated violence.²⁴⁰ The project helped to develop small-scale industries that utilized the potential of local commodities and resources such as bamboo and coconut oil.²⁴¹ UNIDO's Agribusiness Development Branch developed the Maluku Technology Centre that provided technology and vocational training to achieve these goals and fostered an understanding of how local resources could be maximized to create value added products for sale.²⁴²

SMEs provide the best opportunity for success, both for the individual and for recovery of a community utilizing the principles of small-scale growth and productivity based on local and regional resources where large-scale growth may still be out of reach.²⁴³ UNIDO has implemented investment and technology promotion offices, which work to provide services to local entrepreneurs and business institutions and open access to financial and technological investment, in seven different countries.²⁴⁴ UNIDO focuses on developing SME business clusters and consortia, linking groups of similar business initiatives together to create a more coherent productivity system.²⁴⁵ A key challenge UNIDO faces in this respect, however, is ensuring that these SME's have adequate access to financial resources and capital markets to succeed.²⁴⁶

In 2004, UNIDO and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) released a report entitled *Effective Policies for Small Business*, which outlined the policy review process and strategic objective of SMEs.²⁴⁷ The document stressed the importance of SMEs in economies emerging from conflict and noted the specific framework needed to ensure the success of these enterprises.²⁴⁸ Further, it points out key challenges of the SME sector, including a general lack of a clear public policy approach by many transitioning states in which SMEs exist as well as a weak regulatory and financial framework.²⁴⁹ One of the guide's key recommendations for the long-term sustainability of the SME sector is to link SME development to the overall economic and social objectives of the state, and to develop macro-level policies that enhance this objective.²⁵⁰ These recommendations provide the basis for challenges, which UNIDO faces in implementing SME's in post-conflict economies.

²³⁵ UN Office on Drug and Crime, *Sustainable Livelihoods* [Website], 2013.

²³⁶ UNIDO, *UNIDO's Contribution to Human Security*, 2009.

²³⁷ *Ibid.*

²³⁸ Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, *Effective Policies for Small Business*, 2004, p. 15.

²³⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 15.

²⁴⁰ UNIDO, *UNIDO's Contribution to Human Security*, 2009, p. 12.

²⁴¹ *Ibid.*, p. 12.

²⁴² *Ibid.*, p. 12.

²⁴³ Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, *Effective Policies for Small Business*, 2004, p. 15.

²⁴⁴ UNIDO, *Annual Report 2012*, 2012, p. 39.

²⁴⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 24.

²⁴⁶ UNIDO, *Human Security and post-crisis rehabilitation* [Website], 2013

²⁴⁷ Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, *Effective Policies for Small Business*, 2004, p. 15.

²⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 17.

²⁴⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 17.

²⁵⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 31.

Training Programs, Technology, and Investment

In addition to its work in the SME sector, UNIDO has developed specific vocational and educational training systems to “promote demand-oriented training programmes for vulnerable groups which also instill and entrepreneurial culture.”²⁵¹ The training programs work specifically with individuals in post-crisis circumstances to increase employability and to build up a repertoire of skills, which can be applied towards work in existing industries within the community.²⁵² An important component of UNIDO’s training capacities is developing linkages between the public and private sector, especially for enterprise-based and technical programs.²⁵³ As an example, in August 2012, UNIDO partnered with Samsung Electronics and the Korea International Cooperation Agency to create employment opportunities for youth in Cambodia, which has had a history of conflict, specifically in the electronics industry.²⁵⁴ Participants were able to receive state-of-the-art training through Samsung and as a result increase their ability to find productive employment in the electronics sector.²⁵⁵ In Sudan, which has been in a continual state of conflict since the 1990s, UNIDO launched “Skills for Peace and Income” in 2011 to foster technical, entrepreneurial, and social skills and create long-term sustainable livelihoods.²⁵⁶ From the project, which concluded August 2012, UNIDO was able to provide vocational and educational training to 234 men and 119 women in the areas of microfinance, labor laws, business planning, and financial planning.²⁵⁷ Additionally, technical training programs focused on in demand trade including welders, electricians, plumbers, and painters.²⁵⁸

In 2012, UNIDO established the Institute for Capacity Development.²⁵⁹ The Institute created a slate of training programs available under UNIDO such as training and learning opportunities for policy makers, industrial development practitioners, researchers, and other stakeholders working in industrial development.²⁶⁰ The Institute aims to enhance policy makers and local governments in their knowledge and understanding of working with industrial development programs, and increase understanding on the way that industrial development can work locally for sustainable growth.²⁶¹ Specifically, with respect to post-crisis projects, this type of training equips local civil servants and organizations with the ability to carry forward development projects after UNIDO and other partner organizations have left to ensure that local economic development, self-sufficiency, and equitable growth remain the cornerstone for rehabilitation.²⁶²

Women in Post-Conflict Society

In late 2012, UN-Women released a report entitled *Women Working for Recovery: The Impact of Female Employment on Family and Community Welfare after Conflict*.²⁶³ The report highlighted the importance of women in labor markets and noted a more active participation of females in the labor market during and immediately following conflict.²⁶⁴ Despite this increase, research notes that there remain substantial obstacles to women accessing employment and adequate income compensation, as well as the availability of employment options, and income compensation.²⁶⁵ Further, women tended to face greater pressure in returning to traditional roles at the cessation of conflict, rather than engaging in productive employment.²⁶⁶ UNIDO acknowledges the disproportionate burden of poverty and economic struggles faced by women and has worked to increase specific training programs focused on mitigating these challenges and aligning itself with achieving the targets of Goal 3 focused on promoting

²⁵¹ UNIDO, *Human Security and post-crisis rehabilitation* [Website], 2013.

²⁵² Ibid.

²⁵³ UNIDO, *Human Security and post-crisis rehabilitation* [Website], 2013.

²⁵⁴ UNIDO, *Annual Report 2012*, 2012, p. 39.

²⁵⁵ Ibid, p. 39.

²⁵⁶ Ibid, p. 38.

²⁵⁷ Ibid, p. 38.

²⁵⁸ Ibid, p. 38.

²⁵⁹ UNIDO, *Institute for Capacity Development: About Us* [Website], 2013.

²⁶⁰ Ibid.

²⁶¹ UNIDO, *Institute for Capacity Development: Mission, Vision and Values* [Website], 2013.

²⁶² Ibid

²⁶³ UN-Women, *Women Working for Recovery: The Impact of Female Employment on Family and Community Welfare after Conflict*, 2012.

²⁶⁴ Ibid.

²⁶⁵ Ibid.

²⁶⁶ Ibid.

gender equality and empowering women who are employed.²⁶⁷ In developing long-term industrial development projects that aim to increase women's employment, UNIDO can work to ensure that women are not pressured to return to traditional roles in post-crisis situations, providing for well-rounded development within a community.²⁶⁸ Specifically, UNIDO has worked to provide policy advice and understanding to local governments on gender considerations in industrial policies and improving the environment in which women can access productive employment.²⁶⁹ Further, UNIDO has encouraged Member States to shift informal industries such as creative or artistic initiatives into the mainstream, formal sector and create comprehensive policies to encourage business development in these sectors, with projects in Pakistan, Panama, and Peru.²⁷⁰ As an example, in Pakistan, UNIDO worked to refocus craftsmanship as an economic and employment opportunity, specifically for women, conducting training workshops to move the industry from non-traditional to entrepreneurial.²⁷¹ Through these projects, the organization has strengthened women's participation in non-traditional sectors and has increased economic sustainability of respective communities.²⁷²

Conclusion

Human security and post-crisis rehabilitation is a multi-faceted topic that requires a dynamic approach by the international community. One specific advancement of the human security framework within the international system is the development approach, focused on creating productive, sustainable and inclusive growth, and rebuilding the lives disrupted by conflict and crisis. UNIDO's work in this area ensures that states, which emerge from crisis, can effectively foster economic growth and long-term development through stronger policy frameworks and increased employability of individuals. The link between human security and industrial productivity has become more and more relevant over the last decade, whereby productive economic development is the foundation for post-crisis security.

