Esteemed Delegates,
As chairs, it is our greatest pleasure to welcome you all to the United Nations Economic and Social Council for University of Massachusetts Lowell Model United Nations 2018. Within this committee you will all strive to uphold the core goals of ECOSOC, which are to “promote higher standards of living, full employment, and economic and social progress; identifying solutions to international economic, social and health problems; facilitating international cultural and educational cooperation; and encouraging universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms”.

The popular phrase that pulls all of this together is sustainable development. This is the core purpose that ECOSOC stands for.

ECOSOC was created as one of the core six organs of the United Nations and its legal capabilities are outlined in chapter ten of the United Nations Charter, which was signed by the founding UN members on June 26th, 1945. ECOSOC’s headquarters were, and are still currently, established at the United Nations headquarters in New York City. ECOSOC originally began with 18 members, but has since expanded to 54 members as of 1973. Much like the non-permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, members of ECOSOC are rotated out and new members are elected every year. Typically, 18 new members are elected every year with each member generally serving a three-year term.

ECOSOC has always played a substantial role within the UN, with it currently having the highest number of sub-organizations under its jurisdiction and typically running the highest expenditures. Recently ECOSOC has been undergoing reforms, A/Res/61/16 and A/RES/68/1, over the last decade to strengthen its capabilities and procedures. Some recent major focuses of ECOSOC have been the 2001 endorsement of the New Partnership for Africa’s Development, the 2005 evaluation and input towards the Millennium Development Goals set by the United Nations in 1999, and has led development initiatives in Madagascar and Benin in 2003 and 2004 respectively. Most of what ECOSOC does is provide research and direct funds towards its many affiliated and partnered organizations. On the next page is a list of bodies, organizations, and agencies underneath the purview of ECOSOC.

We wish everyone the best of luck and look forward to committee.

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UN bodies within the purview of the Economic and Social Council

**Specialized agencies**
- International labour Organization (ILO)
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
- World Health Organization (WHO)
- World Bank Group
- International Monetary Fund (IMF)
- International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)
- International Maritime Organization (IMO)
- International Telecommunication Union (ITU)
- Universal Postal Union (UPU)
- World Meteorological Organization (WMO)
- World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)
- International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
- United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
- World Tourism Organization (WTO)

**Functional commissions**
- Statistical Commission
- Commission on Population and Development
- Commission for Social Development
- Commission on Human Rights
- Commission on the Status of Women
- Commission on Narcotic Drugs
- Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
- Commission on Science and Technology for Development
- Commission on Sustainable Development
- United Nations Forum on Forests

**Regional Commissions**
- Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)
- Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)
- Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)
- Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)
- Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)

**Standing Committees**
- Committee for Programme and Coordination
- Commission on Human Settlements
- Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations
- Committee on Negotiations with Intergovernmental Agencies
- Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

**Ad hoc bodies**
- Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Informatics

**Expert bodies composed of governmental experts**
- Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals.
- United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names

**Expert bodies composed of members serving in their personal capacity**
- Committee for Development Policy
- Meeting of Experts on the United Nations Programme in Public Administration and Finance
- Ad Hoc Group of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters
- Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
- Committee on Energy and Natural Resources for Development
- Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

**Related bodies**
- International Narcotics Control Board
- Board of Trustees of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women
- Committee for the United Nations Population Award
- Programme Coordination Board of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS

**Funds and programmes which send reports to ECOSOC**
- United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)
- United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
- United Nations Development Fund for Women
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
- Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
- United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
- United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)
- Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention (ODCCP)
- World Food Programme (WFP)
- UN-HABITAT
Topic 1: Tackling the challenge of Syrian Reconstruction/seeking strategies to restore the economic and social environment of the country.

As the Syrian war progresses onto its next stages, actions revolving around the restoration of the country begin to take in effect. As the war transitions to an end several changes have directed Syria in to a post-conflict era. Land that was previously held by the variety of Syrian rebels, as well as ISIS, is mostly under Assad’s control as of February, 2018. The Syrian government, due to its lack of funding for reconstruction, has unofficially opened the country up for business and multiple companies from dozens of countries have been lobbying for upcoming government contracts. The West has been hesitant to participate in the reconstruction process due to their opposition to the Al Assad regime and some countries have stated that they won't participate until he is removed from power. Iran and Russia are currently leading the reconstruction efforts, but countries such as China have also expressed interest to take advantage of this opportunity. Another issue is what to do with the 5.1 million people who fled the country, with the majority having spread through North Africa and the Middle East. There will most likely be a labor shortage and there will likely be a need to import labor to reconstruct the country.

