

SACFLMUN'25

UNDP STUDY GUIDE

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Letter from the Academic Assistant:

Dear Delegates,

I am delighted to welcome you all to SACFLMUN '25! My name is Ecrin Coşkun, and I am honored to serve as your Vice Chair of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) committee this year.

I look forward to meeting with you on our committee and engaging in insightful discussions on the current issues. Above all, I want you to have a wonderful time at SACFLMUN '25. I encourage you to delve into your research, challenge assumptions, and, most importantly, collaborate. MUN is not just about discussion; it's about building bridges between ideas, nations, and people.

If you have any questions or need guidance before the conference, please don't hesitate to contact us. Let's make this conference not only memorable but also truly impactful.

Sincerely,

Ecrin Coşkun

Abstract

Post-conflict reconstruction and sustainable development are essential pillars for achieving long-term stability in fragile and conflict-affected states. These processes extend beyond physical rebuilding to include social, economic, environmental, and institutional dimensions that ensure inclusive and resilient growth. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) plays a central role in coordinating international efforts, mobilizing resources, and integrating the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into national recovery strategies. By addressing governance reform, economic revitalization, and social cohesion, UNDP supports countries in transitioning from crisis to sustainable peace. This agenda emphasizes holistic recovery approaches that combine green growth, gender equality, and local participation to rebuild trust, promote inclusive governance, and prevent the recurrence of conflict.

Agenda Item: Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Sustainable Development in Fragile States

Keywords

- State-building: The process of establishing a strong state structure within a society.
- Peacebuilding: The establishment of social peace after a conflict.
- Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): The 17 global goals that the United Nations aims to achieve by 2030. They aim to provide solutions to problems such as poverty, hunger, inequality, and the environment.
- Transition funds: Funds provided to ensure the functionality of state institutions during the transition period.
- Resilience projects – Projects aimed at increasing the resilience of communities and individuals to crises and challenges.
- Infrastructure repair – Repair of infrastructure; improvement of basic structures such as roads, electricity, water, health, and education services.
- Local government capacity – The capacity of local governments to provide services and governance.
- Inclusive governance – An inclusive governance model that encompasses all segments of society.
- Early recovery programs – Programs that enable rapid response and recovery after a crisis or war.
- Microfinance support – Supporting economic development by providing low-interest or small loans to small businesses.
- Social cohesion – Harmony and cooperation among groups in society.
- Green recovery – A sustainable and environmentally friendly approach to post-war or post-crisis development.
- Displaced persons – People displaced by war, conflict, or disasters (refugees or internally displaced persons).
- Community-based programs – Community-based projects; development initiatives carried out with the active participation of local people.
- Refugee crisis – A situation of mass migration and displacement, usually due to war and conflict.
- Post-war reconstruction – The process of rebuilding and developing countries after war.

Introduction

Post-conflict and sustainable development are of critical importance for countries emerging from war or similar crises. This reconstruction process is not limited to repairing physical infrastructure; it also requires addressing social, economic, and environmental dimensions for long-term stability. International organizations, governments, and local communities must work together to reestablish peace and build strong, resilient societies for the future.

United Nations Development Programme: The United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the global development network of the United Nations, aims to create change by connecting countries with knowledge, experience, and resources to help people build a better life. Operating in 170 member countries, UNDP was established by the United Nations General Assembly in 1965. UNDP emerged from the merger of the United Nations Extended Technical Assistance Program (1949) and the United Nations Special Fund (1958). It carries out its work through five regional offices and forms groups in thematic areas such as poverty reduction, democratic governance, post-crisis and pre-crisis recovery, environment, and sustainable development. It also works closely with governments, civil society organizations, the private sector, and other UN agencies.

