

United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) Background Guide

- I. Transitions from Relief to Development in Refugee Aid
- II. Post-Conflict Economic Development

**Cleveland Council on
WORLD AFFAIRS**



United Nations Economic and Social Council Background Guide

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The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) is the United Nations' central platform for reflection, debate, and innovative thinking on sustainable development.¹ The UN Charter established ECOSOC in 1945 as one of the six main organs of the United Nations.² ECOSOC is tasked with promoting higher standards of living, full employment, and economic and social progress; identifying solutions to international economic, social, and health problems; facilitating international cultural and educational cooperation; and encouraging universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. With its various areas of focus, ECOSOC is the UN's largest and most complex subsidiary body.

The work of ECOSOC involves so many issues that it has many commissions to help it.³ Functional commissions meet regularly and report back to it on matters including human rights, social development, the status of women, crime prevention, narcotic drugs, and science and technology. The work of 14 UN specialized agencies, ten functional commissions, five regional commissions, and nine UN funds is coordinated and coalesced to issue policy recommendations to the UN system and to Member States.⁴ In order to do this work, ECOSOC's purview extends over 70 percent of the human and financial resources of the entire UN system.⁵

I. Transitions from Relief to Development in Refugee Aid

Statement of the Issue:

¹ "ECOSOC." United Nations. <https://www.un.org/en/ccoi/ecosoc>.

² "About Us | Economic and Social Council." United Nations. Accessed June 14, 2023. <https://www.un.org/ecosoc/en/content/about>

-us#:~:text=The%20UN%20Charter%20established%20ECOSOC,organs%20of%20the%20United%20Nations.

³ "Economic and Social Council." Encyclopædia Britannica. <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Economic-and-Social-Council>.

⁴ "Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)." United Nations. <https://www.un.org/en/model-United-nations/economic-and-social-council>.

⁵ "General Assembly Elects Madagascar to Serve on UN Economic and Social Council." <https://www.un.org/esa/coordination/Alliance/documents/website/Madagascar%20Elected%20to%20ECOSOC.pdf>, 2005. https://www.un.org/esa/coordination/Alliance/brochure_madagascar_sm.pdf.

Relief and development are two joint approaches to meeting the needs of communities that require assistance. The definition of relief is the “urgent provision of emergency aid to reduce immediate suffering during a crisis.”⁶ Relief, for example, is the necessary immediate action taken when a natural disaster occurs leaving many displaced and in urgent need of basic necessities like food and water. International development, on the other hand, is a long-term process whereby individuals and communities sustainably improve their quality of life. A development approach is necessary to creating more sustainable solutions for long-term and complex issues. For example, providing a safe water well in a remote village that draws from a pond is development; it’s creating a sustainable solution to a long-term problem.

The relief-development continuum refers to the idea that a lot of relief aid can be developmental and vice-versa, that development aid often necessarily begins with relief.⁷ Relief and development coherence (RDC) is an approach used in crisis response used to coordinate and ensure humanitarian and development assistance efforts complement each other.⁸ In short, relief provides much-needed immediate assistance, whereas development fosters a sustainable situation in which relief is no longer necessary. Although the two assistance strategies complement each other, they are not the same; relief will always fall short of achieving the parameters of development and development is hopeless without relief. Furthermore, relief is a more clearcut one-sided assistance program, but development is only accomplished when the area in need is an equal contributor in the process.

With over 82 million people forcibly displaced because of conflict or persecution⁹, the scale and severity of the current global forced displacement crises is staggering. This has spurred the international community to improve the sustainability of their response as well as develop a more equitable division of responsibility across countries and organizations.¹⁰ Furthermore, the longevity

⁶ “International Relief and Development: Definitions, Differences, and Making Impact.” Lifewater International, June 1, 2020. <https://lifewater.org/blog/international-relief-and-development/#:~:text=%E2%80%9CWhen%20you%20provide%20relief%20in,at%20the%20root%20of%20issues%E2%80%9D&text=The%20difference%20between%20relief%20and,and%20engagement%20with%20the%20beneficiaries>.

⁷ Reed, Betsy. “Do NGOs Provide Relief or Development?” The Guardian, November 24, 2009. <https://www.theguardian.com/katine/katine-chronicles-blog/2009/nov/24/relief-development>.

