SIIS MUN

UNCDF

United Nations Capital Development Fund

AGENDA

REBUILDING UKRAINE: Financing Recovery, Infrastructure Development, and Long-Term Economic Resilience

From emergency relief to sustainable development: financing one of the most ambitious reconstruction efforts of the twenty-first century.

A background guide for delegates — exploring Ukraine's economic recovery, infrastructure restoration, international financing mechanisms, and the central question before this committee: how can development finance foster long-term resilience while ensuring transparency, accountability, and inclusive growth?

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LETTER FROM THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

Dear Delegates

Greetings, and welcome to SIISMUN 2026!

It is our pleasure to welcome you to this committee United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) and serve as your Executive Board throughout the conference. Whether this is your first Model United Nations conference or one of many, it is completely natural to feel both excited and nervous. Rest assured, we are here to guide you every step of the way.

This Background Guide has been carefully prepared to provide you with everything you need before stepping into committee. We strongly encourage you to read it in its entirety before beginning your research. Within these pages, you will find the historical and political context of the agenda, key concepts, relevant terminology, guiding questions, and research directions to help you prepare effectively. Our goal is not only to equip you for committee but also to encourage you to think critically about one of the most pressing development challenges facing the international community today. Most importantly, we hope this guide equips you with the confidence to participate actively while enjoying every moment of the conference.

The United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) is the United Nations' flagship organization for innovative development finance. Operating primarily in Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Small Island Developing States (SIDS), and fragile or conflict-affected regions, UNCDF works to mobilize public and private capital where investment is often limited. Through blended finance, local development financing, and innovative financial instruments, UNCDF helps reduce investment risks, strengthen local economies, and accelerate sustainable development. Its unique capital mandate enables it to bridge the gap between development goals and financial solutions, ensuring that resources reach the communities that need them most.

As delegates of UNCDF, your discussions will extend beyond policy alone. You will be challenged to think critically about financing mechanisms, sustainable development, economic resilience, and innovative solutions to complex global issues. We encourage you to engage in meaningful debate, collaborate with fellow delegates, and approach every discussion with curiosity, diplomacy, and respect.

Above all, remember that Model United Nations is a platform for learning, growth, and building lasting connections. We hope this conference challenges you intellectually, strengthens your public speaking and negotiation skills, and leaves you with an experience you will always remember.

We look forward to meeting each of you and wish you the very best for an exciting and rewarding committee session.

Best Wishes,
Executive Board
United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)
SIISMUN 2026

The Road That Brought Us Here

A Timeline of Ukraine's Recovery Journey

Before debating Ukraine's reconstruction, delegates must understand how the country arrived at one of the largest recovery efforts in modern history. This timeline traces the key political, economic, and humanitarian developments that shaped today's reconstruction agenda.

PHASE I — INDEPENDENCE AND ECONOMIC TRANSITION (1991–2013)

- **24 August 1991 - Ukraine Declares Independence**

Ukraine gains independence following the dissolution of the Soviet Union, inheriting extensive infrastructure and industrial capacity while facing the challenges of economic transition.

- **1994–2004 - Economic Reforms**

Privatisation, financial reforms, and international assistance from institutions such as the IMF and World Bank lay the foundation for economic modernisation.

- **2008–2009 - Global Financial Crisis**

Ukraine enters a severe recession, exposing structural weaknesses and placing significant strain on its economy.

PHASE II — REGIONAL CONFLICT AND REFORM (2014–2021)

- **February–March 2014 - Annexation of Crimea**

Russia annexes Crimea, triggering international sanctions and heightened geopolitical tensions.

- **2014 - Conflict in Eastern Ukraine**

Armed conflict begins in Donetsk and Luhansk, causing infrastructure damage, displacement, and prolonged economic disruption.

- **2015–2021 - Reform and Recovery**

Ukraine advances decentralisation, strengthens local governance, and improves economic stability with continued international support.

PHASE III — FULL-SCALE INVASION (2022)

- **24 February 2022 - Russia's Full-Scale Invasion**

Russia launches a full-scale invasion, creating Europe's largest humanitarian and economic crisis since the Second World War.

- **2022 - Nationwide Infrastructure Damage**

Homes, schools, hospitals, transport networks, and energy infrastructure suffer widespread destruction, displacing millions of people.

- **2022–2023 - Global Response**

Governments, UN agencies, and international financial institutions mobilise emergency humanitarian, financial, and technical assistance.

