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

Courage
for **peace**



Compassion
in **action**

CONFERENCE A

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

Committee Staff

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Agenda

- I. Agribusiness and Entrepreneurship Development for Poverty Reduction
- II. Promoting Resource-Efficient and Low-Carbon Industrial Production
- III. Mainstreaming Gender in Trade Capacity-Building Projects

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote
UNIDO/1/1	Agribusiness and Entrepreneurship Development for Poverty Reduction	27 votes in favor, 1 votes against, 0 abstentions
UNIDO/1/2	Agribusiness and Entrepreneurship Development for Poverty Reduction	Adopted without a vote
UNIDO/1/3	Agribusiness and Entrepreneurship Development for Poverty Reduction	Adopted without a vote
UNIDO/1/4	Agribusiness and Entrepreneurship Development for Poverty Reduction	Adopted without a vote
UNIDO/1/5	Agribusiness and Entrepreneurship Development for Poverty Reduction	25 votes in favor, 0 votes against, 3 abstentions

Summary Report

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

- I. Agribusiness and Entrepreneurship Development for Poverty Reduction
- II. Promoting Resource-Efficient and Low-Carbon Industrial Production
- III. Mainstreaming Gender in Trade Capacity-Building Projects

The session was attended by representatives of 31 Member States. On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of I, II, III, beginning debate on the topic of “Agribusiness and Entrepreneurship Development for Poverty Reduction.”

By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of six proposals covering a wide range of subtopics including: the promotion of localized investment incentives to aid in economic development; education and training for agribusiness development; regional microfinance institutions; environmental stability for sustainable agribusiness success; and the promotion and success of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). By the end of the afternoon, delegations were working in a collaborative atmosphere, seeking cooperation and consensus on their proposed ideas. The delegates debated the appropriateness of mergers working to construct the most concise fusion of ideas. Into the evening session, the atmosphere remained focused on consensus, as the delegates continued to work on merging ideas.

On Wednesday, five draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, all of which were amended by their sponsors. The committee adopted five resolutions following voting procedure; three were adopted by acclamation and two by simple majority vote. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including micro-financing of agribusinesses, training in the development of agribusiness practices, and trade-capacity building in the development of agribusiness. Working together, the committee formed an atmosphere of friendly cooperation and coordination in improving their proposals throughout the sessions.



Code: UNIDO/1/1

Committee: United Nations Industrial Development Organization

Topic: Agribusiness and Entrepreneurship Development for Poverty Reduction

1 *The United Nations Industrial Development Organization,*

2
3 *Conscious* that poverty can be alleviated with increased agribusiness opportunity and aware that successful
4 agribusiness requires a healthy environment for operation in the long term, per the United Nations (UN) Industrial
5 Development Organization's (UNIDO) 3ADI initiative on agribusiness development, General Assembly (GA)
6 resolution 66/288, *The Future We Want*, and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs),

7
8 *Deeply concerned* that previous UNIDO behavior and consensus regarding developing Member States, such as the
9 proceedings of the 15th session of the UNIDO General Conference and the *Lima Declaration*, is lacking adequate
10 consideration for the wellbeing of the environment in line with the SDGs, and industrial development,

11
12 *Acknowledging* that developing Member States may lack the infrastructural capability to oversee many aspects of
13 the agricultural process involving sustainable and safe agribusiness practices, according to the UN Human
14 Settlements Programme's (UN-Habitat) 2011 report *Infrastructure for Poverty Reduction and Economic*
15 *Development in Africa*, and Goal 9 of the SDGs,

16
17 *Concerned* that UN agencies responsible for assisting in the environmental oversight of developing Member States
18 such as the UN Environment Programme's (UNEP) Division on Environmental Policy Implementation, which
19 UNIDO has limited access to, and the UNIDO Policy and Programme Support, lack funding and personnel which
20 may be necessary to accommodate any increase of agribusiness in developing Member States around the globe,

21
22 *Confident* that technological, agricultural, and environmental expertise is available and useful for the provision of
23 advisory and hands-on assistance for developing Member States along the lines of sustainable agribusiness activity,
24 as articulated in the Food and Agriculture Organization's (FAO) South-South Cooperation Programme and the GA
25 resolution 69/239,

26
27 *Aware of* the necessity of proper reporting and investigative procedure, and compliance with the environmental
28 standards of the UN in upstart agribusiness activities in developing Member States, as covered in the 2001 FAO
29 report,

- 30
31 1. *Calls for* a universal agreement among Member States and UNIDO as a UN specialized agency, acknowledging
32 that agribusiness and industrial development cannot be successful in the long term without ensuring
33 environmental stability through cooperation and transparency;
34
35 2. *Encourages* Member States to seek additional transparency for their own agribusiness industry to encourage
36 developing Member States to follow similar standards of transparency, as well as prevent new businesses in all
37 Member States from failing to adhere to the SDGs on environmental protections and consumer safety,
38 especially in the areas of:
39
40 a. Coastal and deep sea fishing ventures concerning the sustainability of populations, pollutions of the
41 waters, and disruption to other wildlife;
42
43 b. Grazing allowances which may be unsustainable, as well as inefficient feed practices;
44
45 c. Chemical use which may be harmful to humans, wildlife, plant life, or the environment as a whole;
46
47 d. Overfarming or using genetically modified seeds which are environmentally unsustainable in the areas
48 which they are being utilized;
49
50 e. Packaging and handling of agricultural products with disregard for the health of the consumers;