⁸ “Relief and Development Coherence.” U.S. Department of State, December 1, 2020. <https://www.state.gov/other-policy-issues/relief-and-development-coherence/>.

⁹ “Refugees.” United Nations. <https://www.un.org/en/global-issues/refugees>.

¹⁰ “Relief and Development Coherence.” U.S. Department of State, December 1, 2020. <https://www.state.gov/other-policy-issues/relief-and-development-coherence/>.

of many of these crises, such as the ongoing 12-year Syrian Refugee Crisis, means that the development process often needs to be conducted parallel to relief efforts in order to ensure the ongoing well-being and dignity of individuals to advance self-reliance.¹¹ A combined humanitarian and development approach can simultaneously improve the conditions of refugees in ongoing crisis situations while enabling continued progress on a host country's economic and social development agenda. Therefore, RDC considers the welfare of displaced populations and their host communities and is most effective when development actors are present at the beginning of a crisis as well as in the aftermath.¹²

History:

After a call to action from the United Nations Commission on Human Rights in 1946, the Economic and Social Council was vital in its role as a convener and communicator in calling together various groups within and outside of the UN to research and publish *A Study of Statelessness*, a key document in the modern history of international protection of refugees.¹³ Implementing the recommendations laid out in the study, ECOSOC appointed an ad hoc Committee on Refugees and Stateless Persons in 1949. This led the UN General Assembly to convene for the Geneva Convention in 1950. At that meeting, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) was established under the purview of ECOSOC and the UN General Assembly. The United Nations Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, which provides the legal foundation of helping refugees and the basic statute guiding the UNHCR's work, was adopted based on information from the convention and adopted one year later in 1951. Since January 1951, the UNHCR has been mandated to assist refugees globally and ECOSOC was vital in making that happen.

Reforms over the last decade have strengthened ECOSOC's leading role in identifying emerging challenges, promoting innovation, and achieving a balanced integration of the three pillars—economic, social, and environmental—of sustainable development. Particularly General Assembly resolutions 68/1, 72/305 and 75/290 A, reaffirmed ECOSOC's leading role in the

¹¹ "Syria Refugee Crisis Explained." USA for UNHCR. <https://www.unrefugees.org/news/syria-refugee-crisis-explained/>.

¹² "Relief and Development Coherence." U.S. Department of State, December 1, 2020. <https://www.state.gov/other-policy-issues/relief-and-development-coherence/>.

¹³ Jaeger, Gilbert. *On the History of the International Protection of Refugees*, 2001. https://www.icrc.org/ar/doc/assets/files/other/727_738_jaeger.pdf.

UN's mission of sustainable development, expanded its management role, and strengthened the Council's ability to coordinate between various organizations within the UN and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).¹⁴ A recent review bolstered ECOSOC's Charter mandate as "a coordinator, convener and specialized body for policy dialogue, policymaking and forger of consensus towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development."¹⁵

This is of special importance in its work with the refugee aid as the Global Compact on Refugees focuses heavily on the importance of international cooperation. The Global Compact on Refugees, approved by the UN General Assembly in 2018, is a framework for more predictable and equitable responsibility-sharing, recognizing that a sustainable solution to refugee situations cannot be achieved without international cooperation.¹⁶ In an effort to encourage early and predictable engagement by development actors, the Global Compact on Refugees calls for the international community as a whole to support efforts to provide development assistance to countries of origin in order to promote the enabling conditions for voluntary repatriation.¹⁷

Analysis:

ECOSOC is the umbrella organization under which most of the UN's work falls under. In relation to refugee assistance programs, UNHCR is mandated to aid and protect refugees, forcibly displaced communities, and stateless people, and to assist in their voluntary repatriation, local integration, or resettlement to a third country.¹⁸ Moreover, the overall objective of sustainable development that ECOSOC works towards through many avenues affects the refugee crisis as well as it aims to create a sustainable world in which refugee crises become nonexistent.

As the central forum for discussing international economic and social issues and for formulating policy recommendations, ECOSOC plays a vital role in fostering international cooperation for development. It also consults with NGOs, thereby maintaining a necessary link between the United Nations and civil society.¹⁹ A coordinated effort to solve such a complex

¹⁴ "UN General Assembly Resolution 68/1." United Nations. <https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N13/439/51/PDF/N1343951.pdf?OpenElement>

¹⁵ "About Us | Economic and Social Council." United Nations.

