



Documentation of the Simulation of the
Commission for Social Development (CSocD)*



Conference A

29 March - 2 April 2026

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Commission for Social Development (CSocD)

Committee Staff

Director	Kendrick King
Assistant Director	Kelsey Shabanowitz
Chair	Amary Corona

Agenda

1. Full and Productive Employment and Decent Work for All
2. Inclusive Rural and Agricultural Development

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote (In favor - Against - Abstention)
CSocD/1/1	Full and Productive Employment and Decent Work for All	25 in favor, 1 against, 11 abstentions
CSocD/1/2	Full and Productive Employment and Decent Work for All	Adopted without a vote
CSocD/1/3	Full and Productive Employment and Decent Work for All	24 in favor, 4 against, 9 abstentions
CSocD/1/4	Full and Productive Employment and Decent Work for All	19 in favor, 8 against, 10 abstentions
CSocD/1/5	Full and Productive Employment and Decent Work for All	Adopted without a vote

Summary Report for the Commission for Social Development

The Commission for Social Development held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

1. Full and Productive Employment and Decent Work for All
2. Inclusive Rural and Agricultural Development

The session was attended by representatives of 36 Member States and 0 Observers.

On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda in the order of topic 1 followed by 2, beginning discussion on the topic of Full and Productive Employment and Decent Work for All.

By Monday, the Dais received a total of 5 proposals covering a wide range of subtopics, including climate change, financing, youth and women training, and strengthening technology advancements. Additional analysis of the topic sparked debate on scope of change required to successfully address job accessibility; delegates specifically debated about where the primary sector of change should be addressed to access decent jobs. The atmosphere in the committee was one of collaboration and by the end of the session on Tuesday evening, multiple working papers were submitted for edits with no merger as they each expressed distinct themes.

On Wednesday, 5 draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, 3 of which had amendments; 1 friendly and 2 unfriendly. The committee adopted 3 draft resolutions and 2 unfriendly amendments, all by simple majority vote, and adopted 2 draft resolutions and 1 friendly amendment with no votes. These resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including improving job training and education access to women and youth and proposing sustainable policies designed to ensure job security during the aftermath of natural disasters. In addition, the paper provided unique solutions to help facilitate Member States' transitions from informal to formal economies. The delegates were highly cooperative and diplomatic throughout the entire conference.



Code: CSocD/1/1

Committee: Commission for Social Development

Topic: Full and Productive Employment and Decent Work for All

The Commission for Social Development,

Guided by the principles of the United Nations and the commitment to social development outlined in the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development (1995),

Recalling Article 23 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which affirms the right to just and favorable work conditions,

Reaffirming the importance of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, particularly Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 8 (decent work and economic growth) with support from SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 4 (quality education), and SDG 10 (reduced inequalities),

Realizing, as highlighted by the International Labour Organization (ILO), that the current job market does not provide enough support for individuals to escape poverty,

Underscoring the need for multifaceted developments, particularly in the context of vulnerable employment,

Recognizing the challenges posed to the formal economy by informal economies, youth unemployment, and unequal access to digital infrastructure,

Acknowledges that Japan's global agenda program, the Digital for Development, aims to support developing Member States with benefits for the digitalisation of local economic and private sectors,

Concerned by the widening global digital divide and its impact on equitable access to employment opportunities,

Taking into consideration the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) Resolution 2008/18 (2008) and its call for full implementation of the ILO conventions for rights at work and the urge for development of social protection programming,

Underscoring the importance of national sovereignty in shaping employment policies suited to domestic economic conditions,

Highlighting the link between high income deficiency resulting in lack of nutrition, low standards of living, and education, in line with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) 2025 Global Multidimensional Poverty Index,

Keeping in mind that the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (2015), endorsed through the United Nations General Assembly resolution 69/313 (2015), is a framework supporting global funding towards the 2030 Agenda by,

1. *Encourages* Member States, with support from the Joint SDG fund, to strengthen comprehensive social protection systems, through the use of strategic pillars of integration following the ILO Social Protection Floors and developing a detailed panel within the World Summit for Social Development where Member States can share practices in the effort toward implementation of shock-responsive safety nets that reduces working poverty, mitigates employment volatility, and enhances economic resilience for vulnerable populations, particularly during economic crises and periods of external shocks;

2. *Welcomes* Member States to pursue the facilitation of a gradual and inclusive transition of informal workers and microenterprises into the formal economy by:
 - a. Expanding access to affordable financial services and credit through collaboration with national banking entities, ensuring respect for state sovereignty in financial services, specifically through the increase of low-interest loans for microenterprises, based upon national ability, and the development of low-fee bank account access programs for individuals looking to start a bank account;
 - b. Encouraging Member States to support the integration of informal workers into national regulatory frameworks and social protection systems, by convening, within existing resources, a panel discussion with the participation of Member States and representatives of civil society to exchange best practices on promoting inclusive employment opportunities, including in both on-farm and non-farm activities, advancing decent work by improving working conditions, occupational safety and health, and compliance with applicable labour standards for all workers;
 - c. Extending and strengthening social protection coverage for persons in vulnerable situations, including youth, seasonal and temporary workers, workers in the informal economy, and other marginalized groups, as appropriate and in accordance with national circumstances;
3. *Asks* Member States to consider utilizing the World Bank Group's Skills Development and Regional technical and vocational education and training (TVET) Regional Initiative, as well as the InSIGHT II Program or the ITCILO skills academy, which are projects of the ILO Global Skills Programs to help provide targeted skills development and vocational training programs;
4. *Supports* through incentivised programming by creation of application-based grants, managed by a working group within the NGO Committee for Social Development and with funding support through the Tertiary Education and Skills Umbrella Trust Fund, to encourage Member States participation and inclusion of youth in the labour force and the development of youth employment pathways through:
 - a. Technical and vocational education and training to be conducted by national Ministries of Labour, Education, and Social Development, in collaboration with local governments;
 - b. Apprenticeship and internship programs coordinated in partnership with private sector stakeholders and industry leaders;
 - c. Encouraging youth participation in the labour market through entrepreneurship initiatives aligned with evolving labour market demands;
5. *Encourages* Member States, with support from World Bank International Development Association (IDA) funding program and funding areas outlined through the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda* (2015), to bridge inequities for developing countries through the development and implementation of technologies, such as:
 - a. Expanding affordable internet access, following programs like the Digital Economy Initiative for Africa (DE4A) by World Bank Group, ensuring African digital connection by 2030 and the Global Digital Compact;
 - b. Promoting digital literacy programs, such as the UNDP Digital Capacity Lab and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization digital education programs on media and information literacy;
 - c. Sharing technological resources between developed and developing countries, specifically, worker training and job development software, development process on construction of physical

infrastructure, education on use and maintenance of technology, and systems to ensure cybersecurity and data privacy;

6. *Recognizes* that the universal application of ILO should provide the benchmark for achieving decent work, bringing together government, employers, and workers by:
 - a. Having Member States favor industry-specific boards to set localized wage and benefit standards above the national minimum through annual review by a Panel Discussion;
 - b. Requesting that Member States address local firms in order to promote the respect of guidelines on Occupational Health and Safety proper to each Member State's labor focus and legislations;
 - c. Fulfilling their climate change obligations, states should take into due consideration the impacts that their climate change policies have on employment, quantitative impacts on the number of jobs affected, and qualitative impacts, which looks into the quality of jobs created or transformed;

