



ÇAPAMUN'23



ECOSOC **Study Guide**

1. Letter From SG

On behalf of our organization team, it is my utmost pleasure and honor to invite you to our inaugural Model United Nations conference. We have worked tirelessly to put together an entertaining and instructive program, and we are delighted to have you join us as we explore some of the most pressing issues confronting the globe.

Our Academic Team has chosen committee topics that piqued their interest and curiosity, resulting in a wide range of diverse committees. Delegates will undoubtedly find a committee that matches their interests and skills, ranging from thought-provoking General Assembly committees to dynamic crisis committees. We are excited to give a remarkable experience for the delegates in attendance, with committees targeted to provide you the opportunity to gain a greater understanding of many issues ranging from sovereignty disputes to the protection of migrant workers' rights.

We seek to establish a welcoming and educationally inclusive environment for participants of all levels of experience, as we value the insights and perspectives that each delegate will bring to the conference. Meanwhile, we also strive to give you unforgettable memories apart from the committees. All of our participants will be provided with an environment in which they can connect, participate in activities, and build social skills as well as friendships. Our secretariat has been and will continue to work relentlessly to provide you with the finest experience possible this year, and I hope to see you all in March. We hope that our conference will ignite your interest in international issues and provide you with the necessary skills to take home with you and use confidently for years to come. Thank you for your participation once more. I am looking forward to meeting you at Çapa Model United Nations Conference 2023.

Sincerely

Ayşe Şule Ercantürk

Secretary General

2. Introduction to the Committee

The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) is one of the six main organs of the United Nations (UN) and is responsible for promoting international economic and social cooperation and development. Comprising 54 member states, ECOSOC serves as a vital platform for member states to discuss and address a wide range of economic, social, and environmental issues of global significance.

ECOSOC plays a crucial role in advancing sustainable development, poverty eradication, and social progress, with the overarching goal of improving the well-being of people worldwide. The committee brings together diverse perspectives, expertise, and experiences from governments, civil society organizations, and other stakeholders to foster dialogue, formulate policies, and promote collective action towards achieving the UN's 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

As a dynamic and multifaceted committee, ECOSOC addresses a wide array of global challenges, including economic growth, social inclusion, gender equality, climate change, and sustainable development. It provides a forum for member states to engage in policy debates, negotiate resolutions, and coordinate efforts to tackle pressing global issues. Through its subsidiary bodies and specialized forums, ECOSOC facilitates international cooperation, knowledge-sharing, and coordination among member states, UN entities, and other stakeholders.

3. Key Terms and Definitions

a. Definitions of key terms related to the agenda item:

Renewable energy: Renewable energy refers to energy that is generated from natural resources that are replenished over time and can be used again and again. Unlike non-renewable energy sources such as coal, oil, and natural gas, renewable energy sources do not deplete over time. Renewable energy sources include solar, wind, hydro, and geothermal energy. Renewable energy

sources are crucial in the transition to a low-carbon economy and reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

Energy transition: An energy transition is the shift from fossil fuels to renewable energy sources. This shift involves a fundamental change in energy production, distribution, and consumption systems, as well as the social and economic structures that support them. An energy transition aims to reduce the dependence on fossil fuels, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and create a more sustainable energy system.

Energy access: Energy access refers to the ability of individuals and communities to access reliable and affordable energy services for their basic needs such as lighting, cooking, and heating. Over 600 million people in Africa lack access to modern energy services, leading to energy poverty. The lack of energy access has negative impacts on health, education, and economic development. Renewable energy sources can provide a solution to this issue by offering a decentralized energy system that can provide energy access to remote and rural communities.

Sustainable development: Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Sustainable development requires balancing social, economic, and environmental considerations. The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals provide a framework for sustainable development and include goals related to energy access, renewable energy, and climate change.

Climate change: Climate change is a long-term change in the Earth's climate, including changes in temperature, precipitation, and extreme weather events. Climate change is largely caused by human activities such as burning fossil fuels, deforestation, and agriculture. Climate change has negative impacts on the environment, human health, and economic development. Reducing greenhouse gas emissions is essential to mitigate the impacts of climate change.

b. Key concepts related to renewable energy development in Africa

Energy poverty - Energy poverty is the lack of access to modern energy services. Over 600 million people in Africa lack access to modern energy services, leading to energy poverty. Energy poverty has negative impacts on health, education, and economic development. Renewable energy sources can provide a solution to this issue by offering a decentralized energy system that can provide energy access to remote and rural communities.

Energy mix - An energy mix is the combination of different sources of energy used to meet a country's energy demand. The energy mix can include renewable energy sources such as solar, wind, hydro, and geothermal energy, as well as non-renewable sources such as coal, oil, and natural gas. The optimal energy mix will depend on factors such as resource availability, energy demand, and environmental considerations.

Capacity building - Capacity building is the process of developing the knowledge, skills, and abilities of individuals and organizations to achieve sustainable development goals. Capacity building is essential for the development and deployment of renewable energy technologies in Africa. Capacity building initiatives can include training programs, technology transfer, and knowledge sharing.

Financing mechanisms - Financing mechanisms are tools and strategies to mobilize and allocate financial resources for renewable energy projects. Financing mechanisms can include public-private partnerships, carbon markets, green bonds, and other innovative financing models. Access to financing is essential for the development and deployment of renewable energy technologies in Africa.

c. Key concepts related to the EACOP project

Environmental sustainability - The ability to maintain natural resources and ecological balance for present and future generations. The EACOP project's impact on the environment and how it can be minimized is an important consideration in its development.

Indigenous peoples - Communities that have a unique connection to their traditional lands and natural resources. The EACOP project should consider the potential impact on the rights and livelihoods of indigenous communities in the areas through which the pipeline passes.

Corporate social responsibility - The idea that companies have a responsibility to address social and environmental issues in the communities where they operate. The EACOP project's impact on local communities and how the project can support their development should be considered.

International law - The set of rules and principles governing the relations between states and international organizations. The EACOP project should comply with applicable international law, including human rights, environmental, and labor standards.

Energy security - The ability of a country to meet its energy demand reliably and affordably. The EACOP project's impact on the energy security of the countries it passes through should be considered, as well as the potential for the project to contribute to regional energy integration.

d. Regional organizations related to the EACOP project

East African Community (EAC) - A regional intergovernmental organization comprising six countries in East Africa: Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan, Tanzania, and Uganda. The EAC has a mandate to promote regional economic integration, including in the energy sector.

African Union (AU) - A continental intergovernmental organization comprising 55 member states across the African continent. The AU has a mandate to promote regional integration and development, including in the energy sector.

African Development Bank (AfDB) - A regional multilateral development bank that provides financial and technical assistance to African countries. The AfDB supports projects in various sectors, including renewable energy and infrastructure.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) - The United Nations' global development network, which supports countries in achieving sustainable development goals through technical assistance, policy advice, and knowledge sharing. The UNDP supports various renewable energy projects in Africa, including in the areas of policy and institutional frameworks, finance, and technology.

4. Introduction to the Agenda Item

a. Overview of Africa's Renewable Energy Potential

Africa is a continent blessed with vast renewable energy potential. The continent has some of the world's best wind, solar, geothermal, and hydro resources. However, the continent is yet to realize its full renewable energy potential due to various challenges.

Solar energy is one of the most abundant renewable energy resources in Africa. The continent receives an average of 325 days of sunshine per year, making it an ideal place for solar energy production. Countries like Egypt, Algeria, Morocco, and South Africa have already started harnessing solar energy. In 2019, Morocco inaugurated the world's largest concentrated solar power (CSP) plant. The plant, Noor Ouarzazate, has a capacity of 580 MW and can provide power to over 1 million homes.

Wind energy is another abundant renewable energy resource in Africa. The continent has some of the world's best wind resources, particularly along the coastline. Countries like Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, Morocco, South Africa, and Tanzania have started harnessing wind energy. In 2018, Kenya inaugurated the Lake Turkana Wind Power project, the largest wind power project in Africa. The project has a capacity of 310 MW and can provide power to over 300,000 homes.

