





Forum: Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)

Issue: Fostering Inclusive Economic Recovery in Post-Crisis States

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Personal Introduction

It is easy to recognize the role of these entities such as the UN and governments, but we often overlook our own responsibility as citizens of the world. I will take myself as an example to approach this parameter. Apparently, I have no connection to post-crisis states and any contribution from my side seems futile. Nevertheless, each of us can lay a small stone to improve the situation. I, for instance, in the context of MUN, and particularly through this study guide, was given the opportunity to research and get informed about the situation. Obviously, it is not necessary for someone to write a whole resolution, but it is enough to read and be informed from reliable sources. The first step towards improving a situation is awareness. After that, it is up to each individual how to act. From offering a small amount to the responsible bodies, to organizing campaigns for the collection of humanitarian aid that we will examine in detail later in the study guide. spontaneous activities or even volunteering to provide tangible help to those in need. There is no reason to exclude ourselves from the process of improving the world around us. Barack Obama once stated that "Change will not come if we wait for some other person or some other time. We are the ones we've been waiting for. We are the change that we seek." At the same wavelength, Howard Zinn, a well-known social activist quoted that "Small acts, when multiplied by millions of people, can transform the world." Having this in mind, in the following study guide you will find some indicative information that you can use as guidelines to conduct your own research and draft your own resolution.

I wish you all delegates to have a pleasant reading experience



Introduction

“Crises reveal the underlying weaknesses of societies, but they also provide opportunities for reform.”, Joseph Stiglitz observed as an economist. At the same wavelength, former UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon emphasized that *“no country, however powerful, can tackle crises alone, solidarity is the key to recovery”*, a reality that became evident during the recent COVID-19 pandemic. The healthcare crisis has proven beyond doubt that without a collective effort, no country could effectively deal with the situation. This was also the reason why the health system and the economy of many previously strong countries collapsed in a matter of days, with notable examples being Italy and Brazil. WHO Director-General Dr. Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus’ reminder that *“no one is safe until everyone is safe”* highlighting how crucial coordinated action is. In the modern era, more specifically from the 2nd World War till today, humanity has been faced with many different types of crisis. The first that should be mentioned is the political crisis. The core of a political crisis is a severe threat to the political system's ability to function and persist, and is in fact the cause that triggers wars between states and civil conflicts, as seen in Syria. As a result, political crises usually lead to other types of crises. A representative example is the financial crisis. Financial or economic crisis emerges when debt, inflation, unemployment, or financial mismanagement disrupts the stability of a state. It is not necessary that the collapse of the economy comes as a result of war, but it can be due to internal malfunction in each country. This scenario is clearly illustrated by the case of greek debt crisis, triggered by the 2008 global economic crisis and caused by Greece’s inability to borrow at affordable rates due to its high national debt and government deficits. As will be analyzed in the definition, war and generally crises completely disrupt the people. This is also the reason why phenomena of social pathology, such as criminality, violence on the street, vandalism, and protests, are dramatically increasing due to the outrage of the people. These facts reveal the tragic consequences that crises have on the people. If we deconstruct a humanitarian crisis, we will discover disrupted families, countless victims, overcrowded hospitals, and millions of people fleeing in panic in all directions. This tragic



chaotic situation is not a scenario from a post-apocalyptic movie but an adverse reality, which is illustrated in the example of Syria where hundreds of thousands of people have died, and many more have been injured due to bombings, chemical attacks, and other violence, while over 13 million Syrians have been displaced, with 6.8 million internally displaced and over 5 million seeking refuge in other countries, such as Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, and Europe. Therefore, having composed a repulsive yet very truthful picture of the situation that a post-crisis state is in, we can easily understand the criticality of the situation and assess the vital importance of coordinated assistance under these circumstances. The most reliable and organized source, and the source we have focused on, is the United Nations, as they have financial resources to offer to post-crisis states in order to boost their economy, as well as to organize

Definition of key terms

Post-Crisis States

With the term post-crisis state, we refer to a country that has faced a problem of any kind (economic, political, health, environmental, humanitarian, etc.). These countries are still suffering from the aftermath of crises. The absence of social cohesion is noticeable, the government is completely disorganized, and the people live under miserable conditions of poverty as job positions are dramatically decreasing. The main characteristics of these countries are the lack of financial resources, frequent conflicts between parties for regaining dominance in parliament, as well as the freezing of economic and commercial activities. There are many cases where environmental or even health problems arise due to the miserable conditions. Intellectual development in these countries takes on a secondary importance and is considered a luxury. Finally, another common characteristic is the phenomena of social pathology that are increasing at a rapid pace. The aforementioned definition highlights the need to provide assistance to these countries.¹

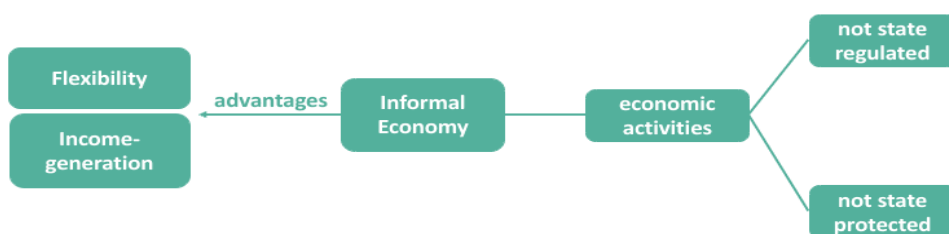
¹ "State Crises and Regime Type." *Home.olemiss.edu*



