

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL (ECOSOC)

STUDY GUIDE
UC3MUN 2019



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Study guide of the topics

Topic A: Ensuring food security in conflict zones

Topic B: Economic repercussions of mass migration for destination countries

of the United Nations Economic & Social Council

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I. WELCOME LETTER

Esteemed participants of ECOSOC,

To start with, it is our utmost pleasure to welcome you all to UC3MUN 2019. As chairs, we are looking forward to witnessing your passion and dedication as you share your opinions on important topics as ‘‘Ensuring food security in conflict zones’’ and ‘‘ Economic repercussions of mass migration to destination countries.’’

The world we live in faces new threats day by day and it is our mission to finish what we’ve started. Wars, killings, disasters... Makes the world a harder place to live. Now, it is in your hands to negotiate and find solutions to create a better world for us and for the future.

Please take your time to read the study guide thoroughly but remember that this is just the starting point for your research and we hope you will do further research on the topics for yourself, especially regarding your designated countries. If there is something you are not sure about, do not hesitate to contact us because we are here to help you in any way possible.

We are looking forward to meeting you all soon!

Ayla Altunlu & Naomi Yusupov



II. COMPETENCE, FUNCTIONS AND STRUCTURE OF THE COMMITTEE

The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), founded in 1945, deals with economic, social, cultural and health matters as well as human rights and fundamental freedoms. ECOSOC serves as the central mechanism for the activities of the United Nations system and its specialized agencies and supervises the subsidiary and expert bodies in the economic, social and environmental fields.

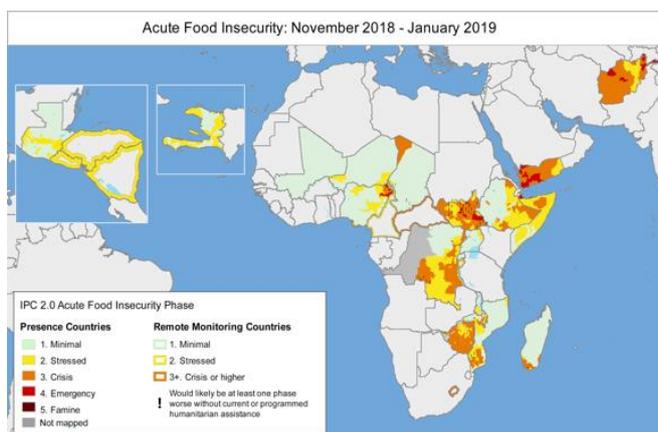
One of these 15 UN specialized agencies is FAO, Food and Agriculture Organization for instance, which is a relevant body for our current committee. ECOSOC also coordinating their functional commissions and five regional commissions, including the Statistical Division, Human Rights Council (formerly a commission) and Commission on Sustainable Development.

The committee serves as the central forum for discussing international economic and social issues, and for formulating policy recommendations addressed to member states and the United Nations System.

ECOSOC consists of 54 members, 18 of which are elected each year by the General Assembly for a three-year term.

III. TOPIC A: ENSURING FOOD SECURITY IN CONFLICT ZONES

A. Background/History



Today, 11% of the world population is in an alarming situation of hunger, malnutrition, or other grave degrees of



starvation. In a historic vote on 24 May 2018, the UN Security Council recognized for the first time that armed conflict and violence are closely linked to food insecurity and the risk of famine currently threatening millions of people. As hunger and conflict fuel one another, the recent proliferation of conflicts has reversed several decades of progress fighting global hunger. Today, people living in conflict-stricken areas make up 60 percent of the world's 815 million chronically hungry. They are more than twice as likely to be undernourished than those living in countries at peace. Thus, a hungry State is more likely to be under war.¹

Of the 13 largest food crises in the world today, 10—Afghanistan, Burundi, Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Iraq, Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Syria, and Yemen—are conflict-related. WFP is on the frontlines providing food assistance in all these countries as well as in those receiving refugees fleeing conflict.²

