



ECOSOC

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS



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TOPIC: PEACEBUILDING AND
POST-CONFLICT RECOVERY



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Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) Peacebuilding and Post-Conflict Recovery

Hello delegates, I am Sabrina Hamra, your chair for the ECOSOC Committee! I am a junior at Santa Margarita and this is my third year in MUN. I have been to fourteen conferences, and I look forward to making SOCOMUN my fifteenth. Throughout MUN, I have learned diplomacy and discussed a variety of topics and issues. This year is my second time chairing the ECOSOC Committee and I cannot wait to see the creative solutions you present. Outside of MUN, I love tennis and was the captain of the JV tennis team. Additionally, I cherish going to the beach, traveling, and spending time with family. See you all in committee, I am excited for a great conference!

Hi! My name is Brooke Barber, and I am currently a junior, on my third year of MUN. Throughout my years at Santa Margarita, MUN has taught me many valuable skills such as leadership and public speaking that have been applicable to my life outside of the classroom. Outside of school I run track and cross country, and I love to surf. This program has made such a positive impact on my high school experience, and I am so happy I've stuck with it these past three years!

Hello, my name is Amani Krishan, and I am going into my sophomore year. This will be my second year in MUN, and I think that I have grown to become a better public speaker and learned how to interact with people in a work environment. MUN has improved both my social skills along with my research skills. I plan to stay in MUN all four years and continue to work on these attributes.

Once the conference initiates after opening ceremonies, delegates will motion to open a speakers list. At this time, any and all delegates wishing to speak will be added to the list to give a speech. Subsequently following a speech, delegates can give comments on the preceding speech before moving on to the next speech. Throughout the speeches, moderated and unmoderated consultations are weaved within and voted on by delegates. Moderated caucuses are shorter speeches on sub-topics within the substantial topic, peacebuilding and post-conflict recovery. Unmoderated consultations are opportunities for delegates to discuss their solutions amongst each other and eventually form blocs called resolution groups. These groups will create a cohesive paper of combined solution called a resolution. Resolutions will be presented and voted upon by the committee. Lastly, debate will close, and awards will be distributed at closing ceremonies. All questions prior to the conference can be directed to ecosoc.socomun@gmail.com.



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Background:

The road to peace and post-conflict recovery is long and filled with many obstacles. Conflicts can leave a country's economy, social aspects, and political status wounded. Bouncing back from unrest is difficult, especially for countries that are underdeveloped or developing, and lack the financial and physical resources to rebuild their livelihood. Economically, countries lose trading partners and have to rebuild and repay lost damages. Trading partners shift as part of the results of clashes; this altercation can devastate a country's economy depending on the significance of the partners lost. It can also lead to countries losing major resources and strategic advantages that were vital to their existence. A goal for many countries is to find other countries that are willing to trade with them, especially depending on the severity and impact of the political circumstances surrounding the conflict. War can have devastating effects on infrastructure and already obtained resources as well. Rebuilding infrastructure requires proper preparation and planning, with funding to back the initiative. Furthermore, restructuring requires a bold and intentional political leader or organization to nourish a country back into normalcy. Reinstating someone or a system that is powerful and influential yet suitable to lead is extremely important for a country that is staggering to regain its pre-conflict stamina. Strong leaders are required to place a firm grip on getting a country back on track. Governmental systems are often left in shambles, and implementing a new one is usually difficult for nations. With political stability comes morale, a significant part of post-conflict recovery. Wars can highly improve a citizen's morale which is needed for citizens to come together to recreate their country and continue working to nurse the economy back to normality. This is necessary for the rehabilitation of a country's working systems. Refugees and displaced people arise with the detriments of post-conflicts. Some are left questioning their identities and state-belongings while others simply lack a place to go.

Creating peace is a long-awaited initiative. It necessitates international cooperation in continuity with the reduction of offensive military initiatives, demobilization, and human rights protection. In addition to these sectors is the discussion of the elimination and reduction of the roots of conflict, the advancement of compromise, and the formation of solutions that further resist conflict. Today, a variety of participants, including governments, civil society groups, foreign organizations, and local communities, are involved in efforts to foster peace. These initiatives may concentrate on a variety of topics, including the demobilization, reintegration, and disarmament of former fighters, security sector change, racial and social equity, and economic and social development. The final objective of peacebuilding is to establish prosperous, secure communities capable of resolving disputes amicably and avoiding the resurgence of violence.