Informal Economy

The term informal economy refers to economic activities that are typically unregulated, untaxed, and often conducted outside the framework of formal labor laws. The main purpose of informal economy is to provide income-generating opportunities and livelihoods, especially for individuals who may not have access to formal employment. In the context of a crisis, one of the most effective ways to recover a country's economy. In a country where the most significant sources of the economy, such as factories, are defunct. Furthermore, the government is completely disorganized, therefore people engaged in the economy have minimal to no penalties.

Informal Economy



It's also important to understand what the informal economy does not cover. Despite the stigma attached to informal work, illegal activities such as drug running or people trafficking are not included. In fact, WIEGO and other organizations are working to dispel what they term

² "Informal Economy." *Wallstreetmojo.com*, WallStreetMojo, 22 Sept. 2023

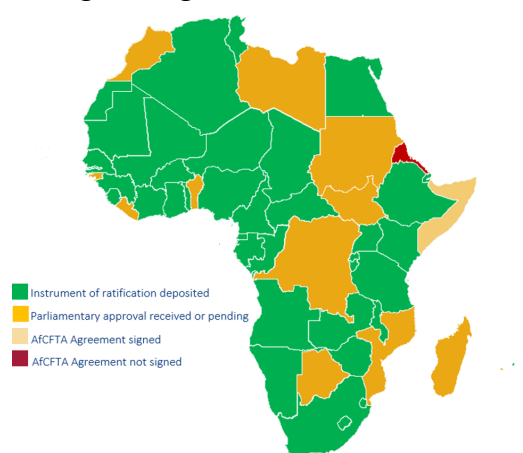
“the myth of the shadow economy”, where informal work is associated with crime and unethical activities.

Regional Economic Communities (RECs)

Regional Economic Communities (RECs) are groups of African countries that were established in order to promote economic cooperation, integration, and development. The creation of RECs was a key objective of the 1980 Lagos Plan of Action and the 1991 Abuja Treaty, which aimed to establish a wider African Economic Community (AEC). RECs work together to address regional challenges, such as trade barriers, political instability, security concerns, and infrastructure development, while also supporting the broader goals of African unity and prosperity. The African Union (AU) officially recognizes eight major RECs: UMA, COMESA, CEN-SAD, EAC, ECCAS, ECOWAS, IGAD, and SADC.³

African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA)

The African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) is one of the Flagship Projects of Agenda 2063 Africa’s development framework. The AfCFTA was approved by the 18th ordinary Session of Assembly of Heads of State and Government, held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia in January 2012 which adopted the decision to establish an African Continental Free Trade Area and the Action Plan for Boosting intra-African trade as a key initiatives whose implementation would promote socio-economic growth development . The AfCFTA aims at accelerating intra-African trade and boosting Africa’s trading position in the global market by strengthening Africa’s common voice and policy space in global trade negotiations⁴.

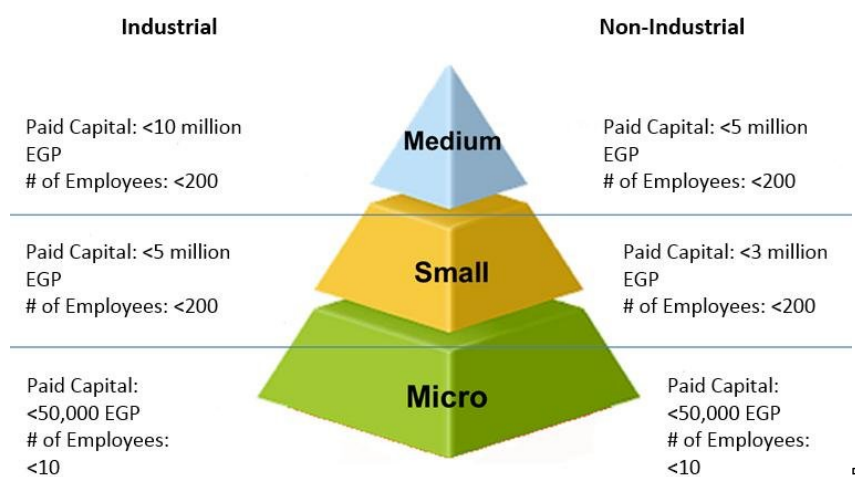


³ African Union. “Regional Economic Communities (RECs) | African Union.”

⁴ “The African Continental Free Trade Area | African Union.” *African Union*, 2024, au.int/en/african-continental-free-trade-area.

Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)

MSMEs are independently owned and operated businesses that are generally distinguished by their smaller size, limited capital, and close management control. While definitions vary across countries, they are most commonly classified by the number of employees: micro enterprises (1–10 employees), small enterprises (10–50 employees), and medium enterprises (50–250 employees). MSMEs play a critical role in economic development, contributing significantly to employment, income distribution, and national productivity.