Not only can conflicts deteriorate local supply in food and aggravate an already existing state of food insecurity, but hunger can as well be used conscientiously as a weapon in order to weaken a civilian population. The will to access food resources can also be an incentive to start a conflict, or a motivation to join an armed group. This is the case in Syria. Now, in Syria, it is no longer a case of people dying of hunger because of malnutrition, a failure of people to react, or lack of planning and development. We are now talking about induced hunger; hunger which is deliberately provoked so that a few enemies hidden amongst a vast population will be forced to surrender.³

Moreover, food insecurity can have an irreversible impact on life expectancy and children's physical growth. These trends are more severe for the populations living in zones of conflict,

¹ <https://insight.wfp.org/we-cant-end-hunger-if-we-don-t-end-conflict-eb9514909de2>

² <https://www.wfp.org/news/news-release/hunger-conflict-zones-continues-intensify>

³ http://www.projectefam.cc/blog/15/hunger-as-weapon-of-war?locale=en_GB



for they are submitted to permanent risks, and therefore more vulnerable to any change in their environment. Children are more vulnerable to shortages, which represents an obstacle for the proper development of their organism. Therefore, the alarming situation encourages proper attention.⁴

From an economic perspective, conflicts discourage investment and thus provoke disruption in the global economic development of the country. Therefore, will see a rapid contraction of the economy: food prices become extremely high and a black market appears, encouraging criminality.

Those conflict States relies entirely on international assistance and imports, which creates a strong dependence and prevents sovereign management of its food resources.

The purpose of this debate will be to reach to a long-term solution that would resolve the food crisis, by focusing on its root causes.

B. Main Measures Already Adopted

1. Previous International Action of the council is a joint FAO/WFP update for the United Nations Security Council (January 2018), monitoring food security in countries with conflict situations: report on food insecurity in conflict-affected areas, monitored by the UNSC.⁵
2. United Nations Security Council Presidential Statement S/PRST/2017/14: this statement acknowledges the relation between hunger and conflicts and reaffirms UNSC's commitment to work with the FAO to solve those crises.
3. United Nations Security Council Resolution S/RES/1325 (2000): tackling the vulnerability of women during conflicts and the need of their empowerment.

⁴<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/5814417> The negative effects of poverty food in security on child development

⁵ <http://www.fao.org/3/i8386EN/i8386en.pdf>



4. General Assembly Resolution 70/262: it promotes “an integrated and coherent approach to peacebuilding”, considering the food security component;

Other measures are:

World Food Program (WFP): aims to bring food assistance to more than 80 million people in 80 countries and is continually responding to emergencies. But WFP also works to help prevent hunger in the future. They do this through programs that use food as a means to build assets, spread knowledge and nurture stronger, more dynamic communities. For example, "Cash program" for WFP involves physical bank notes, vouchers, or electronic funds being given to beneficiaries to spend directly.⁶

The Zero Hunger challenge: The United Nations Secretary-General launched the Zero Hunger Challenge in 2012 during the Rio+20 World Conference on Sustainable Development. The Zero Hunger Challenge was launched to inspire a global movement towards a world free from hunger within a generation. It calls for: Zero stunted children under the age of two; 100% access to adequate food all year round; All food systems are sustainable; 100% increase in smallholder productivity and income; Zero loss or waste of food.⁷

C. Actors Involved

Africa

Unfortunately, regions in Africa has experienced the worst crises when it comes to food security and conflicts. For example, in the Democratic Republic of the Congo - where serious food security concerns have been overshadowed by crises in other parts of Africa - the situation is rapidly deteriorating. There, 11 percent of the population is now in IPC Crisis phase or above, adding up to 7.7 million people who are coping with acute hunger. The rapid increase in

⁶ <https://www1.wfp.org/food-security-analysis>

⁷ <https://www.thp.org/the-hunger-project-and-the-zero-hunger-challenge/>



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people requires resolutions to focus on particular difficulties, especially on how cost-efficient they may be. Therefore, solutions must look at how easily and quickly they can be brought to people, without considering long-proceed solutions. Dependency on international aid is also a notable problem as countries must retain control of their agricultural system soon after resolution.