As this relationship continues to grow, key questions emerge for consideration on advancing improvements to existing programs for the coming years, and strengthening the partnerships between UNIDO and other UN agencies. These include: How can industrial development policies continue to integrate women and break down barriers for their entry into employment following crisis situations? What type of programs can be put in place to mitigate the risks of future relapse into conflict and crisis situations? What programs can be implemented specifically with respect to ex-combatants and those directly involved in conflict to work towards sustainable reconciliation?

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Denney, L. (2012). *Security: The missing bottom of the Millennium Development Goals?* Overseas Development Institute. Retrieved 3 August 2013 from: <http://www.odi.org.uk/sites/odi.org.uk/files/odi-assets/publications-opinion-files/7788.pdf>

This is an important report, which frames the work of the post-2105 development agenda, particularly from the perspective of security. The report details the gaps within the context of the Millennium Development Goals, specifically as related to security of the individual, and lists opportunities for the development of new targets for 2015 and beyond. Delegates will find this particularly useful in developing their own policies for UNIDO's program of work going forward, with a focus on the human security framework.

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development & United Nations Industrial Organization. (2004). *Effective Policies for Small Business*. Retrieved 2 July 2013 from: http://www.unido.org/fileadmin/media/documents/pdf/Business_Environment/15hvgghso.pdf.pdf

²⁶⁷ UNIDO, *Annual Report 2012*, 2012, p. 36.

²⁶⁸ UN-Women, *Women Working for Recovery: The Impact of Female Employment on Family and Community Welfare after Conflict*, 2012.

²⁶⁹ UNIDO, *Annual Report 2012*, 2012, p. 36.

²⁷⁰ *Ibid*, p. 36.

²⁷¹ *Ibid*, p. 36.

²⁷² *Ibid*, p. 36.

This guidebook is a joint publication between OECD and UNIDO, which outlines strategies for the development of micro, small, and medium enterprises. The guide provides specific policy strategies for improving regulatory frameworks and policies and integrating SMEs into long-term strategic planning, and recommendations for establishing plans and programs to foster the success of SMEs. Additionally, the guide provides a platform for exploring public-private relationships in creating small businesses in developing states.

United Nations Industrial Organization. (2012). *Annual Report 2012*. Retrieved 31 July 2013 from: http://www.unido.org/fileadmin/user_media/PMO/PBC/PBC29/13-80554_AR2012_Ebook.pdf

This is the most recent annual report from UNIDO. It provides a comprehensive overview of all of the organization's activities for 2012 as well as further back. The way that the report is organized allows delegates to see linkages between the differing programs that UNIDO works on and find patterns of overlap in its programs. Additionally, the guide provides several country specific examples, which can be used as case studies, and illustrate the different types of projects in which UNIDO engages.

United Nations Industrial Development Organization. (2013). *Institute for Capacity Development* [Website]. Retrieved 2 August 2013 from: <http://institute.unido.org/index.html>

This site provides delegates with details about how UNIDO operates on a high-level basis, and the work that UNIDO does with specific policy makers, as opposed to governments. By looking at the context in which the organization provides training to governments, delegates can frame their own positions and policies on industrial development and related activities. Further, the institute links to specific case studies and examples of where UNIDO has been successful in training local individuals and communities, something which can be integrated into Member State positions.

United Nations Industrial Organization. (2010). *Thematic Evaluation of UNIDO's Post-Crisis Projects*. Retrieved 3 July 2013 from: http://www.unido.org/fileadmin/user_media/About_UNIDO/Evaluation/TORs/Post-crisis.PDF

The UNIDO evaluation group produced this document in an attempt to evaluate and measure the progress of the post-crisis programs since 2003. The document notes key holes in the creation of UNIDO specific policy documentation on the topic. It also examines the successes and challenges of a sampling of projects at the time. Key recommendations from this report include raising the profile of UNIDO within UN policy efforts and clarifying UNIDO's strategy for post-crisis projects. Delegates will find the key recommendations useful in drafting their papers.

United Nations Industrial Organization. (2009). *Thematic Evaluation of UNIDO's Post-Crisis Rehabilitation (Terms of Reference)*. Retrieved 3 July 2013 from: http://www.unido.org/fileadmin/user_media/About_UNIDO/Evaluation/TORs/TOR_Them%20eval_Post-crisis%20rehab_XPGLO09009.pdf

This text provides delegates with a recent update on UNIDO's activities and current projects under the post-crisis rehabilitation umbrella. The document itself is the terms of reference or criteria for the evaluation of the program for UNIDO and lays out the current projects and a brief overview of UNIDO's strategy. The section of most help will be the guiding questions at the end of the document, which delegates may find useful in their own evaluation of future UNIDO programs.

United Nations Industrial Organization. (2004). *Targeting Human Security in Post-Crisis Industrial Rehabilitation and Reconstruction: 2004–2005 Agenda*. Retrieved 2 July 2013 from: http://www.unido.org/fileadmin/import/24166_fornoIDB28PostCrisis.2.pdf

Though an older source, this report provides the clearest framework for the human security and post-crisis rehabilitation program within UNIDO. The text identifies the key opportunities for UNIDO in this topic and additionally outlines the strengths and limits of overarching programs and initiatives. Delegates will find this useful as a starting point and for providing historical context to framing this issue.

United Nations Industrial Organization. (2009). *UNIDO's Contribution to Human Security*. Retrieved 2 July 2013 from: http://www.unido.org/fileadmin/user_media_upgrade/What_we_do/Topics/Human_security_and_post-crisis_rehabilitation/UNIDOs_contribution_to_Human_Security.pdf

This document provides a basic outline on UNIDO's approach to human security focusing on its risk mitigation implementation strategy. Specifically, it provides delegates with an idea of how UNIDO cooperates with other key UN partners including OCHA and UNDP. The guide also has several case studies that demonstrate UNIDO's projects and work in Member States.

United Nations. (2009). *Policy for Post-Conflict Employment Creation, Income Generation and Reintegration*. Retrieved 31 July 2013 from:

http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/@ed_emp/@emp_ent/@ifp_crisis/documents/publication/wcms_117576.pdf

This policy represents an overarching structure for integrating human security into an economic framework in post-conflict situations. Since 2009, the policy paper has framed part of the work done by UNIDO and the ILO. The overarching policy does not recognize UNIDO's contribution to post-crisis projects or to industrial development policies, which illustrates a break in the overall UN framework approach to this issue and related activities. This gap may be a key question in developing the next medium term framework for UNIDO.

UN-Women. (2012). *Women Working for Recovery: The Impact of Female Employment on Family and Community Welfare after Conflict*. Retrieved 1 August 2013 from:

<http://www.unwomen.org/~media/Headquarters/Media/Publications/en/05BWomenWorkingforRecovery.pdf>

This report published the results of a recent UN-Women study which focuses on the gap in the existing literature and research addressing women and post-conflict economic situations. There are seven key hypotheses tested over a range of states which have recently or previously emerged from conflict. Delegates will find this useful as an up to date analysis of women's economic opportunities following conflict as well as their role in conflict situations.

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III. Increasing Corporate Social Responsibility in Developing Countries and Economies in Transition

*"Friends, together, we can achieve a new phase of globalization – one that creates inclusive and sustainable markets, builds development and enhances international cooperation. We each have a responsibility in moving our agenda forward."*²⁷³

Introduction

The International Labor Organization (ILO) noted in 2009 that increasingly corporations are being assessed for their social impact and participation as global citizens.²⁷⁴ As a response to the greater pressure to have positive social and environmental impacts, many corporations are turning to corporate social responsibility (CSR) to face this issue as a means to not only improve public support, but to improve their overall development.²⁷⁵ Global response to meet these demands has come from both intergovernmental (IGO) sources including the United Nation (UN) Global Compact and non-governmental (NGO) including the International Standards Organization (ISO) that developed the ISO 26000 Process.²⁷⁶

It has been shown that applying CSR to corporations and enterprises provides significant benefits to enhanced productivity, cost savings, reduced legal liability and more.²⁷⁷ The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) identifies five instruments of CSR which includes: Comprehensive Guidelines; Governance Standards; Management Standards; Performance Reporting and Assurance Standards; and Sector-Based Certification Standards.²⁷⁸

