



Code: ECOSOC/1/1

Committee: The Economic and Social Council

Topic: Peacebuilding and Post-Conflict Recovery and Development

1 *The Economic and Social Council,*

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3 *Having examined* current international frameworks, with regards to the Sustainable Development Goals, especially
4 Goals 3, 5 and, 16 on promote good health, gender equality, and peace and justice throughout the global community,
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6 *Recognizing* the similarities in, and the differences between, regions in post-conflict circumstances and how local
7 communities repair after a conflict has resolved,
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9 *Keeping in mind* that adequate funding is necessary for successful programs and the success of communities after
10 post conflict recovery has ended,
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12 *Welcoming* the collaboration of non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the private sector, and civil society to
13 create a comprehensive coalition between the various members of local communities,
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15 *Recalling* the success of the Association of Friends of Development and Peace Program in Guatemala, which
16 empowers and educates youth to become leaders in their communities through various local initiatives,
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18 *Fully aware* of the significantly different experiences of men and women in conflict and post-conflict zones,
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20 *Deeply concerned* with the inadequate health care in post-conflict areas, which has been well documented in various
21 reports of the World Health Organization,
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23 1. *Supports* the engagement of the youth population in all stages of post-conflict development by:

24 a. Their inclusion in municipal roundtable and panel discussions, which would encourage communication
25 with peers on issues pertaining good governance in their regions;
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27 b. Equipping youth with the skills to become strong leaders in their communities, which would include
28 communication skills, confidence building activities, and team building exercises;
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31 2. *Calls for* a gender-sensitive perspective in peacebuilding and peacekeeping operations, which would bring
32 about positive change in communities of post conflict including:
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34 a. Encouraging public awareness campaigns on the risks women face in post-conflict situations, which
35 would include gender-based discrimination, disproportionate economic hardship, and gender
36 inequality;
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38 3. *Takes note of* the wide-range of needs in different post-conflict situations in developing to developed Member
39 States, such as:
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41 a. Rural populations' access to clean water, sanitation, and hygiene, which could be improved by mobile
42 hygiene units that would be stationed in rural areas communities in order for people to have a clean
43 facility to properly take care of their needs;
44

45 b. Urban populations' access to health clinics, which would provide general health examinations and
46 vaccinations, as well as access to educational pamphlets discussing various topics such as dental health
47 and common diseases, differentiated according to regions;
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49 4. *Requests* greater multi-level participation from NGOs and the private sector, in order to ensure a broader
50 understanding and perspectives of various regional post-conflict situations including:

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- a. The role NGOs, the private sector and civil society play in supporting the Economic and Social Council's (ESOSOC) and United Nations' principles, including the various regional entities;
 - b. The role NGOs, and the private sector, and civil society will play in the development and execution of programs specific to their regions;
 - c. Community leadership roles that NGOs and civil society play, creating roundtable discussions with community officials and creating seminars for members of the community aimed at confidence building and team building exercises;
 - d. Building a coalition with NGOs, the private sector, and civil society, to secure pursuing a long-term investment in maintaining stability and progress in communities;
5. *Emphasizes* the contributions of ECOSOC and private sector funding, through foundations and corporations in order to provide:
- a. Technical assistance and monetary support through the generosity and fundraising abilities of NGOs and the private sector;
 - b. Support for enhancing the position of NGOs that will reduce the costs of resources of programs so that NGOs can better manage their work in specific communities they have relationships with.



Code: ECOSOC/1/2

Committee: The Economic and Social Council

Topic: Peacebuilding and Post-Conflict Recovery and Development

1 *The Economic and Social Council,*

2
3 *Reaffirming* the fundamental ideas of the *Charter of the United Nations* to promote international cooperation in the
4 economic, social, cultural, educational, and health fields, and assisting in the realization of human rights and
5 fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion,

6
7 *Emphasizing* the need for immediate and rapid action post-conflict,

8
9 *Understanding* that development, peace, security, education, health, and human rights are interlinked, as their
10 transformation facilitates the establishment of durable peace and the prevention of violence,

11
12 *Noting* the efforts of various relevant United Nations bodies and Non-Governmental Organizations, such as the
13 World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Development Group,
14 United Nations Policy for Post-Conflict Employment Creation, International Committee of the Red Cross, and the
15 United Nations Development Program (UNDP), and their commitment to address different areas of relief
16 immediately after conflict,

17
18 *Recalling* the importance of the peaceful settlement of disputes in Article 33 of the *Charter of the United Nations,*

19
20 *Highlighting* the idea proposed at the 2005 World Summit that, in the global and interdependent world we live in
21 today, no state can stand alone,

22
23 *Stressing* the importance of Sustainable Development Goal 9, which emphasizes the need for resilient infrastructure,

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25 1. *Expresses* the need for an expansion and increase of current first response programs, such as the International
26 Committee of the Red Cross, through the United Nations Rehabilitation Program (UNRP), to increase support
27 for the coordination of temporary relief for areas immediately emerging from violent conflict;
28
29 2. *Calls upon* the implementation of a two-phase process through UNRP, assessment and rehabilitation, by which
30 a panel of experts will evaluate and assess damage in order for specialists, peacekeepers, and other existing
31 entities to provide needed critical housing, education, and healthcare to an affected area for a short term
32 duration of three months to one year;
33
34 3. *Further proclaims* that the UNRP provide an external lens, through specialists in the areas of development,
35 health, culture, and recovery, in addition to the perspectives offered by United Nations Country Teams, which
36 would include:
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38 a. An assessment of damage in infrastructure, health, and education;
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40 b. A proposal of how to address and rehabilitate pressing needs in the community;
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42 c. A creation of a rapid, short term response in partnership with United Nations Country Teams that
43 supports their efforts by a creating a panel of experts to assist when needed, in order to strengthen the
44 Member States affected and promote their progress;
45
46 4. *Further recommends* that the second phase, the rehabilitation phase, includes the set up of temporary
47 transitional campsites in the form of tents designated, in alignment with the mission of the United Nations
48 Refugee Agency and the WHO, in order:

- 49
- 50 a. To provide emergency housing for those displaced and in need of security and safety;
- 51
- 52 b. To assist and ensure all affected are granted proper care for physical and emotional health needs,
- 53 through systematic consultation with local civil society groups including women's organizations as
- 54 civil society involvement should be included in all initiatives to ensure programs are meeting the needs
- 55 of the people they are trying to serve;
- 56
- 57 c. To impart guidance and provide education with respect to the reintegration of society, including the
- 58 reintegration of ex-combatants to a civilian status and the promotion of sustainable employment and
- 59 income essential to the social and economic process,
- 60
- 61 5. *Requests* that all housing, both short and long-term, be set up to respect cultures, traditions, and ideologies,
- 62 consulting representative population samples and local civil society organizations, including women's
- 63 organizations, in the region;
- 64
- 65 6. *Calls* for more effective and expedient reconstruction and rehabilitation of roads in areas of conflict, to deliver
- 66 aid to post-conflict areas in need of assistance with the involvement of civil society and the input of women and
- 67 local populations, which are often the most affected, to:
- 68
- 69 a. Connect affected areas with nearby cities where basic goods can be found and provided;
- 70
- 71 b. Be able to provide water and food to civilians whose basic resources are unavailable during the
- 72 conflict;
- 73
- 74 c. Be capable of mobilizing medicine to post-conflict areas, as well as being able to transport citizens in
- 75 need of health assistance to hospitals or medical services in order to provide medical responses to
- 76 sexual violence, access to reproductive healthcare, and immediate medical attention;
- 77
- 78 7. *Proposes* the UNRP rely on the current budgetary structure of the WHO, UNDP, and support of Member States,
- 79 including:
- 80
- 81 a. The investment income predominantly derived from the United Nations Peace Fund that originates
- 82 mainly from Member States with an interest in securing post-conflict relief;
- 83
- 84 b. Funding from foundations and other private sources;
- 85
- 86 c. Donations from other Member States, which currently provide the majority of economic aid.



Code: ECOSOC/1/3

Committee: The Economic and Social Council

Topic: Peacebuilding and Post-Conflict Recovery and Development

1 *The Economic and Social Council,*

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3 *Reaffirming* the findings in *UN Peacebuilding: An Orientation* that emphasizes healthcare as a priority in
4 peacebuilding,

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6 *Realizing* the impact that gathering and access to clean water and sanitation has on the health of a populace and its
7 importance in health care from a holistic approach,

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9 *Recalling* Security Council resolution 2286 (2016), condemning attacks against medical facilities and appropriation
10 of supplies,

11
12 *Emphasizing* our commitment to the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, especially Sustainable
13 Development Goals 3 and 5,

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15 1. *Recommends* that dialogue between relevant stakeholders, including Member States, non-governmental
16 organizations and civil society organizations, encourage the transfer of technology, finances, and best practices
17 and policies for effective peacebuilding efforts advocating for:
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- 19 a. Transparency among all Member States;
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 - 21 b. Innovative ideas on how to improve and share healthcare systems in post-conflict among all Member
22 States;
 - 23
- 24 2. *Encourages* the expansion of programs such as the UNICEF WASH Programme, including mobile hygiene
25 units that can bring showers, toilets, and water safety education to rural and isolated areas, in partnership with
26 multinational corporations, corporate social responsibility initiatives, and public- private partnerships.



Code: ECOSOC/1/4

Committee: The Economic and Social Council

Topic: Peacebuilding and Post-Conflict Recovery and Development

1 *The Economic and Social Council,*

2
3 *Acknowledging* the critical role that women and youth play in developing and maintaining peace in post-conflict
4 areas,

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6 *Reaffirming* Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) and the subsequent resolutions on women, peace and security,
7 and their critical impact on the rights of women and girls in post-conflict recovery,

8
9 *Keeping in mind* Member States' cultural and religious backgrounds while developing peacebuilding initiatives,

10
11 *Recalling* General Assembly and Security Council report A/65/354-S/2010/466, which recognizes the key role of
12 women and youth in the development of post-conflict economies, political processes, and national stability,

13
14 *Reemphasizing* the importance of education in preventing conflict and ensuring peace,

15
16 *Emphasizing* women's crucial role in maintaining long-term peace through economic recovery, social cohesion, and
17 political legitimacy,

18
19 *Recognizing* the financial obligations associated with programs and initiatives to aid the peacebuilding and post-
20 conflict recovery process,

21
22 *Noting* the success of the 2016 United Nations Investing in Sustaining Peace Pledging Conference for the Secretary-
23 General's Peacebuilding Fund in raising over \$150 million (USD) for the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund (PBF)
24 and the potential for greater success,

25
26 *Affirming with satisfaction* the past efforts of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) working with public
27 organizations, such as the partnership between the Journalist and Writers Foundations and the United Nations
28 Economic and Social Council on the Peace Projects,

29
30 *Ensuring* that the proposed actions and initiatives emphasize and retain basic human rights for all people within each
31 Member State, as they are crucial to the maintenance of peace and prevention of future conflicts,

