



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



Conference B

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Commission for Social Development (CsocD)

Committee Staff

Director	Johnny Mendoza
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Chair	Logan Pierce

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	Adopted without a vote
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	Adopted without a vote
CSocD/1/4	Full and Productive Employment and Decent Work for All	Adopted without a vote
CSocD/1/5	Full and Productive Employment and Decent Work for All	Adopted without a vote

Summary Report for the Commission for Social Development (CsocD)

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 25 Member States and 0 Observers.

On Monday, the Commission for Social Development convened at 8:00 p.m., during which delegates delivered agenda-setting speeches and ultimately voted to adopt the agenda, with topic 1 first, followed by topic 2. The session concluded after the agenda was set and an introduction to committee procedures and dynamics was provided.

On Tuesday, spending most of the day in informal sessions forming coalitions, discussing policy issues such as employment education, sanctions, and green jobs, and drafting working papers. A total of 5 papers were submitted to the Dais; 3 were returned for edits. Formal sessions featured strong speeches from several delegations before adjourning at 10:00 p.m. On Wednesday, the committee convened at 9:00 a.m. and focused on revising working papers through multiple rounds of edits, with delegates considering but ultimately avoiding merging documents while refining details, leaving the total number of working papers at 5. By the end of the day, all papers were returned for final revisions and accepted as draft resolutions. On Thursday, the final day, the committee met for final review and advanced 5 draft resolutions, all of which were adopted by consensus without amendments. The committee then began work on its second topic, Inclusive Rural and Agricultural Development, before adjourning for the year.



Code: CSocD/1/1

Committee: Commission for Social Development

Topic: Full and Productive Employment and Decent Work for All

The Commission for Social Development,

Recalling the General Assembly resolution 70/1 (2015), which established the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth),

Reaffirming the General Assembly resolution 63/199 “International Labour Organization Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalization” (2009), which recognizes full employment and decent work as core pillars of sustainable development,

Concerned that informal employment affects 2.1 billion people, with global unemployment affecting another 400 million, making around 30% of the global labor force either unemployed or have unprotected rights in the workplace, according to the International Labor Organization (ILO) Employment and Social Trends 2026 report,

Desiring to address the high level of unemployment, underemployment, and informal unemployment within all Member States,

Acknowledging General Assembly resolution 76/137 “Policies and programmes involving youth” (2021) on improving the situation of women and girls, calling for equal access to economic and training opportunities,

Recognizing the importance of the *ILO Decent Work Agenda* (1999), which emphasizes employment creation, rights at work, social protection, and social dialogue,

Supporting the principles outlined in the *Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration* (2018), which calls for expanded pathways for regular labor mobility and protection of migrant workers,

Emphasizing the importance of providing further digital training and support to global workers beyond their employment in their host nations, building on the projects already underway by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), as the ILO reports that 49% of these global workers lack digital skills,

1. *Encourages* the establishment of a voluntary, non-binding Inclusive and Adaptive Labor Formalization (IALF) Framework to support Member States in transitioning from informal to formal employment systems, structured around the pillars through:
 - a. Increasing policy guidance and institutional capacity building, based on works like the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) through the Human Resources Development Working Group (HRDWG) that focus on developing human resources, education, capacity building, and social protection;

- b. Expanding social protection and labor inclusion by encouraging pathways that connect workers to formal contracts, wage protections, legal recognition, and access to social security systems;
 - c. Noting that funding will originate from the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and be complemented by voluntary contributions from Member States and other parties;
- 2. *Recommends* that, as part of the IALF, Member States develop efficient national and regional formalization strategies that:
 - a. Establish a low-barrier rights-based digital identity system to provide informal workers with a recognized legal personality, which is a prerequisite for accessing formal labor contracts, national labor registries, and institutional social protection floors while ensuring data privacy, informed consent, and equitable access, especially for rural areas and underrepresented communities;
 - b. Strengthen labor institutions and regulatory frameworks, such as the *Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development* (1995) and *ILO's Decent Work Agenda* (1999), as well as voluntary reporting mechanisms to assess progress within existing SDG monitoring;
 - c. Utilize mobile-based financial tools to simplify the transition from informal to formal wage payments, enhancing financial transparency and providing workers with necessary financial stability and safety;
- 3. *Supports*, as part of IALF, the implementation of inclusive labor policies that prioritize vulnerable populations, including:
 - a. Women, by promoting decent employment such as with the ILO's framework on *Promoting Decent Employment For Women* (2020), ensuring equal opportunities, non-discrimination, and access to social protection;
 - b. Youth, by promoting policies that address the unique challenges faced by young people, such as the *Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), Youth Policy Toolkit* (2024), in areas like education, employment, health, and public participation;
- 4. *Recommends* the establishment of the Worker Exchange Bloc (W.E.B.), a cooperative multilateral framework governed by the United Nations Economic and Social Council and partnered with the ILO, designed to align global labor supply with demand through safe, regulated, and skills-based mobility by:
 - a. Facilitating partnerships among Member States to identify labor shortages within their domestic economies through a centralized online network accessible by participating nations and global workers;
 - b. Utilizing global workers as a definition of Member State citizens participating in W.E.B. and distinguishing these workers from the permanent nature of Migrant Worker employment by emphasizing a circular migration model;