The Role of CSR in Developing Economies

UNIDO defines CSR as a "concept whereby companies integrate social and environmental concerns in their business operations and interactions with their stakeholders."²⁷⁹ The UN Global Compact in particular identifies seven foundations of social investment: core business, responsible business, inclusive business, shared value, social business, strategic social investment, and philanthropy.²⁸⁰ Issues associated with CSR include: environmental management; eco-efficiency; responsible sourcing; stakeholder engagement; labor standards and working conditions; employee and community relations; social equity; gender balance; human rights; good governance; and anti-corruption methods.²⁸¹ It is important to recognize that CSR is not a singular, uniform set of standards, but a concept of sustainable management whereby following the concept may lead to greater market access, lowered operational costs, improved productivity and other economic advantages.²⁸²

As no consensus has been reached regarding what CSR is among governments, CSR has largely been in the focus of transnational corporations (TNCs) which has led to the creation of many strategies by TNCs, but ultimately are incompatible with small and medium enterprises (SMEs).²⁸³ This creates difficulties in the global pursuit of CSR, as SMEs comprise 90% of businesses and account for 50% to 60% of employment.²⁸⁴ In addition to this, the importance of SMEs is further emphasized since they account for 90% of all non-agricultural enterprises in transition and developing economies.²⁸⁵ This shows that SMEs are very strong actors in many states and in the

²⁷³ Ban Ki-Moon, *Closing Remarks at the UN Global Compact Leaders' Summit*, 2007.

²⁷⁴ ILO, *Global reach - Local Relationships: Corporate Social Responsibility, Workers' Rights and Local Development*, 2009.

²⁷⁵ International Organization for Standardization, *ISO 26000 - Social Responsibility* [Website], 2013.

²⁷⁶ UN Environment Programme, *Corporate Social Responsibility and Regional Trade and Investment Agreements*, 2011, p. 13.

²⁷⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 14.

²⁷⁸ UN Environment Programme, *Corporate Social Responsibility and Regional Trade and Investment Agreements*, 2011, p. 18-19.

²⁷⁹ UNIDO, *What is CSR?* [Website], 2013.

²⁸⁰ UN Global Compact, *Discussion Paper: Foundations of Social Investment.*, p. 3.

²⁸¹ UNIDO, *What is CSR?* [Website], 2013.

²⁸² *Ibid.*

²⁸³ United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, *Corporate Social Responsibility in Global Value Chains*, 2013, p. 23.

²⁸⁴ UNIDO, *Corporate Social Responsibility: Implications for Small and Medium Enterprises in Developing Countries*, 2002, p. 2.

²⁸⁵ Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, *Promoting Entrepreneurship and Innovative SMEs in a Global Economy: Towards a more Responsible and Inclusive Globalization*, 2004, p. 5.

global economy, but when addressed individually and their ability to adopt CSR policies, they face much greater difficulty than larger corporations.

UNIDO identifies four challenges for SMEs in relation to the promotion of CSR that derives from the issue of short-term economic survival being of most pressing concern.²⁸⁶ SMEs often must focus on short-term survival as opposed to long-term measures.²⁸⁷ Next, small enterprises often have little managerial and financial resources to undertake activities outside of the short term survival and profit.²⁸⁸ SMEs additionally have little autonomy in their relationships with governmental regulators, customers and stakeholders.²⁸⁹ Lastly, due to social and cultural differences and the lacking consensus on what constitutes as CSR, many different perceptions exist on just what it is and what may be regarded as sustainable.²⁹⁰

International and Regional Framework

Internationally there have been many decentralized efforts to establish structures and outlines in order to help guide both states and corporations in developing CSR strategies. The closest in way of international conventions in CSR are those of the International Labour Organization (ILO), particularly the *Tripartite Declaration of Principles concerning Multinational Enterprises and Social Policy (MNE Declaration)* and the *Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights of Work*.²⁹¹ While these declarations were not devised to specifically be about CSR, the terms of CSR, particularly its social factor, and their adoption by many states make them important to addressing labor issues associated with CSR in developing economies. Closer to addressing CSR explicitly, the UN Global Compact's ten principles, which are guided by the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, the *Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights of Work*, *Rio Declaration and Convention Against Corruption*, provides general outlines for corporations to take.²⁹² While the Global Compact provides a useful base outline for CSR in these principles, the lack of specificity contributes to the lack of uniformity in CSR. In addition to this, as the Global Compact focuses on the voluntary inclusion of businesses, states are only small part of this effort.

While non-uniformity of CSR has led to an uneven level of attention globally, there is a growing trend of regional groups addressing the progress of adoption in their states, but little in way of regional conventions addressing CSR. One of the more robust and established regimes in addressing CSR is in the European Union (EU) which developed an action agenda in 2010 to increase CSR policy adoption.²⁹³ The EU's initiative ran parallel to *Minerals and Africa's Development*, a joint study of the African Union and UN Economic Commission for Africa, which notes the debate on voluntary codes of conduct versus mandatory in CSR.²⁹⁴ Of particular interest to developing economies are results found by the Asian Pacific Economic Cooperation that found that some of the strongest motivating factors to the adoption of CSR policies are the importation of them by MNCs and the adoption of global protocols.²⁹⁵

Role of the United Nations System

The UN has played a significant role in the development of CSR principles by encouraging many corporations to commit to CSR through the UN Global Compact and providing services and assistance in the pursuit of CSR through multiple UN agencies.²⁹⁶ The importance of CSR has been noted by the UN and is being used as a means of achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), particularly in developing global partnerships for development.²⁹⁷ Further to this, the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) has been an advocate for the use of

²⁸⁶ UNIDO, *UNIDO's Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Programme*, p. 7.

²⁸⁷ *Ibid*, p. 7.

²⁸⁸ *Ibid*, p. 7.

²⁸⁹ *Ibid*, p. 7.

²⁹⁰ *Ibid*, p. 8.

²⁹¹ ILO, *ILO Helpdesk Factsheet No. 1: The ILO and CSR*, 2009.

²⁹² UN Global Compact, *The Ten Principles* [Website], 2013.

²⁹³ European Commission, *Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)* [Website], 2013.

²⁹⁴ African Union & United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, *Minerals and Africa's Development*, p. 7.

²⁹⁵ Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, *Corporate Social Responsibility in the APEC Region*, p. 4.

²⁹⁶ UN Global Compact, *UN Agencies* [Website], 2013.

²⁹⁷ UNIDO, *UNIDO and the Millennium Development Goals*, 2009.

CSR, particularly due to its relation in preventing the exploitation of natural resources, helping to end human rights abuses, and may show a relation to promoting the progress towards the other MDGs.²⁹⁸

UNIDO

In 2003, UNIDO became the fifth core UN agency in the UN Global Compact where it has since promoted CSR as a means to increase productivity and competitiveness in developing states. UNIDO's approach to promoting CSR focuses on three levels: the micro-level, where direct support is given to groups of companies in the same sector; the meso-level, where UNIDO provides assistance to advisory institutions and business support in promoting the application of CSR concepts; and the macro-level, where the UNIDO participates in CSR policy work with the aim of supporting government institutions in identifying public policies that work best in their private sectors.²⁹⁹

As part of their overall CSR initiative, UNIDO places an emphasis on its promotion among SMEs, particularly in use of the Triple Bottom Line (TBL) approach.³⁰⁰ The TBL approach is defined as incorporating social, environmental and financial dimensions into performance as opposed to the traditional approach of purely financial.³⁰¹ The UNIDO's use of the approach began in 2001 as a standardized methodology in addressing CSR among SMEs by allowing an open ended improvement process as opposed to instant compliance.³⁰²

UN Global Compact

The UN Global Compact was established as a means to address the lack of uniformity that exists in CSR policies.³⁰³ Since its creation, the Global Compact has become the largest voluntary CSR initiative in the world where it provides uniformity by developing strategic policies for businesses to align themselves, particularly with the ten Global Compact principles.³⁰⁴ Of these ten principles, there are four set areas of interest: human rights, labor, environment, and anti-corruption that the UN Global Compact asks companies to support and enact as a means of promoting CSR in their areas of influence.³⁰⁵ While other UN agencies provide direct assistance, the Global Compact is distinct in being an information network that attempts to create uniformity in CSR and acts as a force to create collaboration and collective action to assist in achieving the UN's goals.³⁰⁶

As part of its process in promoting CSR, the UN Global Compact releases the Global Corporate Sustainability Report annually to report on the analysis of its Global Compact Annual Implementation Survey which is based off its annual survey of over 1700 respondents.³⁰⁷ In its 2013 report, the UN Global Compact identifies that SMEs face the greatest challenges in implementing CSR and that supply chains remain an ongoing hindrance to the compliance of the UN Global Compact.³⁰⁸ States and entities in developing economies that participate in the Global Compact are welcomed into a network whose purpose is to assist them in developing CSR policies.³⁰⁹

ILO

As labor standards and social dialogue are core instruments for CSR, the ILO takes particular interest in these areas and seeks to improve and expand upon the development of international labor standards in CSR.³¹⁰ The development of international labor standards in the ILO, which are the rights outlined in conventions to protect and enhance worker's rights, date back to 1930 with the creation of the *Forced Labour Convention*.³¹¹ Since this first convention, the ILO has developed a total of eight conventions which comprise its fundamental conventions that together have

²⁹⁸ UN Economic and Social Council, *Achieving Sustainable Development and Promoting Development Cooperation: Dialogues at the Economic and Social Council*, 2008, p. 255.

