

CERRITOS CONFERENCE 2021



ECOSOC

TOPIC A:

PROMOTING SUSTAINABILITY IN
UNDERDEVELOPED REGIONS

TOPIC B:

COMBATting FOREIGN AID
DEPENDENCY

DIRECTOR: JAINA DOSHI

October 9-10, 2021

To Delegates of CHSMUN Advanced 2021

Dear Delegates,
Welcome to CHSMUN Advanced 2021!

It is our highest honor and pleasure to welcome you all to our 2021 advanced conference here at Cerritos High School. On behalf of the Cerritos High School Model United Nations program, we are proud to host our second advanced conference, where you will become more knowledgeable on international issues, participate in intellectually stimulating discussions, and create new and everlasting friendships.

The CHSMUN program continues to compete around the world as a nationally ranked MUN program. Our delegates utilize diplomacy in order to create complex solutions towards multilateral issues in the global community. Our head chairs are selected from only the best seniors of our program, undergoing a rigorous training process to ensure the highest quality of moderating and grading of debate. Furthermore, all the topic synopses have been reviewed and edited numerous times. We strongly believe that by providing each and every delegate with the necessary tools and understanding, he or she will have everything they need to thrive in all aspects of the committee. We thoroughly encourage each delegate to engage in all of the facets of their topic, in order to grow in their skills as a delegate and develop a greater knowledge of the world around them.

Although there will be a few changes to our conference due to Covid-19, our advisors and staff have put in countless hours to ensure delegates have an amazing experience. Our greatest hope is that from attending CHSMUN 2021, students are encouraged to continue on in Model United Nations and nevertheless, inspired to spark change in their surrounding communities. With this strong circuit consisting of over 500 delegates, CHSMUN Advanced 2021 will provide a quality experience for intermediate delegates to enhance their speaking and delegating skills.

If you have any questions, comments, or concerns, please contact us! We look forward to seeing you at CHSMUN Advanced 2021!

Sincerely,

Anushka Panjwani & Naima Dellawar

sg.cerritosmun@gmail.com

Secretary-Generals

Position Papers are due on October 1st by 11:59pm to the committee email.

A Note From The Director:

Hey Delegates!

My name is Jaina Doshi, I'm a senior, and I'm beyond excited to be your Director for the Cerritos 2021 Fall Conference! This is my sixth year in MUN, and this program truly means so much to me. Through joining, I've met some of my best friends, attended so many fun conferences (that have really good food), and made the best memories. Outside of MUN, I am also the president of NAMI, our mental health club on campus, and am also involved in other clubs and programs including CSF, Octagon, Educators Rising, and Cross Country. Outside of school, I love to bake (on an unhealthy level), learn guitar, and drive around with my best friends. Some of my favorite artists include Lauv, Conan Gray, and Olivia Rodrigo (the literal queen).

I can't wait to meet all of you, and see what each of you bring to debate! Seeing as our world is barely transitioning out of the global pandemic, promoting sustainability is both crucial and significant to the times. I hope you all use your time in this committee to discuss this topic to the best of your abilities while also collaborating with other delegates. As someone who has been in the program for a while, I know how anxious and nerve-wracking conferences can be sometimes, but just remember to always put your best efforts forward, be confident in your capabilities, and make the most out of your time in this conference! If you have any questions, don't hesitate to email or DM me:)

Sincerely,

Jaina Doshi

Director, ECOSOC

Committee Email: CHSMUN.ECOSOC@gmail.com

Committee Introduction:

The Economic and Social Council of the United Nations is one of the six original UN Organs and is widely known for its efforts and contributions to the development of our society, nations, and overall global sustainability and progress. ECOSOC currently consists of 54 nations, elected by the General Assembly Committee for three-year terms. Council also holds a four-week session every July where government ambassadors, representatives, and officials discuss policies and actions to be taken in regards to a specific topic. The committee has further worked alongside over 1600 nongovernmental organizations including the Asian Pacific Youth Forum, Commission on Sustainable Development, Islamic Relief USA, and Save the Children International. Through debating varied economic and social global issues and concerns, policy recommendations are made within the committee and promoted to the Member States and UN system. Specifically, ECOSOC's primary functions are encouraging greater standards of living,

increasing global employment, providing solutions to major international social and health issues, fostering regional and international collaboration, and overall promoting basic human rights, freedoms, and opportunities for growth.