¹⁶ "Refugees." United Nations. <https://www.un.org/en/global-issues/refugees>.

¹⁷ "Relief and Development Coherence." U.S. Department of State, December 1, 2020. <https://www.state.gov/other-policy-issues/relief-and-development-coherence/>.

¹⁸ "UNHCR: The UN Refugee Agency." United Nations. <https://www.unhcr.org/>.

¹⁹ "About Us | Economic and Social Council." United Nations.

problem is not only beneficial, but necessary. While humanitarian assistance is focused on serving the most basic and immediate needs of populations in crisis, coordination with development programs can minimize the strains on public services, infrastructure, social cohesion, and the broader economy that may result from hosting large numbers of forcibly displaced persons.²⁰

In 2022, ECOSOC held a meeting on the Transition from Relief to Development during which it conducted a round-table discussion, titled “Recurrent crises and sustainable solutions: building resilience and addressing rising displacement.”²¹ The meeting focused on countries in situations of conflict, post-conflict and facing humanitarian emergencies. Throughout the discussion, potential areas of contention and issues in refugee assistance were discussed such as the effect of climate change, current and future challenges relating to displacement, and mobilizing action and support for durable solutions.

Several different areas of refugee action including Yemen, South Sudan, and Haiti were cited as examples of success and areas of growth during the discussion. In Colombia, which has the world’s largest internally displaced population, social bonds were implemented to support a range of employment measures, including skills training, psychosocial support and job placement and retention services for vulnerable people. Honduras provides a good example of the importance of strengthening local capacity; Since gang violence and organized crime are leading causes of displacement, UNCHR and the second-largest city in the country, San Pedro Sula, worked with the local government to start refugee integration with local input. In Yemen, there was a need for greater development-relief congruence and early action, with many living in harsh conditions and seeking employment and opportunity outside of refugee camps. It is apparent that each refugee situation requires a nuanced approach. This type of action requires ECOSOC to use its communicative resources to bring different organizations and subgroups together in the common goal of transitioning refugee relief to development.

With almost 60 million people living in internal displacement in addition to the millions of internationally displaced, many of whom remain in ongoing conflict situations, moving

²⁰ “Relief and Development Coherence.” U.S. Department of State, December 1, 2020. <https://www.state.gov/other-policy-issues/relief-and-development-coherence/>.

²¹ Economic and Social Council Focuses on Recurrent Crises, Food Insecurity, Displacement, in Lead up to Humanitarian Affairs Segment.” UN Press, June 20, 2022. <https://press.un.org/en/2022/ecosoc7089.doc.htm>.

beyond responding to immediate needs and towards ending displacement sustainably is critical.²² The drivers and impacts of displacement as well as barriers to substantial and long-lasting solutions are multidimensional, including physical, social, economic, political, and environmental factors, all of which are connected and interrelated. Meeting the needs of refugees and transitioning from relief to development is a complex process in which ECOSOC must coordinate the actions of various organizations inside and outside the UN to create a sustainable future.

Conclusion:

The Economic and Social Council is at the heart of the United Nations system to advance the three dimensions of sustainable development – economic, social, and environmental.²³ Moving from relief to development requires a joint effort from assistance givers and receivers, creating a sustainable solution for the area and people in need as well as the international community as a whole. In transitioning from relief to development, ECOSOC plays a vital role in both a coordinator of action and avenue of communication between the various organizations within the UN and outside operators such as NGOs and individual sovereign governments to create a coordinated effort.

Questions:

1. Is long-term relief needed in long-term refugee situations such as the Syrian refugee crisis? How can development begin in conjunction with relief?
2. What are the various organizations involved with refugee aid and how should they best be coordinated?
3. How can ECOSOC work to create sustainable development through multiple avenues of refugee crises? Can some measures be preventative?

²² “Economic and Social Council Focuses on Recurrent Crises, Food Insecurity, Displacement, in Lead up to Humanitarian Affairs Segment.” UN Press, June 20, 2022. <https://press.un.org/en/2022/ecosoc7089.doc.htm>.

²³ “About Us | Economic and Social Council.” United Nations.