²⁹⁹ UNIDO, *UNIDO's Approach: Overcoming the Challenges CSR Poses on SMEs*, 2013.

³⁰⁰ UNIDO, *What is CSR?*, 2013.

³⁰¹ Slaper & Hall, *The Triple Bottom Line: What Is It and How Does It Work?*, 2011.

³⁰² UNIDO, *Triple Bottom Line Demonstration Project in Four Asian Countries*, 2003, p. 7.

³⁰³ UN Global Compact, *Overview of the UN Global Compact* [Website], 2013.

³⁰⁴ *Ibid.*

³⁰⁵ UN Global Compact, *The Ten Principles* [Website], 2013.

³⁰⁶ *Ibid.*

³⁰⁷ *Ibid.*

³⁰⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 7.

³⁰⁹ United Nations Global Compact, *Overview of the UN Global Compact*, 2013.

³¹⁰ ILO, *ILO Helpdesk Factsheet No. 1: The ILO and Corporate Social Responsibility*, 2009.

³¹¹ ILO, *Conventions and Recommendations* [Website], 2013.

over 1,200 ratifications or approximately 86% of ratifications by all Member States.³¹² This shows that before the concept of CSR became popular, efforts have been made by states and corporations to meet the social aspects of CSR.

The basis for the ILO's relation to CSR begins with the *Tripartite Declaration of Principles concerning Multinational Enterprises and Social Policy (MNE Declaration)* and the *Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights of Work*.³¹³ The MNE Declaration provides guidelines for multinational enterprises (MNEs), governments, and employers in areas of employment, conditions of work, and industrial relations, which sets a large basis for the social aspect of CSR.³¹⁴ The *Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights of Work* was adopted in 1998 and its follow up in 2010 establishes four categories of rights that Member States are obligated to promote.³¹⁵ The categories established by the *Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights of Work* are: the freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining, the elimination of forced or compulsory labor, the abolition of child labor, and the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation.³¹⁶

Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI)

The PRI is a UN sponsored initiative by the UN Environment Program Financial Initiative and UN Global Compact that aims to address the role of social responsibility in investment.³¹⁷ Its network of investors cooperates to implement the six Principles of Responsible Investment which aim to have investors act in the "best long term interests of [their] beneficiaries."³¹⁸ Similar to CSR, responsible investment (RI) is the approach to investment that acknowledges the social, environmental, governance and overall stability of the market.³¹⁹ A total of 1226 organizations and companies are currently signatories of the voluntary initiative that oversee nearly US\$35 trillion worth of assets.³²⁰ The application of CSR principles among financial institutions has enabled another level of support by ensuring that the flow and investment of money may help alleviate the financial burden that SMEs may face in attempting to balance short term survival and greater market access.

The use of CSR in the financial sector is important to the sustainability of developing states when one recognizes that in 2012 52% of total global foreign direct investment (FDI) went into developing states, which accounted for \$703 billion according to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).³²¹ In its *World Investment Report 2013*, UNCTAD notes that the increased emphasis on CSR and responsible investment has led to a growing trend to establish regulatory frameworks alongside liberalization policies that put sustainable development and inclusive growth at the center of acquiring and benefiting from FDI.³²²

UNIDO CSR Support Initiatives

One of the primary challenges that developing states and SMEs in these states face in their growth is the participation in the global value chain that is largely controlled by corporations in developed states.³²³ In addition to facing this difficult competition, the requirements to join and participate in the global chain have steadily risen and grown more difficult with the need of conformity in areas such as, but not limited to: technical regulations, international and private standards, and CSR guidelines.³²⁴ UNIDO seeks to lessen the burden on developing states, and thereby SMEs, by actively assisting them and researching business practices.³²⁵

³¹² ILO, *Conventions and Recommendations* [Website], 2013.

³¹³ ILO, *ILO Helpdesk Factsheet No. 1: The ILO and Corporate Social Responsibility*, 2009.

³¹⁴ ILO, *Tripartite Declaration of Principles Concerning Multinational Enterprises and Social Policy*, 2006.

³¹⁵ ILO, *About the Declaration* [Website], 2013.

³¹⁶ ILO, *ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and its Follow-Up*, 2013.

³¹⁷ UN Principles for Responsible Investment, *About the PRI Initiative* [Website], 2013.

³¹⁸ UN Principles for Responsible Investment, *The Six Principles* [Website], 2013.

³¹⁹ UN Principles for Responsible Investment, *Introducing Responsible Investment* [Website], 2013.

³²⁰ UN Principles for Responsible Investment, *Signatories to the Principles for Responsible Investment* [Website], 2013.

³²¹ UNCTAD, *World Investment Report 2013: Global Value Chains*, 2013.

³²² *Ibid.*

³²³ Foreign Investment Advisory Service & World Bank/International Finance Corporation, *A Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Diagnosis Module for Application in Value Chain Analysis (VCA)*, 2006, p. 4.

³²⁴ UNIDO, *Annual Report 2012*, 2013, p. 45.

³²⁵ UNIDO, *UNIDO CSR Assistance* [Website], 2013.

Cleaner Production Centers

Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production (RECP) is an ongoing focus of the UNIDO with the aim of increasing the efficiency of natural resource use, minimizing waste and emissions, and reducing human and environment risk.³²⁶ The UNIDO's efforts for cleaner production are joined by the UNEP who define cleaner production as "the continuous application of an integrated preventative environmental strategy to processes, products and services to increase inefficiency and reduce risks to humans and the environment."³²⁷

In partnership with the UNEP, UNIDO has established National Cleaner Production Centers (NCPCs) program with the aim of promoting and enhancing national RECP capabilities in Member States.³²⁸ As a means to enhancing these capabilities, the program provides four services that support each other. The first of these objectives are in-plant assessments where NCPCs provide examples of RECP applications, the direct positive impacts of these applications and how they can be copied.³²⁹ Second, through training, national consultants are developed to disseminate RECP knowledge throughout the economic sectors of the country.³³⁰ Next is the dissemination of information to partners through case studies and promotion of its services which may include the most effective RECP techniques for SMEs.³³¹ Last of these objectives involve NCPCs involving itself in policy dialogue with the aim of modifying legislation and policy to prioritize preventative environmental management and effective environmental regulation.³³²

Responsible Entrepreneurs Achievement Program (REAP)

REAP is a two tier CSR program developed in 2001 by the UNIDO to assist corporations in the assessment and reporting of CSR efforts.³³³ The first part of the program is the REAP software, which is used for analysis, measuring and reporting of CSR implementation and performance. The second part, or consultation, involves the use of UNIDO trained consultants working with corporations in developing CSR policy and incorporating the use of REAP software.³³⁴ The use of the software allows ease of reporting on efforts taken by SMEs in the pursuit of the TBL as well as to report on efforts and mechanisms already in place that support their overall CSR approach.³³⁵ Possible CSR factors that REAP may help to address include: environmental, social, and anti-corruption.³³⁶

Case Study: Triple Bottom Line Demonstration Project

Exporting SMEs often view CSR as not only a challenge, but a threat to their business when addressing the cost of meeting the social and environmental criteria of buyers and supply chains.³³⁷ The cost of meeting these demands may mean losing competitiveness in the global market, though ultimately they must meet these demands in order to enter the global markets altogether.³³⁸ Acknowledging this, the UNIDO aimed to use a TBL approach to help SMEs in meeting the environmental and social standards without losing competitiveness in the market.³³⁹

In order to test this approach, in 2001 the UNIDO launched a TBL project in India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and Thailand with the primary aim to increase market access for suppliers.³⁴⁰ Based on previous cleaner production projects by the UNIDO and UNEP, the TBL project aimed to use the proven RECP methods and add social and productivity to the process.³⁴¹

³²⁶ UNIDO, *Cleaner and Sustainable Production* [Website], 2013.