- c. Suggesting an annual meeting of the Commission for Social Development, which crafts specific programming to assist with the implementation of W.E.B. and review its effectiveness in addressing unemployment, underemployment, and informal economies;
5. *Further recommends* the encouragement of participating Member States and employers to provide employment resources and protections for global workers, aimed to establish the initial stability of workers and stimulate the economies of states receiving global workers by:
 - a. Incentivizing Member States to implement the Workers Exchange Bloc (W.E.B.) through ECOSOC debt buy-down arrangements and the use of General Assembly distributed country-level SDG Pooled Funds to address complex issues with sustainable development programs;
 - b. Stressing the importance of the ILO *Migration for Employment Convention* (1949) and the ILO *Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention* (1975) that inhibit the abuse of this program by participating states and establish grievance processes that protect the autonomy of global workers;
6. *Encourages* the creation of self-guided courses promoting safety in W.E.B participation through the International Training Centre (ITC) to ensure all global workers are properly informed on their individual rights before the program and are able to gain vocational training through the program:
 - a. Suggesting the integration of a pre-training course connected to W.E.B that informs global workers, focusing on workers' rights as aligned by the International Labor Organization;
 - b. Recommending the creation of a course connected to W.E.B sponsored by ECOSOC that provides a certification in their practice field to aid in finding employment after program completion;
7. *Supports* the expansion of accessible, vocational, and practical training, aligning with organizations such as the National Training Service of Colombia (SENA) and Vocational Education and Training (VET) programs by:
 - a. Targeting support for youth, women, and other underrepresented groups sponsored by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) within Member States through industries such as sustainable agriculture, supply chain, and agribusiness;
 - b. Establishing workers with specific skills such as regenerative practices and educational technology integration, thereby increasing productivity and decreasing the barrier to entry of the workforce;
 - c. Recommends involvement of self-guided courses regarding safety and agricultural advancement through the International Training Centre (ITC), requesting financial assistance through ECOSOC;
8. *Calls for* the redevelopment of the ILO's Global Job Pact (GJP) into a new system that can be rapidly employed to support any nation undergoing a social, climate, or conflict-related crisis by:

- a. Assisting tailored financial, social, and sustainable redevelopment programs and funding, creating a roadmap for nations to move from crisis to long-term work for all and economic development;
 - b. Encouraging the monitoring, coordination, and transparent allocation of resources within the GJP, ensuring that funded programs effectively expand access to digital skills, support vulnerable populations, and deliver measurable progress toward fair and equitable employment outcomes;
9. *Promoting* SDG 8 presented within the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) through technological upgrading and innovation by:
 - a. Encouraging the creation of projects similar to “Unleashing Employment and Income Generating opportunities for youth in the regions of Armenia”, an initiative in which the UNDP partnered with an Armenian charitable foundation, with whom it shared 50% of the costs to fund this project;
 - b. Promoting, based on this project, partnerships between regional charitable foundations and the UNDP would expand inclusivity in the labor market for youth, conflict-affected individuals, and refugees, and empower them with practical skills through in-person, online training, and AI workshops to expand their career prospects;
10. *Promotes* the expansion of the ITU program, developing Digital Transformation Centres (DTCs), which will allow access to the digital learning skills and reduce the digital divide present in both host and home countries:
 - a. Recommending that the ITU focuses on the expansion of the DTC programs, specifically within countries hosting global workers, supporting the ITU in facilitating a greater skill transfer for nations while part of the WEB program, and developing nations;
 - b. Encouraging all Member States, including nonmembers of the ITU, to adopt DTC programs in their national policies;
11. *Encourages* Member States to model after preexisting United Nations bodies’ initiative, which already puts a focus on youth employment and the digital divide, such as:
 - a. The Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA)’s Innovation, Digital Government Transformation initiative, which promotes building more digital connections in the public sector by providing selected Member States with the funding, tools, and training needed;
 - b. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)’s UPSHIFT initiative, which is innovative, teaches young NEET individuals the skills and competencies necessary for a successful work life by employing teachers with the necessary tools to educate their students on these skills;
 - c. The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)’s Green Jobs For Youth initiative, which increases youth employment in the green sector in line with the *Transforming our*