So far, the costs of the war have been:
- 400,000 deaths
- 5.1 million refugees
- 6.5 million internally displaced persons
- Economic loss of $266 billion
- 9 million people are neither employed or enrolled in school/vocational training

Syria’s economy, as of the end of 2016, was $23 billion as opposed to the $59.8 billion that it was during 2010. This decrease came with over 500,000 jobs lost annually between 2010 and 2015 and below 0% GDP growth per year each year since 2010. Below is a graph depicting this.

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4 [https://www.alaraby.co.uk/english/indepth/2017/7/11/syrias-war-has-cost-the-economy-226-billion](https://www.alaraby.co.uk/english/indepth/2017/7/11/syrias-war-has-cost-the-economy-226-billion)

Syria’s Gross Domestic Product (GDP) fluctuation since 2005

According to BMI Research, about a third of all homes and about two-thirds of all healthcare facilities were destroyed during the war. Other significant areas of the Syrian economy that have been destroyed are the oil, agricultural, and textile industries. Aleppo which was Syria’s most economically productive city accounting for 50% of all manufactured goods that were exported, and about 24% of Syria’s pre-war GDP, has been estimated to have lost over $65 billion in economic losses during the war. Below is a broad breakdown of sector destruction. Aleppo has also had its municipal water supply destroyed, which requires drinking water to be shipped into the country by the International Committee of the Red Cross.

The residential and industrial sectors have taken the most destruction:

Participants of Reconstruction

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8 [http://syrianobserver.com/EN/Features/32111/What_Has_Syria_Lost_With_Destruction_Aleppo](http://syrianobserver.com/EN/Features/32111/What_Has_Syria_Lost_With_Destruction_Aleppo)
The United States, Saudi Arabia, and the European Union refuse to deliver economic aid directly to the government of Syria unless Al-Assad is removed from power. Russia, Iran, and China are in support of the Assad regime and will most likely be the biggest contributors the post-conflict recovery. In late 2016, Iranian firm Mabna was awarded multi-million dollar contracts by the Assad regime to restore the electricity infrastructure in the city. In 2014 and 2015, reports began to emerge of Iranian traders buying not only shops and businesses in Damascus and Homs, but also farmlands and areas around religious sites.\(^\text{10}\) China’s government has pledged $2 billion towards Syrian reconstruction with hopes that it would contribute towards its One Belt-One Road Initiative, which is their goal of developing a modern-day Silk Road connecting China to the Middle East and Europe. Chinese companies such as China Energy Engineering Corporation and China Fifth Engineering Division have taken an interest in providing support to Syria.\(^\text{11}\) Some countries that are more local have also expressed great interest in providing support for the reconstruction of Syria. Egypt has stated, through its Export Council for Building Materials, that they would participate in the rebuilding after ISIS has been expelled from the region.\(^\text{12}\) Venezuela has also partnered with Iran to begin building oil refineries in Syria as of the end of 2017.\(^\text{13}\)

Other international organizations such as the Arab League and the World Bank have also not sent aid to Syria’s government. It is unclear whether they will do this in the future. It should be noted that the Syrian government has also broadly requested that international organizations participate in the reconstruction process. However, there have been sanctions placed on Syrian companies, by the United States, the European Union, and the UN, for the perceived hostile actions of the Syrian government towards it’s people. Specific sanctions have targeted the financial sectors, which have prevented the Syrian government from having access to international funds and resources such as the SWIFT network.\(^\text{14}\)

There are also organizations and projects that are designed to collect data to further ascertain the requirements of reconstruction. For example, the Aleppo project is a partnership between the public and academia so that citizens in Aleppo can contribute to the future direction of their city. Participants can map out their quarters, give feedback on research papers, and conduct surveys.\(^\text{15}\) This is to ensure that citizens can have a way to voice their opinion on what they want reconstruction to look like long-term.