- 51 f. Transportation or collection of agricultural products using high emission technology with disregard for
52 the air, land, and sea pollution generated in doing so;
53
- 54 g. Destructive practices not listed but contrary to agreements in the *Kyoto Protocol* and the SDGs;
55
- 56 3. *Suggests* Member States bring the topic of additional funding and environmental oversight in developing
57 Member States to the floor in future UNIDO, Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), UNEP, UN
58 Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and GA deliberation;
59
- 60 4. *Requests* the pursuit, through relevant organs of the UN, to expand staffing and funding for the following
61 programs to ensure the ability of the UN to handle oversight of new businesses:
62
- 63 a. FAO, to effectively collect and provide data on the quality and content of exports from new
64 businesses;
65
- 66 b. The Industrial Development Fund, to enable UNIDO to:
67
- 68 i. Provide funds for any incentivization attempts;
69 ii. Provide pay for experts and technology being contributed by the UN directly;
70 iii. Expand staffing to collect and process data on the agricultural practices of new agribusiness;
71 iv. Pursue additional scientific study on the environmental impacts of agribusiness;
72
- 73 c. The UNIDO Policy and Programme Support, to enable implementation and prolonged oversight of
74 policies contained herein, as well as other UNIDO policy in the future;
75
- 76 d. The Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), to assist in the bolstering of
77 infrastructure in developing Member States;
78
- 79 e. The International Fund for Agricultural Development, to allow for new agribusiness to also benefit
80 from funds set aside for agricultural activity;
81
- 82 f. UNEP's Division on Environmental Policy Implementation, to ensure the primary body involved in
83 environmental oversight can accommodate any other needs of this policy's plan;
84
- 85 5. *Urges* Member States to consider exporting technological, economic, environmental, and structural expertise
86 domestically to the UN or developing Member States, assisting in oversight and administration of developing
87 Member States, easing the burden of micromanaging large quantities of entrepreneurial activity over large
88 areas, with focus on:
89
- 90 a. Agricultural experts to learn from and monitor local practices, seeking compliance with the SDGs;
91
- 92 b. Environmental experts to observe the collective and individual effects of agribusiness on the
93 environment in developing Member States;
94
- 95 c. Technological experts to ensure efficient usage of technology to effectively assist in agribusiness and
96 entrepreneurship, especially in ways with low environmental impact through damage to the land, air,
97 sea, or any other environmentally destructive acts noncompliant with SDGs;
98
- 99 d. Governmental experts to expand upon infrastructure in developing Member States to enable the
100 oversight of environmental activities and distribution of funds allotted to responsible environmental
101 practices in line with the SDGs;
102
- 103 6. *Requests* the utilization and evaluation of available funds within the International Fund of Agricultural
104 Development, Industrial Development Fund, as well as voluntary additional funding of Member States to be
105 used in rewarding small businesses domestically for compliance with proper reporting procedure and action in

106 accordance with the SDGs, the *Kyoto Protocol*, and other environmental sustainability expectations of the UN
107 to assist in poverty alleviation.



Code: UNIDO/1/2

Committee: United Nations Industrial Development Organization

Topic: Agribusiness and Entrepreneurship Development for Poverty Reduction

1 *The United Nations Industrial Development Organization,*

2
3 *Noting* microfinance as an effective tool used to achieve many goals pertaining to poverty eradication as supported
4 in the United Nations (UN) General Assembly (GA) resolutions 63/229, 53/223 and report 70/SR.3,

5
6 *Taking into consideration* GA resolution 70/472, which endorses Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5, “Achieve
7 gender equality and empower all women and girls,” and SDG 8, “Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable
8 economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all,”

9
10 *Understanding* that microfinance is a strategic tool to promote full participation of women in global employment,

11
12 *Noting with regret* that according to the International Language Organizations, 70% of the world’s poor are women,
13 and that Mckinsey and Company explain that further incorporating women into the workforce could add up to \$12
14 trillion into the global economy,

15
16 *Taking into consideration* that many rural poor involved in agribusiness are self employed, which can lead to low
17 and unreliable income,

18
19 *Recognizing* that in order to allow individuals to properly invest in scaling businesses and agricultural operations,
20 uncertainty such as irregular income must be mitigated as much as possible in order to allow for suppression of
21 investment risk,

22
23 *Acknowledging* the outstanding work of microfinance institutions such as Grameen Bank, which supports women,
24 the UN Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), Kiva Microfunds, which has a high loan repayment rate, as well as
25 other institutions and understanding that these institutions primarily focus on small and medium-sized enterprises
26 (SMEs),

27
28 1. *Suggests* that Member States establish additional microfinance development institutions, covering three regions,
29 specifically Asia-Pacific, Sub-Saharan Africa, and Latin America/Caribbean, called the UN International
30 Microfinance Program (UNIMP) through:

- 31
32 a. Affirming that actions of the UNIMP address flexibility and convenience of savings and borrowing
33 programs for individuals including those of duration as short as one week and as small as a few dollars;
34
35 b. Encouraging the creation of policies, such as loans, savings programs, and financial education, which
36 would address the irregularity and inconsistency of daily income for individuals and households which
37 would address obstacles such as temporary employment, seasonal jobs, political instability, safety and
38 security concerns, disease, and weather patterns such as droughts or monsoons which have a
39 disproportionately adverse effect on the poor;
40
41 c. Emphasizing local decision-making and the program installation of UNIMP, given that the above risks
42 and concerns affect households and individuals differently on a regional, local, and household level;
43
44 d. Recommending the use of accountability programs that would track all participants using loans from
45 UNIMP and would include regular meetings to build a relationship between borrowers and lenders to
46 ensure adherence to UNIMP policies dealing with debt, savings, and other financial practices;
47
48 e. Recognizing the necessity and sovereignty of institutions such as the UN Development Fund, Grameen
49 Bank, KIVA, and other microfinance institutions in their specific markets and affirming our desire not

- 50 to infringe on those markets, unless cooperation is agreed upon by both parties and is mutually
51 beneficial;
52
- 53 f. Stressing the importance of allowing each regional branch of UNIMP autonomy to allocate funds to
54 local branches, other smaller institutions, or directly to individuals, and to make strategy decisions
55 such as selection of financial instruments and organizational structure to ensure that they have the
56 freedom to address each local and individual situation with the necessary differentiation;
57
- 58 g. Affirming that UNIMP's lending practices such as interest rates, loan length and principal value will
59 be in the best interest of the borrower and not further hinder the advancement of poor individuals;
60
- 61 2. *Recognizes* the importance of coordination and communication through inter-regional networks to ensure the
62 success of UNIMP by sharing information including, but not exclusive to:
63
- 64 a. Requesting to hold an annual global summit for development banks, development agencies, national
65 institutions, and development partners, held on a rotating basis between the identified regions, in a city
66 of that hosting region's choice;
67
- 68 b. Encouraging the spread of successful technologies and techniques previously used by UNIMP clients
69 through constant electronic communication between regions as to seek the solidification of regional
70 identification and cohesiveness through cooperation and communication;
71
- 72 c. Requesting that all regional branches of the UNIMP draft and submit an annual report to UNIMP
73 headquarters detailing its activities for further program assessment;
74
- 75 3. *Strongly* condemns discrimination based on age, gender, race, religious beliefs, ethnicity, and/or disabilities
76 during the disbursement of funds, and:
77
- 78 a. Authorizing that UNIMP use gender mainstreaming practices when allocating loans to benefit women
79 attempting to enter the workforce in order to ensure that every citizen enjoys full individual economic
80 freedom;
81
- 82 b. Adopting policies of the International Labour Organization (ILO), also known as the Global Job Pact,
83 which brings together governments, employers and workers of its 183 Member States in common
84 action to promote decent work throughout the world; proposing job-centered policies for international
85 bodies to adopt according to their national need;
86
- 87 4. *Encourages with zest* that UNIMP seeks funding from channels including but not limited to:
88
- 89 a. Corporate sponsorship, which allows for companies to receive a beneficial endorsement from specific
90 organizations in exchange for considerable contributions to the endorsing organization;
91
- 92 b. Government Cost Sharing, which funds the majority of UN Development Programme (UNDP)
93 programmes and allows for programs to obtain funding from the country it is aiding;
94
- 95 a. Public-private partnerships (PPPs), which involve cooperation between the private sector, government,
96 and civil society such that each party contributes resources and shares both the risks and rewards of the
97 joint venture;
98
- 99 b. Unilateral Transfers, which constitute contributions and donations from individual countries,
100 corporations, non-profit organizations, and individuals.



Code: UNIDO/1/3

Committee: United Nations Industrial Development Organization

Topic: Agribusiness and Entrepreneurship Development for Poverty Reduction

1 *The United Nations Industrial Development Organization,*

2
3 *Recalling* the United Nations (UN) General Assembly (GA) resolution 62/190 on “Agricultural Technology for
4 Development,” which addresses the importance of transferring technology while maintaining transparency between
5 Member States as it contributes to resource efficiency that can ultimately reduce poverty and the value of the work
6 relating to by important international bodies and organizations, which includes the International Fund for
7 Agricultural Development and the World Food Programme (WFP), the Food and Agricultural Organization of the
8 United Nations (FAO), and the Commission on Sustainable Development on a multitude of issues on agriculture,
9 rural advancement, and land,

10
11 *Recognizing* that the sovereignty and the national interests of all Member States be respected and are key to their
12 internal governance will be free of interference, specifically relating to integral areas of their domestic economies as
13 is stated in the *Charter of the United Nations* and GA resolution 25/2625,

14
15 *Recalling* Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 1, which declares that women are more susceptible to poverty, as
16 they make up more than half of the world’s population living in poverty, and SDG 2 that addresses poverty
17 eradication and sustainable practices in agriculture to ensure food security,

18
19 *Acknowledges* what has been stated in the SDG 5, which emphasizes on strengthening policies that already exist
20 which advocates for the involvement of women in the work force,

21
22 *Desiring* to promote trade and investment relations that support institutional capacities to attract foreign capital,
23 investment, and incentives focused on developing and developed Member States with unique developmental
24 challenges to establish sustainable development that can assist in economic growth and expansion,

