

# **PBC BACKGROUND GUIDE**

AMSIMUN'26

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Dear Delegates,

We are euphoric to welcome you to the annual AMSI Model United Nations 2026 conference as the United Nations Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) chairs! Both of us are elated to be given the chance of chairing PBC. It has become increasingly concerning in recent times that peace is being abandoned across the world. Conflicts, political instability, and humanitarian crises continue to rise and threaten the very essence of harmony among nations. Thus, we sincerely wish for your unwavering commitment to rebuilding trust, fostering reconciliation, and achieving a lasting solution to the pressing issue before us.

The United Nations Peacebuilding Commission, established in 2005, stands as a pivotal platform for coordinating peacebuilding efforts and assisting countries in recovering from conflict. Acting as a bridge between security and development, the PBC strives to ensure that nations emerging from turmoil are given the resources and support necessary to maintain stability and prevent relapse into violence. Through its various initiatives, the PBC has championed collaboration, resilience, and hope empowering nations to rebuild not only their institutions but their spirit.

As your chairs, it is fundamental to emphasize that this background guide should serve merely as the foundation of your research. Your comprehension and preparation should extend beyond this document; understanding your assigned country's stance and relation to the topic is key to effectively contributing to debate. This guide simply offers an overview, giving you the insight needed to begin exploring the depths of peacebuilding in the international framework.

We are beyond thrilled to embark on this enriching experience with all of you, delegates! Your involvement in this year's conference signifies dedication, empathy, and intellect all of which are vital for achieving fruitful discussions and impactful resolutions.

As your chairs, we promise to ensure that every delegate's voice resonates throughout the committee sessions, fostering inclusivity and respect.

On a final note, we cannot wait to see you all this May, proudly representing this committee, PBC! **Please remember to submit your position papers exclusively through Mawakeb Mail, and do not hesitate to reach out to us should you have any questions.**

Warm regards,

Qusai Al Daour & Zaid Mahmoud

## **Topic: Non-State Actors in Post-Conflict Reconstruction: Lessons from Gaza 2023–2024 and Other War-Torn Societies**

The role of non-state actors in post-conflict reconstruction is significant and complex in the context of contemporary international relations. Large corporations, civil society organizations, humanitarian organizations, insurgent movements, and non-governmental organizations are examples of non-state actors that frequently have a significant influence on how peacekeeping and post-conflict recovery operations are conducted in a region. The participation of non-state actors in this process is increasing. Different non-state actors may exist. Each of them has an impact on the peacebuilding and recovery process. Nations continue to bear responsibility for their citizens' well-being. When the government fails to perform well or the public loses faith in it, other organizations can be extremely helpful. These organizations can rebuild homes, provide food and shelter, and help communities return to normal. When nations require assistance, non-state actors are skilled at stepping in. Because nations are not always capable of completing these tasks on their own, non-state actors intervene. Non-state actors have an impact on reconstruction, community rehabilitation, and humanitarian aid delivery.

The Gaza conflict from 2023 to 2024 is significant. It shows what happens when things spiral out of control. The intense fighting forced many people to flee their homes. During the 2023-2024 Gaza conflict, roads and buildings suffered severe damage. Many people suffered during the 2023-2024 conflict in Gaza.

It was difficult for foreigners to help everyone affected by the 2023-2024 Gaza conflict. Charities and local organizations that are not affiliated with any government assisted those affected by the 2023-2024 conflict in Gaza.

People are now wondering whether these organizations should help with the 2023-2024 conflict in Gaza and how they can collaborate. They also want to know if these organizations are acting fairly and where the money for the 2023-2024 Gaza conflict is coming from. Those assisting in the 2023-2024 conflict in Gaza must learn to be impartial and avoid taking sides. We can gain a better understanding of how areas recover from war by studying what happened in Gaza. This is particularly true in Afghanistan, Sudan, Yemen, and Syria. In these areas, non-governmental organizations help to establish a good governance structure and achieve long-term peace. We can learn from Gaza's experience with how these groups work together to achieve their goals. This is critical for Gaza as well as other areas where people are trying to recover from war, such as Syria, Yemen, Sudan, and Afghanistan.

## History

The idea of state actors having an impact on what happens after a conflict is over started after World War II. This is when big organizations that help people, like the International Committee of the Red Cross and new non-government organizations, or NGOs, helped individuals in need without the government taking control. Particularly following the Cold War, non-state actors were involved in the late 1900s and early 2000s. Conflicts within nations began to occur more frequently than those between nations at the time, complicating matters for those in need of assistance. In these circumstances, non-state actors played an important role.