\(^\text{10}\) http://www.aljazeera.com/indepth/opinion/assad-won-war-171101114949181.html
\(^\text{11}\) http://www.atimes.com/article/chinese-companies-poised-help-rebuild-war-torn-syria/
\(^\text{13}\) http://www.mei.edu/content/io/iran-and-venezuela-build-1-billion-oil-refinery-syria
\(^\text{14}\) http://www.middleeasteye.net/essays/after-war-who-is-going-pay-syria-reconstruction-russia-iran-assad-china-871238355
\(^\text{15}\) https://www.newsdeeply.com/syria/articles/2015/12/15/the-aleppo-project-imaging-reconstruction-amid-war
Companies and organizations that are expected to rebuild and manage Syria’s infrastructure:

- The Damascus Cham Holding Stock Company
- Foreign Direct Investments
- World Bank
- IMF
- Mabna
- Syriatel

The UN’s two main appeals, the Syria Humanitarian Response Plan (Sharp), targets the needs within Syria, and the Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRP), focuses on refugees from Syria in neighboring countries. Together, the two appeals have received less than $1.6bn (36%) of the total $4.4bn requested by the UN\(^\text{16}\). Below are graphs depicting top donors, areas of funding that are needed, and the top donors within the Arab world.

Top 10 Countries Contributing Towards the SHARP Appeal

Top 10 Countries Contributing Towards the RRP Appeal
Population Issues

Syria has lost a tremendous amount of it’s employed population during the conflict with many reports stating that the unemployment rate is 14.3% as of 2016. However, this number is likely to be artificially low because unemployment rates are calculated using the amount of people that are officially looking for a job. With much of the country lying in ruins, it is unlikely that most people are even able to have access to employment now. There have been reports that the real unemployment rate is around 50%.

Syria’s Assad has stated that it is now safe for refugees to return home and that he would want people to return without fear of government punishment. In conjunction with this some countries have stated that they would forcibly remove Syrian refugees if they refuse to go back to their nation because they were only willing to house them if there was what these governments considered an immediate danger to their lives. If the war is winding down, governments that have taken in refugees will begin to experience pressure from their constituents to enact policies that push for Syrian refugees to return home. However in other countries, there has been significant growth despite, and even because of, the high influx of Syrian refugees inside their nations so they might be reluctant to push these people out.

Here lies another problem, which is that there was a high influx of educated and professional refugees that fled Syria during the war. As early as 2014, 15,000 doctors

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17 https://tradingeconomics.com/syria/unemployment-rate
18 http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/resources/idt-841ebc3a-1be9-493b-8800-2c04890e8fc9
19 http://www.rudaw.net/english/middleeast/syria/23022016
20 http://foreignpolicy.com/2017/12/06/germany-is-preparing-to-send-refugees-back-to-syria/
21 https://www.cato.org/blog/economics-syrian-refugee-crisis
have been reported to have fled Syria, which leaves a need for these professions once the country stabilizes.  

Unfortunately, due to the lack of educational resources to the population, it is almost impossible to find these professionals locally. The United Nations Children’s fund has reported that as of 2016 2.1 children aged between five and 17 are out of school. Even if schools were left intact, many families can’t afford the costs of transportation. If left unchecked, this will create significant backlash for the Syrian government, and the population, because it is difficult to rebuild long-term without an educated population.

ECOSOC has worked with international organizations (IO’s) such as UNESCO to establish the rights that the people of Syria must obtain during the reconstruction of the state, these include: The right to social services such as; education and healthcare, equal rights to citizens regardless of sexual orientation, origin, religion, or language and the right to participate in all economic, social, political, and cultural traditions.

Some general questions to aid in research for delegates would be:

● What are your states’ goals in regards to the Syria conflict
● Has your country been involved in the conflict previously?
● Which countries are allied with your country? Who are your adversaries?
● What is your country’s policy towards foreign aid?
● Does your country aid the Syrian refugees? If so, how?
● Will your country participate in reconstruction? How?