Geothermal energy is another significant renewable energy resource in Africa. The continent has a geothermal potential of over 14,000 MW. Countries like Ethiopia, Kenya, and Tanzania have already started harnessing geothermal energy. In 2019, Kenya inaugurated the Olkaria V geothermal power plant,

which has a capacity of 158 MW and can provide power to over 500,000 homes.

Hydropower is the most widely used renewable energy resource in Africa, accounting for about 17% of the continent's electricity generation. Countries like Angola, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Ghana, Mozambique, Uganda, and Zambia have significant hydropower potential. In 2021, Ethiopia inaugurated the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam, which is expected to have a capacity of 6,000 MW and can provide power to over 60 million people.

In addition to these renewable energy resources, Africa also has significant biomass, biogas, and tidal energy potential. However, these resources are yet to be fully exploited due to various challenges, including limited technological expertise, inadequate financing, and weak policies.

Despite the vast renewable energy potential, access to modern energy services in Africa remains low. According to the International Energy Agency (IEA), about 580 million people in sub-Saharan Africa lacked access to electricity in 2019, and about 900 million people still rely on traditional biomass for cooking and heating. The low energy access in Africa is a result of various challenges, including inadequate financing, weak policies, and limited technological expertise.

In conclusion, Africa has enormous renewable energy potential that can help the continent achieve sustainable development. The continent has already made significant progress in harnessing some of its renewable energy resources like solar, wind, geothermal, and hydropower. However, more needs to be done to realize the full potential of these resources and increase access to modern energy services in Africa.

b. Current energy situation in Africa

The current energy situation in Africa is characterized by a lack of access to modern energy services, particularly in rural areas, where many people rely on traditional biomass fuels such as wood, charcoal, and animal waste for cooking and heating. According to the International Energy Agency (IEA), around 580 million people in Africa, or more than half of the population, lack access to

electricity, and around 900 million people, or 70% of the population, lack access to clean cooking facilities.

The lack of access to modern energy services has significant social, economic, and environmental implications. Without electricity, households and businesses are unable to power essential appliances and tools, such as refrigerators, computers, and irrigation systems, which limits their productivity and income-generating potential. The use of traditional biomass fuels also contributes to deforestation, soil degradation, and indoor air pollution, which is a major health risk, particularly for women and children who spend a significant amount of time cooking and heating in poorly ventilated homes.

The energy sector in Africa is dominated by fossil fuels, particularly oil and coal, which account for more than 80% of the region's energy consumption. The use of fossil fuels has significant economic and environmental costs, including high import bills, air pollution, and greenhouse gas emissions. However, there is growing recognition of the need to transition to cleaner and more sustainable energy sources, such as renewable energy.

Renewable energy sources currently account for a small share of Africa's energy mix, but the potential for renewable energy development in the region is significant. Africa has abundant renewable energy resources, particularly solar and wind energy, which have the potential to provide affordable and reliable energy to millions of people. According to the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), Africa's renewable energy potential is estimated at 310 GW for solar and 180 GW for wind.

Several African countries have already made significant progress in developing their renewable energy sectors. For example, South Africa has implemented a successful renewable energy procurement program, which has attracted significant private sector investment in wind and solar power projects. Morocco has also made significant investments in renewable energy, particularly in solar power, and is now a leader in renewable energy development in Africa.

Despite these efforts, there are still significant challenges to scaling up renewable energy development in Africa. These challenges include limited financing, inadequate infrastructure, and a lack of policy and regulatory frameworks to support renewable energy development. The high cost of renewable energy technologies also remains a barrier to adoption, particularly for low-income households and small businesses.

In conclusion, the current energy situation in Africa is characterized by a lack of access to modern energy services, which has significant social, economic, and environmental implications. While the potential for renewable energy development in the region is significant, there are still significant challenges to scaling up renewable energy deployment. Addressing these challenges will require a coordinated effort from governments, development partners, and the private sector to mobilize financing, build infrastructure, and create supportive policy and regulatory frameworks.

c. Key players in the renewable energy sector in Africa

African Union

The African Union (AU) is a continental organization that seeks to promote political, economic, and social integration among African states. One of its key priorities is to support the development of renewable energy on the continent. In 2013, the AU adopted the Africa Renewable Energy Initiative (AREI), a continental plan aimed at increasing Africa's share of renewable energy by 2020. The AREI aims to achieve this goal by mobilizing investments in renewable energy projects and promoting regional cooperation.

African Development Bank

The African Development Bank (AfDB) is a regional development bank that provides financing for projects and programs in Africa. The bank is committed to supporting the development of renewable energy on the continent and has set a target of achieving 100% climate finance by 2025. The AfDB provides financing for renewable energy projects through a range of instruments, including loans, grants, and guarantees.

International Renewable Energy Agency

The International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) is an intergovernmental organization that promotes the adoption of renewable energy worldwide. IRENA provides technical assistance to countries seeking to develop their renewable energy sectors and also conducts research on the potential of renewable energy. In Africa, IRENA has worked with several countries to develop their renewable energy policies and strategies.

Private sector

The private sector is also a significant player in the development of renewable energy in Africa. Several companies have invested in renewable energy projects on the continent, including solar and wind farms. These investments have been driven by a combination of factors, including increasing demand for electricity, declining costs of renewable energy technologies, and supportive policy frameworks.

Civil society organizations

Civil society organizations (CSOs) also play a vital role in promoting renewable energy in Africa. CSOs have been involved in advocacy and awareness-raising campaigns aimed at promoting the adoption of renewable energy technologies. They have also been involved in community-led renewable energy projects aimed at improving energy access in rural areas.

Donor agencies

Donor agencies have also played a significant role in supporting the development of renewable energy in Africa. Several agencies, including the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the European Union (EU), have provided financing and technical assistance to renewable energy projects on the continent. These agencies have also supported the development of policy and regulatory frameworks aimed at promoting renewable energy.

In conclusion, the development of renewable energy in Africa requires the collaboration of several actors, including governments, international organizations, the private sector, civil society, and donor agencies. The involvement of these actors is critical in achieving the continent's renewable energy goals and promoting sustainable development.

5. Timeline of Important Events

1960s - 1980s: In the wake of African decolonization, newly independent countries across the continent begin to build out their energy infrastructure. Many rely on hydroelectric power, but also begin to develop other renewable energy sources such as wind and solar.

1990s - 2000s: Following the end of the Cold War, international attention begins to shift towards issues such as climate change and sustainable development. Many African countries begin to prioritize the development of their renewable energy sectors as a means of achieving energy security and sustainable economic growth.

2002: The African Union launches the African Energy Commission, which aims to promote regional cooperation and integration in the energy sector.

2009: The African Development Bank launches the Desert to Power Initiative, which aims to provide 10 GW of solar power by 2025 to communities in the Sahel region of Africa.

2011: The African Renewable Energy Initiative is launched at COP17 in Durban, South Africa. The initiative sets a target of achieving 300 GW of renewable energy capacity by 2030.

2014: The African Union launches the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA), which aims to improve the continent's infrastructure, including energy infrastructure.

2016: The Paris Agreement is signed at COP21. The agreement aims to limit global warming to below 2 degrees Celsius and pursue efforts to limit it to 1.5 degrees Celsius. Many African countries pledge to increase their use of renewable energy as part of their commitments under the agreement.

2017: The East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP) project is proposed. The project is a joint venture between Total, CNOOC, and the governments of Uganda and Tanzania. The 1,445-kilometer pipeline would transport crude oil from Uganda's Albertine region to the Tanzanian port of Tanga.

2019: The International Energy Agency releases a report highlighting the potential for Africa to lead the world in renewable energy development. The report notes that Africa has the highest solar irradiation levels of any continent and significant potential for wind, hydro, and geothermal power.

2020: The COVID-19 pandemic leads to disruptions in energy supply chains and slows down progress on renewable energy development in many African countries. However, the pandemic also highlights the importance of resilient and sustainable energy systems.

2021: The EACOP project faces opposition from environmental and human rights groups, who raise concerns about the potential environmental and social impacts of the project. Some international financial institutions, such as the European Investment Bank, withdraw their support for the project.

