FORUM: Advisory Panel

QUESTION OF: Measures to Foster a Sustainable Recovery from the Consequences of the Tigray War in Ethiopia

MAIN SUBMITTER: France

CO-SUBMITTERS: United States of America, Niger, Chile

ADVISORY PANEL,

*Reaffirming* the unstable situation in Ethiopia since the Tigray War, especially the problem of national security and famine，

*Consenting to* the efforts of multiple international aids to the humanitarian issue in Ethiopia,

*Expressing* deep concern over the humanitarian, economic, and social consequences of the Tigray War in Ethiopia, which have resulted in widespread suffering, displacement, and loss of life,

*Affirming* the principles and purposes of the United Nations Charter, including the commitment to maintain international peace and security, promote social progress, and foster cooperation among nations to achieve lasting peace,

*Expressing* deep concern for the reports of sexual and gender-based violence, including rape and forced marriage, perpetrated against women and girls in the Tigray region, and the need for justice and accountability for these crimes,

*Alarmed* by the number of human violations perpetrated by both parties since the start of the armed conflict in Tigray,

*Emphasizing* the importance of international cooperation and support to help aid Ethiopia in its recovery efforts,

*Recalling* 80,000-100,000 Ethiopian people died in the two-year conflict and 1,329 hunger deaths due to the inadequate supply of food from the United Nations,

*Recognized* 1 million people died from violence and conflicts happened due to the Tigray war,

*Emphasizing that* Ethiopia's Growth Domestic Product (GDP) likely fell 3.8 % after the Tigray War 2021-2022 from 107. 7 billion USD,

Main submitter: France

1. Requests all member states and relevant organizations, such as the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund (UNICEF), to provide educational support such as but not limited to:
	1. Provide free education to children so that they will be involved in the labor market in the near future,
	2. Due to the breakdown of school, build temporary schools for the children to be educated:
		1. providing books to increase literacy rate,
		2. providing necessary material,
	3. Relocate teachers from other countries to provide better learning environment due to lack of number of educator;

Main Submitter: Chile

1. Further Request to local support and related NGOs including the International Labor Organization (ILO) to provide consistent services and residential establishments to help protect displaced people, in ways but not limited to:
	1. Request to give people a chance who lost their jobs due to the Tigray War a chance to get a job again:
		1. promote training sessions for ex-combatants for their likes of jobs,
		2. create valuable links so displaced people can connect more with other ethnic groups,
	2. Collaborate with the United Nations and Ethiopia government to build emergency shelters towards Tigray, where there could be a confrontation again:
		1. ensure access to clean water, sanitation facilities,
		2. essential items such as food, clothing, and hygiene supplies,
	3. Urges the Ethiopian government to facilitate safe access for humanitarian organizations,
	4. The government of Ethiopia will plan on employing displaced people to contribute in the humanitarian aid process:
		1. contribute in delivering humanitarian supplies,
		2. contribute in departments organizing specific humanitarian aid program,
		3. contribute in training human resources who undergoes humanitarian aid programs,
		4. contribute in education of children,
		5. contribute in constructing works related to humanitarian aid;

Main Submitter: United States of America

1. Offer food to Ethiopia (specifically the Tigray region) from countries with a surplus food supply. For example:
	1. Request the Food and Agriculture Organization in the United Nations (FAO) to provide food supply with the protection of the official governmental security team in Ethiopia through:
		1. distributing the food with humanitarian guidance from neighboring countries since there is no ocean in Ethiopia,
		2. suggesting FAO send an equivalent amount of food to 12 local governments in Ethiopia to serve a certain amount of food including rural areas,
		3. the type of emergency foods contains meals and clean water which can be stored for a long period,
	2. Recruited by local governments in Ethiopia volunteers to help with the food delivery and provide simple training sessions such as:
		1. major public places or accessible facilities are advertised offline with paper to increase accessibility of volunteering,
		2. gaining knowledge of how to drive a truck or discover a road damaged by war but in good condition through a short training period,
	3. Promote a Public Distribution System (PDS) in the Ethiopia government to distribute food equally to all citizens:
		1. the staff in charge of the PDS periodically goes and uploads the monthly report to prevent tax evasion or government corruption,
		2. set up a monitoring system and evaluation system to assess the performance of PDS regularly;

