

## Background Guide

# SAI Model United Nations: 2024

### United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

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## **Letter from the Executive Board:**

Dear Delegates;

It is our distinct pleasure to invite all of you to this simulation of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), at this edition of SAIMUN. Please note that this background guide is for your own perusal, to provide direction to your research. The real efficacy of this, however, lies in the use of this guide as a reference; evaluate the potential problem statements; and propose practical solutions that can be covered under the spectrum of this agenda, while incorporating them within your deliberations.

Understanding the complexity, as well as the significance of this agenda, the Executive Board strongly recommends all of you to come prepared and well researched in committee, and at the same time, we expect you to participate throughout the course of the committee sessions. We look forward to putting you all in various diplomatic practices that might be deemed necessary to provide more substantiation to the deliberations at hand. We sincerely believe that all of you will come prepared, well researched, and motivated enough to discuss the agenda, and it's nuances, brainstorm together to explore solutions, and gain back a lot from this committee.

Our goal for you in this committee is to provide you with an enriching experience by helping you to navigate through the art of diplomacy, and at the same time, see you deliberate on real life problems, and global challenges that currently exist in the real world. We also expect all

delegates to maintain courteous behaviour throughout the course of the entire conference, while looking at real life situations from a diplomatic standpoint. Looking forward to meeting all of you at SAIMUN 2024.

With warm regards;

**Swapnaneel Datta: (Chairperson- UNDP)**

**Prathmesh Ravindra Repal: (Vice Chairperson- UNDP).**

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### **Conspectus of the Committee:**

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) was established on the 22nd of November 1965, by the merger between the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (EPTA) and the Special Fund of 1958. The UNDP is a reporting agency, which reports to the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). The UNDP is aimed at helping countries to eliminate poverty, and achieve sustainable economic growth and human development. The agency emphasises on developing local capacities towards long term self sufficiency and prosperity.

Through the means of its efficative approach, the UNDP leads the United Nations Development Group (UNDG), alongside its Resident Coordinator Program, which is in collaboration with the United Nations Department of

Political and Peacebuilding Affairs (UN-DPPA). The UNDP partners with people across all socio-political levels to help nations develop the economic resilience and infrastructure, which can withstand crisis, and is also aimed at sustaining the kind of growth that improves the quality of life for everyone. The UNDP works across 177 different countries and territories, and is tasked with providing global perspective and local insight, to help member states to empower civilian lives, and build resilient nations.

UNDP's network links and coordinates global and national efforts to reach the Millennium Development Goals, also known as the MDGs, as well as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG goals). It emphasizes on helping countries build and share solutions to the challenges of:

- Poverty Reduction and Achievement of the MDGs
- Democratic Governance
- Crisis Prevention and Recovery
- Environment and Energy for Sustainable Development.

In crisis ridden regions, the UNDP acts as an integrator agency, which systematically monitors and synchronizes the efforts of multiple UN agencies, and takes a leading role in developing a holistic response to the crisis through the means of the UN Recovery and Peacebuilding Programme (RPP), in accordance to the Secretary General's Report on Peacebuilding in the immediate aftermath of conflict (UN Document: A/63/881-S/2009/304). Through the means of its various policy objectives, the UNDP, aims at restoring critically important social and economic infrastructure, while promoting peace and reconciliation, and spur employment among internally displaced persons and their host communities (IDPs in these regions), as observed by the UNDP's initiatives in Ukraine, Rwanda, and several other countries.

The UNDP also runs six Global Policy Centres, which include the Seoul Policy Centre (UPSC), the Nairobi Global Policy Centre on Resilient Ecosystems and Desertification (GPC- Nairobi), the Centre for Technology, Innovation, and Sustainable Development, based in Singapore (GC-TISD), the Istanbul International Centre for Private Sector in Development (IICPSD), the Oslo Governance Centre, and the Global Centre for Public Service Excellence, which issues the annual UNDP newsletter on development in Public Administration Research, also known as the Raffles Review.