32
33 *Supporting* willing and able Member States in developing programs that eradicate specific barriers to post-conflict
34 peace,

35
36 *Emphasizing* the success that Pakistan has witnessed with the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA)
37 Transition and Recovery Programme,

38
39 *Commends* the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) and the PBF;

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41 *Encourages* the PBC to facilitate the expertise and oversight required to delegate peacebuilding responsibilities to
42 regional authorities,

43
44 *Recommends* implementing regional programs that allow for the maintenance of human rights in war-torn areas,
45 tribal regions, conflict-prone states, and nations that endure political and ethnic division,

46
47 1. *Endorses* the ongoing work of NGOs, such as:

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49 a. The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF), which assists the younger
50 generation with challenging militarism, investing in peace, and strengthening multilateralism;

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- b. Women for Women International, which creates an open environment to learn life, business, and vocational skills;
 - c. United Nations Children’s Fund, The Peacebuilding Education and Advocacy Programme, and its five key outcomes for the education of children;
2. *Promotes* the expansion of education initiatives, such as the Education 2030 Framework for Action with cooperation between the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) to educate youth and women in post-conflict areas on the systems of government in their respective Member States, that:
- a. Is funded through cooperation between NGOs, UN-Women, and the PBF;
 - b. Consists of Member States who are going through post-conflict transition and recognizing the essential role that women can play in their recovery;
 - c. Encourages political and economic participation after conflict, while ensuring that women will be safe in these roles through monitoring the situation by communicating with regional NGOs on a frequent basis;
3. *Encourages* Member States to incorporate the three tenants of the Youth Empowerment Standards (YES) that include:
- a. Teaching curriculum of financial literacy to manage personal finances and small business;
 - b. Providing opportunities for youth leadership that emphasize entrepreneur abilities towards developing enterprises;
 - c. Promote the work of the International Youth Council (IYC) to echo the voice of young people at the local, regional, and international level;
4. *Suggests* the expansion of programs that will foster strong relationships between education and employment in partnership with Educational International, UNESCO International Centre for Technical and Vocational Education and Training (UNEVOC), and private-sector participation by:
- a. Encouraging internships that will provide youth with work experience in their communities;
 - b. Fostering relationships between schools and employers through mentoring programs and networking programs;
5. *Encourages* Member States to support the PBF as an avenue to provide funding for these peacebuilding initiatives and, further:
- a. Calls for another pledging conference to encourage greater contributions from Member States;
 - b. Urges Member States to continue to expand their support and contribution to the PBF;
6. *Calls* upon Member States, especially those undergoing peacebuilding or post-conflict recovery, to pursue and help contribute resources, financial and otherwise, to initiatives that:
- a. Emphasize the importance of funding through NGOs, such as the Peace Projects;
 - b. Encourage involvement with global grant programs funded by the World Bank;

- 106 7. *Reaffirms* that, in order to maintain political, economic, and social stability and growth, all peoples of each
107 Member State require the protection of their basic human rights, including, but not limited to:
108
- 109 a. The right to equality under the law, including the right to recognition as a person before the law as
110 described in Article 6 of the *United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights*;
 - 111
 - 112 b. The right to maintain access to the basic necessities of life, such as food, clean drinking water, and
113 shelter;
 - 114
 - 115 c. The right to engage in free speech and the receipt of information;
 - 116
 - 117 d. Equal opportunity in education for all demographics;
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- 119 9. *Recommends* that Member States build upon the framework of the FATA program in order to achieve recovery
120 and governance reform, community engagement, infrastructure rehabilitation, and livelihoods for returnees;
121
- 122 a. Consequently, the basic principles of FATA must be broadened to enhance the scope of people
123 recognized under the initiative and include measures to secure the safety and security of all
124 demographics;
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 - 126 b. Particularly, the goals enshrined in FATA should be applied to every child, woman, man, ethnicity,
127 displaced individual, refugee, and all those experiencing the ravaging effects of dwindling
128 infrastructures within his or her Member State;
 - 129
- 130 10. *Further Requests* the authority of the Peacebuilding Committee, as outlined in the 2012 Peacebuilding
131 Committee Annual Session Concept Paper and Programme, to convene the relevant donor institutions, which
132 include national authorities, regional organizations, United Nations actors, and civil society groups, in order to
133 facilitate peacebuilding strategies:
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- 135 a. As a result, the committee must evaluate the states that require peacebuilding efforts and determine the
136 scope of aid necessary to establish sustainable peace within the state, produce recommendations that
137 provide for the growth of each state and that specify particular improvements necessary to facilitate
138 that growth, and delegate the authority to implement programs to strong regional organizations, or
139 states;
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 - 141 b. Specifically, the improvements that the program shall focus on implementing the following:
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 - 143 i. Enabling access to quality and equal educational opportunities that develop students that are able
144 and ready to actively pursue leadership positions;
 - 145 ii. Encouraging and providing the resources necessary to enable women to work in leadership
146 positions;
 - 147 iii. Fostering markets and careers suitable to encourage sustainable job creation and growth;
 - 148 iv. Ensuring quality infrastructure in order to maintain health and safety standards;
 - 149 v. Promoting access to basic services, such as hospitals, non-corrupt law enforcement agencies,
150 public education institutes, adequate public transportation, and agricultural institutes.



