

United Nations Industrial Development Organization



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United Nations Industrial Development Organization

History of the Committee

UNIDO is the specialized agency of the United Nations that promotes industrial development for poverty reduction, inclusive globalization and environmental sustainability.

On 17 November, 1966, the United Nations General Assembly passed resolution 2152 (XXI) establishing the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) as an autonomous body within the United Nations. Its mission is to promote and accelerate the industrialization of developing countries. The United Nations Secretary-General nominated Ibrahim Helmi Abdel-Rahman (Egypt) as UNIDO's first Executive Director.

In 1997, Member States adopted a Business Plan for the Future Role and Functions of UNIDO that paved the way for its thorough overhaul. The purpose of the Business Plan was to enable UNIDO to better respond to the changing global economic environment. The seventh session of the General Conference appointed Carlos Magariños (Argentina) as UNIDO's Director General.

In 2000 UNIDO's reform was hailed as a resounding success by Member States attending the Millennium Conference at the UN headquarters in New York. UNIDO's efforts to increase the industrial competitiveness of its client countries were also applauded. Three years later, UNIDO adopted a new corporate strategy based on the premise that productivity enhancement, driven by improved skills, increased knowledge and upgraded technology, plays a crucial role in promoting faster growth.

As of 1 April 2019, 170 States are Members of UNIDO. They regularly discuss and decide UNIDO's guiding principles and policies in the sessions of the Policymaking Organs.

The mission of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), as described in the *Lima Declaration* adopted at the fifteenth session of the UNIDO General Conference in 2013, is to promote and accelerate inclusive and sustainable industrial development (ISID) in Member States.

The relevance of ISID as an integrated approach to all three pillars of sustainable development is recognized by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which will frame United Nations and country efforts towards sustainable development in the next fifteen years. UNIDO's mandate is fully recognized in SDG-9, which calls to "Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation". The relevance of ISID, however, applies in greater or lesser extent to all SDGs.

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Accordingly, the Organization's programmatic focus is structured, as detailed in the Organization's Medium-Term Programme Framework 2018-2021, in four strategic priorities:

- Creating shared prosperity
- Advancing economic competitiveness
- Safeguarding the environment
- Strengthening knowledge and institutions

Each of these programmatic fields of activity contains a number of individual programmes, which are implemented in a holistic manner to achieve effective outcomes and impacts through UNIDO's four enabling functions: (i) technical cooperation; (ii) analytical and research functions and policy advisory services; (iii) normative functions and standards and quality-related activities; and (iv) convening and partnerships for knowledge transfer, networking and industrial cooperation.

In carrying out the core requirements of its mission, UNIDO has considerably increased its technical services over the past ten years. At the same time, it has also substantially increased its mobilization of financial resources, testifying to the growing international recognition of the Organization as an effective provider of catalytic industrial development services.

Topic 1: Promoting Sustainable Production and Consumption

1. Introduction

Throughout history, production and consumption have been important for worldwide economic and social development. The global economy is predominantly based upon the trading of goods and services. Production of goods and services provides employment and income, while their consumption results in a higher standard of living. **Industrialization in developing states has played an important role in facilitating economic progress and allowed them to move away from economic activity based primarily upon resource extraction, and toward more innovative activities with a higher productivity.** Economic development has reduced the number of people living in poverty today to less than a third of that in 1990. However, it is estimated that approximately 11% of the global population is still living under the global poverty line of \$1.25 income per person per day. Economic progress is necessary to fund public services, such as healthcare and education, which are necessary for achieving social development.

While the current patterns of production and consumption have provided the basis for social and economic progress, **they do so at great cost to the planet's environmental health. If these patterns were to continue, economic progress will eventually stagnate due to environmental deterioration exhausting the earth's supply of**

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natural resources. Between 1970 and 2010, the annual global extraction of non-renewable materials, such as metal ores and fossil fuels, grew from 22 to 70 billion metric tons per year. Not only are non-renewable resources being rapidly depleted, renewable resources are consumed at a rate that permanently damages the earth's ability to replenish them. In 2018, humanity consumed in only eight months what it takes the earth a year to produce. By 2050, it is estimated that the global population will grow to approximately 9.7 billion people. Current resource intensive patterns of production and consumption are unsustainable and will be unable to provide this future global population with a decent standard of living. To ensure that future development is inclusive and does not degrade the environment, production and consumption patterns must become socially and environmentally sustainable. Sustainable consumption and production (SCP) has been defined in a number of different ways, most recently by the United Nations (UN) Environment Programme (UN Environment) as a "holistic approach to minimizing the negative environmental impacts from consumption and production systems while promoting quality of life for all."