The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) has been highly concerned and involved with peacebuilding and post conflict recovery. As one of the main six organs of the United Nations, ECOSOC was created in 1945. Its goal is to coordinate global economic and social development and improvement. The 54 member nations that make up ECOSOC are chosen for three-year mandates by the UN General Assembly. It is in charge of organizing the UN system's economic and social efforts and fostering global collaboration in fields like financial services, health, schooling, and the protection of human rights. Since the United Nations was founded to promote global peace and



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security at the close of World War II, peacebuilding and post-conflict recovery have an extensive history. In the early years of the UN, methods for resolving international conflicts, like military operations and settlement efforts, were developed. A more thorough strategy to post-conflict recovery that handled not only the immediate consequences of conflict but also the fundamental reasons for conflict and instability came to be recognized as being necessary for the 1990s. As a result, the idea of "peacebuilding" emerged, emphasizing the need for a long-term, viable strategy for fostering peace and averting the return of violence. The UN created a structure for peacebuilding in the early 2000s that covered a variety of initiatives, including former fighters' demobilization and reintegration, security sector change, justice and forgiveness, and economic and social development. The UN also created a Peacebuilding Commission, whose job it was to give strategic direction and assistance to peacebuilding initiatives in particular nations and areas. In the past 20 years, reconciliation and post-conflict rehabilitation initiatives have been carried out in a variety of settings, such as Timor-Leste in Southeast Asia, Bosnia and Herzegovina in Europe, and Liberia and Sierra Leone in West Africa. Numerous individuals, including national governments, foreign agencies, and civil society organizations, have participated in these endeavors. Despite some successes, peacebuilding and post-conflict reconstruction efforts have faced numerous obstacles, such as continuing violence and conflict, shoddy administration structures, and a lack of funding. However, the concepts and methods of reconciliation and post-conflict healing are still developing and remain a key area of attention for global development initiatives.

Possible Solutions:

When considering solutions, remember to keep in mind the necessity for short-, mid-, and long-term solutions that include plans to actualize the objectives you come up with. Please keep in mind that funding is not a prevalent issue when developing these solutions as the United Nations has means for providing it. Depending on the particular setting and the character of the conflict, a variety of solutions may help with efforts to promote peace and post-conflict recovery.

Initially, the instatement of a proper system of governance without inhibiting on a country's sovereignty would be a strong start in rehabilitating a country. Democratic government establishment and its promotion would help nations in their efforts to recover. Additionally, ensuring strengthening representation and ensuring no discrimination in this process would be highly important. Building back a government that does not have discriminatory practices would create more post-conflict stability. The participation of marginalized groups progresses the recovery. Also, supporting economic growth and development is a key solution that can prompt change. Promoting economic growth and development can be essential for establishing long-lasting harmony. This solution may entail assisting communities impacted by violence financially, encouraging business and employment creation, and making investments in infrastructure development. Encouraging the participation of local people in redeveloping their country after a conflict provides jobs for those who lost theirs in the midst of conflict while simultaneously supporting their country. Locality in terms of communities and other means can be used to prompt changes and can support morale. Next, increasing the rule of law can be a way to deter future unrest. Creating a solid legal system and ensuring that



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everyone has access to justice can be essential for fostering peace and averting future conflict. This could entail boosting the rule of law, advancing human rights, and assisting court and legal organizations. These changes will allow countries to guide their citizens back to a state of usualness. Supporting psychological and social needs: Given that conflict can have a long-lasting effect on people and groups, it is important to support psychological and social needs in order to foster mending and reconciliation. This may entail offering therapy and support services, encouraging religion and cultural tolerance, and tackling trauma and mental health-related problems. Morale goes along with this by encouraging mental health awareness and help. Addressing the root reasons of conflict will stop conflicts from occurring more frequently and therefore decrease the need for post-conflict recovery action plans. It's critical to deal with the systematic and structural problems that underlie conflict and volatility. This may entail working to advance social and economic fairness, tackling issues of discrimination and inequality, and fostering confidence among various societal groups. Supporting international cooperation can play an essential role in bringing nations back to their peaceful states.

Questions to Consider

The questions will not be asked at committee or need to be answered; however they are a guide for establishing policy and writing solutions. These questions can be considered when researching the topic and planning solutions.

1. How might solutions and their method of implementation differ for developed nations compared to developing nations?
2. How can post-conflict recovery be ensured without infringing on a nation's sovereignty?
3. How can countries recover when shadowed by stigma from social or political circumstances?
4. How will nations maintain and preserve peace once it is achieved?
5. How can countries cooperate to assist each other in peacebuilding?



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