6. Major Parties Involved

a. African Countries

South Africa: South Africa has set a target to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 34% by 2020 and 42% by 2025. To achieve this goal, the country has implemented a renewable energy independent power producer procurement program (REIPPPP) that seeks to install 17,800 MW of renewable energy by 2030, primarily through wind and solar power. South Africa is also committed to the African Renewable Energy Initiative, which aims to install 300 GW of renewable energy capacity by 2030. However, the country is also a major producer and exporter of coal and is involved in several large-scale coal-fired power projects, including the proposed Thabametsi and Khanyisa power plants.

Nigeria: Nigeria is the largest economy in Africa and has a population of over 200 million people. The country's energy sector is dominated by fossil fuels, with over 80% of its electricity generation coming from gas-fired power plants. However, Nigeria has significant potential for renewable energy, particularly in solar and wind power. The government has set a target of achieving 30% renewable energy by 2030, but this target is non-binding. Nigeria is also a signatory to the African Renewable Energy Initiative and has pledged to install 10 GW of renewable energy capacity by 2020.

Egypt: Egypt has a population of over 100 million people and is the largest consumer of energy in Africa. The country is heavily dependent on fossil fuels for electricity generation, with natural gas and oil accounting for 92% of its electricity production. However, Egypt has significant potential for renewable energy, particularly in wind and solar power. The government has set a target of achieving 20% renewable energy by 2022 and has implemented several policies to support the development of renewable energy, including feed-in tariffs, net metering, and the establishment of the New and Renewable Energy Authority.

Kenya: Kenya is a leader in renewable energy in Africa, with over 70% of its electricity coming from renewable sources. The country has set a target of achieving 100% renewable energy by 2020, primarily through the development of geothermal, wind, and solar power. Kenya has also implemented several policies to support the development of renewable energy, including feed-in tariffs, net metering, and the establishment of the Energy Regulatory Commission.

Morocco: Morocco has made significant progress in developing renewable energy, particularly in solar power. The country is home to the world's largest solar power plant, the Noor Ouarzazate Solar Complex, which has a capacity of 580 MW. Morocco has set a target of achieving 52% renewable energy by 2030, primarily through the development of solar and wind power. The country is also a member of the African Renewable Energy Initiative and has pledged to install 10 GW of renewable energy capacity by 2020.

Ghana: Ghana has set a target of achieving 10% renewable energy by 2020 and has implemented several policies to support the development of renewable energy, including feed-in tariffs and net metering. The country has significant potential for renewable energy, particularly in solar and wind power. However, the government has also expressed interest in developing oil and gas resources and is currently exploring the possibility of offshore oil and gas exploration.

Tanzania: Tanzania has set a target of achieving 50% renewable energy by 2030 and has implemented several policies to support the development of renewable energy, including feed-in tariffs and net metering. The country has significant potential for renewable energy, particularly in solar and wind power. However, Tanzania is also involved in several large-scale fossil fuel projects.

b. Countries Around the World

United States:

The United States has made significant efforts towards promoting renewable energy globally, including in Africa. Under the Obama administration, the Power Africa Initiative was launched with the aim of bringing electricity to 60 million homes and businesses in Sub-Saharan Africa. The Biden administration has continued to emphasize the importance of renewable energy, with a goal of achieving 100% carbon-free electricity by 2035. However, the U.S. has faced criticism for its continued support of fossil fuel projects, including financing the

EACOP project. Nevertheless, the U.S. is expected to increase its investments in renewable energy projects in Africa, particularly through private sector partnerships.

China:

China has been a significant investor in African infrastructure, including renewable energy projects. China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) has seen significant investment in African countries, including financing of renewable energy projects. China's efforts in Africa have been criticized for being exploitative and environmentally destructive, but it remains a significant player in the region's renewable energy sector. However, China has been increasing its focus on clean energy, with a target of reaching peak carbon emissions by 2030 and carbon neutrality by 2060. The Chinese government has also announced plans to expand renewable energy cooperation with African countries.

Germany:

Germany has been a leader in renewable energy globally, with a goal of achieving 65% renewable energy use by 2030. Germany has provided significant support to renewable energy projects in Africa through various initiatives, including the Africa Renewable Energy Initiative (AREI). The German government has also supported capacity-building efforts in African countries to help develop their own renewable energy sectors. However, Germany has faced criticism for its continued use of coal as an energy source, and there have been calls for the government to phase out its coal industry.

Japan:

Japan has invested in renewable energy projects in Africa, with a particular focus on geothermal energy. The Japanese government has also provided support for energy access initiatives in Africa, including the installation of solar panels in rural areas. Japan has faced criticism for its continued use of coal, but the government has pledged to reduce its reliance on coal and increase its focus on renewable energy. However, the country faces challenges in transitioning to renewable energy due to its limited land area and reliance on nuclear power.

India:

India has made significant strides in renewable energy, with a goal of achieving 450 GW of renewable energy capacity by 2030. India has provided support to African countries through various initiatives, including the International Solar

Alliance. India has also been involved in capacity-building efforts in African countries, including providing training for technicians and engineers. However, India faces challenges in achieving its own renewable energy targets due to its reliance on coal and limited resources for large-scale renewable energy projects.

France:

France has been a significant investor in renewable energy projects in Africa, particularly in French-speaking African countries. The French government has supported various initiatives to promote renewable energy development in Africa, including through the African Renewable Energy Initiative. France has also supported capacity-building efforts in African countries to develop their own renewable energy sectors. However, France has faced criticism for its continued reliance on nuclear power and its involvement in fossil fuel projects.

United Kingdom:

The United Kingdom has made significant investments in renewable energy projects in Africa, including through its International Climate Finance initiative. The UK government has also supported capacity-building efforts in African countries, particularly in the area of renewable energy technology. The UK has committed to achieving net-zero emissions by 2050 and has set a target of 40 GW of offshore wind capacity by 2030. However, the UK has faced criticism for its continued involvement in fossil fuel projects and its lack of support for onshore wind

c. International Organisations

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

The UNDP aims to support developing countries in achieving sustainable development goals, including increasing access to renewable energy sources. UNDP's Sustainable Energy for All initiative seeks to provide universal access to affordable, reliable, and modern energy services by 2030. UNDP has supported renewable energy projects in Africa, such as the construction of a 52 MW wind farm in Kenya. In the context of the EACOP project, UNDP has called for a comprehensive environmental and social impact assessment and the inclusion of local communities in decision-making processes.

World Bank

The World Bank is a global financial institution that provides loans and grants to support development projects in developing countries. The World Bank has supported renewable energy projects in Africa, such as the Scaling Solar program that aims to accelerate the deployment of utility-scale solar power in Sub-Saharan Africa. The World Bank has also provided funding for the EACOP project, which has been criticized by some for supporting fossil fuel infrastructure. The World Bank has stated that the EACOP project will follow the bank's environmental and social safeguards policies and that it will contribute to economic development in East Africa.

International Energy Agency (IEA)

The IEA is an intergovernmental organization that promotes cooperation and collaboration among its member countries to ensure secure, reliable, and sustainable energy systems. The IEA has highlighted the potential for renewable energy development in Africa, particularly in off-grid areas. The IEA has also called for greater international cooperation to support renewable energy deployment in Africa. In the context of the EACOP project, the IEA has emphasized the importance of considering the project's environmental and social impacts and the need to transition to a low-carbon energy system.

African Development Bank (AfDB)

The AfDB is a regional development bank that provides financial and technical support to African countries to promote economic development and social progress. The AfDB has supported renewable energy projects in Africa, such as the Desert to Power initiative that aims to provide 10 GW of solar energy in the Sahel region. The AfDB has also provided financing for the EACOP project, which has been criticized by some for supporting fossil fuel infrastructure. The AfDB has stated that the project will comply with the bank's environmental and social safeguards policies and that it will contribute to regional integration and economic development in East Africa.

7. Questions to Be Answered

- What is the current state of renewable energy development in Africa?

- How can countries in Africa increase their renewable energy capacity while also addressing energy poverty?
- What are the potential environmental and social impacts of the East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP) project?
- How can the EACOP project be developed in a way that minimizes its negative impacts and maximizes its benefits for the region?
- What policies and strategies are needed to encourage investment in renewable energy projects in Africa?
- How can African countries work with international organizations and major countries to support the transition to renewable energy?
- What role can public-private partnerships play in promoting sustainable development in Africa's energy sector?
- How can capacity building be used to promote sustainable development in the renewable energy sector?
- How can African countries balance economic development with the need to address climate change and promote sustainability in the energy sector?
- How can local communities be effectively engaged in decision-making processes related to renewable energy projects?

