

**Freshman #8**

TOPIC: EMPLOYMENT CREATION AND ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT IN DEVELOPING NATIONS


# SOCOMUN XXVIII

Freshman #8

Decent Work and Economic Growth—Employment Creation and Enterprise Development in Developing Nations

 Hello delegates! My name is Nava Bozorgmehri, and I am so excited to be one of your co-chairs at SOCOMUN 2019! I am currently a Junior at SMCHS, and this is my third year being involved in Model United Nations. MUN has given me the opportunity to expand my knowledge about current international issues and has challenged me to think outside the box when developing creative solutions. I am very passionate about MUN and I value the skills I have learned as a delegate; such as improved public speaking, collaboration, teamwork, and diplomacy. I have participated in a wide range of committees such as UNEP, UN Women, G20, EU, Security Council, and UNIDO to discuss a broad range of topics including oceanic pollution, women’s education, free trade, rights of refugees, territorial disputes, efficient energy technologies, and feasible smart city development. Last year, I was invited to participate in a prestigious MUN conference at UC Berkeley and I am very excited to travel to London this year for a conference as well. Aside from MUN, I enjoy playing guitar, singing, reading, and spending time with my friends. I hope you all have a positive experience at SOCOMUN and will continue MUN in the future!

Hello! My name is Randy Mohtar and I will be your rapporteur for this committee. I am currently a sophomore at SMCHS. I am very excited to see your collaboration and diplomacy throughout committee. With only one year of MUN experience, I have learned so much and I look forward to sharing my experiences with you all. MUN has helped me become a better speaker, learn more about issues faced in the rest of the world and meet new people. I have participated at 4 MUN conferences so far, and I’m ready to take on the rest that come my way. I’m looking forward to meeting you all and I can’t wait to have a fun time SOCOMUN 2019!

Hello delegates, my name is Audrey Luna and I will be your vice chair for SOCOMUN XXVII. I am a current junior at Santa Margarita, and this will be my third year participating in Model United Nations. MUN has improved my public speaking skills and critical thinking skills. I am very excited to be your vice chair at SOCOMUN XXVII. Best of luck delegates!

 Here is an explanation about the general procedures in this committee. Committee will commence with speeches moving down the speaker’s list. These speeches may include the delegate’s country policy as well as a few solutions. Throughout the day, delegates will have the opportunity to motion for a caucus. Motioning for a caucus opens a discussion amongst members of the committee. This informal consultation allows delegates to discuss their ideas, consult delegates with similar positions, and work toward establishing resolutions. After written resolutions are completed, they will be presented and voted on by the committee. To help delegates succeed in this committee, I strongly encourage all delegates to research the topic well and understand their country policy. During your solution writing process, be creative and think outside the box! If you have any questions, do not hesitate to email me at: socomunfresh8@gmail.com Good luck with your preparation and I look forward to hearing your ideas during debate in committee!

**Background:**

 “Economic growth has the power to transform societies, boost incomes, and enable citizens to thrive, but growth alone is not enough. To reduce poverty and ensure shared prosperity, growth that creates more, better, and inclusive jobs is needed” (Jobs at the Core of Development”). Individuals within a labor force are either employed or unemployed. Those who are employed are currently working at a job. Individuals who are unemployed are actively searching for a job. According to global statistics, more than 200 million people worldwide remain unemployed. Additionally, many inequalities arise with the unequal distributions of jobs between men, women, youth, and individuals with disabilities. Approximately 2 billion adults who are at working age—mostly women—struggle to find jobs, thus remaining outside of the workforce (“More and Better Jobs for Developing Nations”). Additionally, statistics regarding the inequalities in distributing fair wages reveal that “men earn 12.5% more than women in 40 out of 45 countries with data” (“Economic Growth”). Specifically, in developing countries around the world, more than 34% of total unemployment is comprised of middle-class workers. According to the World Bank, creating jobs will help to improve the lives of citizens and mitigate the effects of poverty in developing nations. Increasing the number of jobs and improving work requires various economic transformations, such as the movement of workers toward cities. (“More and Better Jobs for Developing Nations”). Manufacturing is one of the driving forces behind economic growth in many countries which is constantly changing due to technological advancements as well as the everchanging patterns of globalization. Although some new technologies remain feasible for jobs requiring less skill, some innovations can result in substantial job losses. Innovations can also create competition within the market. Additionally, enterprise is an essential factor to promoting economic growth and the role of entrepreneurship has also become a primary factor of employment. Enterprise refers to the action of selling a product or service to buyers which in turn contributes to the economic development of a community. (“The Role of entrepreneurship in Economic Development”). Essentially, enterprise development not only creates numerous job opportunities, but provides the funds for the tax base for both local and federal governments. As a result, the standard of living increases. (“Definition of Enterprise Development”). These new businesses impact the economy as well as affect the people around it.

In 2008, a financial crisis of the housing market crash struck in the United States and left a lasting effect on the global economy (“What Caused the 2008 Financial Crisis and Could It Happen Again?”). After the Great Recession, economic recovery was slowed and resulted in increased unemployment and inflation. While people are unemployed, their labor productively decreases as a result of diminishing education or skills. Disengagement from society due to lack of education, discouragement for searching for job opportunities, or even social status creates problems and contributes to more job losses within the labor force (“Youth Employment in Developing Countries”). When labor productivity drastically declines and unemployment rates skyrocket, the standards of living within a country decline. In addition, the labor market describes the availability of finding work and being employed. In developing countries, labor markets offer paid employment, self-employment and, often times, are characterized by low productivity.