2. International and Regional Framework

One of the first conferences to explicitly discuss the relationship between economic development and environmental sustainability was the 1972 UN Conference on the Human Environment which adopted the 1972 Stockholm Declaration. This declaration stated that current forms of economic activity were having an environmentally unsustainable impact upon the earth's resources. It furthermore contained policy recommendations to protect and properly manage the earth's natural resources, including investment in environmental education and incorporating environmental considerations into national policies.

This was expanded upon in the 1992 UN Conference on Environment and Development, also known as the Earth Summit. This meeting produced many important documents, including the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development and Agenda 21. The 27 principles contained within the Rio Declaration state an important message: all states must consider the future environmental impact of economic development policies, and must work to establish standards and systems to prevent further environmental damage. **Two principles particularly significant for environmental sustainability were principles 15 and 16. Principle 15 introduced the precautionary principle which stated that states should not embark on any course of action that risks environmental damage. Principle 16 introduced the "polluter pays" principle, whereby those responsible for the creation of pollution should also be responsible for any costs associated with it.** Agenda 21 contains three sections, with section two being most relevant for SCP. It calls upon Member States to "**promote patterns of consumption and production that reduce environmental stress and meet the basic needs of humanity**" and to "**develop a better understanding of the role of consumption and how to bring about more sustainable consumption patterns.**"

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In 2003, the Marrakech Process was launched, with the aim of creating a plan to implement SCP. This process involved input from multiple stakeholders, including governments, the UN system, businesses, and civil society. This led to the adoption of the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on SCP (10YFP) at the 2012 UN Conference on Sustainable Development. The 10YFP promotes the integration of SCP principles into national economic policy while facilitating greater cooperation at national and regional levels. **It also provides technical and financial support for developing states, provided through voluntary contributions from states and a trust fund administered by UN Environment.** The framework also created the One Planet network, which facilitates technology and best practice sharing through various measures, such as the six coordination hubs focused upon different aspects of SCP implementation.

Accomplishing SCP will have positive and cross-cutting effects upon accomplishment of the 2030 Agenda and the 17 SDGs. Increased resource efficiency is necessary to prevent a lack of resources hindering efforts to reduce poverty and economic inequality (SDGs 1 and 10). Life on land and below water (SDGs 14 and 15) cannot be adequately protected without responsible management of waste. Furthermore, moving toward systems of consumption and production which are less reliant on carbon dioxide emissions will accelerate progress toward achieving clean energy and mitigating climate change (SDGs 7 and 13). Two SDGs with particular relevance for SCP are SDG 12 on “ensuring sustainable consumption and production patterns” and SDG 9 to “build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation.” The indicators for SDGs 9 and 12 are important for understanding the approach taken by the international community to increasing resource efficiency and to reducing waste. These indicators include the material footprint per capita, the number of metric tons of material recycled, and CO₂ emissions per unit of economic value.

3. Decoupling Industrial Development from Natural Resources

In a circular economy, products are designed to last longer and for their parts to be reused in some way once that product has reached its end of life. The aim is that all of the material contained within the cycle is reusable or recycled, enabling production to operate with very low inputs of raw materials. One important way in which United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) helps states to reduce their ecological footprint is **by supporting the establishment of eco-industrial parks.** UNIDO, together with the World Bank Group and the German Development Institute, developed the International Framework for Eco-Industrial Parks. These parks are then established by governments and the private sector in accordance with this framework. They offer companies from different industries a place to collaborate on ideas and to integrate their activities closely with one another in order to promote resource efficiency.