³²⁷ UNIDO, *Cleaner Production (CP)* [Website], 2013.

³²⁸ UN Commission on Sustainable Development, *Information on the National Cleaner Production Centers Program*, 1998.

³²⁹ *Ibid.*

³³⁰ *Ibid.*

³³¹ *Ibid.*

³³² *Ibid.*

³³³ UNIDOS, *Responsible Entrepreneurs Achievement Programme*, 2008, p. 2.

³³⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 2.

³³⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 2.

³³⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 6.

³³⁷ UNIDO, *Trade Capacity Building: Case Studies: Asian Countries*.

³³⁸ *Ibid.*

³³⁹ UNIDO, *Triple Bottom Line Demonstration Project in Four Asian Countries*, 2003, p. 2.

³⁴⁰ UNIDO, *Triple Bottom Line (TBL) Demonstration Project in Four Asian Countries*.

³⁴¹ *Ibid.*

Following an initial round of gathering information on the corporations and where they stand in the areas of financial, environmental and social factors to CSR, the next phase of application began where the emphasis was placed on the improvement of environmental and social factors.³⁴² In the application stage, improvement options were assessed on their technical and financial viability which were then implemented.³⁴³ The benefits of the varied recommendations were far reaching in the program, with one Pakistani knitting company receiving possible savings of up to 6.8 million PKR, a 15% reduction in their energy bill, and a reduction in accidents.³⁴⁴

An essential part of this project was the Responsible Entrepreneurs Achievement Programme (REAP), purposely created for this project.³⁴⁵ The success of REAP in this TBL Project was so great that it became a key component in the UNIDO's overall CSR promotion.³⁴⁶ Due to the UNIDO's TBL approach being an open ended process of continuous improvement, the use of REAP as an ongoing reporting tool provides invaluable support that offers an easy means to conform to national and international norms.³⁴⁷

Despite the program being widely successful, cheap and ultimately resulting in increased revenue, it shows the difficulty in implementing CSR among SMEs. Contrasted by the Global Compact's, this project shows UNIDO's approach of providing specific, tailored projects to regions and Member States that can provide quick and significant results. Particular issues facing this is the requirement of management at all levels to enforce and push for the adoption of the CSR measures, resulting in failure or a complete halt in the adoption of CSR.³⁴⁸

Conclusion

Despite the progress made, the lack of consensus or uniform standards on CSR makes it difficult for developing economies to create effective CSR regimes.³⁴⁹ Of particular concern is the lack of attention toward the relation between the informal sector, which comprises a significant portion of many developing states economies, and its adoption of CSR policies. While adopting CSR may include developing codes of conduct and establishing good practice standards, which those in the informal sector can do, due to the informal sector being unregulated, it is difficult to effectively monitor and push for widespread adoption.³⁵⁰ This lack of attention and action emphasizes the current deficiency in activity to address the needs of developing states in relation to CSR.

In 2012, the percentage of world trade that the developing world accounted for grew to 44.4% which shows that the developing world is becoming more and more a significant factor in the global economy.³⁵¹ This accounts for a significant portion of global trade that either may not be implementing CSR or encounters difficulty in creating such policies. With how valuable SMEs are to these developing economies, the survival of them and growth are essential to the long term growth for these states with the aim of high SME density.³⁵² UNIDO's TBL approach has proven to be invaluable in efforts for SMEs to adopt CSR principles.³⁵³ This approach by the UNIDO highlights that developing economies need flexible, open-ended and realistic CSR policy regimes if they are to make progress towards widespread responsibility.

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Foreign Investment Advisory Service & World Bank/International Finance Corporation. (2006, April). *A Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Diagnosis Module for Application in Value Chain Analysis (VCA)*. Retrieved 17 September from: <http://www.odi.org.uk/sites/odi.org.uk/files/odi-assets/publications-opinion-files/2080.pdf>.

³⁴² UNIDO, *Triple Bottom Line Demonstration Project in Four Asian Countries*, 2003, p. 6.

³⁴³ Ibid, p. 6.

³⁴⁴ Ibid, p. 22.

³⁴⁵ Ibid, p. 7.

³⁴⁶ UNIDO, *Responsible Entrepreneurs Achievement Programme*, 2008, p. 1.

³⁴⁷ UNIDO, *Triple Bottom Line Demonstration Project in Four Asian Countries*, 2003, p. 34.

³⁴⁸ Ibid.

³⁴⁹ UNIDO, *UNIDO's Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Programme*, p. 8.

³⁵⁰ ILO, *Decent Work and the Informal Economy*, 2013, p. 91.

³⁵¹ United Nations MDG Gap Task Force, *MDG Gap Task Force Report 2013*, 2013.

³⁵² World Bank/International Finance Corporation, *Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises Around the World 2010*, p. 3.

³⁵³ UNIDO, *Triple Bottom Line Demonstration Project in Four Asian Countries*, 2003, p. 7.

One of the major issues facing developing countries and their relation to CSR is the increasing need of conformity to CSR codes in global value chains. This report from the Foreign Investment Advisory Service and World Bank provides a detailed analysis of CSR and its relation to value chains. Exporting SMEs are increasingly faced with pressure to comply with CSR codes of TNCs to which they work with. Reading this report provides significant insight into many of the issues SMEs face when dealing with CSR as external pressure.

International Institute for Sustainable Development. (2004, May). *Issue Briefing Note: Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises*. Retrieved 20 September 2013 from: http://www.iisd.org/pdf/2004/standards_sme.pdf.

The Issue Briefing Note from the International Institute for Sustainable Development gives an insightful account of many issues facing developing countries and SMEs in relation to CSR. Although the briefing gives a good account of the overview needs of SMEs to adopt CSR principles, the primary advantage of this briefing comes from the inclusion of reporting on Chile and other state's progress in implementing their own approach to CSR.

United Nations, Commission on Sustainable Development, Sixth Session. (1998, April 20). *Information on the National Cleaner Production Centers Programme: Background Paper No. 28*. Retrieved 16 September 2013 from: <http://www.un.org/documents/ecosoc/cn17/1998/background/ecn171998-bp28.htm>.

The National Cleaner Production Centers Programme was a critical development of CSR principles and remains an important cornerstone to this day. A joint venture between the UNIDO and UNEP, the program showed through actual application that sustainable development principles can not only help the environment, but help save money and improve productivity. Reading this report on the program provides in depth insight on what mechanisms may be used in CSR, particularly when addressing the environmental factor.

United Nations, Conference on Trade and Development. (2012). *Corporate Social Responsibility in Global Value Chains*. Retrieved 7 September 2013 from: http://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/diaeed2012d3_en.pdf.

The structured value chains and the conformity required to participate in them, as explained in this report, is one of the primary issues faced by SMEs. In this report the reader obtains an understanding for the difficulties faced by many enterprises in developing countries when faced with CSR. Delegates will gain an understanding for the complexities faced by developing countries in competing in the global market by reading this report.

United Nations, Global Compact. (2013). *Global Corporate Sustainability Report 2013*. Retrieved 12 September 2013 from: http://www.unglobalcompact.org/docs/about_the_gc/Global_Corporate_Sustainability_Report2013.pdf.

The UN's CSR initiative often begins with the UN Global Compact which is the world's largest CSR organization. Its annual sustainability report provides a detailed outlook on the global progress of CSR among TNCs and SMEs in the developed and developing world. The most recent report from the UN Global Compact should be one of the first reads for delegates as a means to understand the current state of CSR.

United Nations, Industrial Development Organization. (2002). *Corporate Social Responsibility: Implications for Small and Medium Enterprises in Developing Countries*. Retrieved 14 September 2013 from:

<http://www.unido.org/fileadmin/import/userfiles/puffk/corporatesocialresponsibility.pdf>.

