



# ECOSOC

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS



MODEL UNITED NATIONS

# SOCOMUN 2022

## ECOSOC

TOPIC: PEACEBUILDING AND  
POST-CONFLICT RECOVERY

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

Hello, my name is Sabrina Hamra, and I will be your chair for SOCOMUN 2022. I am a sophomore at Santa Margarita High School. I love to play tennis and was captain of the frosh/soph team last year. Additionally I am learning to crochet and enjoy making blankets. I have been doing MUN for a year and enjoy being able to debate current issues through the program. Last year, I participated in six conferences and won awards at all six, earning best delegate at two of them. Through MUN, I have been able to develop my public speaking skills by presenting new ideas. I look forward to seeing you all in committee!

Hello, my name is Joseph Lee, a junior at SM. I will be your vice chair in committee. In MUN, I have been to many in person and online conferences that came with many different awards as well. One of my favorite experiences in Mun is a Tri-Delegate committee that I participated in with some friends. I hope you all have a great experience at SOCOMUN, best of luck!

Hello delegates! My name is Fallon Boyle and I am excited to be your rapporteur for the 2022 SOCOMUN Conference. Currently I am a sophomore at Santa Margarita Catholic High School, and this is my second year being a part of MUN. I enjoy spending time with friends, going to the beach, and playing sports in my free time. I am greatly looking forward to this year's conference with all of you, and hope to see you all soon.

Committee will commence with debate about solutions. Delegates will raise their placards to be added to the speakers list. After a delegate gives a speech, other delegates will have the opportunity to comment. Subsequently, delegates can motion for an unmoderated or moderated consultation. During unmoderated consultations delegates will discuss their opinions and solutions and begin to form groups called resolution groups. Moderated caucuses are brief speeches on subtopics within peacebuilding and post-conflict recovery. After resolution groups are formed, each group will create a resolution that will be presented to the entire committee. The resolutions will be voted upon, committee will close, and awards are presented. If you have any questions prior to the conference, you can email me at [socomunecosoc@gmail.com](mailto:socomunecosoc@gmail.com).

**Background:**

Conflicts in countries can be severely devastating to a country's economic and social wellbeing. Moreover, post-conflict recovery can set the tone for a nation's social, political, and economic future. Political stability is imperative to a post-conflict country. Distinct and suitable leaders are required to govern and nurse a country back into normalcy. A strong leader is needed to lead and direct a country, one that must have a nation's best interest in mind. They need to be appointed by the citizens of a country to help transform the country back into its greatness. A governmental system is subsequently crucial to maintain a country. Assistance to a country to rebuild a political system is needed for a mending country. Furthermore, socially, a country will need to repair damaged property and infrastructure, restore morale, and revise transportation. To amend the infrastructure is a convoluted task that takes an immense amount of planning and funding. Generally, countries lack the funds to complete necessary redevelopment due to their loss of money during a conflict. Countries need to find proper fund-sourcing to reconstruct infrastructure. It is important for locals to contribute and assist with the rebuilding of destroyed property.

Another issue countries face post-conflict is loss of morale. Citizens effected by the war with low morale can result in poor work performance across the country and lack of country pride. Violence can also leave scattered refugees and large numbers of injured people. Economic revitalization is an additional dilemma countries face after conflicts. Trade is oftentimes disrupted. Nations can struggle to obtain the trade they once had prior to a conflict. Finding new trading partners is a second ordeal that is part of post-conflict recovery. Conflicts can result in countries needing new or different nations that are willing to trade with them, presenting another challenge for post-conflict countries to overcome. Peacebuilding is imperative for all countries. Diverse political, religious, or cultural beliefs can keep nations separated or place them in conflict. After conflict, countries need to focus on restoring peace. Avoiding conflict in the first place is a key goal. The Netherlands has taken steps to reduce conflict and provides a great example. Their admirable goal to decrease social inequality has reaped positive results. To accomplish their mission, the Netherlands funds projects and offers advice to outside governments on new formalities to implement. They took the lead in Guatemala by making land rights for indigenous people. These rights were added to part of a peace agreement. They implanted land registries inside of two Guatemalan provinces. Building peace is complicated yet important. Minor disputes can lead to major conflicts, and it is imperative that steps are taken to prevent and stop further conflict. When a country initially begins to heal from a conflict and initiates a recovery process, the nation is extremely vulnerable. Countries often need to take undertake temporary political powers. As soon as a new, official system of government and representatives are chosen, the electives will set the tone of how a country will go about peacebuilding. The responsibility of determining a country's stance on politics and peace weighs heavily on the politicians in power. Promoting peace, however, can start during a conflict. Famous actors or representatives that urge a country to peace can encourage people within a country to advocate for peace. The famous actors are usually supported by the United Nations.

