

**Freshman #9**

TOPIC:improving innovative technology in developing nations


# SOCOMUN XXVIII

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Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure – Improving Innovative Technology in Developing Nations

Hello, my name is Kevin Zhang, a senior here at SMCHS, and I am excited to be one of your co-chairs this year at SOCOMUN! This is my fourth and final year in the MUN program MUN has been a major part of my high school experience, and one thing that I love about MUN is the opportunity to debate on real world issues while improving my public speaking skills at the same time. Participating in MUN also offers me the opportunity to meet a diverse community of individuals who have different ideas on solving the same issues. So far, I have been to notable MUN conferences at UC Irvine, UC Santa Barbra, UC San Diego, London, and Montreal. Outside of MUN, I am part of SM’s orchestra program as a cellist, and a member of SM’s varsity tennis team since my freshman year.

Hello, my name is Kiley Mayes and I will be your Vice-chair for SOCOMUN this year! I am a Junior at Santa Margarita and this is my third year in our MUN program. Through my experience with MUN I have gained much knowledge about world issues, gained many friends, and improved my speaking skills and I am optimistic that you will do the same. Although MUN may seem scary at first, once you get past your nerves it is truly an amazing and fun experience that I hope that you are able to enjoy. I am looking forward to being your Vice-chair at SOCOMUN and I hope that you enjoy the conference!

Hi, my name is Sammy Amer and I will be your Rapporteur for SOCOMUN 2019. I am currently a sophomore at Santa Margarita, and this is my second year participating in Model UN. MUN has been a great experience for me because it has allowed me to develop a sense of political self-awareness and to be more involved and understanding of the world around me. It has also exponentially improved my research skills and allowed me to form viable, innovative solutions to problems as they are presented to me.

We hope that SOCMUN will be an amazing learning experience for all of you and that many of you will continue participating in Model United Nations conferences in the future. At SOCOMUN, you will begin the committee with debate, where delegates will have the chance to give speeches presenting possible solutions. After hearing some speeches, delegates can motion for an unmoderated caucus, where everyone can discuss their solutions with each other and ways in which these solutions can be implemented. During unmoderated caucuses, delegates can also form resolution groups. Understanding your country’s policy on this topic is crucial at this conference, and it is also important to understand the topic itself. If any questions, please feel free to email me at socomunfresh9@gmail.com We look forward on meeting all of you at SOCOMUN this year, and best of luck!

**Background:**

Sustainable Development Goal 9, “build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation,” is one of the seventeen Sustainable Development Goals the United Nations implemented in January 2015. These seventeen goals are built on the success of the Millennium Development Goals, which was a global initiative to tackle extreme poverty. In addition to improving innovative technologies in developing countries, other Sustainable Development Goal includes reduced inequalities, economic growth, quality education, and no poverty. The United Nations aim to accomplish these goals by 2030.

Developing nations worldwide lack access to technological advances that would improve their infrastructure. They also lack the knowledge that are used to implement and install current technologies and have a difficult time implementing new technologies into their countries. Currently, many countries are without basic infrastructures, electrical power, and communication technologies. This is due to the lack of workers who know how to implement, update, and maintain current technologies. Even if developing countries can afford to buy advance technology, it would be difficult for them to manage them overtime and replace any broken parts. Sustainable Development Goal 9 aims to invest in infrastructure that are crucial to achieve economic development in many developing countries. This goal also targets to conduct further scientific research that would upgrade current technologies and increase access to financial services such as affordable credits.

 United Nations has made significant progress of SDF #9 in recent years. For example, the global share of manufacturing value added in GDP has increased, which is driven by Asia’s manufacturing growth. In addition, many nations are now moving to less energy intensive industries, while ten of the largest manufacturing countries saw a decrease in emission intensity. People living in unconnected areas can now enjoy mobile-cellular services and almost 95% of the population has now some short of mobile cellular signals. Adaptation of advance technologies can also be evidenced through the adaptation of solar panels for water pumping. Furthermore, drone advancement is now able to transport medical supplies and blood to developing countries in need. There are, however, many issues that developing nations still face that could be solved with access to simple technologies. Without technological advances, it would also be difficult for countries to further develop and it would also widen the technological gap that already exists.

 Innovative technologies have also improved the educational system in developing countries. Many children can now have access to low cost and low powered laptop through the One Laptop Per Children projects. Through this project, over 2.5 million computers have been handed out to students in over 60 countries around the world, and that is due to the donation and help from the entire international community. Students in Nepal, Gaza, and Paraguay can now have access to their own laptop to enhance their education experience. By providing technology and technological advances to developing nations, new job opportunity can also be created for many people. Overall, improving innovative technologies in developing nations can affect people in many beneficial ways.