In the last decade, ECOSOC has placed a much larger emphasis and focus on sustainable development, and seeing the growth of both developed and developing nations. The committee works to strengthen the three pillars of sustainable development, economic, social, and environmental through recommending policies and solutions, creating programs, and initiating development projects for struggling regions. Currently, in order to promote the Sustainable Development Goals and post-2015 agenda, ECOSOC tackles issues including implementation struggles, facilitating both regional and international dialogue, and involving the youth's voice. In this committee, delegates are encouraged to collaborate with one another to make key policy changes, address all aspects of the issue, and overall aid in setting nations on the track to a brighter, and more sustainable future.

Topic A: Promoting Sustainability in Underdeveloped Regions

Background:

Sustainable development can be defined as reaching the required state of development in our current world to satisfy the needs of the present, while also ensuring no aspect of the future is harmed. The term sustainability encompasses several different topics and aspects, ranging from government structure and sustainability, to stunting the growth of global warming and the climate crisis, to creating international peace, to increasing access to healthcare, education, and technology, and to establishing economic stability. Over the last three decades, we have seen a much larger emphasis placed on the sustainable development of nations as our world becomes more populated, industrialized, urbanized, and digitized. Achieving sustainable development is a goal every nation seeks to accomplish, and developing nations face several barriers stopping them from doing so. Nation-states face several issues including low funding, limited resources, diseases, natural disasters, regional and international conflict, and political instability, to name a few. Through the rapid increase in our population alongside large human environmental impacts, the need for sustainable development is evident and abundant. As seen in the 2011 war in Cote D'Ivoire, when conflicts and wars cause regional destruction, low-funded governments often struggle in rebuilding infrastructure and utilities. This further increases the poverty and unemployment rate, increasing issues regarding the public's underdeveloped areas. Society then faces issues from food insecurities to corrupt governments. The poverty cycle continues to stunt people from improving their social and economic state. In order to ensure sustainable development on a national scale, addressing the existence of poverty, unemployment, and a lack of support within communities and regions is key.

Within environmental sustainable development, there are several different factors to consider, though one of the largest includes population growth and resource use. It is estimated

that by 2050, the world's population will increase to over 9 billion, meaning it is a must to create more efficient initiatives to sustain the number of people globally. Several studies connecting the relationship between population dynamics and sustainable development have come to the same conclusion: in order to ensure sustainability on our planet, rapid population growth must be managed correctly. Most developing nations have higher population growth rates than those that are developed, which displays the need for a greater global focus on undeveloped regions and countries. Increased population means an increased demand for basic survival resources including food, water, shelter, healthcare, energy, and transportation. It is estimated that there are over 1.8 million homeless people in India, with a further 73 million families who lack access to decent housing. Additionally, population growth serves to not only affect the resources available for humans but also adds increased pressure on the planet and its environment. According to the Sustainability Management School, with the current climate change issue, between 24 million and 700 million individuals will be displaced by 2030 due to water scarcity. Further, over one billion people live without proper electricity. As resources become depleted, the environment's sustainability becomes challenged, and leads to large-scale issues such as global climate change, deforestation, and worsened atmospheric pollution. A lack of concern for the environment within governments and people leads to detrimental issues which can soon become irreversible.

