



Aristotelio College Model United Nations

## **ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL (ECOSOC)**

**Fostering Economic Development In Countries  
Emerging From Conflict**  
**Study Guide**

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## **1. Introduction to the Topic**

Conflict is the opposite of development. When it occurs, it has devastating effects.<sup>1</sup> Weak governance, non-existent rule of law, inefficient social services, numerous fatalities, environmental destruction and a “broken” economy are just some examples of what a conflict can cause to a country. All the aforementioned need to be tackled efficiently, so as to avoid relapsing into conflict<sup>2</sup>.

Bearing in mind the need to fulfill all these important issues, post-conflict development is related to political, social, military and economic development<sup>3</sup>. These four aspects, especially when referring to wounded and war-torn countries, are considered as the “**pillars of post-conflict reconstruction**”. However, only if they are functional and efficient, they can produce a pioneering result for a country and lead to post-conflict development<sup>4</sup>.

This Study Guide will focus on the **social and the economic perspective** of post-conflict reconstruction. When it comes to the social perspective, social cohesion should be regenerated and enhanced via governmental policies and national and international activities, since the vulnerability a war creates genuinely affects social coherence<sup>5</sup>. As far as the economic perspective is concerned, economic improvement is not considered as the only solution to post-conflict circumstances, but as one of immense importance; the purpose of economic improvement is twofold; to diminish the danger of relapsing into conflict and to accelerate the country’s economic status by any means, which could be proven fruitful so as to generate a stable economic situation in countries emerging from conflict<sup>6</sup>.

To conclude, post-conflict periods require more effective, organized and specific measures in order for the “wounded” country to enter once again the “path to development”. This way, the reconstruction process is usually divided into **four stages**, which target different objectives: emergency relief, rehabilitation, reform and modernization of the state and reconfiguration of the role of the state, with economic development holding a key position in this continuum<sup>7</sup>.

## **2. Definition of Key Terms**

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<sup>1</sup>Undp.org. (2017). *Cite a Website - Cite This For Me*. [online] Available at: <http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/crisis%20prevention/undp-cpr-post-conflict-economic-recovery-enable-local-ingenuity-report-2008.pdf> [Accessed 3 Nov. 2017].

<sup>2</sup>Soc.kuleuven.be. (2017). *Cite a Website - Cite This For Me*. [online] Available at: <https://soc.kuleuven.be/web/files/12/80/wp01.pdf> [Accessed 3 Nov. 2017].

<sup>3</sup>Unpan1.un.org. (2017). *Cite a Website - Cite This For Me*. [online] Available at: <http://unpan1.un.org/intradoc/groups/public/documents/un/unpan028332.pdf> [Accessed 3 Nov. 2017].

<sup>4</sup>Musingafi, M. (2017). *Post-conflict reconstruction*. [online] Academia.edu. Available at: [http://www.academia.edu/1800400/Post-conflict\\_reconstruction](http://www.academia.edu/1800400/Post-conflict_reconstruction) [Accessed 3 Nov. 2017].

<sup>5</sup>Unpan1.un.org. (2017). *Cite a Website - Cite This For Me*. [online] Available at: <http://unpan1.un.org/intradoc/groups/public/documents/un/unpan028332.pdf> [Accessed 3 Nov. 2017].

<sup>6</sup>Bonnie Strong, Q. (2017). *4.1. The Value Chain Approach in Conflict-Affected Contexts / USAID Microlinks*. [online] Microlinks.org. Available at: [https://microlinks.org/good-practice-center/value-chain-wiki/value-chain-approach-conflict-affected-contexts#\\_note-2](https://microlinks.org/good-practice-center/value-chain-wiki/value-chain-approach-conflict-affected-contexts#_note-2) [Accessed 3 Nov. 2017].

<sup>7</sup>Musingafi, M. (2017). *Post-conflict reconstruction*. [online] Academia.edu. Available at: [http://www.academia.edu/1800400/Post-conflict\\_reconstruction](http://www.academia.edu/1800400/Post-conflict_reconstruction) [Accessed 3 Nov. 2017].