world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, by creating 1 million new jobs for the youth, with a particular focus on young women.



Code: CSocD/1/2

Committee: Commission for Social Development

Topic: Full and Productive Employment and Decent Work for All

The Commission for Social Development,

Desiring that policymakers and practitioners make well-informed and effective decisions to best address the needs of their citizens regarding productive employment and decent work,

Aware of the vital role that knowledge sharing plays in producing a positive outcome for a state's citizens and furthering cooperation,

Keeping in mind that assistance and aid are vital to development, with 10% of employment in certain countries being made possible by participating Member States, according to the United Nations Task Force on Social and Solidarity Economy (SSE),

Recognizing that achieving Sustainable Development Goal SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth) will recommend tackling rising debts, economic uncertainty, and trade tensions, while promoting equitable pay and decent work for young people,

Bearing in mind that the *Employment and Social Trends* (2026) report, the global unemployment is projected to stay stable at around 4.9% this year, equivalent to some 186 million people out of work,

Emphasizing that global renewable energy employment has nearly doubled over the past decade and created 16.2 million jobs by 2024, according to the World Economic Forum,

Having recognized the ongoing discrimination faced by women, youth, migrants, and disabled persons, as further highlighted by SDG 10 (reduced inequalities),

Guided by the European Union's Pay Transparency Directive and the initiative to influence employers to disclose salaries and address gender pay gaps, to foster trust between employers and employees,

Deeply disturbed by the International Labour Organization (ILO) *Violence and Harassment Convention* (2019) report, which states that one in five individuals is the target of discrimination, with women being larger targets than men,

Aware of the ILO's recommendation No. 204 *Concerning the transition from the informal to the formal Economy* (2015), and the shifting of informal jobs to formal jobs, allocating for individuals to receive benefits like health insurance, life insurance, retirement, and pensions,

Declaring the central role of social dialogue and collective bargaining in shaping resilient and inclusive labor markets through multilateral cooperation among governments, employers, and workers to demonstrate how decision-making contributes to social stability, higher productivity, and reduced inequality,

Calling attention to empowering women and youth, whose participation is essential to innovation, entrepreneurship, and community resilience, and also encourages policies that address informal employment, promote gender equality in the workplace, and ensure equal pay for work of equal value,

Bearing in mind the ILO *Global Employment Trends for Youth 2024*, stating that young adults attaining a tertiary-level education results in better quality of employment in developing Member States,

1. *Recommends* that Member States seek the most accurate information and data regarding employment, unemployment, and related projections by expanding the ILO's Global Flagship Programme, ensuring that policymakers are granted the insight needed to make decisions that are reflective of the labor market;
2. *Encourages* Member States to expand the ILO, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and United Nations Data databases relating to employment and unemployment, to ensure that information is correctly collected, updated, and accurate for states' governments and international organizations to act and allocate resources and funds;
3. *Calls upon* all able Member States will contribute to and assist developing economies through organizations that finance development, such as the World Bank, and organizations tasked with implementing workforce development initiatives and vocational training projects that promote sustainable employment and economic growth such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA), and United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD);
4. *Proposes* the expansion of Green Employment Corridors, a system where environmental sustainability is linked with economic development by creating green-collar jobs, within infrastructure prioritizing renewable energy generation (solar, wind, hydro), climate-resilient transportation and construction, such as green rail systems and smart electricity grids, and:
 - a. Encourages States to design and implement government-led incentives of their own to promote the creation of green jobs through state-funded vocational training programs for renewable energy, sustainable manufacturing, and green tech jobs, and tax incentives/subsidies for domestic green industries (supporting businesses that hire workers in solar, wind, electric vehicles, and clean manufacturing sectors);
 - b. Underlines that investment in green jobs through measures such as government subsidies and vocational training programs has the potential to stimulate states' economies by creating employment opportunities for workers, supporting emerging industries, and reducing long-term dependence on renewable resources;
5. *Advises* Member States to expand south-south cooperation through the exchange of renewable energy technologies, workforce training initiatives such as structured programs designed to enhance employee capabilities, and a collaborative agricultural modernization program to create skilled employment opportunities, strengthen the labor market, and promote job-intensive sustainable development;
6. *Proposes* that willing and able Member States engage in efficient and mutually beneficial trade relations and the sharing of trading data, thus opening opportunities for monetary investment, which would positively impact economies, and by doing so enlarge the job market, and increase the ability of Member States to increase full, productive, and decent employment;