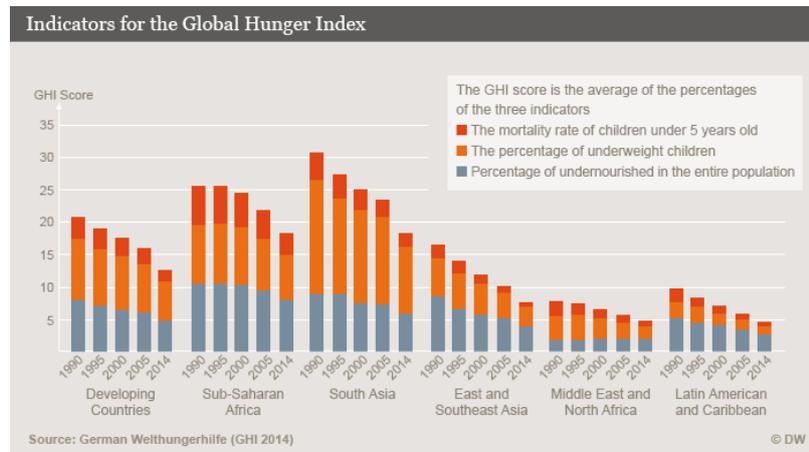
Eastern Europe and Central Asia

With an incredibly large range of diversity, the problems the region faces need diverse

solutions. The creation of national strategies on security programs should be consulted and more cooperation with regional and bilateral organizations serves many countries well.

Searching for how these organizations help tackle

the four pillars of food security (availability, access, utilization, and stability) should be the most important to look at.



Western Europe

This region has provided huge support to lots of states. This region is focused on how best to supply their help through international coalitions.

D. Possible measures to be adopted

Generally speaking, the answer to food insecurity in conflict zones should be gradual and divided into several phases: prevention, immediate help and post-conflict monitoring. These different stages require coordinated action between the States, non-governmental organizations, and can even involve some private sector.



The possible solutions should address the lack of resources in times of conflict. Thus, the human capacity to produce food in conflict zones is being reduced, as a result of death and regions who don't produce food. To deal with this problem, there is a strong need to increase agricultural productivity: empowering women, small farmers, giving them access to modern technology, so they can produce food in a more modern and easy way.

Moreover, a political solution should be provided. There is a strong need to build strong agenda towards conflict zones and how to deal with problematic governances.

Additionally, particular attention should be paid to additional factors in the conflict area, such as: consequences of climate change, unemployment, poverty, marginalization of minorities.

There is a crucial role to the Security Council in dealing with this hunger-conflict cycle. The Security Council should ensure that there are no obstacles to access humanitarian help in taught areas and that local populations can benefit from international assistance without pressure. As such, a corporation and an adjustment with international humanitarian law will have to be guaranteed in these conflict zones.

Finally, a non-state actor should have access to concrete data concerning the needs of the country in terms of food. However, due to the lack of transparency and the fact that the State often doesn't control these conflict zones, they cannot properly evaluate the actual amount of food to provide.

E. Questions that should be addressed in the final resolution

- How can my state empower civilians in conflict zones?
- Is there a political solution?
- Which actions the international community can take in order to defend food aid and to increase it?
- Which measures should be addressed for post-conflict zones?



- From economic perspective, how is ECOSOC will deal with the lack of investments in conflict zones?

F. Further Reading

<https://www.wfp.org/news/news-release/hunger-conflict-zones-continues-intensify>

<https://ccafs.cgiar.org>

<http://web.worldbank.org/archive/website01306/web/food%20security.html>

<http://www.fao.org/3/I8386EN/i8386en.pdf>

<http://www.un.org/en/sections/issues-depth/food/>

<http://www.fao.org/3/I9553EN/i9553en.pdf>



IV. TOPIC B: ECONOMIC REPERCUSSIONS OF MASS MIGRATION TO DESTINATION COUNTRIES

A. *Background/History*

Why Does Migration Happen?

Sociologists have researched migration in terms of the "push-pull" model. This model shows the differences between push factors that forces people to leave home, from pull factors that attract migrants to a new home.