## **2.1. Conflict**

A conflict refers to the fighting between two or more groups of people or countries <sup>8</sup>. To be more precise, there are two types of **armed conflict**; **international armed conflict** and **non-international armed conflict**. The former, as the most frequent type, constitutes the conflict between two or more states, meaning that it is similar to the traditional legal meaning of the concept of “war” <sup>9</sup>. The latter refers to the armed conflict between governmental forces and non-governmental armed groups, or between such groups only <sup>10</sup>.

## **2.2. Economic Development**

Economic development signifies the increase in a country's wealth and standard of living. It is also connected with improvements in technologies, education, health care and gender equality <sup>11</sup>. This term should not be related with **Economic Growth**, since the latter is measured by an increase in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) or other measure of aggregate income <sup>12</sup>.

## **2.3. Development Aid**

Development aid constitutes the financial aid given by governments or other agencies to support the long-term economic advancement of a country or region, especially one currently underdeveloped <sup>13</sup>. The three main pillars that the concept of development aid is focusing on are the Economic, Social and Environmental Development.

## **3. History of the Topic**

It is obvious that conflicts and, unfortunately, their dire consequences are not a recent phenomenon. However, the valuable contribution, among others, of the United Nations, has significantly reduced their number and frequency over the decades. As far as the current situation is concerned, it is estimated that, in 2015, there were approximately 50 conflicts all over the world <sup>14</sup>. Over the decades, the international community has dealt with the economic and social reconstruction of states and regions, which suffered

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<sup>8</sup>Dictionary, c. (2017). *conflict Meaning in the Cambridge English Dictionary*. [online] Available at: <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/conflict> [Accessed 1 Nov. 2017].

<sup>9</sup>State Library of NSW. (2017). *Types of armed conflict*. [online] Available at: <http://legalanswers.sl.nsw.gov.au/hot-topics-80-international-humanitarian-law/types-armed-conflict> [Accessed 1 Nov. 2017].

<sup>10</sup>Icrc.org. (2017). *Cite a Website - Cite This For Me*. [online] Available at: <https://www.icrc.org/eng/assets/files/other/opinion-paper-armed-conflict.pdf> [Accessed 1 Nov. 2017].

<sup>11</sup>Yourdictionary.com. (2017). *Economic-development dictionary definition / economic-development defined*. [online] Available at: <http://www.yourdictionary.com/economic-development> [Accessed 1 Nov. 2017].

<sup>12</sup>S, S. (2017). *Difference Between Economic Growth and Economic Development (With Comparison Chart) - Key Differences*. [online] Key Differences. Available at: <http://keydifferences.com/difference-between-economic-growth-and-economic-development.html> [Accessed 1 Nov. 2017].

<sup>13</sup>Oxford Dictionaries | English. (2017). *development aid / Definition of development aid in English by Oxford Dictionaries*. [online] Available at: [https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/development\\_aid](https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/development_aid) [Accessed 1 Nov. 2017].

<sup>14</sup>Price, G. (2017). *Reference: Report/Data: “Trends in Armed Conflict, 1946–2015”*. [online] LJ infoDOCKET. Available at: <http://www.infodocket.com/2017/01/02/reference-trends-in-armed-conflict-1946-2015/> [Accessed 2 Nov. 2017].

from wars and conflicts. For instance, the League of Nations contributed to the financial reconstruction of Austria<sup>15</sup> after the end of the First World War (1914-1918) and to the exchange of inhabitants after the Turkish-Greek war (1919-1922)<sup>16</sup>.

The efforts for reconstruction became more efficient and holistic after the end of World War II (1939-1945). The contribution of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration towards Europe and China (1943-1946) and the Marshall Plan for Western Europe, financed by the United States of America, are some of the initiatives towards tempering the consequences of World War II<sup>17</sup>.

In the following years, the post-conflict recovery process was originally initiated by the development aid agencies of the developed countries, the regional development banks, such as, *inter alia*, the African Development Bank, the United Nations, private donors and companies. When it comes to the United Nations, the Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (2001) and the UN Peacebuilding Commission have contributed decisively to the aforementioned objective as well<sup>18</sup>.

It is evident that the coordination of the relevant national, regional and international agencies with the United Nations is more than necessary for the establishment and the successful implementation of actions aiming at the economic and social recovery of post-conflict zones.