UNIDO also works to foster the development of new green industries and supports

Finals of 2019 Guangdong High School Students Model United Nations

greening of industries, which refers to reducing the environmental footprint of existing industries. The primary way UNIDO accomplishes these two objectives is the Green Industry Initiative. To implement this, **UNIDO raises awareness, develops frameworks, and conducts research.** UNIDO helps manufacturers to save energy through the implementation of Energy Management Systems (EnMS). EnMS provide a clear framework for measuring energy use, with targeted action plans to improve and track usage over time.

Despite the initiatives undertaken by UNIDO and other international actors, there are many obstacles to decoupling economic development from natural resource usage. **These include a lack of funding, coordination across stakeholders, and public awareness of the issues.** Furthermore, investments in resource productivity are usually beneficial in the long run, making businesses reluctant to invest for fear of being disadvantaged in the short run. The costs of environmental damage are usually not borne by those responsible, meaning that there are few incentives to maintain healthy ecosystems. There are also many challenges in implementing a circular economy. It is extremely challenging to design a production process which allows resources to be almost endlessly recycled, particularly for complex products, such as electrical items. States, particularly developing ones, require significant support, such as the sharing of best practices, for their industries to be able to begin to put this concept into practice.

4. Waste Management and Pollution Reduction

Increases in urbanization have seen a corresponding increase in the volume of waste produced per person. In 2012, 1.3 billion tons of solid waste were generated by cities. By 2025, this figure is projected to increase to 2.2 billion tons. **All of this waste that is not reused or recycled represents a loss of resources, which could be used instead of raw materials. Increased awareness and better management is required to reduce, reuse, and recycle waste generated from current production and consumption methods.** Traditional forms of economic development have also been responsible for an increase in pollution, much of which can be hazardous to human and environmental health.

One example of UNIDO's activities to promote proper waste management is its e-waste related projects. E-waste, which originates from electronic goods such as fridges, televisions, and computers, is particularly difficult to manage because of the many different types of materials it contains. Therefore, UNIDO works closely with governments to identify finance mechanisms, design e-waste collection schemes, and prevent dumping of e-waste. Additionally, at the 2017 UN Ocean Conference, UNIDO, together with Small Island Developing States, promoted waste-to-energy solutions for organic waste, to prevent it from going to landfill and to lessen dependence on fossil fuels. Furthermore, UNIDO helps developing states to develop, carry out, and review their National Implementation Plans in accordance with the Stockholm Convention to eliminate the use of POPs. For example, in the past, the Former Yugoslav Republic of

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Macedonia (FYROM) used PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls) as coolant fluids to manufacture electrical transformers. This generated waste that poses a hazard to human and animal life. UNIDO raises awareness of the danger of PCBs and provides technical assistance to ensure that the FYROM government and businesses are able to properly dispose of PCBs.

One challenge to proper waste management is that states, particularly developing ones, lack the infrastructure capacity to manage increasingly complex waste streams. One potential solution could be public-private partnerships. In addition, developed states often export their waste to be recycled in facilities which prioritise cost over environmental impact. Furthermore, many Member States do not comply with all monitoring requirements for many existing international treaties and conventions on hazardous waste disposal. With emerging technologies, such as nanomaterials, there are also regulatory issues, such as a lack of proper classification and methods of proper waste disposal.

5. Conclusion

UNIDO works closely with UN bodies, Member States, and the private sector to advance SCP principles. There are a variety of different concepts and approaches, but all with the same aim: to allow economic development to take place without causing harm to human or environmental health and preserve the planet for coming generations. Neglecting the environmental impact of economic development will prevent future economic development from being able to lift more people out of poverty, and could lead to increased conflicts over scarce resources. There already exist many ways in which resource efficiency and waste and pollution management could be improved, but the challenge lies in implementation, especially given the many different challenges faced by states in different regions, such as a lack of knowledge transfer, resources, and coordination between different stakeholders. Fully implementing the recommendations contained within the 10YFP will not only be a very significant step toward accomplishing not only SDG 12, but the entirety of the 2030 Agenda.