In terms of social sustainability, key aspects include improving human rights, living conditions, health, and welfare. By ensuring each individual receives the basic human rights they deserve, the overall welfare, connectivity, and safety of a society is greatly enhanced. The protection of individual rights can be deemed one of the most essential aspects of development. According to Our World in Data, while the overall Human Rights Scores have steadily increased for nations such as Norway and Hungary. Current developing nations such as Myanmar, Sudan, Congo, and the Philippines continue to have a Humans Rights Score lower than 0, and ranging between -4 and -2. Seeing this, it is evident governments need to make greater efforts at protecting the rights of their people and promoting social stability as a way to improve sustainable development. Further, access to healthcare serves as one of the most prominent indicators of the sustainability of a nation. In accordance with the World Bank and WHO, $\frac{1}{2}$ of the world lacks access to essential health services, with 100 million individuals entering extreme poverty due to healthcare expenses. Seeing as most individuals in poverty are either homeless or live in facilities with poor sanitation and water quality, diseases are prone to spread. Especially as can be seen in the current COVID-19 Crisis in India, without sustainable living and access to resources, pandemics can kill millions in a population. Access to basic health services and facilities is considered a privilege in today's world, and in order to improve the quality of life for people in developing regions, affordable and accessible healthcare must be emphasized.

The development status of a nation is often determined by the economic status and industrial base of its society and government. Reaching an economically sustainable state in developing countries is extremely challenging, due to several variables including rapid urban migration, economic depression, unemployment, poverty, wars, and government instability. In 2020, 1 in 5 countries was likely to witness per capita income decline and become stagnant. Additionally, the increased availability of jobs fosters substantial economic growth. With COVID-19, many of our nations witnessed the large-scale effects unemployment can hold on individuals and families. By ensuring low-skilled jobs are available to those financially unstable and in extreme poverty, the poverty cycle can be stunted, and nations can experience true economic development.

United Nations Involvement:

The United Nations, since its establishment in 1945, has placed a large emphasis on sustainable development, and the promotion of a higher standard of living in developing regions. One of its founding pillars includes welfare and equal opportunities for all, which can only be established through increased international efforts. The UN has taken several action steps to combat specific issues which continue to stunt the growth of nations. In January of 2015, the General Assembly established the post-2015 development agenda, which adopted the 2030 Agenda, and served as a significant landmark for international cooperation to achieve greater good and development. The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals 2030 Agenda, has been adopted by all UN Member States and continues to serve as the foundational blueprint document for all nations to follow as they improve their economic, social, and environmental development state. The 17 SDGs range from global issues including poverty, hunger, health, education, equality, economic growth, infrastructure development, climate change, and peace. Further within this conference, the adoption of several major frameworks and agendas took place, including the Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for Development, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. Specifically, ECOSOC has worked extremely hard to address social, political, and economic issues, and provide solutions that work to support the international community in creating a sustainable world. Specific policy coordinations initiated by ECOSOC include a 2003 United Nations public-private partnership established to promote rural development in undeveloped states such as Madagascar, a 2001 Ad-Hoc Advisory Group created to support African countries rising from previous conflict, and The High-level Segment in 2000 which directly led to the formation of the ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) Task Force which served to foster the digital transformation in developing countries. Overall, the UN has and continues to place a significant amount of its efforts on the growth of its member states in order to establish a more sustainable planet.

Case Study: The Effects of Decolonization in Sub-Saharan Africa

The African continent as a whole has developed a reputation for its poverty, lack of healthcare, close to no access to education, and an overall declining economy. Though many of these issues are a direct and indirect result of the previous colonization from more powerful nations. Most Sub-Saharan African nations were accustomed to being controlled, and having a parent nation, thus never fully developing independence. Many of these nations took advantage of Africa's natural resources such as diamonds and gold, which took away much of the power Africa held, which still continues to harm its economy today. After World War I and II, the age of colonialism declined and many African countries gained their independence, though it greatly

