보도자료

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Discussions on Post-Conflict Peacebuilding... Emphasis on Shared Responsibility for International Assistance

Strengthening Resolution Drafting and Negotiation Skills

- "The End of Assistance Should Be Determined by Self-Reliance, Not the Completion of Peacebuilding" -



제4회 HLMUN 2차 비공식-비공식회의 (사진=hlmun press)

At an informal meeting of the 4th Hallym University Model United Nations General Assembly (HLMUN), national delegations discussed international assistance for post-conflict peacebuilding and economic recovery, emphasizing the need for recipient-country ownership, equitable sharing of responsibilities, and sustainable

support mechanisms.

The second informal meeting of the 4th HLMUN was held on October 14 at 7 p.m. in Room 1163 on the first floor of the Engineering Building. The agenda for the 4th HLMUN is "International Assistance and the Sharing of Costs and Responsibilities for Post-Conflict Peacebuilding and Economic Recovery." During the meeting, 10 delegations presented their positions on the direction of international assistance for post-conflict reconstruction, criteria for terminating assistance, and the sharing of responsibilities among countries.

The Netherlands delegation emphasized that post-conflict reconstruction should not be limited to rebuilding physical infrastructure, calling for people-centered peacebuilding that encompasses mental health and psychosocial support, education, and livelihood recovery. The delegation also argued that sustainable reconstruction requires meaningful participation by women and young people, respect for local ownership, and predictable long-term financial assistance. The Germany delegation stated that education and social integration should be pursued alongside physical reconstruction to ensure long-term political stability. It also emphasized transparent management of assistance funds and performance evaluation, suggesting that decisions on terminating assistance should take into account not only short-term achievements but also social trust and institutional changes.

The Rwanda delegation emphasized that recipient countries must develop the capacity to establish and implement their own reconstruction strategies while making use of international assistance. It advocated strengthening national capacity through

anti-corruption measures, community participation, and digital governance. The delegation also argued that contributions to international burden-sharing should include not only financial assistance but also the deployment of peacekeeping troops and on-the-ground security contributions. The Sweden delegation stated that conditions for assistance should be designed jointly with recipient countries rather than determined unilaterally by donor countries. It proposed a phased approach that applies minimum standards during the initial stage and strengthens requirements for accountability and institutional reform during the stabilization stage. The delegation added that essential public services, including schools and health centers, must be maintained even if assistance is reduced, and that political engagement and follow-up support should continue after assistance ends.

The Japan delegation emphasized human security, placing people's safety, dignity, and basic living conditions at the center of peacebuilding. It proposed prioritizing grants for essential public services and using appropriate financing methods for large-scale infrastructure projects. The delegation also stated that assistance should include not only former combatants but also conflict-affected residents and refugees. It emphasized that decisions to terminate assistance should be based on a country's ability to operate public services and its level of fiscal self-reliance, rather than whether elections have been held or international missions have ended.

The Colombia delegation argued that land redistribution alone cannot resolve the structural problems of conflict-affected regions, emphasizing the need for rural reform that improves infrastructure, access to finance, security, and market access. In particular, it maintained that residents of areas severely affected by conflict

should be able to propose and monitor reconstruction projects themselves. The delegation emphasized integrated assistance that benefits former combatants, victims, refugees, and local residents, proposing grants for essential services and concessional loans for productive investments with repayment capacity.

The Liberia delegation pointed out that the conclusion of a United Nations peacekeeping mission does not necessarily mean that peacebuilding has been completed. It stated that decisions to terminate assistance should be based on a country's institutional capacity and the level of community recovery, and that international assistance should be expanded during the initial stage, while private investment and domestic financial resources should gradually increase as national capacity develops. The Morocco delegation emphasized the need to maintain a balance between recipient-country sovereignty and donor countries' demands for transparency. It suggested reducing duplication and gaps in assistance among international organizations, allocating resources efficiently through pooled funds, and gradually transitioning assistance even after peacekeeping missions end until meaningful self-reliance is achieved.

The Brazil delegation argued that recipient countries' policy autonomy should be guaranteed and the unilateral imposition of conditions by external actors should be minimized. It proposed a structure in which governments and local communities determine reconstruction priorities while the international community provides the necessary financial and technical support. The delegation also emphasized that international organizations should prepare to transfer responsibilities to domestic institutions from the initial stage rather than replacing their functions for an extended period, thereby supporting recipient countries' self-reliance. The Iraq

delegation stated that it is important not only to restore infrastructure such as electricity facilities, schools, and hospitals but also to secure the personnel and financial resources needed to operate them sustainably. It proposed strengthening local governments' administrative capacity through long-term, predictable assistance and determining whether assistance should end by comprehensively evaluating the stability of public services, government operational capacity, and residents' livelihood security.

Meanwhile, the 4th HLMUN is scheduled to hold two additional informal meetings on November 4 and 11, followed by its official General Assembly on November 18.

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