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1. Introduction to the Agenda Item

The phrase "brain drain" refers to the international transfer of human capital resources, and it primarily refers to the emigration of highly educated people from developing to developed countries. In everyday speech, the term is

frequently used in a more constrained sense and refers more specifically to the migration of highly educated professionals, such as engineers, doctors, and scientists, frequently between developed nations.

“Brain drain” has long been considered a significant barrier to the development of poor countries, even though it is a concern for rich countries. According to comparable data, there were 20 million high-skilled immigrants (foreign-born workers with higher education) residing in OECD member countries by the year 2000, a 70 percent increase in ten years. These high-skilled immigrants came from developing and transitional nations to the extent of two thirds.

Both the availability of opportunity and the deliberate and selective promotion of immigration in another country contribute to the movement of skilled and educated people from one to the other. This movement is a reaction to the lack of opportunity in their home country. So, one essential and successful tactic for changing migration patterns is to create opportunity. The capacity that was developed as a result of this investment, in turn, increased productivity, stimulated the demand for scientific and technological advancements, paved the way for the creation of career pathways in these fields, and increased employment. Thus, opportunities have been created as a result of domestic investment in research and development.

The brain drain is not only occurring in developing nations. The economic growth threat posed by immigration has been experienced in Australia, Canada, the Russian Federation, and nations in the European Union. In the last ten years, between 500 000 and 800 000 scientists from the Russian Federation have emigrated. The Russian Federation's wages are 30–70 times lower than those in industrialized nations, which results in a gradient of efflux. For each immigrant who entered Canada between 1990 and 1997, 19 doctors and 15 nurses left. Canadian universities will need 35,000 new faculty members over the next ten years, despite the fact that the nation only produces 4000 PhD graduates each year, the majority of whom work outside of academia. To meet this demand, strategies include active international recruitment and the use of selective immigration status. The emigration of citizens from industrialized nations like Canada and Australia to the hubs of knowledge-based industries in the United States and Europe, however, also exacerbates the human resource shortages in those nations, highlighting the multidirectionality and interconnectedness of the highways of migration. The idea of "brain recirculation" has emerged as a more accurate description of the phenomenon of the international migration of talented people as a result of migration's multilateral direction. Whatever name is given to the phenomenon, it is

undeniable that developing nations suffer from crippling human resource shortages.

a. UN Overview

The benefits associated with international mobility can only be shared to a significant extent through broad-based approaches to managing migration that involve both countries of origin and destination, reduce push factors in origin countries, and limit some of the negative effects of international recruitment in receiving countries. To move from "brain drain" to "brain circulation," sufficient incentives should be provided by both the origin and destination countries.

International migration has a significant impact on other areas and policies. The multilateral agenda must include initiatives to systematically address issues related to migration in other processes. For instance, regional cooperation initiatives, regional organizations, global trade, environmental, and taxation fora, as well as regional and international cooperation programs, should all address migration. Free trade agreements, like the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), have begun incorporating provisions relating to the free movement of specific professional categories. Even though they may increase the competitive pressures on national and sub-national fiscal systems, policy changes that liberalize migration across international borders are expected to result in "gains from trade." The General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) Mode 4 negotiation process, which governs the movement of natural persons to provide services, may standardize GATS definitions of occupations and duration of stay of foreign workers and have significant implications for the movement of highly skilled labor. The inclusion of migration on the global agenda and its management for the good of all parties are made possible by additional intergovernmental consultation processes and international initiatives. The Global Commission on International Migration (GCIM), which was established by the UN Secretary-General, and the resolution passed by the UN General Assembly on international migration and development are significant steps in this direction. Recognizing the growing significance of this issue, the GA also decided to hold a high-level dialogue on international migration and development in 2006 to discuss its many facets and determine how to maximize its positive effects on development while minimizing its negative ones.

b. Current Assessment in Worldwide

When it comes to defining who qualifies as highly skilled, there is no international standard that every nation must adhere to. The truth is that not all

migrants cause an equal amount of loss in human capital. The only distinction between HSM or "Brain Drain" and general migration, and a very arbitrary one at that, is the presence of human capital, skill, and expertise in the "Brain Drain.". Those who depart are additionally more likely to come from the middle class and the professional class, and they frequently work in the fields of education, medicine, science, engineering, and academia, as well as professors and political reformers. High skilled migrant workers are distinguished from less skilled migrant workers in the source country by the higher wages they receive. The most extreme case in this analysis is when the working classes of these nations invest time, effort, and money in educating these individuals who later migrate and are left to fend for themselves. As a result, it becomes clear that some people's freedom to travel and achieve financial security comes at the expense of their countrymen's freedom from hunger, homelessness, poverty, and preventable diseases. The likelihood of this human capital flight is highest in smaller, less developed, and poorer countries. As an illustration, many of the High Skilled Migrants traveling to the U.S. are from nations that are not members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). Approximately 70% of the workforce in science and engineering hails from non-OECD developing nations, according to the National Science Foundation. The North American nations that profit the most from the "Brain Drain" have no trouble admitting its existence, but they don't do much to stop it. The "Brain Drain" phenomenon is not particularly recent, let that be clear. Since 1973, the U.N. The General Assembly requested that the Secretary General create a report on how the world could address the issue of the migration of trained or skilled workers from developing to developed nations. But after the Vietnam War, discussion of the "Brain Drain" phenomenon seemed to die out and has only recently come back, this time notably on a much larger scale. The issue in the past was that migration that was attributed to voluntary exile, political and religious conflict, or involuntary flight from persecution meant that this global flow of human capital was frequently overlooked.

The causes of why so many Caribbean nationals leave the country and never come back can be divided into two groups, called pull and push factors. Push factors are situations or occurrences that cause people to leave their home countries. Examples of pull factors include the structural adjustment programs that the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank imposed on developing nations. These programs increased unemployment and reduced government funding for social programs, which in turn increased migration. Pull factors are the financial incentives offered by the recipient nations that tempt people to look for work there. The immigration incentive programs of the

receiving nations, which tend to draw professionals with more education, training, and experience, are an example of pull factors. For instance, the U.S. H-1B visa program. Immigrants who want to obtain employment-based permanent residence there frequently use it as a stepping stone. the U.S.'s current immigration laws. The H-1B visa allows applicants to simultaneously seek temporary employment status and permanent residency. Other developed nations with comparable immigration laws continue to draw highly skilled workers from developing nations. Employers of immigrants in Australia do not currently need to demonstrate how hiring foreign workers will negatively impact domestic workers; rather, they only need to demonstrate how hiring the immigrant will benefit Australia in some way. Since developed countries appear to invest less in their own health care and education sectors, it is anticipated that this exodus of human capital from developing countries will only get worse. Because of this underinvestment, developed nations are stuck in a constant state of crisis where they must rely on less developed nations to fill the skills gaps in these vital industries. Given the current trends in globalization and trade policies, it is reasonable to assume that in the years to come, there will be a rise in the demand for professionals and skilled workers, and that multinational corporations and industries will continue to advocate for immigration laws that are more lenient. Therefore, as the more advanced nations that experienced the "baby boom" after World War II will now be aging, countries can get ready for an international competition for skilled labor in the future. In order to help with the costs of social security, these nations will be looking to hire more workers, both skilled and unskilled, as well as to acquire better providers of healthcare services. To aid in covering the costs of healthcare and pensions, they will make every effort to entice higher-earning foreign workers. The issue with this philosophy is that although immigrants will initially help pay for the aging population's medical expenses, they will eventually age too. To eventually cover the costs of this new aging population, the nation will need an even larger immigrant population. Immigrants will only serve as a short-term solution to a long-term issue in this regard. Not only developing nations are affected by the "Brain Drain" phenomenon. Due to competition for jobs from immigrants, skilled workers in many developed nations are starting to feel threatened by the large numbers of skilled laborers entering their nation. Indeed, it could be argued that they have good reason to be concerned given that, as was already mentioned, developed countries are moving toward immigration policies that specifically seek to attract and recruit a higher skilled and more educated workforce. Additionally, a large number of bright students leave their home countries to study in these developed nations, adopt the people and way of life there, and then find employment. The emphasis on production and trade brought about by