25
26 *Deeply conscious* that agribusiness plays a crucial role in tending to the needs of developing Member States and is
27 intrinsically linked to poverty eradication by stimulating the economy, promoting the increasing of job
28 opportunities, and attractiveness to foreign investment, particularly in developing countries whilst emphasizing
29 integrated and sustainable agriculture and rural development which are key in accomplishing enhanced food security
30 and food safety in an ecologically sustainable way as is stated in GA resolution 63/235 entitled “Agricultural
31 Development and Food Security,”

32
33 *Believing* that access to the international market through existing regional banks such as BRICS Bank, the Asian
34 Infrastructure Bank, the International Monetary Fund, Lanka Microfinance Practitioners Association, the Chinese
35 Development Bank, etc., is essential for economic growth and poverty reduction,

36
37 *Contemplating* the increasing role of technology within agriculture, regarding EF/3442 of the General Assembly
38 Second Committee, which emphasizes the need for methods to share and transfer technological advancements that
39 could contribute to reduce global poverty,

40
41 *Stresses* its desire for Member States to cooperate with members of civil society such as the Daily Green which has
42 been seen to be successful in India in bringing technology and social organizations that promotes agriculture,

43
44 *Aware* of the necessity of utilizing advanced and sustainable fishing techniques according to the GA resolution
45 64/72 on the “Oceans and the Law of the Sea,” which outlines the importance of monitoring and maintaining
46 sustainable fishing practices,

47

48 *Having considered* micro-financing to provide access to financial services in order to lift individuals with low-
49 income out of poverty through improvements in economic welfare and enterprise stability or growth,
50

- 51 1. *Stresses* the necessity of the creation of the United Initiative Industrial Development Assistance Program
52 (UIIDAP) to help develop industrial economic growth which would work closely to exchange international
53 knowledge transfer and collaboration between Member States that is continuously maintained and provides
54 mutual benefits to all Member States involved, especially concerning technology; in detail infrastructural
55 improvement must be provided in the following areas: urban infrastructure such as railway, high ways; energy
56 supply infrastructure such as renewable energy, communication infrastructure such as fiber glass technology;
57 public transport such as aerospace technology limited to the purposes of agriculture and its function and is up to
58 the discretion of the member state providing the sharing of the technology; agriculture technologies and
59 practices, and respects national interests and transparency while encouraging investment;
60
- 61 2. *Draws attention to* the lack of infrastructure in developing nations and areas in developed nations alike included
62 but not limited to sharing technology regarding infrastructure, resource distribution networks, storage facilities
63 for crops and crop maintenance, irrigation systems, sanitation, reaffirming the commitment of UNIDO to
64 coordinate the efforts of both members States and regional actors:
65
 - 66 a. Suggest collaboration that works closely and intrinsically on a member to member state basis that will
67 share technology transfers for salination technologies to solve issues of irrigation consisting of
68 engineering experts and technology, etc.;
 - 69 b. Resource distribution networks amongst regional blocs to discuss locally relevant issues and solutions;
 - 70 c. Storage facilities for farmers to store their crops and the resources necessary for crop salvation;
- 71
- 72 3. *Endorses* not just agricultural productivity but also economic productivity through the promotion of agricultural
73 tourism, which is defined as any business conducted by a farmer for the enjoyment or education of the public, to
74 promote the products of the farm and to generate additional farm income through:
75
 - 76 a. Commercial enterprises on farms and ranches for the enjoyment and education of tourists, including:
77
 - 78 i. Outdoor recreation such as horseback riding, fee fishing, and picnic;
 - 79 ii. Educational experiences such as garden tours, winery tours, and agricultural technical tours;
 - 80 iii. Entertainment such as events or fairs;
 - 81 b. Enhancement of the demand and appeal of the products of local products, and foster regional
82 marketing efforts that may stimulate economic activity and spread the benefits towards urban
83 community;
- 84
- 85 4. *Encourages* the investment in micro-financing loans through BRICS Bank, the Asian Infrastructure Bank, the
86 International Monetary Fund, Lanka Microfinance Practitioners Association, the Chinese Development Bank,
87 etc., by:
88
 - 89 a. Providing loans to local on-the-ground businesses, public businesses and small- and medium-sized
90 enterprises (SMEs) owners and the expansion of local markets;
 - 91 b. Employing local people to work in jumpstarting the projects that the SMEs and public businesses are
92 starting in designated areas;
- 93
- 94 5. *Invites* Member States to provide training in the process of agricultural sustenance and workforce education,
95 such as soft and hard skills for employees, which includes:
96
 - 97 a. Proper farming techniques adhering to environmental sustainability guidelines;
- 98
- 99
- 100
- 101
- 102