Push factors are negative points of the sending country, while pull factors are positive points of the receiving country. For moving migrants while lacking out of benefits at home (push factors), they also expect a high amount of benefits abroad (pull factors); otherwise leaving the home country would not be worthwhile.

There are also more unclear factors, called network factors that can either facilitate or hinder migration. They include travel costs, the ease of communication, and international business trends. These factors are not connected to a specific country, but still have a serious effect on international migration.

Push Factors

Push factors come in many forms. Sometimes, because of these factors people has no choice but to leave their home country. Below are examples of push factors that drive people to emigrate from their origin countries.

Lack of Jobs/Poverty:

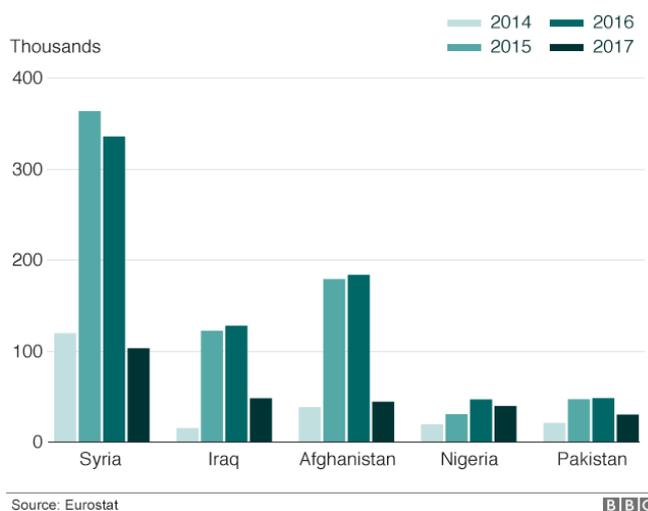
Economic factors are the main motivation behind migration. In fact, according to the International Labor Organization, nearly half of the total population of current international migrants, or about 100 million migrant workers, have left home in order to find better job and lifestyle opportunities for their families abroad



In some countries, jobs are not enough for a great amount of the population. In other examples, the income gap between sending and receiving countries is great enough to take action. India, for example, has recently experienced overflow in emigration due to a combination of these factors⁸. The greatest issue facing India is creating enough job opportunities for its increasing population. India's unemployed sector has never been properly estimated, but it could total as much as 121 million people⁹. Only about 2.7 million jobs were created between 2004-2005 and 2009-2010. Many graduates from Indian universities migrate to the U.S., where their skills and lower wage demands appeal to high-tech companies¹⁰.

While the case of India described above shows skilled/professional labor migration, similar trends apply to low skilled migrant laborers, who may leave home countries due to lack of demand and/or low income for their

Asylum applications by country of origin



8 Index Mundi (2012, July 26.). India's Unemployment Rate. Retrieved from: http://www.indexmundi.com/india/unemployment_rate.html India

9 ibid

10 India Whining: Poll-bound UPA government creates record unemployment (2013, June 21). The Economic Times. Retrieved from: http://articles.economictimes.indiatimes.com/2013-06-21/news/40119311_1_employment-ratelabour-force-participation-rate-growth-rate



work and excess need for this kind of jobs elsewhere. The flow of low skilled laborers from Latin America into the U.S. to accommodate the growing service sector is an example of this alternate form of labor migration.

Civil Strife/War/Political and Religious Persecution:

Some migrants are forced to cross national borders by war or persecution at home. These immigrants may be considered refugees or asylum seekers in receiving countries. The 1951 Geneva Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees defined the qualifications for such migrants and bound signatory countries not to return these newcomers to places where they could be persecuted. According to the text put forth by the Convention, a refugee is “someone who is unable or unwilling to return to their country of origin owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion”¹¹.