PHASE IV — PLANNING RECOVERY (2022–PRESENT)

- **July 2022 - Lugano Recovery Conference**

The Lugano Principles establish transparency, sustainability, local ownership, and *Build Back Better* as the foundations of Ukraine's reconstruction.

- **2023–2024 - Ukraine Recovery Conferences**

Meetings in London and Berlin focus on mobilising finance, attracting private investment, restoring infrastructure, and strengthening municipal resilience.

- **2025–Present - Recovery Continues**

Reconstruction progresses across Ukraine, but security risks, financing gaps, labour shortages, and infrastructure damage continue to shape the recovery process.

What the Executive Board Expects from All Delegates

1. Thorough Pre-Conference Research

Delegates are expected to conduct comprehensive research on their assigned country's foreign policy, diplomatic priorities, economic interests, and official position regarding Ukraine's reconstruction. This includes understanding your country's relationship with Ukraine, its contributions to international development, and its stance on financing post-conflict recovery.

2. Careful Study of the Background Guide

This guide provides the foundation for committee discussions. Delegates should familiarize themselves with the historical background, institutional roles, current challenges, and policy debates surrounding Ukraine's reconstruction before beginning independent research.

3. Well-Researched Position Papers

Each delegate must prepare a position paper clearly outlining their country's perspective on the agenda. Position papers should present realistic, evidence-based policy proposals consistent with national interests while remaining within UNCDF's mandate.

4. Professional Diplomatic Conduct

Delegates are expected to maintain professionalism and respect throughout committee proceedings. Constructive disagreement is encouraged, but all debate should remain diplomatic, courteous, and solution-oriented.

5. Familiarity with the Rules of Procedure

An understanding of committee procedure—including motions, points, moderated caucuses, unmoderated caucuses, and voting procedures—is essential for effective participation.

6. Evidence-Based Speeches

Delegates should support their arguments with credible statistics, international agreements, institutional reports, and examples from previous reconstruction efforts whenever possible.

7. Active Participation in Negotiation and Drafting

Successful diplomacy requires collaboration. Delegates are encouraged to engage with other member states during lobbying sessions, contribute meaningfully to working papers, and assist in drafting comprehensive resolutions.

8. Practical and Innovative Solutions

The committee values realistic policy proposals that reflect UNCDF's development finance mandate. Delegates should move beyond identifying problems and instead focus on developing implementable solutions that encourage sustainable economic recovery, financial inclusion, infrastructure investment, and institutional resilience.

9. Respect for the Committee Mandate

Although Ukraine's reconstruction involves military, political, and security considerations, delegates should remember that UNCDF is not a security or peacekeeping body. Debate should remain focused on financing mechanisms, local economic development, infrastructure investment, financial inclusion, institutional capacity-building, and sustainable development.

Position Paper

A position paper outlines a country's official stance on the agenda while proposing realistic, evidence-based solutions that align with its foreign policy and development priorities. For the agenda "Rebuilding Ukraine: Financing Recovery, Infrastructure Development, and Long-Term Economic Resilience," delegates must evaluate not only whether reconstruction should be supported, but also how it should be financed, implemented, monitored, and sustained over the long term.

Given UNCDF's mandate, delegates are expected to focus on development finance, local economic development, financial inclusion, and institutional capacity-building, rather than military or political dimensions of the conflict.

Structure

Start by mentioning the name of the committee, delegation and the agenda before the introduction.

1. INTRODUCTION

Provide a brief overview of the ongoing reconstruction challenge in Ukraine. Introduce the role of UNCDF as a development finance institution and explain why financing mechanisms are central to Ukraine's long-term recovery.

2. NATIONAL POSITION

Clearly explain your country's official position regarding Ukraine's reconstruction.

Consider questions such as:

- Does your country support international financial assistance for Ukraine?
- What role should multilateral organizations play?
- Does your government prioritize humanitarian aid, infrastructure investment, or private-sector development?
- What principles guide your country's foreign aid policy?

Support your arguments using official government statements, UN voting records, development strategies, or international commitments.

3. JUSTIFICATION

Support your country's stance with evidence.

Possible areas of discussion include - Infrastructure reconstruction, Economic recovery and employment generation, Local governance, Sustainable development, Digital financial inclusion, etc.

Delegates should also acknowledge potential risks such as corruption, donor fatigue, investment uncertainty, or ongoing security challenges.

4. PROPOSED SOLUTIONS

Delegates should propose realistic solutions that fall within UNCDF's mandate.