7. *Suggests*, with funding assistance from the United Nations Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection for Just Transitions and World Bank IDA, the implementation of Protect, Educate, Innovate (PEI), a three-stage plan on the efforts toward achieving Full and Productive Employment and Decent work for all by offering application grant-based incentives to encourage Member State participation in:
 - a. Social Protection Implementation, which is Stage 1 focused on strengthening inclusive social safety protocols by ensuring safe working conditions by strengthening social protections based on the ILO Social Protection Floors framework, promoting access to affordable financial services by increasing low-interest loans for microenterprises based on national ability, and developing a low-fee bank account access program for individuals looking to start a bank account;
 - b. Encouraging Member States to integrate informal workers into formal worker protections through the integration of informal workers into national regulatory frameworks;
 - c. Stage 2, focused on education, looking to equip individuals with relevant skills for the evolving labour market by expanding access to jobs and vocational training in skills relevant to current and emerging job markets, through digital training and globally recognized certifications;
 - d. Promoting partnerships between educational programming and industries to create curricula reflective of real industry needs, through the development of a curriculum outline where individual Member States can connect the outline to industry needs within their state;
 - e. Supporting educational upkeep programs to support lifelong education by creating reeducation support pathways and assisting in limiting financial barriers to re-education;
 - f. Stage 3 on the development of infrastructure, emphasizing both physical and digital capacity-building by development and implementation of "Skills Passports", an online education system for formalizing the achievement of digital skills for international recognition by encouraging Member States to promote and offer these training programs;
 - g. Expanding and modernizing digital infrastructure to bridge the digital divide, particularly in rural and underserved areas, through the assistance of shared software, development processes for physical infrastructure, education on use and maintenance of technology, and cybersecurity programming between developing and developed countries;
 - h. Investing in sustainable physical infrastructure projects that generate employment opportunities and support long-term economic growth by using funding from recognized sources to take the

knowledge shared by developed countries to build this digital infrastructure in developing countries;

8. *Recommends*, through the development of PEI programming and incentivising participation through application grant-based funding, managed by a working group within the NGO Committee for Social Development, supported by the World Bank, to Member States actively involved in the PEI initiative, strengthening social protection systems to ensure fair minimum wages, including the regular adjustment of pay to ensure a living wage, safe working conditions, such as heat protections for workers, safeguards on hours of work, education on potential workplace hazards, enforcement of prohibitions against forced labour, ensuring hygienic work spaces, promoting access to benefits, and healthcare for workers in both formal and informal sectors;
9. *Reiterates* its call upon Member States to work collaboratively in the effort to support developing countries in the effort to reduce the resource and technological gap through:
 - a. Implementation of social protections within the PEI stage 1 framework, being supported by the funding connected to PEI;
 - b. Technological development, such as digital infrastructures, hardware, and digital literacy, following stages 2 and 3 of PEI;
 - c. Reducing inefficiencies and redundancies in the current employment process through digitalization and expansion of digital infrastructure, such as outdated technology systems, the lack of digital inclusion, and outdated hiring processes.



Code: CSocD/1/2

Committee: Commission for Social Development

Topic: Full and Productive Employment and Decent Work for All

The Commission for Social Development,

Acknowledging shifts in the labour market is a significant factor in workers finding stable employment,

Aware that informal labor makes up large portions of Member States economies, with special attention to Small Island Developing States (SIDs) and Least Developed Countries (LDCs), and acknowledging transitions to formality must be gradual and individual to the needs of Member States,

Expressing concern that pervasive barriers to accessing digital tools, such as tax software, increase the likelihood of entering informal employment, reducing the possibility of receiving a fair wage, adequate labour protection, and social security,

Observing that in 2025, 269 million young workers worldwide don't have access to employment, education, and professional training according to the International Labour Organization (ILO),

Recalling the ILO *Recommendation No. 204*, which gives guidance to Member States on the transition of the informal to the formal economy, including the use of technology to improve formalization,

Noting with concern that as of 2018, the informal sector globally employs 60% of the workforce and that 80% of enterprises operate informally according to the ILO,

Expressing particular concern regarding rapid climate change toward the development of sustainable jobs, and climate resilience employment opportunities to promote the objectives of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 13 (climate action),

Emphasizing the importance of respecting national sovereignty and of avoiding the leaking of private information, even in cooperative projects, to respect the needs, culture, and objectives of each Member States,

Welcoming the use of existing AI infrastructure aided by the United Nations International Telecommunication Union (ITU) to advance productivity and efficiency for workers,

Acknowledging Article 12 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, which prohibits any forms of violation of privacy and human dignity,

Noting the role of the International Labour Conference in advancing international labour standards and promoting the exchange of knowledge and technologies that strengthen labour protections,

Alarmed that 74% of world workers have limited legal frameworks in labour sectors, which undermines their employment rights according to the International Trade Union Convention (ITUC),

Recognizing that informal employment creates a barrier for fair wages, labour protection, and social security for vulnerable groups such as women, youth, defined by the United Nations General Assembly as the people between the ages of 15 and 24 years, disabled people, and migrant workers,

Affirming the usage of domestic tools such as the Active Labour Market Policy (ALMP) to reduce unemployment and labour shortages,

Expressing appreciation for the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and its oversight over the Voluntary National Reviews (VNR), in which Member States collect data on their progress on the implementation of the SDGs annually,

Noting with approval India's digital E-Shram platform, which has successfully registered over 310 million workers in India, which could serve as a scalable blueprint for the Global South to transition to formal labour markets,

Appreciating the Digital Infrastructure Investment Initiative (DIII) (2024) launched by the ITU, which finances development-focused digital infrastructure for developing Member States,

Deeply concerned about the precarious and often exploitative situation that unregistered workers face in the informal economy, including the absence of formal employment contracts, limited access to health insurance, insufficient social protection, unsafe working environments, inadequate wages, and heightened vulnerability to abusive conditions,

Taking into account that the mandate of the Security and Technology Programme of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) includes researching innovative cybersecurity tools and the organisation of knowledge sharing events, along with training and education,

Stressing that, as per the report from the World Economic Forum from 2024, 92 million jobs are estimated to be digital by 2030, however, as per the United Nations Social Development Network, 2.9 billion people remain offline, proving that decisions and policies regarding digital transitions, being inclusive, are necessary and suited to narrow the digital divide,

Emphasizing the role of the *Global Development Initiative (2021)* as a framework for international resource mobilization and technical exchange necessary to fulfill the spirit of the *Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development*,

1. *Recommends* the expansion of the "Global Vocational Education Network" under the assessment of the Commission for Social Development (CSocD), modeled on the Luban Workshops, which currently enhance productivity in over 20 Member States, and aims to expand their reach to facilitate South-South skills transfer by:
 - a. Providing lifelong vocational training to address skills mismatches in high-tech and emerging green industries;
 - b. Prioritizing the inclusion of youth and intra migrant workers to ensure inclusive workforce development;
 - c. Promoting multilateral cooperation and technical exchange to promote environmental synergy and a "just transition" in line with the *Paris Agreement* and respecting member state sovereignty;
 - d. Using the Global Development and South-South Cooperation Fund for technical capacity building and to finance the expansion of these workshops;
2. *Encourages* Member States to develop digital literacy programs, drawing on the existing Strategic Action Framework from the UNDP *Digital Inclusion Playbook 2.0 (2024)*, to strengthen digital skills, literacy, and access to employment-related opportunities for vulnerable and marginalized groups, by:
 - a. Providing digital literacy training tailored to local needs, languages, and accessible formats;
 - b. Facilitating access to online job applications, employment platforms, and other digital work opportunities;