The Syrian Civil War, which started in the spring of 2011, provides an example of the relationship between internal violence and the migration of refugees. The war has included terrifying violence acts between government forces and rebel groups attempting to take down the Assad regime, resulting in more than 80,000 deaths as well as extensive human rights atrocities¹². In addition, usage of chemical weapons, torture and civilian massacres started to

11 United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (2011, April). States Parties to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol. Retrieved from: <http://www.unhcr.org/3b73b0d63.html>

Graph: <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-44660699>

12 Abedine, S., Sterling, J. & Smith-Spark, L. (2013, May 17). U.N.: More than 1.5 million fled Syria, 4 million more displaced within nation. CNN. Retrieved from: <http://www.cnn.com/2013/05/17/world/meast/syria-civil-war>



increase which resulted for Syrian citizens to fled in mass numbers. As of May 2013, more than four million Syrians were internally displaced and over 1.5 million had evacuated the state to neighboring countries as refugees. These numbers have extremely augmented as circumstances have become tougher.

Environmental Problems:

Environmental issues and natural disasters often cause the loss of money, homes, and jobs. In the middle of the 19th century, for instance, Ireland experienced a famine never before seen in the country's history. By late fall 1845, the main food source of the Irish diet, the potato, was practically wiped out. With the government, not sure on how to respond, many people lost their lives to starvation. The famine killed hundreds of thousands and forced millions of Irish to migrate. Between 1841 and 1851 there was approximately 17% of decrease of the total population, due to starvation and emigration¹³. More recently, the term “environmental refugee” has been started to use to describe the situation of migrants fleeing because of environmental disasters.

Also, there are other push factors such as “primitive” conditions, natural disasters, poor medical care, as well as slavery and political fear.

Pull Factors

While push factors drive migrants out of their home countries, pull factors are the elements for these migrants to decide which country they end up. The positive points of some countries

¹³ Daniels, R. (2002). *Coming to America: A History of Immigration and Ethnicity in American Life*, 2nd Edition. Princeton, NJ: HarperCollins Publishers.



serve to attract more immigrants than others. There are three examples of pull factors that attract migrants to receiving countries.

Higher standards of living/Higher wages:

Economic encouragements provide both the biggest push and pull factors for potential migrants. People moving to more developed countries will often realize that they are earning higher wages by doing the same work compared to their home countries. They will also find a greater safety net of social assistance. Migrants are drawn to those countries where they can get maximum benefits. For example, Mexican migrants coming to America are not just running away from unemployment. In fact, during recent years the unemployment rate in Mexico has remained significantly lower than that of the U.S; in 2011, for example, the unemployment rate in Mexico was 5.2 percent, while in the U.S. it was 9 percent¹⁴. Even so, a considerable wage gap exists between the U.S. and Mexico. Mexican migrants may come to the U.S. because they are appealed by the higher wages, rather than the opportunity to find jobs in general.

Labor Demand:

Almost all more economically developed countries have realized that they need migrants' low skill labor to support their developing economies. While most manufacturing is now outsourced to developing nations, low skill employment options are available in wealthy countries due to expanding service sectors. These economies create millions of jobs that domestic workers may refuse to work because of their low wages and minimal opportunity for professional improvement. Canada is an example of this trend; the country's migrant population has nearly doubled over the past couple of years¹⁵.

¹⁴ Index Mundi (2012, July 26.). India's Unemployment Rate. Retrieved from: http://www.indexmundi.com/india/unemployment_rate.html

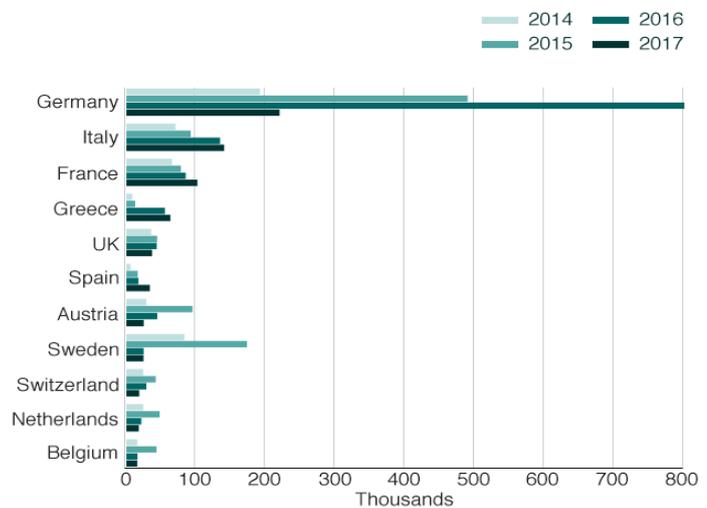
¹⁵ Geddes, J. (2012, February 21). Canada's foreign worker boom. MacLeans. Retrieved from: <http://www2.macleans.ca/2012/02/21/a-disposable-workforce/>