Post-Conflict Reconstruction: Post-Conflict reconstruction encompasses issues such as resolving infrastructure problems, improving areas such as health and education, and developing society. It also includes important reforms such as improving the economy and the functioning of the state. For this reason, reconstruction plays a critical role in ensuring lasting peace and stability in post-war countries. Beyond physical reconstruction, it also involves social and institutional reforms that aim to restore stability, promote reconciliation, and lay the foundation for long-term peace and development.

Sustainable development should encompass not only physical infrastructure but also the social, economic, and environmental dimensions of society. From a social perspective, education, health, and social services improve the quality of life for the public. In economic terms, job opportunities and economic stability support long-term development. At the same time, the conservation of natural resources. It is necessary to consider not only infrastructure but also social, economic, and environmental factors in terms of sustainable developments and environmentally friendly policies that ensure the needs of future generations. Therefore, a wholistic approach is the key to lasting and sustainable development.

Post-conflict development and the challenges that arise during this process are most commonly seen in the Horn of Africa, the Middle East, the Balkans, and Afghanistan. In these regions, both infrastructure and social and economic systems have been severely damaged by conflicts. Post-conflict reconstruction, which is of great importance for rebuilding damaged societies and restoring stability, involves elements such as economic growth, rebuilding infrastructure, and improving services such as health and education. The international community plays a major and critical role in ensuring sustainable and inclusive post-war reconstruction by providing financial resources, sharing technical expertise, and coordinating efforts.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Development is directly linked to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The SDGs encompass global development goals such as ending poverty, reducing inequalities, and combating climate change. Development efforts aim to achieve the SDGs by simultaneously ensuring economic growth, social progress, and environmental sustainability.

Relevant SDGs:

GOAL 1: No Poverty: Reduce poverty and create opportunities for all.

GOAL 5: Gender Equality: Provide equal opportunities for women and girls.

GOAL 13: Climate Action: Recovery presents an opportunity to combat climate change; therefore, environmentally friendly practices should be integrated into this process to enhance sustainable development and climate resilience.

GOAL 4: Quality Education: Education must be provided for children and marginalized groups during the recovery process. It is crucial that future generations are educated in a manner appropriate for sustainable development.



International Relations : United Nations (UN): The UN acts primarily through its agencies, such as the UNDP (United Nations Development Program), UNICEF, UNHCR, and WFP. Humanitarian aid, education, health, infrastructure, and democratic governance play an important role in rebuilding this structure.

World Bank: The World Bank provides more support for the economic aspect. Reconstruction programs, investing in infrastructure, providing resources, and ensuring economic stability through the borrowing department were possible.

Regional Organizations: Organizations such as the European Union (EU), African Union (AU), or ASEAN also contribute to the peace process. The African Union, in particular, supports post-conflict reunification and peacekeeping forces in Eastern Europe and the Balkans.

Among the biggest obstacles to post-war development are infrastructure damage, political instability, and institutional weaknesses. In addition, loss of human resources, explosive hazards such as landmines, and insufficient financial resources are also significant challenges. Hunger and malnutrition are also obstacles to sustainable development. This is because hungry people are less productive, more susceptible to disease, and less capable of improving their livelihoods.

Programs that rebuild institutions and promote inclusive governance, revise basic services, and support and evaluate economic opportunities have proven to be effective in this regard.

Historical timeline

Afghanistan – 2001 Fall of the Taliban and transitional period: After the overthrow of the Taliban regime, Afghanistan entered a period of great destruction and instability. In this regard, UNDP provided transition funds to restore the functioning of public institutions, distributed salaries, and implemented programs to strengthen state capacity. It also launched projects supporting women's social roles and implemented long-term development strategies for the reconstruction of society.

Nepal – 2006 End of civil war and peace process: The decade-long civil war in Nepal came to an end, and during this period, UNDP provided comprehensive support to the peace process and transition period. Local governments were strengthened, inclusive community development programs were implemented, and community-based projects aimed at securing lasting peace were launched. These projects focused on promoting harmony and stability among communities.