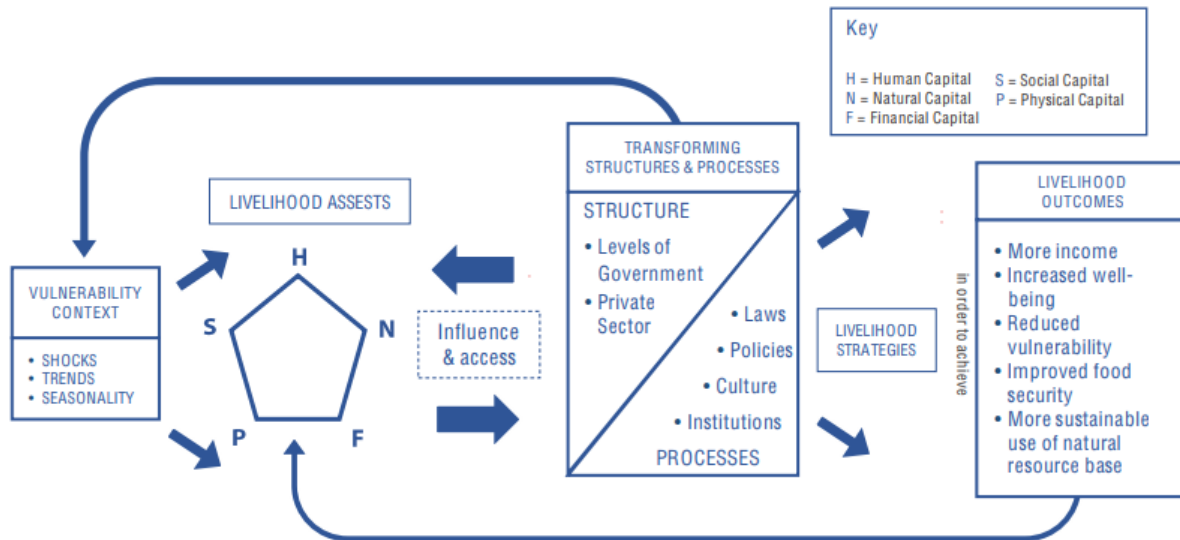
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Sustainable Livelihoods Framework (SLF)

The Sustainable Livelihoods Framework (SLF) applies a people-centered approach to development, a concept used for understanding and improving the livelihoods and livelihoods of people in a specific community. It divides livelihood factors into five constituent assets: human, social, natural, physical, and financial capital. It further analyzes how a community's context of vulnerability, structures, and processes shape their capacity to utilize the assets in coping with stress, building resilience, and sustainable opportunism for the generations to

⁵ United Nations. "Micro-, Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (MSMEs) | Department of Economic and Social Affairs." *Sdgs.un.org*, 2022,

come.⁶



Women's Economic Empowerment (WEE)

WEE is central to realising women's rights and gender equality. It is both a process and outcome of enhancing women's skills, agency, access to and control over resources, and bargaining power. These qualities enable women to contribute to economic activity and have the necessary resources to support their livelihoods.⁷

Timeline of events

Date	Description of event
3 April 1948	The launching of the Marshall Plan, officially called the European Recovery Program (ERP) The Marshall Plan (officially the European Recovery Program, ERP) was an American initiative enacted in 1948 to provide foreign aid to Western Europe. The United States transferred \$13.3 billion (equivalent to \$133 billion in 2024) in economic recovery programs to Western European economies after the end of World War II in Europe. Replacing an earlier proposal for a Morgenthau Plan, it operated for four years beginning on April 3, 1948. Marshall Plan was the first coordinated initiative to enhance the global economy after the war

⁶ Sustainability Directory. "Sustainable Livelihoods Framework → Term." *Pollution → Sustainability Directory*, 3 May 2025,

⁷ "Women's Economic Empowerment." *Oxfam Policy & Practice*, policy-practice.oxfam



19 June 1975 - 2 July 1975	The First UN Conference on Women in Mexico City was held in order to highlight International Women's Year and address persistent discrimination against women. The conference adopted the Declaration of Mexico on the Equality of Women and their Contribution to Development and Peace, and a World Plan of Action to guide governments in advancing women's rights
26 April 1986	An industrial accident that occurred at the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant in Ukraine. With dozens of direct casualties, it is one of only two nuclear energy accidents rated at the maximum severity on the International Nuclear Event Scale. This disaster caused a huge multifarious crisis that affected the world, especially Europe, from environmental, healthcare and humanitarian aspects. Of the 237 workers hospitalized, 134 showed symptoms of acute radiation syndrome (ARS), 28 of them died within three months. Over the next decade, 14 more workers, nine of whom had ARS, died due to various causes mostly unrelated to radiation exposure. As of 2005, 6000 cases of childhood thyroid cancer occurred within the affected populations (15 of them fatal), "a large fraction" being attributed to the disaster. The United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation estimates fewer than 100 deaths have resulted from the fallout. Predictions of the eventual total death toll vary. A 2006 World Health Organization study projected 9,000 cancer-related fatalities in Ukraine, Belarus, and Russia.
26 December 1991	Dissolution of the Soviet Union (USSR). By late 1991, amid a catastrophic political crisis, with several republics already departing the Union and Gorbachev continuing the waning of centralized power, the leaders of three of its founding members, the Russian, Belorussian, and Ukrainian SSRs, declared that the Soviet Union no longer existed. Eight more republics joined their declaration shortly thereafter. Gorbachev resigned on 25 December 1991 and what was left of the Soviet parliament voted to dissolve the union the following day. As a result, the dissolution led to the creation of 15 independent republics. The process began with growing unrest in the country's various constituent national republics developing into an incessant political and legislative conflict between them and the central government. Estonia was the first Soviet republic to declare state sovereignty inside the Union on 16 November 1988. Lithuania was the first republic to declare full independence restored from the Soviet Union by the Act of 11 March 1990 with its Baltic neighbors and the Southern Caucasus republic of Georgia joining it over the next two months.



