**Committee:** UNDP (United Nations Development Programme)
**Topic:** Strengthening the integration of crisis resilience systems with peacebuilding initiatives and conflict prevention strategies

**Country:** Somalia
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Coordination to improve the integration of the crisis resilience systems with the peace building initiatives and conflict prevention strategies strengthens the integration of crisis resilience systems with peace building initiatives and conflict prevention strategies to help the societies withstand crises and build sustainable peace. Anticipating, absorbing and recovering from shocks such as natural disasters, economic instability and conflict, crisis resilience systems are their focus. Whereas peacebuilding initiatives are aimed at addressing root causes, promoting reconciliation and fostering social cohesion and good governance. Preventive strategies against conflict attempt to avoid risks by creating early warning systems, diplomacy, and development programs. These approaches integrate to be able to address vulnerabilities in resilience efforts, to incorporate preparedness in peacebuilding, and to reduce fragility in prevention strategies to form resilient solutions to poverty, governance gaps and societal divisions.

In particular, it is particularly important in fragile contexts, conflict affected and crisis prone regions, including post conflict settings or where natural disasters and resource scarcity are present. These actors include national governments, international organisations, civil society, local communities, humanitarian and development actors, the private sector, academia and donor agencies. They work together, through local, national and international levels, to promote peace, stability, and resilience.

It's huge, reaching millions on a global scale and particularly in fragile regions where crises only deepen poverty, violence and displacement. Reduced violence, improved recovery and inclusion is in the benefit of vulnerable groups like women, children, refugees and displaced people. Integrated efforts are economically stable, eliminate poverty and spur growth and socially they build trust, provide services and reduce inequalities. Governance and institutional strengthening improves accountability and political stability, while resilience systems reduce climate impacts and promote sustainable resource management, environmentally.

The integration of crisis resilience systems to peacebuilding and conflict prevention strategies strengthens coordination, to help societies cope with crises and build sustainable peace. Anticipating, absorbing and recovering from shocks such as natural disasters, economic instability and conflict are the focus of crisis resilience systems, while peacebuilding addresses root causes, promotes reconciliation and fosters social cohesion and governance. Conflict prevention strategies are strategies that identify and mitigate risks before they occur through early warning systems, diplomacy, and development programs. By bringing these approaches together, resilience efforts can address vulnerabilities, peacebuilding can incorporate preparedness, and prevention strategies can help reduce fragility, in a way that creates sustainable solutions to poverty, governance gaps, and societal divisions.

In particular, this integration is vital in fragile, conflict affected, and crisis prone regions, including post conflict settings or where natural disasters or resource scarcity are present. National governments, international organizations, civil society, local communities, humanitarian and development actors, the private sector, academia and donor agencies are key actors. They work together to bring peace, stability and resilience on local, national, and international levels.

It's big, and it touches millions across the globe, but it's often devastating in fragile areas where crises only make matters worse, such as poverty, violence and displacement. Reduced violence, improved recovery, and more inclusion is a benefit for vulnerable groups like women, children, refugees and displaced persons. Integrated efforts are economically stable, reduce poverty and promote growth, and socially trust, access to services, and reduced inequalities. Governance and institutions strengthened promote accountability, political stability and environment resilience systems mitigate climate impacts and promote sustainable resource management.

Increasingly, integration of resilience, peacebuilding, and prevention strategies can also be more pressing in the context of climate change, inequality and resource scarity. These efforts strengthen institutions, sustain social cohesion, and produce communities ready to cope with challenges leading to safer, more stable, more sustainable societies.

The United Nations has repeatedly made statements and resolutions calling for integrating crisis resilience, peacebuilding and conflict prevention. “We must link our work for peace and security, sustainable development and human rights,” former UN Secretary General António Guterres said. It’s not just a priority, it’s the priority.” That shows the UN’s focus on solving the root causes of the crisis and building resilience to conflict. Among key UN resolutions, UN Security Council Resolution 2282 (2016) emphasizes the need of sustaining peace and the integration of peacebuilding with development and humanitarian activities, and Resolution 2171 (2014) concentrates on prevention of conflict through the early warning systems and the addressing of underlying causes. Central frameworks under which stability and resilience are fostered include treaties such as 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, specifically Sustainable Development Goal 16 (promotion of peace, justice and strong institutions).

Several NGOs actively work on this topic, including the **International Crisis Group**, which conducts research and advocacy to prevent conflict, and **Mercy Corps**, which implements resilience-building programs to help communities recover from crises. Organizations like the **International Rescue Committee (IRC)** and **Search for Common Ground** focus on conflict prevention, reconciliation, and supporting vulnerable populations affected by crises. Together, these efforts align with the UN's approach to creating holistic, sustainable solutions that address fragility, reduce conflict, and strengthen the resilience of communities worldwide.

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Ongoing crises in Somalia, including armed conflict, political instability, natural disasters (like droughts and floods), and economic difficulties, have severely compromised its resilience and development. For decades, violent conflict in the country has been driven by political fragmentation, weak governance and resource scarcity, which has displaced millions and made the poor poorer. In turn, Somalia has worked with the United Nations, and with international and regional organizations, to rebuild institutions, promote reconciliation and strengthen the country's ability to weather crises. The National Development Plan has been carrying out programs such as building inclusive governance, economic recovery and improving disaster preparedness. The UN should also adopt policies that promote local ownership of peacebuilding initiatives, increase funding to build capacity in fragile states, and better integrate humanitarian and development efforts to tackle the root causes of instability, Somalia's delegation has also said. Somalia recognises the importance of UN work like the Sustainable Development Goals and resolutions on peacebuilding, while supporting such work, but Somalia has also stressed the need to avoid top down approaches that overlook local context. However, Save the Children, International Rescue Committee (IRC) and Oxfam as well as other NGOs work on the ground to meet humanitarian needs, foster social cohesion, and improve community resilience, which is a new trend in dealing with Somalia’s complex problems in collaboration with the UN and international partners.

Specific plans that the UN and member states can implement towards integrating crisis resilience systems with peacebuilding and conflict prevention strategies are what Somalia is advocating for. It first calls for greater investment in local governance and institution building to develop capacity in the local communities and the national levels to create locally driven peace building efforts that are sustainable. Along with scaling up early warning systems and climate adaptation programs to help mitigate the disastrous consequences of recurrent droughts, floods and natural disasters that exacerbate poverty and conflict, Somalia also calls. Furthermore, Somalia suggests that job creation initiatives, such as for youth, are needed to address the problem of unemployment and reduce the risk of youth being recruited into armed groups. Vocational training programs, investment in small businesses, support for agricultural productivity. In addition, Somalia promotes the creation of multi sector partnerships involving UN agencies, donor countries and NGOs working with local leaders to integrate humanitarian aid into long term development objectives. These would be workable ideas because they deal with root causes of conflict (governance gaps, poverty and unemployment) as well as immediate needs of crisis management. Somalia believes that its plans of integrating climate resilience, economic opportunity, and peacebuilding initiatives will enable communities, diminish fragility, and foster sustainable stability over time.