Recent global events have made the United Nations more focused on peacebuilding than ever before. They decided to take a different approach by changing their focus to stop countries from relapsing into conflict. This is an effort to reduce the risk of conflict by strengthening the national capacity for conflict management and by laying the foundation for creating lasting peace and country development. The United Nations has been involved in international peacekeeping since the 1990s; the international organization verified multiple peace agreements in southern

Africa, Central America, and Cambodia. ECOSOC specifically has been heavily involved in the process of developing solutions and creating quick responses for countries emerging from conflict. The ECOSOC Ad Hoc Advisory Groups were founded in 2002 by the ECOSOC council. These groups were established to form long-term programs for specific countries that were emerging from conflict. One group focused on Guinea-Bissau while the other sought to help Burundi. Since then, the PBC or the Peacebuilding Commission has stepped in to take over operations in these countries, however, other advisory groups were still formed for other countries, one example being Haiti. The Peacebuilding Commission is a result of the 2005 World Summit when countries decided more action needs to be taken to oppose the challenges of post-conflict areas. With the establishment of the Peacebuilding Commission, the General Assembly and Security Council also approved a Peacebuilding Fund and a Peacebuilding Support Office. More recently, the security council has shifted its focus onto providing support and relief for South Sudan. Resolution 2011/43 was passed; this resolution raised funds for the programs currently active in South Sudan as well as helped them organize the country's activities. ECOSOC went further and requested more specific information on how the UN Development System will implement integrated and coherent collaborative support to South Sudan in line with national priorities.

### **Possible Solutions:**

While creating solutions, recognize available and effective solutions, both short and long term are needed. Countries in different regions will have different needs and may need certain accommodations. Acknowledge your country's policy and be sure to use them as a guide.

Potential solutions can have many areas of focus. One prospect to keep in mind is the influence political infrastructure. Post-conflict, governments will need to restructure and adjust. Governments will need to be reframed; it is necessary to reconstruct political structure. You can think of ways to uphold a political system and prevent it from further deuteration, possibly through a rehabilitation program or United Nations assistance. Remember that officials can often be corrupt or become corrupt, which may need to be recalled when composting solutions. A democratic system is a valuable arrangement that can reap good results. Restructuring political structure and preventing further imbalance in politics is an excellent basis to work from when you make your solutions. Governments can be extremely prone to becoming corrupt during and post-conflict. Along with political restructure comes law and police enforcement. It is extremely important that there is a strong police force to protect citizens. Police play an essential role in countries. It is imperative that they have the common citizen's best interest in mind. Similar to politics, corruption can be a major issue within police force. Making sure that law enforcement is not only working for the officials in power, but for the betterment of a country can lead to a solution about preventing corruption. Subsequently, another focal point is the necessity of repairing infrastructure. Physically, cities will need new building and electricity. Conflicts can leave damage on a country's infrastructure. Large amounts of electricity are crucial in large rebuilding projects. Sustainable energy is a critical factor needing to be addressed in the reconstruction of cities. Sources like solar power, hydropower, windmills, and more are needed to keep energy sustainable. As you develop your solutions, remember the ample amount of electricity that is needed and find new sources to provide it. Additionally, new infrastructure leads to the opening of new jobs. A goal to acknowledge is supporting the economy and pushing it to growth in a time of unsteadiness.

Delegates can use these potential solutions as a guide to you think of ideas for solutions. I look forward to hearing original, creative solutions.

**Questions to Consider:**

These questions do not need to be directly answered by delegates but should be considered when drafting speeches, caucuses, and resolution papers. With these questions, the chair hopes to expand each delegate's research on the topic as well as provide ideas on how to address the topic itself.

1. How has your country been affected by conflicts, and has it assisted other countries?
2. How will you prepare countries for post-conflict recovery in the future?
3. Are your solutions sustainable and long lasting?
4. Are there any organizations taking steps to help with peacebuilding and post-conflict recovery?
5. How will you restore countries without changing their beliefs or systems and functions too immensely?
6. How will you address countries who may be unwilling to adhere to certain guidelines?

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