Topic 2: Developing global strategies to promote the economic inclusion of minority populations, specifically ethnic, religious, disabled, and sexual minorities.

23 https://www.alaraby.co.uk/english/society/2016/9/7/syrias-education-crisis-2-7-million-children-out-of-school
In many parts of the world, certain minority groups have been excluded from participating in their respective host country’s economy. This can occur in different ways, from not being allowed to drive, disparity in educational opportunities, and/or workplace discrimination. The international community has outlined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, in Article 22, that people should have freedom to fully realize themselves through economic means regardless of race, sex, religion, language, economic status, gender etc.\(^\text{24}\) These acknowledgements, however, do not necessarily translate into equal economic opportunities in each country. While many nations have made significant strides to provide minorities with economic opportunities, many others still restrict certain demographics from participating in certain aspects of the economy. Typically, national policies promoting minorities are created to increase overall economic growth. Unfortunately, many countries don’t address these inequalities unless there is an immediate need such as national protests, rebellions, or large scale violence.

One of ECOSOC’s missions, is to promote minority groups who are limited in countries due to their race, religion, sex, sexual orientations, or disabilities.\(^\text{25}\) Delegates in ECOSOC should become familiar with how minority populations have been treated in their nations. To an extent, all countries have experienced minority discrimination. This committee shouldn’t feel as if the upcoming examples are admissions of guilt towards these nations. All nations have participated in minority exclusion at a point in history and most, if not all, still do to a degree. **It is not this committee’s responsibility to determine who is guilty**, but how as an international body, ECOSOC can develop strategies to limit exclusion. Keep in mind that historical events might prevent governments from perceiving other groups in a positive way. This could be due to past wars, crimes, or other perceived injustices. All countries will have reasons that this committee will need to be sensitive to when nations talk about how minorities are treated within their nation.

**African American economic disadvantages in the United States**

African Americans were once publicly discriminated against by the government and were forced into slavery in many parts of the country in the 19th century.\(^\text{26}\) Following the abolishment of slavery, African Americans still faced legal discrimination due to legislations like the Jim Crow Laws. The United States has made advances in economic discrimination due to race since the passage of the Civil Rights Act. For example, African American unemployment has been dropping since 2010. In December of 2017, African American unemployment was 6.8%, the lowest rate recorded by the BLS (Bureau of Labor Statistics) since it began recording minority unemployment rates.


\(^{26}\) http://www.crf-usa.org/black-history-month/an-overview-of-the-african-american-experience
in 1972.\textsuperscript{27} The African American community remains one of the poorest groups in the United States. The unemployment rates, incarceration rates, and education rates of African Americans continue to be some of the worst for any community in the United States.

**Improving the economic lives of Tibetans living in China**

Tibet has a history of being excluded from the People’s Republic of China. China has attempted to make Tibet more Han Chinese in culture, giving Tibetans who integrate into Chinese culture better job aspects and education. In addition, Mandarin and Han culture is taught in public schools in Tibet, attempting to assimilate a whole generation of Tibetans with the Chinese state. China’s annexation of Tibet in 1950 was well documented with swift crackdowns on protests and human rights violations.\textsuperscript{28} Today, Tibetans are a minority in areas where they were once the majority. As Hans continue to settle in the region, Tibetans continue to be pressed out of the area. Currently, 34 percent of the population of Tibet live in extreme poverty. The poorest making $100 a year. To China’s credit, the central government has invested in the region. China has invested in schools, hospitals and infrastructure, boosting the life expectancy and the education levels in some areas, and promoting economic growth.\textsuperscript{29} According to the Tibet Poverty Alleviation Office, 150,000 residents of the autonomous Chinese region of Tibet escaped poverty last year.\textsuperscript{30} Lifting Tibetans out of poverty remains an important task for the global community.

**Promoting economic equality of black African and colored people in a post-apartheid South Africa**

South Africa has a history of excluding black South Africans economically for decades. Since the establishment of the Group Areas Act in 1950, about 80 percent of the land in South Africa was set aside for the white minority population.\textsuperscript{31} The South African government would later enforce a law called apartheid. Under these laws, people in South Africa were classified as either white, colored (for mixed races), or black. Contact between the races was limited and non-whites had to have permission to enter areas set aside for whites. Black South Africans faced job discrimination that prevented them from accessing positions that whites traditionally held. Black South African workers were also not allowed to form labor unions or vote in the government.