Possible recommendations include Blended finance mechanisms, Municipal infrastructure funds, Local development finance initiatives, Digital payment systems, etc.

Solutions should clearly identify

- funding sources
- implementation agencies
- accountability mechanisms
- expected outcomes

5. CONCLUSION

Summarize your country's position and reaffirm how your proposed measures contribute to Ukraine's sustainable recovery, economic resilience, and long-term development while remaining consistent with national interests.

Position papers are mandatory and are graded/evaluated. Delegates should submit both soft and hard copies – soft copies to be mailed a maximum of three days before the conference and hard copies to be handed over to the EB during the committee sessions.

*Content of position papers will be kept strictly confidential, but delegates may be asked to identify whether they are for or against investment and be classified on that basis in the committee

A General Overview of UNCDF

The United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) is the United Nations' investment agency dedicated to mobilizing finance for sustainable development in the world's most vulnerable economies. Established in 1966, UNCDF works to expand access to finance and unlock public and private capital for countries and communities where traditional investment is often limited due to high levels of risk or underdeveloped financial systems.

Unlike humanitarian agencies that primarily provide emergency relief, UNCDF focuses on long-term economic transformation through innovative financing solutions. Its mandate emphasizes strengthening local governments, promoting financial inclusion, supporting small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), and enabling sustainable infrastructure development. By combining grants, concessional finance, guarantees, technical assistance, and blended finance instruments, UNCDF helps bridge financing gaps while encouraging private-sector participation in development.

A defining feature of UNCDF is its emphasis on local development finance. Rather than concentrating solely on national governments, UNCDF works directly with municipalities and local authorities to improve planning, budgeting, and investment capacity. This decentralized approach enables communities to identify their own development priorities and implement projects that directly improve livelihoods.

UNCDF also plays a leading role in advancing inclusive digital economies. Through support for digital payment systems, fintech innovation, mobile banking, and financial literacy initiatives, it seeks to ensure that individuals and businesses—particularly women, youth, and underserved populations—can access formal financial services and participate in economic growth.

In recent years, UNCDF has expanded its work in climate finance, helping local governments and private enterprises invest in infrastructure and development projects that strengthen resilience against climate-related risks while promoting environmentally sustainable growth.

The organization contributes directly to several Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly:

- SDG 1: No Poverty
- SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
- SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
- SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities
- SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
- SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals

Within the context of Ukraine's reconstruction, UNCDF's comparative advantage lies not in financing large-scale national reconstruction projects independently, but in catalyzing investment at the local level. It can support municipalities in rebuilding critical infrastructure, expand access to finance for local businesses, mobilize private capital through blended finance, strengthen local institutions, and foster resilient, inclusive economic growth. By complementing the efforts of larger multilateral institutions such as the World Bank and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), UNCDF can ensure that recovery reaches communities most affected by the conflict and contributes to long-term economic resilience.

In summary, UNCDF serves as a catalyst for sustainable development by transforming limited public resources into larger pools of investment, strengthening local institutions, and ensuring that economic recovery is inclusive, transparent, and resilient. These principles make UNCDF uniquely positioned to contribute meaningfully to Ukraine's long-term reconstruction efforts.

Chapter I: Introduction to Ukraine's Reconstruction

Ukraine's reconstruction represents one of the most significant development challenges of the twenty-first century. Since the full-scale Russian invasion in February 2022, the country has suffered extensive damage to its infrastructure, economy, and public services. Cities have been devastated, millions of people displaced, and key sectors such as energy, transportation, healthcare, education, and housing have experienced widespread destruction. While humanitarian aid has addressed immediate needs, rebuilding Ukraine requires long-term investment, institutional reform, and coordinated international cooperation.

Before the war, Ukraine was one of Eastern Europe's largest economies, with strong agricultural, industrial, and technological sectors. Known as the "breadbasket of Europe," it played a crucial role in global food security while also maintaining significant manufacturing, mining, and information technology industries. Despite facing challenges such as corruption, regional disparities, and the conflict in eastern Ukraine since 2014, the country was pursuing economic reforms and strengthening ties with the European Union.

The ongoing conflict has reversed much of this progress, causing severe economic disruption and increasing reconstruction costs to hundreds of billions of dollars. Recovery now extends beyond rebuilding damaged infrastructure; it requires restoring livelihoods, strengthening institutions, revitalizing local economies, and promoting sustainable development.