- 103 b. Networking amongst local farmers, public enterprises and SMEs owners to share locally relevant
104 practices on agriculture, health, and nutrition such as the Daily Green program in India;
105
- 106 6. *Further recommends* jumpstart loans to countries that are beginning local jumpstart projects related to local
107 agricultural workers and SMEs, which would enhance economic growth, with a 10-year grace period for
108 repayment;
109
- 110 7. *Endorses* developed Member States decrease debts that developing Member States owe to them by inviting all
111 developed Members States to relieve a percentage of debts that developing countries owe to developed
112 countries to reallocate the owed money to agricultural endeavors and jumpstart projects in developing Member
113 States by providing the technology necessary to sustain these projects:
114
- 115 a. Such as microfinance that will incorporate microcredit schemes and mobile finance as well as better
116 SME and public enterprises risk management systems to focus on and improve rural access to
117 investment and banking; these microcredit schemes would be proposed to small groups of
118 entrepreneurs developing new businesses in their locality, focusing on giving small credit amounts,
119 with a relatively short maturity in order to encourage fast repayment through mobile finance;
120
- 121 b. Implementation of Weather Index Insurance programs in rural areas through farmer collective action
122 groups in order to protect small scale farmers from environmental risk;
123
- 124 8. *Draws attention* to employing women and youth but adhering to the labor guidelines designated in the
125 *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (UDHR), and adhering to the programs in place through UNIDO's
126 youth and women's business development program:
127
- 128 a. Encouraging the involvement of women, especially those in poverty, in these projects by offering
129 country-specific services that will allow them to have time to work such as but not limited to day care
130 services, youth and women's business development program, and funding for low income housing;
131
- 132 b. Providing statutes that encourage equal pay for all people regardless of their gender;
133
- 134 c. Discouraging child labor by reminding Member Nations about Article 3 and 23 of the UDHR, which
135 protect individuals from infringement on life, liberty, and security and provides adequate assurance to
136 just and favorable working conditions;
137
- 138 d. Encouraging educational training pertaining to skill sets that will adequately prepare them for careers
139 in sustainable agriculture;
140
- 141 e. Encouraging the involvement of women, especially single mothers, by the participation in community
142 activities and making the opportunities to participate more accessible by building them in rural areas in
143 close proximity to women living in poverty, such as:
144
- 145 i. Community gardens;
146 ii. Contract farming;
147 iii. Training assistance in preferred occupation;
148
- 149 9. *Emphasizes* the need for long lasting sustainability in agribusiness between Member States, which addresses the
150 need for education in order to help expand knowledge of agricultural skills and technologies and encourages the
151 creation of a shared networks of communication between regional blocks regarding advances in agricultural
152 technologies to reaffirm the sustainability of each individual nation by:
153
- 154 a. Addressing education in terms of a cross exchange of experts and ideas:
155
- 156 i. For example, by that employed by civil society which sends analysts with technical expertise
157 to find concrete solutions locally;
158 ii. This would be to educate local farmers with regards to modern agricultural techniques;

- 159 iii. Requests in country technical and mechanical support to agriculture sectors;
160
161 b. Implementing a fast acting network to help increase communication of sharing technologies and skills
162 through mentoring programs to support entrepreneurs around the world by combining technical
163 expertise on a subject matter with physical proximity to the location of interest;
164
165 c. Increasing communications between countries by:
166
167 i. Developing an exchange program between engineering experts between nations;
168 ii. Making an agreement to publish breakthrough technologies and skills with any advances
169 made to help sustainability;
170
171 d. Invites members of civil society to contribute to funding of local agribusinesses and entrepreneurship
172 development using their expertise to propose concrete solutions applicable locally; civil societies will:
173
174 i. For example, working with civil societies within each Member State as well as regionally,
175 which sends analysts with technical expertise to find concrete solutions locally;
176 ii. Encourage Member States to form individual partnerships with the FAO to help continue to
177 promote entrepreneurship and agribusiness growth;
178 iii. Looking for the creation of organizations such as the Agency for Technical Cooperation and
179 Development (ACTED) which currently operates within Sri Lanka;
180
181 10. *Recognizes* under the UNIDO Agricultural Practices Framework that the ocean is one of the largest global food
182 sources and the need to renew the focus on fishing by creating incentives for fishermen and suppliers, and:
183
184 a. Introducing the use of integrated farming as a means of sustainable farming methods which includes a
185 combination, but is not limited to, of livestock and crops;
186
187 b. Establishing an advertising campaign led by fishing experts to inform citizens of Member States about
188 this issue, specifically regarding issues relevant to local populations using methods such as:
189
190 i. Formation of a fishing community program for youth and women with participation
191 incentives which are up to the discretion of Member States such as offering benefits for a
192 certain number of fish caught;
193 ii. Educating citizens on and showcasing fishing techniques;
194 iii. Utilizing expert knowledge to train fishermen on how to maintain a sustainable agricultural
195 environment;
196
197 c. Encouraging all Member States to sustain and incentivize policies to help fishermen and suppliers
198 through subsidized loans;
199
200 d. Creating local fish markets and improving access to watercraft such as fishing nets and boats, which
201 are strategies that will help establish the economic market;
202
203 11. *Calls for* the implementation of a minimum quality level of jobs generated by firms relocated in developing
204 countries – the progression of which UNIDO will monitor through the conduction of assessments every five
205 years;
206
207 12. *Requests* the Director-General to:
208
209 a. Reinforce UNIDO's Entrepreneurship Curriculum Programme (ECP) by:
210
211 i. Taking measures to augment the number of countries implementing it;
212 ii. Establishing the ECP as a cost effective investment in the development of entrepreneurial
213 capacity of young people;
214

215 b. Encourage flexibility on debt repayments to financial institutions for those countries that use a
216 significant part of their public money to implement youth education and vocational training in the
217 sector of agribusiness and to incentivize and sustain the formation and the work of clusters and
218 networks of agribusiness-related enterprises, in order to allow SMEs and public enterprises to penetrate
219 markets beyond individual reach, and in order to give rise to external economies of scale, so as to
220 induce higher returns for investors and attract new investments.