\textsuperscript{27} https://data.bls.gov/timeseries/LNS14000006
\textsuperscript{28} http://www.historytoday.com/richard-cavendish/chinese-invoke-tibet
\textsuperscript{29} https://www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=6083766
\textsuperscript{30} http://www.cn.undp.org/content/china/en/home/operations/projects/poverty_reduction/tibet-development-and-poverty-alleviation-program-.html
\textsuperscript{31} http://www.sahistory.org.za/article/group-areas-act-1950
Eventually, facing global and internal pressures, South Africa ended apartheid in 1991. Since the end of Apartheid, black South Africans have dominated public elections as they make up about 80% of the population.\(^{32}\) Black South Africans, despite most of the institutional racism being removed, continue to be poorer than their white counterparts. Other than the Asian population, most minorities are still just as poor compared to whites as they were in the nineties. Since black South Africans got their freedom, organizations such as the Black Economic Empowerment (BEE) were founded to improve the economic situation of black South Africans and black Africans.\(^{33}\) The BEE, gives economic advantages to groups that faced disadvantage during apartheid. Colored, black and Asian South Africans all benefit from this program. Developing strategies so that the South African government can help improve the economic situation of the black and Asian communities is an important goal of ECOSOC.

**Discussing the inclusion of LGBT communities around the world in places where it is a crime to be a part of this community.**

Many countries have laws or cultures that put people in the LGBT community at an economic disadvantage. For example, in the United States, 20.7 percent LGBT individuals living alone make below $12,000 a year, compared to 17 percent of non-LGBT Americans.\(^{34}\) LGBT adults with children are three times as likely to live in poverty compared to their single peers, and transgender Americans are four times as likely to be living in poverty. Therefore, even in Western countries that have few legal restrictions on LGBT people, LGBT people still face economic disadvantages. In addition, some countries in the world have death penalties for homosexuality, these countries include, Afghanistan, Brunei, Iran, Maldives, Mauritania, Sudan, Northern Nigeria, Yemen, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, and Somalia.\(^{35}\) In many parts of the Arab and African world, being a member of the LGBT community can result in discrimination from employment, legal barriers on owning a business, or prison time.

**Improving the economic lives of religious minorities in Iran such as Baha’is**

One of the newest religious groups of the world with over six million followers, Baha’is continue to be prosecuted in Iran, the country where the religion was founded. More than 200 Baha’is have been killed in Iran since the 1979 revolution and over a thousand have been held as political prisoners.\(^{36}\) In addition, government jobs and

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\(^{36}\) [https://www.bic.org/focus-areas/situation-iranian-bahais/current-situation](https://www.bic.org/focus-areas/situation-iranian-bahais/current-situation)
business licenses have been denied to Baha’is, putting them at an economic disadvantage than other groups in Iran. In recent years however, some Islamic leaders have come out in support of a public understanding between Baha’is and the Islamic community of Iran.

**Economic Impact**

Exclusion of minorities is now being perceived as having a negative economic impact on host countries. For example, in a panel developed by the World Bank, the Criminalization of homosexuality in India is estimated to have caused a 1.7% loss of GDP in one year. To go even further, it intuitively makes sense that excluding a group from participating in economic activities would negatively affect a countries growth. If certain groups aren’t able to access employment, or certain markets, this will be reflected in the GDP, because groups will be unable to make money and spend it, which is basic economic activity. In a recent public statement, World Bank president Jim Yong Kim, used the negative economic impact of the marginalizing women from job opportunities as a key example. In countries with low economic participation from women, a World Bank study revealed income losses of 27 percent in the Middle East and North Africa. The same study showed that raising female employment and entrepreneurship to equal male levels could improve average income by 19 percent in South Asia and 14 percent in Latin America.