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### **Introduction to the Agenda:**

In the current geopolitical status quo, promoting sustainable development and inclusive recovery in post conflict regions is a multifaceted procedure that requires participation, representation and coordination between all stakeholders of the society. Through the implementation of Track- II diplomacy measures, the UNDP collaborates with grassroot level stakeholders, to work in post conflict regions; and contributes to the task of peacebuilding and conflict resolution. Some of UNDP's notable programs over the years have been listed below:

- Programs on Promoting Political Inclusion in a post conflict setting: The UNDP promotes full and meaningful participation in all groups in both public and political setting. For post conflict settings, the UNDP under its Inclusive Political Processes (IPP) programme, has introduced initiatives in post conflict settings like the Global Project for Electoral Cycle Support II (GPECS II), which identifies the democratic rights of civilians as the primary stakeholder of this initiative, and works on the following four step approach:
  - Civic engagement, focused on both strengthening civil society capacities and expanding and protecting spaces for citizen participation in political and public life, especially for vulnerable or marginalized groups such as persons with disabilities, LGBTI and indigenous peoples;
  - Constitutional reform processes, supporting dialogue and mediation, outreach, public education, and the institutional development of constitution-making bodies;
  - Electoral cycle support, to enhance the credibility, transparency, effectiveness and sustainability of electoral institutions, stakeholders and processes;
  - Parliamentary development, capacitating parliaments to better discharge their constitutional law-making, oversight and representation mandates, as well as increasing the capacities of civil society actors to act as intermediaries in political advocacy; and Advancement of women's equal participation and decision-making in political processes and institutions.

UNDPs initiatives in the aftermath of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) of 1994, in collaboration with the African Union Panel of the Wise, have been instrumental in this regard. However there exists a significant number of humanitarian and political challenges, which still remain as a complex challenge for the UNDP.

**Case Study: The Post-conflict situation in Sudan**

On 9th January 2005, the government and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army (SPLM/A) signed a Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) ending a civil war between the Northern government and Southern rebels. On the 9th October 2006, a similar agreement was signed with the Eastern Front, and on the 5 May 2006, a final agreement was signed with one of Darfur's rebel factions. Despite these agreements, Sudan continues to present a range of conflict and crisis related priorities for UNDP.

Whilst parts of the country, such as Darfur, continue to require complex humanitarian operations in which early recovery operations are underway, in other areas recovery interventions are complicated by local insecurity, natural disasters and political tensions.<sup>®</sup> Even in formally peaceful areas of the country, sporadic violence fuelled by a combination of political tensions, natural resource competition, and the availability of small arms and light weapons regularly interrupts development programming and brings the risk of wider escalations of violent conflict. Inter-linking risks crucial to stability are not readily captured by existing paradigms of 'transition' and the geographic overlapping of security, humanitarian and recovery priorities renders the transition from relief to development complex and heterogeneous challenge for UNDP operations.

- Post Conflict Economic Recovery and further Crisis Prevention:

In post conflict scenarios, the UNDP promotes the use of the Local Economic Recovery (LER) approach; which is based on an area based approach that uses local resources to re- energise economic activity and create employment for the local labour force. Post-conflict economic

recovery aims to establish sustainable economic growth and human development while addressing the factors that could lead to a recurrence of conflict. Post-conflict recovery is not about restoring pre-war economic or institutional arrangements. It is about transformation – requiring a mix of far-reaching economic, institutional, legal, and policy reforms that allow war-torn countries to re-establish the foundations for self-sustaining development.