II. Post-Conflict Economic Development

Statement of the Issue:

Economic prosperity and peace are often mutually reinforcing, with economic prosperity creating the conditions to sustain a stable society and vice-versa.²⁴ Improved economic wellbeing can enhance the prospects for sustaining peace and reduce the high percentage of post-conflict countries that return to violence.²⁵ Therefore, sustainable economic development in post-conflict situations is a vital part of peacebuilding in the world and thus an important part of ECOSOC's work.

The term 'post-conflict' does not mean that the root causes of the conflict have been solved and therefore does not mean there is a definitive period of peace.²⁶ In some situations, conflicts reignite after a short period of peace while in other cases, some violence continues even when conflict has seemingly ended. Many times, there is no clearcut 'end' to conflict.²⁷ "Post-conflict" can appear very different in each situation, with some resulting from peace agreements while in other situations there is simply a temporary stoppage of hostilities. Due to this lack of cohesive definition, the spectrum of "post-conflict" can range for an indeterminate amount of time depending on the variety of conflict, ongoing effects, and response.

Post-conflict countries face extraordinary development and security challenges as they move toward economic recovery.²⁸ In several respects, the challenges faced by post-conflict countries are more serious than those faced by poor but peaceful developing countries. They include severely weakened state capacity, destroyed physical, human, and social capital, distorted economic incentives, widespread poverty, and massive unemployment.²⁹ Due to this disparity, economic policy priorities for countries in post-conflict recovery must be tailored to their individual circumstances and a typical development structure can often fall short of the needs. For example, post-conflict economic recovery must pay special consideration to

²⁴ "Business and Peace Report." Institute for Economics & Peace, 2019. <https://www.economicsandpeace.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Business-and-Peace-Report.pdf>.

²⁵ "A Guide to Economic Growth in Post-Conflict Countries." USAID, 2009. <https://gsdrc.org/document-library/a-guide-to-economic-growth-in-post-conflict-countries/>.

²⁶ Tzifakis, Nikolaos. "Post-Conflict Economic Reconstruction." The Princeton Encyclopedia of Self-Determination. Accessed June 14, 2023. <https://pesd.princeton.edu/node/586>.

²⁷ "Post-Conflict Economic Recovery: Enabling Local Ingenuity." United Nations Development Programme, 2008. https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke3226/files/migration/tr/Post_Conflict_Economic_Recovery_Report.pdf.

²⁸ Tzifakis, Nikolaos. "Post-Conflict Economic Reconstruction."

²⁹ Ibid.

minimizing the risk of conflict recurrence and restoring confidence in social, political, and economic institutions.³⁰

The economic dimension of post-conflict reconstruction usually involves the distribution of relief assistance, restoration of physical infrastructure and facilities, reestablishment of social services, creation of appropriate conditions for the private sector development, and the implementation of essential structural reforms for macroeconomic stability and sustainable growth.³¹ In order to make the reconstruction sustainable and therefore mitigate the potential resurgence of conflict, post-conflict economic recovery needs to prioritize employment, encourage productive investment, mitigate business risks, and reduce group inequalities.

As most countries experience increased growth after the end of the war, external aid can expand on this growth if implemented properly. The spectrum of post-conflict becomes extremely important when foreign aid is given to an area, this is only beneficial for the community and economic situation when the violence has stopped, so it is important to be confident that a conflict has ceased. In violent post-war societies aid doesn't create a growth enhancing effect and in situations when international aid is administered incorrectly, the potential for renewed conflict grows exponentially.³²

History:

Since its inception, the United Nations has made a concerted effort to focus on peacebuilding, but it has expanded its definition of peacebuilding and placed renewed emphasis on the multidimensional peacebuilding process, including economic recovery. Peacebuilding includes efforts to reduce a country's risk of lapsing or relapsing into conflict by strengthening national capacities for conflict management, and to lay the foundations for sustainable peace and development.³³

History provides conflicting stories about the effect of international on sustainable economic development. It is true that many of the most successful recovery processes, such as in Bosnia, Eastern Slavonia, and Kosovo, received exceptionally high levels of international

³⁰ Ibid.

³¹ Ibid.