Code: UNIDO/1/4

Committee: United Nations Industrial Development Organization

Topic: Agribusiness and Entrepreneurship Development for Poverty Reduction

1 *The United Nations Industrial Development Organization,*

2
3 *Acknowledging* the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that specifically tackle on the SDGs of 1, 4, 5, and 9
4 regarding poverty reduction, education development, infrastructure progress and highlighting the importance of
5 gender equality,

6
7 *Recalling* Chapter 1, Article 2 of the *Charter of the United Nations* that calls upon equal sovereignty for all Member
8 States, meaning that intervention should only occur under the acceptance of the involved parties,

9
10 *Taking into account* the United Nations (UN) General Assembly (GA) resolution 60/1, which stresses the
11 importance of technological innovation for development,

12
13 *Bearing in mind* GA resolution 70/1 (2015), of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, which enhances
14 international support for capacity training programs in developing countries,

15
16 *Wishing to* strengthen the importance of the agricultural sector to the extent of enhancing food security, promoting
17 economic growth and sustainably reducing poverty as established by the framework of GA resolution 68/122,

18
19 *Reinforcing* the commitment made through the resolution of the General Conference 14/2 to provide cooperation in
20 order to share knowledge among developed and developing countries,

21
22 *Affirming* the contribution of the UN Industrial Development Organization's (UNIDO) initiative to the creation of
23 the *Entrepreneurship Curriculum Programme* (ECP), which focuses on straightening the entrepreneurial capacity of
24 young people in rural areas to create a conducive environment for an entrepreneurial sociative where initiatives and
25 potential entrepreneurs can unfold,

26
27 *Highlighting* UN University's academic research in the field of agriculture and its role as a catalyst for technological
28 innovation,

29
30 *Drawing attention to* UNIDO's 2007-2010 Global Network of Universities on Innovation, a pilot project which
31 aimed to increase cooperation between universities around the world, thus helping universities in developing
32 countries reach out to their country's business sector and further share their knowledge with stakeholders in the
33 agribusiness sector, and which was spearheaded by the body's Investment and Technology Branch, and further
34 noting with regret that the Network ceased to operate without a formal assessment,

35
36 *Noting* the efficiency of collaboration between the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO) and the
37 International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) with Member States on the subject of agribusiness and the
38 agricultural sector to harmonize programs to avoid fragmented effort and enhance developmental impacts as stated
39 in the *Abuja Declaration*,

40
41 *Based on* the African Agribusiness and Agro-industries Development *Initiative* (3ADI), which has the purpose to
42 create constant innovative strategies regarding agribusiness and entrepreneurship,

43
44 *Inspired by* the *Innovative Technology Transfer Framework Linked to Trade for UNIDO*, which focuses on the
45 ability of developing countries to develop their capabilities and competitiveness through the technology transfer by
46 receiving assistance from the developed countries,

47

48 *Recognizing* the key role played by small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in providing jobs and producing
49 food as expressed in the *Job Creation in Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises Recommendation* of the 1998
50 International Labor Conference,

51
52 1. *Expresses its wish* to extend the 3ADI program into the Agribusiness Development Initiative (ADI) with the
53 objective of expanding this existing regional program into a broader and global initiative, while keeping in mind
54 the ideas put forward by the General Conference resolution 14/2 on knowledge sharing for the achievement of
55 SDGs 5 and 9, thus tasking ADI's with the mandate of:

56
57 a. Enhancing human resources mobility by sharing skills and technical expertise to offer concrete
58 solutions applicable locally by:

- 59
60 i. Implementing workshops involving universities, private companies and governmental
61 institutions for multilateral technical and vocational training;
62 ii. Promoting sustainable management and effectiveness in all implemented projects, thus
63 promoting worker mobilization;
64 iii. Investing into the Youth Entrepreneurship Program established by the UN to build a
65 foundation for sustainable productive workforce for future generation;

66
67 b. Furthering exploiting the potential of agro-enterprises by:

- 68
69 i. Providing access to modern technology in the agricultural sector and improving production by
70 enhancing cooperation among experts from different countries;
71 ii. Promoting cost-efficient capacity-building programs for producers regarding the efficient
72 development of sustainable businesses;

73
74 c. Improving local farmers' access to national, regional, and international markets by:

- 75
76 i. Providing necessary instruments, such as information, funding, and technologies for the
77 maintenance of infrastructure specific to each level of production;
78 ii. Improving the stakeholders' vertical integration by enhancing communication between farm-
79 level production and the marketing and processing activities;

80
81 d. Increasing cooperation with organizations and institutions such as but not limited to the FAO in the
82 implementation of projects and the IFAD on the task of funding;

83
84 2. *Stresses* the need to strengthen local and regional economies by improving investment programs for SMEs
85 based on the the General Conference on the structural change of Least Developed Countries and UNIDO
86 support for the implementation of the *Istanbul Program of Action* in the matter of investment programs
87 (UNIIP), by:

88
89 a. Endorsing further loans programs held by the World Bank in order to grant financial tools to develop
90 and sustain in the long term their business and the regional economy;