#### **4. Legal Framework**

The issue of post-conflict development and reconstruction has preoccupied the international community. Despite the lack of obligatory legal framework, there are several soft law documents, which should be taken into serious consideration. The term “soft law” encompasses rules that are included in treaties, resolutions, recommendations, codes of conduct, guidelines or policy declarations and are not legally binding<sup>19</sup>.

##### **4.1. Kyiv Declaration on the Role of National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs) in Conflict and Post-Conflict Situations<sup>20</sup>**

On the 22<sup>nd</sup> October 2015, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) along with the Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights organized a two-day international conference, inviting over 100 representatives from National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs), leaders, human rights experts and civic activists. Named Kyiv Declaration, this document reaffirms the essential role of NHRIs towards preventing conflict, guaranteeing respect for human rights and ensuring their protection in conflict-affected and fragile situations.

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<sup>15</sup>Biblio-archive.unog.ch. (2017). *Financial Reconstruction of Austria (Office of the Commissioner General at Vienna), 1922-1937 (Sub-Fonds)*. [online] Available at: <http://biblio-archive.unog.ch/detail.aspx?ID=2491> [Accessed 2 Nov. 2017].

<sup>16</sup>Pesd.princeton.edu. (2017). *Post-Conflict Economic Reconstruction / Encyclopedia Princetoniensis*. [online] Available at: <http://pesd.princeton.edu/?q=node/260> [Accessed 2 Nov. 2017].

<sup>17</sup>Ibid.

<sup>18</sup>Un.org. (2017). United Nations Peacebuilding Commission. [online] Available at: <http://www.un.org/en/peacebuilding/> [Accessed 3 Nov. 2017].

<sup>19</sup>Oxfordbibliographies.com. (2017). *Soft Law - International Law - Oxford Bibliographies - obo*. [online] Available at: <http://www.oxfordbibliographies.com/view/document/obo-9780199796953/obo-9780199796953-0040.xml> [Accessed 2 Nov. 2017].

<sup>20</sup>Ennhri.org. (2017). *Cite a Website - Cite This For Me*. [online] Available at: [http://ennhri.org/IMG/pdf/the\\_kyiv\\_declaration.pdf](http://ennhri.org/IMG/pdf/the_kyiv_declaration.pdf) [Accessed 2 Nov. 2017].

The Kyiv Declaration is the main legal text upon post-conflict situations, as it promotes respect of international human rights and humanitarian law, encourages dialogue between all parties to the conflict and communication with civil society organizations, state institutions and other parties and supports measures to address the consequences of conflict and endorses awareness raising and human rights education for security forces<sup>21</sup>.

#### **4.2. The Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness<sup>22</sup>**

The Paris Declaration is a practical, action-oriented roadmap, which emphasizes on the actual relation between the quality of aid and its effect on development. It provides a series of particular measures and establishes a monitoring framework to survey progress and guarantee that donors and recipients consider each other accountable for their commitments. In this Declaration, five fundamental principles are outlined as pillars for post-conflict assistance: ownership, alignment, harmonization, results and mutual accountability. Additionally, the **Accra Agenda for Action (2008)** is used as a means of supplementary support to the Paris Declaration, and endorses four main areas for improvement: ownership, inclusive partnerships, delivering results and capacity development<sup>23</sup>.

#### **4.3. OECD-DAC Principles for Good International Engagement in Fragile States and Situations<sup>24</sup>**

Endorsed by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) / Development Assistance Committee (DAC) Ministers in April 2007, these Principles supplement and further broaden the aforementioned Paris Declaration both by strengthening its provisions and by providing additional guidance concerning post-conflict circumstances.

The aforementioned Principles expand the framework for aid effectiveness to incorporate conflict-sensitive aid, holistic government approaches and strategy coherence in political, security and development circles. Moreover, they accentuate on the significance of the wider agendas on peace-building, state-building and conflict avoidance, as well as the subject of non-discrimination<sup>25</sup>.

More specifically, the Principles are 10: a. Take context as the starting point; b. Do no harm; c. Focus on state building as the central objective; d. Prioritize prevention; e. Recognize the link between political, security and development objectives; f. Promote non-discrimination as a basis for inclusive and stable societies; g. Align with local priorities in different ways in different contexts; h. Agree on practical coordination mechanisms between international actors; i. Act fast, but stay engaged long enough to give success a chance; j. Avoid pockets of exclusion.