7. *Kindly urges* willing and able Member States to cooperate with UNCTAD to research digitalization to invest and grow their public sector, with a focus on industries such as transportation, health, petrochemical, and renewable energy to ensure equal and decent work for all;
8. *Requests* all willing and able Member States to partner with the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to establish voluntary bi-annual benchmarks tracking literacy efficiency and digital proficiency in existing training, vocational, and educational training (TVET) programs to further assess the effectiveness and detect existing gaps;
9. *Calls upon* Member States to address the disparities that women, youth, migrants, rural communities, and disabled individuals face in the workplace, and encourages initiatives such as Employee Resource Groups which develop groups that encourage engagement among employees to cultivate an inclusive environment, policies that use skills and experience as the baseline for hiring, and record and recognize the efforts employees have made in regards to promotions;
10. *Invites* willing and able Member States to collaborate further with the Equal Pay International Coalition (EPIC), guided by the ILO and United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, to implement pay audits and develop pay transparency directives that allow employees to address the concern of the gender pay gap;
11. *Further invites* Member States to consider the ILO's recommendation No. 204 to develop an increase in vocational training services such as TVET, regulate businesses and their processes for hiring, along with expanding social protections, and protecting workers;
12. *Encourages* willing and able Member States to implement comprehensive policies aimed at empowering women and youth, recognizing their essential role by:
 - a. Promoting access to education and employment opportunities for women and young people through long-term investment and targeted programs according to the *Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, SDG 4 (quality education), by linking education to the labor market through the collaboration of schools and universities with willing companies;
 - b. Advancing gender equality in the workplace through non-discriminatory practices and inclusive policies in accordance with SDG 8, through the use of gender-neutral job descriptions, transparent promotion pathways based on merit, and blind recruitment processes by implementing work platforms according to the support of the ILO's Decent Work Agenda;
 - c. Ensuring equal pay for work of equal value through appropriate legislation and enforcement of internal mechanisms such as dashboards, reports, and clear documentation by requiring companies to publish salary ranges in job postings and to allow employees to access information about pay levels for comparable roles in accordance with the transparency of ILO's International Standards.



Code: CSocD/1/3

Committee: Commission for Social Development

Topic: Full and Productive Employment and Decent Work for All

The Commission for Social Development,

Alarmed by the 2 billion workers informally employed,

Guided by the understanding that the creation of formal jobs minimizes the informal job market,

Noting with concern the 20% global unemployment rate for marginalized groups, including, but not limited to, women, ethnic and religious minorities, those with disabilities, and aged populations,

Aware of Sustainable Development Goal SDG 8 (full and productive employment and decent work for all),

Recognizing the International Labor Organization's (ILO) efforts to inform Member States on creating employment opportunities for youth,

Considering the difficulty of attaining SDG 4 (quality education) due to financial burdens,

Concerned that 85% of the world's least developed countries remain commodity dependent on raw material industries, demonstrating the need for countries to diversify their economy as it expands opportunities for decent work,

Addressing the issue of local leaders lacking information about the strategies available to improve employment opportunities,

1. *Recommends* that Member States receive voluntary labor-related professional guidance, obtained in partnership with the ILO, prior to the implementation of educational and vocational training, and:
 - a. Urges Member States to conduct annual comprehensive labor market analyses through ILOSTAT, The World Bank, United Nations Commission on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), as well as relevant national and regional think tanks, analytical institutes, and Non-Government Organization (NGOs), to identify saturated industries and sectors in need of development;
 - b. Encourages managing surveys and sociological studies on the skill gaps, utilizing workers' and employers' insights, engagement, and the local think tanks in the field of labor market studies;
 - c. Recommends that national authorities consider the findings of local market needs and skill gaps in policymaking;