- c. Promoting essential digital competencies, meaning basic digital skills, online communication, and cybersecurity awareness;
 - d. Improving access to online government services, including employment registration and public support systems;
 - e. Prioritizing vulnerable and marginalized groups, including youth, women, indigenous communities, persons with disabilities, and rural populations;
 - f. Mobilizing financial support through national budgets and international development partners, including UNDP, the World Bank, and the Inter-American Development Bank;
3. *Recommends* that the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) provide targeted and volunteer technical assistance to Member States who request it, for the development and strengthening of digital platforms, including business registration and taxation systems, to reduce compliance costs and improve accessibility for small businesses by:
 - a. Utilizing the International Monetary Fund (IMF) Capacity Development program to assist with technical assistance, macroeconomic and fiscal policy support, upon request, and in accordance with national priorities;
 - b. Promoting the sharing of technology and best practices through South-South cooperation to ensure context-specific and scalable digital solutions;
4. *Invites* Member States with established digital labor-formalization platforms, such as India with its E-Sharm portal, to share their best practices and technical expertise, through a dedicated side event at the annual *International Labour Conference*, recognizing that a focused forum allows for the sharing of technological know-how by:
 - a. Paying particular attention to supporting Member States of the Global South in accelerating the transition from informal to formal labor;
 - b. Encouraging the OHCHR to review the results of the VNRs to identify progress and potential challenges in the development of digital labor-formalization platforms;
5. *Encourages* Member States to include a dedicated chapter on the digitalization process to reduce informal labor in their 2027 VNRs, where Member States track their progress on the implementation of the SDGs, including data on the extent of coverage and progress towards formalization, the number of workers registered, trends in the informal employment rate, and Social benefits are provided after registration;
6. *Recommends* that Member States, with financial support mobilized through the DIII, create digital infrastructure to accelerate the formalization of labor, drawing on features similar to those of India's digital E-Shram platform, which includes ease of online self-registration or assisted registration, the creation of a digital identity, eligibility for social benefits, including insurance and pension schemes, and portability of benefits across multiple jobs and locations;
7. *Suggests* Member States to expand the digital inclusion among vulnerable groups such as women, youth, disabled people, and migrant workers through cooperation with the support of the ILO, the ITU, the Women in the Digital Economy Fund, and the Global Disability Fund, by:
 - a. Expanding the affordability of the internet and connectivity in underserved areas and communities;

- b. Providing access to more information about the labour market, employment consultancies, and other instruments via dedicated digital platforms, increasing the chances of getting a job in the formal sector;
 - c. Helping with developing and distributing programs of digital literacy, professional training, reskilling, and upskilling, developed for vulnerable groups, based on their possibilities, restrictions, and domestic provisions;
8. *Ensures* accessibility, user-friendliness, and formats that meet the needs of users of digital systems by:
- a. Asking Member States to implement long-term contracts and provide minimum social protections, strengthening international cooperation in the implementation of protection mechanisms for persons in vulnerable working situations through the establishment of clear labour rights guidelines, including addressing the issue of informality in seasonal work and supporting those who are marginalized;
 - b. Adopting national plans and roadmaps in cooperation with the ILO in support of just and equal job opportunities in rural areas for all, by setting themselves targets to raise standards of employment and social protection;
 - c. Ensuring that social protection programs and employment initiatives actively include women, youth, migrant workers, and persons with disabilities, guaranteeing equal access to decent work opportunities;
 - d. Specifying the social protection employment guidelines for employees under social protection floors, as to include access to unemployment benefits, essential healthcare for workers and basic income security;
9. *Proposes* to create climate-resilient employment opportunities by:
- a. Providing, with the support of the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP), training to farmers and crop workers to work in a climate-smart agriculture environment that resists drought, irrigation, flooding, and extreme weather conditions, creating flood-resilient crops by planting trees and restoring riparian vegetation, rainwater harvesting systems and drainage ways, setting up drones and satellite crop systems to control the crop stress and weather effects, and implementing the renewable solar energy system;
 - b. Looking to further expand employment in eco-tourism through promoting sustainable tourism initiatives that support locally led initiatives and support cultural heritage through funding locally owned eco-lodges, unique cultural experiences, and nature sightseeing destinations, and developing green infrastructure, including reusable goods, solar panel installation, electric transportation, and waste recycling systems;
 - c. Requesting funding from the Joint SDG fund, Green Growth and Job Accelerator, United Nations Training, and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for support of creating a smart-agriculture environment and the development of eco-tourism;
10. *Remarks* the implementation and development of strategies for digital financial institutions that explicitly target the reduction of informal employment, including through the expansion of mobile banking infrastructure in rural areas, such as M-Pesa in Kenya, digital payment systems, and interoperable financial platforms in rural and underserved communities by:

- a. Establishing and strengthening digital identity programs that provide simplified, mobile accessible business registration platforms, which would reduce time, cost, and administrative complexity for small and medium-sized enterprises;
 - b. Promoting political foundations to introduce and catalyze the larger scale of investment activities in digital infrastructure, such as the electricity grid, data centers, and software programs;
 - c. Introducing a digital tax filing system scaled appropriately for small and medium-sized enterprises, with simplified compliance requirements, recognizing that prohibitive administrative burdens are a primary deterrent to voluntary formalization;
11. *Further invites* the development of ALMPs by Member States, such as:
- a. Training, reskilling, and upskilling, among other vocational and training initiatives such as Labour Market Training, Self-Motivated Studies, and adult learning;
 - b. Bringing digital and in-person resources to match workers to stable employment, offering aid for people attempting to join the workforce;
 - c. Providing employers with resources for staffing labour market transitions, such as the Green Transition and the Digital Transition, as well as labour shortages;
 - d. Enabling marginalized communities to access stable employment, allowing them to integrate into the job market;
12. *Suggests* Member States, in line with the recommendations of the International Renewable Energy Agency, to expand or begin implementation of green jobs, defined as jobs that create goods or provide services that benefit the environment;
13. *Supports* the creation of national communication systems relying on globally shared knowledge about technology to ensure proper transmission of information between the nation and its leaders by:
3. Ensuring free adhesion to the systems, with full knowledge of its inner workings;
 4. Consisting of independent systems, which consider the needs of the Member State using it, including cultural habits and prior relations to technology;
 5. Targeting isolated groups, such as rural areas, SIDS, and any other group for which Member States notice a need for improved communication with their workers;
 6. Reducing or eliminating the cost of these projects, Member States can request from the IMF, proportional to the need;
14. *Appeals* to ITU to create an app powered by existing AI infrastructure that is a one-stop shop connecting workers to accredited specialists and resources that would include:
- a. Hosting a live AI chatbot with a real-time Q&A for workers to use to increase productivity, accelerate reach, reduce time to advice, and enable data capture for targeted follow-ups;
 - b. Employing a knowledge and information sharing system for training skills and economic trends available to all participating Member States;
 - c. Available for a wide range of industries that can participate include aquaculture and fishing, construction and skilled trades, forestry and land management, healthcare workers,

manufacturing, small-scale craftspeople, energy industries, agriculture, and any other industry deemed necessary by participating Member States;

- d. Fueled by existing AI infrastructure will be donated from Saudi Arabia's Murishiduk app, which has been in use since 2023 for agricultural workers in Saudi Arabia, for farmers, and will be able to seamlessly transition to a wider and more global market;

15. *Further suggests* Member States to expand current domestic policies to incentivize informal workers and enterprises to transition to formality through:

- a. Simplifying tax systems for new formal workers, considering the monotax systems implemented by Member States such as Peru and Egypt;
- b. Utilizing the World Bank Informal Economy Database to guide domestic policy implementations;
- c. Recommending amnesty for past tax liabilities to encourage formalization, suggests reviewing successful frameworks used by Member States such as Zambia, Colombia, Peru, and Egypt;
- d. Suggesting low-income Member States take advantage of the Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust to implement policy reforms;

16. *Advises* Member States, in cooperation with development partners, to expand youth employment and skills development programs, with a particular focus on youth in vulnerable and informal sectors by:

- a. Designing and implementing vocational training programs, entrepreneurship support initiatives, and locally adapted support instruments through public-private partnerships and community-based organizations;
- b. Allocating funding through a combination of national budgets, as well as international development assistance from the UNDP and the ILO, in addition to support from NGOs like BRAC and Oxfam International;
- c. Establishing targeted outreach mechanisms to have access to the marginalized and vulnerable youth population;

17. *Further recommends* expanding infrastructure, education, and other basic services to serve isolated areas, funded by the UNDP, by:

- a. Encouraging the social objective of global expansion of internet and mobile access in rural communities through the construction of telecommunication towers spearheaded by a project like the Communications Infrastructure Project in Madagascar;
- b. Welcoming digitalization and technological access in third spaces as a social priority under the discretion of ECOSOC;
- c. Digitizing education in isolated groups to bridge the digital literacy gap to enable residents to access remote jobs or new entrepreneurial opportunities;
- d. Enhancing public transportation services like buses, trains, subways, or boats, by expanding their reach to rural sectors to help people reach jobs that may be inaccessible;

18. *Requests* technological training targeting both current technology workers and aspiring youth through:

- a. Specialized workers and training instructors, funded by volunteer benefiting Member States and companies, along with the UNIDIR for training and necessary tools directly conducted by them, to reduce or eliminate discrimination based on costs;
 - b. Existing training and education activities, along with knowledge-sharing events, organized by UNIDIR;
 - c. Aiming for the development of digital skills such as understanding technological transformation in the workplace, data analysis, coding, cybersecurity sensitization, platform usage, and any other knowledge considered necessary by UNIDIR;
 - d. Encouraging the participation of women in programs offering technical training in scientific domains, including artificial intelligence, computer science, and technology building (STEM);
19. *Reiterates* that all forms of data collection and distribution concerning personal information, specifically within the labour market, shall respect principles of user privacy, transparency, and security as stated by UNIDIR by:
- a. Ensuring employers and registration sites must obtain explicit written consent to collect, use or distribute any form of personal data of workers;
 - b. Indicating that accumulated data must only be stored for the indicated time set out in the registration and clearly identified;
 - c. Restricting that data usage must be strictly reserved for the initial purpose mentioned in the application, and said purpose must be clearly stated;
 - d. Guaranteeing that workers must have complete access to their own personal data and be authorized to ask for any modification originated from a changing situation or inaccuracies, to review and to delete it if the concerned worker considers the information irrelevant to the purpose or if they no longer wish to share said information;
 - e. Inviting cybersecurity to be considered a priority in the management and implementation of the envisioned programs, guided by the principles of the UNIDIR report *A Compendium of Good Practices: Developing a National Position on the Interpretation of International Law and State Use of ICT (2024)* to avoid leakage of private information and maintain the right to privacy and human dignity;
 - f. Conducting regular verifications of the integrity and transparency of the digital system by the Member State.



Code: CSocD/1/3

Committee: Commission for Social Development

Topic: Full and Productive Employment and Decent Work for All

The Commission for Social Development,

Reaffirming Sustainable Development Goal, SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth) of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (2030 Agenda) in protecting full and formal employment, sustainable growth, and youth employment,

Reconfirming further SDG 10 (reduced inequalities), which aims to boost income growth in the poorest 40% of the global population for the reduction of inequalities within and among Member States,

Further noting SDG target 3.9 on reducing illness and death from hazardous chemicals and pollution to substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water, and soil pollution and contamination by 2030,

Guided by the Pro Agro Youth Program led by the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) in providing rural youth employment opportunities in the agriculture sector,

Acknowledging the co-collaboration of Rome-Based Agencies (RBAs), which includes Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the IFAD, and the United Nations World Food Program (WFP), in actively implementing the Rural Youth Action Plan (FAO) that focuses on strengthening youth capacities, promoting rural services, and fostering employment in an inclusive green economy,

Bearing in mind the role of the Intergovernmental Forum on Mining, Minerals, Metals and Sustainable Development (IGF) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in enhancing sustainable mining practices and providing expertise to support these efforts,

Recognizing that 85% of employment in Least Developed Countries (LDCs) is dominated by informality and limits economic freedom for vulnerable groups per the ILO,

Recalling that informal employment disproportionately affects vulnerable groups, including but not limited to indigenous peoples, women, youth, and persons living in rural areas,

Taking note of the System-wide Action Plan on Youth by the *UN Youth Strategy* (Youth2030), which emphasizes expansion of youth employment, skills development, and inclusion in the future of work,

Observing 43% of women in the global agricultural workforce, while they continue to face big inequalities in getting the land, financing, training, and equipment, according to the FAO,

Considering that there are already incentives in LDCs in place, such as the Operation Wealth Creation (OWC) initiative in Uganda,

Noting the needs of vulnerable groups for fair wages, social protection, and stable working conditions,

Expressing concern for the employment of vulnerable groups in dirty, dangerous, and demeaning jobs, where they are at risk of higher inequality,

Further noting with deep concern that agriculture continues to be the main income for more than 80% of citizens in LDCs such as Madagascar, as determined by Projet Croissance Agricole et Sécurisation Foncière,

Bearing in mind that fisheries represent a critical source of employment for coastal communities and Small Island Developing States,

Concerned that agricultural employment within agrifood systems ranges from 74.4% in Africa, to just 34.8% in Europe, per the FAO,

Applauding ILO incentives to protect labourers' safety by providing protective gear, such as *Article 16 of the Occupational Safety and Health Convention (1981)*,

Emphasizing the high prevalence of informality within the Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining (ASM) sectors, which often operate outside international sustainability standards such as those established by the PlanetGold initiative,

1. *Calls upon* the implementation of the Workers' Inclusion, Safety, and Human Rights (WISH) initiative, which aims to expand on the ILO's Vision Zero Fund and Better Work Fund by:
 - a. Targeting workers in high-risk and underprotected sectors, including agriculture, mining, fisheries, and textiles, in hopes of improving occupational safety and health, and preventing workplace injuries and fatalities;
 - b. Increasing stakeholder awareness through conversations with people who are in specific dangerous occupations, as well as relevant stakeholders, about Occupational Safety and Health (OSH);
 - c. Creating target-specific information materials with detail to situation-specific adequate working gear in local enterprises, as well as on a national and international scale, and promoting educational information sessions in line with the Better Work Initiative, who utilize specialized trainers to increase knowledge on equipment use and measures to handle dangerous working conditions;
 - d. Providing support for monitoring and evaluating the health of workers by periodically deploying mobile health clinics to areas with precarious working conditions and offering assistance for workers to secure health and work insurance;
 - e. Welcoming the cooperation between the ILO and the World Health Organization (WHO) within the OSH framework to provide mobile health clinics for periodical evaluations;
 - f. Further welcoming the cooperation between NGOs that provide information sessions on labour rights and the WHO, which provides health evaluations, in close collaboration with the Member State and the ILO;
 - g. Raising awareness about working rights by encouraging volunteers to carry out workshops, informative sessions, and public meetings that advise workers about their legal status, rights, and opportunities;
 - h. Welcoming the cooperation between Member States, the ILO, and NGOs to realise the vision of WISH, as well as considering the role of Member States in data sharing of health evaluation and educational programs through active but voluntary cooperation with the ILO and the NGOs;
 - i. Express the desire to use the ILO to create information panels for conversations and educational sessions, and further considering the role of NGOs in monitoring the health of workers, as well as deploying and overseeing the management of mobile health clinics;
 - j. Seeking funding through the International Labour Rights Fund to assist in the deployment of the initiative by Quarter 4 2026;
2. *Reminds* Member States that gaining membership into the Intergovernmental Forum on Mining, Minerals, Metals and Sustainable Development (IGF) and the UNEP can benefit the local mining workforce since they facilitate independent governance by:
 - a. Collaborating with and adhering to UNEP's *Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework*, as well as the IGF's Local Content Policies to operationalize and improve safety for workers;