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<sup>21</sup>issuu. (2017). *Human Rights Kiev final report*. [online] Available at: [https://issuu.com/undp\\_in\\_europe\\_cis/docs/nhri\\_kyiv\\_final\\_report](https://issuu.com/undp_in_europe_cis/docs/nhri_kyiv_final_report) [Accessed 2 Nov. 2017].

<sup>22</sup>Oecd.org. (2017). *Paris Declaration and Accra Agenda for Action - OECD*. [online] Available at: <http://www.oecd.org/dac/effectiveness/parisdeclarationandaccraagendaforaction.htm> [Accessed 2 Nov. 2017].

<sup>23</sup>Ibid.

<sup>24</sup>Oecd.org. (2017). *Cite a Website - Cite This For Me*. [online] Available at: <https://www.oecd.org/countries/somalia/48697077.pdf> [Accessed 2 Nov. 2017].

<sup>25</sup>GSDRC. (2017). *Principles for Good International Engagement in Fragile States and Situations - GSDRC*. [online] Available at: <http://www.gsdrc.org/document-library/principles-for-good-international-engagement-in-fragile-states-and-situations/> [Accessed 2 Nov. 2017].

#### **4.4. Guide to Multi-Stakeholder Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) and the Recovery Framework (RF)<sup>26</sup>**

PDNA is a joint effort by the UN system, World Bank and European Commission, in collaboration with governments and connected with a series of institutional agreements on post-crisis cooperation, such as, *inter alia*, the United Nations-World Bank Partnership Framework for Crisis and Post-Crisis Situations (2008) and the United Nations Development Group-World Bank Post-Crisis Operational Annex (2008)<sup>27</sup>.

This Guide aims to offer an action-oriented and easy to use reference for decision-makers, in order to utilize it in the initial steps of disaster recovery planning. The Guide brings together the two main sides of Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA): i. the valuation of physical damages and economic losses; and, ii. the identification of human recovery needs based on information obtained from the affected population. These appraisals encourage the identification and determination of the most appropriate response measures covering recuperation interventions from early- to long- term recovery in a Recovery Framework (RF).

### **5. Discussion of the Topic**

#### **5.1. Social aspect**

Former United Nations Secretary General, Kofi Annan, declared in 1999 that “If war is the worst enemy of development, healthy and balanced development is the best form of conflict prevention”<sup>28</sup>. It is an undeniable fact that countries emerging from conflict confront unprecedented challenges in activating human and financial resources required for humanitarian and economic prosperity. Truth be told, war prompts an absence of essential security, uncertainty among economic agents, a powerless administration and a judiciary system unable to handle illegal economic action.

When it comes to the social part, focus should be given especially on food, security, education, healthcare and social stability. Therefore, **human costs, population displacement, illiteracy and psychological costs** constitute the main parts of the social aspect to post-conflict reconstruction and development<sup>29</sup>.

To begin with, the first and most important consequence of a conflict is the high mortality rates. Unfortunately, civilians / non-combatants and unarmed people are the main victims of war and living conditions gradually decline, creating a fertile ground for infectious diseases. Furthermore, history has shown that population displacement is also a severe problem in post-conflict countries. The existing circumstances lead to forced migration and dispersed individuals fleeing to avoid viciousness, recruitment or

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<sup>26</sup>Recoveryplatform.org. (2017). *Guide to Multi-Stakeholder Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) and the Recovery Framework (RF)* - PDNA - International Recovery Platform. [online] Available at: [http://www.recoveryplatform.org/pdna/pdna\\_guidelines](http://www.recoveryplatform.org/pdna/pdna_guidelines) [Accessed 2 Nov. 2017].

<sup>27</sup>Recoveryplatform.org. (2017). *Post Disaster Needs Assessment and Recovery Framework: Overview* - PDNA - International Recovery Platform. [online] Available at: [http://www.recoveryplatform.org/pdna/about\\_pdna](http://www.recoveryplatform.org/pdna/about_pdna) [Accessed 2 Nov. 2017].