15 September 2008	Announcement of a Global Financial Crisis. The Global Financial Crisis of 2008-2009 refers to the massive financial crisis the world faced from 2008 to 2009. The financial crisis took its toll on individuals and institutions around the globe, with millions of American being deeply impacted. Financial institutions started to sink, many were absorbed by larger entities, and the US Government was forced to offer bailouts to keep many institutions afloat. Many who took out subprime mortgages eventually defaulted. When they could not pay, financial institutions took major hits. The housing market was deeply impacted by the crisis. Evictions and foreclosures began within months. The stock market, in response, began to plummet and major businesses worldwide began to fail, losing millions. This, of course, resulted in widespread layoffs and extended periods of unemployment worldwide. Declining credit availability and failing confidence in financial stability led to fewer and more cautious investments, and international trade slowed to a crawl.
23 March 2014	Ebola Outbreak in West Africa The 2014–2016 outbreak in West Africa was the largest Ebola outbreak since the virus was first discovered in 1976. This was the seventh outbreak of Ebola Virus Disease since its discovery. There were more cases and deaths in this outbreak than all others combined. It started in Guinea then quickly spread to neighbouring countries Sierra Leone and Liberia. By July 2014, it had reached the capital cities of these three countries and in August 2014, WHO declared the outbreak a Public Health Emergency of International Concern. Over the course of the epidemic, the disease spread to 7 additional countries: Italy, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal, Spain, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America (USA). Secondary infections occurred in Italy, Mali, Nigeria and USA. In June 2016, the outbreak was declared over. More than 28 600 people had been infected and 11 325 people had died.
18 March 2015	The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 outlines seven clear targets and four priorities for action to prevent new and reduce existing disaster risks: 1.Understanding disaster risk 2.Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk 3.Investing in disaster reduction for resilience and



	4.Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and to "Build Back Better" in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction.
22 October 2015	Kyiv-Copenhagen Declaration. The declaration, issued following an international conference in Kyiv, emphasizes the absolutely critical role of National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs) in addressing human rights violations, particularly in times of crisis and conflict. It calls for strengthening the capacity, independence, and resources of NHRIs so that they are able to monitor human rights violations, pursue perpetrators to justice, and protect the rights of victims. The declaration also highlights the function of NHRIs in providing credible and accessible information to the public, creating awareness about rights, and promoting transparency. Through the empowerment of NHRIs, the declaration aims to create more robust societies where human rights are ensured and promoted even in the most challenging situations.
11 March 2018	The African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) The AfCFTA entered into force on May 30, 2019, after 24 Member States deposited their Instruments of Ratification following a series of continuous continental engagements spanning since 2012. It was launched at the 12th Extraordinary Session of the AU Assembly of Heads of State and Government in Niamey – Niger, in July 2019. The commencement of trading under the AfCFTA was in January 1, 2021.
24 February 2021 (ongoing)	The declaration of war between Russia and Ukraine The conflict originated in 2014 following Ukraine's Revolution of Dignity, which resulted in the ousting of the pro-Russian president Viktor Yanukovich. In response, Russia annexed Crimea and supported separatist movements in the eastern regions of Donetsk and Luhansk, leading to a prolonged conflict known as the Donbas war. Despite various ceasefires and agreements, including the Minsk agreements, fighting continued intermittently over the years. It escalated significantly in February 2022 with Russia's full-scale invasion, leading to ongoing military conflict, humanitarian crises, and international ramifications.

Background information

Introduction and Definition

Initially, the goal must be common and understood by all so that the establishment of the most effective measures can be achieved. In this case, the goal is the achievement of inclusive recovery in post-crisis states.



Economic inclusion refers to creating equitable access to financial resources, opportunities, and support systems that enable individuals and communities to participate fully in the economy. Emphasising on breaking down economic barriers and ensuring everyone, regardless of background, access to quality education, employment, entrepreneurship opportunities and financial resources, It is obviously understood that it constitutes a basic pillar for the overall well-being of a state.

When communities and organisations prioritise economic inclusion, they contribute to a more inclusive society by supporting equal access to opportunities that help close the income gap, reduce poverty, and strengthen social cohesion. Economic inclusion can drive social and economic benefits, including reduced dependency on welfare, higher employment rates, and increased economic mobility. Moreover, by addressing economic disparities, communities can create environments where all individuals have the resources and opportunities to succeed.