Syria – 2011 Start of the Syrian civil war: The civil war that began in Syria resulted in millions of people being displaced. UNDP implemented refugee resilience projects both within Syria and in Turkey, Lebanon, and Jordan. Education and employment opportunities were provided for young people, small businesses were supported, and social integration projects facilitated the adaptation of host communities to refugees.

Ukraine – 2014 Annexation of Crimea and Donbas conflict: Following the annexation of Crimea and the conflicts in the Donbas region, UNDP developed projects aimed at infrastructure repair and enhancing local government capacity. It implemented community-based programs to ensure the uninterrupted continuation of social services and contribute to the building of peace.

Iraq – 2015 Liberation of Mosul from ISIS: UNDP launched early-stage and reconstruction projects in Iraq in 2015 following the liberation of Mosul from ISIS. Displaced persons returned safely, and Women's Peace Teams rapidly restored electricity, water, health, and education infrastructure.

Syria – 2015 Syrian refugee crisis at the Turkey border: Following the influx of refugees in 2015, infrastructure work was carried out for refugees on the Turkish border. UNDP is implementing extensive programs to improve the lives of host communities and refugees in terms of both physical and social dimensions.

Nigeria – 2017 Boko Haram crisis and destruction in Borno State: In 2017, Nigeria's Borno State suffered severe destruction due to the Boko Haram crisis. In response, UNDP launched early recovery projects to help communities rebuild their lives. Homes, schools, and marketplaces were rebuilt, microfinance support was provided to small businesses, and community-based peace programs were implemented. These efforts played a significant role in accelerating social and economic recovery in the region.

Iraq – 2017 Establishment of Women Peace Teams: UNDP established Women's Peace Teams with a focus on Iraq. This initiative aimed to strengthen women's active participation in peace processes, increase their roles in social reconstruction, and foster greater cohesion among communities.

Ukraine – 2022 Russian-Ukraine War: Following Russia's intervention in Ukraine, UNDP accelerated its emergency recovery efforts. Energy infrastructure, hospitals, and public services were repaired, social cohesion projects were launched, and sustainable development was supported through the “Green Recovery” approach.

Syria & Afghanistan – 2025 Post-war reconstruction and recovery: UNDP focused on U post-war reconstruction and recovery. The organization implemented inclusive development projects, programs to increase youth employment, and strategies to support women's participation in peace processes. These initiatives ensured that recovery was both sustainable and inclusive, taking into account the needs of the entire community.

Key Aspects of the Agenda

- **Governance and Institutional Reform:** Rebuilding trust in public institutions through anti-corruption, fair elections, and judicial independence. Supporting decentralization and empowering local governments.
- **Economic Recovery and Fiscal Management:** Stabilizing budgets, rebuilding taxation systems, and restoring financial accountability. Promoting small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), agriculture, and trade.
- **Social and Human Development:** Investing in education, healthcare, and social welfare. Promoting gender equality, community cohesion, and youth engagement.
- **Environmental and Climate Resilience:** Integrating green recovery frameworks (renewable energy, sustainable agriculture). Reducing vulnerability to climate disasters and resource conflicts.
- **International Cooperation and Aid Efficiency:** Aligning donor strategies under national plans. Ensuring local ownership and sustainable funding mechanisms.

Background / Historical Context

Since the end of World War II, the international community has increasingly recognized the need to link peacebuilding with sustainable development. The devastation of the post-1945 era led to the creation of multilateral mechanisms such as the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA) and later the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in 1965. During the Cold War, reconstruction efforts were often shaped by political competition, but after the 1990s, the focus shifted toward institutional reform, governance, and community resilience. The establishment of the Peacebuilding Commission in 2005 (UNGA Resolution 60/180 and UNSC Resolution 1645) represented a major step toward formalizing global cooperation for post-conflict recovery. In the 2010s, UNDP and

partner agencies began aligning reconstruction strategies with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), emphasizing environmental sustainability, inclusive growth, and social cohesion.

