Country : Republic of Cuba

Committee : The United Nations Development Programme

Agenda Item: Strengthening the integration of crisis resilience systems with peacebuilding initiatives and conflict prevention strategies

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) plays a key role in the global effort to reduce poverty, reduce inequalities and promoting environmental sustainability. Most of crises have long-lasting effects on societies, including economic disruption, displacement, and social instability. crises can worsen the situation countries are in like a natural disaester can worsen the political tensions or economic problems and in crises conturies more vulnerable to future crises This paper discusses why it is important to integrate crisis resilience, peacebuilding and conflict prevention efforts and suggests ways to do so.

UNDP has had a permanent presence in Cuba since 1973. Since then, it has accompanied the country’s strategic priorities for sustainable development, in close collaboration with Cuban institutions and international cooperation partners Cuba, like many other countries, struggles with natural disasters, economic difficulties and political tensions Cuba is prone to natural disasters and economic disruptions that could worsen political and social tensions Crisis management and solutions to prevent these crises from occurring are very important for Cuba, as crisis situations that may occur will affect the economic, political and social relations of Cuba. Cuba is highly vulnerable to natural disasters, particularly hurricanes. in some cases, people's livelihoods are disrupted. cuba also faces challenges related to economic instability, such as the ongoing economic blockade. Strengthening crisis resilience in Cuba requires improving disaster preparedness, enhancing the country's ability to recover quickly and developing systems that can withstand both environmental and economic crises. While Cuba is more peaceful than other countries, social and political measures are needed to ensure long-term stability. Strengthening crisis resilience, combined with peacebuilding efforts, helps Cuba become stronger and more stable, able to withstand both crises and internal conflicts It is more cost-effective to address crisis resilience and peacebuilding together. By planning, Cuba can avoid the high costs associated with managing large-scale conflicts or long-term recovery after disasters. natural disasters lead to economic disruptions that can exacerbate political and social tensions. Focusing on resilience ensures that the country can recover from disasters and suffer as little damage as possible from economic or environmental crises

Governments, international organizations, local communities and businesses must work together to address both crises and conflicts. In this way, crises can be more easily organized and survived with minimal damage. Countries can take early action to prevent escalation by building early warning systems that detect both crisis risks and risks of social conflict.

Governments, relevant authorities , and security institutions are important for overcoming both crises and conflicts. Strengthening these institutions can prevent some crises and ensure effective crisis management. The development of trust and cooperation between different social, ethnic and political groups is important for peace-building. Class differences, racism and gender inequality between people trigger crises and in order to prevent them, efforts should be made to ensure equality in society and society should be educated on these topic Local communities and governments need training to cope with crises. This long-term investment in crisis prevention allows countries to recover from crises independently.

Collaboration between government agencies, local communities, civil society and international partners is critical. It will ensure that policies for crisis resilience planning and peacebuilding initiatives in Cuba are more inclusive and effective. Local communities should be at the forefront of designing and implementing resilience strategies, as they are more familiar with the problems faced by the population.Cuba needs to develop early warning systems not only for natural disasters, but also for potential political or social unrest. By watching for signs of economic distress, social tensions, or environmental risks, Cuba can take preventive measures before these problems lead to larger crises. Peacebuilding should be considered when responding to crisis, especially in the aftermath of natural disasters or economic hardship. It should ensure equal access to resources and not exacerbate existing inequalities or tensions, and focus on promoting unity among communities. Institutions should be strengthened to prevent and manage crises and to prevent inequalities in society, and these institutions should raise public awareness.

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