worsened the living standards and economy. Africa was forced to fend for themselves and improve their corrupt, unstable, and underdeveloped nations with close to no money and resources. Through 2020, we can particularly see how a lack of structure and independence in African governments can impact the economy as people are forced to face the COVID-19 global pandemic. It is projected that economic activities will decline by 3.3% this year, creating at least \$115 billion in output losses, and adding 40 million more people into extreme poverty. While Africa has been working diligently this last decade to improve its position in the world, its dependence on foreign aid is keeping it from reaching its economic and humanitarian potential. The current level of trade within Africa is only 12%, compared to developed nations such as in Europe containing 60%. According to the African Exponent, the 7 reasons why Africa is not able to improve its developing state is due to civil wars and terrorism, the unending corruption, the knowledge gap, and education, health and poverty, geographic disadvantages, international aid, and unfair trade policies, almost all of which are due to the direct consequence of a rapid switch from being colonized to becoming independent countries. It is evident that colonialism has stunted Sub-Saharan Africa from being able to prosper, and bigger steps need to be taken to ensure social, environmental, and economic sustainable development.

Bloc Positions:

Western Bloc: Most nations within the Western Bloc, or Capitalist Bloc, are largely recognized for their economic stability and high GDP. Countries including the US, and the UK are much more sustainably developed than several other nations, and have taken large strides toward urbanization, industrialization, and promoting welfare amongst their people. In terms of sustainable development, this bloc has reached a high level of economic development, though does face large environmental issues due to its resource and energy consumption. Further, while there is government stability and equal rights available to most of its citizens, through movements such as BLM, we have seen a need for improved social development.

African Bloc: Almost all nations in the African Bloc struggle economically, politically, and environmentally. The Sustainable Development Score of many nations in this bloc is below 0. As most people within this bloc are facing extreme poverty, hunger, and unemployment, reaching environmental sustainability is one of their last priorities. Further, many of these governments have been deemed as unstable, and corrupt thus creating several new issues which affect the development of their nations and continent. Gender equality is also one of many large issues in Africa, as over 70% of women are financially excluded.

Latin America: Most countries within the Latin America bloc are considered developing, and face extreme social and economic issues. The Human Development Index in these nations varies, though most are moderately developed. Countries such as Cuba face political crises which affect human rights and the economy greatly. While Latin American and Caribbean countries have made strides toward the 2030 Agenda for SDGs, much more progress is needed to reduce the inequalities, declining economy, and climate issues.

Asian and Pacific Bloc: Asia is currently recognized as the fastest growing economic region, and has been taking large strides toward becoming more developed, industrialized, and urbanized. Despite this, many countries within this bloc such as Cambodia and Nepal can also be characterized as developing. Nations including China and India have extreme environmental issues including air pollution, water management, climate change, and land degradation. Further, several social issues including gender equality, government corruption, and ethnic and religious discrimination are prevalent throughout this bloc.

Basic Solutions:

The topic of promoting sustainability in developing nations encompasses several different issues, ranging from societal obstacles to environmental crises to economic problems. Delegates are encouraged to research all aspects of sustainable development within underdeveloped regions, in order to discuss a variety of solutions within the committee. To improve the sustainability status of LDCs, delegates should look into both short-term, and long-term solutions. To first address environmental sustainability, one should research how nations can stunt the effects of global warming and pollution, control the usage of resources, and find prevention methods for poor industrial/agricultural practices. To address societal issues, delegates should think creatively and consider solutions beyond raising awareness to ensure substantial progress is made. Issues ranging from inequality, to racism, to a lack of public involvement in civil society, should be addressed. In terms of economic stability, delegates should largely look into decreasing unemployment rates, offering economic welfare programs for its citizens, and creating initiatives to ensure developing countries are working to improve their economy, international trade, and GDP. Overall, it is highly encouraged for all delegates to think creatively but also realistically when framing solutions. Working both on a regional level with governments, as well as facilitating international cooperation is heavily encouraged to make the greatest impact and foster progress within the topic.