The 1990s Balkan conflicts, as well as the crises in Rwanda and Somalia, had a significant impact on international cooperation, the United Nations, and community members.

The 2003 Iraq War demonstrated the importance of working with individuals and groups outside the government to rebuild infrastructure like hospitals and schools.

The Iraq War and the Balkan conflicts demonstrated the importance of non-state actors, such as charities and volunteer groups, in providing healthcare, education, and road and bridge reconstruction when the government is unable to carry out its duties.

Non-state actors excel at meeting people's needs when the government fails to do so, such as providing support and assistance with infrastructure rebuilding.

Some Gaza-based organizations went above and beyond to help those in need. Following the conflict in 2023-2024, the government was in disarray, and many buildings had been destroyed. As a result, despite the danger and high level of tension, organizations such as UNRWA, Médecins Sans Frontières, and the International Rescue Committee had to make significant efforts to provide critical services.

Community organizations and local groups did most of the work to help people. Despite the difficulties, they persevered. These community organizations were confident that people would receive the assistance they needed. Much assistance was still required in Gaza. These organizations were making every effort to provide it. People are not allowed to move around, ceasefires are short-lived, and various groups compete for control of the same territory, making reconstruction extremely difficult. This entire situation demonstrates that a persistent issue exists while non-state actors, such as local organizations, are critical in providing immediate assistance to people, government involvement and international collaboration are required to truly rebuild the region in a sustainable manner. Legitimate government involvement and international collaboration between the government and other nations are required.

## Analysis

Non-state actors are really making a difference in places that have been through a lot of conflict. They can get things done quickly and do not have to follow all the rules that governments do. This means they can help people who are struggling more easily than many governments can. For example, in Gaza and other places that have been damaged by war, these groups are like a lifeline for people in need. They help get things like food and water to people, build them homes, and support them as they deal with the trauma they have been through. At the same time, non-state actors can also cause problems because it is hard to know who is in charge and who is responsible for what they do, and this can be a challenge for the government of the country. Non-state actors can make things harder for the government to control what is happening in their country.

The rebuilding of Gaza is a job, and many international organizations are working on it. The problem is that these organizations are doing some of the things, which makes it hard for them to work together. This means that some things are being done twice, which is a waste of time and money. Also, the way aid is being given out is not fair. It is making some people angry. Sometimes it is even making the divisions between people worse.

We see the problems in Afghanistan and Yemen. In these places, people are relying much on organizations from other countries to help them. This is making it hard for them to build their strong institutions that can take care of themselves. The problem with organizations from countries helping is that they can accidentally make the government of the country look weak. This happens when they do things that the government should be doing or just help the government do its job.

The United Nations Peacebuilding Commission and its partner agencies think it is very important that people who are not part of the government are involved in rebuilding a country after a conflict. This has to be done in a way that's fair to everyone, open and honest, and done together with the people in charge of the country. When a conflict is over, it is not enough to fix the roads and buildings. We also need to make sure that the government is working properly, that people are treated fairly, and that the community trusts each other again. What happened in Gaza and other places that had conflicts shows that the government, the United To improve things for a long time, not just temporarily, nations and non-governmental actors must work together. People in these nations need to be able to live their lives and make their own decisions, according to the United Nations Peacebuilding Commission and its partners.

The United Nations Peacebuilding Commission is trying to make sure that people who are The goal of the United Nations Peacebuilding Commission is to ensure that non-governmental actors can assist in the reconstruction of a nation following a conflict. This The UN Peacebuilding Commission and its partners recognize the importance of restoring national peace.

In conclusion, non-state actors have a lot of potential to help conflict-affected communities, but their authority must be consistent with the values of local ownership and accountability. It remains difficult to strike a balance between long-term peacebuilding and humanitarian needs,

ensuring that reconstruction efforts restore not only cities but also the social fabric required for long-term peace.