### **Peace Milestones and Indicators of Progress**

Peace Milestones.	Possible Indicators of Progress
Cessation of hostilities and violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Reduction in the number of conflict Fatalities</li> <li>● Reduction in the number of violent acts</li> </ul>
Signing of Peace/Political Agreements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Signing of and adherence to ceasefire agreements</li> <li>● Signing and implementation of a comprehensive political agreement which addresses the causes of the conflict</li> <li>● Endorsement of peace/political agreement by all major factions and parties to the conflict.</li> </ul>
Demobilisation, Disarmament and Reintegration (DDR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Number of weapons handed in</li> <li>● Number/proportion of combatants released from military duty and returned to civilian life</li> <li>● Number/proportion of combatants released from active duty and returned to barracks</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Number of military barracks closed</li> <li>● Success of reinsertion programmes for ex-combatants</li> <li>● Reduction in total number of active soldiers and combatants</li> <li>● Spending cuts on military procurement.</li> </ul>
Return and resettlement of refugees and IDPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Number/proportion of displaced persons and refugees who have returned home voluntarily</li> <li>● Number of displaced persons and refugees still living involuntarily in refugee centres within the conflict country or abroad.</li> </ul>
Establishment of a functioning state	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The extent to which impunity and lawlessness has been reduced</li> <li>● The extent to which the rule of law is introduced and maintained</li> <li>● The extent to which corruption has been reduced</li> <li>● Tax revenue as a proportion of GDP</li> </ul>
Achieving reconciliation and societal integration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Number of violent incidents between groups reduced</li> <li>● Perceptions of 'others' (via surveys)</li> <li>● Extent of trust (via surveys)</li> </ul>
Economic recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Restored economic growth</li> <li>● Increased revenue mobilization</li> <li>● The restoration of economic infrastructure</li> <li>● Increased private sector investment</li> </ul>

Post-conflict states vary in the nature and degree of destruction. But in general, all suffer from the collapse not just of assets or skills but of the systems - physical, financial, economic, technical, organizational, political, social - that allowed them to function as states. The challenge for UNDP is to help countries re-establish or reconfigure these systems in ways that can allow the country to begin to move forward. Four aspects seem of particular importance and shape the way such systems can be brought back to life.

- The physical infrastructure: The degree of infrastructural destruction varies. In Rwanda, the infrastructure remained largely intact. In Sierra Leone, the physical losses were mainly in the countryside. In Liberia, the destruction was pervasive including in Monrovia. South Sudan had very little infrastructure to begin with, in part because of the duration of the conflict. Impassable roads and destroyed bridges limit inter-regional movement and communication for months at a time. The destruction of government buildings and the loss of basic office equipment prevent public agencies from being re-established. The loss of educational institutions contributes to the inability of the country to replace skilled citizens who have fled the country or been killed in conflict. Finally, the low or limited capacity of governments to address these deficits undermines their legitimacy with citizens. The state finds it difficult to generate the momentum required to make a real difference.
- Institutional and organizational destruction is wide spread. Civil servants have been killed or have emigrated to safety. In Liberia, public agencies emerged from the conflict lacking every sort of resource including buildings, roads, power and paper. In many cases, the institutional memory disappeared through staff loss and file destruction. The inter-organizational relationships that are critical to the functioning of state agencies were disrupted.

- Profound changes to relationships- personal, organizational, societal is an effect of sustained conflict. The level of social capital declines especially outside family or ethnic circles. In particular, the type of functional ties that make complex capabilities work lose effectiveness. Organizations lose coherence as new staff with different educational, social or ideological backgrounds insist on new behaviors. Most importantly, the relationships between the state and its citizens, especially that of legitimacy, needs to be rebuilt, something that can be a complex task if the absence of such legitimacy was a factor behind the conflict in the first place.
- Psycho-social trauma is a hidden but important part of the legacy of conflict that affects people at all levels. Research in countries such as Nicaragua and Cambodia suggests profound psychological effects on citizens. The attitude of people to uncertainty, risk, learning, decision making, trust, the future changes. The on-going emotion of fear can affect family life and bureaucratic behavior. This kind of damage is unique in its lack of visibility.

### **Case Study: Infrastructure Reconstruction in Iraq.**

Two decades of war and sanctions has left Iraq's infrastructure in a dilapidated and dysfunctional state. In addition, policies in infrastructure rehabilitation need review in order to manage both pressing short-term issues and prepare for future demands.