91
92 b. Granting clusters of SMEs in the agribusiness sector with the sufficient funding needed to access the
93 technological innovations needed for efficiency and cost-effectiveness with the help of non-
94 governmental organizations (NGOs) representing regional of farming interest;

95
96 3. *Encourages* Member States taking part in the UNIIP to present an annual report on the progress of the
97 program's activities on a national level, by:

98
99 a. Asking the UNIDO Department of Partnerships and Results Monitoring to cooperate with Member
100 States in setting national goals in terms of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) increase, number of
101 startups, and any other indicator deemed relevant by the aforementioned Department;

102

- 103 b. Urging Member States to produce an annual report on the status of the goals in cooperation with the
104 Department, to which the annual report will be submitted;
105
- 106 4. *Calls upon* Member States to improve existing incentives for national producers and entrepreneurs in the
107 agricultural sector, may they be public or private, thus encouraging them to carry out their projects with
108 minimal structural obstructions, by:
109
- 110 a. Creating annual national forums through which organizations, institutions, SMEs, and local farmers
111 can interact and develop sustainable production projects in the field of agriculture;
112
- 113 b. Identifying a set of successful projects through the aforementioned forums and using them as examples
114 for similar cases, thus inspiring local stakeholders and encouraging them to participate in agribusiness;
115
- 116 c. Ensuring that women and minorities are granted the same opportunities in all aspects of agribusiness,
117 including both production and management;
118
- 119 5. *Suggests* the implementation of a regional agribusiness Capacity-building and Information Network (CIN),
120 which would aim to:
121
- 122 a. Reinforce national producer organizations' capacities, with a special attention to the role of women,
123 students, people of all ages, and part-time or contractual workers operating in the agribusiness industry
124 by ensuring that UNIDO programs effectively promote Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Production
125 and are appropriate to the local setting;
126
- 127 b. Provide these groups with the opportunity to work as settled enterprises and gradually start
128 participating in the market by facilitating access to appropriate information for the producer's
129 particular necessities in the agricultural sector, so as to reduce information asymmetries in the
130 agribusiness industry;
131
- 132 c. Popularize *the Entrepreneurship Curriculum Program* (ECP) on an international level, in order to
133 enhance youth's opportunities to start businesses or taking a leading role in local agriculture
134 organizations;
135
- 136 6. *Requests* the Director-General of UNIDO to organize a forum aiming to establish a mechanism to provide loans
137 to agribusiness clusters by:
138
- 139 a. Inviting the UN Capital Investment Fund and NGOs to formally discuss such an initiative and further
140 coordinate existing initiatives in terms of development programs in agribusiness and financial
141 inclusion of all individuals;
142
- 143 b. Encouraging cooperation with NGOs, who act as programme implementation partners and are aware of
144 local contexts;
145
- 146 7. *Recommends* that *the Innovative Technology Transfer Framework Linked to Trade for UNIDO Action* should be
147 reassessed in order to:
148
- 149 a. Evaluate the *Technology Transfer Framework's* structure and existing practices to:
150
- 151 i. Ensure that *Inclusive Sustainable Industrial Development* (ISID) is of the utmost priority by
152 advocating that environmental safeguards and prosperity are achieved in unison;
153 ii. Scale up existing initiatives of technology sharing programs such as the Strategic Heritage
154 Plan (*SHP Programme*) which has been effective in areas in Nigeria under the *Rural*
155 *Electrification Program*;
156 iii. Assure efficiency in the development of new technologies, methodologies, and programs by
157 reducing the loss of resources and funds by carrying out assessments comparing technology

- 158 development in developing countries with those of developed countries with the aim of
159 identify such inefficiencies;
160
- 161 b. Further enhance communications in technology through a variety of initiatives, including:
162
- 163 i. An increase the sharing of knowledge, expertise and new technologies with an online network
164 open to governments, organizations and individuals to allow the realization of key aspects of
165 the *Technology Transfer Framework*;
 - 166 ii. A technical course guided by UNIDO's Agro-technical experts focusing on rural areas with
167 the main purpose of improving the efficiency and productivity of all agricultural processes on
168 a global scale;
 - 169 iii. Holding a biennial convention to engage in dialogue between agricultural technology
170 specialists and UNIDO representatives to further facilitate the efficient use of modern
171 technologies in areas of agribusiness;
172
- 173 c. Establish a transparency committee made up of UNIDO Member States, which will be tasked with the
174 evaluation of funding going to the *Technology Transfer Framework's* implementation in agribusiness
175 sectors, as this will include a biennial report which entails an analysis on where the funding from the
176 *Technology Transfer Framework* has gone to ensure that funding is implemented effectively;
177
- 178 8. *Further calls* for UN University to increase its work in terms of research and development as it pertains to the
179 fields of agriculture and industrial production, by:
180
- 181 a. Increasing the number of active research projects in the field of agriculture;
 - 182
 - 183 b. Continuing to encourage interdisciplinary research, which takes into account both innovation and
184 policy, thus improving the practical application of the said research;
185
- 186 9. *Requests* that the Investment and Technology Branch of UNIDO carries out an assessment of the UNIDO
187 Global Network of Universities on Innovation;
188
- 189 10. *Calls upon* the UN University and UNIDO to launch a joint program as outlined by the UNIDO Global
190 Network of Universities on Innovation, so as to:
191
- 192 a. Expand the reach of the UN University's research on a local level by using this Network as a structure
193 for knowledge-sharing between universities, since local universities are closer to stakeholders in
194 agribusiness;
195
 - 196 b. Improve the links between the individuals carrying out research and local agribusinesses, local
197 farmers, cooperatives or government-run initiatives, as universities in industrialized countries have
198 stronger links with local stakeholders, and thus will be able to share their expertise with universities in
199 other regions;
200
 - 201 c. Empower students of local universities by increasing their role in the agribusiness industry, as the
202 expertise in terms of cooperation with stakeholders gained through this Network will increase
203 opportunities for students;
204
 - 205 d. Improve the use of human resources within developing countries by creating links between businesses,
206 organizations, public production and academia, thus leading to a more holistic development in the field
207 of agriculture;
208
 - 209 e. Provide member universities with significant flexibility in terms of collaboration approaches and goals,
210 as each group of universities wishing to collaborate will be able to launch projects that are best suited
211 to their needs, thus ensuring that the benefits gained from the mutual cooperation are adapted to the
212 local conjuncture;
213