Within this context, the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) plays a complementary role by supporting local governments, mobilizing innovative financing, promoting financial inclusion, and strengthening small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). As delegates, your task is to examine how sustainable financing mechanisms and inclusive development strategies can contribute to Ukraine's long-term recovery and economic resilience while remaining within UNCDF's mandate.

Chapter II: Economic Consequences of the War

The Russia–Ukraine war has severely disrupted Ukraine's economy, reversing years of economic progress and placing immense pressure on public finances and essential services. Widespread destruction of infrastructure, disrupted trade, population displacement, and ongoing security challenges have significantly reduced economic activity while increasing the demand for reconstruction funding.

Several key sectors have been heavily affected. Agriculture has suffered from damaged farmland and disrupted export routes, while manufacturing and heavy industry have experienced production losses due to destroyed facilities and supply chain interruptions. Repeated attacks on energy infrastructure have caused widespread power shortages, affecting households, businesses, and industrial operations. Additionally, small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), which are vital to local economies, have faced financial losses, labour shortages, and reduced access to investment.

Despite these challenges, Ukraine has demonstrated considerable resilience through continued international support, economic reforms, and the adaptability of its public and private sectors. However, sustainable recovery will require restoring productive capacity, rebuilding investor confidence, and promoting inclusive economic growth through strategic investments, institutional reforms, and effective development financing.

Chapter III: Infrastructure Damage and Recovery Priorities

The war has severely damaged Ukraine's infrastructure, including transport networks, energy systems, housing, healthcare, education, and public utilities. Roads, bridges, railways, ports, and airports have been destroyed or disrupted, affecting trade, humanitarian access, and mobility. Repeated strikes on power plants and electricity grids have further weakened essential services, while water systems and public utilities remain under strain.

Beyond physical damage, thousands of homes, schools, hospitals, and public buildings have been destroyed, displacing communities and limiting access to basic services. Local governments also face major financial and administrative challenges in restoring essential infrastructure.

Recovery efforts must prioritize rebuilding critical infrastructure in a way that is resilient, sustainable, and future-ready. Key areas include transport restoration, energy modernization, housing reconstruction, healthcare and education recovery, and expansion of digital infrastructure. Integrating climate-resilient design and sustainable urban planning is essential to reduce future risks.

Overall, strategic reconstruction can restore essential services while also supporting long-term economic growth, improved living standards, and national resilience.

CHAPTER IV: Financing Ukraine's Recovery and Economic Reconstruction

1. The Scale of Reconstruction Financing

Rebuilding Ukraine is one of the largest reconstruction efforts in modern history. Beyond repairing damaged infrastructure, recovery requires restoring economic productivity, strengthening public institutions, revitalizing businesses, and supporting long-term development. According to joint assessments by the World Bank, the United Nations, the European Commission, and the Government of Ukraine, reconstruction costs exceed US$500 billion, with estimates continuing to rise as the conflict persists.

Given the magnitude of these costs, Ukraine's recovery cannot be financed by any single government or institution. It requires coordinated support from international organizations, donor governments, multilateral development banks, private investors, and development finance institutions.

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2. Sources of Reconstruction Finance

Ukraine's recovery depends on a diversified financing strategy combining grants, concessional loans, private investment, guarantees, and innovative financial instruments. Funding may come from donor governments, international financial institutions, multilateral development banks, philanthropic organizations, and private-sector investors.

A balanced financing approach should address immediate reconstruction needs while promoting long-term economic growth, employment, and institutional resilience.

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3. Public-Private Partnerships and Development Finance

Public funding alone is insufficient to meet Ukraine's reconstruction needs, making private-sector participation essential. Public-private partnerships (PPPs) can help finance infrastructure, housing, renewable energy, and digital development while improving efficiency and encouraging innovation.

Development finance further supports recovery by mobilizing public and private capital through instruments such as concessional financing, guarantees, blended finance, and technical assistance. These mechanisms reduce investment risks, attract additional capital, and promote sustainable economic growth.

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4. Transparency, Accountability, and Risk Management

Ensuring transparency and accountability is essential to maintaining international confidence in Ukraine's reconstruction. Robust oversight mechanisms—including independent audits, transparent procurement systems, regular monitoring, and anti-corruption measures—help ensure that funds are used effectively and reach their intended beneficiaries.

At the same time, managing political, economic, and security-related risks is crucial to attracting long-term investment. Strengthening governance, improving public financial management, and implementing effective risk mitigation measures will be vital to supporting a resilient and sustainable recovery.