<sup>28</sup>Siteresources.worldbank.org. (2017). *Cite a Website - Cite This For Me*. [online] Available at: <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/PSGLP/Resources/ImpactofConflict.pdf> [Accessed 4 Nov. 2017].

<sup>29</sup>Ibid.

looting of family assets. These groups also become vulnerable to infectious diseases, as access to clean water, food and sanitation is now considered luxurious<sup>30</sup>. Additionally, conflicts have a huge impact on children's lives, as the circumstances of war significantly deteriorate their present and future life. At first, the experience of war significantly affects children's development and future contribution to society. Moreover, education and proper infrastructure cannot flourish, as, during conflicts, a plethora of buildings and schools are destroyed and quality and quantity in education are nonexistent. Therefore, they are deprived of their right of access to education<sup>31</sup>. Last but not least, young girls and boys in war-torn countries experience serious psychological damage and their self-confidence levels are low, leading to morbidity and, sometimes, suicides<sup>32</sup>.

The aforementioned matters require coordinated actions by the actors of the international community. First and foremost, the role of the post-conflict governments should be highlighted, as politics do not only play the role of driving forces of conflict; they also hold a key role in the post-conflict reconstruction process<sup>33</sup>. In addition, the relevant UN Agencies and Funds, the Non-Governmental Organizations and the Private Sector should support the reconstruction process.

To conclude, the aforementioned actors should cooperate harmoniously towards, amongst others, the appropriate rehabilitation of migrant groups and the prevention and the treatment of infectious diseases, in cooperation with WHO and / or relevant NGOs, such as Médecins Sans Frontières. When it comes to children, in specific, efforts should focus on access to education and psychological support. As for the former, the development of infrastructure through technical assistance and awareness raising campaigns, which will promote the role of education for personal development, and, as for the latter, the contribution of specialized personnel, are only some of the solutions that can be proposed. Finally, the role of UNICEF is crucial towards the educational and psychological renaissance of children in countries emerging from conflict.

## 5.2. Economic aspect

Apart from the social aspect, it is widely accepted that economy constitutes one of the main "victims" of conflicts. When in conflict, the increase of the percentage of the GDP used for financing military activities and human and natural resources of a State, in order to prevail in the conflict, instead of using it for productive activities, affect the economic stability of the states engaged in it.

The lack of economic perspective of states emerging from it has to do with the lack of infrastructure, unemployment, "brain drain", the lack of funds for public investments and the foreseeable reluctance of Foreign Direct Investors to invest in unstable environments in short-term and long-term vision<sup>34</sup>. It is vital for these states to avoid relapsing into conflict, bearing in mind the "poverty-conflict trap" that some war-torn

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<sup>30</sup>Ibid.

<sup>31</sup>Soc.kuleuven.be. (2017). *Cite a Website - Cite This For Me*. [online] Available at: <https://soc.kuleuven.be/crpdf/files/working-papers/wp04.pdf> [Accessed 4 Nov. 2017].

<sup>32</sup>Warchildholland.org. (2017). *Effects of war on children*. [online] Available at: <https://www.warchildholland.org/es/node/1385> [Accessed 4 Nov. 2017].

<sup>33</sup>Musingafi, M. (2017). *Post-conflict reconstruction*. [online] Academia.edu. Available at: [http://www.academia.edu/1800400/Post-conflict\\_reconstruction](http://www.academia.edu/1800400/Post-conflict_reconstruction) [Accessed 4 Nov. 2017].

<sup>34</sup>Anon, (2017). [online] Available at: <https://www.enterprise-development.org/wp-content/uploads/FIAS-GTZ-2008.pdf> <https://www.enterprise-development.org/wp-content/uploads/FIAS-GTZ-2008.pdf> [Accessed 3 Nov. 2017].

countries are caught in <sup>35</sup>. To be precise, the “poverty / economic regression / unemployment / underdevelopment and conflict trap” hampers economic recovery and a vicious cycle is created. A recovery from such a situation is more difficult and time-consuming.