This report from the UNIDO provides an overarching view of the issues facing SMEs and their approach to CSR. With SMEs facing great difficulty in researching and applying CSR principles, it's important for states to understand this and work to alleviate the strain this may have on SMEs. Delegates must realize the challenges faced by SMEs in order to address CSR in developing countries as a whole and this report is an excellent source to understand it.

United Nations, Industrial Development Organization. (2003, January). *Triple Bottom Line Demonstration Project in Four Asian Countries*. Retrieved 8 September 2013 from:

http://www.unido.org/fileadmin/user_media/Services/PSD/CSR/Final_Report_2003_.pdf

UNIDO's final report on its Triple Bottom Line Project in Four Asian Countries provides detailed analysis on the process the UNIDO used to apply CSR in India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and

Thailand. Not only does this report detail the methods used, but it provides insight on the methodology used and reasons why the UNIDO used the techniques it did. This report gives distinct and valuable information on how developing countries and SMEs could implement CSR regimes.

United Nations, International Labour Organization. (2009, April 1). *Global reach - local relationships: Corporate Social Responsibility, Workers' Rights and Local Development: Working Paper No. 28*. Retrieved 3 September 2013 from: http://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/ilo/2009/109B09_48_engl.pdf

An important factor in the social aspect of CSR is that of labor issues. The ILO's attention on CSR revolves primarily around its relation to labor rights and what can be done to integrate further developments in labor rights of global CSR regimes. This working paper from the ILO provides insight into the working methods of the ILO and provides insight into much of the basis for the inclusion of labor issues in CSR principles. Delegates are advised to read this briefing in order to understand the role of labor rights in CSR.

Slaper, T. & T. Hall. (2011). *The Triple Bottom Line: What Is It and How Does It Work?* Retrieved 17 September 2013 from: <http://www.ibrc.indiana.edu/ibr/2011/spring/pdfs/article2.pdf>.

This article gives a very detailed and easily understandable overview of TBL. Due to the fact that the TBL approach encompasses multiple factors it gives examples of what may be included in the social, environmental and economic aspects of the approach. With the UNIDO using TBL as a key strategy in its CSR programs, it's important for delegates to understand what TBL is.

World Bank, International Finance Corporation. (2010). *Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises Around the World: How Many are There, and What Affects the Count?* Retrieved 21 September 2013 from:

<http://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/9ae1dd80495860d6a482b519583b6d16/MSME-CI-AnalysisNote.pdf?MOD=AJPERES>.

In this brief paper, the International Finance Corporation details the global scale of SMEs. The paper primarily uses statistics to show and draw connections to what it means to regions and states. In particular, the report discusses the relation between a higher per capita income and the higher density of SMEs per 1,000 people. The report allows delegates to understand the overall role that SMEs have in the global economy.

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Rules of Procedure of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

Introduction

1. These rules shall be the only rules which apply to the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) (hereinafter referred to as “the Board”) and shall be considered adopted by the Board prior to its first meeting.
2. For purposes of these rules, the Director, the Assistant Director(s), the Under-Secretaries-General, and the Assistant Secretaries-General, are designates and agents of the Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General, and are collectively referred to as the “Secretariat.”
3. Interpretation of the rules shall be reserved exclusively to the Deputy Secretary-General or her/his designate. Such interpretation shall be in accordance with the philosophy and principles of the National Model United Nations (NMUN) and in furtherance of the educational mission of that organization.
4. For the purposes of these rules, “President” shall refer to the chairperson or acting chairperson of the Board, which can be any member of the Secretariat or their designate.
5. The practice of striving for consensus in decision-making shall be encouraged. NMUN also acknowledges it may sometimes be necessary for a Member State to abstain or vote against a resolution it cannot support for policy reasons.

I. SESSIONS

Rule 1 - *Dates of convening and adjournment*

The Board shall meet every year in regular session, commencing and closing on the dates designated by the Secretary-General.

Rule 2 - *Place of sessions*

The Board shall meet at a location designated by the Secretary-General.

II. AGENDA

Rule 3 - *Provisional agenda*

The provisional agenda shall be drawn up by the Deputy Secretary-General and communicated to the members of the Board at least sixty days before the opening of the session.

Rule 4 - *Adoption of the agenda*

The agenda provided by the Deputy Secretary-General shall be considered adopted as of the beginning of the session. The order of the agenda items shall be determined by a majority vote of those present and voting.

The vote described in this rule is a procedural vote and, as such, observers are permitted to cast a vote. For purposes of this rule, those present and voting means those Member States and observers, in attendance at the meeting during which this motion comes to a vote. Should the Board not reach a decision by conclusion of the first night's meeting, the agenda will be automatically set in the order in which it was first communicated.

Rule 5 - Revision of the agenda

During a session, the Board may revise the agenda by adding, deleting, deferring or amending items. Only important and urgent items shall be added to the agenda during a session. Debate on the inclusion of an item in the agenda shall be limited to three speakers in favor of, and three against, the inclusion. Additional items of an important and urgent character, proposed for inclusion in the agenda less than thirty days before the opening of a session, may be placed on the agenda if the Board so decides by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting. No additional item may, unless the Board decides otherwise by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting, be considered until a board has reported on the question concerned.

For purposes of this rule, the determination of an item of an important and urgent character is subject to the discretion of the Deputy Secretary-General, or his or her designate, and any such determination is final. If an item is determined to be of such a character, then it requires a two-thirds vote of the Board to be placed on the agenda. The votes described in this rule are substantive votes, and, as such, observers are not permitted to cast a vote. For purposes of this rule, —the members “present and voting” — means members (not including observers) in attendance at the session during which this motion comes to vote.

Rule 6 - Explanatory memorandum

Any item proposed for inclusion in the agenda shall be accompanied by an explanatory memorandum and, if possible, by basic documents.

III. SECRETARIAT

Rule 7 - Duties of the Secretary-General

1. The Secretary-General or her/his designate shall act in this capacity in all meetings of the Board.
2. The Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Deputy Secretary-General, shall provide and direct the staff required by the Board and be responsible for all the arrangements that may be necessary for its meetings.

Rule 8 - Duties of the Secretariat

The Secretariat shall receive and distribute documents of the Board to the Members, and generally perform all other work which the Board may require.

Rule 9 - Statements by the Secretariat

The Secretary-General or her/his designate, may make oral as well as written statements to the Board concerning any question under consideration.

Rule 10 - Selection of the President

The Secretary-General or her/his designate shall appoint, from applications received by the Secretariat, a President who shall hold office and, *inter alia*, chair the Board for the duration of the session, unless otherwise decided by the Secretary-General.

Rule 11 - Replacement of the President

If the President is unable to perform her/his functions, a new President shall be appointed for the unexpired term at the discretion of the Secretary-General or her/his designate.

IV. LANGUAGE

Rule 12 - Official and working language

English shall be the official and working language of the Board during scheduled sessions (both formal and informal) of the Board.

Rule 13 - Interpretation (oral) or translation (written)

Any representative wishing to address any body or submit a document in a language other than English shall provide interpretation or translation into English.

This rule does not affect the total speaking time allotted to those representatives wishing to address the body in a language other than English. As such, both the speech and the interpretation must be within the set time limit. The language should be the official language of the country you are representing at NMUN.

V. CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

Rule 14 - Quorum

The President may declare a meeting open and permit debate to proceed when representatives of at least one-third of the members of the Board are present. The presence of representatives of a majority of the members of the Board shall be required for any decision to be taken.

For purposes of this rule, members of the Board means the total number of members (not including observers) in attendance at the first night's meeting (session).

Rule 15 - General powers of the President

In addition to exercising the powers conferred upon him or her elsewhere by these rules, the President shall declare the opening and closing of each meeting of the Board, direct the discussions, ensure observance of these rules, accord the right to speak, put questions to vote and announce decisions. The President, subject to these rules, shall have complete control of the proceedings of the Board and over the maintenance of order at its meetings. He or she shall rule on points of order. The President may propose to the Board the closure of the list of speakers, a limitation on the speakers time and on the number of times the representative of each member may speak on an item, the adjournment or closure of the debate, and the suspension or adjournment of a meeting.