globalization has increased the need for skilled workers globally. There is a clear fear in the media right now about the effects of a global "Brain Drain.". The waning economic and cultural dominance of nation-states within their own borders has become a topic of discussion and debate. As a result, nationalism and nationhood are starting to reemerge as hot topics of debate. Any type of migration, whether skilled or unskilled, will be viewed as impeding the source country's ability to produce its maximum economic output whenever nationalism chants are revived. Thus, developing nations that require significant reforms, like many Caribbean nations, are typically those that are most concerned about the "Brain Drain.". Particularly urgent reforms are required in the political, educational, and environmental spheres. Unfortunately, those who are best suited and most likely to implement these reforms also tend to be the most internationally marketable. A "Blue Card" system, similar to the American "Green Card," was also announced by the European Commission in October 2007 as something the EU intended to implement. The European Union would hire highly skilled immigrants thanks to this "Blue Card.". This proposal was motivated by the prediction that there will be a shortage of about 20 million skilled workers in the European Union by 2030. This demonstrates once more how more developed nations compete economically with one another by utilizing immigration laws and globally mobile human capital. If the United States' "Green Card" system is any indication, many Caribbean natives will likely continue to migrate and take advantage of this opportunity. The emigration rate among Caribbean residents with tertiary education is estimated to be 41%, compared to 27% for Western Africa, 18% for Eastern Africa, and 16% for Central America. An additional OECD study found that over the past few years, the populations of Guyana, Haiti, and Jamaica have lost more than 80% of their college-educated citizens. Comparatively, the same study revealed that less than 5% of the skilled population in the larger nations like Brazil, India, China, and Indonesia reside in an OECD nation. The U. S. is the country that has always benefited most from high-skilled immigrants from the Caribbean. Furthermore, many Caribbean nations do not accurately track the re-entry of citizens who can do so by simply presenting their passports. The information provided by the nations benefiting from this "Brain Drain" frequently contains errors as well. Accurate data in this area continue to be sought after by the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Despite the statistics' compelling arguments, there is a dearth of readily available data that makes it difficult to draw reliable comparisons over lengthy time periods, across national boundaries, and among vaguely defined subpopulations like the "highly skilled.".

There is a strong correlation between education and law, according to both the IMF and the World Bank. However, a correlation is just that; it cannot provide us with cause and effect information, so states must be cautious about drawing hasty conclusions from it. Furthermore, the World Bank and the IMF might have their own objectives and might be looking for information to support their claims. Researchers typically attempt to support their hypothesis when they collect data. People who view the migration as having advantages or disadvantages will provide evidence to support their claims. They choose cases that are thought to be good illustrations of what they hope to prove. Furthermore, it is common for the data to not take into account natives who immigrated as kids. Native people shouldn't be considered part of the skilled labor force if they migrated as young children.

Almost four out of every ten Jamaicans who immigrated to the United States, according to data from that country, did so before turning age 10. Statistics that humans have access to can be quite deceptive and may exaggerate the gains in human capital of the developed nations in the global North while understating the losses in human capital of the rest of the world. This information is crucial because, similar to the situation with the children in the previous paragraph, if they received their education in the receiving country, they shouldn't be counted in the "Brain Drain" statistics because, in theory, they were neither skilled nor educated when they left their country of origin. In addition, the country that received the individual should be able to benefit from its investment since it paid for the student's education. Many of the immigrants who have received H-1B working visas and other permanent status visas received their education in the recipient nations. Any change in a person's visa status must be made in their country of origin in order to enter the United States. Therefore, even though these individuals return home and obtain their permanent visas there, it is impossible to ignore the fact that, even though they may have only returned home to obtain their new visa, the majority of their training and education was still received in the receiving country.

The dilemma of a potential "Reverse Brain Drain" is thus present to the world. That is, if students complete the majority of their education abroad before returning home to live and employ the knowledge and skills they have gained, this could also be regarded as a form of "Brain Drain. And even if a person completes fifteen years of education back home, that tells us very little about the caliber of education they received. Confounding factors like religion, ethnicity, and place of origin frequently have an impact on a person's skill level or potential contribution to their country. Life quality and standard of living should not be compared. The only way to gauge a migrant's quality of life is to take into account how many hours they work each week, how easily they can

communicate with friends and family back home, how much time they spend traveling between home and work, how satisfied they are with the climate, the amount of taxation they pay, and their access to social services.

When someone chooses to leave their country of origin, they must also consider the opportunity costs of doing so. Not everyone departs because they are tired of or unhappy with the situation in their native country. A lot of people are letting go of their deep bonds with their families and friends, as well as perhaps some important aspects of their culture. When they move to a new country, they must deal with assimilating and adjusting to the new culture, which may include learning a new language and adapting to new traditions, laws, and social mores. Not just skilled workers are impacted by these factors; all individuals considering migration are as well. However, it appears that the information gathered about the "Brain Drain" frequently suggests that the emigration of highly skilled workers is unique and special in some way. Researchers may be mistakenly classifying temporary visitors, such as visa-holding students, trainees, and visiting experts, as "Brain Drain" migrants. Such individuals should not be viewed as a loss of human capital because they are not permanent immigrants. Despite entering on a supposedly permanent visa, not even the emigrants can be certain if they will stay in the new country. The highly qualified professionals who return to their home countries are sometimes not taken into account in the raw data gathered from many different countries. also serve to highlight the difficulty in determining when someone who came to a country as a student decides to stop learning and begin working.

2. Key Terms and Definitions

Human Capital Flight : A person who has received advanced training at home may leave the country or immigrate. While the sending country's net costs are sometimes referred to as a "brain drain," the receiving country's net gains from human capital flight are sometimes referred to as a "brain gain." Importing foreign-trained professionals into fields where there are already too many

graduates can exacerbate the underemployment of domestic graduates, whereas emigrating from a region where there are already too many trained people results in better job prospects for those who stay. However, if there is a shortage of trained workers in the homeland, emigration could cause issues.

- a) **Industrial:** The transfer of workers with traditional skills from one area of an industry to another.
- b) **Organizational:** The exodus of talented, creative, and highly qualified workers from large corporations that takes place when workers believe the company's direction and leadership to be backwards-looking, unstable, or stagnant and thus unable to support their personal and professional ambitions.
- c) **Geographic:** the emigration from one's home region of highly educated people and recent college graduates.

Emigration: Emigration is the act of moving from one country to another to live there. People move abroad for a variety of reasons, such as bettering their quality of life or increasing their chances of finding work. Depending on how the economies of the involved countries are currently doing, emigration has a positive or negative impact on them.

Immigration: The process by which people move to another country to live permanently or to become citizens. States have historically benefited greatly socially, economically, and culturally from the immigration process. The history of immigration is long and diverse, and it has frequently led to the emergence of multicultural societies. Many modern states are distinguished by a wide range of cultures and ethnicities that have come about as a result of earlier waves of immigration.

Internal migration: A kind of voluntary immigration in which people relocate within their own nations. Economic opportunities, the desire to live somewhere with a familiar culture, and the search for a better climate are some of the common reasons for internal migration. People who relocate to a different region of their country are said to be interregional migrants.

Seasonal migration: Travel between locations is typically related to agriculture and leisure; farming seasonal migrants move from location to location according to the crop cycle to sow or gather crops. Some nations, like the US, give special work permits to seasonal agricultural laborers so they can briefly work there without being granted complete citizenship rights.

External migration: Also known as worldwide migration, this term describes the movement of individuals who relocate indefinitely or frequently from one nation to another.

Labour mobility: The transient movement of people for work within a nation's boundaries or between nations. Cross-border labor mobility for European Union (EU) residents and citizens of third countries (TCN), posting, emigration, immigration, citizenship, employment, employment relations, job safety and health, and social security are just a few of the policy areas that fall under the umbrella of labor mobility.

Structure: Rather than being thought of as an aggregate, human capital should be viewed as a structure (a system made up of various components connected by relationships).

Heterogeneity: Human capital structures are diverse and heterogeneous; each one is distinct and in its own way.