Approximately half of the world’s population lives on the value of two U.S. dollars each day with unemployment rates reaching a strikingly high rate of 5.7% worldwide (“Economic Growth”). Living under these circumstances and having a job doesn’t guarantee will allow communities to escape poverty in developing nations. Furthermore, understanding the impact of this economic gap and slow process challenges delegates to consider how poverty effects employment and economic growth in developing and underdeveloped nations. Although the annual growth rate of real GDP per capita is increasing annually on a global scale, many developing countries face rapid deceleration in their own growth rates, hinders their movement toward a 7% growth rate target by 2030 (“Economic Growth”). It is also important to recognize that standards of living are affected negatively when there is a decrease in labor productivity and a rise in unemployment. In order to achieve sustainable economic growth, nations must have conditions which increase access to quality jobs. Specifically, in impoverished regions of the world, stable trade commitments, baking services, and improvements in agricultural infrastructure will help to reduce levels of unemployment.

**Possible Solutions:**

 Listed below are possible solutions that could be implemented to solve problems with unemployment and improve enterprise development in developing nations. These are some ideas to help with the process of developing solutions, however delegates are strongly encouraged to develop their own unique solutions. In addition, consider the SDG Targets to help better understand different aspects of the topic to form a wider range of solutions. I recommend writing solutions with lots of detail (the more detail the better)! Considering your country’s economic policies will also help you develop solutions tailored to a specific position on the topic. Also, in regard to this committee, funding will not be an issue because solutions will be assumed to receive funding from the UN.

It is important to create more job opportunities in order to promote economic productivity. Think about the resources necessary to implement work in various areas and ways that government involvement can facilitate this process. How can technologies affect the employment process? Also keep in mind the labor rights of workers and ensuring that they are provided safe working environments. Delegates considering using this solution should expand in detail the process that should be taken to create more jobs in developing nations.

Sustainable business practices are key to enterprise development to help economic growth. Promoting small enterprises is an option to make technologies, training, and marketing more accessible to smaller businesses. To ensure that business practices are sustainable it is important to consider the effects of upgrading skills, improving marketing, expanding services, and using specialized programs. What are some other ways to create enterprises to achieve economic growth?

**Sustainable Development Goal 8 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 actions 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 save 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**

We hope that you learn a lot about Model UN at our conference. We also hope that you learn about the world we live in and want to make that world a better place for everyone. Consider taking the next step and becoming a part of the MUN Impact Program <http://munimpact.org/>

To see what MUN Impact is doing related to SDG #8 look here <http://munimpact.org/sdg-8/>

**Questions to Consider:**

The following questions are provided to help guide your research and challenge you to think more in-depth about the topic at hand. Delegates are *not* required to explicitly answer these questions in committee; however they are provided to help gain a deeper understanding of your country’s position and complexities of the topic.

1. What is your country policy on employment creation and enterprise development in developing nations? Is your nation struggling with unemployment? If so, why?
2. Does low unemployment always indicate that the economy is doing well?
3. What other factors cause unemployment?
4. In what ways has the United Nations been involved with decent work and economic growth? What resolutions have been successful and what actions have not been successful?
5. What are some organizations that developing nations can collaborate with to promote economic growth and improve unemployment?
6. How does employment and job creation directly impact the economies of developing nations?
7. How can enterprises be sustainably implemented in developing nations? What government policies will be enforced to help sustain regions economically?
8. In what ways can advanced technologies and innovations be used in enterprise development? What technologies have been successful? How are innovations successful?

**Works Cited**

Amadeo, Kimberly. “What Caused the 2008 Financial Crisis and Could It Happen Again?” *The Balance*, <https://www.thebalance.com/2008-financial-crisis-3305679>. Accessed 28 Mar. 2019.

“Definition of Enterprise Development.” *Bizfluent*, https://bizfluent.com/facts-7152868-definition-enterprise-development.html. Accessed 30 Mar. 2019.

*Employment Strategies for Developing Countries | MSS Research*. http://www.mssresearch.org/?q=employment\_strategies\_for\_developing\_countries. Accessed 30 Mar. 2019.

“Essay: The Role of Entrepreneurship in Economic Development.” *The Startup Magazine*, 23 Aug. 2017, <http://thestartupmag.com/essay-on-role-entrepreneurship-economic-development/>.

“Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth.” *UNDP*, https://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/sustainable-development-goals/goal-8-decent-work-and-economic-growth.html. Accessed 28 Mar. 2019.

---. *Sustainable Development Goals Fund*, 14 Dec. 2015, <http://www.sdgfund.org/goal-8-decent-work-and-economic-growth>.

“Jobs at the Core of Development: Transforming Economies and Societies through Sustainable Employment.” *World Bank*, <http://projects-> beta.worldbank.org/en/results/2018/02/13/jobs-at-the-core-of-development. Accessed 28 Mar. 2019.

Martin. “Economic Growth.” *United Nations Sustainable Development*, https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/economic-growth/. Accessed 28 Mar. 2019.

“More and Better Jobs for Developing Nations.” *World Bank*, <http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/opinion/2018/05/11/more-and-better-jobs-for-developing-nations>. Accessed 28 Mar. 2019.

“Sustainable Development Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth.” *UN Women*, [http://www.unwomen.org/en/news/in-focus/women-and-the-sdgs/sdg-8-decent-work-economic-growth. Accessed 30 Mar. 2019](http://www.unwomen.org/en/news/in-focus/women-and-the-sdgs/sdg-8-decent-work-economic-growth.%20Accessed%2030%20Mar.%202019).

*The Challenge of Job Creation after Conflicts | UN DESA | United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs*. the-challenge-of-job-creation-after-conflicts.html. Accessed 30 Mar. 2019.

Pieters (IZA) “Youth Employment in Developing Countries” *IZA Research Report No. 58* <http://legacy.iza.org/en/webcontent/publications/reports/report_pdfs/iza_report_58.pdf>