Among UNDP's interventions in assisting Iraq's reconstruction and development are the rehabilitation of key infrastructure and the strengthening of access to basic services. 50 sewage pumping stations, and two water treatment plants were repaired. A detailed assessment for

the rehabilitation of the Al-Kadhimiya teaching hospital was undertaken, orders for essential equipment placed, and refurbishment of the hospital sewerage system started. A total of 106 diesel generators were purchased for key humanitarian facilities of which 92 were installed. Three mobile substations, four cable-test vans, 218 distribution transformers, 700 km of transmission line conductors, and 200 km of cables were procured and delivered. The repair of the electrical distribution networks of nine key hospitals was completed. 20 engineers from the Iraqi Ministry of Electricity were trained in distribution system data collection techniques, the use and maintenance of Geographical Information System (GIS) databases, and distribution planning and system analysis using modern software packages. Delivery started of safety equipment, tools and test equipment for Ministry of Electricity repair crews. Additionally, a theatre for children and the main Convention Centre in Baghdad were rehabilitated.

In Southern Iraq, UNDP is assisting town councils in sewage and water network repairs, civil works for hospital, and electricity distribution installations.

- Peacekeeping, Social Reconciliation, and Transitional Justice in a Post Conflict Setting :

Currently, the UNDP works to prevent conflict and promote peacebuilding by:

- Promoting an integrated approach, linking conflict prevention, social cohesion and peacebuilding, informed by in-depth analyses of local root causes, factors of risk and resilience and drivers of conflict and peace;

- Supporting long-term development solutions for preventing violent extremism; and
- Fostering confidence and healing tensions in communities living in protracted conflict situations.

### **Conflict analysis and risk assessment methods by the UNDP:**

UNDP has been working in conflict, post-conflict and politically complex settings in post conflict settings for more than 25 years. Understanding the causes and drivers of conflict, mapping key stakeholders and locating entry-points for peace are critical to preventing conflict and promoting social cohesion. It relies on its expertise in conflict-sensitive approaches to development, while using development assistance to build confidence and heal differences.

- Internal research in these areas means we have a continuous analysis of conflict dynamics and risks that informs our work in conflict prevention.
- The Regional Risk and Resilience Assessment (RRRA) which is a joint effort between the UN, World Bank and FCDO focuses specifically on the border areas of the Fergana Valley, as well as Tajikistan and Uzbekistan's borders with Afghanistan. The RRRA aims to foster opportunities for conflict-sensitive programming that addresses multi-dimensional challenges in the region, building on its identification and analysis of drivers of risk but also resilience and the comparative advantages of the three institutions and interested partners.
- Peace and Development Teams (PAA) are deployed through the UNDP-DPPA Joint Programme in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Tajikistan, Ukraine, and the South Caucasus, as well as a Regional Peace and Development Specialist for Europe and Central Asia, to

provide strategic guidance for conflict prevention initiatives, support UN operations through political and conflict analysis, help design and run conflict-sensitive programming and enhance partnerships.

### **Sustaining peace, recovery, and Confidence Building in a post conflict setting:**

In the present geopolitical status quo, communities interact daily despite their legacy of conflict and division. Frozen conflicts and territorial disputes often hinder socio-economic development, stability and security for people on all sides. Creating an environment that allows for development progress requires facilitating reconciliation and preventing outbreaks of violence. The UNDP addresses ongoing tensions between communities, especially in border areas that are not always in alignment with modern borders. Local development initiatives are also a key focus. Social infrastructure, such as the rehabilitation of shared healthcare institutions, community markets, roads and educational institutions in strategic locations, often creates opportunities for individuals from different communities to interact and engage through common interests. Some of UNDP's notable initiatives in the Europe and Central Asia region include:

- Providing community leaders in the border areas of Tajikistan and the Kyrgyz Republic, particularly in and around the Fergana Valley, with information on the challenges and risks facing their communities, allowing them to advocate for joint projects and activities with other communities to address those problems
- Addressing the legacy of the conflicts in the breakup of the former Yugoslavia – in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Dialogue for the Future remains one of the flagship projects for reconciliation in the Europe and Central Asia region, helping to address past grievances, bring

together communities from different ethnic groups, and build understanding.