Beyond the United Nations, other global actors have also played key roles in shaping post-conflict recovery. The World Bank has prioritized rebuilding economic systems and infrastructure through long-term financial assistance and technical expertise. The European Union (EU) has implemented regional stabilization missions and capacity-building programs, particularly in the Balkans and Africa. Similarly, the African Union (AU) has developed its own post-conflict and reconstruction policy framework, focusing on local ownership and peacekeeping coordination. Collectively, these institutions have transformed the understanding of reconstruction—from short-term humanitarian aid to a comprehensive, sustainable development agenda centered on governance, equity, and resilience.

Key Aspects of the Agenda

Rebuilding infrastructure enables communities to achieve prosperity and supports the sustainable continuation of economic activities. Alongside physical reconstruction, social and economic development is also extremely important. Ensuring access to education and healthcare services, creating employment, and ensuring economic stability contribute to the formation of a resilient society.

Another critical factor is the role of environmental factors in sustainable practices. Protecting natural resources during the reconstruction process is essential not only for environmental sustainability but also for economic and social stability. In post-war societies, energy, water, and agricultural resources are generally severely damaged. Therefore, the implementation of environmentally friendly policies directly affects the long-term success of the reconstruction process. The use of renewable energy, the development of climate-resilient infrastructure, and the protection of ecosystems play a major role in both meeting current needs and ensuring the well-being of future generations. Therefore, addressing the environmental dimension holistically, together with infrastructure, social, and economic elements, is vital for ensuring lasting post-war recovery and sustainable development.

Post-war recovery faces various obstacles and risks that could slow down or disrupt reconstruction efforts. Key challenges may include infrastructure damage, political instability, weak institutions, and the loss of skilled human resources. Financial constraints may limit the inclusiveness of recovery programs, while ongoing security threats may disrupt implementation. Furthermore, social problems such as hunger, malnutrition, and difficulties accessing healthcare and education can also pose challenges to sustainable development. Additionally, social issues such as hunger, malnutrition, and difficulties in accessing healthcare and education can also hinder sustainable development. Being aware of these risks, developing effective strategies, using resources efficiently, and ensuring that

post-conflict reconstruction supports resilient and inclusive societies is crucial for fragile countries.

Fragile states are countries experiencing political, economic, and social instability; they have weak institutions, intense security problems, and limited capacity to withstand crises. These countries generally have a high risk of conflict, limited access to basic services, and large segments of the population facing issues such as inequality, poverty, or migration. Therefore, fragile states face significant challenges in achieving sustainable development goals and require greater support from the international community.

Relevant Country Positions

United States: The United States provides financial assistance and technical expertise to support inclusive recovery plans. Democratic governance and sustainable development are priorities for the U.S.

United Kingdom: The United Kingdom makes major contributions to humanitarian aid and peacebuilding efforts. It supports infrastructure and social services, prioritizing social cohesion and institutional reforms.

France: France is a regional leader in post-conflict countries where French is spoken. It provides development aid, promotes institutional reforms, and invests in socio-economic projects.

Germany: As an important development partner in Europe and beyond, Germany focuses on economic recovery and environmental resilience. By providing financing, technical expertise, and policy guidance, it strengthens post-conflict governance and sustainable development.

Japan: Japan, as a financial contributor and technical advisor, supports infrastructure construction, disaster resilience, and local capacity-building programs.

The Republic of China: China is a global donor with significant regional influence. It contributes to reconstruction projects and supports regional cooperation for sustainable development.

The Russian Federation: Russia is a regional and political stakeholder. It contributes through diplomatic support, security coordination, and stabilization programs.

Republic of Türkiye: As a development partner, Turkey focuses on social cohesion, refugee support, and economic recovery. It supports post-conflict programs in neighboring countries and prioritizes social services.

Saudi Arabia: Saudi Arabia is a humanitarian aid provider focusing on emergency relief and economic reconstruction. It provides financial resources to stabilize the economy and support recovery.