Included in these enumerated powers is the power to assign speaking times for all speeches incidental to motions and amendment. Further, the President is to use her/his discretion, upon the advice and at the consent of the Secretariat, to determine whether to entertain a particular motion based on the philosophy and principles of the NMUN. Such discretion should be used on a limited basis and only under circumstances where it is necessary to advance the educational mission of the Conference and is limited to entertaining motions.

Rule 16 - Authority of the Board

The President, in the exercise of her or his functions, remains under the authority of the Board.

Rule 17 - Voting rights on procedural matters

Unless otherwise stated, all votes pertaining to the conduct of business shall require a favorable vote by the majority of the members "present and voting" in order to pass.

For purposes of this rule, the members present and voting mean those members (including observers) in attendance at the meeting during which this rule is applied. Note that observers may vote on all procedural votes; they may, however, not vote on substantive matters (see Chapter VI). Every delegation must cast a vote in procedural votes. Further, there is no possibility to abstain or pass on procedural votes

Rule 18 - Points of order

During the discussion of any matter, a representative may rise to a point of order, and the point of order shall be immediately decided by the President in accordance with the rules of procedure. A representative may appeal against the ruling of the President. The appeal shall be immediately put to the vote, and the President's ruling shall stand unless overruled by a majority of the members present and voting. A representative rising to a point of order may not speak on the substance of the matter under discussion.

Such points of order should not under any circumstances interrupt the speech of a fellow representative. They should be used exclusively to correct an error in procedure. Any questions on order arising during a speech made by a representative should be raised at the conclusion of the speech, or can be addressed by the President, sua sponte (on her/his own accord), during the speech. For purposes of this rule, the members present and voting mean those members (including observers) in attendance at the meeting during which this motion comes to vote.

Rule 19 - Speeches

No representative may address the Board without having previously obtained the permission of the President. The President shall call upon speakers in the order in which they signify their desire to speak. The President may call a speaker to order if his remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion.

In line with the philosophy and principles of the NMUN, in furtherance of its educational mission, and for the purpose of facilitating debate, the Secretariat will set a time limit for all speeches which may be amended by the Board through a vote if the President, at his or her discretion, decides to allow the Board to decide. In no case shall the speakers time be changed during the first scheduled session of the Board. Consequently, motions to alter the speaker's time will not be entertained by the President. The content of speeches should be pertinent to the agenda as set by the Board.

Rule 20 - List of Speakers

Members may only be on the list of speakers once but may be added again after having spoken. During the course of a debate, the President may announce the list of speakers and, with the consent of the Board, declare the list closed. Once the list has been closed, it can be reopened upon by a vote of the Board. When there are no more speakers, the President shall declare the debate closed. Such closure shall have the same effect as closure by decision of the Board.

The decision to announce the list of speakers is within the discretion of the President and should not be the subject of a motion by the Board. A motion to close the speakers list or reopen (if the list has already been closed) is within the purview of the Board and the President should not act on her/his own motion.

Rule 21 - Right of reply

If a remark impugns the integrity of a representative's State, the President may permit that representative to exercise her/his right of reply following the conclusion of the controversial speech, and shall determine an appropriate time limit for the reply. No ruling on this question shall be subject to appeal.

For purposes of this rule, a remark that impugns the integrity of a representative's State is one directed at the governing authority of that State and/or one that puts into question that State's sovereignty or a portion thereof. All interventions in the exercise of the right of reply shall be addressed in writing to the Secretariat and shall not be raised as a point of order or motion. The reply shall be read to the Board by the representative only upon approval of the Secretariat, and in no case after voting has concluded on all matters relating to the agenda topic, during the discussion of which, the right arose. The right of reply will not be approved should it impugn the integrity of another State.

Rule 22 - Suspension of the meeting

During the discussion of any matter, a representative may move the suspension of the meeting, specifying a time for reconvening. Such motions shall not be debated but shall be put to a vote immediately, requiring the support of a majority of the members present and voting to pass. Delegates should not state a purpose for the suspension.

This motion should be used to suspend the meeting for lunch or at the end of the scheduled board session time. Delegates should properly phrase this motion as "suspension of the meeting," and provide a length of time when making the motion.

Rule 23 - Adjournment of the meeting

During the discussion of any matter, a representative may move to the adjournment of the meeting. Such motions shall not be debated but shall be put to the vote immediately, requiring the support of a majority of the members present and voting to pass. After adjournment, the Board shall reconvene at its next regularly scheduled meeting time.

As this motion, if successful, would end the meeting until the Board's next regularly scheduled session the following year, and in accordance with the philosophy and principles of the NMUN and in furtherance of its educational mission, the President will not entertain such a motion until the end of the last meeting of the Board.

Rule 24 - Adjournment of debate

During the discussion of any matter, a representative may move the adjournment of the debate on the item under discussion. Two representatives may speak in favor of, and two against, the motion, after which the motion shall be immediately put to the vote. The President may limit the time to be allowed to speakers under this rule.

Rule 25 - Closure of debate

A representative may at any time move the closure of debate on the item under discussion, whether or not any other representative has signified her/his wish to speak. Permission to speak on the motion shall be accorded only to two representatives opposing the closure, after which the motion shall be put to the vote immediately. Closure of debate shall require a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting. If the Board favors the closure of debate, the Board shall immediately move to vote on all proposals introduced under that agenda item.

Rule 26 - Order of motions

Subject to Rule 18, the motions indicated below shall have precedence in the following order over all proposals or other motions before the meeting:

1. To suspend the meeting;
2. To adjourn the meeting;
3. To adjourn the debate on the item under discussion;
4. To close the debate on the item under discussion.

Rule 27 - Proposals and amendments

Proposals and amendments shall normally be submitted in writing to the Secretariat. Any proposal or amendment that relates to the substance of any matter under discussion shall require the signature of twenty percent of the members of the Board [sponsors].

The Secretariat may, at its discretion, approve the proposal or amendment for circulation among the delegations. As a general rule, no proposal shall be put to the vote at any meeting of the Board unless copies of it have been

circulated to all delegations. The President may, however, permit the discussion and consideration of amendments or of motions as to procedure, even though such amendments and motions have not been circulated.

If the sponsors agree to the adoption of a proposed amendment, the proposal shall be modified accordingly and no vote shall be taken on the proposed amendment. A document modified in this manner shall be considered as the proposal pending before the Board for all purposes, including subsequent amendments.

For purposes of this rule, all proposals shall be in the form of working papers prior to their approval by the Secretariat. Working papers will not be copied, or in any other way distributed, to the Board by the Secretariat. The distribution of such working papers is solely the responsibility of the sponsors of the working papers. Along these lines, and in furtherance of the philosophy and principles of the NMUN and for the purpose of advancing its educational mission, representatives should not directly refer to the substance of a working paper that has not yet been accepted as a draft resolution during formal speeches. After approval of a working paper, the proposal becomes a draft resolution and will be copied by the Secretariat for distribution to the Board. These draft resolutions are the collective property of the Board and, as such, the names of the original sponsors will be removed. The copying and distribution of amendments is at the discretion of the Secretariat, but the substance of all such amendments will be made available to all representatives in some form. Should delegates wish to withdraw a working paper or draft resolution from consideration, this requires the consent of all sponsors.

Rule 28 - Withdrawal of motions

A motion may be withdrawn by its proposer at any time before voting has commenced, provided that the motion has not been amended. A motion thus withdrawn may be reintroduced by any member.

Rule 29 - Reconsideration of a topic

When a topic has been adjourned, it may not be reconsidered at the same session unless the Board, by a two-thirds majority of those present and voting, so decides. Reconsideration can only be moved by a representative who voted on the prevailing side of the original motion to adjourn. Permission to speak on a motion to reconsider shall be accorded only to two speakers opposing the motion, after which it shall be put to the vote immediately. The President may limit the time to be allowed to speakers under this rule.

Rule 30 - Invitation to silent prayer or meditation

Immediately after the opening of the first plenary meeting and immediately preceding the closing of the final plenary meeting of each session of the General Assembly, the President shall invite the representatives to observe one minute of silence dedicated to prayer or meditation.

VI. VOTING

Rule 31 - Voting rights

Each member of the Board shall have one vote.