CHAPTER V: The Role of UNCDF in Ukraine's Reconstruction

While large international financial institutions focus on financing national recovery efforts, the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) contributes by supporting local economic development and strengthening access to finance. Its role is to ensure that reconstruction benefits communities directly and promotes sustainable, long-term growth.

1. Local Development Finance

UNCDF works with local governments to improve financial planning and support the delivery of essential infrastructure and public services. By strengthening municipal institutions, it helps communities manage reconstruction projects more effectively.

2. Mobilising Investment

Through blended finance and other innovative financing mechanisms, UNCDF helps attract private investment by reducing financial risks. This enables additional capital to be directed towards sectors such as infrastructure, renewable energy, housing, and local businesses.

3. Supporting Local Economies

Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) play a vital role in economic recovery. UNCDF promotes access to finance, entrepreneurship, and business development, helping create employment opportunities and restore local economic activity.

4. Financial Inclusion

UNCDF encourages the use of digital financial services and inclusive banking systems to improve access to financial resources, particularly for underserved communities, displaced populations, and small businesses affected by the conflict.

5. Building Long-Term Resilience

Beyond immediate reconstruction, UNCDF supports transparent governance, institutional capacity-building, and sustainable development. Its work helps communities become more resilient and better prepared for future economic and environmental challenges.

CHAPTER VI: International Institutional Recovery Efforts

Ukraine's reconstruction is being supported by a broad coalition of international organizations, financial institutions, and development partners. While each institution has a distinct mandate, their collective efforts aim to restore essential infrastructure, stabilize the economy, strengthen public institutions, and promote sustainable development. Effective coordination among these stakeholders is essential to avoid duplication, ensure transparency, and maximize the impact of reconstruction funding.

1. The World Bank

The World Bank has been one of the principal institutions supporting Ukraine's recovery. It provides financial assistance, technical expertise, and regular assessments of reconstruction needs, while financing projects related to infrastructure, public services, and institutional reform.

2. The International Monetary Fund (IMF)

The IMF supports Ukraine by maintaining macroeconomic stability through financial assistance, policy advice, and fiscal reforms. Its programmes are designed to strengthen public finances, support economic recovery, and enhance investor confidence.

3. The European Union (EU)

As one of Ukraine's largest development partners, the European Union has committed substantial financial support through grants, loans, and technical assistance. It also supports governance reforms and Ukraine's long-term economic integration with Europe.

4. The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)

The EBRD finances projects that restore infrastructure, strengthen energy security, and promote private-sector growth. It plays a key role in mobilizing investment and supporting businesses affected by the conflict.

5. The European Investment Bank (EIB)

The EIB provides long-term financing for infrastructure projects, including transport, energy, healthcare, education, and urban development, contributing to Ukraine's sustainable reconstruction.

6. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

UNDP focuses on community recovery, governance, and institutional capacity-building. Its programmes support local governments, restore essential services, and strengthen resilience in conflict-affected regions.

The Importance of International Cooperation

No single institution can meet Ukraine's reconstruction needs alone. Sustainable recovery depends on coordinated action between governments, international financial institutions, development agencies, the private sector, and local communities. By combining financial resources, technical expertise, and policy support, these partnerships can help ensure that reconstruction is transparent, inclusive, and capable of delivering long-term economic resilience.

CHAPTER VII: Challenges to Sustainable Reconstruction

Rebuilding Ukraine is not solely a financial challenge. The success of reconstruction will depend on overcoming political, economic, and institutional obstacles while ensuring that recovery efforts are transparent, inclusive, and sustainable.

1. Transparency and Corruption

The large volume of reconstruction funding increases the risk of corruption and misuse of resources. Effective oversight, transparent procurement systems, and independent monitoring will be essential to maintain public trust and donor confidence.

2. Ongoing Security Risks

Continued hostilities and damage to critical infrastructure create uncertainty for both reconstruction efforts and private investment. Ensuring the safety and continuity of projects remains a significant challenge.

3. Mobilising Long-Term Investment

While international assistance is vital, long-term recovery also depends on attracting private investment. Stable policies, strong institutions, and effective risk management will be necessary to encourage sustained investor confidence.

4. Balancing Immediate Recovery and Long-Term Development

Reconstruction must address urgent needs such as housing and public services while also investing in economic growth, job creation, and resilient infrastructure. Achieving this balance will be critical for sustainable recovery.

5. Inclusive and Sustainable Development

Recovery efforts should benefit all regions and communities, including displaced persons, women, youth, and vulnerable groups. Delegates should also consider how reconstruction can promote environmental sustainability and climate resilience.