Referring to post-conflict economic recovery procedure, a combination of **short-term, mid-term and long-term policies** is supposed to be implemented. First and foremost, the provision of humanitarian assistance and the expansion of physical security constitute initial steps for the implementation of any recovery plan. Secondly, states are assigned to enhance productivity through providing jobs and to undertake the necessary policy and legal reforms. Therefore, the reconstruction of the destroyed infrastructure and the gradual provision of public services (e.g. health, education) should not be overlooked. Last but definitely not least, States emerging from conflict are called to rebuild their institutional capacity as a way to show their political will to reflate <sup>36</sup>. The latter is, in fact, the most difficult objective, because dealing with red-tape and achieving transparency is a problem that the vast majority of the states face, even if they are engaged in a conflict or not.

As for the actors of this procedure, the leading role of post-conflict governments is obvious. In addition, the external financial institutions and especially the regional development banks, the relevant UN Agencies and Funds, the Non-Governmental Organizations can offer supplementary aid. However, one of the most crucial factors for the successful implementation of any post-conflict recovery strategy is the devotion of the “indigenous drivers of economic recovery”. Indeed, the local communities, individuals, households and enterprises can contribute substantially to this effort both in economic and social aspect <sup>37</sup>.

In conclusion, bearing in mind the current situation and the mandate of ECOSOC, focus should be given on responsible national fiscal and monetary policies, on possible cuts of military expenditures depending on the circumstances, on the provision of education which matches job market needs, on the development of infrastructure, on the collection of economic data to monitor economic stabilization and growth towards the adaptation of responsible national development policies, on combating unemployment through creating vacancies, especially for youth and ex-combatants, on the Public-Private Partnerships, on the support of agriculture as a means of development for rural areas and on the engagement of the “indigenous drivers of economic recovery” in this recovery effort <sup>38</sup>.

## 6. Questions to be addressed

- Is the existing legal framework efficient or is it necessary to establish a universal framework, in order to achieve holistic approach?

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<sup>35</sup>Thomas Sinclair, Q. (2017). 4.1. *The Value Chain Approach in Conflict-Affected Contexts* / USAID Microlinks. [online] Microlinks.org. Available at: <https://microlinks.org/good-practice-center/value-chain-wiki/value-chain-approach-conflict-affected-contexts> [Accessed 3 Nov. 2017].

<sup>36</sup>Pdf.usaid.gov. (2017). *Cite a Website - Cite This For Me*. [online] Available at: [http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf\\_docs/PNADO408.pdf](http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNADO408.pdf) [Accessed 3 Nov. 2017].

<sup>37</sup>Undp.org. (2017). *Cite a Website - Cite This For Me*. [online] Available at: <http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/crisis%20prevention/undp-cpr-post-conflict-economic-recovery-enable-local-ingenuity-report-2008.pdf> [Accessed 3 Nov. 2017].

<sup>38</sup>Afdb.org. (2017). *Cite a Website - Cite This For Me*. [online] Available at: [https://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Publications/African%20Development%20Report%202008.2009\\_03\\_Chapter%20IV.pdf](https://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Publications/African%20Development%20Report%202008.2009_03_Chapter%20IV.pdf) [Accessed 3 Nov. 2017].

- How can we guarantee the existence, availability and accessibility to education in countries emerging from conflict?
- Which should be the initiatives in national, regional and international level, in order to assist child care in post-conflict areas?
- Which should be the short- and long-term actions of post-conflict governments, international and regional organizations, donors and financial institutions, in order to achieve economic development?
- In what ways will reinforcement of local economies and indigenous drivers help in the fostering of post-conflict economic development?

## **7. Conclusion**

In conclusion, it is evident that the issue of post-conflict reconstruction and development is of paramount importance. Despite the complexity of defining the term “conflict”, which has troubled the international community many times, the main point is the need to take all possible measures, so as to ensure short-term stabilization of war-torn countries as well as long-term development progress.

Economic advancement and social development are inextricably linked, as the solution to the problem of post-conflict situations needs a twofold approach. In addition, as every conflict has different characteristics and targets different sectors of each country’s status quo, the efforts for reconstruction should be unique, tailor-made and adapted to each country’s needs. Therefore, a standard process of rehabilitation that will be only based on the already established basic principles and directions will not be efficient.

ECOSOC has been created in order to foster economic improvement and social cohesion and through dialogue, research, awareness raising and specific proposals, the Council will be ready to take action and to solve this turbulent situation.

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