

# POSITION PAPER



NAME OF THE DELEGATE: Meghna

COMMITTEE: United Nations Security Council (UNSC)

COUNTRY: Germany

AGENDA: Peace building measures in post conflict regions with special emphasis on Iraq and Libya

Libya faced a fresh start following the overthrow of Muammar Gaddafi's regime in 2011. Forty-two years of dictatorship – marked by repression, a lack of institutional transparency and international isolation – as well as the fighting that led to the fall of Gaddafi had left deep wounds in Libyan society. At the same time, the country had to rebuild its government infrastructure (including its security forces). Germany offered Libya assistance with building democratic institutions and implementing political and economic reforms. Immediately after the outbreak of fighting in February 2011, Germany provided eight million euros in humanitarian aid to help alleviate the immediate suffering of those affected. In 2015 and 2016, the German Government made available 3.55 million euros and eight million euros respectively, to support humanitarian relief work carried out by the International Committee of the Red Cross, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and local organisations.

Germany wants to assist Iraq's reconstruction and to further extend its current commitment. Federal Foreign Minister Frank-Walter Steinmeier has proposed close cooperation to his partners. He emphasized that Germany wanted to help the new Iraq consolidate democracy. Steinmeier hopes his visit will open a new chapter in bilateral relations. He underlined the important progress the Iraqi government had made over the past few months towards establishing political stability in the country.

After years of dictatorship under Saddam Hussein and a period of lawlessness and terror following the Iraq war, violence has become less common in recent months.

All the states should agree on a timeline to gradually shift existing economic stabilisation funds for Iraq and Libya away from an immediate focus on provision of humanitarian aid and services towards development programmes that aim to promote job creation and long-term investment in the country.

Development projects should target Iraq's and Libya's youth population in the provinces most devastated by the conflict with ISIS those areas that have long been neglected by the government.. In this effort, all states should coordinate and reach consensus on clear targets for the Iraqi and Libyan government in tackling mismanagement and corruption as preconditions for releasing economic aid.