 Main Submitter: Niger

1. Provides multifaceted medical services to the people in Ethiopia who suffer from health problems and disorders after the Tigray war through:
	1. Provides financial support to the Ethiopian people suffering from post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) caused by the war to give them opportunities to recover in proper time:
		1. requesting Finance and Management in the United Nations to offer proper financial aid to proceed with offline counseling of people, especially the people who have low income, suffering from the Tigray war aftermath,
		2. conducting the counseling mainly on those who have less percent of recovery which is relatively cheap,
	2. Cooperate with international organizations to assist people who do not get adequate and steady medical injections to recover from diseases:
		1. sending doctors without Borders, or other medical organizations to provide enough medicines and injections to be recovered from diseases,
		2. allowing the World Health Organization to build instantaneous places, especially tents, for an insufficient recovery and working together with The Foundation for Buildings for International Organizations (FIPOI) to recreate hospitals destroyed during the Tigray war,
	3. Promote an adequate health care system in Ethiopia by cooperating with World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund (UNICEF) for children in Tigray, in a way but not limited to:
		1. offer free necessary vaccinations to children in Tigray,
		2. provide first aid kits per each family;

Main Submitter: Niger

1. Request to the United Nations and other organizations such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), or The United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) to provide service to fix broken buildings or public facilities in Ethiopia such as:
	1. Asking other organizations to assist and provide financial aid to recover Ethiopia’s broken public facilities and infrastructure after the Tigray War through:
		1. collecting the information that the primary area affected by the war and the secondary area indirectly damaged by the primary damage are preliminarily investigated, and the lower income area and its area are investigated through cooperation with the government to create extensive and as precise data as possible,
		2. revealing the current process to official media to prevent abuse of financial aid,
	2. Offer technical expertise and capacity-building support to help strengthen the local authorities and institutions involved in rebuilding the infrastructures, in ways but not limited to:
		1. sharing knowledge regarding infrastructures,
		2. provide training programs in areas such as engineering,
	3. Proceed the fund which is carried out by advertising to other United Nations member states to invest in broken Ethiopia’s public facilities need help through:
		1. advertising the fund to social media so that many people can access sponsorship progress by the United Nations,
		2. publicize the current situation in Ethiopia’s public facilities to official news channels: BBC, New York Times, Africa news;

Main Submitter: France

1. Take notes to make new records of basic income level in the domestic market and individual citizens to significantly establish new financial policies in efficient ways which are distributed after the civil war, eventually assisting low-income citizens and re-building broken infrastructure:
	1. Establish a national-level survey to gain new records of income and gather data about the income gap between citizens who were in conflict zones and citizens who were less influenced by the war:
		1. suggest a new income redistribution policy with additional imposed (between 25% ~ 40%) tax who earn an annual income which is higher than $1020 over five years and a lower proportion who are in the opposite situation (Between 5% ~ 15%),
		2. decrease the Gini Index between the dominant ethical group and other minor ethnic groups who were damaged by the civil war to make a balanced power in the country, preventing domination and corruption of specific groups, one of the reasons for conflicts in Ethiopia, by providing insurance money, fair labor contract (3 years), and official termination letter,
	2. Give financial assistance to rural companies and farmers to give workplaces related to agriculture which is the main economic work in Ethiopia to expand the sizes of the companies, and farms and give conditions to hire more people:
		1. suggest applying price ceilings to bigger corporations to prevent their excessive and dominated growth, eventually publishing antitrust policies, and price floors to the area where products of minor companies and workers are mostly consumed to encourage more consumption of their goods,
		2. cooperate with the World Food Programme (WTP) to expand the agricultural trade of Ethiopia to nearby countries and find new trade paths across the Red Sea to secure enough funds to provide initial funds initial governmental capital.