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DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



MODEL UNITED NATIONS

SOCOMUN XXXIII

FRESHMAN #8

TOPIC: EMPLOYMENT CREATION AND
ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT IN DEVELOPING
NATIONS



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Freshman #8

Employment Creation and Enterprise Development in Developing Nations

Hi Delegates! My name is Andrew Curtis and I am going to be your chair for the conference! I am a senior here at SM and this will be my fourth year of MUN along with being on the SM Swim Team. I love to do photography, hang out with my friends, fish, and find “hole in the wall” type of restaurants. Some advice for you new delegates is, don’t be afraid to let yourself to be heard! Obviously, don’t talk over someone because respecting other delegates’ ideas is a large part of MUN, especially here at SOCOMUN, but make sure to voice your ideas and solutions. This conference is a learning experience so, it's okay to make mistakes! Take these learning experiences with you to all of your future conferences so that you can become a better delegate at MUN. Now that the heavy advice is out of the way here is some easier advice to digest; try not to read your speeches but, if you must read it, bring up a note card with you that you can take a glance at. Also, you should raise your placard as often as possible because participation in MUN is the most important part of the conference. I am going to leave you with this last piece of advice; have fun! I’ll see you guys at the conference!

Hi Delegates! My name is Katie Kopeny and I am so excited to be your vice chair! I am a Senior at SMCHS and I am a 4th year athlete on Varsity Cheer. I love country music, the beach, and hanging out with my friends! This is my fourth year in MUN and I am so excited for SOCOMUN with yall! Some advice I would give would be: memorize your speech, but try not to sound robotic. Use bullet points to make it easier to understand your speech better. DON'T USE I, YOU, ME, HE, SHE, instead address delegates by their country. Speak loud and with emphasis. Start by trying to lead conversations in unmods. Be specific with your solutions so you don’t have the same solution as someone in your committee. USE FUN HOOKS!! Don't look uninterested. It's important to pay attention and give relevant comments. Don't be nervous! SOCOMUN is a learning conference! We are here to give you help!

Hello Delegates! My name is Mason Nguyen, and I will be your rapporteur for the 2023 SOCOMUN conference. I am a current sophomore at Santa Margarita Catholic High School, and it is my second year participating in MUN. In my free time, I like to play tennis, mountain bike, socialize with friends, or even startup my flight sim. I would highly recommend overcoming the fears of public speaking and raising your placards on the speaker list. Another piece of advice I will give is to be involved in a way where you don’t do everything for everyone. It’s important for others to do their fair share of work. Lastly, be a confident leader in what you do at the conference. Overall, I’m honored to be your rapporteur at this conference and I cannot wait to meet you all!

Welcome Delegates to SOCOMUN 2024! During this conference, you will be able to speak, ask questions, and gain experience in the problems that the UN faces every day. You will be coming up with solutions to combat, prevent, and solve real-world problems. Prior to the SOCOMUN Conference, you will be assigned a country and a topic. You will



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be taking on the role of the UN representative of your country and will try to create the best solutions that align with your country. The conference will have many components that are a part of standard procedure. Delegates are to have prepared a speech that will be spoken within a 2-minute perimeter, following the speech there will be two, 30-second comments. Additionally, there will be moderated consultations where a sub-topic within the main topic will be discussed among the delegates. The way to ask for a moderated consultation will include the length of the discussion, speaking time for delegates, and the topic on which you are speaking. Ex: The Delegate of the United States would like to motion for a moderated consultation for 5 minutes with a 30-second speaking time on the topic of xyz... If any Delegate has any questions, you can reach us at socomunfresh8@gmail.com

Background

Nearly 189 million people were unemployed in 2023 alone. Although the 2023 number of unemployed people has gone down from the astounding 235 million unemployed in 2020, it is still an extremely large problem. There can be some confusion with the number of global unemployment, and the global unemployment rate. The unemployment rate is a percentage that is calculated by using the number of individuals within the workforce. This percentage provides us with a quick look at how many people within the workforce are looking for a job. The unemployment number represents the approximate number of people who are unemployed in total. Both are important tools when it comes to measuring how a nation is performing.

Unemployment is one of the root problems that hinders employment creation. In Sub-Saharan Africa, unemployment in the workforce is one of the main reasons why the economy in the region is low and impoverished. Over the next 6 years, Sub-Saharan Africa will need around 11 million new jobs a year until 2030 to satisfy the Sustainable Development Goals of that region. Job creation in the area will decrease the amount of poverty in the region, but at what cost? The job creation will need to have an economic transformation, where the unemployed will have to move from low to high-productivity areas such as secondary cities. The private sector is going to have to lead this shift and will need to focus on areas that have and could have the highest potential for job creation. There is also another problem within the unemployment crisis; That many will end up looking towards informal employment as their source of income. What is informal employment? Well, it is a type of employment that is not monitored by any form of government--that means that it is not taxed. An outsider looking in on this could assume that they are doing this to cheat the taxes. In reality, they could be using this form of employment as a safe way to make money since they could lack the education or skills to work specific jobs within formal employment. This lies a large obstacle within developing nations' economies since the informal sector does not provide any sort of economic growth within the country in which it lies. Not only does this hurt the economy, but it also hurts the workers working in the informal sector. They are unable to have social protection or contracts and earn less than their formal counterparts doing the same job. Another thing to take into account is gender inequality in the employment field. According to the International Monetary Fund, in 2 out of 3 lower-middle-income countries, women are more likely than men to be in the informal sector and to be a part of low-paying categories of informal employment. Additionally, the COVID-19 pandemic