Questions to Consider:

1. What sustainability issues does my country face, and how can they be combated?
2. Has my country made large efforts to improve sustainable development?
3. What aspects of sustainable development are most prominent today, and what steps have been taken to address it?
4. How has COVID-19 further impacted the development status of my nation?
5. How can environmental, social, and economic issues harming people be addressed both on the short-term and long-term scale?
6. What are the main reasons nations are unable to improve their own development status and is there a way for those problems to be tackled?

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Topic B: Combatting Foreign Aid Dependency

Background:

Foreign aid dependency is often considered to be a form of modern-day-colonialism and continues to affect several developing nations and their people. The term can be defined as a power structure in which underdeveloped and financially unstable nations are economically and socially dependent on more developed and powerful nations due to their resources, humanitarian aid, and financial support. While foreign aid at first may seem like an extremely positive and beneficial system in today's world, it also creates a series of problems. As developing countries continue to become more and more reliant on the humanitarian and financial aid of western nations such as the United Kingdom or the United States, they lose their sense of independence and essentially lose any sense of power. Further, developed nations are able to assert their dominance and gain control of the developing countries it supports. As receiving external aid and resources becomes normalcy in developing countries, they tend to ignore and forget the importance of independence and the right to self-govern to create a stable economy, government, and society. Additionally, as nations become too reliant on other nations, they begin to feel international pressure and obligation to contribute their own resources, lower tariffs, and decrease border restrictions, which create a whole new series of problems. The informal expectation and obligation on developing nations to support developing nations that offer aid take away the opportunity for underdeveloped countries to evolve and rise independently rather than forever staying in their developing state.

To understand the issue of foreign aid dependency, delegates must understand both the positives and negatives of the topic, as well as how it, directly and indirectly, affects the international community. A high dependence on foreign aid greatly serves to impact the economy and government of a developing country. Through foreign aid, struggling nations are able to receive the needed resources, money, and support needed to establish a stronger foundation. Foreign aid works to improve civil society participation in politics and the community and fund greater social programs that work to serve society beneficially. Additionally, foreign aid can greatly improve the status of a nation as it can provide needed technology, facilities, medicine, agricultural programs, improve sanitation, and promote human rights. Though on the opposite side of the scale, foreign aid can become indebted to other nations, increase corruption, and cause political and economic pressure. An example of this can be seen through large organizations such as the World Bank or Red Cross. As nations receive donations from such groups, they must also agree to alter the economic structure and policies, establish a less restrictive economy, and offer greater support indirectly. This stunts the growth of

developing nations as they are usually required to “pay back” the donor in one way or another, adding an increased economic dependency. Overall, the relationship between countries has been significantly altered due to an increased reliance on foreign aid and has caused the international community to evolve from partnerships between nations, to a fight for dominance within developed countries over less developed regions.

Over the last decades, our world has seen a large influx, reliance, and need for humanitarian aid due to both international conflicts and decolonization. A prime example is during natural disasters, other nations will send money, food, water, and safety resources to those suffering in order to provide immediate relief. While at first glance this would have no negative aspects as it simply supports those who need further help, an influx of aid has many underlying effects that serve to achieve the opposite of its purpose. Recipients of aid have soon after faced much corruption and cronyism as efforts for economic and political independence and faltered. Cronyism is defined as the Resource and food aid begin to harm regions markets and manufacturers, government-directed aid usually causes corruption and ruins government structure, and emergency relief aid is only temporary. While international aid for a region is usually only temporary, once stopped, the recipient faces long-lasting economic, political, and social issues.

While there are clear and evident issues to the current system of foreign aid, it has become an essential part of the economy of several nations. The act of providing and receiving foreign aid has been present since before both World Wars and continues to hold a significant place in today’s times. While several programs and initiatives have been created to improve and stimulate the economy of developing nations whilst also providing aid, many of these programs have also created unprecedented effects and issues. A key example includes the International Monetary Fund or IMF which required nations to lower their trade barriers and increase privatizations, in order to receive loans. While the IMF has done much for the international community, it has also favored the interests of the developed world and caused policies and regulations which indirectly force developing nations to remain in their economic state. Policies like such continue to encourage the neocolonialist system, and give unrestricted power and control to developed countries to exploit the resources, economy, and people of developing countries. Creating a change in the system, especially after just moving out of a global pandemic, will be difficult, and large steps will be needed to promote the independence and development of nations.