- d. Implores joint evaluation of the results with the relevant governmental authorities as part of the policy making and specific programs creation under the mandate of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC);
2. *Emphasizes* that Member States collaborate with existing international organizations to stimulate formal job creation and sustainable economic growth:
 - a. Recommends working with the ILO to develop voluntary, country-specific strategies to expand new technological and agricultural industries;
 - b. Promotes cooperation with the International Finance Corporation (IFC) to mobilize sustainable private capital;
 - c. Supports developing bankable, employment-generating projects through the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) to expand risk guarantees for investors in volatile environments and encourage investment;
3. *Calls upon* Member States to expand the integration of marginalized groups:
 - a. Endorses promoting initiatives, like workshops, that allow workers to know national labor rights and protections granted to employees by their respective governments to prevent exploitation in informal employment;
 - b. Further recommends informing marginalized individuals through initiatives like seminars regarding the dedicated scholarships and grants in the state and private educational institutions;
 - c. Suggests providing information about the educational and professional opportunities available and informing paths to qualifying for such positions, along with personalized career guidance;
4. *Advises* Member States to implement educational and vocational training programs focused on finalizing formal education and skills refinement:
 - a. Endorse collaboration with accredited organizations such as the Technical and Vocational Training Authority (TVET-A) to improve formalized technical training, employing educators from/in their respective countries of origin;
 - b. Encourage operating according to the TVET-A infrastructure on providing practical skill training and connecting prospective employees to public/midscale employers;
 - c. Recommend the creation of domestic programs granting access to skills development labs in partnership with local instructors to relocate and expand operations into high-poverty rural areas;
 - d. Urge centering on fields of trade such as healthcare, electricity, and plumbing prior to expanding programs according to analysis results;
5. *Encourages* cooperation with the ILO's youth education framework, emphasizing its connection to achieving the SDGs by 2030 by:

- a. Suggesting the implementation of ILO policies supporting early childhood education and adolescent technical and vocational training to foster youth participation in the workforce;
 - b. Urging collaboration with UNICEF's Generation Unlimited program for certified educators to participate in academic enrichment seminars regionally for youths;
6. *Advises* that Member States take personal action to allocate funds solely dedicated to higher and vocational education, such as skill-based trades, for underprivileged communities, depending on financial availability including:
 - a. Encouraging additional accessible financial aid programs to support further learning, funded through organizations such as the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization Fellowships and Scholarships program;
 - b. Suggesting the development of programs similar to the Employment-Intensive Investment Program (EIIP), which allows trade workers in less-developed nation states to develop their skills in the workforce through paid sponsorship;
7. *Encourages* economic diversification and the expansion of employment-generating sectors by:
 - a. Recommending supporting programs similar to the United Nations Trade and Development's Creative Economy Program, aiming at the development of smaller and traditionally informal industries;
 - b. Emphasizing promoting growth in sectors including design, media, sustainable industries, and emerging markets to create new formal employment opportunities;
8. *Invites* Member States to support experience and knowledge sharing between relevant governmental institutions and NGOs on best practices to achieve the committee's aforementioned goals.



Code: CSocD/1/4

Committee: Commission for Social Development

Topic: Full and Productive Employment and Decent Work for All

The Commission for Social Development,

Concerned that nearly sixty percent of workers remain in informal employment, where protections and labor standards are often weak or nonexistent, which deepens inequality and leaves workers in vulnerable positions to the disruptive impacts of artificial intelligence,

Aware of the prohibitive fiscal obstacles imposed by high-entry costs of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) hardware, which impede the capacity of small-scale entrepreneurs and informal workers to integrate into the regulated global economy,

Recognizing that digitalization presents both an opportunity and a risk and emphasizing the need for a reliable framework to support its development,

Acknowledging that the use of digital public infrastructure and AI-driven administrative tools can facilitate the transition of informal workers into the formal sector,

Deploring the lack of an existing framework for the protection of the labor force regarding the emergence of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and automation technologies, which put millions of workers at risk of unemployment,

Also bearing in mind the unchecked development of AI and the potential threat it represents for the dignity and decent working conditions of the workforce worldwide,

Noting with alarm the absence of compensation and opportunities offered to the workers unfairly replaced by AI, which results in a general impoverishment of the concerned individuals and the gradual loss of skills within the labor force,