- Increase positive interactions and diminishing the negative impact of high-level political disputes on the local populations in Transnistria, in Moldova, where the absence of a political resolution to the territorial dispute and the separation of societies and political structures has complicated future negotiations; and
- Using confidence building measures in Georgia to help bring communities at the grassroots closer together through the Confidence Building Early Response Mechanism (COBERM) programme.

### **Case Study of UNDP in Somalia: Supporting Capacity Building Remotely.**

Capacity development remains the core and strategic mandate of UNDP in Somalia.

However, ongoing insecurity presents a dilemma for international efforts to develop national and local capacity. UNDP and others must continue to engage to support the conditions by which a credible state may develop - leadership with legitimacy and basic governance capacities, a trained administrative cadre of professionals who can organize governance and service delivery - with extremely fluid and constrained access.

UNDP's capacity development work has taken the form of an ambitious and creative local governance program with a focus on local reconciliation process and building up on societal strengths. For example, in Somaliland, the programming has been conducted under the United Nations Joint Programme on Local Governance and Decentralized Service Delivery (JPLG). UNDP has also supported election and selection of local and regional representatives in South Central

Somalia in the context of participation in the Djibouti peace talks and the agreement that created the Transitional Federal Parliament.

Second, UNDP has focused on the full spectrum of local activities such as capacities for local development and livelihoods planning, service delivery, and accountability institutions and processes (such as local-NGO monitoring) for early recovery; UNDP has teamed up with UN Habitat and the International Labor Organization on community strengthening and early recovery in conflict-affected areas of the South Central region. Each of these initiatives has required highly innovative delivery mechanisms involving:

- Extensive training of local councils using a train-the-trainers approach;
- Through radio to provide remote programming aimed at capacity development for budget, planning, community participation, and service delivery; and
- Workshops in districts to bring together regional governments, civil society, and local traditional leaders and elders in all-day sessions that yield development planning recommendations.

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### **Role of Transitional Justice:**

Transitional justice works at the nexus of human rights, development, and peace and security to address legacies of mass human rights violations and build resilient communities. In post-conflict, crisis-affected and fragile contexts, people-centred truth-seeking initiatives and reconciliation efforts are essential to bring peace to affected communities and societies. UNDP supports transitional justice processes in countries through a holistic development approach. This approach means tackling the root causes of systemic inequalities as part of a transitional justice response, in order to offer sustainable strategies. It involves working with national



justice and security institutions, promoting national ownership and local solutions and providing full-fledged comprehensive support and capacity building across all stages of transitional justice process. And it requires dedicated attention and support to women's meaningful participation in the justice and security sector – as victims, survivors and rights-holders, and as leaders and decisionmakers – as a cornerstone of inclusive and effective rule of law systems. Through strategic partnerships with the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF), Global Focal Point for the Rule of Law (GFP), the UN Human Rights Office (OHCHR) and UN Women, amongst others, UNDP seeks to maintain and expand transitional justice interventions, to develop new policy frameworks and respond with innovative approaches to the latest challenges.

**UNDP's approach to Capacity Building:**

Capacity development is the overarching UNDP contribution, consistent with the principles of national ownership, effectiveness, effective aid management, and global south-south cooperation . For UNDP, capacity development is seen as "the how" of making development work better. It is a process through which individuals, organizations and societies strengthen and maintain their capabilities to address their own development priorities.

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## **Key Challenges in Promoting Sustainable Development in Post-Conflict Regions:**

### **1. Economic Instability**

#### **Infrastructure Damage:**

- **Extent of Destruction:** Conflicts often result in extensive damage to critical infrastructure such as roads, bridges, hospitals, schools, and utilities (electricity, water supply, and sewage systems).
- **Rebuilding Costs:** The cost of rebuilding damaged infrastructure can be enormous, stretching the limited resources of post-conflict governments and hindering overall economic recovery.
- **Impact on Services:** Damage to infrastructure disrupts the delivery of essential services, impacting health, education, and overall quality of life for the population.