Political and Religious Freedom:

Much like discrimination and persecution provide strong push factors for people to leave their home countries, the existence of tolerant government policies with regards to religion, race, sexual orientation, political opinions etc. may make certain countries more attractive to potential migrants. This pull factor is especially suitable to those migrants who are fleeing situations of persecution (and may be considered refugees) though it can apply to other migrants as well.

Top 10 EU countries for asylum applications



Source: Eurostat



Other pull factors consist of better medical care or education, family links or a personal fondness of a specific place, whether it may be connected to culture, language, weather conditions or other influencing factors.

Graph: <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-44660699>



B. Main Measures Already Adopted

- In 2004, in order to control repeated flows of illegal migrants traveling through the Mediterranean and Atlantic to Europe, the EU created Frontex, a “specialised and independent body tasked to coordinate the operational cooperation between Member States in the field of border security”.
- The 2003 Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children was developed by the United Nations to address the need for stricter restrictions and cruel punishments against people and organizations that engage in human trafficking activities.
- In the United States, the spring of 2013, eight congressmen proposed a new comprehensive immigration bill, on 11 million immigrants currently living in the United States without authorization. The bill includes a 13-year progressive citizenship program for currently illegal immigrants, a set of sanctions to prevent employers from recruiting undocumented immigrants, The bill was approved by the Senate on June 27, 2013.

C. Actors Involved

Countries like the **U.S, Argentina, and Brazil** always have large immigrant populations. Citizenship in those countries is based not on ethnic grounds but on a different sort of national identity. What is important is to commit certain values and ideas. But for many European countries, the nation is often defined in a cultural way –for instance: a common language, heritage, and ethnicity-.

In many European states, including **Switzerland, Denmark, Italy, and Sweden**, opposition to immigration has become a popular issue in many elections. **France** has also followed this path. In 2007, Nicolas Sarkozy, son of a Hungarian immigrant, was elected new President by his French voters. In the words of Sarkozy: “Immigration will be among (our) priorities. [...] In all



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the world's great democracies, immigration presents the possibility of bringing in new skills, new talents, new blood"¹⁶.

Despite these words of acceptance, Sarkozy has been the main driving force behind the EU's more restrictive stance towards immigration in the past.

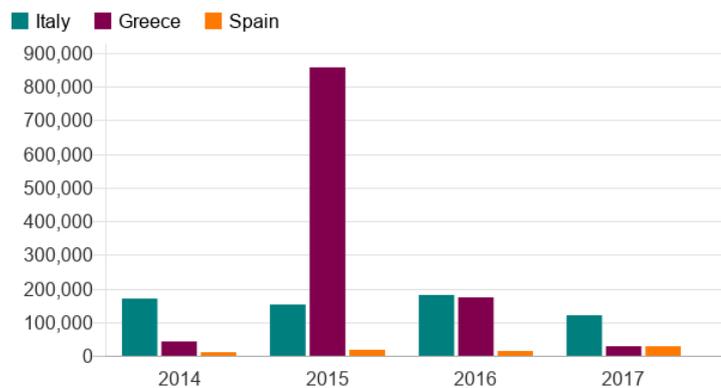
Italy also adopted an anti-immigration stance with the election victory of Silvio Berlusconi in 2001, whose ruling coalition went so far as to firmly support "one of the most severe measures of anti-immigrant repression in Europe, mobilizing troops to control crimes attributed to foreigners," Newsweek reports¹⁷.