United Nations Involvement:

The United Nations is widely known and recognized for its support toward foreign aid and providing immediate relief to struggling regions. The UN Charter even states that one of its main goals includes “achieving international cooperation in solve international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character.” While the UN has several different committees and organizations which work to solve various issues, most solutions and programs entail some form of foreign aid being provided from both the UN and developed member states to developing countries. Specifically, the UN has often worked alongside key corporations including the World Bank, Red Cross, International Monetary Fund, and Amnesty International to supply food, water, shelter, facilities, and resources for disaster relief, as well as loans and

financial aid for nations with a low-deemed economic state. Currently, 4.7 million people in Chad depend on foreign aid supported by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Human Affairs (UNOCHA) which works to offer struggling communities the needed resources to survive. OCHA holds over 5 regional, 30 national, and 19 mobile offices established to aid those in the regions gain greater rights and resources to have a higher standard of living. OCHA further conducts studies to collect essential data and analytics to deem how much aid and assistance is required in struggling regions. For instance, after surveying Ethiopia's Tigray region, it was found over 350,000 people are experiencing extreme famine. Thus, over \$20 million in Syria, \$18 million in the Democratic Republic of Congo, and \$13 million in Tigray were distributed to various relief organizations as financial aid. The UN Central Emergency Response Fund or CERF is one of the most efficient UN committees to supply humanitarian aid for those affected by natural disasters and provides year-round funding to the government. The UN humanitarian chief Stephen O'Brien has even stated that Kenya and Somalia are facing the largest humanitarian crises ever and the response from several nations includes whether supplying foreign medical care and resources will be an effective solution for developing nations in the long run. While the United Nations is unlikely to stop offering humanitarian aid anytime in the near future, there may need to be limitations to ensure that each developing nation is working to improve its current development state. Though, it is important for all delegates to note that the UN is not opposed to alternative solutions, but rather simply wants what is best for the improvement and development of each member state.

Case Study: Afghanistan's Dependence on International Aid

In developing countries and struggling regions such as Afghanistan, many can see both the need and importance of receiving foreign aid not only to improve the economy but to also support the survival of its citizens and improve the quality and standard of life. Though despite this, over the last decade many have begun to question the amount of foreign aid being given to Afghanistan, as well as its effects. The United States, alongside the international community, has donated over \$100 billion in foreign aid to Afghanistan over the last 10 years in order to build a safer and more developed country. Though through this aid and improvements being made, there has been a slight climb in Afghanistan's GDP as well as increased life expectancy, improved health and hygiene, reduced poverty, and developments in infrastructure, many have questioned whether these developments are a result of Afghanistan's increased growth and independence, or simply due to money given from foreign governments. Further, despite these improvements, the growth in Afghanistan is still comparatively slow, and the nation is still ranked as the third most corrupt country in the world. Researchers say this lack of growth and independence is because the government is still unstructured and doesn't contain the needed knowledge and experience to correctly handle and utilize foreign aid. A lack of accountability in government causes corrupt individuals and officials to use money donated for personal and political gain, rather than for the betterment of the nation and its people. Further, countries in the Western world such as the US rushed into flooding money to Afghanistan rather, than giving the nation time to become

independent and stronger on its own. Through immediately providing millions of dollars to the government of Afghanistan, the economy was greatly affected by inflation and its exports. An increase in international currency causes the value of domestic goods to decrease and face strong competition, degrades demand for Afghan services and goods, and causes products to become more expensive for its people. With this, comes the closing of businesses, unemployment, and increased poverty rates throughout the country. Overall, nations such as Afghanistan serve as a prime example of the negative aspects of foreign aid. While struggling nations do require support, an influx of cash and resource can also cause corruption, economic issues, and a lack of accountability and independence.