#### **Disrupted Markets:**

- **Trade Disruptions:** Conflict disrupts local, regional, and international trade, leading to shortages of goods, inflation, and disrupted supply chains.
- **Economic Isolation:** Post-conflict regions may face economic isolation due to damaged transport routes and loss of trade partnerships.
- **Market Confidence:** The instability and uncertainty caused by conflict can erode investor and consumer confidence, delaying economic recovery and growth.

#### **Loss of Livelihood:**

- **Job Losses:** Many people lose their jobs or sources of income as businesses close and agricultural activities are disrupted.

- **Skill Degradation:** Prolonged conflict can lead to a loss of skills and human capital as people migrate, are displaced, or are otherwise unable to continue their professions.
- **Entrepreneurial Barriers:** The instability and insecurity in post-conflict regions make it difficult for entrepreneurs to start and sustain businesses.

## **2. Loss of Social Cohesion:**

### **Social Disruption:**

- **Community Fragmentation:** Conflicts often exacerbate divisions along ethnic, religious, or political lines, leading to fragmented communities.
- **Trust Deficit:** The breakdown of social cohesion results in a lack of trust among community members, impeding collaborative efforts for recovery.
- **Reconciliation Needs:** Efforts to rebuild social cohesion require extensive reconciliation processes to heal wounds and build mutual trust.

## **3. Governance Issues**

### **Weak Institutions:**

- **Capacity Gaps:** Post-conflict governments often lack the capacity to implement effective policies and programs due to damaged institutions and loss of skilled personnel.

- **Administrative Dysfunction:** Dysfunctional public administration can result in inefficient service delivery and hinder recovery efforts.
- **Dependency on Aid:** Weak institutions may become overly dependent on international aid, reducing incentives for building local capacities and sustainable governance structures.

**Corruption:**

- **Resource Mismanagement:** Corruption can lead to misallocation and mismanagement of resources, reducing the effectiveness of recovery programs.
- **Public Distrust:** High levels of corruption undermine public trust in government and hinder the establishment of legitimate and accountable institutions.
- **Barrier to Investment:** Corruption deters both domestic and foreign investment, which is crucial for economic recovery and development.

**Lack of Rule of Law:**

- **Justice System Weaknesses:** Weak or non-functional judicial systems make it difficult to uphold laws and deliver justice, leading to impunity and perpetuation of violence.
- **Property Rights:** Unclear or unenforced property rights can hinder reconstruction efforts and create conflicts over land and resources.
- **Human Rights Violations:** In the absence of a strong rule of law, human rights violations may go unpunished, further destabilizing the region and undermining recovery efforts.

These challenges underscore the complexity of promoting sustainable development in post-conflict regions. Addressing these issues requires comprehensive and coordinated efforts from local governments, international organizations, and civil society.

## **4. Environmental Degradation**

### **Resource Scarcity:**

- **Overuse of Resources:** Conflict often leads to the over-exploitation of natural resources as people rely on them for survival, leading to deforestation, soil degradation, and water scarcity.
- **Competition for Resources:** Scarcity of resources can exacerbate tensions and lead to further conflict over access to land, water, and other essential resources.

### **Pollution:**

- **Chemical Contaminants:** Use of explosives and chemicals in warfare can lead to soil and water contamination, posing long-term health risks.
- **Waste Management:** Conflict disrupts waste management systems, leading to accumulation of waste and pollution.
- **Environmental Neglect:** During conflicts, environmental conservation efforts are often neglected, leading to deterioration of natural habitats and biodiversity.

### **Psychological Trauma:**

- **Mental Health Issues:** Exposure to violence, loss of loved ones, and displacement cause widespread psychological trauma, including PTSD, anxiety, and depression.
- **Lack of Services:** Mental health services are often scarce in post-conflict regions, leaving many without the support they need to recover.
- **Stigma:** Stigma surrounding mental health issues can prevent individuals from seeking help, exacerbating the problem.