In this way, each state provides incentives for emerging entrepreneurs to develop. These economic activities optimize the overall economy and thus ensure better conditions for everyone. Therefore, it is evident that this inclusivity is beneficial for all.

The Nature of the Problem

The problem is that obviously a universal gradual recovery of the economy is not feasible for all levels and for all people in general, whether minorities or not. Therefore, there are many problems that stand as obstacles in the efforts of a country that has experienced a crisis to be able to recover economically. Some of the main problems that countries seeking economic development face are initially the lack of infrastructure, especially after wartime events and armed conflicts, whether civil wars or between different states, as they dramatically reduce resources and consequently make the development of all sectors much more difficult. A country that has basic deficiencies in raw materials and has been significantly weakened in the primary sector, which forms the foundation of a country's economy, is impossible to recover.

The government of a country that has recently experienced any kind of crisis is particularly weakened and disorganized. There are many recorded cases where governments, after conflicts or intense economic crises, either make wrong decisions that put the country in a worse position or are so detested by the people that they ultimately spark their revolution.

The general public is exhausted from the continuous crises and for this reason, phenomena of social pathology such as crime, violence, as well as uprisings against the government, and even internal conflicts between social classes are increasing. In the broader context of social usage, there is a significant problem of inequality as many minorities are excluded from the country's recovery process, such as women who are distancing themselves from the labor market and refugees who do not have the same opportunities as other citizens and for this reason are excluded from many job positions as well as from the overall intellectual and economic development of society.



Finally, a country that lacks prospects for development cannot host potential scientists, entrepreneurs, and generally significant personalities who can strengthen the economy and enhance the overall image of the country. Consequently, the phenomenon of brain drain has become particularly common. This specific phenomenon concerns people with a high level of education who move to other countries with more developed economies in order to channel their knowledge. Therefore, countries that have not been able to stabilize their economy and channel resources to these people end up remaining educationally and economically inferior.

Historical Context & Case Studies

1. Marshall plan

The Marshall Plan, proposed by U.S. Secretary of State George Marshall in 1947, was a groundbreaking U.S.-sponsored initiative aimed at rebuilding war-torn Europe. By providing over \$13 billion in aid, the plan aimed to restore economic stability and counter the spread of communism, ultimately leading to an economic recovery that surpassed pre-war levels.

The aid programs included in the Marshall Plan were considered both unprecedented and successful. Under the first three years of the Marshall Plan, Gross National Product (GNP) in Austria, West Germany, and Italy grew 33.5%. (In prior years, during World War II, Europe's standard of living had rapidly declined.) Furthermore, over the next three decades, the standard of living in the participating countries grew by nearly 150%. Once on the brink of an economic collapse, the participants in the Marshall Plan embarked on a golden age of economic growth in the decades that followed.

2. Rebuilding Haiti

Six months after the earthquake, Haiti has moved beyond the immediate emergency and is now looking at long-term recovery and reconstruction.

In November, the Government published an assessment of the amount of money it needs to rebuild and recover; it amounts to close to \$2 billion. Just over three-quarters of that, so around \$1.5bn will go towards reinvigorating social services including housing, health, education and food security programmes. The rest will be spent on boosting agriculture, commerce and industry as well as repairing key infrastructure. Spending on environmental programmes has also been targeted.

3. post-COVID economies

Prospects for a robust global economic recovery remain dim as the lingering effects of the COVID-19 pandemic carry on, according to the UN's latest *World Economic Situation and Prospects* report. The current global economic outlook also presents an immediate challenge to delivering on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), said Li Junhua, Under-Secretary-General for the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA).

"The global community must urgently address the growing shortages of funding faced by many developing countries, strengthening their capacities to make critical

investments in sustainable development and helping them transform their economies to achieve inclusive and sustained long-term growth,” he stated.

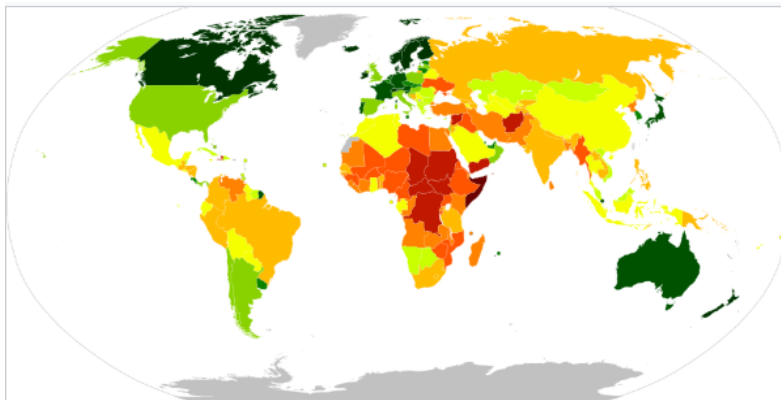
According to the report, the world economy is now projected to grow by 2.3 per cent in 2023 and 2.5 per cent in 2024, a slight uptick in the global growth forecast for 2023, according to the report, which is produced by DESA.