In Greece, a 2009 attack on a courthouse housing 600 immigrants by far-right protesters was allowed to take place unhindered by the police. This reflects the Greek government's policy of discouraging immigration and asylum seeking by removing temporary work permits and social security benefits.

Despite the euro crisis, Greece continues to face problems of illegal immigration that also affect the rest of Europe. In 2011, 140,980 people entered Europe illegally, an increase of 35% compared to 2010. Of those who arrived illegally, 40% went

Migrants and refugees

Total arrivals 2014-17



Source: UNHCR

BBC

¹⁶ Letting some of them in. (2008, October 2). The Economist. Retrieved from: http://www.economist.com/world/europe/displaystory.cfm?story_id=12342253

¹⁷ Nordland, R. (2008, October 3). Charging to the Right. Newsweek. Retrieved from: <http://www.newsweek.com/id/162305>



through Greece. The border between Greece and Turkey is particularly problematic and many migrants arrive there fleeing Afghanistan or Pakistan¹⁸.

The Dutch government has embarked on a program called "inburgering", in which potential immigrants can only become citizens after taking courses in Dutch culture and social norms. Strict policies against immigrants are still in force in the Netherlands. Immigrants must be able to speak Dutch for social assistance and must be in the country for seven years before they can apply for citizenship¹⁹.

With the growing number of asylum seekers, **Britain** is imposing stricter immigration and naturalization policies. With the austerity measures in place, many British people would like to see immigration reduced, even if socially beneficial immigrants would be welcome²⁰.

Other organizations deal with specific aspects of migration.:

- **The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)** provides assistance to those fleeing their native countries for fear of persecution.
- **The International Labor Organization (ILO)** promotes fair hiring standards and adequate working conditions for migrants. Financial institutions such as the World Bank and International Monetary Fund study the economic effects of migration.
- **The International Organisation for Migration (IOM)**

¹⁸ Stevis, M. (2012, September 15). Illegal Immigration Emerges as New Crisis for Greece—And EU. The Wall Street Journal. Retrieved from: <http://online.wsj.com/article/SB10000872396390444506004577617383132000476.html>

¹⁹ Carrera, S., Guild, E. & Groenendijk, K. (2009). Illiberal Liberal States: Immigration, Citizenship and Integration in the EU. Surrey: Ashgate Limited.

Graph: <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-44660699>

²⁰ UK attitudes on immigration and welfare 'toughening'. (2012, September 17). BBC. Retrieved from: <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-19621020>



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Established in 1951, IOM is the leading inter-governmental organization in the field of migration and works closely with governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental partners.²¹

- **Local Organizations such as ACLU**

The American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) is a nonprofit that fights for immigrants' rights. The organization focuses on ICE and border patrol abuse, immigration policies, and more, along with educating the nation on how to uphold the Constitution.

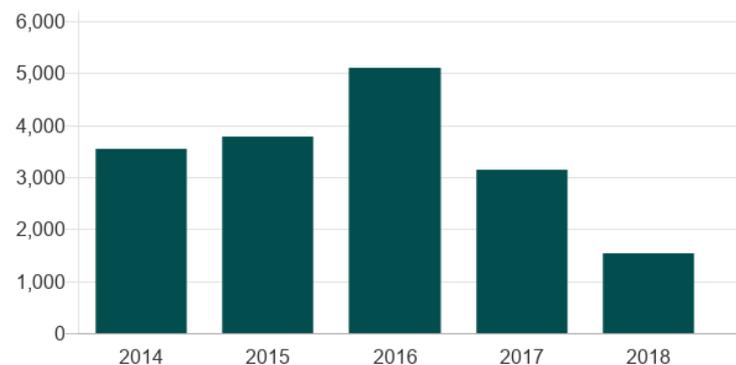
D. Possible measures to be adopted

- Providing economic alternatives in smuggling communities
- Providing integration aid for immigrants
- States providing better wages for people who are satisfying the criterias determined by the government.
- Encouraging brain drain in LEDC's in order for those people to come back to their originated country with a better salary and teaching their subjects to other citizens.