Looking Ahead

Ukraine's reconstruction presents an opportunity not only to rebuild what has been lost but also to create a stronger, more resilient economy. Achieving this will require coordinated international cooperation, effective governance, and innovative financing strategies that support long-term development.

Budget Draft

As this committee is conducted under the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), delegates are required to prepare a budget draft alongside their proposed resolution. The budget draft should present a clear and realistic financial framework outlining how funds will be allocated to support Ukraine's reconstruction and long-term economic recovery.

Delegates should identify priority sectors for investment, propose an equitable distribution of available resources, and ensure that their financial allocations align with the objectives and mandate of UNCDF. Budget proposals should emphasize transparency, accountability, sustainability, and efficient utilization of resources while balancing immediate reconstruction needs with long-term development goals.

The budget draft will form an integral part of the committee's deliberations and will be considered in the overall evaluation of draft resolutions.

Conclusion

Ukraine's reconstruction represents one of the most significant development challenges of the modern era. Beyond rebuilding damaged infrastructure, recovery requires restoring livelihoods, strengthening institutions, revitalizing local economies, and creating a foundation for long-term economic resilience.

While substantial progress has been made through international assistance, the scale of reconstruction demands sustained financial commitment, effective governance, and close cooperation among governments, international organizations, financial institutions, the private sector, and local communities. Ensuring that recovery is transparent, inclusive, and sustainable will be essential to achieving lasting development.

Delegates are tasked with exploring innovative financing mechanisms and practical policy solutions that support local development and economic resilience. Through informed debate and collaborative diplomacy, this committee has the opportunity to propose strategies that contribute meaningfully to Ukraine's recovery while upholding the principles of sustainable development and international cooperation.

QARMA (Questions A Resolution Must Answer)

Strategic Priorities

1. **What should be the primary objectives of Ukraine's reconstruction?**
2. **Which sectors should receive priority funding, and why?**

Financing and Fund Allocation

1. **What financing mechanisms should be used to support Ukraine's long-term recovery?**
2. **How should reconstruction funds be allocated among different sectors and regions?**
3. **What role should public-private partnerships and blended finance play in mobilizing additional capital?**

Governance and Accountability

1. **What measures should be implemented to ensure transparency, accountability, and efficient use of reconstruction funds?**
2. **How can corruption risks be minimized while maintaining effective oversight?**

Local Development and Economic Recovery

1. **How can local governments and communities be involved in planning and implementing reconstruction projects?**
2. **What policies should be adopted to support SMEs, entrepreneurship, and job creation?**

Sustainability and Resilience

1. **How can reconstruction promote climate resilience and sustainable infrastructure?**
2. **What strategies should be adopted to strengthen Ukraine's long-term economic resilience and reduce dependence on external assistance?**

International Cooperation

1. **How should UNCDF coordinate with international financial institutions, donor governments, and development agencies to maximize the impact of reconstruction efforts?**
2. **What role should international cooperation play in ensuring an inclusive and sustainable recovery?**

Research Links

Official Institutions

- **United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)**
  https://www.uncdf.org
- **World Bank – Ukraine: Relief, Recovery and Reconstruction**
  https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/ukraine
- **World Bank – Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment (RDNA) Reports**
  https://www.worldbank.org
- **International Monetary Fund (IMF) – Ukraine**
  https://www.imf.org/en/Countries/UKR
- **United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) – Ukraine**
  https://www.undp.org/ukraine
- **European Commission – Ukraine Recovery and Reconstruction**
  https://commission.europa.eu
- **European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) – Ukraine**
  https://www.ebrd.com/ukraine.html
- **European Investment Bank (EIB) – Ukraine**
  https://www.eib.org/en/projects/regions/eastern-neighbours/ukraine
- **Ukraine Recovery Conference (URC)**
  https://www.urc-international.com
- **Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) – Ukraine**
  https://www.oecd.org/ukraine

Additional Reading

- **United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) – Ukraine**
  https://www.unocha.org/ukraine
- **World Economic Forum – Ukraine Recovery Insights**
  https://www.weforum.org
- **Kyiv School of Economics – Damage Assessment Reports**
  https://kse.ua

Note: The sources listed above are intended to provide delegates with a starting point for their research. Delegates are strongly encouraged to consult official government publications, reports from international organizations, and other credible sources to develop a comprehensive understanding of their country's position and the committee's agenda. Information obtained from secondary or unofficial sources should be independently verified before being cited during committee proceedings.