

FORUM: ECOSOC

QUESTION: Post-war Recovery

Recognises the financial difficulties post-war regions are faced with such as inflation, recession and debts,

Defining 'grace periods' as a fixed amount of time after a payment is due, during which the loan can be repaid without consequences,

Recalling the difference between recession and inflation where recession is explained as a general decrease in economic activity and inflation means a general increase in the price of goods and services beyond a country's rate of growth,

Noting with gravity the social segregation and tension that may be a consequence of wars based on political or ethnic backgrounds,

Emphasising the importance of sustainable solutions,

Alarmed by the current status of refugees in the world,

Reminding all member nations of the Resolution 60/180 and Resolution 1645 that have been previously passed on the matter,

Deeply concerned by the neglected role of women during the war and its' aftermath,

Having observed the financial co-operation systems such as North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO), International Monetary Fund (IMF), and the European Union (EU),

1. Encourages the creation of a transitional government which will last until the country is considered stable enough to organise democratic elections;

1. Proposes to create a neutral commission in which only politically-stable (democratic and developed) countries are members and would be named CPWR (commission of post-war recovery), this commission's goals will be to :

- a) Evaluate the gravity of the impact of war in the concerned countries, such as, but not limited to:
 - i) Damages
 - ii) Inflation
- b) Create a recovery program depending on the evaluated severity of the impact;

2. Suggests to help combat post-traumatic stress disorder through:

- a) The training of UN psychologists to be sent to countries high number of people suffering from PTSD due to conflicts
- b) The encouragement of seeking help by:
 - i) Advertising psychological help and raise awareness to psychological disorders
 - ii) Suggesting to doctors to advise their patients to consult psychologists if they suffered from traumatic events
- c) The funding of the building of mental rehabilitation centres in affected countries;

3. Urges a financial aid from developed countries (MEDCs) aiming to :
 - a) Support the countries' industrial development by:
 - I) Creating employment
 - II) Encouraging people to work
 - b) Help the infrastructures' reconstruction by rebuilding country's infrastructures (roads, airport, railroads, town halls, school but also channels for access to drinking water) which could create new jobs

5. Requests all countries recovering from conflict to prioritize political stability, thus ensuring a lasting recovery by:
 - a) Allowing an international party to mediate dialogue between opposing political parties so as to avoid political conflicts to worsen while aiding in the development of a peaceful resolution
 - b) Increasing government presence in rural areas so as to suppress activity of rebel groups or illegal activities;

6. Believes that the country trying to recover from war should immediately benefit of international aid and support in the process of post-war recovery through low interest loan and material help. However the country should, as soon as its economical capacities allow it and in order to preserve its independence:
 - a) Achieve economically and physically most of its reconstruction through:
 - I) Re-engaging the country in the process of production and creation of money
 - II) Creating jobs (reconstruction of buildings, farmlands)
 - III) Re-implement or implement education process on local scale and with teaching from the country itself so that culture is not lost by education that would be dispensed by foreigner educators;

7. Asks for the construction of refugee camps only for women, girls and boys (under 16) which would:
 - a) Provide protection by the UN blue helmets
 - b) Be kept open and guarded by the UN until the UN deems that the refugees can live elsewhere securely;

8. Seeks to see a strengthening in the border protection, especially in Africa, in order to :
 - a) Prevent the escape of convicted war criminals
 - b) Prevent the aid of rebel forces by blocking arm distribution
 - c) Contain rebel forces/mutiny

9. Asks further for the creation of a new policy concerning refugee camps by urging Neighbouring countries being encouraged to tolerate a fixed minimum of political refugees depending on the:
 - a) Gravity of the war
 - b) Number of the inhabitants in the war-touched country
 - c) Number of neighbouring countries and economic situation of neighbouring countries;

10. Encourages the establishment of locally run factories or businesses to create or package

supplies for refugees that would:

- a) Create jobs for single able parents to be paid more than minimum wage
- b) Be funded by MEDCs and the country through UN organisations
- c) Provide day care or childcare programs allowing single able parents to continue working;

11. Recommends the protection of the cultural heritage which is a key-factor in

- a) Keeping a national identity
- b) Avoiding the dissipation of authentic cultures due to economical restrictions and the lack of authority as the matter by measures such as, but not limited to:
 - I) the UNESCO will send a task force of experts to the troubled country to maintain and restore the historical monuments
 - II) Condemning all who have threatened the archaeological or cultural sites
- d) Create a “culture house” in the capital cities to protect the national culture and historical monuments;

12. Suggests that in order to take care of orphans in affected countries, the UN should set up centres that would secure a sustainable future by providing them with:

- a) Food
- b) Shelter
- c) Education
- d) Job training
- e) Security through the UN blue helmets

13. Requests in order to dissipate tension between ethnical groups after a war, to focus on the education systems by:

- a) Ensuring that school books are
 - I) politically neutral
 - II) not of a certain ethnicity or religion
- b) Encouraging diversity and ideas of equality in schools;