Code: ECOSOC/1/5

Committee: The Economic and Social Council

Topic: Peacebuilding and Post-Conflict Recovery and Development

1 *The Economic and Social Council,*
2
3 *Recalling Article 62 of the Charter of the United Nations,*
4
5 *Acknowledging the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which serves the purpose of instituting the fundamental*
6 *freedoms of all human beings,*
7
8 *Recognizing the relevance of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in strengthening universal peace*
9 *through the vital roles of women, children, and the indigenous populations in post-conflict recovery and*
10 *peacekeeping,*
11
12 *Stressing the importance of the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly Goals 8 and 16 which promote decent*
13 *work and economic growth, as well as peace, justice, and strong institutions,*
14
15 *Reaffirms the action of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) to commit effective social and economic*
16 *protections concerning nuclear facilities safety and training management and the public intercourse of daily*
17 *interaction and social equality and well-being,*
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19 *Desiring more methods that provide opportunities to unify Member States after conflict to rebuild their States and*
20 *focus on national reconciliation,*
21
22 *Recognizing the ability of non-governmental organizations (NGOs), such as Room to Read and Forum for African*
23 *Women Educationalists, to cross borders and serve transnationally, building a unifying platform for better education*
24 *through various states,*
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26 *Recalling the importance of the 2014 report of the Secretary-General, *Peacebuilding in the aftermath of conflict,**
27 *which emphasizes the centrality and importance of peacebuilding through the establishment of the peacebuilding*
28 *architecture,*
29
30 *Keeping in mind the 2016 Report of the Secretary-General, *The Peacebuilding Fund,* to continue recognizing the*
31 *need for cooperation among the varying agencies and organizational components of supporting the early, high-risk*
32 *peacebuilding and promoting system-wide coherence,*
33
34 *Reiterating General Assembly resolution 69/278 of 18 May 2015, on its comprehensive review of peacekeeping*
35 *operations in all their aspects, urging the reevaluation of peacekeeping in all Member States in order to maintain*
36 *peace and prevent conflicts,*
37
38 *Emphasizes the importance of Security Council resolution 2282 (2016) on the review of the *United Nations**
39 **Peacebuilding Architecture,* which calls for peace challenges to be met through an exchange of views with regional*
40 *and sub-regional organizations,*
41
42 *Recognizing the important role of women, children, and the indigenous populations in post-conflict recovery and*
43 *peacekeeping,*
44
45 *Recognizing the need for cooperation among the varying agencies and organizational components of the United*
46 *Nations (UN), for the prospect of promoting an ideal system for the prevention of nuclear technologies, such as, but*
47 *not limited to, energy and weapons facilities, degrading into a dangerous state, by utilizing preventive mechanisms*
48 *such as education, training, and proactive outreach through sister agencies within the UN,*
49

- 50 1. *Calls upon* scientists and engineers from various countries to collaborate through the United Nations Institute
51 for Training and Research (UNITAR) to create a cross-cultural exchange where nations work together towards
52 the common goal of recovering after conflict, particularly as part of a reconciliation program:
53
- 54 a. The reconciliation program would entail that countries who have formally been in conflict with each
55 other may assist one another with the rebuilding of infrastructure;
 - 56
 - 57 b. The UNITAR would work to train Member States to become active participants in the process of
58 peacebuilding with the following goals in mind:
59
 - 60 i. To help by using dialogue and suggestions between nations and cooperate to train local leaders to
61 guide conflict-affected areas;
 - 62 ii. To commit to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 9, which is specific towards
63 Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure;
 - 64 iii. To establish a more stable economy through revitalizing the importance of creating new jobs
65 through the rebuilding of infrastructure;
 - 66
- 67 2. *Recognizes* the UN’s Education for All initiative with dire need for cohesion between developed and developing
68 states and recalls the need to involve NGOs in order to build lasting educational institutions that:
69
- 70 a. Encourages developed countries to work with existing transnational NGOs in the realm of privatizing
71 education in developing countries;
 - 72
 - 73 b. Coordinates the Peacebuilding Fund to support the NGOs to establish their programs of education in
74 peace;
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 - 76 c. Enforces that once the programs are correctly and fully implemented, NGOs should be ready to
77 continue with the program without the Peacebuilding Fund’s help, through payback mechanisms to
78 sustain themselves;
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 - 80 d. Supports the idea of a “payback system,” in which youth who have benefited through the program will
81 contribute back into the NGOs by paying 10% of their salary for their first ten years of work, thus
82 creating a recycling program;
 - 83
- 84 3. *Calls upon* Member States to create a local, online, public database where victims of human rights violation can
85 share their stories, with the following features:
86
- 87 a. The model blueprint will be the South African Truth and Reconciliation Commission Database;
 - 88
 - 89 b. The United Nations Development Programme will cofound the database, alongside Member States,
90 NGOs and private donations;
 - 91
 - 92 c. The database shall be created and managed at national level, and supervised by the United Nations
93 Development Programme;
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- 95 4. *Recommends* that the Peacebuilding Commission and ECOSOC coordinate efforts between the Peacebuilding
96 Commission’s Working Group on Lessons Learned and ECOSOC’s regional commissions to:
97
- 98 a. Apply lessons learned and data gathered from previous and ongoing efforts, into future efforts;
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 - 100 b. Potentially establish joint efforts in countries undergoing post-conflict recovery, so that their mutual
101 interests may be protected and developed with information sharing and similar programs;
 - 102
- 103 5. *Encourages* Member States to undertake projects that are similar to the Guyana Youth Empowerment,
104 Inclusion, and Reconciliation project in order to provide opportunities to youth in post-conflict areas to become
105 actively involved in peacebuilding and post-conflict decision-making by:

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- a. Creating youth political involvement and job preparation programs designed to make youth more involved in their country's political and economic systems;
 - b. Preventing youth from becoming involved in violent extremism, thus promoting societies that are better resistant to violent radicalization;
6. *Calls upon* the international community to encourage post-conflict states so they internally strengthen their legal system through national policy in relation with investment, sustainable development, and economic growth:
- a. Taking the example of the Kabul Process, which since 2010 has started to transfer civilian and military responsibilities from the international community to the Afghan government and civil national organizations in peace reconciliation, security, economic development, and regional and global cooperation;
7. *Calls attention to* upholding human rights through equal access to education, as well as the right to fair political participation through the formation of democratic institutions as a means of preventing resurgence of conflict during the process of recovery:
- a. Requests that the peacebuilding resource of the University for Peace are expanded to conflict-ridden states to promote awareness of individual rights and peacekeeping mechanisms;
8. *Endorses* sustainability by economic re-investment in conflict prone areas and maintaining the upkeep and efficiency of domestic peacebuilding organizations:
- a. Stresses the importance of a regional approach to conflict prone areas through peacebuilding organizations;
 - b. Acknowledges the important role of the Peacebuilding Commission in safeguarding national ownership of the peacebuilding process in states emerging from conflict;
 - c. Recognizes the need to make continued efforts to create an inclusive setting for growth in support from the international community to increase the flow of new and supplementary resources for financing the development of all sources, public and private, domestic and foreign;
9. *Suggests* Member States to secure their economies through enacting policies aimed at increasing exports and sectors most likely to fuel recovery in areas worst affected by conflict:
- a. Supports the system of in-state production and economic trade with regional states;
 - b. Recommends investing the income into post-conflict regions to sustain domestic peacebuilding organizations;
 - c. Trusts that international aid will be limited to the suggestion of the domestic state.



Code: ECOSOC/1/6

Committee: The Economic and Social Council

Topic: Peacebuilding and Post-Conflict Recovery and Development

1 *The Economic and Social Council,*
2

3 *Recognizing* the importance of regional cooperation in facilitating post-conflict recovery, given the international and
4 cross-border nature of conflict,
5

6 *Acknowledging* the United Nation's Peacebuilding Fund's (PBF) efficient international peacebuilding collaboration
7 across various Member States, the importance of the Peacebuilding and Recovery Facility's (PRF) role in long-term
8 sustainable development, and the new vision of the Chief of the Financing for Peacebuilding Branch of the
9 Peacebuilding Support Office (PBSO), Marc-André Franche, to finance sustainable peace operations through long-
10 term development with short-term gains,
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12 *Considering* the importance of the Immediate Response Facility (IRF) for rapid response in cases of emergency,
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14 *Noting* the report of the Advisory Group of Experts for the *2015 Review of the United Nations Peacebuilding*
15 *Architecture* and the suggestions therein for the expansion of global funding for peace,
16

17 *Stressing* the principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence of Member States and non-
18 intervention in matters that are primarily within the domestic jurisdiction of any Member State,
19

20 *Firmly convinced* that peacebuilding should be structured to fit the goals of the United Nations and Member States
21 in the enforcement of rule of law, gender and peacekeeping, field support, and human rights,
22

23 *Recalling* the crucial role Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) have played in the past decades in providing
24 long-term stability and peace through health initiatives,
25

26 *Fully supporting* the work accomplished through the United Nations Children's Fund's (UNICEF) Water,
27 Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) program, which facilitates peace through providing necessary health resources and
28 information by providing community-based improvements,
29

30 *Further reminding* Member States of the lack of practical employable skills in renewable energies for constituents of
31 communities destabilized by violence,
32

33 *Expressing deep concern* with the educational opportunities for displaced people and recognizing that the minimum
34 benchmark for global education spending of 4% set in 2011 by the United Nations has not been met,
35

36 *Calling attention to* the 121 million children worldwide that lack a basic education, according to the UNICEF report
37 on the State of the World's Children, and invites all nations to devote time and resources to bring this education to
38 where it is needed, with the hope that these conflict-affected Member States can one day adequately support
39 themselves,
40

41 *Noting* for all Member States the importance of the participation and protection of vulnerable populations, including
42 women and indigenous peoples, in the continued struggle for human rights and a "culture of prevention," as stated in
43 the landmark Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women, peace, and security,
44

45 1. *Encourages* Member States to participate in a collaborative approach to funding through coordination of
46 regional bodies by the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) with the purpose of:

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48 a. Improving the peacebuilding capability of the PBC system to carry out the mandates of the system by
49 partnering for sustaining peace;
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- 51 b. Strengthening regional and sub-regional organizations to cooperate with international financial
52 institutions with oversight from the PBC to facilitate funding through an incentivization program;
53
- 54 c. Creating a bridge between relevant inter-governmental organs to promote advocacy and assistance in a
55 synchronized attempt at broadening the integration of funding programs where essential;
56
- 57 d. Soliciting Member States to participate in the donorship program on a case-by-case basis, organized
58 through existing regional groups with oversight from the PBC;
59
- 60 2. *Suggests* using the *UN Peacebuilding: An Orientation* framework for allocating funding for peacebuilding
61 programs, expanding PBF priorities, motivating destabilized regions where development is already being
62 processed, and primarily focusing on direct donorship funding based on an assessment of the country's situation
63 through post-conflict needs assessment programs and strategic assessments, including analysis of conflict
64 drivers and risk;
65
- 66 3. *Establishes* three action areas for funding support, including domestic public resources for local programming
67 development, utilizing community programs and funding; domestic international investment for outside
68 sourcing of expertise, to create peacebuilding programs; and private finance for international development
69 cooperation;
70
- 71 4. *Approves* the utilization of a standard of diplomatic operations amongst the relevant actors before, during, and
72 after conflict, that is preventive diplomacy, realized by taking the fundamental steps of preventive measures,
73 such as but not limited to early warning for conflict, fact-finding, early deployment, and demilitarized zones;
74
- 75 5. *Supports* consistent communication between field experts and policy-makers of Member States and the PBSO
76 to solidify areas of common interest in peacebuilding efforts;
77
- 78 6. *Welcomes* the expansion of research exploring the correlation between community health, poverty, and peace,
79 based on the model provided by the International Network of Water, Environment, and Health, particularly their
80 Integrated Ecosystem Management which addresses the provision of fresh water through integrated solutions
81 that acknowledge rapid population growth, human activity, and regional destabilization;
82
- 83 7. *Endorses* the implementation of mobile hygiene units by public and private sector cooperation, NGOs, and civil
84 society organizations involvement, such as Lava Mae, to provide a foundation of human dignity and health in
85 rural conflict and post-conflict zones;
86
- 87 8. *Recommends* the implementation of vocational training in renewable energy technologies in post-conflict
88 communities as a driver for economic growth and sustainable peace like the Schneider Electric Teachers NGO,
89 which has trained 150,000 people in energy management over the course of 24 months;
90
- 91 9. *Encourages* Member States to empower individuals in conflict-affected areas by:
92
- 93 10. Upholding basic human rights, political access through political institutions, and the right to equal opportunity
94 to education and access to economic activity even when destabilization occurs;
95
- 96 11. Restoring basic order with the rebuilding of the judiciary and legislative system, where such systems have
97 deteriorated due to destabilization;
98
- 99 12. *Emphasizes* the need to introduce basic infrastructure for the promotion of institutional human rights using the
100 Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI), which promotes the roles of human rights
101 institutions worldwide, provides a forum for human rights institutions to communicate, and provides aid to
102 countries where infrastructure cannot support human rights enforcements;
103
- 104 13. *Supports* literacy in conflict-affected areas by increasing access to education and mass media in local languages
105 through institutions like the Pratham Organization in India, which incorporates leading educational technologies
106 and has reached 5.7 million children with more than 80% of their graduates finding job placement;

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14. *Promotes* access to microfinance and small business loans from sources such as the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), in order to promote economic empowerment and decrease aid-dependency in post-conflict situations;
 15. *Reminds* Member States to pursue transitional justice alongside human rights;
 16. *Urges* Member States to increase funding for educating displaced people and women, in addition to the establishment of a quota system in educational institutions with the advisement of an at least 45% women and girls' enrollment rate in these programs so that they can acquire skills relevant to professional and vocational employment and are able increase their economic and political roles within their societies post-conflict;
 17. *Reiterates* the necessity for Member States to continue to increase economic cooperation in order to establish stronger multilateral relations like the Continental Free Trade Area (CFTA), which includes 54 Member States across Africa and constitutes the largest free-trade area in the world;
 18. *Trusts* that all Member States will prioritize peacebuilding efforts by continuing to implement successful economic, educational, health, and institutional reforms and uphold human rights in the spirit of peacebuilding.



Code: ECOSOC/1/7

Committee: The Economic and Social Council

Topic: Peacebuilding and Post-Conflict Recovery and Development

1 *The Economic and Social Council,*

2
3 *Deeply convinced* that regional cooperation is the most relevant post-conflict recovery, given the international and
4 cross-border nature of conflict,

5
6 *Having considered* Chapter 3 Section 8 of the Report of the Advisory Group of Experts for the 2015 *Review of the*
7 *United Nations Peacebuilding Architecture*, which stresses the need for funding for countries emerging from
8 conflict as well as expanding access to funds to various regions and centralizing and coordinating different efforts to
9 prevent redundancies,

10
11 *Recalling* the General Assembly resolution 70/1 of 21 October 2015, which established the *2030 Agenda for*
12 *Sustainable Development*,

13
14 *Keeping in mind* the Sustainable Development Goals, specifically Goal 8 on Decent Work and Economic Growth;
15 Goal 9 on Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure; and Goal 16 on Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions,

16
17 *Highlighting* the increasing role of developing nations as emerging donor states, and their important contributions in
18 the political and diplomatic aspects of international aid alongside the traditional technology and development
19 framework of south-south cooperation and aid networks,

20
21 *Guided by* the need to maintain and build upon more progress through the improvement of data collection and
22 methodology as well as coordination, which was called for in the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)
23 Background Study for the Development Cooperation Forum: *Trends in South-South and Triangular Development*
24 *Cooperation*,

25
26 1. *Endorses* the expansion of Triangular Cooperation arrangements through:

27
28 a. The engagement of a traditional donor from the Organization for Economic Co-operation and
29 Development (OECD), Development Assistance Committee, an emerging donor in the global south
30 and a beneficiary nation in the global South, as identified in ECOSOC Background Study for the
31 Development Cooperation Forum Trends in South-South and Triangular Development Cooperation;

32
33 2. *Noting* the benefits of triangular cooperation, as elaborated in the United Nations Development Program
34 Development Impact Group Contribution to the Brazilian Triangular Cooperation in Social Protection such as:

35
36 a. The success of hunger reduction in Ethiopia, Malawi, Mozambique, Niger and Senegal through farmer
37 production training, local topographical assessment, and knowledge-building and sharing via Brazil's
38 Purchase from Africans to Africa Program (PAA), initiated in 2003 with funding from Member States
39 Canada, Norway, Spain, and the USA;

40
41 b. The development of local capacity, which aids in long-term sustainable development and fortifies post-
42 conflict recovery;