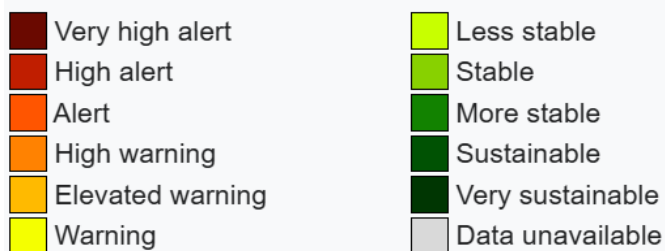
Current Situation & Statistics

Even by the standards of recent years, 2024 was a year of turmoil in which new conflicts erupted, existing crises seethed, and climate-fueled disasters multiplied. As a result, the number of people forced to flee their homes by conflict and persecution reached nearly 123 million by the end of June.

That number has undoubtedly risen further with the escalation of conflict in the Middle East and the hundreds of thousands who continue to flee violence in Sudan, Ukraine, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and elsewhere. While new displacement is on the rise, millions of people are trapped in situations of prolonged exile – unable to safely return home but lacking the possibility to rebuild their lives in the places they have fled to. Solutions are urgently needed – solutions to end conflicts, but also solutions that would give refugees and other forcibly displaced people the chance to contribute to their new communities. Below is a snapshot of some of the most critical situations that the UN Refugee Agency, UNHCR, has responded to in 2024, and some of the positive developments that emerged amid the upheaval.



Countries according to the 2023 Fragile States Index



GDP growth trends for each country

USA: Steady Growth Amid Technological Advancement

The U.S. economy is projected to grow by approximately 2.3% in 2025. The nation's resilience continues to shine as innovation and technology-driven sectors lead the way. Investments in AI, electric vehicles, and renewable energy are expected to underpin economic expansion, fueling job creation and boosting consumer confidence. Additionally, sustained efforts to modernize infrastructure and the resilient labor market contribute to a stable yet modest growth outlook.

European Union: Moderate Expansion Amid Sectoral Shifts

The European economy is forecast to grow by approximately 1.4% in 2025. While growth is more subdued compared to Asia and North America, the EU benefits from innovation in green energy, telecommunications, and automotive industries. Challenges such as inflationary pressures and supply chain disruptions have tempered enthusiasm, but coordinated policy efforts aim to maintain stability and promote recovery.

China: Navigating Transition and Sustained Expansion

China remains a formidable economic force, with an expected GDP growth rate of around 5.8%. While facing ongoing challenges related to debt levels and demographic shifts, the country's focus on technological innovation, domestic consumption, and green energy



investments is paying dividends. The Belt and Road Initiative also continues to stimulate infrastructure development, making China a key player influencing global growth patterns.

India: Rapid Growth Fueled by Consumption and Industrial Output

India stands out as one of the fastest-growing major economies, with projections indicating a 6.7% GDP increase in 2025. The nation's demographic dividend, coupled with a focus on manufacturing, digital services, and infrastructure development, fuels this ascent. Efforts to bolster small and medium enterprises and improve ease of doing business further accelerate economic growth.

Brazil: Poised for Recovery and Agricultural Expansion

The economy of Brazil is expected to grow by approximately 2.0% in 2025. The nation's agricultural exports, especially soy and beef, are anticipated to thrive with increased global demand. Recent reforms in the fiscal sector and investments in infrastructure aim to bolster industrial output and attract foreign investment, supporting a potential turnaround from previous economic downturns.

Japan: Stabilization and Innovation in Aging Society

Japan's GDP growth is anticipated to be around 1.0%, reflecting recovery from recent economic stagnation. Focus on robotics, biotech, and green technology is helping Japan carve out new avenues for growth. Additionally, policies aimed at addressing the aging population are gradually improving productivity and labor participation rates, providing a glimmer of optimism for sustained growth.



It is therefore obvious that the development of the economy and, by extension, the conditions of life are not uniform around the world. This highlights the phenomenon of



economic inequality that continues to intensify in today's era. The capitalist 'superpowers' are accumulating vast quantities of wealth at a dizzying pace and are becoming even richer and more powerful, while simultaneously distorting the statistics that illustrate the situation worldwide. On the other hand, the weaker countries, those that have been affected by successive crises (which are based on agricultural activity) are lagging far behind in terms of development. This observation is made not only from the perspective of the economy but also of technological development, educational levels, and more generally of the standard of living. Therefore, we must understand the broader context. We should not only aim for an increase in GDP but also for a bridge between Western culture and developing countries.

Stakeholders

In general terms, stakeholders play the most important role in collaboration with governments, in order to rebuild the economic background of post-crisis states. Without the guidance of experienced, responsible entities, the country is unable to reverse the situation. It's like trying to put together a puzzle without having the picture and the instructions.

United nations :

The UN is the most organized and reliable body that can take care of all the different sectors (economic, humanitarian, environmental). It has different departments that specialize in various sectors. As a result, there is a coordinated and comprehensive recovery of the country and it may even lead to a gradual improvement from the initial conditions. Also, from this collaboration of states, everyone can benefit. Every country that belongs to the UN can offer resources or even humanitarian aid. Cross-border partnerships are being created, thus alleviating the phenomenon of inequality.