Active Initiatives and Key Groups

Crisis Prevention and Recovery Report 2008: Post-Conflict Economic Recovery - Enabling Local Creativity: This report focuses on how countries can rebuild their foundations immediately after violent conflicts and create the conditions necessary for self-sustaining, inclusive growth. It asks three fundamental questions: What types of policies are needed to restart the development process? What should national authorities strive for and what steps should they take? How can the international community best assist?

Assessing the Impact of the War in Yemen: Pathways to Recovery-2021: The report, *Assessing the Impact of the War in Yemen: Pathways to Recovery*, continues to apply integrated modeling techniques to better understand the dynamics of the conflict and its impact on development in Yemen. Published in November 2021, this report examines post-conflict recovery and finds that the war continues to devastate the country, with the number of deaths caused by the conflict increasing by 60 percent since 2019.

Private Sector Recovery and Development in Crisis and Post-crisis Settings

June 13, 2023: This document outlines UNDP's approach to private sector recovery and development in crisis and post-crisis settings. It provides guidance to UNDP Country Offices on the design and implementation of market-based solutions within a recovery framework, to foster local private sector development. It addresses the trends, challenges and opportunities of working with the private sector in crisis-affected environments to rebuild for greater social cohesion, gender equality, opportunities for youth, and resilient and greener markets.

- *Assessment of the Impact of the War on Micro, Small, and Medium-Sized Enterprises in Ukraine*
February 20, 2024

This assessment was developed by the Center for Economic Recovery (CER) and Advanter Group in collaboration with the Ministry of Economy of Ukraine as part of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) "Support to Ukraine" project.

The assessment identifies the needs of SMEs and offers a series of recommendations to enhance their resilience and support the recovery and sustainable growth of Ukraine's economy.

- *The Impact of the Conflict in Syria: A Devastated Economy, Pervasive Poverty and a Challenging Road Ahead to Social and Economic Recovery-2025*

This report has been prepared to systematically assess the economic, social, and infrastructural impacts of the conflict in Syria since 2011 and to propose solutions. The report highlights the current situation through topics such as damaged infrastructure, increasing poverty, high unemployment, and lack of access to basic services; it also provides policy recommendations for national authorities and the international community on long-term development plans, reconstruction strategies, and accelerating renewed growth. In this way, it aims to contribute to the reestablishment of social and economic stability beyond

humanitarian aid needs, as well as to shed light on the creation of the necessary groundwork for strong institutions and sustainable service delivery.

Past Resolutions and Committee Decisions

The United Nations has long emphasized the interdependence of peacebuilding, post-conflict reconstruction, and sustainable development. Over time, a series of resolutions have established the legal and institutional foundations of global recovery efforts.

UN General Assembly Resolution 60/180 (2005) – Establishment of the Peacebuilding Commission: This landmark resolution formally created the UN Peacebuilding Commission (PBC), which coordinates international efforts in countries emerging from conflict. It introduced a new structure for linking peacekeeping, humanitarian assistance, and long-term development. The resolution also emphasized national ownership, the reintegration of displaced populations, and the reconstruction of public institutions.

UN Security Council Resolution 1645 (2005) – Sustaining Peace and Reconstruction: Adopted concurrently with GA 60/180, this resolution outlined the responsibilities of the Peacebuilding Commission. It underlined the necessity of long-term development support to prevent the recurrence of conflict and established a clear operational relationship between the Security Council, General Assembly, and Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) in post-conflict coordination.

UN General Assembly Resolution on Post-Conflict Reconstruction (2010): This resolution reinforced the need for multilateral cooperation in rebuilding fragile states. It highlighted the importance of equitable access to education, healthcare, and employment, while encouraging donor coordination and capacity-building programs. It called on member states to integrate sustainable development principles into recovery policies.