43
44 c. Using the comparative advantages and shared experiences of emerging donors;

45
46 d. Promoting cooperation and integration between emerging donors and beneficiary countries;

47
48 e. Fortifying the international aid infrastructure and capacity of emerging donors, allowing for increased
49 quantity and quality of aid provided;

50

- 51 3. Encourages the adoption of the following practices to ensure the increased use and effectiveness of triangular
52 cooperation by:
53
- 54 a. Identifying the common interests of the three actors involved, through mutual cooperation of country
55 teams;
 - 56
 - 57 b. Ensuring sufficient and increasing management capacity in emerging donor countries;
 - 58
 - 59 c. Endorses the nation-states involved in peacebuilding cooperation efforts to request from the UN
60 Country Teams, assistance mechanisms such as knowledge exchange and collective action in the
61 modality of technical visits and study missions, and comparative research and collective awareness
62 raising campaigns;
 - 63
 - 64 d. Increasing funding and technical expertise from traditional donor countries;
 - 65
 - 66 e. Evaluation and exchange of experiences, coordinated via UN country teams;
 - 67
 - 68 f. Minimizing conditionality and increasing flexibility of donor arrangements;
 - 69
 - 70 g. Increasing the centralization of triangular donor arrangements via country teams;
 - 71
 - 72 h. Proliferating the use of grants as opposed to loans to improve the prospects of long-term debt
73 sustainability;
 - 74
 - 75 i. Increasing the scope of assistance via elaboration of accessible types of assistance, distribution and
76 allocation criteria;
 - 77
- 78 4. Urges Member States to comply with the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the following principles:
79
- 80 a. Ownership: beneficiary countries must take the initiative in determining the priorities and
81 implementing the strategies of peacebuilding and post-conflict development;
 - 82
 - 83 b. Alignment: donor nations must align themselves with the priorities outlined by beneficiary nations;
 - 84
 - 85 c. Harmonization: efforts must avoid the duplication of efforts to rein in costs and implement cost
86 recovery;
 - 87
 - 88 d. Results Orientation: aid work should be focused on creating tangible results in the lives of the targeted
89 communities and metrics determined based on those results;
 - 90
 - 91 e. Mutual accountability: increasing transparency in donor relationships and within beneficiary and donor
92 countries themselves via integrating multi-sector stakeholders into the peacebuilding process;
 - 93
- 94 5. Endorses the application of direct donor-recipient communication via existing country teams operating in the
95 country for the purposes of fortifying the implementation of the above principles by:
96
- 97 a. Determining, through the capacity of the existing Country Team and the leadership of local actors
98 involved in conflict resolution, the nature and urgency of the elements of conflict;
 - 99
 - 100 b. Facilitating the mobilization of donor resources through transparent communication between the
101 donors and recipients, producing results that highlight national ownership;
 - 102
 - 103 c. Ensuring the facilitation of an evaluation of the interaction between or amongst the donors and
104 recipients of the concluded peacebuilding efforts; this is to ensure that results are in line with the
105 targeted goals presented prior to the peacebuilding effort.



Code: ECOSOC/1/8

Committee: The Economic and Social Council

Topic: Peacebuilding and Post-Conflict Recovery and Development

1 *The Economic and Social Council*

2
3 *Emphasizing* the importance of an effective and balanced North-South, South-South, and triangular cooperation, as a
4 methodology of development that facilitates the exchange of knowledge, experience, technology, investment,
5 information, and capacity between Member States,

6
7 *Stressing* the need for the creation of sustainable development solutions, as suggested by the *2030 Sustainable*
8 *Development Agenda* that encourage economic development through equitable education opportunities for all,

9
10 *Seizing* suggestions from the 2010 and 2015 Reviews of the *United Nations Peacebuilding Architecture*,

11
12 *Recalling* Security Council resolution 2250 (2015) on the necessity of youth representation at all levels of decision-
13 making for the purpose of creating lasting peace,

14
15 *Emphasizing* the need for partnerships on the local, regional, and global level, such as the cooperation demonstrated
16 between the United Nations (UN) Population Fund (UNFPA) and the Ministry of Youth and Sports in Iraq,

17
18 *Noting* further the goal of Chapter 25 of Agenda 21, which expresses the importance of youth involvement in the
19 promotion of economic and social development and calls for the council to pursue future solutions to these
20 problems, to empower youth in decision making processes with the goal of creating future economic opportunities
21 and utilizing the unique perspectives that they bring into account,

22
23 *Reaffirming* Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Target 17.9 of the *2030 Sustainable Development Agenda*,

24
25 *Understanding* that Least Developed Countries (LDC) need guidance in developing sustainable economies, while
26 solemnly affirming the programmes of the Enhanced Integration Framework to encourage LDC's economic growth
27 and lowering the poverty rate,

28
29 *Referencing* the 2005 Compendium UN System Engagement with non-governmental organizations (NGOs), civil
30 society, private sector, and other actors for the purpose of extending the reach of NGOs and private actors,

31
32 *Noting* Security Council resolution 2167 (2014) that aims to promote peacekeeping and economic development
33 through cooperation with regional organizations,

34
35 *Recognizing* the concept of "sustaining peace" adopted by General Assembly resolution 70/262 of 12 May 2016 and
36 Security Council resolution 2282 (2016), describing it as "activities aimed at preventing the outbreak, escalation,
37 continuation, and recurrence of conflict, and emphasizing that sustaining peace is a shared task and responsibility,"
38 which orients peacebuilding as a preventative process occurring alongside all other peace endeavors simultaneously,