Stressing the need to increase material support for countries facing devastation from conflicts and disasters globally, with emphasis on reconstruction and recovery efforts in affected Member States,

Profoundly Concerned with increasing global instability, and requests the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) consider current ongoing conflicts and the possibility of new conflicts when discussing solutions for economic, social, and environmental issues,

1. *Proposes* the establishment of the Global Skills for Decent Work initiative, aiming at:
 - a. Expanding with the International Labour Organization (ILO) global skills program targeting digital literacy and vocational training initiatives in underserved regions, particularly for youth and workers in the informal sector, through coordinated partnerships with national governments and relevant United Nations agencies;

- b. Strengthening digital tools for labor inspections, including mobile platforms and Artificial Intelligence-assisted reporting systems, to improve oversight in informal workplaces, enhance data collection, and facilitate the transition to formal employment;
- 2. *Recommends* that Member States ease greater access to digital tools by promoting programs that lower the cost of ICT hardware for small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and informal workers through technology transfer initiatives and public-private cooperation:
 - a. Expand globally, the United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP) The Green Growth and Jobs Accelerator project (GGJAP), which provides free online courses specifically for SMEs in sustainable finance and green businesses through:
 - i. Establishing a centralized, open-access digital repository providing free online courses specifically for SMEs in sustainable finance and green businesses;
 - ii. The localization of curricula into regional and indigenous languages to empower SMEs with specialized expertise in sustainable finance and green business certification;
 - iii. The implementation of tax incentives by Member States for SMEs that successfully complete these accredited programs to accelerate their integration into the circular economy;
 - b. Collaborate with ILO to develop digital literacy training programs similar to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Digital Inclusion project, which:
 - i. Distributes technology and internet access to rural communities to facilitate access to online employment learning;
 - ii. Integrates the provision of subsidized hardware and high-speed internet connectivity for rural and displaced communities with accredited vocational training and micro-credentials;
 - iii. Enhances remote employability to ensure secure and fair participation in the global digital labor market;
- 3. *Expresses hope* that Member States consider both the positives and negatives of artificial intelligence and discuss the effect of its implementation with competent authorities such as ILO, the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), or the United Nations Inter-agency Working Group on AI (IAWG-AI), with the recommendation of:
 - a. Implementing publicly mandated reports to ensure transparency on the development of AI to provide the reliable information necessary for informed policy-making;
 - b. Conducting periodic assessment under the supervision of IAWG-AI regarding the impact of AI on the labor market and job opportunities, which shall then be reported to ILO on an annual basis;

- c. Expanding employment-specific tracking in ITU's AI for Good database, which tracks key AI data and trends that can be utilized to enhance opportunities in implementing AI within the workforce;
4. *Encouraging* the implementation of AI-driven administrative tools and digital public infrastructure to:
 - a. Simplifying bureaucratic barriers;
 - b. Easing business registration and social welfare enrollment for workers moving from informal to formal employment;
5. *Supports* the establishment of the Secure Automation and Fair Employment (SAFE) guidelines under the auspices of the ILO, whose objectives shall be to:
 - a. Assess the present and future impact of AI on working conditions and employment opportunities;
 - b. Recommends that UNDP programs should negotiate the best practices and legislative solutions for states and corporations to protect their workers from socio-economic hardships;
 - c. Assist the ILO for future recommendations and advice to ensure that policies remain up-to-date with AI advancements;
6. *Calls upon* Member States to consult the SAFE guidelines before establishing any policy regarding the development of AI and its implementation in national labor laws, ensuring that:
 - a. The well-being of citizens remains the center of these policies to ensure the negative impact of AI does not infringe on the overall global well-being and existing privacy protection laws;
 - b. Policies regarding AI are well-informed and skillfully implemented to ensure that their impact does not lead to unforeseen or harmful consequences;
 - c. Corporations are not left without checks and balances regarding their use of AI in order to protect their employees from unfair or abusive termination;
7. *Suggests* that Member States provide support to workers displaced by AI through financial compensation or further professional training with the goal of guaranteeing access to fair and decent work opportunities post-termination, such compensations could be guaranteed by:
 - a. Fiscal incentives for companies that comply with the SAFE guidelines or any similar policy previously established;
 - b. Ask financial institutions and corporations to ensure the training and compensation of displaced workers with the goal of providing them with new work opportunities;