E. Questions that should be addressed in the final resolution

- What are the possible solutions to implement on less economically developed

Deaths in the Mediterranean



²¹ <https://www.iom.int/>

Source: UNHCR, figs to 11 Sep 2018



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countries to develop economic wellbeing?

- How to stop mass migration to more economically developed countries?
- How to prevent human trafficking?
- How to decrease the ratio of deaths while crossing the sea?
- How nations going to provide and protect the security and well-being of their own citizens?
- How to change citizens point of view on supporting anti-immigrant policies?
- How nations going to make sure that immigrants are working for the good of the country?

F. Further Reading

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-44660699>

<https://hbr.org/2017/04/why-mass-migration-is-good-for-long-term-economic-growth>

<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/237647483> The Economic Impacts of Mass Immigration into the United States And the Proper Progressive Response

http://www.cepii.fr/PDF_PUB/pb/2018/pb2018-22.pdf

https://www.oxfordmartin.ox.ac.uk/downloads/reports/2018_OMS_Citi_Migration_GPS.pdf

<https://www.oecd.org/migration/OECD%20Migration%20Policy%20Debates%20Numero%202.pdf>

VI. POSITION PAPER

Your position paper should include:



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1. Summary of the topic,
2. What are the problems,
3. How does those problems affect your country,
4. How does those problems affect the world,
5. What is your country's stance on the matter,
6. What are your solutions.

Also, here is an example of a position paper:



Date
Committee: World Bank
Delegate:
Institution: University (Society).



China's Position Paper

Women Entrepreneurs in developing countries

In October 2017, the World Bank Group launched the **Women Entrepreneur Finance Initiative (We-Fi) program** which will address barriers faced by women through public and private efforts. It will provide them access to capital, networks, and necessary resources to grow their businesses. This program is the result of a partnership between multilateral financial institutions and sovereign entities such as Australia, Canada, China and more. The initiative has recruited funds of up to USD 340 million so far.

In this upcoming committee the members will address this program and suggest more ways to expend this frame work: it means and budget and how to implement a more complete framework for women entrepreneurs in developing countries. China understood the importance of this subject, and in 1988 founded **the China Women's Development Foundation**, which in 2015 received a **special consultative status at the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)**.

Moreover, China is encouraging worldwide corporation between countries and private companies. As an example, in 2017 the **CWDF and Shanghai Women's Federation** created a program in collaboration with **Mastercard** called **"Raise Her Business Plan – Mastercard Entrepreneurship Training Program for Women and Children"**. The four months course, will provide quality training to more than 5,000 women in Shanghai. Led by industry experts, a series of 50 comprehensive training classes centered on three key themes: family economic growth, health and well-being, and sustainable cities and communities.

In addition, using the **universal child care program** in China, studies have found that an institution with a more accessible child care system significantly increases the number of female entrepreneurs without influencing the number of male entrepreneurs. This finding indicates that **family-friendly policies** may close the gender gap in entrepreneurial activity. Therefore, China will suggest that policies which seek to stimulate female entrepreneurship should be **coordinated with work-family programs**.¹



According to the above, China will suggest the following to the World Bank committee:

- 1) **Pro-growth tax systems:** Ensure that tax systems foster and do not impede entrepreneurs and start up growth. World Bank will cover **3% discounts in taxes and loans** for female Entrepreneurs in development countries.
- 2) **Networks:** hold an **annual event by WB** in target countries to support connections among female and male entrepreneurs, including through small business initiatives and connecting large and small business.
- 3) **Encouraging private companies to collaborate support women entrepreneurs**, by allowing those companies different benefits such as:
low commission rate by 0.5% on international transfers.
- 4) child care system significantly increases the number of female entrepreneurs. Thus, WB should **edit the We-fi program and coordinate it with work-family programs**, such as universal child care program in China.
- 5) **Hold the next World Bank Summit in a development country that actively fights for Women Entrepreneurs** – such as in Nigeria – in order to raise awareness to the subject and strengthen their effort toward this issue.

Further ideas and measures on both topics will be presented and elaborated upon during the upcoming World Bank meeting, as China looks forward to a fruitful and meaningful debate.



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