39
40 *Affirming* the call of the Independent Commission on Multilateralism (ICM) in their 2016 report on the UN
41 multilateral system, to "put prevention into practice" by developing concrete measures to actualize policies of
42 prevention on the ground in at-risk states, as the international community has so far failed to transition from more
43 traditional approaches to post-conflict state-building into more proactive, preventative approaches which are
44 inclusive of all stakeholders and strengthen both national and local ownership,

45
46 *Alarmed by* the fact that humanitarian appeals for 2017 outweigh commitments by a factor of nearly two, and that
47 pledges for both aid and development funds are decreasing as demand continues to increase, according to the UN
48 2016-2017 Programme Budget,

49
50 *Expresses* the belief in strengthening public-private partnerships (PPP) to foster regional development,

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1. *Authorizes* the non-governmental organizations affiliated with the Department of Public Information to connect youth to NGOs and regional organizations in order to create economic opportunity through internships, part-time, and full-time jobs by:
 - a. Connecting schools with the private and public sector;
 - b. Encouraging youth to get involved in the community through social media;
 - c. Providing employment and development through educational infrastructure – sports facilities, recreation centers, and health centers;
 2. *Promotes* international standards for youth employment by:
 - a. Suggesting minimum age restrictions;
 - b. Considering the possible impact on employees in relation to physical and psychological harm;
 - c. Designating a portion of the instruction to be conducted as on-the-job training, while also allowing time for academic instruction in educational centers;
 - d. Authorizing state authorities to subsidize youth education centers and adult training centers;
 3. *Welcomes* the financial support of the UN Population Fund (UNFPA) in supporting education programs for the purpose of training adults who can mentor the youth with the goal of introducing them to long-term economic skills and opportunities;
 4. *Recommends* the creation of a Peacebuilding Dialogue Forum (PBDF) held biennially under the direction of the Peacebuilding Commission (PBC), the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) and the PBC Organizational Committee in collaboration with representatives from the Security Council, the General Assembly, and the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) for the purpose of developing effective and flexible strategies for the peaceful transition of conflict regions by:
 - a. Inviting representatives from different UN branches involved in peacebuilding processes including UN country teams and ECOSOC’s Ad-Hoc Advisory Groups as well as international, national, and local peacebuilding actors;
 - b. Giving the opportunity to peacebuilding actors to present their current missions and analyze them critically with the help of the local actors’ feedback and evaluation on current necessities and priorities;
 - c. Enabling the clarification of responsibilities and effective cooperation between all relevant peacebuilding stakeholders;
 5. *Recommends* that Member States involved in conflict or those aiding conflict afflicted Member States apply the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development’s (OECD) toolkit for analyzing resilience, risk and fragility following five main steps in an order demanded by a particular Member State’s circumstance that include:
 - a. Analyzing risks, stresses, and their impacts on social systems;
 - b. Analysis of the characteristics of systems and their components;
 - c. Analysis of stakeholders and processes influencing the systems;
 - d. Identifying gaps in the resilience of systems;

- 107
108 e. Developing a roadmap to strengthen resilience;
109
- 110 6. *Urges* Member States to work on limiting the outbreak of violent conflict and by consequence, the demand for
111 humanitarian aid, by engaging in preventative approaches to peacebuilding, such as long-term development
112 frameworks that involve infrastructural capacity building and multi-stakeholder negotiations, in order to
113 identify sources of fragility and potential resilience before violent conflict has a chance to emerge;
114
- 115 7. *Emphasizes* that the nature of resilience-based analysis and action is to function as a lightweight and fast
116 process meant to catalyze both local and national ownership of capacity for sustaining peace, and to mobilize
117 stakeholders on multiple levels to participate in preliminary risk analysis and evaluation;
118
- 119 8. *Recommends* that resilience analysis be funded by an entity such as the PBF, which has a greater ability to
120 manage risk than bilateral donors, development banks, and International Financial Institutions (IFIs), and that
121 this process be coordinated by international NGOs, such as Interpeace and Peace Direct, which can provide
122 valuable resources and expertise to Member States, especially LDCs;
123
- 124 9. *Reminds* Member States that sources of funding are often unavailable due to the risk of further inflaming
125 conflict or losing investments, and that a decisive analysis of resilience can encourage diverse forms of more
126 risk-averse funding sources, such as the World Bank Group (WBG), to invest in peacebuilding projects;
127
- 128 10. *Further reminds* Member States that resilience-based analyses can greatly contribute to the operations of
129 particular UN Country Teams and other multilateral frameworks for peace, such as Integrated Strategic
130 Frameworks (ISFs) and Country Specific Configurations (CSCs);
131
- 132 11. *Recommends* the establishment of robust and personalized NGO support services, including private sector
133 outreach and skill development workshops with private companies;
134
- 135 12. *Encourages* the improvement of microfinance institutions in order to guarantee local stability by:
136
- 137 a. Establishing a conducive environment for non-governmental organizations;
138
- 139 b. Providing financial and support services;
140
- 141 c. Emphasizing the need to create sustainable communities such as the Mvula Trust, the national South
142 African water and sanitation infrastructure development NGO that is a necessary component of
143 poverty relief at the household level by making financial services available in rural areas;
144
- 145 13. *Promotes* economic partnership agreements to expand the regional integration for the development of domestic
146 trade operations by:
147
- 148 a. Drawing attention to institutions and non-governmental organizations, like the African Development
149 Bank Group, to establish the necessary framework and facilitate professional networking;
150
- 151 b. Endorsing further cooperation between regional governments and initiatives, such as the Enhanced
152 Private Sector Assistance (EPSA) and the Fund for African Private Sector Assistance (APSA).