Context: Because the structure of human capital is specific to specific social, spatial, and temporal contexts, it cannot simply be transferred from one context to another.

Complementarity: The context is partially determined by the complementary assets that make human capital valuable in specific situations or for specific purposes, such as instruments and physical capital, information, or complementary skills.

Uncertainty: The human capital structure operates in an uncertain environment, which is the foundation of its ability to expand because it grants freedom of imagination.

Dispersibility: This ambiguous category refers to both dissipation in the sense of loss or redundancy as well as dispersion in the sense of diffusion and diversification of the human capital structure. As a result of interactive learning, a human capital structure may expand, diversify, and grow or it may stagnate or deskill, for instance in extremely stable environments or those where complementary assets are lacking.

Best case scenario: A worker departs from a nation where there is a shortage of people with his skills. Accepts higher-paying work that requires those skills in a nation where there is an excess of demand in that field, sends a portion of the

income, and then returns to the source. Country with greater productivity and skills to a higher-paying position.

Worst-case scenario: Young employees who are employed but make low wages leave to take on unskilled, but higher-paying, work in high-unemployment, high-wage area economies, increasing pressure on already disadvantaged groups and degrading their skill on their own erosion.

3. Countries' Policies

The emigration of highly educated people from one nation to another is known as brain drain. Brain drain can have positive effects, such as talented, skilled individuals leaving their countries of origin in order to have the opportunity to grow and explore themselves, allowing the migrants to spend time abroad, according to Dodani and LaPorte (2005). Talented people shouldn't be constrained by a nation's restrictions or borders. Brain drain encourages globalization, which unites the world as one big family by bringing talented individuals into a developing environment. As a result, the economy's productivity levels and average level of human capital both rise.

Though there are some positive effects of brain drain, overall, there are more negative effects on the economies of the countries where skilled professionals emigrate as well as the country where the brain drain is occurring. First and foremost, brain drain hinders the ability of developing nations to advance. Talented individuals are born, raised, and educated in their nation, but when it comes time to work and repay what they have been given, they leave and look for employment elsewhere. The following graph illustrates the top three factors influencing people's decisions to leave their country: career prospects, social injustice, and compensation, with career prospects accounting for the highest percentage at 66%. People who could help the nation's economy and overall well-being leave the country.

Permanent emigration is primarily facilitated by higher education. The majority of foreign-born skilled workers complete their postgraduate studies and obtain specialized professional certifications in the host nation. In the United States, where they currently work, two-thirds of scientists and engineers with foreign roots have doctorates. In France, the United Kingdom, and the United States, half of graduate students who are not native English speakers stay on after they graduate. In 1999, the percentage of international students enrolled in doctoral

programs in engineering, physical science, and natural science in these three nations was close to 50% and from 1991 to 1999, universities in the United States saw an increase in the percentage of foreign-born professors to almost 30%. According to these data, the migratory flow could be changed if developing nations offered top-notch instruction and training, as well as chances for employment and career advancement.

Highly skilled individuals are important components of the global economy. According to Davis and Hart (2010), "In 2000, a person with a university or graduate school education was six times more likely to migrate legally than one with less than a high school education.". Instead, developing nations still experience a variety of issues, including poverty, a lack of technological advancements, and a lack of opportunities.

With an annual revenue of \$3 trillion, the health-care industry is one of the fastest growing segments of the global economy. Trade in health services has given rise to a variety of cross-border access points for these services. Information technology, for instance, can offer telemedical services; industrialized and developing nations export specialized health services; corporate hospital facilities and health-care companies are entering foreign markets; and health-care professionals emigrate from developing to industrialized nations, changing the distribution of human resources. Each of these avenues for the exchange of health services internationally has an impact on the health care system's infrastructure, employment prospects, wage competition, and working conditions. They also have an impact on how readily accessible high-quality healthcare is to all people. Whether or not the impact is favorable or unfavorable depends on the policies in place, the state of the healthcare industry, and the extent to which the proceeds from the export of healthcare services are used to advance domestic healthcare.

Sometimes by years or even decades, developed nations have a technological edge over developing nations. For instance, when almost everyone in a nation like the United States has access to the internet, frequently through a portable device, they have a connection to almost everyone else who also has such a device. Meanwhile, numerous developing nations experience prolonged power outages, forcing residents to use kerosene lamps or work and play in the dark. Because of their isolation, these citizens are at a disadvantage in the quick-paced environments of many spheres of economics and life, from scientific discovery to commercial transactions. In a lot of these locations, medical technology is also lagging. A highly educated citizen will be more inclined to migrate to a more developed nation if they have to worry about

things like illness and death, as well as not being able to pay for or even get access to treatment.

Europe:

The academic literature on brain drain emerged in the context of global studies. Brain drain is a term used to describe the economic disparities between developing and developed nations.

the long-term migration of highly skilled people across international borders.

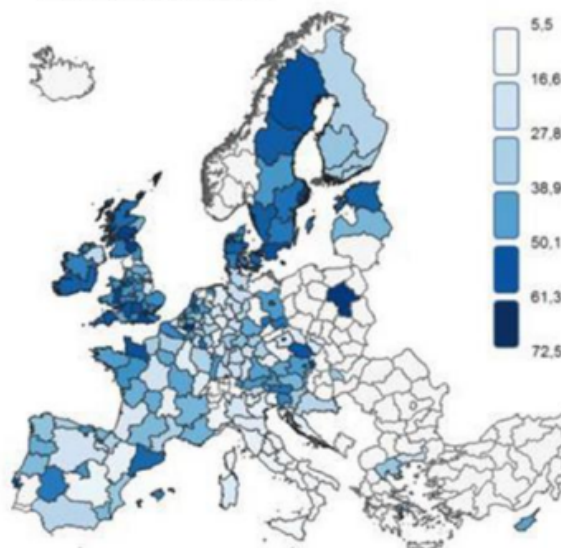
individuals who moved from developing to more developed nations. This is indicative of human capital's propensity to congregate in areas where it already is abundant in what some have referred to as a "global race for talent," which is also taking place internally in the perimeter of the European Union (Munz, 2014).

Intra-EU mobility: receiving and sending regions



Source: extracted from ESPON (2017).

Share of highly educated EU28 movers



Source: map elaborated by the authors, based on Eurostat data accessed in July 2018.

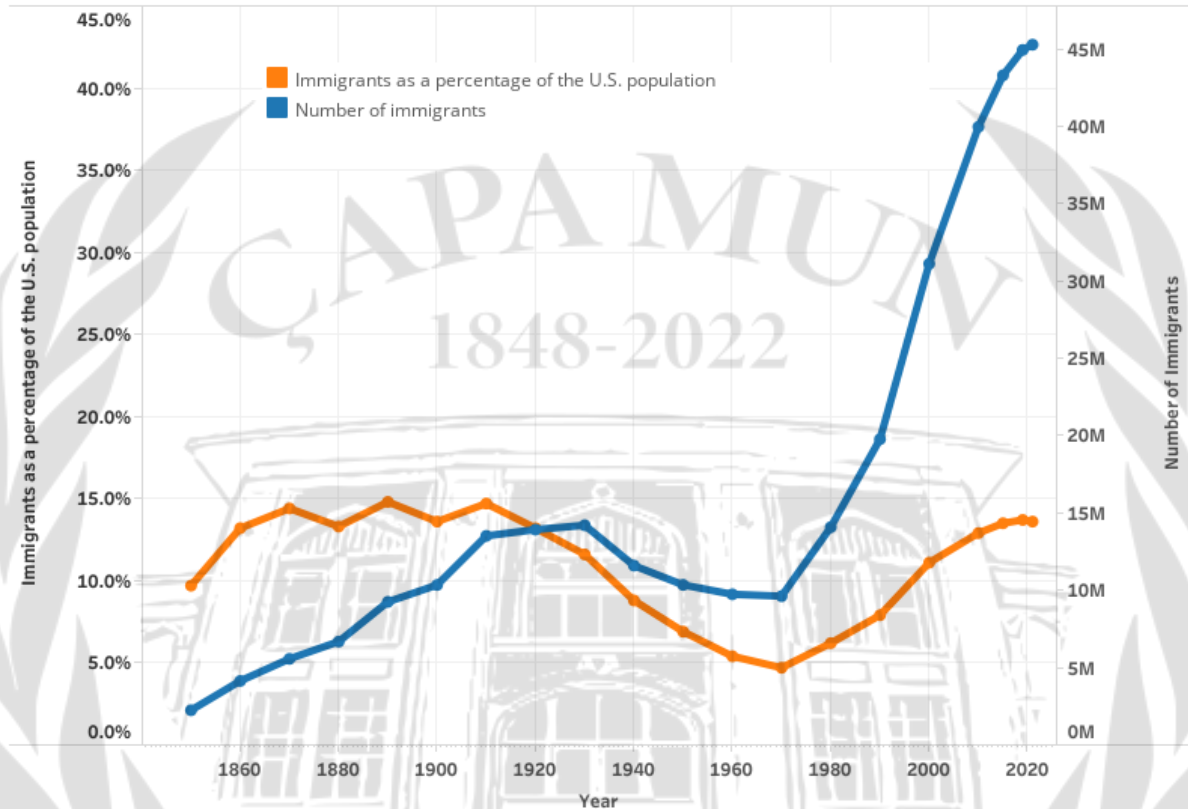
The politics of labor mobility within the EU require a careful balancing act between encouraging increased international travel and ensuring equitable results for everyone. Having more of the best-case scenario would result in fair outcomes, a lesser amount of worst-case scenarios.