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was a large wake-up call for these developing countries with a large informal economy since it left the economy stagnant and the government unable to supply lifelines to the people affected with no social protection.

Developing enterprises within developing nations has been on the mind of policymakers for quite some time now and it requires a lot of resources to create new ways to produce economic growth. Some key aspects of successful enterprise development in developing nations have many components. One is being able to have access to financial means to support the project. The problem in developing nations is the lack of financial stability that would allow entrepreneurs to be able to have a start-up. Another aspect is being able to have access to local and international markets. Access to all markets is important for any business since it allows them to strengthen their ability to make connections, be successful, and learn how to make their operations smooth. A very important aspect of this issue is the lack of tech in developing nations. In developed nations, technology is a large sector of the economy and is one of the leading employers in the formal sector. The lack of technology in developing nations hinders the ability to have a smooth operation in all aspects of a business. It is truly difficult to harness the power of technology in these nations because of the infrastructure that has to be set up to support it.

Possible Solutions

In order to combat the issues behind employment creation and enterprise development, the following solutions will help combat these global challenges. In regards to employment creation, education is going to play a very large role in providing the best quality job one can get. To start, one can have the government and education system come together to produce a stronger curriculum that will allow the younger and future generations to surpass what today's generation is doing right now. With an increase in educational opportunities, it increases the country's ability to have a competent and successful workforce. This succession will attract foreign enterprises and other businesses to that country, therefore expanding its economy and producing jobs. A solution for enterprise creation will have to include the establishment of funds by the UN GA 5th Committee that would go towards enterprise creation. Specifically, in the regional sector, the money would be set aside for specifically making an enterprise startup. This money would go towards small and medium-sized enterprises, to be able to use that monetary gains for financial assistance, and technology, and being able to strengthen the process of training programs so that the enterprise would be able to have the right tools to rise above and be successful.

There is no one, singular, correct solution for employment creation and enterprise development. So, delegates need to come up with a handful of solutions to present to their fellow delegates. Remember, the example above is a basic solution example of what yours should look like.



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Questions To Consider

The following questions presented below are to help you get your gears turning when it comes to doing your research and solutions. Delegates do not have to answer these questions during committee but, they are here to help you further understand what you need to be looking for in your country's stance on the issue.

1. What is your country's policy on employment creation and enterprise development?
2. Does your nation have a strong informal sector? If so, what can you do to help your country, and others if what you do to combat it works?
3. Does high employment mean that the economy is doing well?
4. What are some of the components that can lead to unemployment?
5. Has there been any successful resolutions or actions, in the past, from the UN that benefitted SDG #8?
6. Have there been unsuccessful resolutions or actions? If so, what can you do to make sure that it becomes successful?
7. What are some Non-Governmental Organizations that work towards the initiatives of SDG #8? If so what do they do?



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SDG Targets

1. Sustain per capita economic growth with at least 7% GDP growth annually in the least developed countries.
2. Increase economic productivity through innovation and updating technology in labor-intensive sectors.
3. Promote the development of policies that “support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity, and innovation and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small-, and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services” (“Goal 8”).
4. Improve global resource consumption and production to sustain economic growth and work toward establishing a 10-year framework lead by developed countries to maintain sustainable consumption and production practices.
5. Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all men, women, young adults, and people with disabilities, with equal pay by 2030.
6. Reduce the number of unemployed youths by 2020.
7. Take action to get rid of forced labor practices, end modern slavery, human trafficking, and eliminate the harsh forms of child labor, ending all forms of child labor by 2025.
8. Protect labor rights of workers and promote safe work environments for all workers.
9. By 2030, implement policies promoting sustainable tourism to create jobs.
10. Strengthen domestic financial institutions and increase access to banks, financial services, and insurance.
11. Increase support for trade in developing nations through Aid for Trade and the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to least Developed Countries.
12. By 2020, create a global strategy for employing youth and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labor Organization.

MUN Impact

Hopefully reading this gave you a better understanding of what MUN is about. An important part of being in MUN is participating and becoming a member within MUN Impact. MUN Impact is an organization that unites the global community through service opportunities that promote the SDG's. If you would like to become involved, you can visit <https://munimpact.org/>. Specifically if you are interested in what MUN Impact is doing in regards with SDG #8, you can visit <http://munimpact.org/sdg-8/>.



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