³² Hoeffler, Anke; Ijaz, Syeda Shahbano; von Billerbeck, Sarah. "Post-Conflict Recovery and Peacebuilding" World Development Report 2011. <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/entities/publication/9bb8dc8c-bc84-5b52-b9f2-4a734df003cf>

³³ "Terminology Peacekeeping." United Nations. <https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/terminology>.

assistance, while some of the least successful, such as in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Afghanistan, received relatively low levels. However, this is not always the case. Germany and Japan both only received modest assistance post-World War II, but it led to miraculous economic recoveries for both nations. Furthermore, high levels of assistance in East Timor increased violent events. In Iraq, substantial long-term aid fostered a protracted insurgency and sectarian in-fighting.³⁴

In Iraq, the UN implemented their new approach to aid. After years of dictatorship, sanctions, a US-led invasion, and the destruction wrought by the civil conflict with entire cities and towns were destroyed, in 2017 the UN described the humanitarian crisis in Iraq as “one of the largest and most volatile in the world.”³⁵ By the end of 2017, UN statistics showcased that 11 million people in a country of 37 million needed some sort of humanitarian assistance. There is still immense need in the country; the UN released a report stating that around 2.5 million people, including 1.1 million children, are still reliant on some form of humanitarian assistance, with 991,000 considered “deeply vulnerable.”³⁶ To meet this need however, the UN has switched from a relief to development approach and shifted some of its activities back to local agencies. They have lessened the aid given, from over 100 million total at the height of the crisis in 2016 to only 335 million in 2022. The goal from this shift is that the federal government in Iraq and the semi-autonomous authorities in the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) will take over the vital humanitarian work and make it more development-based action. This will hopefully create a more long-term solution to assisting those in need and creating a sustainable situation in which relief is no longer necessary.

Despite numerous currently ongoing and recent post-conflict reconstruction programs, Western Europe’s economic recovery following the end of World War II is often lauded as the most successful. The Marshall Plan’s huge success is, in part, remarkable due to the low levels of aid given. To put it in perspective, Germany received about \$200 per capita during the first two post-war years, while Bosnia and Herzegovina was the recipient of over \$1,400 per capita

³⁴ Barakat, Sultan, and Steven A. Zyck. “The Evolution of Post-Conflict Recovery.” *Third World Quarterly* 30, no. 6 (2009): 1069–86. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/40388300>.

³⁵ Travers, Alannah. “Taking Stock of the UN’s Shift Away from Emergency Aid in Iraq.” *The New Humanitarian*, March 20, 2023. <https://www.thenewhumanitarian.org/news-feature/2023/03/20/un-united-nations-shift-away-emergency-aid-iraq>.

³⁶ “Iraq Humanitarian Response Plan 2022 (March 2022)” United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. <https://reliefweb.int/report/iraq/iraq-humanitarian-response-plan-2022-march-2022>.

following the signing of the Dayton agreement in 1995. Germany went through a rapid period of economic growth and reconstruction while in Bosnia's case, the availability of such extensive aid has created a negative effect of aid dependency in the local economy.³⁷

ECOSOC's role in the peacebuilding initiatives encompasses several areas of its work. In 2002, the Council established the ECOSOC Ad Hoc Advisory Groups to help define long-term programs of support for countries emerging from conflict and created two groups: Guinea-Bissau in October 2002 and Burundi in July 2003. These programs have ceased to exist as Guinea-Bissau and Burundi moved into the general Peacebuilding commission, but ECOSOC maintains an advisory role in ongoing situations such as that in Haiti and South Sudan.³⁸ Furthermore, several of the organizations and commissions that report to them work on areas of importance to economic sustainability.

Analysis:

A Crisis Prevention and Recovery Report from the United Nations Development Programme in 2008 focused on post-conflict economic recovery. Broken down into five sections, the report emphasizes the pivotal role that economic recovery plays in consolidating peace in the fragile aftermath of violent conflict and reaffirms the critical importance of fostering national capacities and promoting indigenous processes.³⁹

It is critically important to understand and implement effective economic development strategies as 40 percent of post-conflict countries falling back into conflict within a decade.⁴⁰ According to USAID, economic growth programs should aim to re-establish essential economic governance functions and restore the government's legitimacy; boost employment and improve well-being as quickly as possible; address the root economic causes of the conflict; and stabilize the economy and position it to grow rapidly.⁴¹

³⁷ Tzifakis, Nikolaos. "Post-Conflict Economic Reconstruction." The Princeton Encyclopedia of Self-Determination. Accessed June 14, 2023. <https://pesd.princeton.edu/node/586>.