the United States:

Following the loss of their talented and skilled citizens, nations experience a slower rate of development. While developed countries gain talent, developing nations lose it, which results in an overabundance of skilled workers trying to enter the workforce and fewer open positions. The United States continues to

serve as the system's central node for high-skill migration worldwide. The number of immigrants entering the U.S. is depicted in the graph below. S. has been rising over the past few decades and is anticipated to continue rising through the year 2020. The brain drain has caused many issues for the United States.

Number of Immigrants and Their Share of the Total U.S. Population, 1850-2021



Migration Policy Institute (MPI) Data Hub
<http://migrationpolicy.org/programs/data-hub>

+ a b l e a u

Economic loss may also affect developing nations, slowing their progress and reducing the number of talented individuals they produce. The decline in the stock of human capital that follows skilled emigration is referred to as the "drain effect.". The quality of life for the rest of the population will also decline as a result of this struggling economy. On one side of the debate over brain drain, it was determined that the loss of the talented individuals with their emigration from their country would have an impact on those who chose to remain there. Without development and the advancement that the knowledgeable and skilled individuals who left could have brought, the nation will be unable to compete on a global scale and will become cut off from the rest of the world. This isolation can further impede progress and development and make a country even poorer.

According to a recent survey, Suriname had the highest proportion of immigrants with secondary and higher education coming to the United States. S. Guyana came in second place with 85 point nine percent, Jamaica third with 82.5%, Haiti fourth with 81.6%, St. Antigua and Barbuda are at 70% and St. Kitts-Nevis is at 71.6%. Even if the data is entirely accurate, the fact that the majority of U.S. It should not be discounted that some immigrants with college degrees are from the Caribbean. It is obvious that the U. S. is the preferred location for educated people from the Caribbean. This is probably true because of the U.S. most extensive Caribbean diaspora. The U. S. is geographically close to the Caribbean as well, making travel to and from the U.S. is not too difficult.

India:

India is one of those countries affected by this phenomenon. One of the main nations experiencing a brain drain is India. The majority of Indian-born Americans have at least a bachelor's degree, and many of them are among the most educated people in America. With a per capita income of US\$1070, India has a sizable population but is ranked 163rd globally. Due to a shortage of educated employment, India's three million college graduates per year present a challenge. Indians cannot find employment despite having college degrees. As a result, they are forced to look elsewhere, which contributes to the brain drain problem. Indians also frequently experience poor quality of life due to widespread poverty and frequent blackouts.

West Africa:

On the one hand, it is clear that West Africa and its development partners have made remarkable efforts, resulting in significant improvements in areas as diverse as health and education, but also agriculture and governance.

Meanwhile, the region is plagued by a "numbers challenge." While the proportion of children who are immunized and attending school has risen sharply in recent decades, the number of children has tripled at the same time, while in other developing regions it has only doubled. as

As a result, many indicators calculated per capita have not improved significantly compared to before.

Thus, while achievements and dynamism must be acknowledged, West Africans are among the most disadvantaged peoples in the world, and if the resources available for development cannot satisfy everyone, It's important to remember that the next generation will likely continue to do so as well. quickly (at least 7%

year, according to the African Development Bank [ADB]), at the same pace as population growth. High population growth also leads to restructuring of settlements as a result of migration. West Africa is as populous as it is developed. A relatively empty region after independence, West Africa gradually developed "island" settlements that combined to form what it is today.

Large groups with increasing trade and movement.

Caribbean:

Equitable rights and access to essential services are crucial steps in Caribbean nations toward ensuring immigrants' integration, well-being, and the health of the larger communities they live in. Even when it is mandated by laws or policies, however, universal access to primary and secondary education as well as to basic healthcare is far from being guaranteed in reality. Another crucial component of immigrant integration is social cohesion, which calls for a comprehensive strategy that takes into account the demands and perspectives of the host communities. Although there are few statistics on prejudice and xenophobia in the area, some studies from the last ten years have drawn conclusions from qualitative research methods like focus groups and interviews. With the more recent influx of intraregional migrants, there is a need for current public polling data to assess receiving communities' willingness and capacity to integrate immigrants as well as to inform governmental policies and programs.

Discussions of the "Brain Drain" and remittances are now inextricably linked in the Caribbean. Following macroeconomic or natural disasters, remittances to the Caribbean significantly rise. For the millions of people without adequate homeowner's insurance who reside in the Caribbean, a region prone to disaster, this is significant. These people rely on remittances from their family and friends abroad to pay for the repairs needed after earthquakes, volcanoes, hurricanes, and floods.

Southeast Asia:

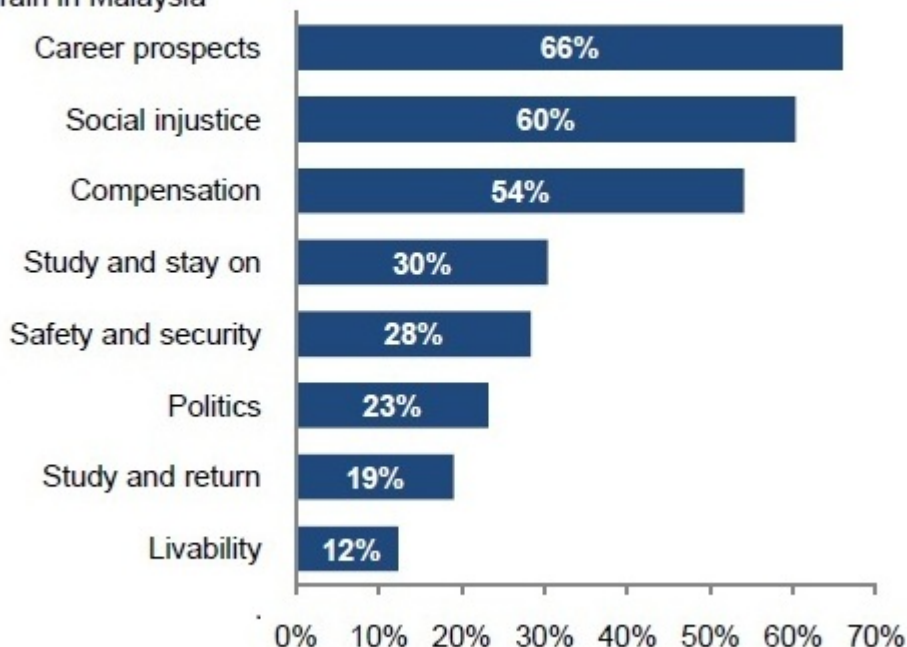
In Southeast Asia, which is primarily made up of developing countries, the brain drain problem is a major problem. More than half of respondents in Southeast Asian nations indicated a willingness to work abroad, even though the overall willingness to do so has decreased as a result. The survey debated whether a

decline in results might be caused by the fact that work is becoming more globally distributed and can be done so without much difficulty.