### **Questions a Resolution Must Answer:**

1. How can non-state actors support post-conflict reconstruction without weakening the sovereignty and authority of the national government?
2. What mechanisms can ensure transparency, accountability, and proper monitoring of funds used by non-state actors in post-conflict zones such as Gaza?
3. How can coordination between governments, the United Nations, and non-state actors be improved to prevent unequal aid distribution?
4. What safeguards can be implemented to ensure that humanitarian assistance remains impartial and does not deepen political or social divisions?
5. How can reconstruction efforts balance immediate humanitarian relief with long-term support and sustainable peace?
6. What lessons from Gaza and other war-torn societies such as Afghanistan, Yemen, Sudan, and Syria can be applied to create a framework for future post-conflict reconstruction efforts?
7. How can organizations be meaningfully included in reconstruction planning to ensure that rebuilding efforts reflect the actual needs of affected populations rather than external priorities?
8. What legal or institutional framework should be established to regulate the role of corporations and private contractors in post-conflict reconstruction while preventing exploitation, corruption, or political interference?

## Resources:

1. UN Gaza Early Recovery & Reconstruction Plan (UN Country Team / HCT)  
<https://www.un.org/unispal/>
2. Governing Gaza After the War – International Perspectives (Carnegie Endowment)  
<https://carnegieendowment.org/posts/2024/02/governing-gaza-after-the-war-the-international-perspectives>
3. Gaza’s Reconstruction and the Settler-Colonial Logic of Erasure (Noria Research)  
<https://noria-research.com/mena/gazas-reconstruction-and-the-settler-colonial-logic-of-erasure/>
4. Armed Non-State Actors Need to Be Included in Pragmatic Peacebuilding (DIIS via Relief Web)  
<https://reliefweb.int/report/world/armed-non-state-actors-need-be-included-pragmatic-peacebuilding>
5. Rebuilding Communities After Conflict: The Role of Non-State Actors in the Rwenzori Region, Uganda  
[https://econpapers.repec.org/article/idsajesde/v\\_3a3\\_3ay\\_3a2014\\_3ai\\_3a2\\_3ap\\_3a117-140.htm](https://econpapers.repec.org/article/idsajesde/v_3a3_3ay_3a2014_3ai_3a2_3ap_3a117-140.htm)
6. The Role of Non-State Actors in Conflict Resolution (comparative study, e.g., Colombia and Nepal)  
<https://www.paradigmpress.org/SSSH/article/download/993/865/1148>
7. Engaging Armed Non-State Actors in Post-Conflict Settings (DCAF chapter – PDF)  
[https://ciaotest.cc.columbia.edu/book/dcaf009/dcaf009\\_2b.pdf](https://ciaotest.cc.columbia.edu/book/dcaf009/dcaf009_2b.pdf)

## Country Matrix

United States – United Kingdom – France – Russia – China – Egypt – Palestine – Jordan – Qatar - Saudi Arabia - United Arab Emirates – Iran – Turkey – Germany – Norway – Japan – Indonesia – Switzerland – Pakistan - South Africa – Brazil – Spain – Italy – Netherlands – Kuwait – Algeria – Morocco – Tunisia – Canada – Sweden

## References

1. UN expert on Gaza – justice, accountability, and role of state and non-state actors  
<https://reliefweb.int/report/occupied-palestinian-territory/gaza-peace-demands-justice-accountability-and-dignity-says-un-expert>
2. UN reports and documents on Gaza (UNISPAL portal – general)  
<https://www.un.org/unispal/documents/>
3. Report: “Gaza Genocide: A Collective Crime” – Special Rapporteur  
<https://www.un.org/unispal/document/special-rapporteur-report-gaza-genocide-a-collective-crime-20oct25/>
4. Regional Involvement in the Gaza Strip: Scenarios and Interests (INSS)  
<https://www.inss.org.il/publication/gaza-involvement/>
5. UN Peacebuilding Commission – official page  
<https://www.un.org/peacebuilding/commission>
6. UN Sustaining Peace / Peacebuilding architecture overview  
<https://www.un.org/peacebuilding/>
7. UN Women – Ending Violence Against Women (background on gender, reconstruction, and GBV)  
<https://www.unwomen.org/en/what-we-do/ending-violence-against-women>
8. UNDP Crisis Prevention and Recovery – Role in Post-Conflict Reconstruction  
<https://www.undp.org/crisis>
9. ICRC – The Role of Non-State Armed Groups in Today’s Conflicts  
<https://www.icrc.org/en/document/non-state-armed-groups-and-international-humanitarian-law>
10. OECD – Principles for Good International Engagement in Fragile States (helps with reconstruction frameworks)  
<https://www.oecd.org/dac/conflict-fragility-resilience/principles-for-good-international-engagement-in-fragile-states.htm>