³⁸ "Peacebuilding and Post-Conflict Recovery." ECOSOC. <https://www.un.org/en/ecosoc/about/peacebuilding.shtml>.

³⁹ "Post-Conflict Economic Recovery: Enabling Local Ingenuity." United Nations Development Programme, 2008. https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/migration/tr/Post_Conflict_Economic_Recovery_Report.pdf.

⁴⁰ "A Guide to Economic Growth in Post-Conflict Countries." USAID, 2009. <https://gsdrc.org/document-library/a-guide-to-economic-growth-in-post-conflict-countries/>.

⁴¹ Ibid.

The post-conflict peace is typically fragile: nearly half of all civil wars are due to post-conflict relapses.⁴² This uncertainty and fragility blurs the line between conflict and post-conflict, making the economic recovery period quite complex. For example, the outcome of WWII was universally recognized when the United States announced the Marshall Plan, which aided its success. This is not the case in many modern situations however, as economic reconstruction work is often initiated in highly unsettled post-conflict conditions in which hostility resurgence is still very probable such as in Angola and Liberia.⁴³

There are several issues that arise when implementing economic reconstruction while also trying to limit the resurgence of conflict. In Angola and Liberia, as well as more recently in Afghanistan, renewed conflict demonstrated how imperative is not to delay the demobilization, disarmament and reintegration of former combatants once armed clashes have ceased.⁴⁴ The situation in Kosovo showcased the need to resolve the final status of the region, and any property rights disputes, as it is extremely difficult to initiate a privatization process and attract foreign investors while areas of the conflict remain unsolved.

In this mission, there is substantial evidence that UN peacekeeping expenditures significantly reduce the risk of renewed war. The effect is substantial: doubling expenditure reduces the risk from 40 percent to 31 percent.⁴⁵ Furthermore, UN Peacekeeping has adapted to meet the demands of different conflicts and a changing political landscape in its over 70 years of operation. Modern multidimensional peacekeeping operations not only maintain peace and security but also to facilitate the political processes, protect civilians, disarm combatants, support elections, protect and promote human rights and restore the rule of law. In implementing these sustainable actions across multiple formats, UN Peacekeeping and ECOSOC initiatives work conjointly to create sustainable post-conflict societies and economic growth.

Conclusion:

⁴² Tzifakis, Nikolaos. "Post-Conflict Economic Reconstruction." The Princeton Encyclopedia of Self-Determination. Accessed June 14, 2023. <https://pesd.princeton.edu/node/586>.

⁴³ Ibid.

⁴⁴ Ibid.

⁴⁵ Collier, Paul, Anke Hoeffler, and Måns Söderbom. "Post-Conflict Risks." *Journal of Peace Research* 45, no. 4 (2008): 461–78. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/27640710>.

Peacebuilding is a complex, long-term process of creating the necessary conditions for sustainable peace. Peacebuilding measures address core issues to the peaceful transition into a post-conflict society and seek to enhance the capacity of the State to carry out its core functions effectively and legitimately.⁴⁶ Peace and economic prosperity support each other, with economic growth reinforcing peaceful societies.

Economic development is a vital part of the peacebuilding process and substantially reduces the risk of conflict restarting, but the process is complex and requires a long time to really take effect. Many issues complicate economic recovery including the lack of definition for what makes a post-conflict situation. Many development initiatives begin before a conflict is truly settled, which means that economic reconstruction becomes even more intricate. The fragility of post-conflict situations creates opportunity for economic recovery to foster a stable society, but also creates potential pitfalls in development.

Questions:

1. When, if ever, does a region/country cease to be considered post-conflict?
2. How can ECOSOC collaborate within and outside its scope to ensure peacekeepers take sustainable actions during conflict?
3. What conditions do you think are necessary for post-conflict reconstruction to result in a stable society?

⁴⁶ “Terminology Peacekeeping.” United Nations. <https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/terminology>.

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[https://www.economicsandpeace.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Business-and-Peace-Report.pdf.](https://www.economicsandpeace.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Business-and-Peace-Report.pdf)
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<https://www.un.org/esa/coordination/Alliance/documents/website/Madagascar%20Elected%20to%20ECOSOC.pdf>, 2005.
[https://www.un.org/esa/coordination/Alliance/brochure_madagascar_sm.pdf.](https://www.un.org/esa/coordination/Alliance/brochure_madagascar_sm.pdf)
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