This rule applies to substantive voting on amendments, draft resolutions, and portions of draft resolutions divided out by motion. As such, all references to member(s) do not include observers, who are not permitted to cast votes on substantive matters.

Rule 32 - Request for a vote

A proposal or motion before the Board for decision shall be voted upon if any member so requests. Where no member requests a vote, the Board may adopt proposals or motions without a vote.

For purposes of this rule, proposal means any draft resolution, an amendment thereto, or a portion of a draft resolution divided out by motion. Just prior to a vote on a particular proposal or motion, the President may ask if there are any objections to passing the proposal or motion by acclamation, or a

member may move to accept the proposal or motion by acclamation. If there are no objections to the proposal or motion, then it is adopted without a vote. Adoption by “acclamation” or “without a vote” is consistent not only with the educational mission of the conference but also the way in which the United Nations adopts a majority of its proposals.

Rule 33 - Majority required

1. Unless specified otherwise in these rules, decisions of the Board shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.
2. For the purpose of tabulation, the phrase “members present and voting” means members casting an affirmative or negative vote. Members which abstain from voting are considered as not voting.

All members declaring their representative States as “present and voting” during the attendance roll-call for the meeting during which the substantive voting occurs, must cast an affirmative or negative vote, and cannot abstain on substantive votes.

Rule 34 - Method of voting

1. The Board shall normally vote by a show of placards, except that a representative may request a roll-call, which shall be taken in the English alphabetical order of the names of the members, beginning with the member whose name is randomly selected by the President. The name of each member shall be called in any roll-call, and one of its representatives shall reply “yes,” “no,” “abstention,” or “pass.”

Only those members who designate themselves as present or present and voting during the attendance roll-call, or in some other manner communicate their attendance to the President and/or Secretariat, are permitted to vote and, as such, no others will be called during a roll-call vote. Any representatives replying pass must, when requested a second time, respond with either a yes or no vote. A pass cannot be followed by a second pass for the same proposal or amendment, nor can it be followed by an abstention on that same proposal or amendment.

2. When the Board votes by mechanical means, a non-recorded vote shall replace a vote by show of placards and a recorded vote shall replace a roll-call vote. A representative may request a recorded vote. In the case of a recorded vote, the Board shall dispense with the procedure of calling out the names of the members.
3. The vote of each member participating in a roll-call or a recorded vote shall be inserted in the record.

Rule 35 - Explanations of vote

Representatives may make brief statements consisting solely of explanation of their votes after the voting has been completed. The representatives of a member sponsoring a proposal or motion shall not speak in explanation of vote thereon, except if it has been amended, and the member has voted against the proposal or motion.

All explanations of vote must be submitted to the President in writing before debate on the topic is closed, except where the representative is of a member sponsoring the proposal, as described in the second clause, in which case the explanation of vote must be submitted to the President in writing immediately after voting on the topic ends. Only delegates who are sponsors of a draft resolution that has been adopted with an unfriendly amendment, whom subsequently voted against the draft resolution may explain their vote.

Rule 36 - Conduct during voting

After the President has announced the commencement of voting, no representatives shall interrupt the voting except on a point of order in connection with the actual process of voting.

For purposes of this rule, there shall be no communication among delegates, and if any delegate leaves the Board room during voting procedure, they will not be allowed back into the room until the Board has convened voting procedure. Should a delegate who is also serving as Head Delegate leave the room, they may reenter but they may not retake their seat and participate in the vote.

Rule 37 - Division of proposals and amendments

Immediately before a proposal or amendment comes to a vote, a representative may move that parts of a proposal or of an amendment should be voted on separately. If there are calls for multiple divisions, those shall be voted upon in an order to be set by the President where the most radical division will be voted upon first. If an objection is made to the motion for division, the request for division shall be voted upon, requiring the support of a majority of those present and voting to pass. Permission to speak on the motion for division shall be given only to two speakers in favor and two speakers against. If the motion for division is carried, those parts of the proposal or of the amendment which are approved shall then be put to a vote. If all operative parts of the proposal or of the amendment have been rejected, the proposal or amendment shall be considered to have been rejected as a whole.

For purposes of this rule, most radical division means the division that will remove the greatest substance from the draft resolution, but not necessarily the one that will remove the most words or clauses. The determination of which division is most radical is subject to the discretion of the Secretariat, and any such determination is final.

Rule 38 - Amendments

An amendment is a proposal that does no more than add to, delete from, or revise part of another proposal. Permission to speak on the amendment shall be given only to two speakers in favor and two speakers against.

An amendment can add, amend, or delete entire operative clauses, but cannot in any manner add, amend, delete, or otherwise affect preambular clauses or sub-clauses of operative clauses. The President may limit the time to be allowed to speakers under this rule. These speeches are substantive in nature.

Rule 39 - Voting on amendments

When an amendment is moved to a proposal, the amendment shall be voted on first. When two or more amendments are moved to a proposal, the amendment furthest removed in substance from the original proposal shall be voted on first and then the amendment next furthest removed there from, and so on until all the amendments have been put to the vote. Where, however, the adoption of one amendment necessarily implies the rejection of another amendment, the latter shall not be put to the vote. If one or more amendments are adopted, the amended proposal shall then be voted on.

For purposes of this rule, furthest removed in substance means the amendment that will have the most significant impact on the draft resolution. The determination of which amendment is furthest removed in substance is subject to the discretion of the Secretariat, and any such determination is final.

Rule 40 - Order of voting on proposals

If two or more proposals, other than amendments, relate to the same question, they shall, unless the Board decides otherwise, be voted on in the order in which they were submitted.

Rule 41 - The President shall not vote

The President shall not vote but may designate another member of her/his delegation to vote in her/his place.

VII. CREDENTIALS

Rule 42 - Credentials

The credentials of representatives and the names of members of a delegation shall be submitted to the Secretary-General prior to the opening of a session.

Rule 43 - Authority of the General Assembly

The Board shall be bound by the actions of the General Assembly in all credentials matters and shall take no action regarding the credentials of any member.

VII. PARTICIPATION OF NON-MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE

Rule 44 - Participation of non-Member States

The Board shall invite any Member of the United Nations that is not a member of the Board and any other State, to participate in its deliberations on any matter of particular concern to that State.

A sub-board or sessional body of the Board shall invite any State that is not one of its own members to participate in its deliberations on any matter of particular concern to that State. A State thus invited shall not have the right to vote, but may submit proposals which may be put to the vote on request of any member of the body concerned.

If the Board considers that the presence of a Member invited, according to this rule, is no longer necessary, it may withdraw the invitation. Delegates invited to the Board according to this rule should also keep in mind their role and obligations in the Board that they were originally assigned to. For educational purposes of the NMUN Conference, the Secretariat may thus ask a delegate to return to his or her board when his or her presence in the Board is no longer required. Delegates may request the presence of a non-member of their board simply by informing the President that this is the desire of the body, there is no formal procedural process.

Rule 45 - Participation of national liberation movements

The Board may invite any national liberation movement recognized by the General Assembly to participate, without the right to vote, in its deliberations on any matter of particular concern to that movement.

National liberation movements are only represented at NMUN in two ways: (1) if their delegation has been assigned explicitly the national liberation movement itself; or (b) should the Security Board wish to hear from a representative of the movement in their deliberations, the Secretariat shall provide the appropriate representative.

Rule 46 - Participation of and consultation with specialized agencies

In accordance with the agreements concluded between the United Nations and the specialized agencies, the specialized agencies shall be entitled: a) To be represented at meetings of the Board and its subsidiary organs; b) To participate, without the right to vote, through their representatives, in deliberations with respect to items of concern to them and to submit proposals regarding such items, which may be put to the vote at the request of any member of the Board or of the subsidiary organ concerned.

NMUN does not assign delegations to Specialized Agencies.

Rule 47 - Participation of non-governmental organization and intergovernmental organizations

Representatives of non-governmental organizations/intergovernmental organizations accorded consultative observer status by the Economic and Social Council and other non-governmental organizations/intergovernmental organizations designated on an ad hoc or a continuing basis by the Board on the recommendation of the Bureau, may participate, with the procedural right to vote, but not the substantive right to vote, in the deliberations of the Board on questions within the scope of the activities of the organizations.

NMUN will assign delegations an NGO instead of a Member State upon request.