**Possible solutions:**

There are many solutions that can be used to improve innovative technologies in developing nations. One solution is to implement LifeStraw technology that could be used to purify and filter water. Sucking up water through these straws can remove up to 99.99% of the bacteria and protozoa. These cost-effective straws technology can be implemented in developing countries where people lack the access to clean water supplies. Even though this has already been implemented in some countries, this technology should be provided to more countries worldwide.

A solution that could combat slums and poor infrastructure is to first stop them from spreading, and then convert them into advance infrastructures. This can be accomplished by imposing strong laws that would put regulations on building developers to ensure that they are building proper housing that would meet basic standards. Living condition is an important indicator of economic development, and first living in a clean environment, countries can then start building additional infrastructures such as electrical systems, pipelines, and roads.

 A third possible solution that developing countries can implement is to provide training opportunities in technological related fields. For example, people can learn how to use, repair and implement technologies in their daily life. Many countries are made up of people who have no idea how to fix the technologies they have if these technologies stop working. However, with the knowledge from training, they can effectively help fix technological problems and make technology a bigger role in their society.

**Questions to consider:**

The following questions are provided for you to consider as you research but are not necessary to explicitly answer at the conference.

1. What is the status of your nation and are there any efforts made by your country that would improve the available technology in their areas?
2. What technological advances have your country made in the past? How can your country continue their technological development or how can they start their technological development?
3. In what ways can you help achieve Goal 9 in your country and improve innovative technology in developing nations?
4. How can your nation work to improve their economy by making technological advances?
5. What is your nation’s view on the implementation of technology to improve their infrastructure, industry, and innovation?
6. In the future, how can your nation be more involved in making technological advances and how can your citizens be involved in it?
7. How does the implementation of technology make the world a better place?
8. How does your nation view the implementation of technology to benefit a nation’s prosperity?

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| **Goal 9 Targets. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation** |
| 9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all |
| 9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry’s share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries |
| 9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets |
| 9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities |
| 9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending |
| 9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States |
| 9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities |
| 9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020 |

**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 #9 look here <http://munimpact.org/sdg-9/>

Works Cited

Almarzooqi, Ahmed Almarzooqi. “Infusing Technology Into Third World Countries.” International Center for Global Leadership, Jschmied Http://Www.icglconferences.com/Wp-Content/Uploads/2016/08/ICGL-Logo-Enfold.png, 13 Oct. 2016, [www.icglconferences.com/articles/infusing-technology-into-third-world-countries/](http://www.icglconferences.com/articles/infusing-technology-into-third-world-countries/).This source is about the role that lack of technology plays in developing nations a bit as well as the advantages that integrating technology would have on those nations. It also discusses in more detail the struggles countries face with integrating technology but suggests solutions to help get countries to integrate technology and why developed nations should help.In the text, the author outlines the potential effects that bringing technology to “third world countries” would have on the economy, job creation, education, etc. It also specifically outlines the difficulties in bringing technology to developing nations and includes a few specific examples of countries who have already started and solutions for the countries (this part is vaguer) opposed to it or who just haven’t had the infrastructure to implement it.

Cheney, Catherine. “New Ways for Developing Countries to Capitalize on Rapid Technological Change.” *Devex*, 4 Oct. 2018, www.devex.com/news/new-ways-for-developing-countries-to-capitalize-on-rapid-technological-change-93582. This article explains the challenges and obstacles with instituting new technology in developing nations. The article explains that many of these challenges include the use of technology that is improperly suited for the environment, the lack of skills and equipment to operate and repair the technology, and the inability of developing countries to afford expensive technology. both of which make the use of the technology less effective. This article also explained general solutions that can be implemented to improve the effectiveness of technology. Overall, this article provided a very thorough analysis of the problems with information relevant to forming solutions. This article is very useful for understanding issues with technology and for understanding how to solve these issues.

Davis, Susan. “How to Improve Technology Adoption in Developing Countries.” Engineering For Change, Engineering For Change, 11 Aug. 2017, [www.engineeringforchange.org/news/how-to-improve-the-adoption-of-innovative-technology-in-developing-countries/](http://www.engineeringforchange.org/news/how-to-improve-the-adoption-of-innovative-technology-in-developing-countries/).This article explains the importance of incorporating technology into developing nations correctly. It gives an in depth analysis of the issues that have been created in the past and can recur in the future due to improper assimilated into the country and provides insight on what can be done to avoid this in the future. The article provides the benefits that can be created when technology is properly used in society and how countries can maximize these benefits. Overall, this is a very well researched article that provides good information on the background of the issue. This article is very useful for understanding the root problems of failure of technology in developing nations and how to solve them going forward.