**Further Examples and Organizations Involved**

Part of ECOSOC's mission is to promote minority rights throughout the world, therefore, the committee should not feel limited to these examples or to one minority group. Another example not mentioned above would be if your government is one that doesn’t have handicap access to government funded buildings, this could be an unintentional form of economic exclusion if the disabled person wanted to have access to these buildings for employment purposes. An even more extreme example is if there are no laws forbidding business owners to discriminate when hiring based on the aforementioned minority statuses.

The intergovernmental organization community has developed treaties and strategies such as the [Universal Declaration of Human Rights](http://www.unaids.org/en/resources/presscentre/featurestories/2014/march/20140314homophobia), and the [Minority Rights: International Standards and Guidance for Implementation](http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/MinorityRights_en.pdf) created by the United Nations General Assembly and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights respectively.

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Non-profits organizations that work to fight minority poverty on a global scale include:

- The Borgen Project\(^{41}\)
- The ONE Campaign\(^{42}\)
- The Roosevelt Institute\(^{43}\)
- The Global Giving\(^{44}\)

In addition, there are organizations within countries that fight racial economic inequality. For example, in South Africa there is the Black Economic Empowerment. In the United States, groups like the NAACP, African American Planning Organization, and the Job Center for Political and Economic Studies, promote African American economic success in the United States.\(^{45}\) In China, there are organizations to promote economic growth and aid in Tibet, examples include the China’s Ministry of Civil Affairs, and the China Charities Aid Foundation for Children and the Tibet Fund.\(^{46}\) Groups like Lambda Legal Defense and Education Fund, National Lesbian and Gay Law Association (NLGLA), and others, have promoted legal and economic equality for LGBT people in the United States.\(^{47}\)

Some questions that delegates might want to consider are:

- What kinds of minority populations are in your country?
- How has your government reacted to these minority groups?
- What kinds of groups hold political power in your country?
- What are the levels of income equality between different minority/majority groups?
- What kind of history surrounds the minorities participation within their host country’s economy?

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\(^{41}\) https://borgenproject.org/

\(^{42}\) https://www.one.org/us/

\(^{43}\) http://rooseveltinstitute.org/

\(^{44}\) https://www.globalgiving.org/

\(^{45}\) https://www.diversitybestpractices.com/news-articles/20-african-american-organizations-you-need-know

\(^{46}\) http://tibetfund.org/

\(^{47}\) https://www.diversitybestpractices.com/news-articles/22-lgbt-organizations-you-need-know
My name is Michael Mills and I am your head chair for UMLMUN 2018 ECOSOC. I am a senior majoring in both political science and economics with a specific interest in international relations, specifically geopolitics. This is my second time chairing a committee and I have participated in conferences, domestic and foreign, for three years during my time at UML. After I graduate I plan on working in data analytics while applying for graduate school in the field of international relations. My goal is to be a geopolitical analyst in charge of my own research team. I am incredibly excited to see
you all debate these topics and look forward to seeing how all of your ideas will coincide to form resolutions.

Christopher Kelleher

Hello, my name is Chris Kelleher and I am a senior at UML. I will graduate with degrees in Economics and Political Science and two minors in Arabic Studies and Joint Military Studies. In May, I will commission into the U.S. Army as an active duty Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Officer. At UMass Lowell, I have participated in Army ROTC, the Economics Club, and International Relations Club. I have also started and was the President of the Lowell Debate Society. I have traveled to Jordan with Project Global Officer and have traveled to Estonia with the Army CULP program. My dream job would be to become a Foreign Service Officer in the U.S. State Department. Good luck in committee everyone!

Emiliano Calvo

Greetings. My name is Emiliano Calvo, I’m a senior Peace & Conflict Studies major with a minor in Spanish. Though I focus on international policy and mitigation, I am interested in working as a language specialist with the FBI. Post-graduation I will continue to finish my Masters and would like to work at the Perkins School for the Blind, as I have experience working with youth of wide ranges regarding behavioral disorders and cognitive impairments. By addressing the topics of discussion designated to this council, we will not only explore potential solutions to the current issues that will undoubtedly shape our futures, but also discover how collaboration can lead to progress and splitting debate.

TOPIC 1 SOURCES

https://www.alaraby.co.uk/english/indepth/2017/7/11/syrias-war-has-cost-the-economy-226-billion


http://rooseveltinstitute.org/economic-inclusion/