- 214 11. *Urges* Member States to facilitate the implementation of this UN University and UNIDO joint program by:
215
216 a. Advertising this program to their national universities, may it be through seminars, official
217 communications, or incentives;
218
219 b. Easing their universities' adhesion to the Global Network of Universities on Innovation by providing
220 help in terms of communication with UNIDO and UN University officials and representatives;
221
- 222 12. *Requests* that the Investment and Technology Branch of UNIDO, which will continue to supervise this
223 Network, carries out an assessment 5 years following the launch of the program together with UN University,
224 so as to ensure that its mandate has been effectively implemented;
225
- 226 13. *Calls upon* all Member States to take part in the ADI according to their means and to further develop the UNIIP
227 and its subsequent programs.



Code: UNIDO/1/5

Committee: United Nations Industrial Development Organization

Topic: Agribusiness and Entrepreneurship for Poverty Reduction

1 *The United Nations Industrial Development Organization,*

2
3 *Wishing to draw attention to* how microfinance is a way of promoting industrial development through small and
4 medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) that have the potential to bring women entrepreneurs into the industrial world,
5 basing on the Report of the Secretary-General, E/ESCAP/CPR(4)/1,
6

7 *Further recalling* the United Nations (UN) Industrial Development Organization's (UNIDO) Data Quality
8 Document, which outlines the creation of the Integrated Statistical Development Environment (ISDE) that serves as
9 an UNIDO statistical database,
10

11 *Recognizing the Abuja Declaration on Development of Agribusiness and Agro-industries in Africa,* adopted by the
12 High-level Conference on Agribusiness and Agro-industries (2010), which aims to reinforce and help develop the
13 area of agribusiness,
14

15 *Based on* the work of the African Agribusiness and Agro-industries Development Initiative (3ADI) that was
16 established at the 18th session of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry (CAMI), which has the purpose to
17 create constant innovative strategies regarding agribusiness and entrepreneurship,
18

19 *Bearing in mind* the resolution of the General Assembly (GA) 69/237, which help set the foundation of the
20 Independent Evaluation Group (IEG) with the purpose of evaluating development activities at country levels,
21

22 *Guided by* the Agricultural Practices and Technologies of the Regional Water Quality Control Board (2002), which
23 outlines specific cases and efficient agricultural practices,
24

25 1. *Suggests* the creation of the 'International Monitoring System' (IMS), which will be focused on:

- 26
- 27 a. Past information, data and, statistics provided by Member States on their free accord and will be
28 collected by the Integrated Statistical Development Environment (ISDE) ensuring transparency and
29 sovereignty of those Member States;
30
 - 31 b. Improving the living conditions of farmers in rural areas based on the information already gathered;
32
 - 33 c. Developing the work of IMS, basing specially in the guidelines of the IEG alongside with the ISDE, by
34 taking into account each country's reality, focusing specifically in economical means that each country
35 has for improving its capacity building process and agriculture and entrepreneurship areas;
36
 - 37 d. Providing Member States the guidelines displayed by the UN Evaluation Group (UNEG) Quality
38 Checklist for Evaluation Reports, so they can identify their problems and issues regarding
39 agribusiness, and be able to self-deliver solutions;
40

41 2. *Decides* the creation of a Side Event on the General Conference that will meet every two years to which all
42 Member States that adopt IMS should attend;
43

44 3. *Further establishes* that after each biennial meeting, the Member States will report to the General Conference
45 specifying the following:
46

- 47 a. Pest Management Practices, to provide an acceptable level of pest control and comparability in cost to
48 conventional treatments;

- 49 b. Vegetation Management Practices, to reduce the pesticide runoff;
50
51 c. Water Management Practices, to help with drainage systems and irrigation systems;
52
53 d. Soil Management Practices, to aid the movement of water through the soil and to control the runoff
54 and infiltration;
55
56 4. *Considers* the creation of an International Certificate directed to Member States participating in the Side Event
57 of IMS in the UNIDO General Conference, in order to highlight their participation, commitment, and
58 compromise;
59
60 5. *Urges* all Member States to join the IMS in order to eradicate poverty.