NGOs :

NGOs succeed in bridging the gap between people and governments. They focus mainly on humanitarian aid and address the general public. They organize fundraising for the provision of assistance from volunteers for the recovery of the economy. They offer some resources that are more practical such as clothing, food, and other basic goods, while in post-crisis states, large groups of volunteers, such as Doctors Without Borders, UNICEF volunteers, or specialized environmentalists and veterinarians, arrive in case the flora and fauna have been affected. One more goal of NGOs is the dissemination of information. Through presentations and actions, even the most uneducated people can come into contact with basic concepts such as the economy, climate change, and measures to improve their own problems.

Governments of post- crisis states:



Governments of post-crisis states are the primary drivers of recovery, tasked with restoring stability, rebuilding institutions, and guiding economic revival. They design and implement policies to stimulate growth, create jobs, and address urgent needs in health, infrastructure, and security. By promoting transparency and inclusive governance, governments can rebuild public trust and foster social cohesion. Their leadership also sets the foundation for long-term resilience, ensuring that lessons from the crisis translate into stronger institutions and more sustainable development.

Private sector:

The private sector plays a vital role in post-crisis recovery by driving economic growth, creating jobs, and fostering innovation. Businesses, from small enterprises to large corporations, help rebuild supply chains, restore consumer confidence, and attract investment. By partnering with governments through public-private initiatives, the private sector can deliver essential services, modernize infrastructure, and support long-term resilience. Moreover, its flexibility and resources allow it to adapt quickly to new market demands, making it a cornerstone of sustainable economic rebuilding.

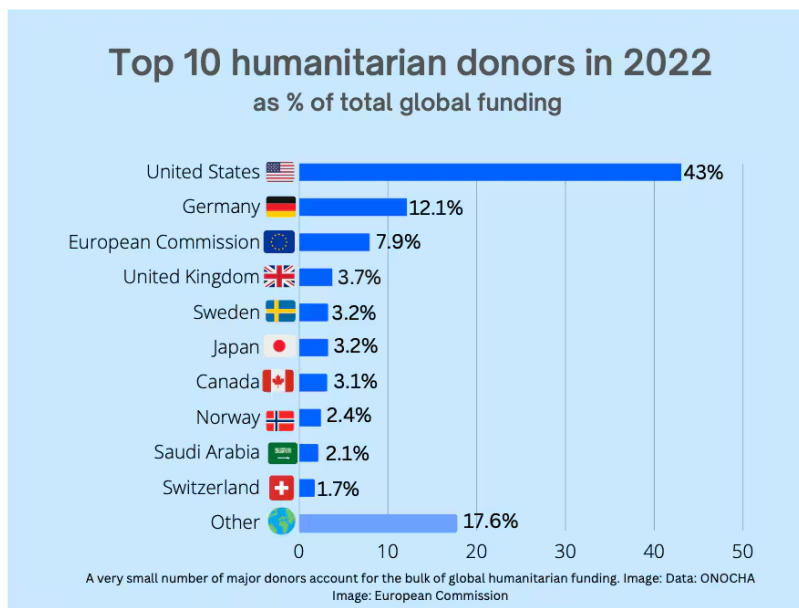
Possible solutions

Not only the UN but also Private Sector Actors should raise awareness among less economically developed countries, which have a higher risk of facing a crisis due to the lack of a proper and vulnerable economic and healthcare system. In order to prevent future crises from happening, especially in these countries that are unable to recover. As the well-known quote "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" highlights, the best strategy is to gradually build a protective wall rather than to continuously exacerbate the situation. Therefore, it is evident that the response measures should be shifted and focused on proper information and techniques that reduce the risk of a crisis. Foundations should be established to support the economy, the healthcare system, and generally the social cohesion of a state so that they can tackle any potential threats that may arise. Every state must be prepared for any possible scenario and adapt to new data. The United Nations offers the ideal support. In collaboration with individual private entities, they can organize campaigns to inform the general public, particularly the underprivileged.

The United Nations, in collaboration with the governments of the countries, must sign agreements that protect the rights of citizens who have lost their jobs, homes, and properties, and exclude the possibility of exploiting these vulnerable people. These agreements, depending on the state and the seriousness of the situation, should foresee forms of assistance. A characteristic example is the provision of financial aid to those in need. Additionally, the United Nations, NGOs, as well as private entities and volunteers also offer humanitarian assistance. Medical and nursing staff arrive in countries experiencing health