Further Research

Delegates are encouraged to reflect upon how to best balance the competing demands of poverty reduction and environmental preservation. Taking into consideration that all Member States have unique challenges related to safeguarding their environment, delegates should investigate how international regulatory frameworks interact with those on a regional and national basis. How can UNIDO continue to strengthen its cooperation with partners such as UN bodies, governments and the private sector? Are there any particular areas of cooperation which have not yet been fully considered? What is the best approach to integrate all of the different activities in order to move toward the circular economy? How can UNIDO continue to contribute to the execution of the 10YFP? Finally, how can the indicators contained within the SDGs be translated

into tangible policies on an international, regional and national level?

Topic 2: Empowering Women Through Entrepreneurship

1. Introduction

Empowering women to achieve their full economic potential through forms of entrepreneurship can only be achieved by addressing the barriers that take away that opportunity. These barriers include gender inequalities, inadequate access to resources such as financial aid, networking, and lack of proper skills training. **Women's economic empowerment can be achieved by investing in the development of women's entrepreneurship, which in turn it will encourage economic advancement and increased representation for women in the global markets.** It will also encourage the development and creation of entrepreneurs, who can lead their own businesses and become leaders within their communities. Women who participate in the informal economy face additional barriers that include inadequate labor protection policies, benefits, and unstable income. The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) has indicated that in developing regions 75% of women's work outside of the agricultural sector is as part of the informal economy through domestic labor, petty goods and service traders, and industrial outworkers. Acknowledging these barriers, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) in partnership with organizations such as UN-Women, International Labor Organization (ILO), and civil society have established frameworks and initiatives that center around women's economic empowerment through entrepreneurship development.

General Assembly resolution 66/288, "The Future We Want" (2012) highlights the barriers and inequalities against women and their economic development that hinder the opportunity to contribute to the global economy and leadership roles. **These barriers include the inability for women to participate in global economy and opportunities for empowerment within their communities.** The UN has continuously strived toward the empowerment of women in their economic development and promotion of their economic rights. UNIDO has shown commitment to women's economic empowerment through its mandate by promoting inclusive and sustainable development (ISID) for all. This mandate is incorporated through all areas of UNIDO's work, and is emphasized in one of their core thematic priority areas which is, "creating shared prosperity." The importance of combatting gender divisions by promoting increased opportunity for women through education and entrepreneurship development is also highlighted in UNIDO's focus area of providing cross-cutting services. **These services assist in implementing UNIDO's ISID mandate through the creation of knowledge frameworks, partnerships, and industrial policies that address the need for women's economic empowerment.** UNIDO's "advancing economic competitiveness" thematic priority area acknowledges that women need to be recognized as economic role models through by strengthening their entrepreneurial

skill sets, knowledge, and business investments.

Policy on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and through UNIDO's Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women Strategy 2016-2019 highlight UNIDO's commitment to the empowerment women's economic development, by **establishing gender mainstreaming strategies and enabling an environment for women's growth and leadership through entrepreneurship and the development of small enterprises.**

2. International and Regional Framework

Adopted during the 15th session of the UNIDO General Conference, the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation (2013) introduced UNIDO's principle focus of ISID, which serves as a standard in the mandate of UNIDO and the implementation of programs within the body. The UNIDO Inclusive and Sustainable Development Report states that "women are important agents of economic and social development." **UNIDO recognizes the leadership capabilities women hold and assists in the investment into women's entrepreneurial and technical skills development, business development, and global empowerment.** By supporting the creation of gender policies such as the Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women Strategy, 2016-2019, UNIDO is empowering women to become agents of change. The creation of this strategy provides a detailed plan of how the organization plans on monitoring its objective to achieve women's empowerment and to implement is accountability measures. To achieve this goal, UNIDO **plans on implementing programs focused on skills training, increasing the number of services available to women in business, and increasing their contributions to global economies through entrepreneurship.**

Furthermore, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women outlined in Article 13 and 14 that Member States must take all measures to ensure they are **protecting women from all forms of discrimination that would have an effect on their ability to equal and just economic opportunities.** Lack of legislation that protects women's economic freedom, inadequate access to resources, and poor representation in economic markets are cited as forms of discrimination that work against the empowerment of women and their entrepreneurial abilities. In addition, UNIDO's commitment to empowering women's entrepreneurship is highlighted in their Policy on Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women. Adopted in 2015, this policy identifies the positive impact that the empowerment of women will have on economic growth and achievement of ISID in the industrial sector by mainstreaming women's participation in the economic sector.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2015) further emphasized women's empowerment and the pursuit of economic freedom by recognizing their vital role in economic, social, and political decision-making process. UNIDO has expressed its full