UN Security Council Resolution 2282 (2016) – Sustaining Peace Framework: Resolution 2282 linked the concept of sustaining peace to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It recognized that peace and development are mutually reinforcing and called for early recovery programs that include gender equality, local empowerment, and transparent governance.

ECOSOC Resolution on Post-Conflict Recovery (2018): This resolution addressed the growing complexity of post-war challenges, including environmental degradation, institutional fragility, and social inequality. It urged the integration of climate adaptation, renewable energy investment, and inclusive growth in all post-conflict strategies.

Together, these resolutions form the legal backbone of the UN's approach to post-conflict reconstruction—shifting the global paradigm from emergency relief to sustainable peace and institutional resilience.

Data / Statistics

Empirical evidence underscores the critical need for sustained support in post-conflict environments. According to UNDP's 2023 Human Development Report, over 1.5 billion people currently live in fragile or conflict-affected settings. Nations recovering from major conflicts typically experience GDP contractions of 10–20% during the conflict, followed by average annual growth rates of only 2% or less in the first decade of peace.

The OECD States of Fragility Index (2023) identifies 60 countries as fragile, with 23 classified as severely fragile—many located in Sub-Saharan Africa, the Middle East, and South Asia.

- Average poverty rates in post-conflict countries exceed 45%, compared to the global average of 8%.
- Youth unemployment surpasses 35%, posing a major barrier to long-term recovery.
- The World Bank (2022) estimated that rebuilding infrastructure in countries such as Syria, Yemen, and Ukraine could require \$400–600 billion USD collectively over the next decade.

Social impacts are equally severe:

- In post-war contexts, female labor participation drops by 20–30%.
- Education loss averages 2.5 school years per child in conflict-affected regions.
- Environmental degradation—including deforestation and water scarcity—intensifies, reducing agricultural productivity by up to 40% in conflict zones.

These figures highlight the urgency of combining short-term humanitarian measures with long-term sustainability frameworks that can rebuild economic systems, empower local institutions, and promote climate-resilient growth.

Technical Frameworks and Research

UNDP Post-Conflict Recovery Framework: The UNDP Post-Conflict Recovery Framework provides structured guidance for post-conflict countries, covering assessing infrastructure damage, identifying social and economic vulnerabilities, and addressing governance gaps. This framework helps national authorities and international partnerships prioritize responses, effectively allocate resources, and sustainably coordinate recovery programs.

Integrated Sustainable Development Tools: These technical tools help integrate the Sustainable Development Goal into recovery programs. They provide indicators to determine progress in gender equality, poverty reduction, environmental protection, economic development, and economic resilience. Thanks to these tools, countries ensure that

reconstruction efforts support both short-term recovery and long-term sustainable development.

Evaluations of Recovery Programs: UNDP conducts systematic research to evaluate the effectiveness of post-conflict recovery programs. These studies examine the impact of interventions on the reconstruction of the economy, social services, and governance. Research findings help international organizations and governments design effective and comprehensive evidence-based recovery strategies.

Country-Specific Assessments: UNDP publishes country-level reports analyzing post-conflict recovery needs, challenges, and successes. The evaluations resulting from these analyses provide detailed information on economic recovery, social cohesion, institutional rebuilding, and environmental sustainability. Using this research, stakeholders can prioritize interventions, allocate resources efficiently, and monitor progress toward sustainable development goals.

Private Sector and Innovation

The private sector plays a vital and expanding role in post-conflict reconstruction, complementing state and international efforts. UNDP recognizes that without robust market recovery and business engagement, reconstruction cannot achieve long-term sustainability.

Market-Based Recovery Models: UNDP's 2023 publication *Private Sector Recovery and Development in Crisis and Post-Crisis Settings* emphasizes how local enterprises are essential for creating jobs, restoring supply chains, and rebuilding community trust. By promoting microfinance, impact investment, and inclusive business ecosystems, UNDP helps stabilize economies and foster entrepreneurship, especially among women and youth.

Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs): Strategic partnerships between governments and private entities support critical infrastructure such as roads, power grids, and telecommunications. Examples include the Iraq Reconstruction and Investment Conference (2018) and Ukraine's Public-Private Partnership Framework (2023), which mobilized billions of dollars for post-war recovery projects.

Innovation and Digital Transformation: UNDP promotes digital tools—such as e-governance platforms, blockchain-based transparency systems, and data-driven early warning mechanisms—to improve governance and prevent corruption. The SDG Impact Initiative also guides businesses in aligning their investments with sustainable and peace-oriented outcomes.

Green and Circular Economy Approaches: Post-conflict recovery increasingly integrates green growth models, focusing on renewable energy, sustainable agriculture, and circular production. The “Green Recovery” initiative in Ukraine (2022–present) and Solar for Peace

programs in Africa demonstrate how innovation can merge environmental sustainability with economic renewal.

Through innovation, entrepreneurship, and private sector engagement, post-conflict societies transition from aid dependency to self-sustaining, resilient economies.

Questions and Answers:

Focus-tree for the Participants:

What should I do and what should I focus on to satisfy the committee's requirements?

First of all, you should read your country's policy on this issue to find out how to proceed. can make relevant decisions or how to proceed when trying to find a solution because it contains very important details and it is very important for you too. Have fun and learn in the committee. Coming to the committee empty-handed without knowing any aspect of it is just a waste of your money.

Secondly, you should focus on solving problems as quickly as possible, otherwise you will not have enough time to do everything that the committee is obliged to fulfill Requirements.

Step to Follow for Research & Discussion:

Step 1: specify the problems

Step 2: Sustainable Development

Step 3: Relevance of the problem to other areas

Step 4: precautions to be taken for the issue

Step 5: Solution and Resolution

Questions:

- *What strategic approaches can UNDP implement to support sustainable post-conflict recovery in affected countries?*
- *What challenges and opportunities exist in rebuilding governance and institutions in post-conflict states?*
- *What international frameworks and partnerships should be adopted to ensure effective aid coordination in post-conflict recovery?*

- *What role does economic revitalization (job creation, infrastructure, trade) play in achieving sustainable peace?*
- *How can UNDP integrate climate resilience and sustainable development goals (SDGs) into post-conflict recovery plans?*
- *What innovative solutions can be offered to support communities in fragile and conflict-affected regions?*

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Further Reading

UNDP – Crisis Prevention and Recovery Reports (UNDP Crisis Bureau): A collection of analytical and operational reports that detail UNDP’s global work in crisis prevention, early recovery, and post-conflict reconstruction. These publications provide data-driven insights

into the organization's strategies for peacebuilding, local resilience, and sustainable governance across fragile contexts. <https://www.undp.org/crisis>

United Nations – *Sustaining Peace: Report of the Secretary-General* (2018): A comprehensive UN document exploring the interlinkages between peacebuilding, governance, and sustainable development. It highlights the importance of preventive diplomacy, inclusion, and development-oriented peace frameworks under the 2030 Agenda. <https://www.un.org/peacebuilding>

World Bank – *Pathways for Peace: Inclusive Approaches to Preventing Violent Conflict* (2018): This joint UN–World Bank report examines how inclusive economic policies, equitable governance, and social participation can prevent violent conflict. It also offers frameworks for integrating development strategies into post-war reconstruction. <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/28337>

UNDP – *Human Development Report (HDR)* (Annual Publication): A flagship series analyzing human development trends, inequality, and vulnerability in fragile and conflict-affected societies. Each annual report provides statistical indicators and policy recommendations on social resilience and sustainable growth. <https://hdr.undp.org>

OECD – *States of Fragility Report* (2022): An evidence-based assessment that classifies and analyzes fragile contexts worldwide. The report explores multidimensional fragility—economic, environmental, social, and political—and provides policy recommendations to strengthen governance and peacebuilding capacities. <https://www.oecd.org/dac/conflict-fragility-resilience>