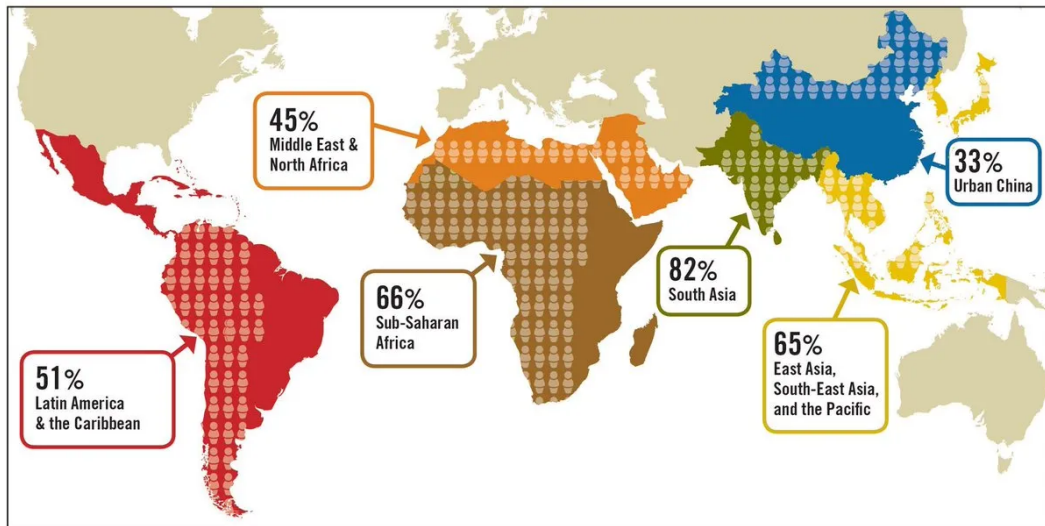


crises to vaccinate the population and care for the sick. In cases of natural disasters, firefighters and rescuers extricate people and animals from the rubble, while experienced personnel can study the area, and temporary structures can be created to host the affected. As Coretta Scott King quoted, "The greatness of a community is most accurately measured by the compassionate actions of its members."



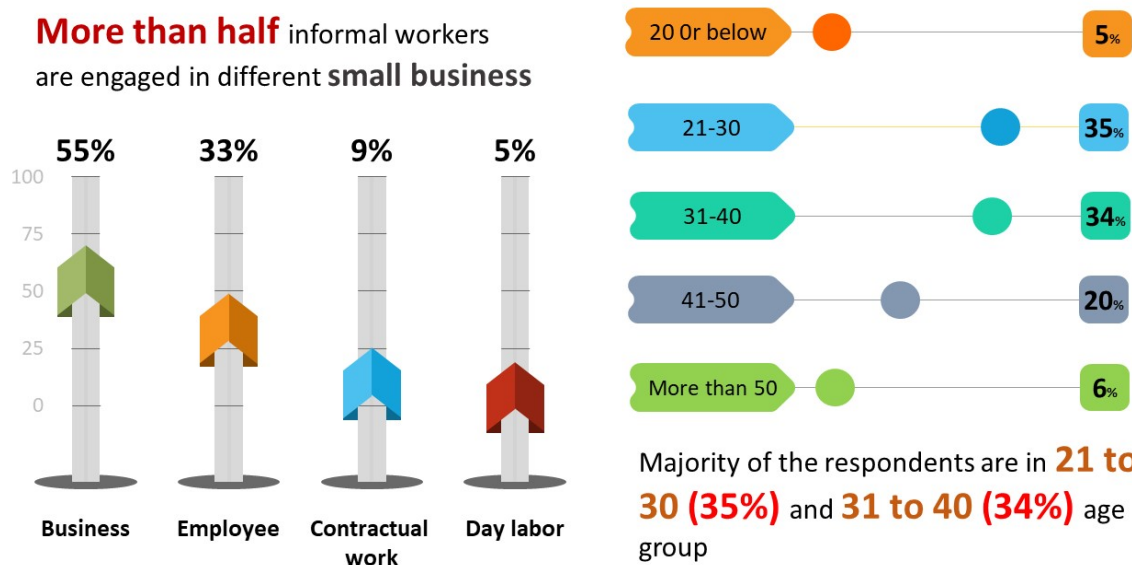
Familiarize the Post-Crisis States with the concept of Informal Economy. As mentioned in the definition, the economy refers to activities that provide income without, however, complying with the laws of the state. Despite the apparent illegal nature of this form of work, it serves during periods of economic collapse. Therefore, it is useful to make the system of the economy known so that it can be applied more systematically. Instead of residents engaging in unethical activities to secure a livelihood, such as drug trafficking and theft, or, in a different case, remaining inactive, they create new jobs and engage in order to sustain themselves and their families. The informal economy does not require a high level of education, specialization, or degrees, so it can employ people who are just entering the labor market or those who have been excluded from conventional jobs for whatever reason.

Informal Employment as a Percentage of Non-Agricultural Employment



In the same category as the familiarization of the informal economy falls within the promotion of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in order to rebuild the economy of the country. Encouraging young professionals to implement their ideas creates new innovative paths, and thus the entrepreneurship of the country does not stop even during periods of economic crisis. By protecting freelancers and the new businesses that are now being created, motivation is given to aspiring entrepreneurs to pursue their dreams and bring freshness to the economy. By continuously introducing new proposals regarding the economy, certain positive results are secured. Firstly, monopolies are avoided, and the post-crisis economy is protected and enriched. Additionally, new jobs are constantly being created, thus dramatically reducing unemployment rates. It becomes clear that small and medium-sized enterprises will provide the solution to the problem of economic collapse.

More than half informal workers are engaged in different **small business**





Further reading

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