- b. Sharing foreign expertise and knowledge with employees in the exploitation of mineral resources by participating in the Global Mining Guidelines Group (GMG);
 - c. Encouraging local value addition by processing resources on home soil to create job avenues and opportunities;
 - d. Revamping infrastructural development of roads and rails on which the minerals would be transported as leverage for mineral investment by interested mining nations;
 - e. Training and equipping local employees to extract and utilize valuable resources through workshops facilitated by the IGF Secretariat to improve Member States skills and knowledge on mining;
3. *Suggests* the reinstatement of the Pro Agro Youth Program in other regions within Africa and Member States overseen by co-collaboration of Rome-Based Agencies (RBAs) to further support youth with more incentives and skills in agribusinesses and climate-smart technologies by:
- a. Training Youth, between 16 and 30, in further collaboration with the RBA's Rural Youth Action Plan, who are passionate about supporting their local rural communities through Environmental Sustainability Engineering programs to further implement renewable energies and improve farming techniques, including Solar Power farming systems and Soil Fertilization and Conservation;
 - b. Providing apprenticeship opportunities with farmers to support further intensifying cultivation and maximizing harvest;
4. *Encourages* Member States implement stronger minimum wage frameworks in accordance of international labor policies through cooperation with ILO and financial support from the International Finance Cooperation (IFC) by:
- a. Encouraging monitoring through voluntary national reporting and collaborating with the ILO, in order to further empower employees;
 - b. Providing employees with information about the necessity of a minimum wage increase as a measure to protection by empowering existing national labor agencies in order to assist workers' financial rights further;
5. *Supports* Member States to participate in affirmative action of labour policies by motivating the adoption of policy at the national level by:
- a. Including setting or updating minimum wage laws and tasking labour agencies to ensure enforcement;
 - b. Promoting particular attention to protecting workers from marginalized communities, including women, youth, Indigenous peoples, persons with disabilities, and migrant workers;
 - c. Providing subsidies and incentives to employers that adhere to minimum wage laws, such as tax subsidies and public subsidies, with the intention that Member States individually provide these subsidies and incentives, the suggestion that Member States who are unable to provide the subsidies and incentives to request funding from the ILO;
 - d. Calling upon the ILO for allocation of eligibility of Member States to utilize funding from the ILO;
 - e. Reporting progress and sharing best practices through annual forum dialogues, including data categorized by gender, age, and socioeconomic status to assess the impact on vulnerable populations;
6. *Recommends* the implementation of Socially Inclusive Fiscal Framework (SIFF) that is specifically designed to stabilize vulnerable sectors by:

- a. Recognizing indigenous people, women, and other marginalized groups as equitable economic contributors;
 - b. Ensuring that development efforts are equitable and inclusive;
 - c. Recommending targeted tax credit allocation from the Green Climate Fund towards smallholder and agricultural producers, who integrate indigenous people and women in the formal labor market;
 - d. Encouraging Member States to expand inclusive and accessible social protection systems for vulnerable populations, particularly indigenous people, women, and youth;
 - e. Providing subsidies and incentives to employers that adhere to minimum wage laws, such as tax incentives, targeted wage subsidies, and public financial support, with priority given to enterprises that employ and support marginalized and underrepresented groups;
 - f. Creating a Social Equity Credit (SEC) for enterprises that provide vocational training and healthcare benefits to indigenous, rural workers, and other marginalized groups;
7. *Further invites* Member States to engage with initiatives such as PlanetGold, led by the UNEP, to promote the formalization of ASM operations to advance both decent and safe work alongside environmental protection by:
- a. Encouraging Member States to seek technical support from the ILO in the areas of worker safety and labor rights in order to provide workers with training and access to non-toxic equipment, in alignment with the objectives of the *Minamata Convention on Mercury* (2013);
 - b. Promoting the registration of mining operations as legal businesses within their respective economies, thereby strengthening the connection of mining communities to international markets and improving livelihoods;
 - c. Encouraging Member States to explore financial support through the Global Environment Facility as a funding mechanism to sustain the above measures;
8. *Enhances* farming enterprises' access to local agricultural markets through the reinforcement of agricultural value chains, with the support of the IFAD and cooperation with the FAO, ensuring the inclusion of farm markets in the formal economy by:
- a. Encouraging Member States to collaborate in the promotion of an international plan, modeled after the *UN Decade of Family Farming* (UNDF), to further empower farming communities in achieving decent work;
 - b. Particularly noting the strengthening of rural infrastructure, promotion of market integration, and sharing best practices for sustainable agricultural development;
 - c. With the adaptation to national and regional realities that reflect the differences of communities and cultures;
 - d. With the recommendation that Member States promote the inclusion of farm markets for the aim of commercializing farming or formalizing the agricultural sector;
 - e. Calling for the establishment of training programs to strengthen smallholders' entrepreneurial, financial, and technical capacities;
 - f. Promoting further expansion of UNDF, enabling them to compete effectively within the formal agricultural market system, assuring sustainable implementation through national action plans, led by the FAO and IFAD, implementing multi-stakeholder partnerships with farmer organizations, and regular monitoring with measurable indicators on market integration and income growth;

- g. Expanding access to affordable agricultural inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, and climate-resilient technologies through subsidy programs and public-private partnerships;
 - h. Recommending the development of rural agricultural roads to facilitate trade and connectivity;
9. *Invites* the implementation of the Belize-Mexico Program strategy into a broader Fisheries Employment Framework to:
- a. Develop sustainable fisheries and blue economy employment initiatives that promote responsible marine resource management, ecosystem conservation, and inclusive economic growth in coastal communities;
 - b. Particularly noting coastal communities, for further support in the transition from production towards processing and services to support career growth and increased livable wages;
 - c. Implementing a strategy of permit tagging, through the assignment of unique identification tags or digital permits to registered fishers, vessels, and fishing equipment to ensure legal authorization and traceability;
 - d. Further sustaining improvements in management, tracking movements, and protecting the sustainability of local fisheries for the purposes of reducing illegal, unreported, and unregulated aquacultural practices through multilateral efforts that will engage local managers, communities, education leaders, and tourism sectors of Member States;
 - e. Further promoting accountability to be maintained via public-private partnership by nongovernment organizations such as Global Fishing Watch to present findings and updates during the annual CSocD session;
10. *Calls for* the organization of a panel discussion during the next annual CSocD session which will:
- a. Bring together experts on labour and social protection policies from the ILO, FAO, and UNDP, as well as representatives of Member States that have successfully implemented relevant policies, collecting and exchanging best practices in the implementation of effective labour laws and social protection systems;
 - b. Ask Member States interested in incorporating such policies into their national legislation may receive support through technical and legislative assistance from the ILO, including tailored policy recommendations, within its existing mandate and resources;
 - c. Implement support from UNDP for the practical application of the recommended policies at the national level, also within its existing mandate and resources.