## **Strategies for Inclusive Recovery:**

### **1. Inclusive Economic Policies:**

#### **Equitable Access to Resources:**

- Ensure fair distribution of resources, targeting marginalized and vulnerable groups to prevent exclusion and inequality.
- Develop policies that facilitate access to financial services, land, and other economic assets for all community members, including women and minorities.

#### **Support for SMEs:**

- Provide financial assistance, grants, and low-interest loans to small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to stimulate local economies.
- Offer technical training and capacity-building programs to enhance the skills and productivity of SMEs, fostering innovation and resilience.

#### **Investment in Infrastructure:**

- Prioritize the reconstruction and development of critical infrastructure such as roads, bridges, schools, hospitals, and utilities to restore essential services and support economic activities.
- Encourage public-private partnerships to leverage additional resources and expertise for infrastructure projects.

### **2. Community Participation**

#### **Engagement in Decision-Making:**

- Involve local communities in planning and implementing recovery initiatives to ensure their needs and preferences are addressed.

- Establish mechanisms for inclusive and participatory decision-making processes, such as community forums and advisory committees.

#### Capacity Building:

- Strengthen the capacities of local communities and institutions through training programs and technical assistance, enabling them to effectively participate in and manage recovery efforts.
- Promote education and skills development to enhance local human capital and empower individuals to contribute to recovery and development.

#### Civic Inclusion:

- Foster inclusive governance by encouraging the active participation and representation of all community segments, including women, youth, and marginalized groups, in public and political life.
  - Support the development of civil society organizations that advocate for community interests and hold authorities accountable.
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#### **Suggested Spectrum of Committee Deliberations :**

1. What steps can be taken to rebuild infrastructure and stimulate economic growth in post-conflict regions?
2. How can community participation be enhanced to ensure inclusivity and representation in recovery efforts?

3. What strategies should be implemented to address environmental degradation and promote sustainability in post-conflict areas?
4. How can governance structures and institutions be strengthened to promote stability and transparency?
5. What measures can be taken to ensure gender equality and empowerment in post-conflict recovery plans?
6. How can the effectiveness of recovery efforts be monitored and evaluated to ensure accountability and progress?
7. What role should international organizations play in supporting post-conflict recovery initiatives?
8. How can mental health support services be provided to address trauma and promote well-being in affected populations?
9. What initiatives should be implemented to support the reintegration of displaced populations into their communities?
10. How can access to education and vocational training be improved to build human capital in post-conflict regions?
11. What strategies should be employed to promote inclusive economic policies and reduce income inequality?
12. How can cultural heritage preservation contribute to reconciliation and community resilience in post-conflict areas?
13. What measures can be taken to address food security and ensure access to nutritious food in affected communities?
14. How can technology and innovation be leveraged to accelerate post-conflict recovery and development?
15. What role should youth play in shaping the future of post-conflict regions, and how can their participation be encouraged?
16. How can transitional justice mechanisms contribute to healing and reconciliation in post-conflict societies?



17. What initiatives should be implemented to address the specific needs of vulnerable groups, including refugees and internally displaced persons?
  18. How can sustainable energy solutions be integrated into post-conflict reconstruction efforts to promote resilience and reduce environmental impact?
  19. What strategies should be employed to promote peacebuilding and prevent the recurrence of conflict in fragile regions?
  20. How can partnerships between governments, civil society, and the private sector be strengthened to support sustainable development in post-conflict areas?
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- <https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/2022-10/TOR-%20Expert%20on%20Post-Conflict%20Reconstruction%20and%20Development.pdf>
- [People's Process in Post-disaster and Post-Conflict Recovery and ...](#)
- [Fighting Corruption in Post Conflict & Recovery Situations](#)

Please note, these are readings that the delegates can read upon, and utilize to the best of their abilities. However, these documents should only be used as **References** for your own perusal, during committee proceedings. The Executive Board looks forward to much more intensive research throughout the respective committee sessions.

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