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commitment to the implementation and achievement of these goals. For instance, increased development and the integration of inclusive and sustainable development is directly reflected in SDG 9, to “build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and foster innovation.” UNIDO focuses on creating inclusive and productive global industrialization through the development of services and capacity-building programs such as Medium-Term Programme Framework and Entrepreneurial Curriculum Programme. This framework which focus on the development of entrepreneurial businesses, is with a large focus on the encouragement of ones led by women. Recognizing the transformation needed in creating inclusivity and equality in the industrial sector, UNIDO established gender policies and strategies that focus on the achievement of SDG 5, which strive to achieve gender equality and women’s empowerment. Target 5.A of SDG 5 establishes the responsibility of the UN and all supporting bodies to “undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws.”

The Addis Ababa Action Agenda (2015) was the outcome document of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development. This gathering emphasized the commitment from the UN system and supporting bodies in creating an environment for sustainable development and for highlighting the challenges in promoting the empowerment of women through participation in the world’s economy. Stress was placed on the importance of promoting ISID through all levels of development, with emphasis on the partnership between the UN system and UNIDO to advance the relationship between infrastructure, ISID, and innovation. These partnerships allow for the creation of an enabling environment that promotes women’s empowerment and equitable economic growth. **Importance is placed on investment of financial, economic, and social policies for women’s empowerment and the opportunity for women to take a leadership role within the economy through entrepreneurship and business management.** Initiatives such as the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme, which operates under Office of the Special Advisor on Africa (OSAA), commit to the incorporation of UNIDO’s ISID strategy policy frameworks that supports small-holders and women farmers. In partnership with the All-Russian Non-Governmental Organization of Small and Medium Businesses (OPORA Russia) Committee on Women Entrepreneurship Development, UNIDO held an International Forum addressing “Increasing the Contribution of Women to Economic Growth and Prosperity: Creating an Enabling Environment” in May of 2018. This forum recognized that to increasing economic growth and development, **it is necessary to invest into legislative protection and the creation of a supporting environment that promotes women’s empowerment and entrepreneur development.**

3. Creating an Enabling Environment for Women’s Development

The empowerment of women through the development of their entrepreneurial abilities

Finals of 2019 Guangdong High School Students Model United Nations

starts by **ensuring there is an enabling environment by promoting frameworks focused on enhancing capacity-building for women**. These frameworks must nurture and encourage the development of entrepreneurial skills which will then progress economic empowerment for women. Highlighted in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and UNIDO's Gender Equality and 2016-2019 Empowerment of Women Strategy, frameworks must focus on **empowering women through equal rights in global markets equal opportunities such as networking, education and training, and participation in leadership roles**. To increase networking opportunities, UNIDO joined efforts with the UN Environment to launch the Green Industry Platform. This initiative focuses on promoting and encouraging female entrepreneurs in the green industry by connecting them to independent businesses and government representatives in a space that allows for networking, mentorship, and sharing of success stories among fellow female entrepreneurs and leaders. With the support of this initiative, the Yiyuan Environmental Group, a female-lead green industry entrepreneur based in China, was able to promote their model and seek mentorship for their patented water conservation technology which later gained large recognition and the Cartier Women's Initiative Award for the Asia-Pacific region.