Code: CSocD/1/4

Committee: Commission for Social Development

Topic: Full and Productive Employment and Decent Work for All

The Commission for Social Development,

Acknowledges that the agricultural sector is essential to the reduction of unemployment, and the stability of economic sectors in vulnerable Member States,

Recognizing the need to promote cost-effective, accessible, adaptable and feasible solutions within national contexts, to address the fiscal restraints of developing Member States,

Reaffirms Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) in promoting inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all,

Encourages Member States to reduce uncertainty in the employment sector, while aiming to enhance productivity,

Acknowledging the vital role of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research in promoting diversified cropping systems,

Fully aware that human dignity as a basic right is essential in the consideration of access to quality jobs,

Emphasizes the importance of water security in upholding decent working standards with commitment to SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation) and SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth),

Noting Interest with WaterAid, in its commitment to providing clean water and sustainable water solutions through engagement with employees through Winnovator,

Acknowledging the climate change and the corresponding change in the agriculture sector as a main factor in long-term job insecurity, as well as vulnerable and volatile working conditions,

Underlining the significant rise in food shortages and its impact as an obstacle in limiting workers capabilities and endangering secure working conditions,

Recognizing the need to implement technology in the informal economy to promote a gradual transition toward formal economy,

Appreciating and supporting local and community initiatives and the establishment of pilot projects like the Farmer Input Support Programme (FISP), to perfectly fit local job requirement,

Fully aware that access to technology is essential for the achievement of decent work for all by enhancing sustainable development and the protection of human dignity,

Recognizing that rural communities constitute the heart of the global workforce,

Emphasizing the necessity of a “Comprehensive Rural Vitalization” strategy that transforms agricultural innovation into a global public good,

Ensuring that digital transitions prioritize rural populations as primary beneficiaries to achieve full and productive employment,

Appreciating highly the UN Early Warnings for All (EW4All) Initiative which presents a global target to protect everyone on Earth through comprehensive hazard monitoring by 2027,

Fulfilling the International Year of the Woman Farmer (IYWF) 2026 commitment in raising awareness and promoting actions to close the gender gaps and improve women's livelihoods worldwide,

Acknowledging with appreciation the transformative impact of high-yield agricultural technologies in advancing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and marking essential steps to promote full and productive employment,

Noting with concern that the effect of climate change has a major impact on employment security and income,

Encouraging an increase in job security for agricultural workers against the rise of informal economies,

7. *Advances* the development of early warning systems (EWS) to strengthen resilience against climate change and natural disasters in order to prevent job loss in the agricultural sector by:
 - a. Highlighting the need for a proven cost-effective method to anticipate climate-related risks and reduce their impact on vulnerable workers;
 - b. Encouraging the provision of reliable natural disaster data to Member States through organizations such as the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) and the World Meteorological Organization;
 - c. Requesting that national Disaster Management and Mitigation Units (DMMU) translate this information into updated national handbooks and strategies to safeguard employment and maintain workforce stability during disasters;
8. *Notes with concern* that the increasing risk of the weaponization of climate shocks toward economic instability and job accessibility, particularly in the agricultural sector, therefore:
 - a. Encouraging Member States to implement submission of annual quotas on imports from developed Member States, to alleviate concern of local job security;
 - b. Asking Member States to start planning mitigation of the aftermath impacts of natural disasters, to help with job stabilities and prevent financial exploitation of workforce;
9. *Promotes* long-term job security through the implementation of sustainable practices such as crop diversification with programs, such as:
 3. The Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) that promotes diversified cropping systems that increase resilience to climate shocks and improve nutrition;
 4. The FAO that focuses on sustainable practices, including crop rotation, agroforestry, and mixed cropping, which help mitigate risks from pests, disease, and climate events;
 5. The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) that facilitates the expanded exchange of technical expertise, such as hybrid rice, Juncao technology and seed development for other crops, via the South-South Cooperation Assistance Fund and the United Nations Peace and Development Trust Fund to enhance global food security and support smallholder farmers in developing Member States;
10. *Recognizes* the importance of best practice sharing and therefore encouraging the exchange of successful national strategies among Member States, particularly in addressing seasonal employment

instability and improving labor conditions and industry ideation to further foster job opportunities towards the goal of full employment;

11. *Highlights* the need to protect workers from seasonal time-frame jobs through promoted job creation by:

- a. Enhancing the productivity of employment through reducing uncertainty about their future career in;
- b. Promoting the country-specific establishment of minimum wages, by urging to consider the ILO Minimum Wage Policy (2025) and the already existing legal framework;
- c. Recommending the implementation of social protection floors guaranteed by the ILO, the WTO and the World Bank, by the for rural populations especially for historically vulnerable sectors like the Zambian Statutory Instrument No.3;
- d. Encouraging Member States to adopt and strengthen international and bilateral frameworks, such as ILO Conventions and International Social Security Association (ISSA), to ensure the portability and cross-border recognition of labor rights and social protection systems;

12. *Promotes* the increasement of the number of agricultural machinery sponsored by the local Member States or non-governmental organization (NGO)'s, providing equal possibilities and better standards of employment in rural areas by:

- a. Establishing community-managed machinery pools and cooperative leasing frameworks, which allow smallholder farmers to access modern equipment without bearing prohibitive individual financial burdens;
- b. Implementing targeted vocational training programs, in collaboration with the International Labour Organization (ILO), by implementing national programs that rural youth and women the operation, maintenance, and repair of this machinery, thereby creating specialized, higher-paying job opportunities;
- c. Ensuring that the transition to mechanized farming directly reduces occupational hazards and severe physical strain, thus aligning rural manual labor conditions with international Decent Work standards;

13. *Emphasizes* the need of mapping and data collection in rural areas with respect to the individual Member States needs by:

- a. Promoting the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) GEO-Network, a corporate platform for data documentation and dissemination, managed by the UN Agro-Informatics team, as an accessible tool toward helping coordinate job relocation;
- b. Advocating for Global technologies like satellites, in collaboration with regional networks and local stakeholders, in particular in respect to pilot projects like the IDinsight, to support local farmers in addressing access to productive work by:
 - i. Effectively allocate resources based on regional needs and vulnerabilities;
 - ii. Get the perspective of local farmers and workers;
 - iii. Optimize agriculture by promoting sustainable and climate-resilient practices, including precision farming and efficient land use;

- iv. Create concrete disaster response mechanisms such as emergency funds and rapid intervention systems for affected rural communities;

14. *Encourages* Member States to strengthen and expand targeted agricultural input programmes by:

- a. Ensuring equitable access to inputs such as vegetable and fruit seeds;
- b. Drawing inspiration from the Zambian FISP success in providing subsidized access to farming inputs to promote full and productive work;
- c. Promoting a shift toward e-voucher systems to reduce costs while guaranteeing fair distribution and access to necessary machinery;
- d. Asking the African Development Bank (AfDB) and the Green Climate Fund (GCF) to provide funding if accepting this initiative to further support farmers within the African region or other developing workforces;

15. *Suggests* that Member States and relevant NGOs such as WaterAid consider allocating resources or technical assistance to help employers implement sustainable water provision systems by:

- a. Encouraging implementation of national legislations requiring employers to provide drinking water to employees at all times;
- b. Receiving assistance and cooperation from UN Water and WaterAid in providing accessible water to rural areas within requesting Member States;
- c. Recommending implementation of national legislation requiring employers to provide emergency procedures, such as first-aid training and access to medical assistance;
- d. Calls for Human Rights Council (HRC) with the permission of the Member State, to investigate private corporation and that local business that are allegedly placing workers in extreme heat conditions by discouraging work during the hottest hours of the day and above a health risk temperature level in respect to the countries usual climate;

16. *Encourages* Member States to strengthen oversight of corporations and local businesses in order to protect workers from extreme heat conditions, in line with international labor standards and national sovereignty, by:

- a. Establishing regulations that prohibit or limit work during the hottest hours of the day and above nationally defined health-risk temperature thresholds, taking into account local climatic conditions;
- b. Promoting safe and healthy working environments in alignment with guidelines from the International Labour Organization;
- c. Encouraging cooperation with relevant UN bodies, including the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), to provide technical assistance and monitoring frameworks upon request of Member States;

17. *Suggests* the provision of financial support for affected workers during periods when extreme heat conditions prevent the continuation of their work by strongly emphasizing the collaboration with existing UN organisations like the ILO initiative “heat at work” or the work of heat protection of the World Health Organization (WHO) by:

- a. Prohibiting work during the hottest hours of the day and above a health risk temperature level in respect to the countries usual climate;
 - b. Encouraging international cooperation, including global financing mechanisms with the participation of not directly affected countries, to ensure income support for workers unable to perform outdoor labor due to extreme heat;
18. *Encourages* CORA to expand a sustainable, multilateral and open source technology framework that enables Member States to adapt digital rural e-commerce model and integrated “Smart Agriculture” models, such as the Chinese “Tao Bao Village” system, which provides the opportunity to convert agriculture areas into digital commercial hubs by:
 - a. Ensuring that such digital infrastructure remains under national jurisdiction of the member states to preserve sovereignty while boosting rural incomes and creating tech-driven employment opportunities for youth;
 - b. Requesting further cooperation with ECOSOC, including platforms such as, ILO, and the FAO;
19. *Invites* Member States to highlight IYWF 2026 by addressing the gender gap in the agricultural and informal employment continually by:
 - a. Encouraging equal pay for work of equal value, particularly to protect women engaged in seasonal agricultural labor;
 - b. Ensuring equitable access to agricultural machinery, targeted input programmes, and financial resources for female farmers;
 - c. Facilitating the access to funding mechanisms like the FAO or UNDP to ensure the incorporation;
20. *Encourages* the implementation of mandatory reinvestment quotas, requiring foreign enterprises in existential sectors to allocate a portion of their gross earnings toward local infrastructure and human capital development to:
 - a. Ensure an increase in the quality of work renewed on a five year basis with a fixed proportion set to be invested into the prevention of climate shocks,
 - b. Suggest that the percentage for the reinvestment quotas is settled at 15 % based on the example of Zambia situation where China is the dominant player in the mining sector,
 - c. Further promote full employment through the introduction of operational guarantees made by the companies in action.



Code: CSocD/1/5

Committee: Commission for Social Development

Topic: Full and Productive Employment and Decent Work for All

The Commission for Social Development,

Highlighting the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 1803 (1962), which establishes the need for safeguarding the permanent sovereignty of Member States over their natural resources and development paths,

Bearing in mind Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 8 (decent work), which mentions that Member States must promote a people-centered development philosophy targeting sustainable economic growth and productive employment for all,

Noting further SDG 10 (reduced inequalities) which mentions that Member States must work to reduce inequalities and ensure equal opportunities,

Reaffirming the Global Development Initiative which aims to accelerate progress on issues such as poverty reduction and green transition while in line with the successful implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2015),

Affirming the role of training programs in assisting workers in finding decent employment, like Project QUEST, with a 91% placement rate for participants,

Underlining the gender disparities in informality, with women's informal employment rising 22% since 2015 compared to 15% for their male counterparts, and 57% of informal workers being women, according to the Ludwig Institute for Shared Economic Prosperity,

Keeping in mind that a majority of communities affected by high informality rates have a low digitalisation rate that makes opportunities in digital infrastructure harder to implement, according to the data from UN Development Programme Accelerator Labs,

Acknowledging the unemployment youth rate of 12% worldwide, almost three times more than adult unemployment, according to the UN Employment and Social Trends 2026,

Emphasizing the fact that in low-income countries 28% of youth is not in education nor employed, according to Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Indicators,

Acknowledging the need for investments in educational programs and promoting diversification of the labor force,

Emphasizes the importance of Member States' allocation of technology in industrialization and digitalization of developing countries, thus improving the economy and increasing work opportunities,

Considering youth as persons between the ages of 15 and 24, as defined by the United Nations,

Advocating for financial transparency by the private corporations that are willing to fund these TVET programmes,

Having considered the positive effects of Active Labour Market Policy (ALMP), which can lead to workers having a significantly higher chance of achieving Full and Productive Employment, as per the World Bank (WB),

Bearing in mind the importance of following the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Strategy for TVET (2022-2029) framework and its positive effects on developing skills for individuals to work and learn, fostering inclusive and sustainable economies, and promoting inclusive and peaceful societies,

1. *Welcomes* the implementation of the Skill Training and Education Aimed at Developing Youth (STEADY) programme, which looks to provide youth with Technical skills and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) and financial education which:
 - a. Asks the UNESCO Strategy for TVET (2022-2029) to help Member States mediate cooperation efforts and facilitate the implementation process with the objective of ensuring the timeframes for the program are respected and that the program is done within international guidelines respecting each Member State's sovereignty;
 - b. Further invites funding from the World Bank as well as the International Labour Rights Fund and The International Finance Facility for Education, willing Member States contributors, voluntary contributions from private societies and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) such as Opportunity International, or Women in International Employment: Globalization and Organisation (WIEGO);
 - c. Responds to youth unemployment by providing free skill trainings, financial entrepreneurship and financial autonomy trainings having NGOs connected to STEADY delegate specialized workers to share their knowledge and technical skills;
 - d. Provides economic development in Member States by directing skill trainings towards certain areas of labour gaps that suffice the Member State's labour needs, while reaffirming that Member States hold autonomy in deciding what areas of labour gaps are the best to direct skill trainings towards, with considerations of regional differences from indigenous communities and other minorities as well as considerations of transborder similarities;
 - e. Suggests the implementation of STEADY specifically in rural areas and areas dominated by informal work identified by national institutions in collaboration with the UNESCO Strategy for TVET (2022-2029) by offering funding priority to under-funded education institutions and by deploying mobile units of trainers, volunteers and training materials to areas hard to reach;
 - f. Invites the provision of a certificate to individuals who have completed the programme as proof to show the skills that were acquired based on integration of STEADY courses into already-existing Mutual Recognition Agreement through both bilateral agreements between voluntary Member States and multilateral arrangements with the supervisions of organizations like Global Accreditation Cooperation Incorporated;
 - g. Requests a 3-stage timeframe for the programme to implement successfully in:
 - i. Identification and evaluation of successful existing programs by the UNESCO International Bureau of Education in cooperation with national governments, as well as until late 2026;
 - ii. One-year pilot programs tailored to regional needs by early 2027, implemented and monitored by relevant national ministries in coordination with UNESCO Strategy for TVET (2022-2029), local institutions and program partners;
 - iii. Full deployment across similar regions by 2028 with the utilization of the institutions designated in the previous stages;

2. *Endorses* the expansion of modular training initiatives, defined by flexible learning programs that are broken down into independent and stackable units that allow learners to customize their own educational needs, to further the reach into rural and secluded communities, which:
 - a. Offers offline contents which provide the skills necessary in manual, trade and industrial sectors, which will be funded in part by the private companies seeking to recruit trainees, but also incentivized by examples like credits and tax breaks from willing Member States, such as Finland's deduction in company income tax for employee training expenses, and UN Systems grants, such as the ILO's Better Work program;
 - b. Ensures an assured rotation of specialists that offer the training in the communities, who will also complete reports, after the end of their rotation, on the progress of the vocational training among the trainees, which will be used to determine the effectiveness of the initiative;
 - c. Encourages the creation of community learning centers, supported by NGOs such as Opportunity International, aiming to build sustainable livelihoods and local community leaders, to improve access to telecommunications infrastructures, which will also oversee the implementation of the modular training initiatives on a local level;
 - d. Supports the establishing of a multilingual version of the training content, with the help in translation from the UN Terminology (UNTERM), the UN Interpretation Services (UNIS), and voluntary members of the community, in order to respect the cultures of all communities and localities involved in the STEADY initiative and to maximise efficiency and transmission of the vocational education in countries of the Global South;
3. *Further invites* the other local TVET and regional projects, such as the UNESCO BEAR Project to expand their initiatives by:
 - a. Encouraging a sector-based approach, focusing on providing programs tailored to the current labour market needs of each Member State that voluntarily accepts support in industries like technology and artificial development, financial institutions, service, textile and fashion industry, agriculture sectors, healthcare, etc.;
 - b. Supporting Member States to minimize informality through the identification of areas with high levels of informal work through case-by-case needs established by local public community consultations and inter-social dialogue;
 - c. Actively providing collaboration opportunities between local teachers and industries, such as local businesses, private companies and international industries to create a curriculum strengthening TVET approaches;
4. *Emphasizes* the importance of the inclusion of intersectionally disadvantaged communities through adapted education courses in the form of lecture-based and experiential learning, designed to maximise integration to the formal job markets by:
 - a. Targeting communal public-private advocacy and advertising efforts by the United Nations, in collaboration with Member States and local leaders to promote diversity and outreach to vocational training programs directed to disadvantaged communities;
 - b. Offering training opportunities in neighboring rural communities for the Indigenous youth population in line with those already offered in the communities;