Bloc Positions:

Western Bloc: Seeing as most nations in the Western Bloc, are fairly developed, providing humanitarian aid is largely common. Countries under this bloc include the United States, the United Kingdom, Norway, Denmark, Germany, and Canada. Almost all of which are regarded as developed. Such countries are largely known for providing billions of dollars worth of resources and financial support to developing nations, though often with ulterior motives. As seen through the decolonization of Africa, many countries while offering support to underdeveloped countries, have also created a new system of neocolonialism. Developed countries in the western bloc often assert their dominance over developing countries through providing foreign aid and in return expecting their support, resources, and control over their country. Thus, while foreign aid from these countries is essential to the development of emerging countries, the exploitation also stunts their growth.

African Bloc: Almost all nations within the African Bloc are underdeveloped, and face the largest effects of foreign aid dependency. Through both the process of decolonization and receiving extreme forms of foreign aid from developed countries, most nations in Africa are completely reliant on the international community. The nations which rely on foreign aid and intervention the most include Ethiopia, Kenya, Nigeria, and South Sudan. Seeing as most nations in Africa also lack basic structure and face much corruption, which is also further increased through large amounts of foreign aid. African nations rely greatly on international aid for key resources include food, water, shelter, and other basic resources, decreasing the reliance on foreign aid will be difficult, though necessary.

Latin American Bloc: Most nations in Latin America also receive large amounts of foreign and international assistance as nations including Cuba are currently facing much political, economic, and social, upheaval. The United States is one of the biggest donors to Latin America and the Caribbean, with over \$97 billion donated between 1946 and 2019. Further, countries such as Columbia also receive much foreign aid, though as a result, face an obligation to support and become an ally of their donor country.

Asian and Pacific Bloc: While policies and development status vary throughout the Asian and Pacific Bloc, several nations do receive foreign aid. Especially due to the COVID-19 outbreak over the last year, many Asian nations have faced much loss and both social and economic issues. Countries including India and the Philippines receive much foreign aid as many citizens

face extreme poverty. Over the past 20 years, the United States has invested about \$582 million in the Philippines's health sector and donated a total of \$4.5 billion in foreign aid. On the contrary, more emerging countries such as Japan have been recognized for providing foreign aid, particularly in terms of healthcare and alleviating poverty.

Basic Solutions:

When researching solutions to combat foreign aid dependency, delegates must think creatively, and be able to find solutions that work to support rather than harm the international community and economy. One of the most discussed and known possible solutions to combat large amounts of foreign aid is Foreign Direct Investment or FDI. Through FDI, companies are able to place their own assets in another country and provide their own knowledge, skills, and technology. Through this, a country's economy can be stimulated as employment rates increase. Though, on the contrary, FDI can cause exploitation with international corporations taking advantage of cheap labor in developing countries. Other possible solutions delegates should look into include programs and initiatives which serve to stimulate the economy of a developing nation with decreased amounts of foreign aid, or that require developing nations to work toward improving their independence. Additionally, in order to decrease the level of reliance on other countries, government structure and anti-corruption is essential. Without proper accountability and efforts from the government, the rest of the nations can not do much to improve their own economic state. Overall, delegates should address all aspects of the issue in committee, and ensure the international community is not negatively impacted.

Questions to Consider:

1. How can developing countries become more independent with a lack of resources?
2. What steps do nations need to take to improve their own economic and social status?
3. How can the developed nations alter the way foreign aid is provided to decrease the level of exploitation?
4. Is my nation dependent on foreign aid or providing aid to other countries?
5. How can government corruption be prevented when providing foreign aid?
6. How has the pandemic affected my country's need for foreign aid and dependency on other nations?
7. In what ways can governments and organizations such as the UN combat the reliance on humanitarian aid while also supporting struggling nations?

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