UNIDO aims to improve women's entrepreneurial skills through capacity-building to inspire women to pursue their own entrepreneurial ambitions. The Entrepreneurship Curriculum Program (ECP), launched by UNIDO, **invests into resources such as curriculum and education guides, mentors, monitoring and evaluation tools, and business tips to "create a conducive environment for an entrepreneurial society where initiatives by existing and potential entrepreneurs can unfold."** UNIDO's ECP was successfully implemented in countries such as Mozambique, Uganda, Timor-Leste, Rwanda, Angola, and Tanzania; this program helped develop positive attitudes toward the creation of women's entrepreneurial initiatives and created an environment where women thrived as entrepreneurs and were supported by their communities. In Mozambique, ECP was successfully introduced in schools to help students learn about business opportunities and their growth potentials in their community. UNIDO's ECP in partnership with ILO project Women Enterprise Development and Gender Equality in Mozambique, a project that provides an enabling environment for women to strive as entrepreneurs. Through this project, Mozambique women were provided with educational resources through school curriculums that focused on building knowledge surrounding business strategies, technical skills, and the fostering of entrepreneurial activities. This project empowers women to take ownership of their economic growth through the development of entrepreneurial attitudes. Success in this project has been experienced by over 120,000 Mozambique female students taking part in this educational curriculum, with successful businesses created within their rural communities. The impact of this program further resulted in the introduction of a nationwide strategy into Mozambique's education curriculums that mainstreams equal gender participation in urban and rural spaces.

4. Strengthening Women's Entrepreneurship in Rural Regions

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Rural areas in least developed states face many challenges due to poverty, inadequate infrastructure and access and investment from global markets, which in turn economic prosperity. Women are more likely to be impacted by these challenges, yet they account for 70% of the agriculture labor force and contribute significantly toward the socio-economic development of the regions that surround them. **By empowering rural women to harness their agricultural skills and providing proper education and training, economic growth can pave the path economic entrepreneurial opportunities.** For instance, UNIDO's Agribusiness Development Branch (AGR) assists in the development of agriculture skills to generate employment and promote entrepreneurship. Many rural regions in developing states are the suppliers of raw materials that include textiles, forestry materials, and leathers. UNIDO's AGR focuses on increasing opportunity for individuals living in rural areas by integrating specific policies **that help women develop their own business, such as production materials that are commonly available within their rural communities.** Under this initiative a project was launched in Pakistan that provided rural women with the opportunity to learn technical and production skills, along with business management to encourage the creation of their own businesses. By giving the opportunity for women to excel in an economic aspect, women were able to create their own small businesses for mosaic work, jewelry, textiles, and fashion.

Another example is UNIDO's Bangladesh Quality Support Program, supported with funding from the European Union, which provides training and capacity-building for the Department of Fisheries. **Through training courses, women farmers were able to learn methods in handling seafood products, and match the product line with the international market demands.** This program provided the opportunity for women to be empowered to take control of the income for their household through the development of independent businesses in the fisheries sector.

5. Conclusion

Entrepreneurship is a tool that plays a very important factor in the empowerment of women and leadership role in development.³⁸⁹ UNIDO's ISID mandate provides a standard for the introduction and participation of women in the global economy through entrepreneurship.³⁹⁰ With the implementation of frameworks and policies that create an enabling environment, women will be able to foster the skills they need to create their own businesses.³⁹¹ Creating an enabling environment can allow women to develop their business skills, benefit from market advice, and gain the support necessary to development their enterprises, which will encourage the creation of other women-owned businesses and boost their empowerment.³⁹² Women entrepreneurs in rural areas must have frameworks built to protect the rights of business owners while also supporting their livelihoods; this has been supported by entities such as AGR and ECP.³⁹³ Advancement toward ISID and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development can be achieved through capacity-building, technical skills training, and business management opportunities.³⁹⁴ Women, especially those in rural areas, need

to have a larger representation as entrepreneurs and innovators that will increase their participation in international discussions as the drivers of industrialization and sustainable development.³⁹⁵

Further Research

As delegates move forward with their research, they should consider these questions: What other policies and frameworks can be introduced for the empowerment women using UNIDO's ISID mandate? What other strategies can UNIDO explore to support the UN system the implementation of ISID? What larger role do civil societies play in the empowerment of women through entrepreneurship? Are there any evaluation tools that can be introduced to help track the progress of UNIDO's Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women Strategy, 2016-2019, within individual Member States? What flagship frameworks or programs can be improved to further empower women? What national and international policies can be improved upon to ensure Member States are creating an enabling environment for women's empowerment and entrepreneurship development? What more can UNIDO do to advance agribusiness development, specifically as a tool to empower women and their economic development?

How can UNIDO further harness the green industry to enhance rural women's opportunities for entrepreneurship? How can the private sector play a role in advancing the development of agribusiness in rural areas?