- c. Encouraging Member States to include women, for example in the technological field, using formations and career training on a voluntary basis, especially by having special courses and training for young single mothers following a flexible timeframe approach;
 - d. Encouraging Member States to improve access to full and productive employment for persons with disabilities by establishing tailored education and training programmes and expanding funding opportunities to create employment prospects;
 - e. Supported by national and regional training funds and the ILO funds in specific areas such as the ENABLE Programme in Lebanon;
5. *Calls upon* the expansion and the addition of programs offering offline, in-person skills training for specialized workers, following examples such as the Saint Nick Alliance Workplace Development and adapting it to other sectors such as agriculture, technology, manufacturing and others by:
- a. Providing specialized teachers courses adapted to different sectors, based on regional and national labor situations;
 - b. Creating opportunities for apprenticeships and internships within willing organisations, companies, and governmental institutions, that would finance training and be encouraged to hire trainees;
 - c. Emphasizing courses that offer training for in-demand sectors, such as agriculture with a rising high demand for the production but an employment rate decreasing from 3% yearly; adapted to Member States needs, and careers that have a low employment rate so as to not overwhelm the employment market;
 - d. Receiving support from national and regional training funds and the ILO funds such as Employment-Intensive Investment Programme Fund;
6. *Recommends* the establishment of a Global Vocational Education Network to facilitate skills transfers between Member States, modelled after the Luban Workshop which has been successfully exported to more than 20 Member States and which:
- a. Endorses the establishment of the Global Vocational Education Network under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC);
 - b. Supports the involvement of the United Nations International Telecommunication Union (ITU) in order to bridge the “digital divide” and stabilize technical standards worldwide;
 - c. Further invites the UN South-South Cooperation Fund and other international development banks such as the New Development Bank, the European Investment Fund and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank to provide the funds necessary to sustain the previous and future successes of this network;
7. *Advises* ECOSOC to consider the development and implementation of Active Labour Market Policies (ALMPs), which will give Member States more tools to effectively manage their workforce and workplace standards, as well as the wellbeing of workers, within which:
- a. Member States employ domestic structures by self-developing and implementing resources in line with ILO standards to provide their workforce with strengthened employment services to support workers into specific careers such as career guidance, targeted programs for the long term unemployed, support and guidance for employers and workers among shifting labour market

conditions: these conditions will be based off successful, pre existing models from various Member States;

- b. Recommends Member States to follow the guidelines under the Public Employment Services (PES) by strengthening job-matching systems to better connect job seekers with available opportunities and expanding job brokering, counseling services, and individualized job search support to improve employment outcomes;
 - c. Proposes to further connect job searchers with available opportunities, improve job brokering, counseling, and job search support;
 - d. Conducts labour studies to implement evidence based policy and adapt to Member States' specific needs;
 - e. Suggests ECOSOC to consider the creation of a planned framework to help Member States with the implementation of these actions into domestic policies;
 - f. Encourages Member States to collaborate with the ILO to assist in the implementation of these policies;
 - g. Proposes ALMP effectiveness to be measured and recorded by ECOSOC and amended as needed;
8. *Calls upon* Member States to utilize existing international funding mechanisms, including the Joint SDG Fund, to support technology-driven employment initiatives and inclusive economic development:
- a. Increasing the participation of youth and marginalized groups within the formal labour market;
 - b. Suggesting the implementation of targeted investments by the World Bank in the science and technology sectors through building more industries to create work opportunities;
9. *Suggests* individual Member States to voluntarily implement the International Training Centre of the ILO (ITCILO) for proper standards of safety education and protocol based on a Member State's specified labor demand by:
- a. Allocating safety officers from Member States to facilitate education based on responsibly maintaining occupational health and safety (OHS) standards, conducting and learning about risk assessments, and training students in hazard prevention;
 - b. Inviting the Global Labor Justice-International Labor Rights Forum (GLJ-ILRF) to hold corporations accountable for labor standards and decent employment for all by highlighting GLJ-ILRF's critical role in advancing enforceable supply chain agreements, protecting worker rights, and holding multinational businesses responsible for labor rights breaches;
 - c. Advancing policies and enforceable supply chain agreements that guarantee decent employment for all workers, including those in precarious and subcontracted situations, by prioritizing living wages, safe working conditions, and the fundamental right to freedom of association and collective bargaining;
10. *Encourages* the development of existing training-initiatives and certifications programs, such as the Sustainable Energy and Climate Action plan, and pairing this with mobility to:

- a. Offer courses in modular blocks of 20-30 hours available to youth and other employed persons so that they have the opportunity to attend even with limitations in schedules and seasonal employment;
 - b. Ensure a training organized by local NGOs willing to further the cause of productive employment such as International Association for the Exchange of Students for Technical Experience (IASTE), facilitating international apprenticeships across the world, or Kiron Open Higher education, given by specialized workers volunteering their knowledge and technical skills and tools paired with experts in their field willing to teach vocational training;
 - c. Provide digital skills for rural communities such as sales, logistics and recordkeeping, to provide better communication between communities and including skills necessary to build the infrastructure necessary for a better digitalization including the maintaining of digital technologies;
 - d. Obtain funding from NGOs aiming to strengthen sustainable initiatives such as the Avina Foundation, Climate Action Network, emphasizing entrepreneurs and private-sector actors worldwide to invest in and partner with such programs through public-private partnerships, innovation grants, and impact-driven financing mechanisms, ensuring long-term sustainability and or training and employment opportunities, the blending of financing mechanisms that combine public and private investments to ensure long-term sustainability, and accountability of such programs;
11. *Advocates* for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), public private partnerships (PPP) and private corporations to voluntarily fund these TVET program directly connected to their industries and workforce, supporting entrepreneurship, and increasing access to essential services by:
- a. Communicating the employment and training needs of SMEs and PPPs directly to programs in charge of TVET and other employment initiatives which invites SMEs and PPPs to encourage their workers to develop their professional skills through TVETs and other employment initiatives and emphasizes the promotion of Internship and apprenticeship opportunities, in which private corporations will have the opportunity to financially support their future workers;
 - b. Encouraging medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), public-private partnerships (PPP) and private corporations in the funding of event initiatives for Member States to choose programs they would like to focus in the support of their labor demand;
12. *Advises* that funding methods be strengthened and made clearer in order to guarantee equity and sustainability by supporting grant-based funding managed by NGOs and international organizations, such as:
- a. Opportunity International, which offers financial services and entrepreneurship training, promoting the development of blended financing models, which combine public funding, private investment, and foreign aid to support TVET programs such as, WIEGO, which encourages inclusive labor practices;
 - b. National TVET investment funds to guarantee long-term program financing, with voluntary contributions from private companies, Member States, and development partners;
 - c. Other pertinent regional and international development funds that support workforce inclusion.