Websell, John. “Technology in the Developing World.” TEC Partners, 13 Dec. 2016, [www.tecpartners.co.uk/technology-developing-world/](http://www.tecpartners.co.uk/technology-developing-world/). This source gives specific uses for technology in developed and underdeveloped nations as well as benefits of technology focused mainly on education. It also provides a definition and brief “background” for technology.The focus of this is mainly education and how technology helps people learn significantly making it almost necessary for education (as innovative technology and education work symbiotically such that the more technology used to educate, the more people educated enough to create new technologies in developing nations and so on). This source is great to pull numbers from and ideas; it’s super informational.

“With Technology Rapidly Transforming Society, Countries Need Delivery Models to Implement Development Goals, Speakers Say as Innovation Forum Concludes | Meetings Coverage and Press Releases.” United Nations, United Nations, 16 May 2017, [www.un.org/press/en/2017/ecosoc6833.doc.htm](http://www.un.org/press/en/2017/ecosoc6833.doc.htm). This is a summary of an ECOSOC forum on the need to implement models to bring technology to developing nations. It has lots of quotes from real UN representatives spit up into 5 different panels and has more information that is probably necessary.This source is rather long but it’s worth reading certain parts to find ideas for some possible solutions. It discusses not only the issues countries are facing, but it also includes their ideas for potential solutions to help countries attain technology as well as the current progress of nations that are beginning to implement technology.

Ndesaulwa, Audrey Paul, and Jaraji Kikula. “The Impact of Technology and Innovation (Technovation) in Developing Countries: A Review of Empirical Evidence.” Journal of Business and Management Sciences, Science and Education Publishing, 5 Feb. 2017, pubs.sciepub.com/jbms/4/1/2/index.html. This is a long, well-organized document that discusses former action and future goals for innovative technology in developing nations in depth. It discusses how exactly to accomplish these goals and its affect on economic growth in those nations.This source goes into detail on building upon the resources of each nation and is very specific. In addition to that solution it has various other viable solutions and it provides great insight for the potential technological capabilities of each nation based on their progress thus far in the 2030 SDG and their resources.

Korenblit, Jason. “Biotechnology Innovations in Developing Nations.” Biotechnology Healthcare, BioCommunications LLC, Feb. 2006, [www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3571044/](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3571044/). This source (much more interesting, just as informative) focuses on the benefit and breakthroughs of biotechnology through developing countries. It’s focused on India andChina but it has an extensive background on biotechnology and what it means as well as how it can be applied to developing nations.This source is much more interesting to read so I recommend it over the last one, yet it is almost just as informational. It has specific case studies from multiple developing nations like India, China, Egypt, and Brazil and focuses a great deal on how innovative technologies can be applied to healthcare instead of just education and economy which I think would make the topic synopsis much more thorough.

Livingston, Steven. “Classroom Technologies Narrow Education Gap in Developing Countries.” Brookings, Brookings, 23 Aug. 2016, [www.brookings.edu/blog/techtank/2016/08/23/classroom-technologies-narrow-education-gap-in-developing-countries/](http://www.brookings.edu/blog/techtank/2016/08/23/classroom-technologies-narrow-education-gap-in-developing-countries/). This article describes the importance of technology for improving education in developing nations. It explains that technology can aid in improving the education rate of developing nations and improving the quality of education which will be effective in lessening the education gab between the rich and poor which is typically very large in developing nations. Overall, this article provides quality information for understanding the benefits that technology can have on education, but the examples are mostly limited to Africa. This article is useful for understanding the impact that technology can have on helping developing nations and its citizens.

Olayan, Hamad B. “Technology Transfer in Developing Nations.” Research Technology Management, vol. 42, no. 3, 1999, pp. 43–48. JSTOR, [www.jstor.org/stable/24132897](http://www.jstor.org/stable/24132897). This article explains how technology has been able to help many less developed countries start to develop and what elements have allowed the technology to be successful in that nation. The article explains that an important part of technology being successful in developing nations, is the use of technology that will help improve industries that that countries is naturally suited for. The article also illustrates the importance of countries understanding the technology that they are using so that they can be successful. This article was very educational with very relevant examples of technology being successfully implemented to grow industry in developing nations

Howell, Kevin. “5 Ways Technology Is Transforming Developing Nations.” EPICS in IEEE, 19 Feb. 2016, epics.ieee.org/582-2/ This article goes in depth about the different parts of society that can be successfully developed and improved using technology. These include the economy, environment, power, medical care, and education of a country. These improve the lives of each individual citizen as well as the country as a whole. This article was a very good overview of the branches of society that technology can affect and is useful for encouraging further research into the topic. This was very educational for understanding the impact that technology has and what technology must be improved in developing nations to maximize its benefit.