8. *Requests* facilitating the expansion of UNDP funding for programs with the intention of supporting Member States who are experiencing devastation from conflict or disasters by:
 - a. Encouraging additional funding should be allocated due to increasing geopolitical tensions; programs like the UNDP must consider the need for increased material support across the globe;
 - b. Recommending ECOSOC and the UNDP consider calling for Member States to mobilize domestic resources for UNDP initiatives within their respective territories, and potentially resources of neighboring Member States for the UNDP, so that these programs will have the capacity for further support in civilian reconstruction efforts;
 - c. Promoting that UNDP programs consider an increased focus on reconstruction of critical energy, healthcare, and other infrastructure, as these are critical for local, regional, and global stability, further emphasizing:
 - i. Energy and healthcare infrastructure are critically important for productive employment and healthy economies, this infrastructure is often necessary for the function of local communities;
 - ii. Energy infrastructure is paramount for the function of the global economy, thus increased focus is imperative for sustained trade, regional and global security;
 - iii. Healthcare, sanitation, and water infrastructure are the foundation for local communities, with the destruction of these systems possibly leaving communities vulnerable;
9. *Urges* ECOSOC to realize how the global shift towards multipolarism will affect global cooperation, specifically by:
 - a. Considering an increase of funding for material aid programs to adapt to new global power structures as the possibility of global instability increases;
 - b. Drawing direct attention to the possible effects of the transition to a multipolar world should be acknowledged when discussing future legislation, such as the likelihood of increased regional conflicts and instability.



Code: CSocD/1/5

Committee: Commission for Social Development

Topic: Full and Productive Employment and Decent Work for All

The Commission for Social Development,

Aware of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2030 Agenda) and recalling Sustainable Development Goals SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), which promotes inclusive and sustainable economic growth, along with full and productive employment and decent work for all, and SDG 10 (reduced inequalities), focusing on reducing inequality, particularly among women, youth, and migrants, within and among countries,

Acknowledging Article 23 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1945), which states that everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favorable conditions of work, protection against unemployment, right to equal pay for equal work, and the right to form and join trade unions for the protection of their interests,

Reaffirming the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Refugee Education 2030 strategy, calling for increased education, work, and training for displaced individuals,

Recognizing the importance of the Global Compact on Refugees (2018) in a collaborative effort with UNHCR, to ease the pressures on host countries, enhance refugee self-reliance regarding job creation, expand access to third-country solutions, and support conditions in countries of origin for return in safety and dignity,

Emphasizing the role that conflict, violence, persecution, natural or environmental disasters, development projects, and human rights violations have on forced migration, including individuals who are refugees, internally displaced, asylum seekers, or in need of international protection,

Emphasizing the importance of the Future of Work initiative, led by the International Labour Organization (ILO), this program highlights the key needs of modern contract models, technology integration, and improved employee experience,

Keeping in mind the commitment made in General Assembly resolution 70/125, "Outcome document of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the overall review of the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society" (2015), which includes bridging digital divides within countries, through efforts such as improvement of connectivity, affordability, and access to information and technology, multilingual content, and most importantly, acknowledging specific challenges facing persons with disabilities and specific needs, and those in vulnerable and conflict-affected situations,

Recognizing the importance of humanitarian and development carve-outs, including those implemented under the United Nations Security Council resolution 2664, "General issues relating to sanctions" (2022),

Being alarmed about the detrimental impact of unilateral coercive measures and sanctions on the affected economies and labor markets,