Better career opportunities, the need for work experience, and the desire to broaden one's personal experience are almost always the top 3 factors that motivate individuals from the aforementioned Southeast Asian countries to pursue careers abroad. By chance, these are also the top 3 reasons for international talent to work abroad. The Philippines stands out as an exception, where individuals gave better salary prospects as one of their top 3 reasons for moving, along with improved career prospects and a broadening of personal experience. Up to 75% of Filipino talent respondents said they would be open to working abroad in 2018 (compared to 86% in 2014). However, even in a developed market like Singapore, up to 70% of talents indicated a desire to leave (compared to 79% in 2014). Those who are willing to move prefer to work in Australia, the US, and the UK, which are the top 3 countries in that order. With only 51% of its workforce willing to work abroad in 2018 (down from 76% in 2014), Indonesia is the only country in Southeast Asia with lower than average willingness.

Figure 3.32. Economic conditions and social injustice are considered as the top three drivers of brain drain

Share of respondents listing item as one of three top reasons for brain drain in Malaysia



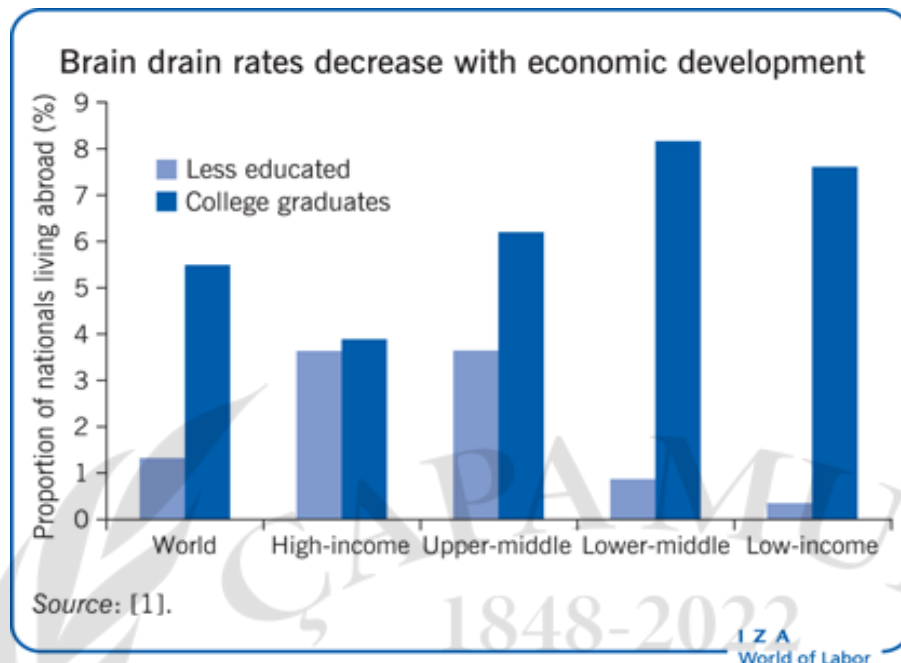
Source: Survey among the diaspora.

In essence, brain drain has the potential to start a dangerous "domino" effect. From a logical standpoint, it is extremely harmful to both developed and

developing countries to oversupply them with highly educated workers while simultaneously depleting them in the former. The information below shows which jobs are held by educated migrants who are also from developing nations.

When students who rely on government aid leave and stop paying taxes, there is a fiscal decline brought on by the emigration of talented workers. It takes time for brain drain to have any noticeable economic effects; damage is not evident right away. Economists are concerned that this issue will get out of control and that nothing will be done to stop the expansion of the Brain Drain. The difficulty is that the only group capable of enhancing their nations' economic systems are highly educated people who leave for better opportunities. Developing countries depend on a state of equilibrium where their economies can benefit from those of stronger nations while not having all of their resources, such as educated workers, taken away. There can be no reinvestment in their economy without this balance. The drawbacks outweigh the advantages in social and economic terms. Therefore, it is important to consider brain drain negatively. It should be stopped or at the very least controlled. High-skilled illegal immigrants should not be allowed to work in the fields for which they have received their education in the country where they are living illegally as one method of managing the problem.

They can frequently work for minimum wage or illegally lower pay, making it difficult or impossible for workers with legal education to get the same work. The rules for obtaining work authorization should be stricter in developed nations as well. Additionally, developing nations need to exert more effort to continue being as attractive and competitive as possible as places to live and work. If they are unable to supply their workforce with the necessary equipment and supplies, they should also import more modern facilities and technology. More positions that require a higher education can be made available as one more way for a developing nation to try to keep its citizens. In light of this, they ought to monitor their educated citizens and get involved by establishing laws that will encourage them to stay and support the local economy. The government ought to safeguard its financial commitments and guarantee that it is getting the desired outcomes. In India, for instance, a doctor who chooses to practice in a village rather than a major city must pay a fine; however, this fine is easily repaid, and the doctor is then free to practice in the city without further hindrance.



Immigrants can now travel more easily than ever to find better jobs thanks to globalization. They have the option of moving to areas with better opportunities for development. For their citizens to explore higher level employment, developing nations must offer more resources, jobs, and opportunities. The reasons why citizens may be leaving developing nations must be found internally. They must then take all reasonable steps to reduce or get rid of these reasons for unhappiness. It is crucial for these nations to acknowledge and preserve their talent, not by restricting freedom but rather by providing better opportunities. Policies that will enable developing countries to participate on the global stage must be put in place.

4. Intergovernmental and Internal Organizations Evolved

a) International Organization of Migration (IOM): The International Organization for Migration (IOM), which was founded in 1951, is the top intergovernmental organization in the field of migration and collaborates closely with governmental, intergovernmental, and non-governmental partners. IOM, which has 175 member states, 8 states with observer status, and offices in more than 100 nations, is committed to advancing humane and orderly

migration for everyone's benefit. To do this, it offers assistance and guidance to both governments and immigrants.

IOM works to advance international cooperation on migration-related issues, to aid in the search for workable solutions to migration problems, and to provide humanitarian aid to migrants in need, including refugees and internally displaced people.

The IOM Constitution recognizes the connection between migration and the right to freedom of movement as well as to the development of the economy, society, and culture.

IOM works in the following four major areas of migration management:

- Migration and development
- Facilitating migration
- Regulating migration
- Forced migration

The promotion of international migration law, policy discussion and advice, the defense of migrants' rights, migration health, and the gender aspect of migration are just a few IOM initiatives that cross these fields.

b) UNHCR: The UNHCR understands that protecting refugees cannot be done in a vacuum from the larger trends, laws, and practices influencing global mobility. It also acknowledges that those who fall under its purview, such as refugees, asylum seekers, and stateless people, are directly impacted by immigration laws and procedures, particularly when they participate in mixed migration. "

In light of this, UNHCR concentrates mainly on:

- Attempting to ensure that migration-management policies, practices, and debates recognize the legal framework that exists to meet these needs and take into account the unique protection needs of asylum seekers, refugees, and stateless people;.
- Aiding States and allies in managing asylum and migration issues while being mindful of protection issues;.
- Identifying the effects of migration, human trafficking, and related developments on those covered by UNHCR's mandate.
- Supporting improved governance and more stringent observance of human rights, including the rights of all people who are in motion,

regardless of their legal status, in ways that support the tenets and practices of international refugee protection.

c) OAS (The Organization of American States): Population movements at the international level are concurrently the result of global change and significant drivers of subsequent changes in both the societies from which they originate and those that receive them. In the Americas, the magnitude and characteristics of the migration phenomenon have profound social and economic impacts, be it on the migrants' countries of origin, transit or destination. Thus, migratory issues are addressed and dealt with through the various organs and entities that make up the OAS, which demonstrates the complexity and cross-cutting nature of matters related to migration.

d) Amnesty International: Numerous people view the flow of people across borders as a global crisis and feel overpowered by the sheer volume. Amnesty International disputes the notion that there is a numerical crisis. The issue is not the people. The issue isn't the reasons why families and individuals cross borders; rather, it's the clumsy and unrealistic ways that politicians try to address those reasons.

We exert pressure on governments to uphold their obligation to defend each and every person's rights through our campaigns. They must guarantee the safety of migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers and stop any torture, discrimination, or impoverishment.

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