1. *Strongly* recommends establishing relevant regional representations of the Joint Initiative, which will be guided by the reports discussed at the annual Joint Initiative summits, organized under the International Conference on Sanctions, Business and Human Rights held in 2024 under the Mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights:
 - a. The work of such regional representations will include liaising with the local governmental bodies and urgent initiatives receiving and treating incoming refugees, as well as assisting the latter in step-by-step accompanying of the displaced persons;
 - b. Recommendations for regional representations to first connect the displaced persons to the language centers as a starting point of their integration into the workforce, followed and accompanied by the provision of:
 - i. Personalized labor-related advice, liaising with the relevant employment agencies and bodies of the Member State;
 - ii. Data and information on the saturated industries, qualifications, licenses, and/or certifications needed to enable the persons to continue practicing their profession;
 - iii. Resources for requalification in case such continuation of a normally exercised profession is no longer possible due to the sector saturations, impossibility of obtaining the necessary qualifications, and/or their replacement by AI technologies;
 - iv. Information and access to the scholarships and financial aid for educational programs at both higher education institutions in the Member State, as well as the informal, short, and evening education programs, vocational training etc;
2. *Recommends* establishing a United Nations Voluntary Fund for Decent Work in vulnerable communities to provide rapid-response grants for skills recognition:
 - a. Prioritizing and distributing through voluntary donations, focusing on aligning with the SDGs, portable social protection, and micro-enterprise start-ups specifically designed for internally displaced persons and refugees returning to or remaining in conflict-affected areas;
 - b. Financed through voluntary contributions and administered jointly by the ILO and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP);
3. *Calls* upon Member States to support and expand access to language training and educational programs, both domestically and internationally, to equip individuals with skills to improve workforce integration and funding for intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) like UNHCR, and NGOs to advocate and implement these programs;
4. *Encourages* the integration of a Sustainable Access to Labor through Global Accreditation and Digital Optimization (SALGADO) framework within existing initiatives led by the UNDP and the

ILO, in coordination with relevant regional organizations, to enhance refugee workforce integration through scalable and secure digital systems, including:

- a. Supporting the development of interoperable digital credential systems, building upon existing Global Skill Partnerships, to improve portability and verification of refugee qualifications across participating Member States;
 - b. Promoting the voluntary digitalization and authentication of academic and vocational credentials, in line with national capacities and international data protection standards;
 - c. Encouraging coordination with national labor registries and employer verification systems, while respecting state sovereignty and existing legal frameworks;
 - d. Supporting competency-based assessment mechanisms for displaced persons lacking documentation, implemented at the discretion of Member States;
 - e. Further encourages the strengthening of recognition-to-employment pathways through:
 - i. Flexible and nationally determined timelines for credential evaluation;
 - ii. Expansion of Voluntary bridging programs, including language training, licensing preparation, and skills alignment;
 - iii. Public-private partnerships to facilitate employment opportunities where feasible;
5. *Encourages* strengthened collaboration with the United Nations, Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, and relevant bodies under the United Nations, Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) to support Member States experiencing acute labor-market disruptions, including those arising from unilateral coercive measures, through:
- a. Promoting the coordination of technical assistance and capacity-building support via existing ECOSOC-affiliated programs;
 - b. Recommends the mobilization of voluntary and multilateral funding mechanisms, in accordance with ECOSOC mandates, to sustain workforce resilience;
 - c. *Supporting* the implementation of skills-maintenance and workforce continuity programs aimed at preventing long-term deskilling;
6. *Recommends* international financial institutions, including, but not limited to, the World Bank, Regional Development Banks (Asian Development Bank, African Development Bank, Inter-American Development Bank), implement further guidelines under the United Nations Environment Programme Principle for a responsible banking platform that protects the decent work and social protection programs for displaced or conflict-affected individuals;
7. *Calls* upon Member States to further support major international NGOs, such as the International Rescue Committee (IRC), Mercy Corps, Danish Refugee Council (DRC), Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), ACTED, CARE International, Oxfam International, World Vision, Relief

International, AVSI Foundation, SPARK, with the aim of covering a wider range of activities needed for civilian survival, including the labour-stimulating measures and emergency aid;

8. *Recommends* that ILO and ECOSOC consider potential effects on the labor markets and informal employment due to economic crises, such as conflict-migration, by:
 - a. Evaluating Technical and vocational education and training systems (TVET), aimed at helping youth and adults with the skills to find decent work, contributing to sustainable employment;
 - b. While encouraging the adaptation and strengthening of TVET programs to better align with evolving labor market demands, particularly in crisis-affected and high informality contexts;

9. *Recommends* collaborating with multilateral organizations and IGOs, including the ILO and ECOSOC, to measure the impact of economic distortion and conflicts on the labor markets and employment in the affected regions, and advise on implementation of strategies aimed at:
 - a. Improving initiatives on protecting refugees' and displaced persons' rights, namely through encouraging the private sector and banking institutions to continue essential transactions with states experiencing the economic and military distortions preventing the expansion of informal work;
 - b. Encouraging IGOs to implement impact-assessment tools to measure the effects of economic distortion and conflicts, leading to mitigating their effects and continuing the advancement towards the 2030 Agenda;
 - c. Requesting the assistance of the ILO in implementing employment recovery programs and worker protections in the conditions of economic distortion and conflict.